

**MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE  
CONTEST 2 - NOVEMBER 2015 SOLUTION KEY**

**Team Round**

A)  $(1+i)^2 = 2i \Rightarrow (1+i)^{11} = (2i)^5 (1+i) = 32i(1+i) = -32 + 32i$

Thus, we require that  $(1-i)^n = -(-32 + 32i) + (-16 + 16i) = 16 - 16i$ .

$$(1-i)^2 = -2i \Rightarrow (1-i)^8 = (-2i)^4 = 16i^4 = 16$$

Therefore,  $(1-i)^9 = 16(1-i) = 16 - 16i \Rightarrow n = \underline{9}$ .

Alternate Solution:

Using polar (or cis form),  $(1-i)^n = 16 - 16i \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{2}, -45^\circ)^n = (16\sqrt{2}, -45^\circ)$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{n/2} = 2^{4.5} \Rightarrow n = \underline{9}.$$

B) Suppose  $L = abcxyz$  is a lucky lottery ticket.

Consider the companion lottery ticket  $M$  with the number  $(9-a)(9-b)(9-c)xyz$ .

Since  $a+b+c = x+y+z$ , we have

$$(9-a) + (9-b) + (9-c) + x + y + z = 27 - (a+b+c) + (x+y+z) = 27$$

Thus, each companion lottery ticket's digits total 27.

For each ticket  $L$ , there is exactly one ticket  $M$  and vice versa.

Because of this one-to-one correspondence, we see there are as many lucky lottery tickets as there are these companion lottery tickets. Amazingly,  $N(A) = N(B)$  and (3) is true.

If a lottery ticket is lucky then  $a+b+c = x+y+z$  and, regardless of whether these sums are even or odd, the sum of the 6 digits will be even; hence, never equal to one of the companion lottery tickets.

Since (4) is true, (5) must be false. Thus, **(3) and (4)** are true.

C) Let  $x$  be the side of square  $ABCD$ .

$D, P, Q$  and  $B$  are collinear, so

$$BD = 2\sqrt{2} + PQ + \sqrt{2} = x\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow PQ = (x-3)\sqrt{2}$$

Area(I) + Area(II) = Area(Square on  $\overline{PQ}$ )  $\Rightarrow$

$$PQ^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 = 5 \text{ and we have } \sqrt{5} = (x-3)\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x = 3 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}.$$

Thus, area of the shaded region is equal to the area of rectangle  $ARTS$  minus the area of triangle  $PQT$ .

$$\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}\right) \left(2 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}\right)^2 = 2 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{10} + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{13+6\sqrt{10}}{4}}}$$

