

**MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE
CONTEST 3 - DECEMBER 2011 SOLUTION KEY**

Round 3

- A) Applying the Pythagorean Theorem, in right $\triangle PSR$ ($PS = 3$, $SR = 4$ $\Rightarrow PR = 5$) and in right $\triangle PRQ$ ($PR = 5$, $RQ = 12 \Rightarrow PQ = 13$).

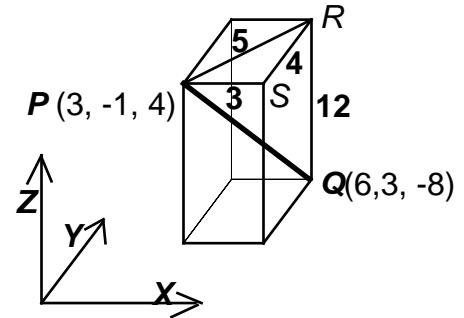
Alternate Solution:

The Pythagorean Theorem extends to 3D as follows:

The distance between points $P(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ is

$$\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}.$$

$$\text{Thus, } PQ = \sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (3-(-1))^2 + (-8-4)^2} = \sqrt{9+16+144} = \sqrt{169} = \underline{13}$$



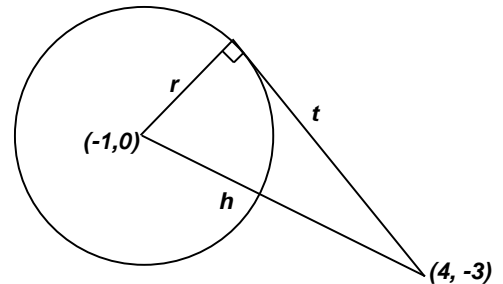
- B) $(x+1)^2 + y^2 = 6 \Rightarrow$ Center $(-1, 0)$ and $r = \sqrt{6}$

$$h = \sqrt{(4+1)^2 + (-3-0)^2} = \sqrt{34} \Rightarrow t^2 = 34 - 6 = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \underline{2\sqrt{7}}$$

Since translations do not alter distances, translating the circle and given point one unit to the right (so that the circle is centered at the origin) gives the same result.

$$[x^2 + y^2 = 6 \text{ and } (5, -3)]$$



- C) The slope of \mathcal{L}_2 is $\frac{3}{4}$ and the slope of \overline{PQ} is $-\frac{4}{3}$.

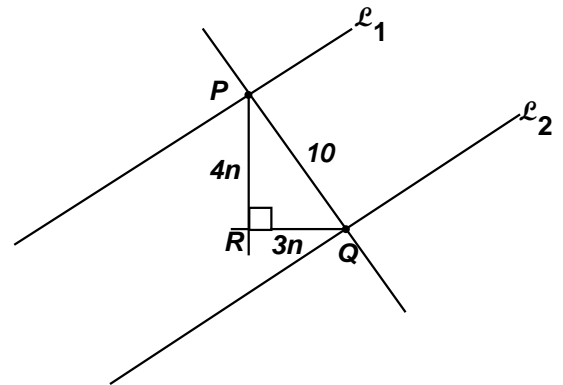
$$\text{Therefore, } \frac{PR}{RQ} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow 25n^2 = 100 \Rightarrow n = 2.$$

$$Q(7+6, 11-8) = (13, 3)$$

The equation of \mathcal{L}_2 is

$$(y-3) = \frac{3}{4}(x-13) \Leftrightarrow 3x-4y = 27$$

$$\text{Letting } x, y = 0, \text{ we have } X(\underline{9, 0}) \text{ and } Y(\underline{0, -\frac{27}{4}}).$$



Alternate Solution (Norm Swanson)

Since $\mathcal{L}_1 \parallel \mathcal{L}_2$, its equation has the form $3x - 4y + k = 0$.

Any point on \mathcal{L}_2 is 10 units from \mathcal{L}_1 . Applying the point to line distance formula, the

$$\text{distance from } (7, 11) \text{ on } \mathcal{L}_1 \text{ to } \mathcal{L}_2 \text{ is given by } \frac{|3(7) - 4(11) + k|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |21 - 44 + k| = 50 \Leftrightarrow |k - 23| = 50 \Leftrightarrow k = -27, 53$$

$3x - 4y + 53 = 0$ is a line "above" \mathcal{L}_1 and is rejected (Q would be to the left of P),

so the equation of \mathcal{L}_2 is $3x - 4y - 27 = 0$ and we proceed as above.