

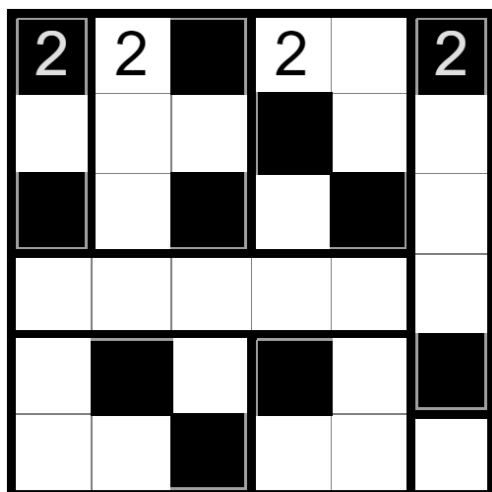
Heyawake

Heyawake rules:

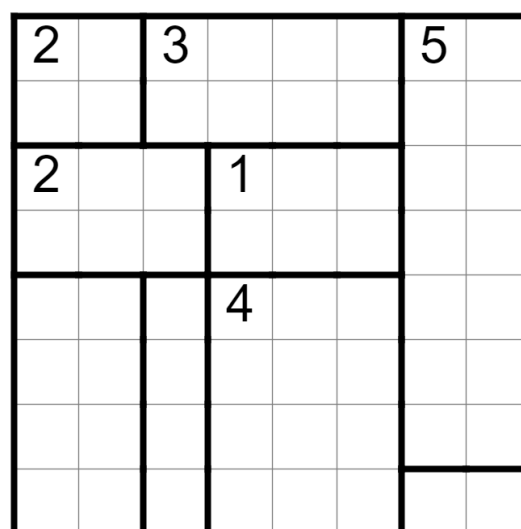
- Shade some cells on the grid.
- No two shaded cells are adjacent.
- All unshaded cells form a horizontally/vertically connected area.
- A number in a region tells how many shaded cells are in the region.
- (Border rule) There cannot be a horizontal or vertical line of unshaded cells that passes through 2+ borders.

Heyawake example

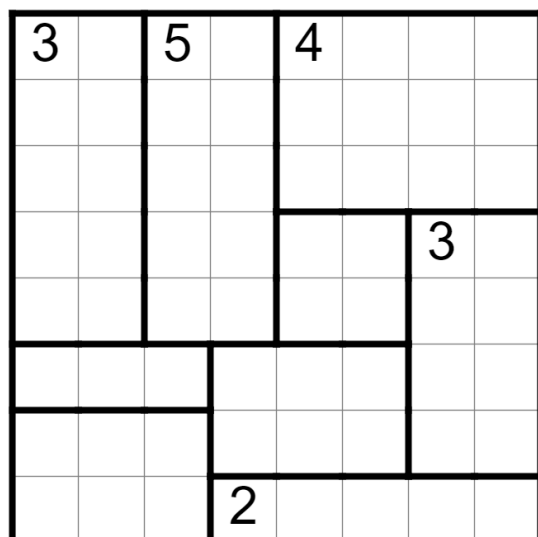
Note that numbers may be shaded.



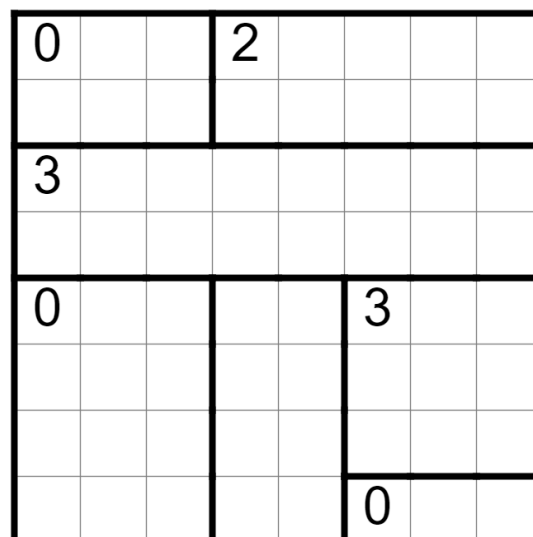
[Puzzle 1](#) (by Kaz)



