

Art Of Problem Solving - AMC 10

July 24, 2021

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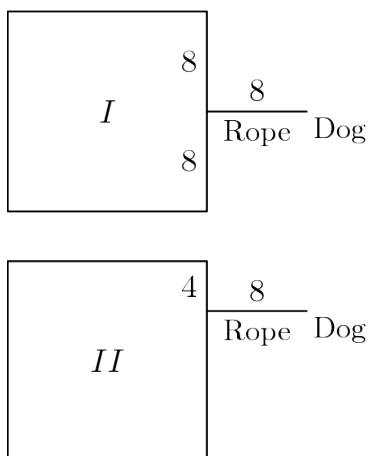
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Abstract

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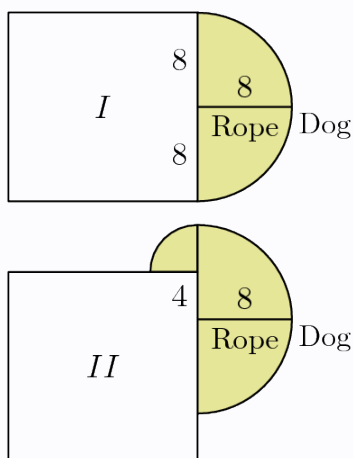
1.

Rolly wishes to secure his dog with an 8-foot rope to a square shed that is 16 feet on each side. His preliminary drawings are shown.



Which of these arrangements gives the dog the greater area to roam, and by how many square feet?

- (A) *I*, by 8π (B) *I*, by 6π (C) *II*, by 4π (D) *II*, by 8π (E) *II*, by 10π



Arrangement *I* gives an area

$$\frac{8^2 \pi}{2} = 32\pi \text{ ft}^2$$

Arrangement *II* gives a greater area thanks to the ability to turn around the corner of the shed. The added area gives a quarter of a circle with radius 4. The additional area is:

$$\frac{4^2 \pi}{4} = 4\pi \text{ ft}^2$$

That is one-eighth more, or 12.5%.

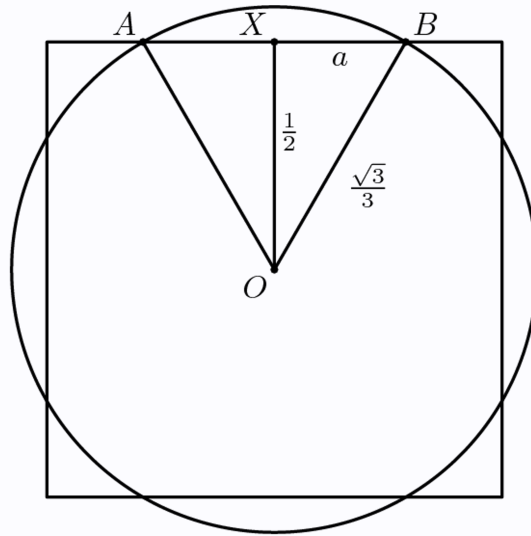
$$4\pi$$

2.

A square of side length 1 and a circle of radius $\sqrt{3}/3$ share the same center. What is the area inside the circle, but outside the square?

- (A) $\frac{\pi}{3} - 1$ (B) $\frac{2\pi}{9} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{18}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$ (E) $\frac{2\pi}{9}$

The problem is symmetric along the horizontal and vertical axes, so we can focus on the area denoted X on the figure. Since we know both the side-length of the square and the radius of the circle, we can readily calculate the area of triangle \widehat{OAB} . Then we calculate the area of the sector \widehat{OAB} and subtract \widehat{OAB} from it to get X .



The area of triangle \widehat{OAB} is $a/2$, where

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$\text{Area of triangle } \widehat{OAB} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

and therefore $AB = 2a = \sqrt{3}/3 = OA = OB$. Triangle \widehat{OAB} is an equilateral triangle, implying that the angle of \widehat{OAB} is 60° . The area of sector \widehat{OAB} is therefore a fraction $60/360$ of the area of the circle:

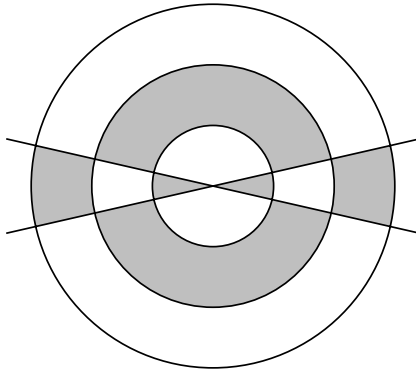
$$\text{Area of sector } \widehat{OAB} = \left(\frac{60}{360}\right) \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{18}$$

$$\text{Area of sector } \widehat{OAB} - \text{Area of triangle } \widehat{OAB} = \frac{\pi}{18} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{9} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

3.

