

Minnesota State High School Mathematics League

2019-20 Meet 1, Individual Event C

SOLUTIONS

NO CALCULATORS are allowed on this event.

$$1 + \sqrt{3}$$

1. Determine exactly the value of $\sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$.

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$50$$

2. Determine exactly the smallest positive integer n , such that $\sec(400^\circ) \cdot \sin(n^\circ) = 1$.

or

$$50^\circ$$

$$\sec(400^\circ) = \frac{1}{\cos(400^\circ)} = \frac{1}{\cos(40^\circ)}. \text{ Therefore, } \sin(n^\circ) = \cos(40^\circ). \text{ But}$$

$$\cos(40^\circ) = \sin(90^\circ - 40^\circ) = \sin(50^\circ).$$

$$\sqrt{2} + 1$$

3. $\triangle ABC$ has a right angle at B . If $BC = 1$ and $\cos A = \frac{1}{3}$, determine exactly the perimeter of the triangle.

In Figure 3.1, $\cos A = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{x}{3x}$ for some positive x . Therefore, $1^2 + x^2 = 9x^2$
and $x^2 = \frac{1}{8}$ and $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$. The perimeter is $x + 3x + 1 = 4x + 1 = \sqrt{2} + 1$.

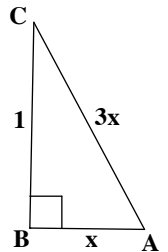


Figure 3.1

$$\frac{9}{4}$$

4. In trapezoid $ABCD$, $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$. If $AB = 6$, $BC = 8$, $CD = 15$, and $AD = 4$, determine exactly the value of $\cos A + 2 \cos B$.

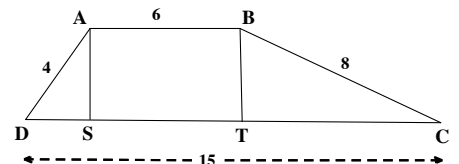


Figure 4.1

$$-2.25$$

or

$$-2\frac{1}{4}$$

In Figure 4.1, draw altitudes \overline{AS} and \overline{BT} . Then $\cos D = \frac{DS}{4}$ and $\cos C = \frac{CT}{8}$.
 $DS + CT = 4 \cos D + 8 \cos C = 15 - 6 = 9$. Therefore, $\cos D + 2 \cos C = \frac{9}{4}$. Since
 $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$, $\cos A = -\cos D$ and $\cos B = -\cos C$. So $\cos A + 2 \cos B = -\frac{9}{4}$.