## MURDER IN THE MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT

A MURDER HAS BEEN COMMITTED IN THE MATHS DEPARTMENT AT A NEARBY SCHOOL.

YOUR JOB IS TO DECODE THE CLUES TO FIND
(A) THE IDENTITY OF THE MURDERER
(B) THE MURDER WEAPON
(C) THE ROOM IN WHICH THE MURDER TOOK PLACE

THE SEVEN SUSPECTS ARE:

| MR BROOME | DR FRANCE MR HALAI | MISS KAUR |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| MR SCOTLAND | MR SHEPPARD | MR SMITH |

THE POSSIBLE MURDER WE APONS ARE:

| METRE RULER | CHAIR | SCISSORS |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| COMPASS | TEXTBOOK | PENCIL |  |
|  | STAPLER |  |  |

THE ROOM IN WHICH THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED COULD BE:
$\begin{array}{lllllll}16 & 23 & 24 & 25 & 28 & 29 & \text { COMPUTER ROOM }\end{array}$

## CODE 1: PIGPEN

The first code uses the following key. You need to work out how to use the key to decode the message which follows.


CODE 2:POLYBIUS SQUARE

| 5 | A | B | C | D | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | F | G | H | 1 | J |
| 3 | K | L | M | N | 0 |
| 2 | P | Q | R | S | T |
| 1 | U | V | W | X | Y/Z |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

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(5,2)(3,4)(5,5) (3,3)(1,1)(3,2)(4,5)(5,5)(3,2)(5,5)(3,2)\quad(4,5)(5,3)(5,5)(4,2)
(4,3)(5,3)(5,2) (3,4)(1,5)(2,1)(5,5) (1,5)(4,3) (5,5) (4,4)(4,3)
(5,2)(3,4)(5,5)(4,4)(3,2) (4,3)(1,5)(3,3)(5,5)
```


## CODE 3

There is no key provided for this code. You will have to work out the key for yourself.

| $20,8,5$ | $13,21,18,4,5,18$ | $23,1,19$ | $14,15,20$ | 9,14 | 1 | $16,18,9,13,5$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $14,21,13,2,5,18,5,4 \quad 18,15,15,13$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

CODE 4


Your only clue for this one is that it was received by mobile phone.

843068733709327660363706680428302074277063825072780

## CODE 5: ATBASH

Hint: every letter represents some other letter in a simple system
GSV ILLN MFNYVI RH Z NFOGRKOV LU ULFI

## CODE 6: CAESAR CIPHER

You will need a Caesar wheel to crack this one.

KYV DLIUVIVIJ ERDV NZCC KVCC PFL NYRK TFLEKIP YV ZJ WIFD

## CODE 7: MORSE CODE



This looks disturbingly familiar, but there's something weird about it...

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {-.- -.. -.-. / --. - -..- ..-. / -- .-. --/ --.- } \\
& \text {-. / -- -..- / .-. -.-. / -.-- -. .- } \\
& \text {--.- .--- -.-- -.. / ..-. .-. -.-. --. } / \text {-... } \\
& \text {-..- ...- -. -.-. --.- .-. .- .--. / } \\
& \text {-.-. --. . --- -.-. / -... -.-. -.. -- } \\
& \text {-. .-- -.-. -.. / .-.. .--- .-- / -... } \\
& \text {.-. -. -. / -..- .-- / }
\end{aligned}
$$

## ONE LAST MESSAGE

Use all your cunning to break this final message left by the murderer. You might want to keep a track of which letters represent what using the provided grid.

XNFF OUMN! QUV SEKN TPULNM BSN AUON EMO AEVISB CN. WU TNRUPN H IU BU GPHWUM H XHFF PNXEPO QUV XHBS E FHBBFN THB UR CQ LMUXFNOIN ETUVB AUONW. BSNPN EPN CEMQ XEQW BU TPNEL E CNWWEIN BSEB SEW TNNM NMAUONO VWHMI E AHGSNP. SUXNKNP, BSN TNWB XEQ BU EBBEAL WVAS E CNWWEIN HW VWHMI RPNYVNMAQ EMEFQWHW. BSHW VWNW BSN REAB BSEB NKNPQ FEMIVEIN SEW ANPBEHM FNBBNPW BSEB UAAVP CUPN RPNYVNMBFQ BSEM UBSNPW. UR AUVPWN, MUB NKNPQ GHNAN UR BNJB SEW BSN WECN FNBBNP

OHWBPHTVBHUM, WU BSN GNPWUM TPNELHMI BSN AUON SEW BU VWN E ANPBEHM ECUVMB UR HMINMVHBQ EMO GPUTFNC WUFKHMI WLHFFW BU APEAL BSN AUON. BSHW HW XSQ BSN WAHNMAN UR APQGBUIPEGSQ HW EM EGGFHNO WVTDNAB UR CEBSNCEBHAW.



| Code Letter | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Real Letter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Code Letter | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| Real Letter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




## Solutions

Code 1 (Pigpen):
"the room in which the murder was committed has a room number"

Code 2 (Coordinates):
"the murderer does not have an e in their name"

Code 3 ( $a=1, b=2, c=3$ etc):
"the murder was not in a prime numbered room"

Code 4 (mobile phone):
"the murder weapon does not have a sharp metal part"

Code 5 (Atbash):
"the room number is a multiple of four"

Code 6 (Caesar a $\rightarrow$ r):
"the murderers name will tell you what country he is from"

Code 7 (Morse code)
"the room number has eight factors"

Code 8 (Morse code with Caesar shift a $\rightarrow$ j)
"but how did he do it perhaps with something that students can sit on"
kdc qxf mrm qn mx rc ynaqjyb frcq bxvncqrwp cqjc bcdmnwcb ljw brc Xw

Mr Scotland, room 24, chair

One Last Message (Substitution, "ETAONRISHDLFCMUGYPWBVKXJQZ")
"Well done! You have broken the code and caught me. So before I go to prison $I$ will reward you with a little bit of my knowledge about codes. There are many ways to break a message that has been encoded using a cipher. However, the best way to attack such a message is using Frequency Analysis. This uses the fact that every language has certain letters that occur more frequently than others. Of course, not every piece of text has the same letter distribution, so the person breaking the code has to use a certain amount of ingenuity and problem solving skills to crack the code. This is why the science of cryptography is an applied subject of mathematics."