[Puzzle 2](#) (by Kaz)



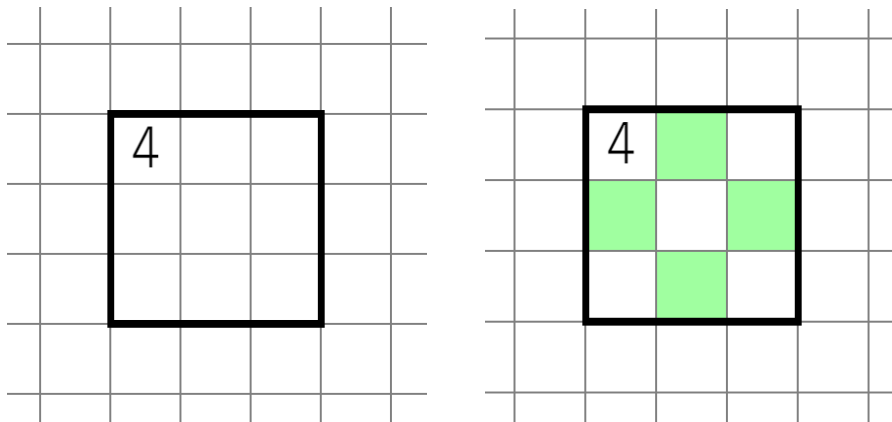
[Puzzle 3](#) (by Kaz)



There are so, so many Heyawake techniques. For a comprehensive 100-page guide, see tinyurl.com/HeyawakeGuide (written by Teal). Here's the sparknotes version:

Commonalities

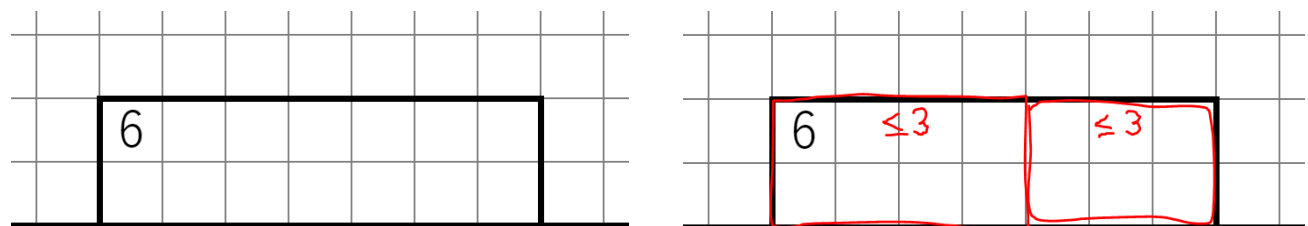
Out of all the different ways to resolve a region, mark all the cells that are always shaded or always unshaded. Example:



