## **Number Placement**

**Sudoku rules:** Place a number from 1-9 in each cell. Each row, column, and outlined 3x3 square contains all the numbers 1-9 exactly once.

Puzzle 1 (by R. Kumaresan)

	4			7		3		
5			3					2
					5			8
	2			8	4	5		
6			2		1			9
		1	တ	5			2	
8			1					
4					8			7
		6		2			1	

## **Common techniques**

- Cell where only one number may be placed there
- Noting when a 3x3 only has a few candidates for a number
- Pairs and triples

	1	2	3						
				1	2	3			
								12	12
I									
							1		
							2		

- 1
   2
   5
   6
   7
   8

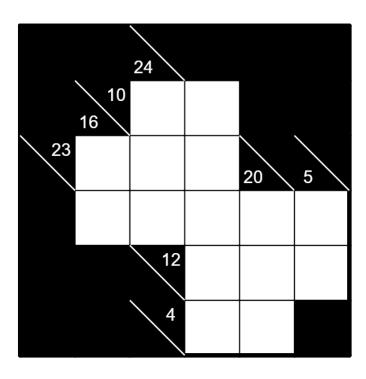
   3
   4
   6
   6
   7
   8
- 1 2 3 4 5
- X-wing

3	4	5	6	12	7	8	12	9
4	5	6	7	13	8	9	13	2

**Kakuro rules:** Place a number from 1-9 in each cell.

- A clue on the right of a cell tells the sum of the numbers to the right. A clue on the bottom of a cell tells the sum of the numbers below.
  - Clues can't see through blocked cells.
- Numbers may not repeat in a horizontal or vertical run of cells.

### Puzzle 2 (by Kaz)



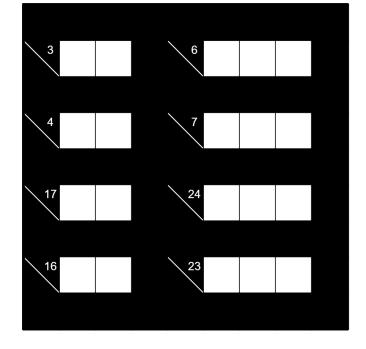
#### **Common techniques**

- Look for large clues / small clues
- It's not too useful to write 5+ candidates in a cell. At that point it may be more useful to remember (or write outside) what numbers *can't* be in a cell
- Don't be afraid to do scratchwork!
  - o Basic arithmetic is **NP-hard** hard
- Various common sums (on the right)

Larger sums:

- $\bullet$  30 = 9+8+7+6
- $\bullet$  35 = 9+8+7+6+5
- $\bullet$  45 = 9+8+7+6+5+4+3+2+1

How can you quickly tell that 41 = 9+8+7+6+5+3+2+1?



**Now it's your turn!** Classwork/homework: Complete 2 puzzles. (Feel free to skip to the Kakuro section if you're allergic to Sudoku)

Puzzle 3 (by Rajesh Kumar)

9					2			6
	8				7		5	
		7			8	1		
			6			7	1	2
				5				
1	2	3			4			
		4	8			3		
	3		7				2	
5			4					1

Puzzle 4 (by R. Kumaresan)

		2				7		4
		3				7		4
	2						9	
1				2	3			8
2			9			4		
	3			8			5	
		4			7			6
4			5	6				7
	5						8	
3		6				9		

# Puzzle 5 (by Sam Cappleman-Lynes)



1	2	3	4				
4			5				
6			7				
8	9	1	3				
				4	3	7	1
				8			3
				2			9
				3	1	4	8

# Puzzle 6 (by Walker Anderson)



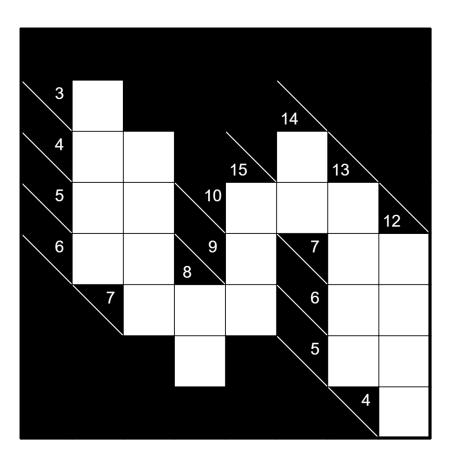
Variant rules (palindrome)!

The numbers on the gray line form a palindrome (reads the same forward and backward).

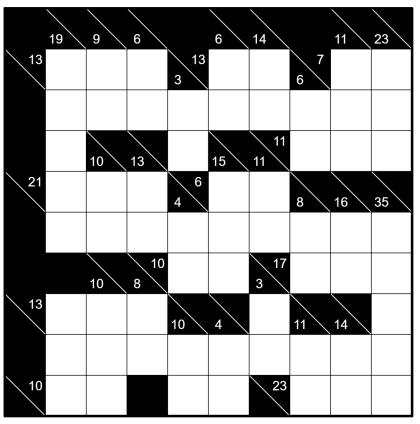
For example, R3C3 is the same as R7C7.

5				1	6	
	9					1
			3			4
		6		8		
1			4			
		1				
8					5	
	2	4				7

Puzzle 7 (by djmathman)



Puzzle 8 (by djmathman)



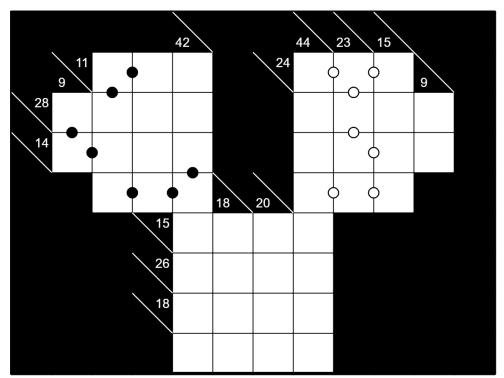
# Puzzle 9 (by Kaz)

Variant rules (Kropki)!

**All** pairs of numbers where one is double the other, are marked with a black dot.

**All** pairs of numbers that are one away from each other are marked with a white dot.

A 1,2 pair can be marked with either dot.



### Puzzle 10 (by Freddie Hand)

Variant rules (Kropki) again. This is the hardest puzzle I'll ever put on a handout. Hint (Caesar shift by 13 to read): Ybbx ng bqq naq rira ahzoref va gur sbhegu pbyhza.

