The 8th Romanian Master of Mathematics Competition

Day 1 — Solutions

Problem 1. Let ABC be a triangle and let D be a point on the segment BC, $D \neq B$ and $D \neq C$. The circle ABD meets the segment AC again at an interior point E. The circle ACD meets the segment AB again at an interior point F. Let A' be the reflection of A in the line BC. The lines $A'C$ and DE meet at P, and the lines $A'B$ and DF meet at Q. Prove that the lines AD, BP and CQ are concurrent (or all parallel).

Solution 1. (*Ilya Bogdanov*) Let σ denote reflection in the line BC. Since $\angle BDF = \angle BAC = \angle CDE$, by concyclicity, the lines DE and DF are images of one another under σ, so the lines AC and DF meet at $P' = \sigma(P)$, and the lines AB and DE meet at $Q' = \sigma(Q)$. Consequently, the lines PQ and $P'Q' = \sigma(PQ)$ meet at some (possibly ideal) point R on the line BC.

Since the pairs of lines (CA, QD), (AB, DP), (BC, PQ) meet at three collinear points, namely P', Q', R respectively, the triangles ABC and DPQ are perspective, i.e., the lines AD, BP, CQ are concurrent, by the Desargues theorem.

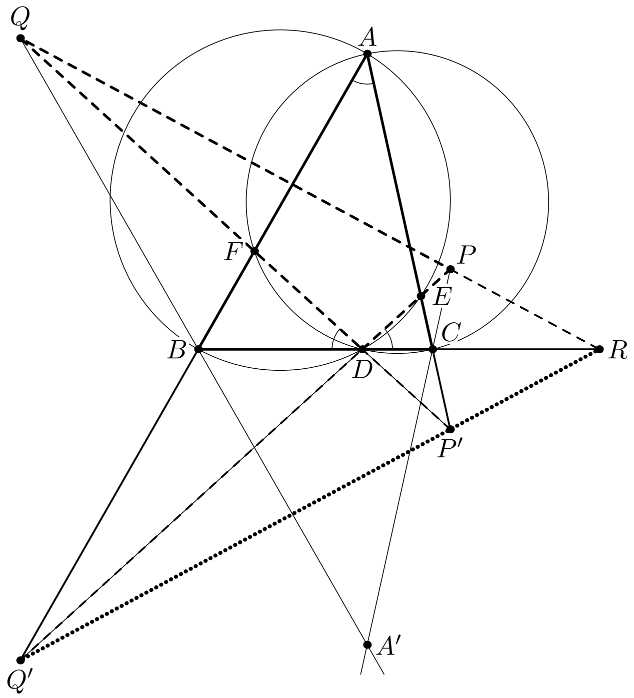

Fig. 1

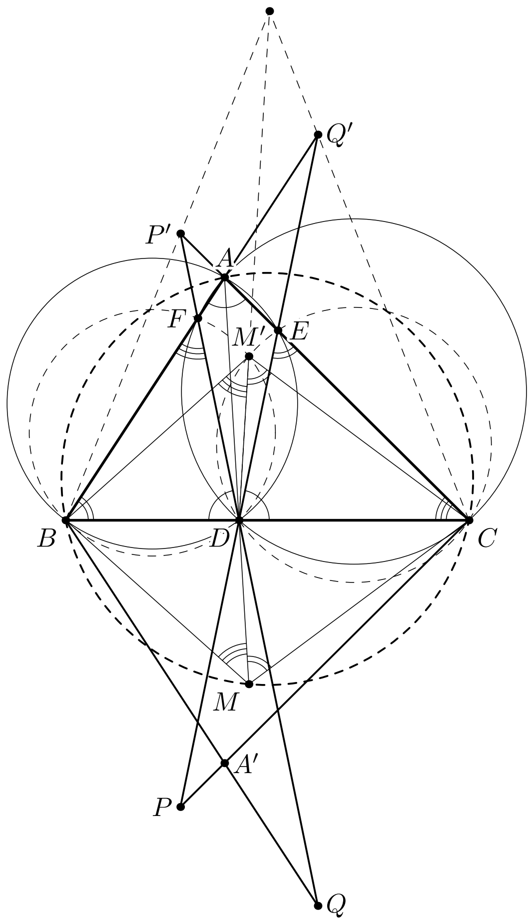

Fig. 2

Solution 2. As in the first solution, σ denotes reflection in the line BC, the lines DE and DF are images of one another under σ, the lines AC and DF meet at $P' = \sigma(P)$, and the lines AB and DE meet at $Q' = \sigma(Q)$.

