

**MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE
FEBRUARY 2005 BRIEF SOLUTIONS**

Round One:

- A. If $f^{-1}(z) = z$ then $f(z) = z$ too so $z = 4z + 6$ thus $z = -2$.
- B. $f(2005) = 1 + f(1995) = \dots = 200 + f(5) = 202$
- C. $f^{-1}(x) = 2x - 3$; $g^{-1}(x) = 1/x + 3$; $f^{-1}(2) = 1$; $g^{-1}(1) = -0.5$; h cancels h^{-1} ; $f(-0.5) = 1.25$; $g(1.25) = 3.8$

Round Two:

- A. $520 = 2^3 \times 5 \times 13$ so $4 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$ factors. $5292 = 2^2 \times 3^3 \times 7^2$ so $3 \times 4 \times 3 = 36$ factors, **20** more.
- B. An organized list gives $2 \times 3 \times 5$, $2 \times 3 \times 7$, ..., $2 \times 3 \times 31$ (9 values); then $2 \times 5 \times 7$, ..., $2 \times 5 \times 19$ (5 values); then $2 \times 7 \times 11$, $2 \times 7 \times 13$ (2 values); $3 \times 5 \times 7$, ..., $3 \times 5 \times 13$ (3 values); for **19** values with exactly 3 distinct prime factors. Note that without the distinct requirement we would have additional values such as $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$
- C. Divisibility by 9 requires $23 + a + b$ be a multiple of 9 or $5 + a + b = 9$ or 18 so $a + b = 4$ or 13. Divisibility by 4 requires ab be a multiple of 4. Only possibilities are 04, 40, and 76 so products are 0 or 42

Round Three:

- A. $(\tan^2(x) + 1) + \tan(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \tan(x) = 0$ (but then $\csc(x)$ undefined) OR $\tan(x) = -1$ so $\csc(x) = \pm\sqrt{2}$
- B. $2x + 1 = \frac{5}{27x + 3}$ so $54x^2 + 33x - 2 = 0$ so $x = -2/3$ or $1/18$. Since $2x + 1$ must be in the domain of the \sin^{-1} function, only $-2/3$ is valid.
- C. $\frac{5}{x + 2} = \pm(2x + 1) + 2n\pi$ but x must be rational so $n = 0$. $\frac{5}{x + 2} = -(2x + 1)$ yields no real solutions. $\frac{5}{x + 2} = 2x + 1$ gives $5 = 2x^2 + 5x + 2$ so $x = 1/2$ or -3 making $\frac{5}{x + 2} = 2$ or -5 . Only the first is in the range of \cos^{-1} so the only solution is $1/2$

Round Four:

- A. The ratio of alcohol is $0.15 = \frac{0.75}{1 + n}$ solving yields $n = 4$.
- B. I am x now. "Then" my mother was $2x$ and my brother $x - 12$ so $2x = x - 12 + 26$ so $x = 14$ and my brother is 22. My mother was 8 yrs older when I was born or 34.
- C. Let r = paddling speed in still water, s = speed of current. $6(r - s) = s + 2(r + s)$ so $s = (4/9)r$ and upstream rate is $(5/9)r$, downstream $(13/9)r$. Immediate return would have taken $\frac{Dist}{time} = \frac{6(r - s)}{r + s} = \frac{6(5/9)r}{(13/9)r} = \frac{30}{13}$ instead of the three hrs it took (1 resting)