

**MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE  
CONTEST 6 - MARCH 2011 SOLUTION KEY**

**Round 4**

- A) Given:  $Q = \frac{10+3x}{6-x}$  The value of  $x$  must be less than 6 for the value of the fractional expression to be positive. Testing  $x = \underline{5} \rightarrow Q = 25$ ,  $x = \underline{4} \rightarrow Q = 11$ ,  $x = \underline{2} \rightarrow Q = 4$   $x = 1, 3$  fail! Where's the 4<sup>th</sup> value?!  
There was no requirement that  $x$  had to be positive.  $x = \underline{-1} \rightarrow Q = +1$

- B) Using the Venn diagram to the right

$$100 = x + z + 40 + 12$$

$$120 = x + y + 12 + 40$$

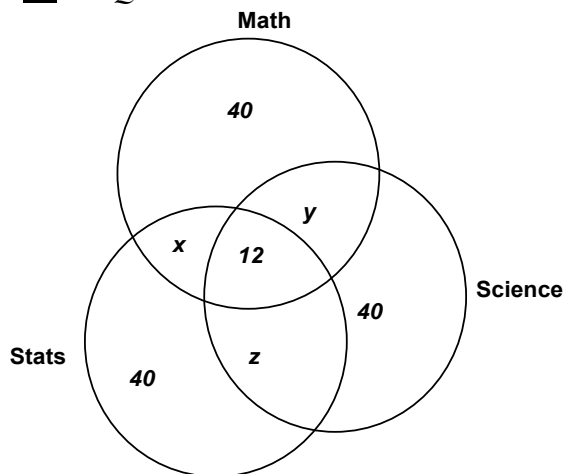
$$130 = y + z + 40 + 12$$

Then:

$$48 = x + z$$

$$68 = x + y$$

$$78 = y + z$$



Solving,  $x = 19$ ,  $y = 49$  and  $z = 29$

Thus, the number of students belonging to no club is:

$$1000 - (40 + 40 + 40 + 12 + 19 + 49 + 29) = 1000 - 229 = \underline{771}$$

$$C) \frac{1-4x^{-2}}{8-x^{-3}} \div \frac{x+2}{\frac{4}{x^{-2}} + \frac{2}{x^{-1}} + 1} = \frac{(x^3-4x)(4x^2+2x+1)}{(8x^3-1)(x+2)} = \frac{x(x^2-4)(4x^2+2x+1)}{(2x-1)(4x^2+2x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{x(x-2)}{2x-1}$$

Note:  $8x^3-1$  is factored as  $A^3-B^3 = (A-B)(A^2+AB-B^2)$ , where  $A = 2x$  and  $B = 1$ .

**Round 5**

- A) The vertex angle measures either  $(3x)^\circ$  or  $(6x)^\circ$ .

In the first case,  $15x = 180 \rightarrow x = 12$  and  $\angle$ s measure 36, 72 and 72

In the second case,  $12x = 180 \rightarrow x = 15$  and  $\angle$ s measure 90, 45 and 45

Thus, the smallest possible interior angle measures  $\underline{36}^\circ$ .

- B) The shortest distance is measured along the altitude. Let the length of the altitude in  $\triangle PQR$  be  $h$  units. The sides of  $\triangle PQR$  have lengths  $3x$ ,  $4x$  and  $5x$ , where  $x$  represents the proportionality constant. The area of  $\triangle PQR$  is  $\frac{1}{2}(3x)(4x)$  or  $\frac{1}{2}h(5x)$ . Equating,  $h = \frac{12}{5}x$  or  $x = \frac{5h}{12}$ .

$$\text{Perimeter} = 12x = 12\left(\frac{5h}{12}\right) = \underline{5h}.$$

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