Let the line AD meet the circle ABC again at M. Letting $M' = \sigma(M)$, it is sufficient to prove that the lines $DM' = \sigma(AD)$, $BP' = \sigma(BP)$ and $CQ' = \sigma(CQ)$ are concurrent.

Begin by noticing that $\angle(BM', M'D) = -\angle(BM, MA) = -\angle(BC, CA) = \angle(BF, FD)$, to infer that M' lies on the circle BDF. Similarly, M' lies on the circle CDE, so the line DM' is the radical axis of the circles BDF and CDE.

Since P' lies on the lines AC and DF, it is the radical centre of the circles ABC, ADC, and BDF; hence the line BP' is the radical axis of the circles BDF and ABC. Similarly, the line CQ' is the radical axis of the circles CDE and ABC. So the conclusion follows: the lines DM', BP' and CQ' are concurrent at the radical centre of the circles ABC, BDF and CDE; thus the lines DM, BP' and CQ' are also concurrent.

Solution 3. (*Ilya Bogdanov*) As in the previous solutions, σ denotes reflection in the line BC. Let the lines BE and CF meet at X. Due to the circles $BDEA$ and $CDFA$, we have $\angle XBD = \angle EAD = \angle XFD$, so the quadrilateral $BFXD$ is cyclic; similarly, the quadrilateral $CEXD$ is cyclic. Hence $\angle XDB = \angle CFA = \angle CDA$, the lines DX and DA are therefore images of one another under σ, and $X' = \sigma(X)$ lies on the line AD. Let $E' = \sigma(E)$ and $F' = \sigma(F)$, and apply the Pappus theorem to the hexagon $BPF'CQE'$ to infer that X', D, and $BP \cap CQ$ are collinear. The conclusion follows.

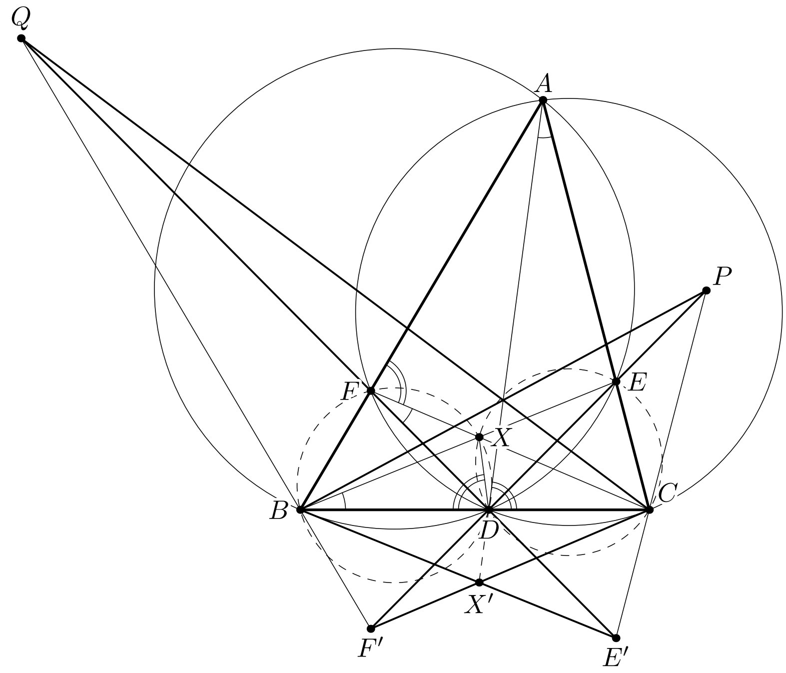

Fig. 3

Remark. In fact, the point X in Solution 3 and the point M in Solution 2 coincide.

