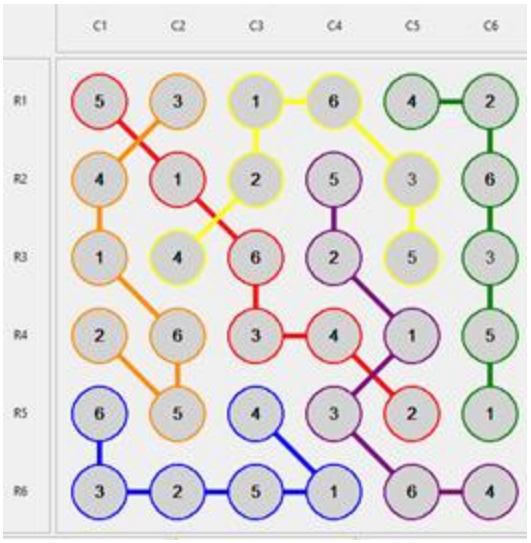
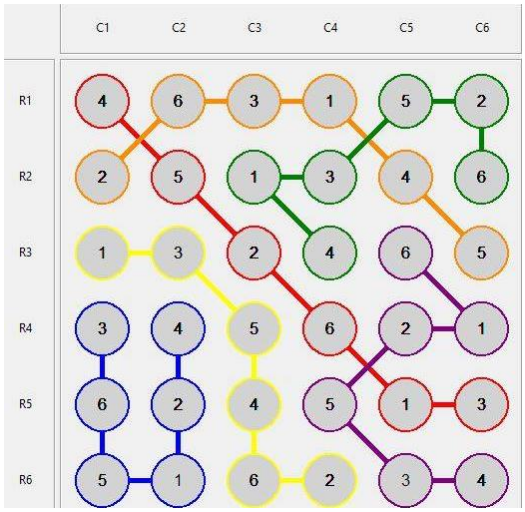
mingw32, Windows 8

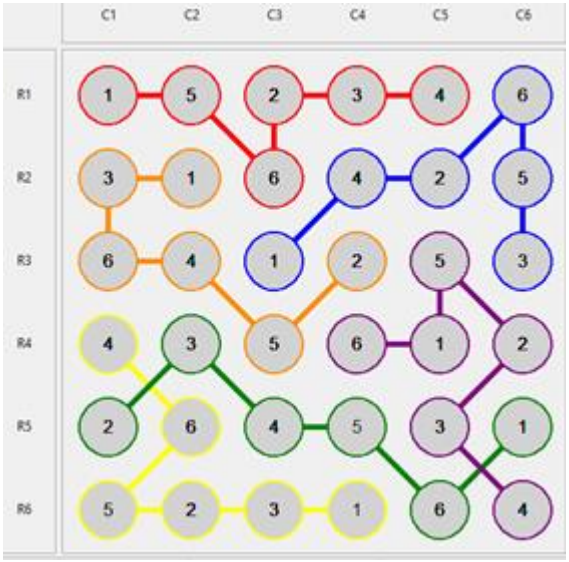
6_1



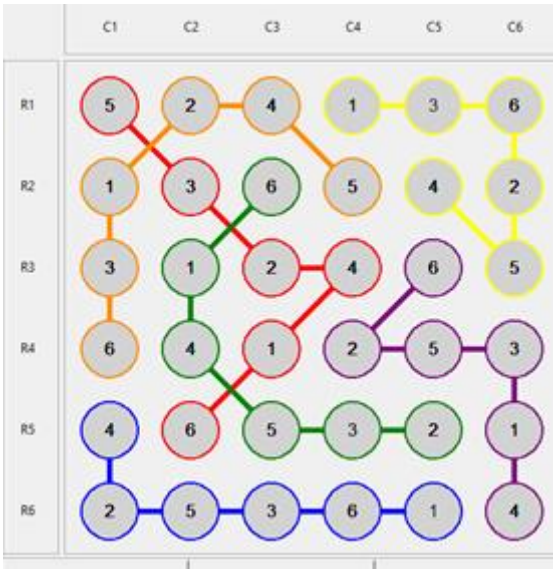
6_2



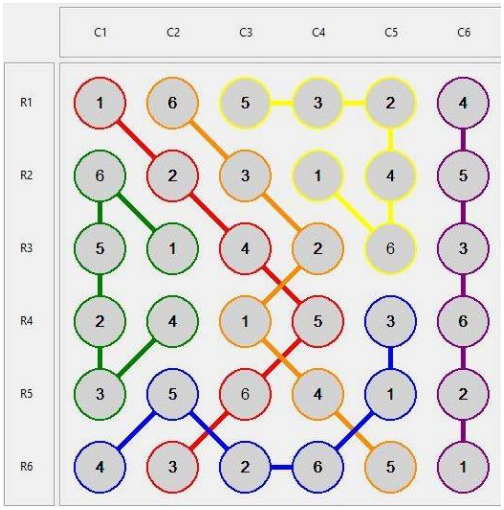
6_3



6_4



6_5



1A) It is possible that, for example, when resolving the disjunctions to size 1, that it may have been inferred already or already be a part of set B. For example, if we are generating the facts from the very initial set of facts B, and then using those to resolve disjunctions, a disjunction could have an already inferred cell from B.

2B)solveStrimko() is complete because it utilizes DFS to iterate through every possible guess and possibility. It uses resolveStrimko(), and when the status is unsolved, continues to make guesses until it either reaches a contradiction or reaches the solved status. If it reaches the contradiction, it will backtrack and continue to make guesses. It does this completely just as DFS does, and thus exhausts every possible combination in conjunction with resolveStrimko() to solve the puzzle.

2C) Sudoku is a special case of Strimko. If we had a specific case of Strimko, where the chains would be miniature squares (for a 9x9 sudoku, the squares would be of size 3 x 3), so that there were no repetitions inside these miniature squares, just as there's no repetitions with any chains in a general case of Strimko. As such, solveStrimko() can be applied on Sudoku.