# INSIGHT 

quE JOUnNal of ine titan socibty<br>(Iesue \#10, January 1987)

## EDITORIAL

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Dues: I have decided to request $\$ 10.00$ dues for 1987. If you consider this excessive, send whatever you deem appropriate. But in any case, please send me a note to indicate your continued interest in being a member of this group. If I do not hear from you by March 1 , I may drop you from membership.

Size of "Insicht": 1 shall continue with the 4 -page, reducedsize format at least for the time being. I may go to 8 pages later if and when $I$ can afford a sadde stapler, which would permit we to staple two sheets like this together along the central crease. If this aize is hard on anyone's eyes, let me know. I myetif use a magnifying glass to read due to a visual handicap, but you might find that approach unappealing if you are not used to it.

Trial Test "B": This issue contains the second in a series of tests leading up to a new test for omin magasinc. You will notice that the verbal problems are multiple-choice but that the non-verbal ones are not. The latter will be converted to multiple-choice once I see what range of mietakee are commonly made. But the final test will be entirely multiple-choice, so you may get a eecond chance at the non-verbal items later.

Qurstionnaire Responses: I now have responses to the questionnaire that appeared in issuc $\# 8$ from Chris Cole, Bric Hart, Richard May, Jeff Ward, and Ray Wise. The results will be published in the next issue probably. If you have not submitted your own responses yet, now is the time to do so or forever hold your peace.

New Material: If you are not participating because you do not find the material in this journal of interest, feel free to cutmit items that you think wight spark a new line of discuseion.

My Doctoral Dissertation: I may include a copy of the abstract of my doctoral disesertation in the next issue. Anyone who would like to have a bound copy of the entire disaertation would be offered one for a tee of $\$ 15.00$ or $\$ 20.00$ to cover the cost of duplicating and mailing it.

Happy New Year:

## TRIAL TRES' "B"

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Omni magarine's puesle editor has expressed interest in publishing a new test by me, preferably a multiple-choice teat this time rather than a fill-in-the-blank teat like my Mega Teat, which was published in the April 1985 iasue of Omnt.

About 10 or 12 of the problems in my Trial Teat "A" (yidya *68, pages 4-5) can be modified to the multiple-choice format, but an entirely new oort of verbal problem in needed, so the verbal itema in this test are somewhat more experimental then usual.

1 hope to accumulate nough probleme for 3 or 4 taste of 50 or 60 problems apiece, so it will take at least 4 more test such as this one to end up with a surficient number of problems.

## Instructions

fime Limit: There is no time limit, but it would be helpful if you could subait your anewers within two montha. Revised answers will not be accepted, so do your best the firat time.

Guessing There is no penulty for gueseing, so you should give an answer for every item. Your total raw acore $w 111$ be reported to you along with a graph howing how well other participante ecored.

Hee: I have decided to charge a $\$ 5.00$ acoring foe, but if this ia a finuncial hardship for anyone, I will accept in lieu a stumped, self-addressed onvelope. (Non-U.S. participunta: you may oait the stamp, and if you decide to pay 35.00 , send U.S. or foreign currency only, not checka or money orders.)

## Verbal Problems

yor each of theae problams you are to find the word thet does not belong with the other four and write the letter of that word on your answer sheet. yor example, in the set (A) red, (B) pink, (C) purpls, (D) blue, (E) scarlet, the best unawer would be (D) becruse each of the other four has some degree of rediahness. It would be wrong to anawar, say, ( $(6)$ giving as ondy reason the fact that the other four iteme are "non-purple," since obviously this same reasoning could be used to oingle out any of the other four items, thus vielding no unique solution. If after ruling out unswers of this sort, i.e., the "not auch-and-auch" eort of solution, you atill can find more than one plauaible answer, then pick the answor you believe that most intelligent people would be most likely to pick.

Verbial aroblem:; (continued)


Numerical Problems
26. Suppose a black box contains ten marbles of unknown colors. 'l'he marbles' colors can be determined only by selecting one marble at a time at random from the box, but it must be returned to the box and mixed thorouphly with the rest before another murble is chosen for inspection. If ten marbles are inspected in this way and all turn out to be white marbles, what is the urobability at thas point thist the box contains only white warbles? (Hound to the nearest whole percent.)
27. What is the numerical value of $x$ in the following sequerice:

$$
\frac{4}{10} \frac{x}{100} \frac{168}{1,000} \frac{1,229}{10,000} \frac{9,592}{100,000} \frac{78,448}{1,000,000} \cdots
$$

What number cones, next in euch of these sequences?

| 78. 4 | 36 | 144 | 400 | 900 | 1764 | 3236 | 5184 | ? |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 29. | 1 | 4 | 20 | 48 | 112 | 750 | 570 | 1280 | $?$ |

(continued on the next pispr)

## Spatial Problems

30. Suppose a lump of clay is shaped into a tetrahedron and that it $1 s$ sliced six times with a knife, each knife stroke being nerfectly straight (i.e., planur), with the pieces tormed by the knile atrokes never being rearranged. What is the maximum number of tetruhedral (i.e.. 4-sided) pieces of clay that can thereby be formed, not counting piecen that are further subdivided?

Suppose there is a polyhedron all of whose edges are of equal length, and suppose there is an ant ach vertex of the polyhedron. Suppose further that each ant randomly gelecta one of the edges that meet at its vertex and crawls along it until it arrives at the next vertex. If all of the ants start out simultaneously, crawl at equal speeds, never reversing direction, and arrive at the next vertex aimultaneously, what is the probability that no two ants will encounter one another? Solve this problem for each of the following polyhedra:
31. A tetrahedron.
32. A cube.
33. An octahedron.
34. A dodecahedron.
35. An icosahedron.

A view of each of these polyhedra is shown below.

36. Suppose an ant crawle along the edges of a one-cubic-inch cube at a rate of one inch per minute, naver reversing direction. At each corner it comes to there is an even chance that it will turn right or left. If the ant atarts at a corner, what im the probability that at the end of 100 minutes it will be back at that same corner?