Problem 2. Given positive integers m and $n \geq m$, determine the largest number of dominoes (1×2 or 2×1 rectangles) that can be placed on a rectangular board with m rows and $2n$ columns consisting of cells (1×1 squares) so that:

(i) each domino covers exactly two adjacent cells of the board;
(ii) no two dominoes overlap;
(iii) no two form a 2×2 square; and
(iv) the bottom row of the board is completely covered by n dominoes.

Solution 1. The required maximum is $mn - \lfloor m/2 \rfloor$ and is achieved by the brick-like vertically symmetric arrangement of blocks of n and $n-1$ horizontal dominoes placed on alternate rows, so that the bottom row of the board is completely covered by n dominoes.

To show that the number of dominoes in an arrangement satisfying the conditions in the statement does not exceed $mn - \lfloor m/2 \rfloor$, label the rows upwards 0, 1, …, $m-1$, and, for each

i in this range, draw a vertically symmetric block of $n - i$ fictitious horizontal dominoes in the i-th row (so the block on the i-th row leaves out i cells on either side) — Figure 4 illustrates the case $m = n = 6$. A fictitious domino is *good* if it is completely covered by a domino in the arrangement; otherwise, it is *bad.*

If the fictitious dominoes are all good, then the dominoes in the arrangement that cover no fictitious domino, if any, all lie in two triangular regions of side-length $m - 1$ at the upper-left and upper-right corners of the board. Colour the cells of the board chess-like and notice that in each of the two triangular regions the number of black cells and the number of white cells differ by $\lfloor m/2 \rfloor$. Since each domino covers two cells of different colours, at least $\lfloor m/2 \rfloor$ cells are not covered in each of these regions, and the conclusion follows.

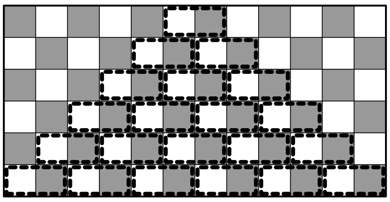

Fig. 4

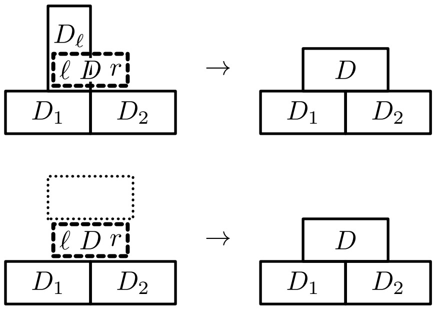

Fig. 5

To deal with the remaining case where bad fictitious dominoes are present, we show that an arrangement satisfying the conditions in the statement can be transformed into another such with at least as many dominoes, but fewer bad fictitious dominoes. A finite number of such transformations eventually leads to an arrangement of at least as many dominoes all of whose fictitious dominoes are good, and the conclusion follows by the preceding.

Consider the row of minimal rank containing bad fictitious dominoes — this is certainly not the bottom row — and let D be one such. Let ℓ, respectively r, be the left, respectively right, cell of D and notice that the cell below ℓ, respectively r, is the right, respectively left, cell of a domino D_1, respectively D_2, in the arrangement.

If ℓ is covered by a domino D_ℓ in the arrangement, since D is bad and no two dominoes in the arrangement form a square, it follows that D_ℓ is vertical. If r were also covered by a domino D_r in the arrangement, then D_r would also be vertical, and would therefore form a square with D_ℓ — a contradiction. Hence r is not covered, and there is room for D_ℓ to be placed so as to cover D, to obtain a new arrangement satisfying the conditions in the statement; the latter has as many dominoes as the former, but fewer bad fictitious dominoes. The case where r is covered is dealt with similarly.

Finally, if neither cell of D is covered, addition of an extra domino to cover D and, if necessary, removal of the domino above D to avoid formation of a square, yields a new arrangement satisfying the conditions in the statement; the latter has at least as many dominoes as the former, but fewer bad fictitious dominoes. (Figure 5 illustrates the two cases.)

Solution 2. (sketch by *Ilya Bogdanov*) We present an alternative proof of the bound.

