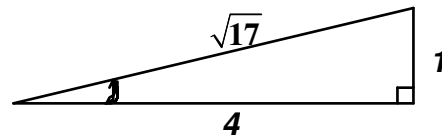


**MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE
CONTEST 5 – FEBRUARY 2009 SOLUTION KEY**

Round 3

A) $\csc(2\text{Arc cot } 4) = \csc\left(2\text{Arc tan } \frac{1}{4}\right) =$

$$\frac{1}{2\sin\left(\text{Arc tan } \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\text{Arc tan } \frac{1}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}\right)\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}\right)} = \frac{17}{8} \rightarrow \underline{(17, 8)}$$



(Even though there are no $\boxed{\csc}$ or $\boxed{\text{Arccot}}$ buttons on a scientific calculator, with a little thought, the calculator gives $2.125 = 17/8$ and the same result follows)

B) $\frac{\sin 36^\circ \sin 78^\circ + \cos 36^\circ \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 72^\circ \sin 66^\circ + \sin 72^\circ \sin 24^\circ} = \frac{\sin 36^\circ \cos 12^\circ + \cos 36^\circ \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 72^\circ \cos 24^\circ + \sin 72^\circ \sin 24^\circ}$

Since the numerator and denominator are expansions of $\sin(A + B)$ and $\cos(A - B)$

respectively, we have $\frac{\sin(36^\circ + 12^\circ)}{\cos(72^\circ - 24^\circ)} = \frac{\sin 48^\circ}{\cos 48^\circ} = \tan 48^\circ$ Over the specified range, we have

two answers, namely $x = \underline{48, 228}$ (or $\underline{48^\circ, 228^\circ}$).

C) Let $\alpha = \text{Arc sin}\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$ and $\beta = \text{Arc cos}(B)$, where $B < 0$.

Because of principle values, α must be in quadrant 4 and β must be in quadrant 2, as diagrammed to the right.

If $x = 135$, $\tan\left(\text{Arc sin}\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - \text{Arc cos } B\right) = \cot(180^\circ + x)$

simplifies to $\tan(\alpha - \beta) = -1$. Applying the expansion formula,

$$\frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = -1. \text{ Substituting, } \frac{-2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-B^2}}{B}\right)}{1 + (-2)\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-B^2}}{B}\right)} = \frac{1}{-1}$$

Cross multiplying, $1 - 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-B^2}}{B}\right) = 2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-B^2}}{B}\right) \rightarrow B - 2\sqrt{1-B^2} = 2B + \sqrt{1-B^2}$

$\rightarrow 3\sqrt{1-B^2} = -B$ (Note: B is negative, so we don't have a contradiction, $-B$ is positive!)

$\rightarrow 9(1-B^2) = B^2 \rightarrow 10B^2 = 9 \rightarrow B = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

Since $B < 0$, we have, in rationalized form, $B = \frac{-3\sqrt{10}}{10} \rightarrow (P, Q) = \underline{(-3, 10)}$

Note: $(3, -10)$ is unacceptable since it would correspond to $\frac{3\sqrt{-10}}{-10}$.

