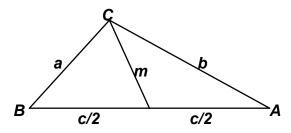
## MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE CONTEST 3 - DECEMBER 2009 SOLUTION KEY

## **Team Round**

F) Using Stewart's Theorem, 
$$a^2 \frac{c}{2} + b^2 \frac{c}{2} = m^2 c + c \cdot \frac{c}{2} \cdot \frac{c}{2}$$

$$c \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} = m^2 + \frac{c^2}{4} \Rightarrow 2(a^2 + b^2) - c^2 = 4m^2$$
  
$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2) - c^2}$$



Case 1: 
$$c = 8$$
 and  $a + b = 16$ 

$$m = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2(a^2 + (16 - a)^2) - 8^2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4a^2 - 64a + 448} = \sqrt{a^2 - 16a + 112} = \sqrt{(a - 8)^2 + 48}$$

Since c = 8, a + b = 16, a < b, the triangle inequality implies we must only try a = 5...8.

$$5 \rightarrow \sqrt{57}$$
,  $6 \rightarrow \sqrt{52}$ ,  $8 \rightarrow \sqrt{48}$ ,  $a = 7 \rightarrow m = 7 \pmod{b} = 9$ 

(Check: 
$$7^2 \frac{8}{2} + 9^2 \frac{8}{2} = 7^2 8 + 8 \cdot \frac{8}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{2} = 520$$
)

Case 2: 
$$c = 10$$
 and  $a + b = 14$ 

$$m = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2(a^2 + (14 - a)^2) - 10^2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4a^2 - 56a + 292} = \sqrt{a^2 - 14a + 73} = \sqrt{(a - 7)^2 + 24}$$

We must try  $a = 1 \dots 7$ .

$$a = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{60}$$
,  $3 \rightarrow \sqrt{40}$ ,  $4 \rightarrow \sqrt{33}$ ,  $5 \rightarrow \sqrt{28}$ ,  $7 \rightarrow \sqrt{24}$ 

$$a = 2$$
,  $m = 7$ ,  $b = 12$ ,  $c = 10$  (rejected – Triangle Inequality fails)

$$a = 6, m = 5, b = 8, c = 10$$

(Check: 
$$6^2 \frac{10}{2} + 8^2 \frac{10}{2} = 5^2 10 + 10 \cdot \frac{10}{2} \cdot \frac{10}{2} = 500$$
)

The following code snippet found two other triangles with a smaller perimeter.

IF ItsaTriangle(a, b, c) THEN 
$$m = 2 * (a ^2 + b ^2) - c ^2$$
 IF  $m > 0$  THEN  $m = .5 * SQR(m)$ 

FUNCTION ItsaTriangle% (p, q, r)

ItsaTriangle% = 
$$((p + q > r) \text{ AND } (p + r > q) \text{ AND } (q + r > p))$$