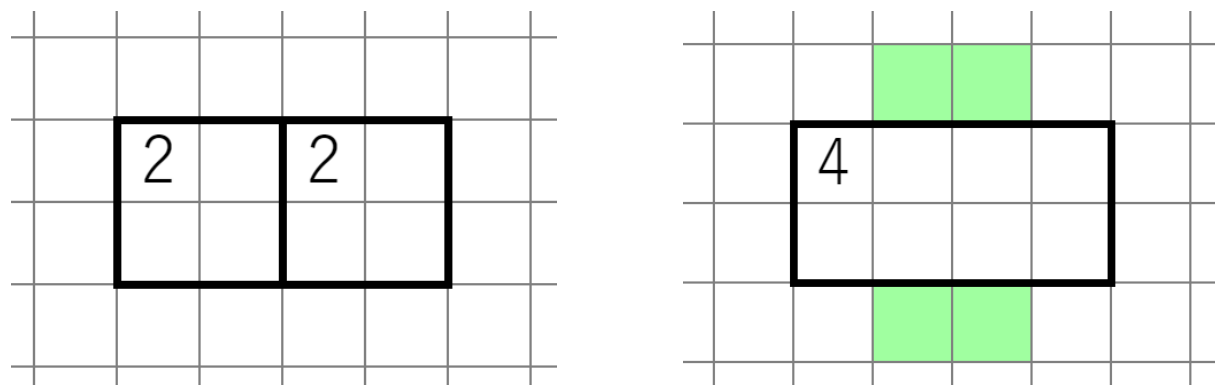
Subdivision

Given a large region, break it up into smaller pieces you can understand.

For example, here we can break up this region into a 2x4 on the edge (convince yourself this has ≤ 3 shaded cells) and a 2x3 on the edge (which also has ≤ 3 shaded cells).



You can also do the opposite, and combine two smaller regions into a large region that's easier to understand.



Now it's your turn! Try to complete 2 puzzles.

