

## Answer on Question #83150 – Math – Algebra

### Question

Five real numbers  $r, a, b, c, d$  are such that

$$\sqrt{r-1} + 2\sqrt{a-4} + 3\sqrt{b-9} + 4\sqrt{c-16} + 5\sqrt{d-25} = \frac{a+b+c+d+r}{2}$$

Find the value of  $(r+a+b+c+d)$ :

- a) 55
- b) 210
- c) not uniquely determined
- d) 110

### Solution

$$\sqrt{r-1} + 2\sqrt{a-4} + 3\sqrt{b-9} + 4\sqrt{c-16} + 5\sqrt{d-25} = \frac{a+b+c+d+r}{2}$$

$$\] r - 1 = f^2, f \geq 0$$

$$\] a - 4 = t^2, t \geq 0$$

$$\] b - 9 = k^2, k \geq 0$$

$$\] c - 16 = l^2, l \geq 0$$

$$\] d - 25 = p^2, p \geq 0$$

Then equality can be rewritten as:

$$f + 2t + 3k + 4l + 5p = \frac{f^2 + 1 + t^2 + 4 + k^2 + 9 + l^2 + 16 + p^2 + 25}{2}$$

$$(f^2 - 2f + 1) + (t^2 - 4t + 4) + (k^2 - 6k + 9) + (l^2 - 8l + 16) + (p^2 - 10p + 25) = 0$$

$$(f - 1)^2 + (t - 2)^2 + (k - 3)^2 + (l - 4)^2 + (p - 5)^2 = 0$$

The sum of the squares of numbers is zero if each of the squares is zero, therefore:

$$f = 1; t = 2; k = 3; l = 4; p = 5$$

In this case:

$$r = 1 + f^2 = 1 + 1^2 = 2$$

Similarly:

$$a = 4 + 2^2 = 8; b = 9 + 3^2 = 18; c = 16 + 4^2 = 32; d = 25 + 5^2 = 50$$

$$a + b + c + d + r = 2 + 8 + 18 + 32 + 50 = 110$$

**Answer:** Sum is 110 (answer is option d).

Answer provided by <https://www.AssignmentExpert.com>