Two distinct lines pass through the center of three concentric circles of radii 3, 2, and 1. The area of the shaded region in the diagram is $8/13$ of the area of the unshaded region. What is the radian measure of the acute angle formed by the two lines?



- (A) $\frac{\pi}{8}$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{7}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{5}$ (E) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

Let s denote the area of the shaded region and u the unshaded region. Let θ denote the acute angle formed by the intersection of the two lines. The total area is equal to the area of the larger circle with radius 3, or 9π , so that s and u satisfy:

$$s + u = 9\pi$$

The ratio of the areas is given by:

$$\frac{s}{u} = \frac{8}{13}$$

This is a linear system with solutions $u = \frac{39\pi}{7}$ and $s = \frac{24\pi}{7}$.

These areas may also be expressed in terms of θ by adding up the various sections for each annulus. In general, the intersection of a sector of angle θ (measured in radians) with an annulus with inner radius r and outer radius R encloses an area of:

$$\frac{\theta}{2\pi} \cdot (R^2 - r^2)\pi$$

In particular, the shaded area is:

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 2 \left(\frac{\theta}{2\pi} \cdot 1^2\pi + \frac{\pi - \theta}{2\pi} \cdot (2^2 - 1^2)\pi + \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \cdot (3^2 - 2^2)\pi \right) \\ &= \theta + 3(\pi - \theta) + 5\theta = 3(\pi + \theta) \end{aligned}$$

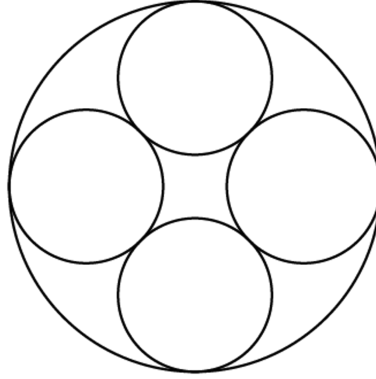
Equating the two expressions for s gives:

$$3(\pi + \theta) = \frac{24\pi}{7} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{7}$$

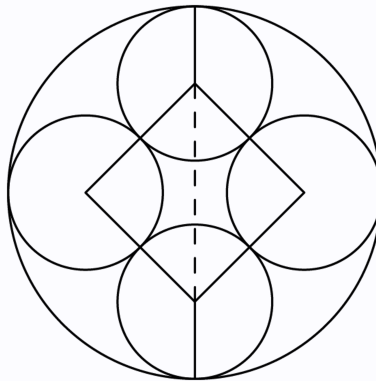
$\frac{\pi}{7} \text{ radians}$

4.

Many Gothic cathedrals have windows with portions containing a ring of congruent circles that are circumscribed by a larger circle. In the figure shown, the number of smaller circles is four. What is the ratio of the sum of the areas of the four smaller circles to the area of the larger circle?



- (A) $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$ (B) $2 - \sqrt{2}$ (C) $4(3 - 2\sqrt{2})$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}(3 - \sqrt{2})$ (E) $2\sqrt{2} - 2$



