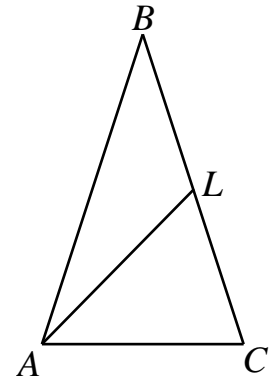


4. In a triangle ABC , $AB=BC$. L is the point on BC such that AL bisects $\angle BAC$. If $AL=AC$, find the size of the angle of the triangle ABC .



5. In the first stage of a baseball competition, the teams are divided into groups of four. Each team in a group plays the three other teams once each, and the results are drawn up in a “group table”, which records the number of wins, draws and defeats for each team, and the number of runs scored and against. Three points are allocated for a win, one for a draw and none for a defeat. Here is part of a group table

Team	Runs		Points
	Scored	Against	
<i>A</i>	2	2	4
<i>B</i>	4	4	6
<i>C</i>	2	1	4
<i>D</i>	1	2	2

Find the results and the scores in all the matches played in the group.

$$A:B = \quad ; A:C = \quad ; A:D = \quad ; B:C = \quad ; B:D = \quad ; C:D = \quad$$

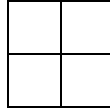
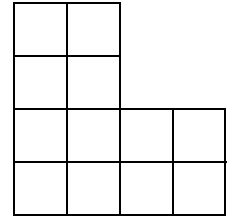
6. The number 132 has three digits, no two of which are equal. It has the property of being equal to the sum of all the different 2 digit numbers made up from its three digits, viz.

$$132 = 13 + 12 + 21 + 23 + 31 + 32$$

Find all other such 3 digit numbers.

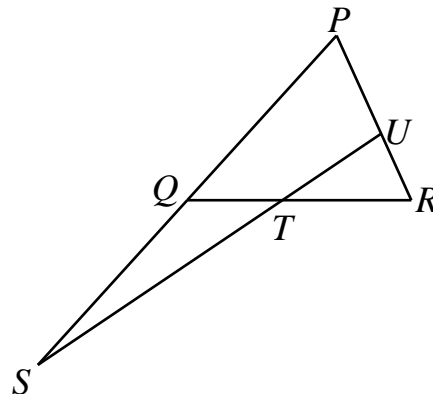
7. Color the twelve small squares in the diagram, using three colors altogether, in such a way that

- (a) No two squares which have an edge in common have the same color.
- (b) Each of the three colors is used in exactly four of the small squares.
- (c) In any four small squares forming a block as part of the diagram, all three colors are used.

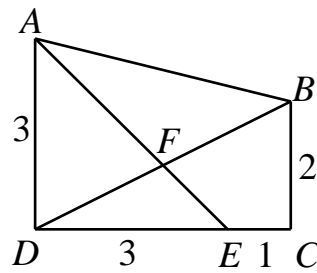


(Note: You must not mix the colors or use different colors in the same small square. Using B, G, R as three colors)

8. PQR is a triangle. PQ is extended to S so that $PQ=QS$ and U is a point on PR such that $PU:UR=3:2$. T is the point of intersection of the lines QR and SU . Find $QT:QR$.



9. In the quadrilateral $ABCD$ the sides AD and BC are parallel and AD is perpendicular to DC . The lengths of AD and BC are 3 and 2, respectively. E is the point on DC between D and C such that DE has length 3 and EC has length 1, as shown. The lines AE and BD meet at F . Find the exact area of triangle ABF .



10. Equilateral triangles and squares, each with sides of unit length, can be used to construct convex polygons. For example, two triangles and a square can be put together to form a hexagon, and three triangles and two squares to form a 7 side polygon, as shown in the diagrams. (The region enclosed by the polygon must be covered exactly by the triangles and squares used in the construction.) How the process can be used to construct a convex polygon with 11 sides?

