SPRING 2020

DEAL OR NO DEAL

ANSWER: **HAZELNUTS**

First, assign each case with a dollar value from Deal or No Deal using the Banker clues. Then using the number of the cases as an index into the alphabet, follow the instructions in the flavortext to obtain: **HAZELNUTS**

1 $1	2 $100,000	3 $10,000	4 $1,000	5 $10
6 $200,000	7 $300,000	8 $0.01	9 $400,000	10 $500,000
11 $5,000	12 $25	13 $25,000	14 $50	15 $50,000
16 $500	17 $400	18 $300	19 $200	20 $100
21 $75	22 $750,000	23 $750	25 $75,000	26 $5
				24 $1,000,000

Solve Guide	Solved
In each corner, limit values to those less than $100.	11%
Limit row 1 to be only values that start with 1 and are whole values.	22%
Limit all values with 7s to row 5.	31%
Limit row 3 to values that contain a 5.	42%
$1 must be in the MANDEL set or the diagonal. $1 can't be in HOWIE set or column 2. i.e. cases 1, 4, 13, 14, 19, 26	45%
$0.01 must be in the HOWIE set. $0.01 can't be in the HOWIE set, the MANDEL set, or the diagonal. i.e. cases 8, 9, 15, and 23.	47%
Case 5 must contain $10.	50%
Case 1 must contain $1.	50%
$750, $75,000, and $750,000 are constrained to cases 22, 23, and 25. Therefore, no other values can exist in said cases.	59%
Because row 2 is ascending in cases 6, 7, 9 and 10, $0.01 can't be at position 9.	59%
Case 8 must contain $0.01.	62%

The unsolved cases in the HOWIE set (i.e. 9, 15, 23) equal $450,760.01 minus $10.01, or $450,750. The only way to construct this sum with 3 values is with values $400,000, $50,000, and $750. Therefore those cases are limit to those values, and those values are limited to those cases.	67%
Case 23 must contain $750. Case 15 must contain $50,000. And, therefore, case 9 must contain $400,000.	71%
The unsolved cases in the MANDEL set (i.e. 4, 12, 13, 14) equal $26,086 minus $11, or $26,075. The only way to construct (with the remaining cases) the $75 at the end of the number is to add $25 and $50. Substracting $75 from our previous value, leaves $26,000 between 2 cases. The only way to construct this value between 2 cases is to add $25,000 and $1,000. Therefore, the $25, $50, $1,000, and $25,000 must be limited to cases 4, 12, 13, and 14, and vice versa.	80%
Case 4 must contain $1,000.	80%
The only remaining set of 5 consecutive values is $100, $200, $300, $400, and $500. Therefore, cases 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 must be $500, $400, $300, $200, and $100, respectively.	93%
Because case 9 is $400,000, and row 2 is consecutively ascending (except case 8), cases 6, 7, and 10 must be $200,00, $300,00 and $500,000, respectively.	96%
The unsolved cases along the diagonal (i.e. 13, 26) equal $325,206 minus $300,201, or $25,005. The only way to construct this sub-sum (with the remaining cases) is to add $25,00 and $5. Therefore, $25,00 and $5 are limited to cases 13 and 26, and vice versa.	97%
Case 13 must contain $25,000, and case 26 must contain $5.	98%
Case 11 must contain $5,000. Case 21 must contain $75.	98%
The unsolved cases in column 2 (i.e. 2, 12, 22) equal $1,150,425 minus $300,400, or $850,025. The only way to construct this sub-sum (with the remaining cases) is to add $25, $100,000, $750,000. Therefore, $25, $100,000, $750,000 are limited to cases 2, 12, and 22, and vice versa.	99%
Case 2 must contain $100,000. Case 12 must contain $25. Case 14 must contain $50. Case 22 must contain $750,000. Case 25 must contain $75,000.	100%
Case 24 must contain $0.01 or $1,000,000. Knowing this, case 24 is $1,000,000, and case 3 is $10,000.	100%

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