[Puzzle 4](#) (by Kaz) 🌶️

4						
3						
	3					

[Puzzle 5](#) (by Kaz) 🌶️🌶️

2				2	
2		5		2	
				2	
2		2			
				2	

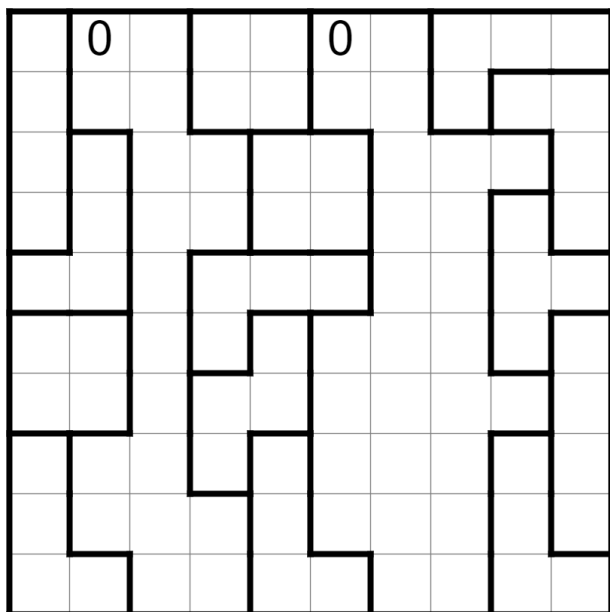
[Puzzle 6](#) (by 3766th_prime) 🌶️🌶️

2		2	3	3	
2					
3					
				2	
3		2			
				2	
	3				
				2	

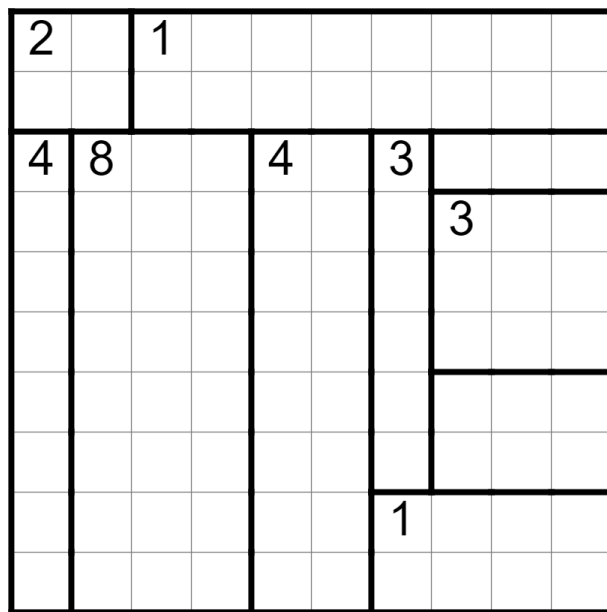
[Puzzle 7](#) (by K.N.Y.) 🌶️🌶️

2		3		2	2
2					
			5		
3	2		3		
	2				

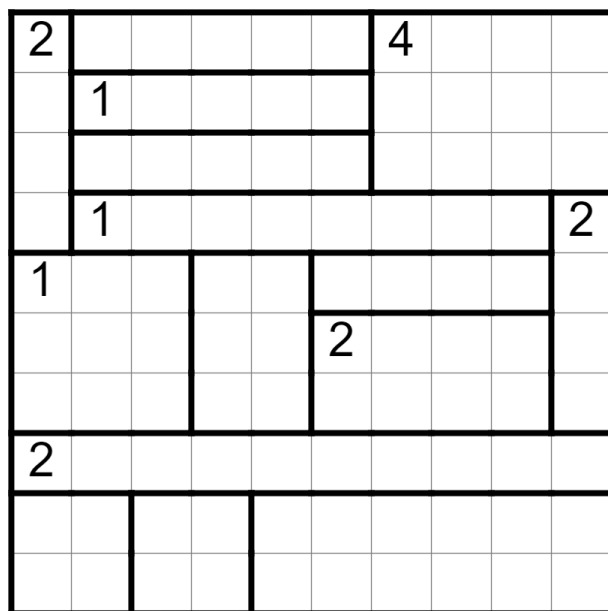
[Puzzle 8](#) (by mlph) 🌶️🌶️🌶️



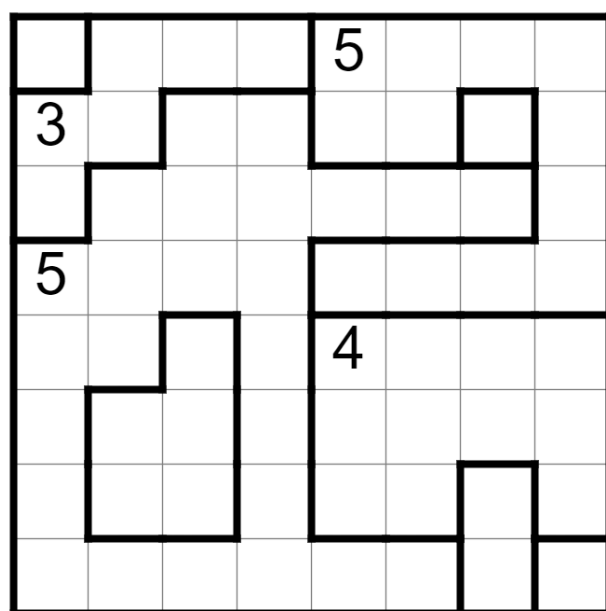
[Puzzle 9](#) (by Teal) 🌶️🌶️🌶️



[Puzzle 10](#) (by Teal) 🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️



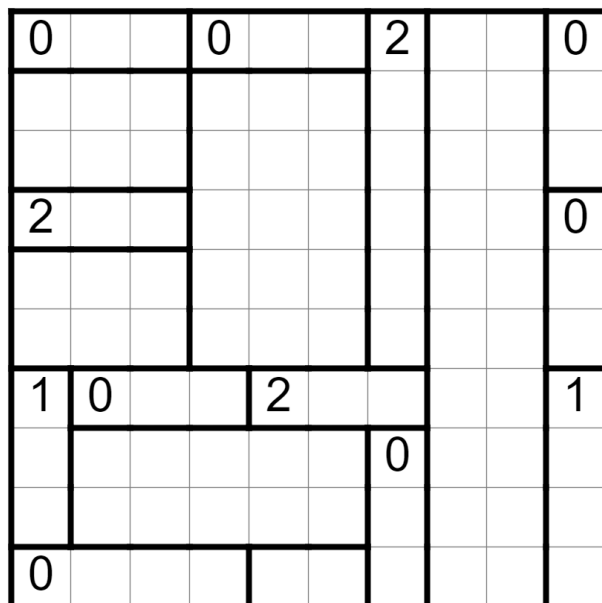
[Puzzle 11](#) (by Teal) 🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️