Label the rows upwards $0, 1, \ldots, m-1$, and the columns from the left to the right by $0, 1, \ldots, 2n-1$; label each cell by the pair of its column's and row's numbers, so that $(1, 0)$ is the second left cell in the bottom row. Colour the cells chess-like so that $(0, 0)$ is white. For $0 \le i \le n-1$, we say that the *ith white diagonal* is the set of cells of the form $(2i + k, k)$, where k ranges over all appropriate indices. Similarly, the *ith black diagonal* is the set of cells of the form $(2i + 1 - k, k)$. (Notice that the white cells in the upper-left corner and the black cells in the upper-right corner are not covered by these diagonals.)

Claim. Assume that K lowest cells of some white diagonal are all covered by dominoes. Then all these K dominoes face right or up from the diagonal. (In other words, the black cell of any such domino is to the right or to the top of its white cell.) Similarly, if K lowest cells of some black diagonal are covered by dominoes, then all these dominoes face left or up from the diagonal.

Proof. By symmetry, it suffices to prove the first statement. Assume that K lowest cells of the ith white diagonal is completely covered. We prove by induction on $k < K$ that the required claim holds for the domino covering $(2i + k, k)$. The base case $k = 0$ holds due to the problem condition. To establish the step, one observes that if $(2i + k, k)$ is covered by a domino facing up of right, while $(2i + k + 1, k + 1)$ is covered by a domino facing down or left, then these two dominoes form a square.

We turn to the solution. We will prove that there are at least $d = \lfloor m/2 \rfloor$ empty white cells. Since each domino covers exactly one white cell, the required bound follows.

If each of the first d white diagonals contains an empty cell, the result is clear. Otherwise, let $i < d$ be the least index of a completely covered white diagonal. We say that the dominoes covering our diagonal are *distinguished*. After removing the distinguished dominoes, the board splits into two parts; the left part L contains i empty white cells on the previous diagonals. So, it suffices to prove that the right part R contains at least $d - i$ empty white cells.

Let j be the number of distinguished dominoes facing up. Then at least $j-i$ of these dominoes cover some cells of (distinct) black diagonals (the relation $m \leq n$ is used). Each such domino faces down from the corresponding black diagonal — so, by the Claim, each such black diagonal contains an empty cell in R. Thus, R contains at least $j - i$ empty black cells.

Now, let w be the number of white cells in R. Then the number of black cells in R is $w - d + j$, and at least $i - j$ of those are empty. Thus, the number of dominoes in R is at most $(w - d + j) - (j - i) = w - (d - i)$, so R contains at least $d - i$ empty white cells, as we wanted to show.

Remark. The conclusion still holds if some row, not necessarily the bottom row, is completely covered by n dominoes — apply the result in the problem to the upper and lower parts of the board overlapping along a row completely covered by n dominoes.

However, omission of the condition that the bottom row be covered by n dominoes reduces the minimal number of uncovered cells dramatically. For instance, all but two cells of a $(2k + 1) \times (4k + 2)$ board can be covered by dominoes no two of which form a 2×2 square.

Problem 3. A *cubic sequence* is a sequence of integers given by $a_n = n^3 + bn^2 + cn + d$, where b, c and d are integer constants and n ranges over all integers, including negative integers.

(a) Show that there exists a cubic sequence such that the only terms of the sequence which are squares of integers are a_{2015} and a_{2016}.

(b) Determine the possible values of $a_{2015} \cdot a_{2016}$ for a cubic sequence satisfying the condition in part **(a)**.

Solution. The only possible value of $a_{2015} \cdot a_{2016}$ is 0. For simplicity, by performing a translation of the sequence (which may change the defining constants b, c and d), we may instead concern ourselves with the values a_0 and a_1, rather than a_{2015} and a_{2016}.

Suppose now that we have a cubic sequence a_n with $a_0 = p^2$ and $a_1 = q^2$ square numbers. We will show that $p = 0$ or $q = 0$. Consider the line $y = (q-p)x+p$ passing through $(0, p)$ and $(1, q)$; the latter are two points the line under consideration and the cubic $y^2 = x^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ share. Hence the two must share a third point whose x-coordinate is the third root of the polynomial $t^3 + (b-(q-p)^2)t^2 + (c-2(q-p)p)t + (d-p^2)$ (it may well happen that this third point coincide with one of the other two points the line and the cubic share).

