

XY-Chains

From sudokuwiki.org, the puzzle solver's site

2		
	3	6
5		7

The Y-Wing Chains are in fact part of a more encompassing strategy called XY-Chains. The commonality is the same pincer-like attack on candidates that both ends can see and that the chain is made of bi-value cells. With Y-Chains the hinge was expanded to a chain of identical bi-value cells but in an XY-Chain these can be different - as long as there is one candidate to make all the links. The "X" and the "Y" in the name represent these two values in each chain link.

The example here is a very simple XY-Chain of length 4 which removed all 5's highlighted in yellow. The chain ends are 5 **A7** and **C2** - so all cells that can see both of these are under fire. It's possible to start at either end but let's follow the example from **A7**. We can reason as follows

- If **A7** is 5 then **A3/C7/C9** cannot be.
- if **A7** is NOT 5 then it's 9, so **A5** must be 2, which forces **A1** to be 6. If **A1** is 6 then **C2** is 5.



XY-Chain example 1 : [Load Example](#) or : [From the Start](#)

Which ever choice in **A7** the 5's in **A3/C7/C9** cannot be 5. The same logic can be traced from **C2** to **A7** so the strategy is bi-directional, in the jargon.

This next Sudoku puzzle contains an entertaining series of XY-Chains, starting with this rectangular one. It proves that 8 must be in either **B3** or **B8** and therefore we can remove the other three 8s in row B. Starting on **B3** if that cell is either 8 or 6. If it is 6 then **D3** must be 4 which pushes 2 into **D8** which in turn makes **B8** 8. You can trace this from **B8** back round for the same effect. A nice short XY-Chain, but as the next example shows, these four cells are a rich seam.

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

XY-Chain example 2: [Load Example](#) or: [From the Start](#)

Looking at exactly the same starting cell it appears we can make further eliminations, this time 6s in column 3. We go clock-wise, this time, round the rectangle. It proves 6 will either be on **B3** or **D3**.

If you want to finish the puzzle by yourself, look out for a third elimination with those same four cells using 2s on column 8, or step through with the solver.

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

Same cells - different XY-Chain: [Load Example](#) or: [From the Start](#)

XY-Chains Exemplars

These puzzles require the XY-Chains strategy at some point but are otherwise trivial.

They also require one Naked Pair (except for #5).

They make good practice puzzles.

- [Exemplar 1, x1 \(score 81\)](#)
- [Exemplar 2, x1 \(score 82\)](#)
- [Exemplar 3, x4 \(score 113\)](#)
- [Exemplar 4, x4 \(score 115\)](#)
- [Exemplar 5, x9 \(score 307\) - OMG! 9 chains!](#)

Thanks to Klaus Brenner for number 5

Go back to [Y-Wing Chains](#) Continue to [3D Medusa](#)

			2		
				3	6
			5		7