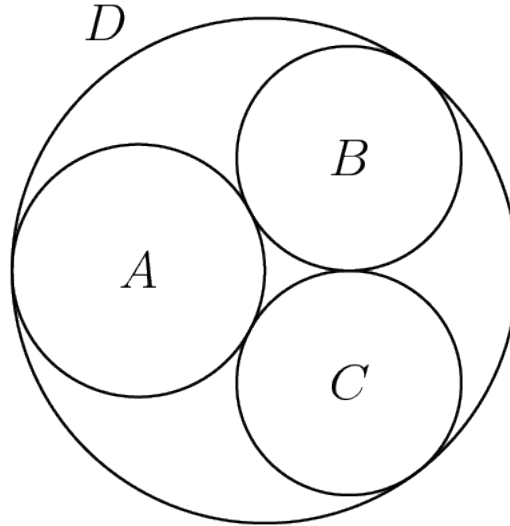
Let r denote the radius of a small circle. Since the figure is symmetric along both the horizontal and vertical axes, the four lines connecting the centers of these circles form a square of side length $2r$. The diagonal of these squares is $2r\sqrt{2}$ and therefore the diameter of the large circle is $2r + 2r\sqrt{2}$. The area of the large circle is therefore $\pi(1 + \sqrt{2})^2r^2$. The area of the four small circles is $4\pi r^2$. Hence the ratio is:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{area of small circles}}{\text{area of large circle}} &= \frac{4\pi r^2}{(3 + 2\sqrt{2})\pi r^2} \\ &= \frac{4(3 - 2\sqrt{2})}{(3 + 2\sqrt{2})(3 - 2\sqrt{2})} \\ &= 4(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) \approx 0.686 \end{aligned}$$

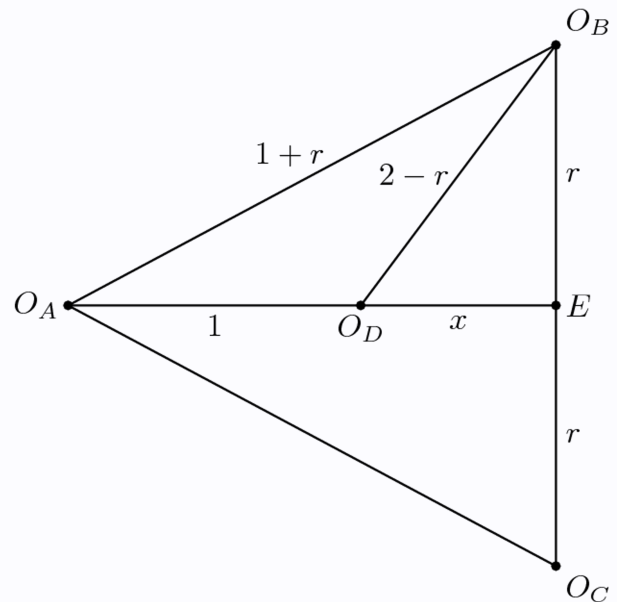
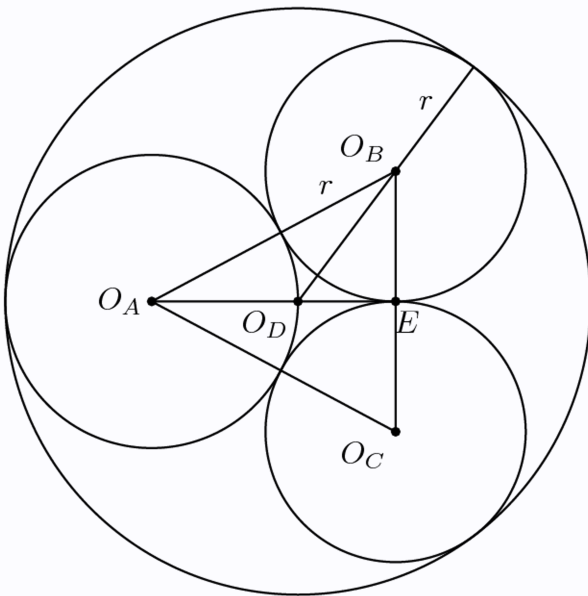
$$4(3 - 2\sqrt{2})$$

5.

Circles A , B , and C are externally tangent to each other and internally tangent to circle D . Circles B and C are congruent. Circle A has radius 1 and passes through the center of D . What is the radius of circle B ?



- (A) $\frac{2}{3}$ (B) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (C) $\frac{7}{8}$ (D) $\frac{8}{9}$ (E) $\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{3}$



Since circle A has radius 1 and passes through the center of the large circle D , the radius of D is 2. Let r denote the radius of circle B (and of C). The triangle connecting the centers of the three inscribed circles is an isosceles triangle with lengths $1 + r$, $1 + r$, and $2r$. Refer to the triangle in the figure. Length $O_B O_D$ is $2 - r$ since it is the radius of circle O_D minus the radius of circle O_B .

Triangles O_AEO_B and O_DEO_B both have a right angle at E since O_AE is the height of the isosceles triangle $O_AO_BO_C$ (and E is the midpoint of the base O_BO_C). Let x denote the distance O_DE (see the second figure).