Notice that the sum of the three roots is $(q - p)^2 - b$, so the third intersection has integral x-coordinate $X = (q-p)^2 - b - 1$. Its y-coordinate $Y = (q-p)X + p$ is also an integer, and hence $a_X = X^3 + bX^2 + cX + d = Y^2$ is a square. This contradicts our assumption on the sequence unless $X = 0$ or $X = 1$, i.e. unless $(q - p)^2 = b + 1$ or $(q - p)^2 = b + 2$.

Applying the same argument to the line through $(0,-p)$ and $(1,q)$, we find that $(q+p)^2 = b+1$ or $b+2$ also. Since $(q-p)^2$ and $(q+p)^2$ have the same parity, they must be equal, and hence $pq = 0$, as desired.

It remains to show that such sequences exist, say when $p = 0$. Consider the sequence $a_n = n^3 + (q^2-2)n^2 + n$, chosen to satisfy $a_0 = 0$ and $a_1 = q^2$. We will show that when $q = 1$, the only square terms of the sequence are $a_0 = 0$ and $a_1 = 1$. Indeed, suppose that $a_n = n(n^2 - n + 1)$ is square. Since the second factor is positive, and the two factors are coprime, both must be squares; in particular, $n \geq 0$. The case $n = 0$ is clear, so let $n \geq 1$. Finally, if $n > 1$, then $(n-1)^2 < n^2 - n + 1 < n^2$, so $n^2 - n + 1$ is not a square. Consequently, $n = 0$ or $n = 1$, and the conclusion follows.

Remark. The values $q = 3$ and $q = 4$ work as well. In the former case, the only square terms of the sequence $a_n = n(n^2 + 7n + 1)$ are $a_0 = 0$ and $a_1 = 9$. In the other case, the only square terms of the sequence $a_n = n(n^2 + 14n + 1)$ are $a_0 = 0$ and $a_1 = 16$.

The 8^{th} Romanian Master of Mathematics Competition

Day 2 — Solutions

Problem 4. Let x and y be positive real numbers such that $x+y^{2016} \geq 1$. Prove that $x^{2016}+y > 1-1/100$.

Solution. If $x \geq 1-1/(100\cdot 2016)$, then

$$x^{2016} \geq \left(1-\frac{1}{100\cdot 2016}\right)^{2016} > 1-2016\cdot\frac{1}{100\cdot 2016} = 1-\frac{1}{100}$$

by Bernoulli's inequality, whence the conclusion.

If $x < 1-1/(100\cdot 2016)$, then $y \geq (1-x)^{1/2016} > (100\cdot 2016)^{-1/2016}$, and it is sufficient to show that the latter is greater than $1-1/100 = 99/100$; alternatively, but equivalently, that

$$\left(1+\frac{1}{99}\right)^{2016} > 100\cdot 2016.$$

To establish the latter, refer again to Bernoulli's inequality to write

$$\left(1+\frac{1}{99}\right)^{2016} > \left(1+\frac{1}{99}\right)^{99\cdot 20} > \left(1+99\cdot\frac{1}{99}\right)^{20} = 2^{20} > 100\cdot 2016.$$

Remarks. (1) Although the constant $1/100$ is not sharp, it cannot be replaced by the smaller constant $1/400$, as the values $x = 1-1/210$ and $y = 1-1/380$ show.

(2) It is natural to ask whether $x^n+y \geq 1-1/k$, whenever x and y are positive real numbers such that $x+y^n \geq 1$, and k and n are large. Using the inequality $\left(1+\frac{1}{k-1}\right)^k > \mathrm{e}$, it can be shown along the lines in the solution that this is indeed the case if $k \leq \frac{n}{2\log n}(1+o(1))$. It *seems* that this estimate differs from the best one by a constant factor.

Problem 5. A convex hexagon $A_1B_1A_2B_2A_3B_3$ is inscribed in a circle Ω of radius R. The diagonals A_1B_2, A_2B_3, and A_3B_1 concur at X. For $i=1,2,3$, let ω_i be the circle tangent to the segments XA_i and XB_i, and to the arc A_iB_i of Ω not containing other vertices of the hexagon; let r_i be the radius of ω_i.

