

**MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE
CONTEST 3 - DECEMBER 2008 SOLUTION KEY**

Team Round

A) $x + 1$ can not be the longest side and therefore, can not be opposite the largest angle of 120° .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Case 1: } (x+3)^2 &= (x+1)^2 + (11-2x)^2 - 2(x+1)(11-2x)(-1/2) \\ &\rightarrow x^2 + 6x + 9 = 5x^2 - 42x^2 + 122 + 11 + 9x - 2x^2 \\ &\rightarrow 2x^2 - 39x + 124 = (2x-31)(x-4) = 0 \rightarrow 4 \text{ only}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Case 2: } (11-2x)^2 &= (x+1)^2 + (x+3)^2 - 2(x+1)(x+3)(-1/2) \\ &\rightarrow 121 - 44x + 4x^2 = 2x^2 + 8x + 10 + x^2 + 4x + 3 \\ &\rightarrow x^2 - 56x + 108 = (x-2)(x-54) = 0 \rightarrow 2 \text{ only}\end{aligned}$$

Note: In both cases, the triangle has sides of lengths 3, 5 and 7.

Alternate solution:

Case 1: $x+3 > 11-2x \rightarrow x > 2\frac{2}{3}$, but $11-2x > 0 \rightarrow x < 5\frac{1}{2}$

Thus, $2.4 < x < 5.5$

By trial and error, $3 \rightarrow 4, 5, 6$ rejected $4 \rightarrow 3, 5, 7$ OK $5 \rightarrow 1, 6, 8$ rejected

Case 2: $11-2x > x+3$ and $x+1 > 0 \rightarrow -1 < x < 2\frac{2}{3}$

By trial and error, $0 \rightarrow 1, 3, 11$ rejected $1 \rightarrow 2, 4, 9$ rejected $2 \rightarrow 3, 5, 7$ OK

B) The leftmost three digits must sum to 9. They must also be a multiple of 13; otherwise, there would be a positive remainder r and the three-digit integer $r13$ is never a multiple of 13.

Notice the pattern of remainders?

Remainders upon division by 13

r	$r13$	remainder	r	$r13$	remainder
1	113	9	7	713	11
2	213	5	8	813	7
3	313	1	9	913	3
4	413	10	10	1013	12
5	513	6	11	1113	8
6	613	2	12	1213	4

Thus, only 013 is a multiple of 13.

Examining the three-digits multiples of 13, the smallest is 104 (but it is not a multiple of 9)

117 is the smallest with a digit sum of 9 $\rightarrow N_{\min} = 11713$

Finding N_{\max} :

Three-digit multiples of 13 must be of the form $104 + 13k$.

$9xy$: Only 900 could work and it is not a multiple of 13

$8xy$: The smallest are 806, 819, 832, and clearly none of these will have a digit-sum of 9.

$7xy$: The smallest are 702, 715, 728, ...

702 is a multiple of 13 and clearly none of the other $7xy$ integers will have a digit-sum of 9

$\rightarrow N_{\max} = 70213$ and the required sum is **81926**