Apply the Pythagorean theorem to triangle O_DEO_C :

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + r^2 &= (2 - r)^2 \\x &= 2\sqrt{1 - r}\end{aligned}$$

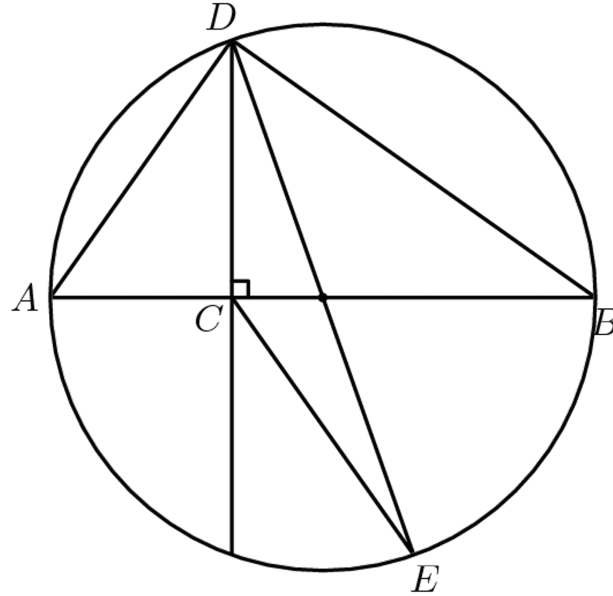
Apply the Pythagorean theorem to triangle O_AEO_B :

$$\begin{aligned}r^2 + (1 + x)^2 &= (1 + r)^2 \\r^2 + (1 + 2\sqrt{1 - r})^2 &= (1 + r)^2 \\r^2 + 1 + 4\sqrt{1 - r} + 4(1 - r) &= 1 + 2r + r^2 \\4\sqrt{1 - r} &= 2r - 4(1 - r) \\\sqrt{1 - r} &= \frac{6r - 4}{4} \\1 - r &= \left(\frac{3r}{2} - 1\right)^2 \\\frac{9r^2}{4} - 3r + r &= 0 \\r &= \frac{8}{9}\end{aligned}$$

radius of circle B $= \frac{8}{9}$

6.

Let \overline{AB} be a diameter of a circle and C be a point on \overline{AB} with $2 \cdot AC = BC$. Let D and E be points on the circle such that $\overline{DC} \perp \overline{AB}$ and \overline{DE} is a second diameter. What is the ratio of the area of triangle DCE to the area of triangle ABD ?



- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) $\frac{1}{6}$ | (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ | (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ | (D) $\frac{1}{2}$ | (E) $\frac{2}{3}$ |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

Let O denote the center of the circle. We have

$$2AC = BC \Rightarrow 3AC = AB$$

Since O is the midpoint of AB , we have

$$\frac{3}{2}AC = AO \Rightarrow CO = \frac{1}{3}AO \Rightarrow CO = \frac{1}{6}AB$$

Since O is the midpoint of DE , we have

$$\begin{aligned} [\triangle DCE] &= 2[\triangle DCO] \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}[\triangle ABD] \\ &= \frac{1}{3}[\triangle ABD] \end{aligned}$$

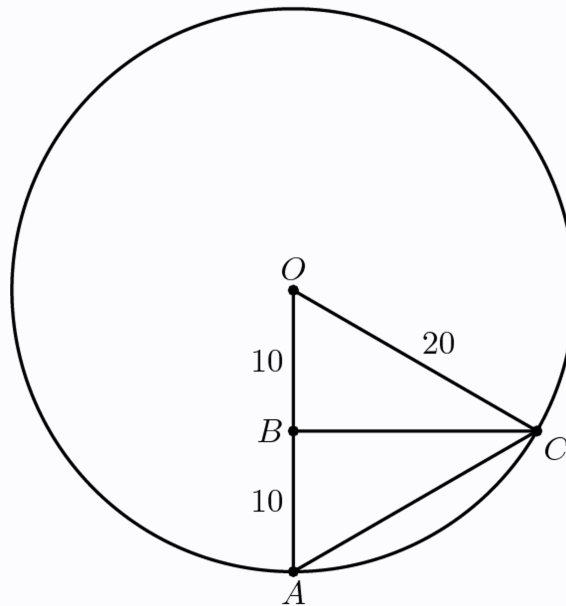
$\frac{[\triangle DCE]}{[\triangle ABD]} = \frac{1}{3}$

7.