(a) Prove that $R \geq r_1+r_2+r_3$.

(b) If $R = r_1+r_2+r_3$, prove that the six points where the circles ω_i touch the diagonals A_1B_2, A_2B_3, A_3B_1 are concyclic.

Solution. (a) Let ℓ_1 be the tangent to Ω parallel to A_2B_3, lying on the same side of A_2B_3 as ω_1. The tangents ℓ_2 and ℓ_3 are defined similarly. The lines ℓ_1 and ℓ_2, ℓ_2 and ℓ_3, ℓ_3 and ℓ_1 meet at C_3, C_1, C_2, respectively (see Fig. 1). Finally, the line C_2C_3 meets the rays XA_1 and XB_1 emanating from X at S_1 and T_1, respectively; the points S_2, T_2, and S_3, T_3 are defined similarly.

Each of the triangles $\Delta_1 = \triangle XS_1T_1$, $\Delta_2 = \triangle T_2XS_2$, and $\Delta_3 = \triangle S_3T_3X$ is similar to $\Delta = \triangle C_1C_2C_3$, since their corresponding sides are parallel. Let k_i be the ratio of similitude of Δ_i and Δ (e.g., $k_1 = XS_1/C_1C_2$ and the like). Since $S_1X = C_2T_3$ and $XT_2 = S_3C_1$, it follows that $k_1+k_2+k_3 = 1$, so, if ρ_i is the inradius of Δ_i, then $\rho_1+\rho_2+\rho_3 = R$.

Finally, notice that ω_i is interior to Δ_i, so $r_i \leq \rho_i$, and the conclusion follows by the preceding.

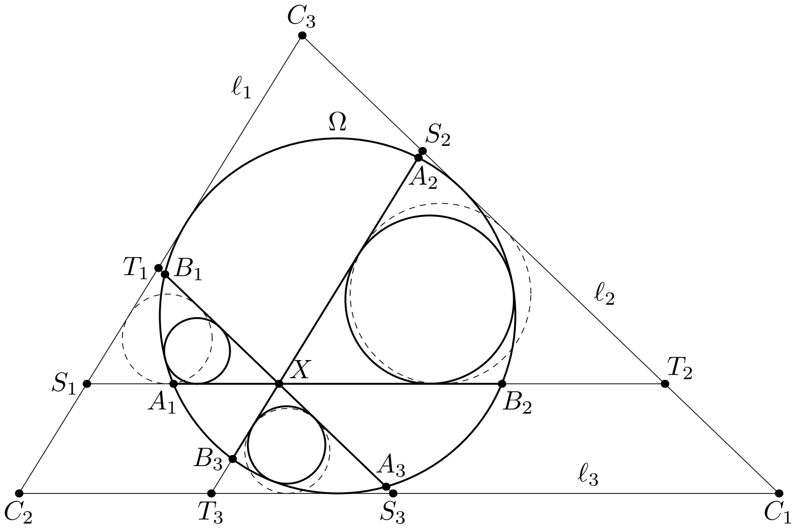

Fig. 1

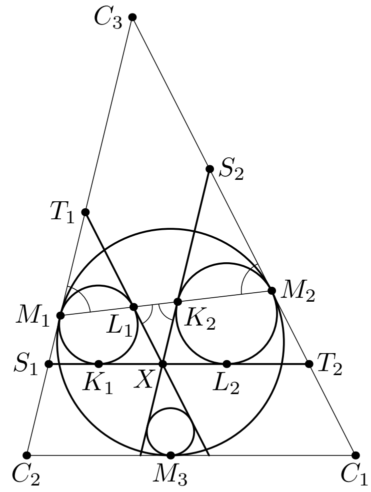

Fig. 2

(b) By part **(a)**, the equality $R = r_1 + r_2 + r_3$ holds if and only if $r_i = \rho_i$ for all i, which implies in turn that ω_i is the incircle of Δ_i. Let K_i, L_i, M_i be the points where ω_i touches the sides XS_i, XT_i, S_iT_i, respectively. We claim that the six points K_i and L_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$) are equidistant from X.

