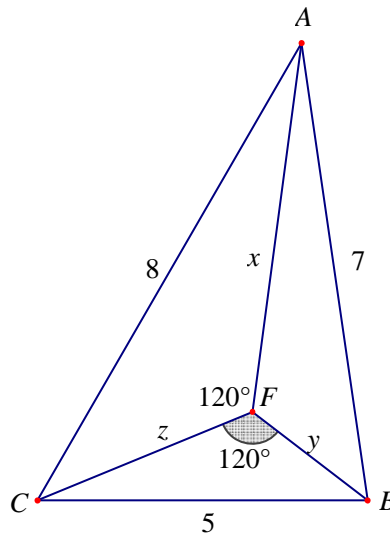


**Problem:**  $x, y, z > 0$  real numbers satisfy the following equations:

$$y^2 + yz + z^2 = 5^2, \quad z^2 + zx + x^2 = 8^2, \quad x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7^2$$

Calculate value of  $x + y + z$ .

**Solution 1:** Let's draw the following  $ABC$  triangle. By cosine theorem:  $y^2 + yz + z^2 = 5^2$ ,  $z^2 + zx + x^2 = 8^2$ ,  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7^2$ . By Heron,  $Area(ABC) = \sqrt{10 \cdot (10-5) \cdot (10-8) \cdot (10-7)}$  and  $Area(ABC) = 10\sqrt{3}$ .



Also,  $Area(AFC) = \frac{1}{2}xz \cdot \sin 120^\circ$ ,  $Area(BFC) = \frac{1}{2}yz \cdot \sin 120^\circ$ ,  $Area(AFB) = \frac{1}{2}xy \cdot \sin 120^\circ$ .

Therefore,  $(xy + yz + zx) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = 10\sqrt{3}$  and

$$xy + yz + zx = 40 \quad \dots (1)$$

Now, from the equations  $y^2 + yz + z^2 = 5^2$ ,  $z^2 + zx + x^2 = 8^2$ ,  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7^2$  we yields

$2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + (xy + yz + zx) = 138$ . By (1), we get

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 49 \quad \dots (2)$$

In the last step, we use perfect square identity:  $(x + y + z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(xy + yz + zx)$

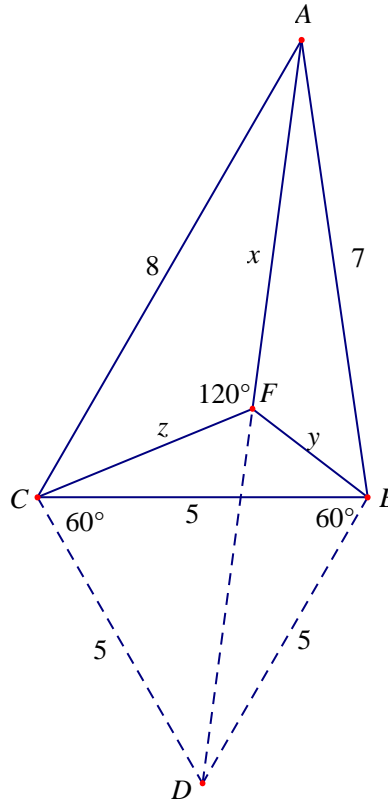
and  $(x + y + z)^2 = 49 + 2 \cdot 40 = 129 \Rightarrow x + y + z = \sqrt{129}$ .

**Solution 2:**  $F$  is Fermat point! Most popular property of this supreme point is

$$\min\{|PA|+|PB|+|PC|\} = |FA|+|FB|+|FC| = |AD|$$

Here,  $P$  is any point in the plane. In  $ABC$  triangle, we apply cosine theorem:

$$\cos(\angle ACB) = \frac{5^2 + 8^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } m(\angle ACB) = 60^\circ.$$



Therefore  $m(\angle ACD) = 120^\circ$  and let's apply cosine theorem in the triangle  $ACD$

$$|AD|^2 = 5^2 + 8^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot \cos 120^\circ = 129 \Rightarrow x + y + z = |AD| = \sqrt{129}$$

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