Riders on a Ferris wheel travel in a circle in a vertical plane. A particular wheel has radius 20 feet and revolves at the constant rate of one revolution per minute. How many seconds does it take a rider to travel from the bottom of the wheel to a point 10 vertical feet above the bottom?

- (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7.5 (D) 10 (E) 15

Let O denote the center of the Ferris wheel and C a point located 10 feet above the bottom. Let B denote the projection of C onto the vertical line OA .



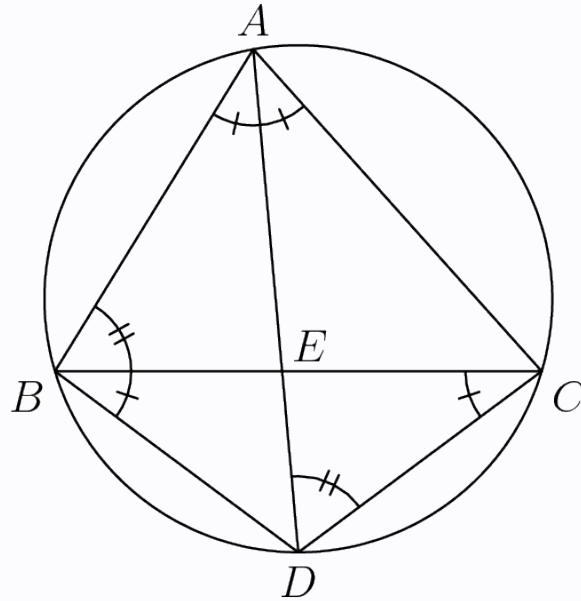
At a distance of 10 feet, $BA = 10$, and so B is the midpoint of OA , implying that triangle $\triangle OAC$ is equilateral with side length 20, and $\angle BOC = 60^\circ$. At point C , the Ferris wheel has completed $\frac{60}{360} = \frac{1}{6}$ of a revolution in one-sixth of a minute, or 10 seconds.

10 seconds

8.

In triangle ABC we have $AB = 7$, $AC = 8$, and $BC = 9$. Point D is on the circumscribed circle of the triangle so that \overline{AD} bisects $\angle BAC$. What is the value of AD/CD ?

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A) $\frac{9}{8}$ | (B) $\frac{5}{3}$ | (C) 2 | (D) $\frac{17}{7}$ | (E) $\frac{5}{2}$ |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|



Since AE bisects $\angle BAC$, E is the midpoint of BC , implying $BD = CD$. Therefore triangles $\triangle ABE$ and $\triangle ADC$ are similar, implying

$$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{CD}{BE} \Rightarrow \frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{7}{BE}$$

To find BE , consider triangles $\triangle ABE$ and $\triangle ACE$. Since AE bisects the angle, the sines are equal:

$$\frac{BE}{AB} = \frac{CE}{AC} \Rightarrow \frac{BE}{7} = \frac{9 - BE}{8} \Rightarrow BE = \frac{21}{5}$$

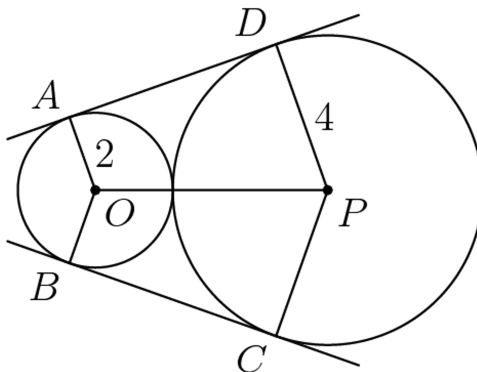
Substituting BE back gives

$$\frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{7}{\frac{21}{5}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$\frac{AD}{CD} = \frac{5}{3}$

9.

Circles with centers O and P have radii 2 and 4, respectively, and are externally tangent. Points A and B are on the circle centered at O , and points C and D are on the circle centered at P , such that \overline{AD} and \overline{BC} are common external tangents to the circles. What is the area of hexagon $AOBCPD$?



