

Unit Forcing Chains

From sudokuwiki.org, the puzzle solver's site

2		
	3	6
5		7

If this is your first visit to these strategies, do read the article on [Digit Forcing Chains](#) which begins the explanation of this type of strategy and continues to with [Cell Forcing Chains](#). Digit and Cell Forcing Chains are simpler to identify.

If we are forcing a result from a single cell we are obliged to look at all the numbers in that cell. But the logic can be flipped on its head by considering all of X on a unit. If you have three 8s on a row, you know one of those will be the solution. It may be possible to *force* an elimination by finding a target which can't be true no matter which of those 8s will it turns out to be.

I do know of some Dual Unit Forcing Chains but they are part of such nightmarish puzzles I don't want to use them for examples. They are pretty rare considering that Alternating Inference Chains are sought after first. So we are going to plunge straight into a Triple.

The example to the right is not too entangled. We have three 2s in row 1 on [A2](#), [A3](#) and [A5](#). If any of these is the solution (and one has to be) we can show that [F2](#) cannot be a 2. The 2 in [A2](#) does this fine for the first chain.

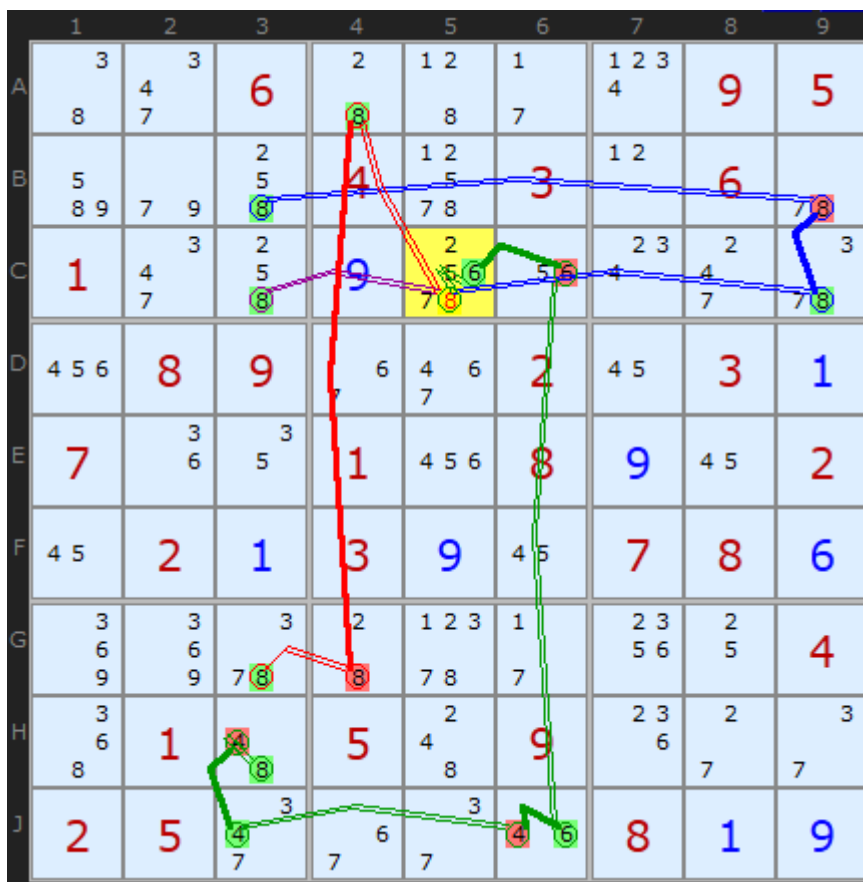
The second chain, purple, from [A3](#) means no 2 in [H3](#) which forces a 2 in [H2](#). Therefore 2 in [F2](#) is knocked off. It's a short chain: $+2[A3]-2[H3]+2[H2]-2[F2]$.

The final chain, in red, obliges [B6](#) to be a 3 removing 3 as an option in [F6](#). The only other 3 in row F is on [F2](#). This chain can be expressed as $+2[A5]-2[B6]+3[B6]-3[F6]+3[F2]-2[F2]$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	3	4 5	4 5	1 6 8	4 5	1 8	7	1 6	9
B	2 4 8	1	9	2 3 6	7	2 3	4 8	2 4 6	5
C	2 4 5 8	7	6	1 2 5	9	1 2 4 5	1 4 8	3	2 4 8
D	2 4 5	9	2 4 5 7	2 5 7	8	6	3	2 4 7	1
E	1	2 3 4 5	8	2 3 5 7 9	2 5	2 3 5 7 9	6	2 4 7 9	2 4
F	6	2 3 4 5	2	4	1	2 3 7 9	8 9	5	2 8
G	4 5	8	1 4 5	1 5 7 9	6	1 4 5 7	2	1 4 9	3
H	7	2 4 5	1 2 4 5	1 5 9	3	1 4 5 9	1 4 5 9	8	6
J	9	6	3	2 5 8	2 4 5	1 2 4 5 8	1 4 5	1 4	7

Triple Unit Forcing Chain : [Load Example](#) or : [From the Start](#)

I don't pretend for a minute this is a human friendly solution to a puzzle but it is fascinating to find an example. This is a rare Quad Unit Forcing Chain, based on all the 8s in column 3. It removes the 8 in **C5**.



Quad Unit Forcing Chain : [Load Example](#) or : [From the Start](#)

Exemplars

Here are two puzzles found by Klaus Brenner with two Unit Forcing Chains and no other strategies apart from Hidden Singles.

- [Exemplar 1, x1 \(score 88\)](#)
- [Exemplar 2, x1 \(score 101\)](#)

Go back to [Cell Forcing Chains](#) Continue to [Almost Locked Sets](#)

2		
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