

**MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE
CONTEST 2 – NOVEMBER 2010 SOLUTION KEY**

Round 1

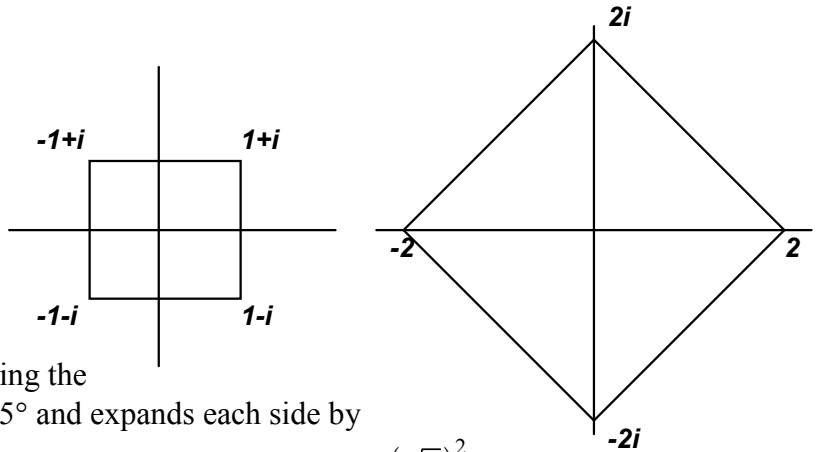
$$A) \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i} \right)^{2010} = \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i} \cdot \frac{1-i}{1-i} \right)^{2010} = \left(\frac{(1-i)^2}{1-i^2} \right)^{2010} = \left(\frac{-2i}{2} \right)^{2010} = (-1)^{2010} \cdot i^{2008} \cdot i^2 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot -1 = \underline{-1}$$

If you know DeMoirve's theorem, you might want to use it to formulate an alternative solution for comparison.

$$B) \text{ Equating the real and imaginary coefficients, } \begin{cases} x^2 - x - 5 = 1 \\ y^2 - 7y + 3 = -7 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x - 6 = (x-3)(x+2) = 0 \\ y^2 - 7y + 10 = (y-2)(y-5) = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x = 3, -2 \text{ and } y = 2, 5 \rightarrow (3, 5), (-2, 5), (3, 2), (-2, 2) \rightarrow \underline{(-2, 5)}$$

$$C) (1+i) \cdot \begin{cases} (1+i) \\ (-1+i) \\ (-1-i) \\ (1-i) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2i \\ -2 \\ -2i \\ 2 \end{cases}$$



The new figure is a square with side $2\sqrt{2}$, so the area is 8.

Alternate solution: The area of the original square is $2^2 = 4$, and multiplying the vertices by $(1+i)$ rotates the square 45° and expands each side by a factor of $|1+i| = \sqrt{2}$. Therefore, the new square will have area $4(\sqrt{2})^2 = \underline{8}$.

Round 2

$$A) \frac{5280/4 \text{ feet}}{60 \text{ min}} \cdot 48 \text{ min} = \frac{\frac{5280}{4}(4)}{5} = \frac{5280}{5} = \underline{1056} \text{ feet}$$

$$B) \begin{cases} (1) \ 10t + u = 7(t+u) \\ (2) \ (10t+u)(t+u) = 567 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \rightarrow t = 2u$$

$$\text{Substituting for } 10t + u \text{ in (2), } 7(t+u)^2 = 567 \rightarrow (t+u)^2 = 81 \rightarrow t+u = 3u = 9 \rightarrow u = 3, t = 6 \rightarrow \underline{63}$$

$$C) \text{ Discounts of } 16 \frac{2}{3}\% \rightarrow 1/6 \text{ off, } 12 \frac{1}{2}\% \rightarrow 1/8 \text{ off and } 4\% \rightarrow 1/25 \text{ off}$$

$$\text{Merchant A's price } \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{24}{25} = \frac{7}{10} = 70\% \text{ of list (or 30\% off list).}$$

$$\text{Merchant B's price: } (.92)(.9)(.85) = .7038 = 70.38\% \text{ of list (or 29.62\% off list).}$$

Thus, merchant A has the best price by 0.38% (less than 1%)

$$\rightarrow \frac{0.38}{100}(6000) = 0.38(60) = 22.8 \rightarrow \underline{\$22.80}$$

Created with