

**MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE
CONTEST 6 – MARCH 2010 SOLUTION KEY**

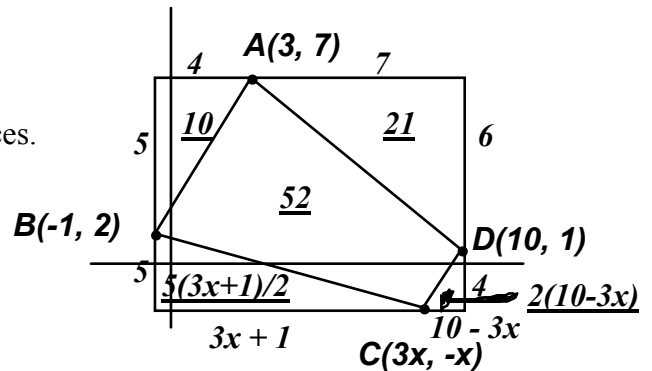
Round 1 - continued

Alternative #2 (Utilizing only basic area formulas)
Study the diagram at the right. Draw a pair of verticals and a pair of horizontals through opposite pairs of vertices.

$$10 + 21 + \frac{5(3x+1)}{2} + 2(10-3x) + 52 = 10(11)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{5(3x+1)}{2} + 2(10-3x) = 110 - 83 = 27$$

$$\rightarrow 15x + 5 + 40 - 12x = 54 \rightarrow 3x = 9 \rightarrow x = 3 \rightarrow \underline{(9, -3)}.$$



Alternate #3

Here is a (more involved) solution which utilizes the triangle area formula for any quadrilateral, convex or concave, namely half the product of the diagonals times the sine of the included

angle. We start with an area formula for the triangle $\frac{1}{2}ab\sin\theta$,

where θ denotes the included angle.

Since $\sin(180 - \theta) = \sin \theta$, we have $\text{Area}(ABCD) =$

$$\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta(ac + ad + bd + bc) = \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta(a(c+d) + b(c+d)) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta((a+b)(c+d)) = \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta \cdot AC \cdot BD. \text{ Let's show that } (9, -3) \text{ produces an area of } 52.$$

Using the distance formula, $AC = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + 10^2} = \sqrt{136} = 2\sqrt{34}$ and $BD = \sqrt{11^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{122}$

The slope of $\overline{AC} = -\frac{5}{3}$ and the slope of $\overline{BD} = -\frac{1}{11}$.

We need the angle between the two lines. If θ denotes the acute angle, then $\tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right|$.

$$\text{In this case, } \tan \theta = \frac{-\frac{1}{11} + \frac{5}{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{5}{3}} = \frac{-3 + 55}{33 + 5} = \frac{52}{38} = \frac{26}{19} \rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{26}{\sqrt{1037}} \text{ and the area is}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{26}{\sqrt{1037}} \cdot 2\sqrt{34} \cdot \sqrt{122} \text{ But does this equal } 52 \text{ ???}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{26}{\sqrt{1037}} \cdot 2\sqrt{34} \cdot \sqrt{122} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{26}{\sqrt{61} \cdot \sqrt{17}} \cdot 2(\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{17}) \cdot (\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{61}) = 13(4) = \underline{52}.$$

Amazing (albeit tedious) solution. The basic area formulas above are worth remembering.

