

2019 AMC 12A Problem 19

In $\triangle ABC$ with integer side lengths,

$$\cos A = \frac{11}{16}, \quad \cos B = \frac{7}{8}, \quad \text{and} \quad \cos C = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

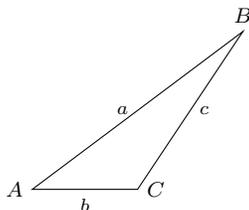
What is the least possible perimeter for $\triangle ABC$?

Solution

Key Word Law of Sines

YOU SHOULD BE FLEXIBLE ENOUGH TO THINK OF \sin WHEN YOU SEE \cos !!!!

$$\begin{aligned} \cos A = \frac{11}{16} &\implies \sin A = \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{16} \\ \cos B = \frac{7}{8} &\implies \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{8} \\ \cos C = -\frac{1}{4} &\implies \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \end{aligned}$$



Therefore, using the law of sines, we could infer that the following expressions are true.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} &\implies \frac{a}{\frac{3\sqrt{15}}{16}} = \frac{b}{\frac{\sqrt{15}}{8}} = \frac{c}{\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}} \\ &\implies \frac{a}{3} = \frac{b}{2} = \frac{c}{4} \\ &\therefore \implies a : b : c = 3 : 2 : 4 \end{aligned}$$

Because $\triangle ABC$ has integer side lengths, $3 + 2 + 4 = \boxed{9}$.

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2014 AMC 12B Problem 25

Find the sum of all the positive solutions of

$$2 \cos(2x) \left(\cos(2x) - \cos\left(\frac{2014\pi^2}{x}\right) \right) = \cos(4x) - 1$$

Solution

Key Word Trigonometric Identities

First and foremost, the equation above could be simplified using trigonometric identities.

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cos(2x) \left(\cos(2x) - \cos\left(\frac{2014\pi^2}{x}\right) \right) &= \cos(4x) - 1 \\ 2 \cos(2x) \left(\cos(2x) - \cos\left(\frac{2014\pi^2}{x}\right) \right) &= (2 \cos^2(2x) - 1) - 1 \\ \cos(2x) \left(\cos(2x) - \cos\left(\frac{2014\pi^2}{x}\right) \right) &= \cos^2(2x) - 1 \\ \cos(2x) \cos\left(\frac{2014\pi^2}{x}\right) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Because cos functions are bounded by the interval $[-1, 1]$, $\cos(2x) = 1$ and $\cos\left(\frac{2014\pi^2}{x}\right) = 1$. In other words, $2x = 2n\pi$ and $\frac{2014\pi^2}{x} = 2n'\pi$ where $\{n, n'\} \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x &= 2n\pi \\ x &= n\pi \\ \frac{2014\pi^2}{x} &= 2n'\pi \\ \frac{1007\pi}{x} &= n' \\ \therefore x &= \frac{1007\pi}{n'} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &\Rightarrow \pi, 19\pi, 53\pi, 1007\pi \\ &\Rightarrow \pi + 19\pi + 53\pi + 1007\pi = \boxed{1080\pi} \end{aligned}$$

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