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World best brain teasers with answers

The best brain teasers. Best brain teaser question.

This is the collection of the best selected puzzles from + 10K brain teaser. The connection to the solution is under each puzzle. The answer is usually in spoiler that you can fall in love by clicking on the "Show" button. Some of them could be quite hard, however, you don't need any knowledge of deep mathematics. It is only basic logic, creativity and patience. Here are - Brainden Top 10 puzzles. Enjoy! You have 27 coins, each of them is 10g, except 1. The different coin 1 is 9g or 11g (heavier, or lighter than 1G). You should use the balance balance that compares what there is in the two pots. You can only get the answer by comparing groups of coins. What is the minimum number of weighing that can always guarantee to determine the different currency. Separate the coins in 3 batteries of 9 (A, B, C). Weigh stacks against B and then up against C. Take the stack with different weight (lighter or heavier note) and break it in 3 batteries of 3 (D, E, F). Weigh Stack D against E. If D and they are the same, then F is the odd stack. If D and is not the same, the lighter or heavier (based on comparison A, B, C) is the odd stack. Now you have three coins (G, H, I). Weighing G and H. If g is the same as H, then I am the probability and is more light or heavier (based on comparison A, B, C). If g and h are not the same, the lighter or heavier (based on comparison a, b, c) is the odd currency. If you like this kind of brain teaser, so surely check other weighing puzzles. There are also many more easy. You are one of the 20 prisoners in my arms death with the date of execution fixed for tomorrow. Your king is a ruthless man who loves the toy with the pair of the people of him. Today comes to your cell and tells you: "I'll give you the prisoners the chance to get rid of you tomorrow. All of you will be lined up (queue) before the executioner and we will put a hat on your head, be a red or a black. Of course. Naturally not You can see the color of your hat; it will only be able to see the prisoners in front of you with their hats on; will not be allowed to look back or communicate together in any way (talk, touch .....). Prisoner at the back will be able to see the 19 prisoners in front of him. The one in front of him will be able to see 18 ... Starting from the last person lined up, the one who can see everyone in front of him, will be asked a simple question: what is the color of your den? It will only be allowed to respond "black" or "red". If he says something else, everyone will be executed immediately. If you guess the right color of the hat on his head it is freed, otherwise it is put to death. And let's go to Lu I and let's ask the same question and so on ... well, good luck tomorrow, ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha ha! " Now, since you can all communicate free at night, you can find a way to guarantee freedom of some prisoners tomorrow? How many? there is a true saying (always says the truth,) a liar (always lies,) and one who sometimes responds sincerely and sometimesEvery man knows who he is. You can do three yes or no question to determine who is who. Whenever you ask a question, it must be addressed only to one of the men (of your choice.) You can ask the same question more than once, but of course it will count towards your total. What are your questions and who do you ask them? There are 6 possible states for the order of men: TRL, TLR, LTR, LRT, RTL, RLT There are 8 possible combinations of anwers for questions: TTT, TTL, TLT, TLL, LTT, LTL, LLT, LLL. Theoretically it is possible if you could find a way to get any of the 8 combinations of responses assigned to states, but with the unreliability of Random's responses, I thought it was impossible. There is always a possibility in any solution where Random reflects exactly T or L for answers. He could always lie or always tell the truth and you can never say when he is lying or telling the truth. This given, I thought that you can never separate 6 distinct answers to apply to the 6 states, and therefore can never be sure of who is who. After a minute though, I saw through my logical error. I always had to deal with questions where T and L would give the same answer regardless of the order of men. I've seen that if you can convince T and L to give a Yes/NO answer, then you can figure out where R valueless answers are. The only way I saw doing this is asking for the order of men themselves. So: Ask the #1 if L is standing on the right arm of R (our left if they are facing us.) The answer gives you a split in the order in which they are standing: If SI, then it must be T to tell the truth, L to say a lie, or one of the unvalued answers R, so: TLR, LTR, or RTL. If NO, then it must be T to tell the truth, L to say a lie, or R and its useless answers, so: TRL, LRT, or RTL, RLT. Now we know, on the basis of the answer to the #1 where to avoid unnecessary answers of R. Now we ask T or L "Is T in training?" If the answer 1 was Yes, we ask the person 2, if it had not been we ask the person 3. The answer will now give us some extra information. If yes, it is T answering the truth, if it is no, it is L answering a lie. So, based on who we asked, we now know: Yes, yes: it must be LTR, or RTL, Yes, No: TLR, RLT No, yes: LRT, RLT No, no. Now any question separating the two possibilities works - just make sure you are avoiding unnecessary R answers. For example: Yes, yes - ask #2 if #1 is L. (We know that #2 is T and will tell the truth) - Yes = LTR, No = RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT RT Yes, No, - ask #2 if #1 is T. (We know that #2 is L and will say a lie) - Yes = RLT, No = TLR No. Yes - ask number 3 if #1 is L. (we know that #3 is T and will tell the truth) - Yes = LRT, No = RLT No. No, - ask #3 if #1 is T. (We know that #3 is L and will say a lie) - Yes = RTL, No = TITLE So we have the orderWe know who is who. If you like this kind of brain teaser, then definitely check out other logical problems. There are also many easier. Three boxes are all labeled