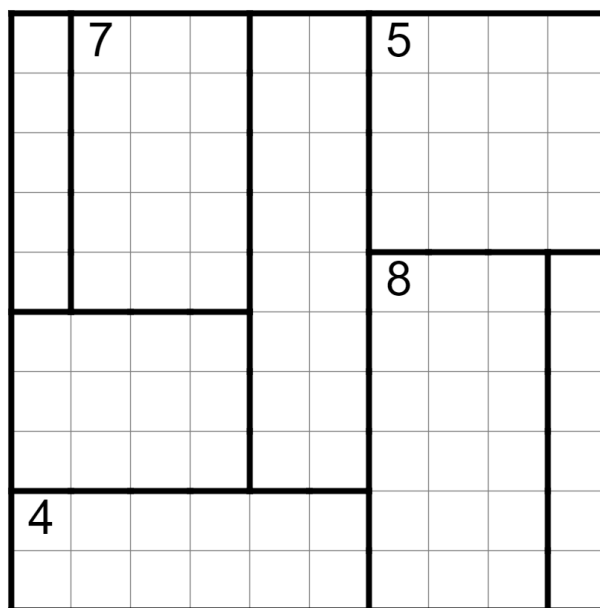
If it wasn't clear, I am a fan of Teal's puzzles.

Also a reminder that all puzzles on these handouts are solvable without trial and error- feel free to look back at the page of techniques if you're stuck.

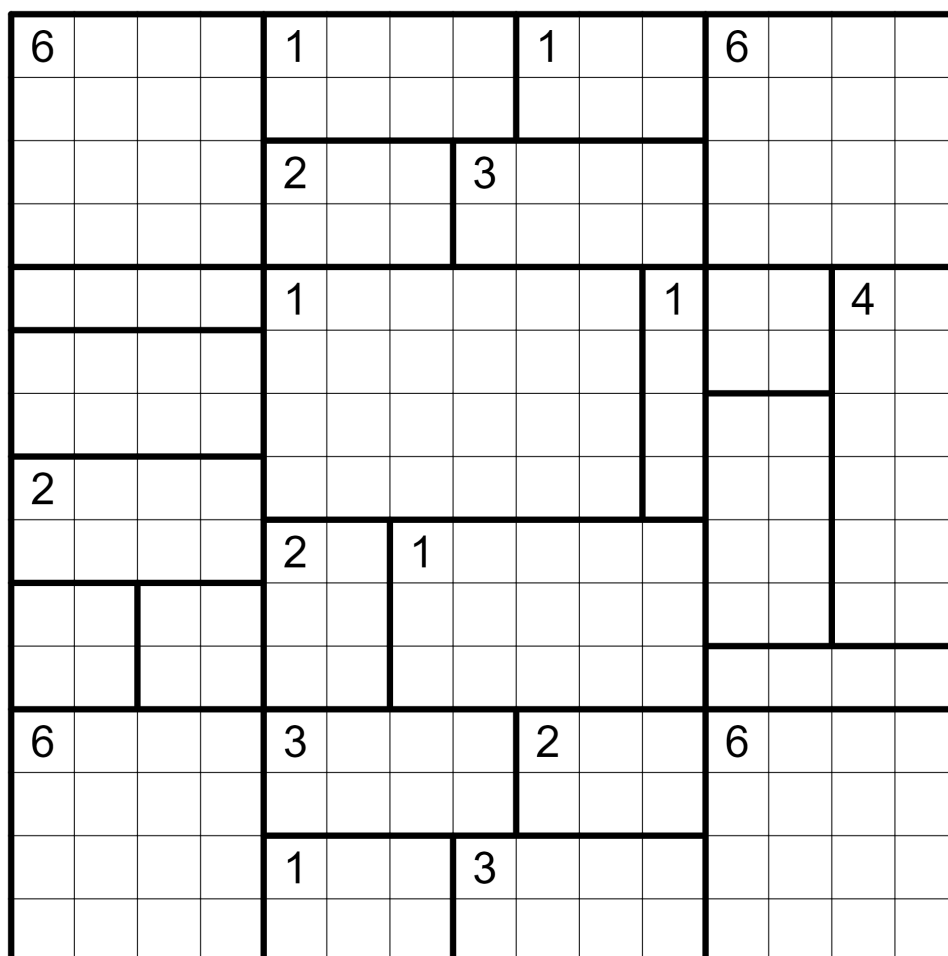
[Puzzle 12](#) (by Quadrangle) 🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️



