

**MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE
CONTEST 6 - MARCH 2011 SOLUTION KEY**

Team Round - continued

E) The measurements are indicated in the diagram at the right:

$$d = \sqrt{1-x^2} \rightarrow AD = x + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} = 2.2 = \frac{11}{5}$$

$$10\sqrt{1-x^2} = 11-5x \rightarrow 100(1-x^2) = 121 - 110x + 25x^2$$

$$\rightarrow 125x^2 - 110x + 21 = (25x-7)(5x-3) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{7}{25}, \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\rightarrow CE = \frac{14}{25}, \frac{6}{5} \text{ (or } \underline{0.56}, \underline{1.2})$$

Double check that both answers are OK.

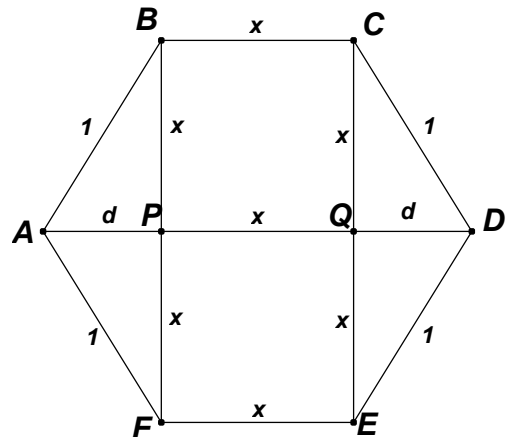
Alternate solution (Norm Swanson)

$$\left(2\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)^2 = (2.2-x)^2 \rightarrow 5x^2 - 4.4x + 0.84 = 0$$

Suppose the roots are multiplied by 10. Since the linear coefficient determines the sum of the roots and the constant term determines the product of the roots, this changes the linear coefficient by 10 and the constant term by 100.

$$\rightarrow 5x^2 - 4.4(10)x + 0.84(100) = 5x^2 - 44x + 84 = (5x-14)(x-6) = 0$$

$$\text{Thus, the roots of the original quadratic are } \frac{14}{50}, \frac{6}{10} \rightarrow \frac{7}{25}, \frac{3}{5} \rightarrow CE = \underline{\frac{14}{25}}, \underline{\frac{6}{5}}.$$



F) Consider a specific case first, let $n = 2$.

$$(A+B)^2 + (C+D)^3 + (E-F)^4 =$$

$$(A^2 + 2AB + B^2) + (C^3 + 3C^2D + 3CD^2 + D^3) + (E^4 - 4E^3F + 6E^2F^2 - 4EF^3 + F^4) \text{ ****}$$

Examining the coefficients only, $(1+2+1) + (1+3+3+1) + (1-4+6-4+1) = 2+8+0 = 10$

We notice:

- The coefficients are terms in Pascal's triangle.
- The first two sums are powers of 2.
- In the third sum, the signs of the coefficients alternate and the resulting sum is 0.

Were these coincidences?

If we want only the coefficients in **** above, we could let $A = B = C = D = E = F = 1$.

This forces all the literal parts to evaluate to 1 and we are left with the coefficients.

Therefore, the sum of the coefficients in S divided by 16 is

$$\frac{(1+1)^n + (1+1)^{n+1} + (1-1)^{n+2}}{16} = \frac{2^n + 2^{n+1} + 0}{16} = \left(\frac{2^n}{2^4}\right)(1+2) = 3\left(2^{n-4}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow (k, x) = \underline{(3, n-4)}$$

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