Problem A: Riddle Of The Sphinx

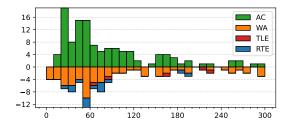
Problem authors:

Martin Kacer and Per Austrin

Solved by 120 teams.

First solved after 10 minutes. Shortest team solution: 532 bytes.

Shortest judge solution: 347 bytes.



This was an easy interactive problem and there are many ways to solve it. A general observation for this type of problem (which is maybe a bit overkill for the present situation) is the following. Consider the 5×3 matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & a_{53} \end{pmatrix}$$

where the *i*'th row are the three numbers you give in your *i*'th question. Then, if any 3 rows of *A* are linearly independent, we can uniquely determine the correct answer. This is the case because if we remove one of the truthful answers, we will have an inconsistent system of equation, but if we remove the lie, then we will have a consistent overdetermined system of equations. In other words we can uniquely identify which answer is the lie, and then we can recover the correct answer using any three of the other answers.

Since we can choose *A* freely it is nicest to choose it in such a way that the answer is easy to recover, e.g.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note that we cannot change the last query to (1,1,2), because then the last three answers would be linearly dependent, and if one of he first two questions was a lie we would not be able to figure out which one of them was a lie. Similarly, (0,1,2) does not work as the last query, as then the second, third and last question are linearly dependent.

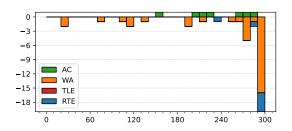
Problem B: Schedule

Problem authors:

The World Finals judges and Bob Roos

Solved by 7 teams.

First solved after 153 minutes. Shortest team solution: 1059 bytes. Shortest judge solution: 532 bytes.



Suppose we have some schedule with isolation k. Then during the first k weeks, every pair of individuals on different teams meet at least once, and if we repeat the schedule for these first k weeks indefinitely, we get a periodic schedule for arbitrarily many weeks with the same