- (A) $18\sqrt{3}$ (B) $24\sqrt{2}$ (C) 36 (D) $24\sqrt{3}$ (E) $32\sqrt{2}$

Project point O onto DP and call the projected point O' . Angles $\angle OAD$ and $\angle ADP$ are both right angles since AD is tangent to both circles. Since quadrilateral $AOO'D$ has three right angles, it must be a rectangle and O' is therefore the midpoint of DP , so that $O'D = O'P = 2$. We also know that $OP = 4 + 2 = 6$. The Pythagorean theorem applied to $OO'P$ gives

$$OO' = \sqrt{6^2 - 2^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

The area of the trapezoid $AOPD$ is thus:

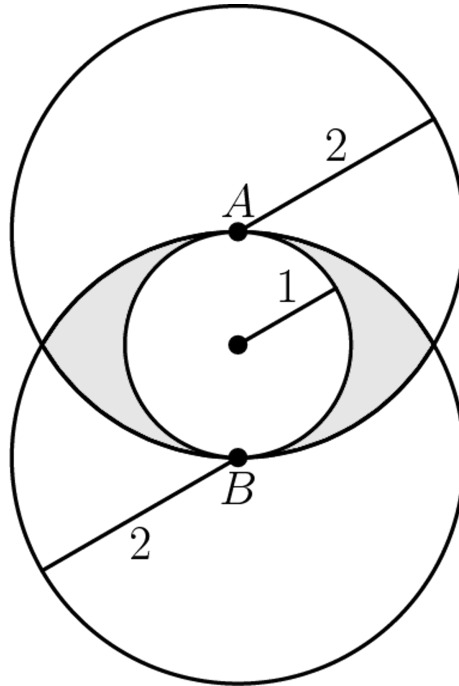
$$2 \cdot 4\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4\sqrt{2} = 12\sqrt{2}$$

And so the area of the entire hexagon is:

$$24\sqrt{2}$$

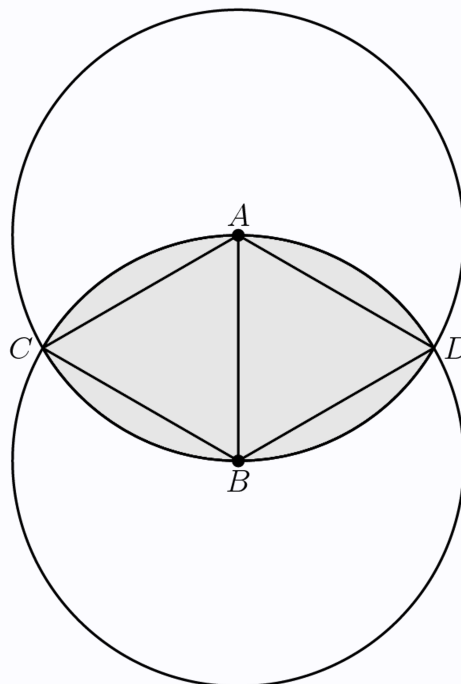
10.

A circle of radius 1 is internally tangent to two circles of radius 2 at points A and B , where AB is a diameter of the smaller circle. What is the area of the region, shaded in the figure, that is outside the smaller circle and inside each of the two larger circles?



- (A) $\frac{5}{3}\pi - 3\sqrt{2}$ (B) $\frac{5}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}$ (C) $\frac{8}{3}\pi - 3\sqrt{3}$ (D) $\frac{8}{3}\pi - 3\sqrt{2}$ (E) $\frac{8}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}$

Connect A and B with the points C and D defined by the intersection of the circles, as shown in the figure.



Triangle $\triangle ABC$ is equilateral, with side length $AB = BC = AC = 2$ and all three angles of measure $60^\circ = \pi/3$. Thus, the sector associated with $\angle ABC$ covers a fraction $\frac{\pi/3}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{6}$ of the area of a circle of radius 2, or $\frac{2\pi}{3}$. Likewise for sectors ABD , CAB , and BAD . If we add the area of the four sectors, however, we double-count the two equilateral triangles. Each of these triangles has area $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 2^2 = \sqrt{3}$. The area of the intersection of the two circles (shaded in the second figure) is therefore:

$$4 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} - 2 \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{8}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}$$

Now subtract the area of the non-shaded circle:

$$\frac{8}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3} - \pi = \frac{5}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}$$