MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE CONTEST 5 - FEBRUARY 2011 SOLUTION KEY

Team Round

Substituting $\sqrt{c(c-b)}$ for PB in $R\left(\frac{PB-R}{PB+R}\right)$ is tedious, so we revert to using the first expression for R.

$$PB^{2} = R^{2} + \left(\frac{a+c-b}{2}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{ab}{a+b+c}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{a+c-b}{2}\right)^{2} = \frac{4(ab)^{2} + \left((a+c-b)(a+c+b)\right)^{2}}{4(a+b+c)^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{4(ab)^{2} + \left((a+c)^{2} - b^{2}\right)^{2}}{4(a+b+c)^{2}} = \frac{4(ab)^{2} + \left(a^{2} + c^{2} - b^{2} + 2ac\right)^{2}}{4(a+b+c)^{2}}$$

But since $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, this simplifies to

$$\frac{4(ab)^{2} + (2a^{2} + 2ac)^{2}}{4(a+b+c)^{2}} = \frac{(ab)^{2} + a^{2}(a+c)^{2}}{(a+b+c)^{2}} = \frac{a^{2}(b^{2} + (a+c)^{2})}{(a+b+c)^{2}}$$

Thus,
$$PB = \frac{a}{a+b+c}\sqrt{(a+c)^2+b^2} = \frac{ab}{b(a+b+c)}\sqrt{(a+c)^2+b^2} = \left[\frac{R}{b}\sqrt{(a+c)^2+b^2}\right].$$

Now substitute for *PB*:

$$r = R\left(\frac{PB - R}{PB + R}\right) = R\left(\frac{\frac{R}{b}\sqrt{(a+c)^2 + b^2} - R}{\frac{R}{b}\sqrt{(a+c)^2 + b^2} + R}\right) = R\left(\frac{\frac{R}{b}\sqrt{(a+c)^2 + b^2} - b}{\frac{R}{b}\sqrt{(a+c)^2 + b^2} + b}\right)$$

Rationalizing the denominator, $R\left(\frac{\left(\sqrt{(a+c)^2+b^2}-b\right)}{\left(\sqrt{(a+c)^2+b^2}+b\right)} \cdot \frac{\left(\sqrt{(a+c)^2+b^2}-b\right)}{\left(\sqrt{(a+c)^2+b^2}-b\right)} = R\frac{\left(\sqrt{(a+c)^2+b^2}-b\right)^2}{(a+c)^2+b^2-b^2}$

$$=R\frac{(a+c)^{2}+2b^{2}-2b\sqrt{(a+c)^{2}+b^{2}}}{(a+c)^{2}}$$

Now, using the second expression for R, the expression for r simplifies to

$$\frac{(a+b-c)\Big((a+c)^{2}+2b^{2}-2b\sqrt{(a+c)^{2}+b^{2}}\Big)}{2(a+c)^{2}}$$

Q.E.D.

You are invited to verify that

1) for a circle with center at *Q*' a similar formula for the radius can be derived, namely:

$$\frac{(a+b-c)((b+c)^{2}+2a^{2}-2a\sqrt{(b+c)^{2}+a^{2}})}{2(b+c)^{2}}$$







