MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE CONTEST 5 – FEBRUARY 2011 SOLUTION KEY

Round 1

A) Knowing that $f^{-1}(a) = b \Leftrightarrow f(b) = a$, we need not bother finding $f^{-1}(x)$.

Solving
$$4x + 5 = 3 \implies x = -\frac{1}{2}$$
. Thus, $f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 3 \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(3) = -\frac{1}{2}$.
 $f(-1) = 1$. Thus, $f^{-1}(3) + g(f(-1)) = -\frac{1}{2} + g(1) = -\frac{1}{2} + 6 + 1 - 4 = 2.5$ $(2\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } \frac{5}{2})$

B)
$$f(x) = 4x - 1 \implies f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{4}$$
. $g(t) = 3 - 2t \implies g^{-1}(t) = \frac{t-3}{-2} = \frac{3-t}{2}$

$$f\left(g^{-1}(2a)\right) = f\left(\frac{3-2a}{2}\right) = 4\left(\frac{3-2a}{2}\right) - 1 = 6 - 4a - 1 = 5 - 4a$$

$$g\left(f^{-1}(2-a)\right) = g\left(\frac{(2-a)+1}{4}\right) = g\left(\frac{3-a}{4}\right) = 3 - 2\left(\frac{3-a}{4}\right) = \frac{6}{2} - \frac{3-a}{2} = \frac{3+a}{2}$$
Equating, $5-4a = \frac{3+a}{2} \implies 10 - 8a = 3 + a \implies a = \frac{7}{9}$

C) Solution #1: (Brute Force - Find the 4 roots, plug and chug.)

The possible integer roots are factors of 12, the constant term. Testing by synthetic substitution:

$$3 - 8 - 11 28 - 12$$

can be determined by factoring the quotient $3x^2 - 11x + 6 = (3x - 2)(x - 3) = 0 \implies 3, \frac{2}{3}$.

Let
$$(A, B, C, D) = \left(1, -2, 3, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$
.

$$(1+A)(1+B)(1+C)(1+D) = 2 \cdot -1 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{5}{3} = -\frac{40}{3}$$

This method depends on being able to *factor the given expression*. This is <u>not</u> always possible. Ex: Try $f(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 11$.

This polynomial does not factor over the integers. With a graphing calculator you could approximate the four zeros, plug values into the expression and <u>approximate</u> the product. However, the computations would be extremely messy. How can this be avoided??