

**MASSACHUSETTS MATHEMATICS LEAGUE  
CONTEST 6 - MARCH 2017 SOLUTION KEY**

**Team Round**

A) Note that the coefficients of  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  are each  $a + b + c$  when the 3 equations are added.

$$\text{Therefore, } \begin{cases} (a+b+c)(x+y+z) = 360 \\ x+y+z = 5 \\ a:b:c = 1:2:3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (n+2n+3n) = 72 \Rightarrow n = 12 \Rightarrow (a,b,c) = (12, 24, 36).$$

$$\text{Dividing through by 12, the 3 equations become } \begin{cases} (1) & x+2y+3z = 18 \\ (2) & 2x+3y+z = 5 \\ (3) & 3x+y+2z = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Subtracting } x+y+z = 5 \text{ from each equation, } \begin{cases} (4) & y+2z = 13 \\ (5) & x+2y = 0 \\ (6) & 2x+z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \Rightarrow z = 2 - 2x \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Substituting for } z \text{ in (4), } y + 4 - 4x = 13 \Rightarrow y = 4x + 9 \quad (8)$$

$$\text{Substituting for } x \text{ in (5), } x + 2(4x + 9) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2. \text{ Substituting in (7) and (8), } (x, y, z) = \underline{(-2, 1, 6)}.$$

B) Since  $(1 + \sqrt{2})^2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ , it follows that  $\sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ .

Alternately, to extract the square root in the numerator,  $3 + 2\sqrt{2}$  must be a perfect square.

So, assume there are integers  $a$  and  $b$  for which  $(a + b\sqrt{2})^2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ .

$$\text{Expanding and equating the rational and irrational coefficients, } \begin{cases} a^2 + 2b^2 = 3 \\ 2ab = 2 \end{cases}$$

Clearly,  $(a, b) = (1, 1)$  or  $(-1, -1)$  satisfy both of these equations, but, since  $-1 - \sqrt{2} < 0$  it is rejected, and we have the same result.

$$\frac{\sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}}{2\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}}{2} \quad \text{The numerator } \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}} \text{ cannot be further simplified.}$$

Suppose it could.

Then we would be able to write  $1 + \sqrt{2}$  as  $(A + B\sqrt{2})^2$ , for rational numbers  $A$  and  $B$ .

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \sqrt{2} = A^2 + 2B^2 + 2AB\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A^2 + 2B^2 = 1 \\ 2AB = 1 \end{cases}$$

Solving the second equation for  $B$  and substituting in the first,  $A^2 + \frac{1}{2A^2} = 1 \Rightarrow 2A^4 - 2A^2 + 1 = 0$ .

This equation has no real (let alone rational) roots.

Therefore, the numerator  $\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}$  cannot be further simplified.