

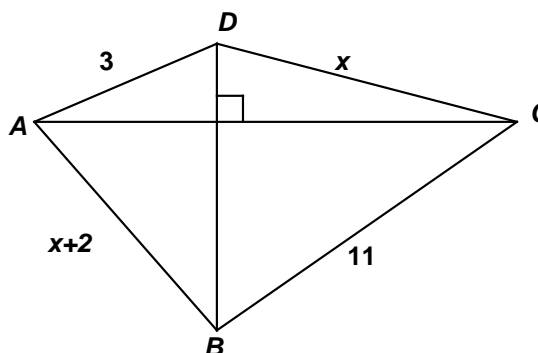
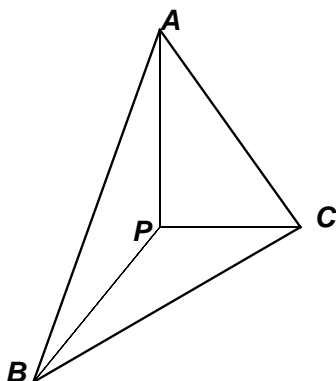
**MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE**  
**CONTEST 1 - OCTOBER 2013**  
**ROUND 7 TEAM QUESTIONS**

**ANSWERS**

A) ( \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ )      D) \_\_\_\_\_

B) \_\_\_\_\_      E) \_\_\_\_\_

C) ( \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ )      F) ( \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ )



- A) Each of the angles at vertex  $P$  in tetrahedron  $PABC$  is a right angle.  
 $PA^2 = 224$ ,  $PB^2 = 560$  and  $PC^2 = 65$ . The distance from vertex  $P$  to the plane  $ABC$ , expressed as a simplified radical is  $\frac{A}{B}\sqrt{C}$ . Determine the ordered triple of integers  $(A, B, C)$ .

- B) Compute the perimeter of quadrilateral  $ABCD$  (See diagram above.)

- C) If  $y = x + 1$ , there are unique integer values of  $x$  and  $y$  for which the points  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are collinear.

$$A(2x+1, 3y), B(8y-1, 9x), C(17y+9x, 10(x+y)-3)$$

Compute the coordinates of the point closest to the origin.

- D) For constants  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$ , the following equation is an identity, that is, true for all values of  $x$ .

$$\frac{3}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2}$$

Of course, both sides are undefined for  $x = -1, -2$ . Compute  $A^3 + B + C$ .

- E) Let  $x \blacklozenge y = \frac{x+1}{2-y}$  and  $S = \{(x, y): |x| + |y| \leq 4, \text{ where } x \text{ and } y \text{ are integers}\}$ .

For how many ordered pairs  $(x, y)$  does  $x \blacklozenge y = y \blacklozenge x$ ?

- F) Consider the closed interval  $[6, (2+a)(3+b)]$ , where  $1 < a \leq 10$ ,  $0 < b$  and  $ab = 1$ .

Let  $m$  denote the minimum and  $M$  denote the maximum number of integer perfect squares that are included in this interval. Compute the ordered pair  $(m, M)$ .