incorrectly, and you have to get the labels right. Labels on boxesAs follows: Box 1 Nails Box 2 Screws Box 3 Nails and Screws To get the information needed to move labels to the correct boxes, you can remove a single item from one of the boxes. You can't look in the boxes, nor to collect them and shake them, etc. Can it be done? If so, how? If not, why not? Teachi and Beanchi are a married couple (don't ask me who is and who is!) They have two children, one of them is a girl. Assume securely that the probability of all kinds is 1/2. What is the probability that the other boy is also a girl? Strike: It's not 1/2 as you could first think. You are in a game show and there are three doors. The presenter tells you that behind one of the doors there is a car and behind the other two are goats. If you choose the car. After choosing a door the presenter opens a different door with a goat behind it, then you give you the chance to change which port opens. What should you do? Strike: It's not 1/2 as you could first think. Jennifer should change. Contrary to what can seem intuitive, switching doubles its chances to win the car in reality. This problem is just a re-talk about what is known as the problem of Monty Hall. The key to understanding is that the guest knows the positions of the car and goats. The knowledge of him changes the actions of him and therefore affects the odds. Here is a breakdown of all the possible scenarios that Jennifer faces and why Jennifer should change: Door # 2 has the goat B (probability 1: 3) - MB Show goat a door behind # 1 (1: 1) - The car is ¨ behind door # 3 (1: 1) - The passage wins the car - the total odds (1: 3 x 1: 1 x 1: 1 = 1: 3) Door # 2 has the machine (probability 1: 3) - MB shows the goat a behind the door # 1 (1: 2) - the door B is behind (1: 1) should change. A more general presentation of reasoning is this: at the beginning of the game, there is a 2: 3 possibility that Jennifer will choose a door with a goat behind it. If you do it, the guest will reveal the other goat, and the switching ports will get Jennifer the machine. There is a probability 1: 3 that you will choose the car. The guest will then reveal a goat. The switching would have won Jennifer a good supply of Ch? Vre (and the contempt of her neighbors.) So, 2 times out of 3 the passage takes the car. Simple - unintive, but simple. Because the guest knowledge changes the odds. Because she doesn't randomly select a door to open-she always opens a door with a goat. By doing this, you have reduced the possible scenarios for Jennifer to the four listed above. If you have chosen at random, Jenny's possibilities, if the show was progressed as presented, would be 50/50. However, there would also be a Possibility that MB opened the wrong door and revealed the car's position (followed by a probability 1: 1 that MB would be looted and McGyver's re-run would fill the rest of the season!) Below is a puzzle number. It should be read from left to right, from top to bottom. Question 1: What are the next two lines of numbers? Question 2: How was it reached? 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1? A man runs south of a mile, west of a mile, and north of a mile and ends where he started! How did it happen? This could be easy, but the hardest part is that there are actually an infinite number of answers for where the man could start. Explains. A 6-inch hole is perforated through a sphere. What is the volume of the remaining portion of the sphere? Clarifications: [1] The hole is a circular cylinder of empty space whose axle passes through the center of the sphere - just like a drill would if it was aimed at the center of the drill in the center of the sphere and was assured that the entire path was pierced . [2] The length of the hole [6 inches] is the height of the cylinder that forms the internal surface once the hole is perforated. Depict the inner surface as displayed from inside the hole and measure the length of that surface in the direction of the drill axis. In this sense, you could for example pierce a 6-inch hole through the earth. The diameter of the hole would be enormous, and you would have only a small residue of the earth. But if you could set up a table [a large table] would be 6 inches high. Of course he couldn't pierce a 6-inch hole through a sphere whose diameter was less than 6 inches. This fact leads to logical response. The difficult way involves the calculation. The simple way uses logic. I have just found a number with an interesting property: when I split it for 2, the rest is 1. When I split it for 3, the rest is 2. When I split it up for 4, the rest is 3. When I split it up 5, the rest is 4. When I split it up for 6, the rest is 5. When I split it for 7, the rest is 6. When I split it for 8, the rest is 7. When I split it up for 9, The rest is 8. When I divide it for 10, the rest is 9. It's not a small number, but it's not even very big. Find the smallest number with this property. Lord, I bring a rhyme that expels in mystical strength and in the magic that organizes the celestial sprites Holucida all my efforts cannot relate to Oldies but Goodies: at this moment the mother is 21 years old, then her son of her. In 6 years of her son of her will be 5 times younger than her. Where is dad? There is a window without windows, doors, or any type of opening, the walls are in solid steel 10 feet thick, and trapped inside, left only with a saw and a table. How do you escape? (More variations in our Teaers forum del While I was going to Saint Ives, I crossed the Seven Wives path. Every wife had seven bags, every bag had seven cats, every cat had seven kittens, kittens, cats, bags, wives, how many went to Saint Ives? 26 l of a a D of the w 7 w of the 12 s of the z 66 b of the b 52 c in p (wj) 13 s in the uM 18 h on a gc 39 b of the ot 5 t on a f 90 d in a ra 3 bm (shtr) 32 is the T in DF in which WF 15 P in a RT 3 W on a T 100 C in 11 p in a f (s) t 12 m in ay 13 is ufs 8 t on one or 29 d in f In a 27 b in the NT 365 D in AY 13 L in a BD 52 W in AY 9 L of AC 60 m in a H 23 p in HB 64 s a CB 9 P in SA 6 B to one or in C 1000 Y in a M 15 m on a DMC check out more famous Paradossi >> >>