Clearly, $XK_i = XL_i$, and we are to prove that $XK_2 = XL_1$ and $XK_3 = XL_2$. By similarity, $\angle T_1M_1L_1 = \angle C_3M_1M_2$ and $\angle S_2M_2K_2 = \angle C_3M_2M_1$, so the points M_1, M_2, L_1, K_2 are collinear. Consequently, $\angle XK_2L_1 = \angle C_3M_1M_2 = \angle C_3M_2M_1 = \angle XL_1K_2$, so $XK_2 = XL_1$. Similarly, $XK_3 = XL_2$.

Remark. Under the assumption in part **(b)**, the point M_i is the centre of a homothety mapping ω_i to Ω. Since this homothety maps X to C_i, the points M_i, C_i, X are collinear, so X is the *Gergonne point* of the triangle $C_1C_2C_3$. This condition is in fact equivalent to $R = r_1 + r_2 + r_3$.

Problem 6. A set of n points in Euclidean 3-dimensional space, no four of which are coplanar, is partitioned into two subsets $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$. An $\mathcal{AB}$*-tree* is a configuration of $n - 1$ segments, each of which has an endpoint in $\mathcal{A}$ and the other in $\mathcal{B}$, and such that no segments form a closed polyline. An $\mathcal{AB}$-tree is transformed into another as follows: choose three distinct segments A_1B_1, B_1A_2 and A_2B_2 in the $\mathcal{AB}$-tree such that A_1 is in $\mathcal{A}$ and $A_1B_1 + A_2B_2 > A_1B_2 + A_2B_1$, and remove the segment A_1B_1 to replace it by the segment A_1B_2. Given any $\mathcal{AB}$-tree, prove that every sequence of successive transformations comes to an end (no further transformation is possible) after finitely many steps.

Solution. The configurations of segments under consideration are all bipartite geometric trees on the points n whose vertex-parts are $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$, and transforming one into another preserves the degree of any vertex in $\mathcal{A}$, but not necessarily that of a vertex in $\mathcal{B}$.

The idea is to devise a strict semi-invariant of the process, i.e., assign each $\mathcal{AB}$-tree a real number strictly decreasing under a transformation. Since the number of trees on the n points is finite, the conclusion follows.

To describe the assignment, consider an $\mathcal{AB}$-tree $\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{A} \sqcup \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{E})$. Removal of an edge e of $\mathcal{T}$ splits the graph into exactly two components. Let $p_{\mathcal{T}}(e)$ be the number of vertices in $\mathcal{A}$ lying in the component of $\mathcal{T} - e$ containing the $\mathcal{A}$-endpoint of e; since $\mathcal{T}$ is a tree, $p_{\mathcal{T}}(e)$ counts the number of paths in $\mathcal{T} - e$ from the $\mathcal{A}$-endpoint of e to vertices in $\mathcal{A}$ (including the one-vertex path). Define $f(\mathcal{T}) = \sum_{e \in \mathcal{E}} p_{\mathcal{T}}(e)|e|$, where $|e|$ is the Euclidean length of e.

We claim that f strictly decreases under a transformation. To prove this, let $\mathcal{T}'$ be obtained from $\mathcal{T}$ by a transformation involving the polyline $A_1B_1A_2B_2$; that is, A_1 and A_2 are in $\mathcal{A}$, B_1

