

1. *Famous alphametic.* A puzzle in which the digits in a correct mathematical expression, such as a sum, are replaced by letters is called *cryptarithm*; if in addition, the puzzle's words make sense, it is said to be alphametic. The most well-known *alphametic* was published by renowned British puzzlist H.E. Dudeney (1857 – 1930):

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{S E N D} \\ + \text{M O R E} \\ \hline \text{M O N E Y} \end{array}$$

Two conditions are assumed: first, the correspondence between letters and decimal digits is one-to-one. i.e., each letter represents one digit only and different letters represent different digits; second, the digit zero does not appear as the left-most digit in any of the numbers. To solve an alphametic means to find which digit each letter represents. Note that a solution's uniqueness cannot be assumed and has to be verified by the solver.

Here is another alphametic:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{W I N E} \\ + \text{M E A T} \\ \hline \text{F E A S T} \end{array}$$

Solve both puzzles the way they were expected to be solved when Dudeney's puzzle was first published in 1924.

2. We have apparently n identical gold coins. One of them is an amalgam and is lighter, but is otherwise indistinguishable from the others. We also have a balance with two pans where any measurement will tell us only if the loaded pans weigh the same or, if not, which one weighs more.
 - a) How many measurements are necessary and sufficient to find the false gold coin?
 - b) What happens if we don't know if the false coin is lighter or heavier?
3. Each of n surgeons must separately operate on each of n patients. However, surgeons don't want to catch the patients' diseases, nor do they want to infect any patient with any other patient's disease. Clinical procedure requires that no glove surface touched by a doctor should

touch a patient. Assume that each surgeon refuses to touch a glove surface that another surgeon has touched. Show that two surgeons can operate on two patients using only two surgical gloves in all.

4. Two men have a full eight-gallon jug of wine, and also two empty jugs of five and three gallon capacity, respectively. What is the simplest way for them to divide the wine equally?
5. Problem #3 page #106
6. Problem #8 – page #129