[Puzzle 13](#) (by Teal) 🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️



[Puzzle 14](#) (by Sam Cappleman-Lynes) 🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️





Cycle Counting ("Penalty Theory") Zone



Counting cycles of unshaded cells allows solving some impossible-seeming puzzles. For a much better tutorial, see tinyurl.com/HeyawakeGuide. Also, thanks to @agnomy, @chaotic_iak, greenturtle3141, tckmn, and redstonerodent for writing great explanations.

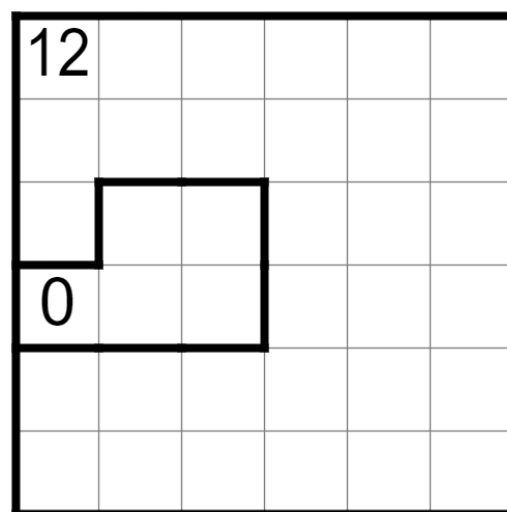
Formula: Optimal number of cycles is $(m - 1)(n - 1) + 2 \left\lceil \frac{m}{2} \right\rceil + 2 \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$

where m, n are the side lengths of the grid. Divide this by 3 to get the maximum number of shaded cells you can place, assuming you shade all 4 corners, and put the maximum number of shaded cells possible on each edge of the grid.

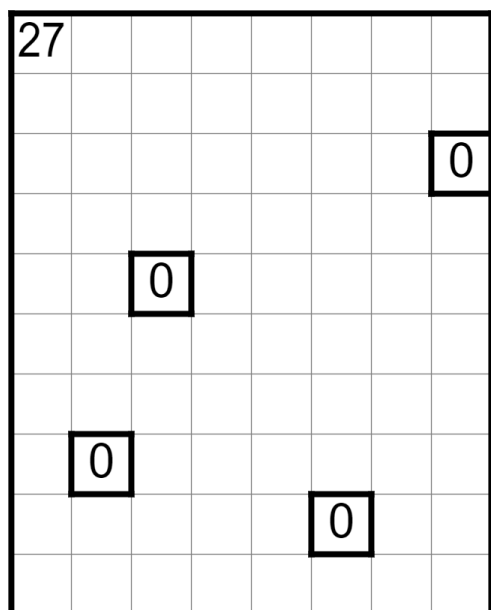
[Puzzle 15](#) (by greenturtle3141) "🌶️🌶️🌶️"

Optimal number of cycles is $(5 * 5) + 6 + 6$, which is 37. $37 - (12 * 3) = 1$, so there is exactly 1 cycle of unshaded cells in the final solution. We can already see the cycle: it's the 2x2 of unshaded cells in the 0 region. Thus:

- There are no more cycles of unshaded cells
- All 4 corners are shaded
- The edges of the grid are filled with the maximum number of shaded cells possible.



[Puzzle 16](#) (by redstonerodent) 🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️



[Puzzle 17](#) (by agnomy) 🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️🌶️