and B_2 are in $\mathcal{B}$, $A_1B_1 + A_2B_2 > A_1B_2 + A_2B_1$, and $\mathcal{T}' = \mathcal{T} - A_1B_1 + A_1B_2$. It is readily checked that $p_{\mathcal{T}'}(e) = p_{\mathcal{T}}(e)$ for every edge e of $\mathcal{T}$ different from A_1B_1, A_2B_1 and A_2B_2, $p_{\mathcal{T}'}(A_1B_2) = p_{\mathcal{T}}(A_1B_1)$, $p_{\mathcal{T}'}(A_2B_1) = p_{\mathcal{T}}(A_2B_1) + p_{\mathcal{T}}(A_1B_1)$, and $p_{\mathcal{T}'}(A_2Bb_2) = p_{\mathcal{T}}(A_2B_2) - p_{\mathcal{T}}(A_1B_1)$. Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathcal{T}') - f(\mathcal{T}) &= p_{\mathcal{T}'}(A_1B_2) \cdot A_1B_2 + (p_{\mathcal{T}'}(A_2B_1) - p_{\mathcal{T}}(A_2B_1)) \cdot A_2B_1 + \\ &\quad (p_{\mathcal{T}'}(A_2B_2) - p_{\mathcal{T}}(A_2B_2)) \cdot A_2B_2 - p_{\mathcal{T}}(A_1B_1) \cdot A_1B_1 \\ &= p_{\mathcal{T}}(A_1B_1)\,(A_1B_2 + A_2B_1 - A_2B_2 - A_1B_1) < 0. \end{aligned}$$

Remarks. **(1)** The solution above does not involve the geometric structure of the configurations, so the conclusion still holds if the Euclidean length (distance) is replaced by any real-valued function on $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$.

(2) There are infinitely many strict semi-invariants that can be used to establish the conclusion, as we are presently going to show. The idea is to devise a non-strict real-valued semi-invariant f_A for each A in $\mathcal{A}$ (i.e., f_A does not increase under a transformation) such that $\sum_{A\in\mathcal{A}} f_A = f$. It then follows that any linear combination of the f_A with positive coefficients is a strict semi-invariant.

To describe f_A, where A is a fixed vertex in $\mathcal{A}$, let $\mathcal{T}$ be an $\mathcal{AB}$-tree. Since $\mathcal{T}$ is a tree, by orienting all paths in $\mathcal{T}$ with an endpoint at A away from A, every edge of $\mathcal{T}$ comes out with a unique orientation so that the in-degree of every vertex of $\mathcal{T}$ other than A is 1. Define $f_A(\mathcal{T})$ to be the sum of the Euclidean lengths of all out-going edges from $\mathcal{A}$. It can be shown that f_A does not increase under a transformation, and it strictly decreases if the paths from A to each of A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 all pass through A_1 — i.e., of these four vertices, A_1 is combinatorially nearest to A. In particular, this is the case if $A_1 = A$, i.e., the edge-switch in the transformation occurs at A. It is not hard to prove that $\sum_{A\in\mathcal{A}} f_A(\mathcal{T}) = f(\mathcal{T})$.

The conclusion of the problem can also be established by resorting to a single carefully chosen f_A. Suppose, if possible, that the process is infinite, so some tree $\mathcal{T}$ occurs (at least) twice. Let A be the vertex in $\mathcal{A}$ at which the edge-switch occurs in the transformation of the first occurrence of $\mathcal{T}$. By the preceding paragraph, consideration of f_A shows that $\mathcal{T}$ can never occur again.

(3) Recall that the degree of any vertex in $\mathcal{A}$ is invariant under a transformation, so the linear combination $\sum_{A\in\mathcal{A}}(\deg A - 1)f_A$ is a strict semi-invariant for $\mathcal{AB}$-trees $\mathcal{T}$ whose vertices in $\mathcal{A}$ all have degrees exceeding 1. Up to a factor, this semi-invariant can alternatively, but equivalently be described as follows. Fix a vertex $*$ and assign each vertex X a number $g(X)$ so that $g(*) = 0$, and $g(A) - g(B) = AB$ for every A in $\mathcal{A}$ and every B in $\mathcal{B}$ joined by an edge. Next, let $\beta(\mathcal{T}) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}|}\sum_{B\in\mathcal{B}} g(B)$, let $\alpha(\mathcal{T}) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{E}|-|\mathcal{A}|}\sum_{A\in\mathcal{A}}(\deg A - 1)g(A)$, where $\mathcal{E}$ is the edge-set of $\mathcal{T}$, and set $\mu(\mathcal{T}) = \beta(\mathcal{T}) - \alpha(\mathcal{T})$. It can be shown that μ strictly decreases under a transformation; in fact, μ and $\sum_{A\in\mathcal{A}}(\deg A - 1)f_A$ are proportional to one another.