SAMPLE SUDOKU SOLUTIONS

A

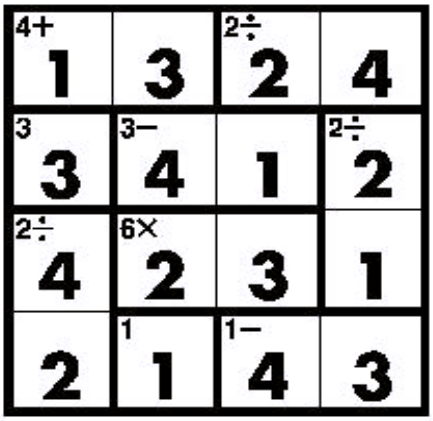
5	4	6	2	1	3
2	3	1	6	5	4
6	1	2	4	3	5
3	5	4	1	2	6
1	6	3	5	4	2
4	2	5	3	6	1

B

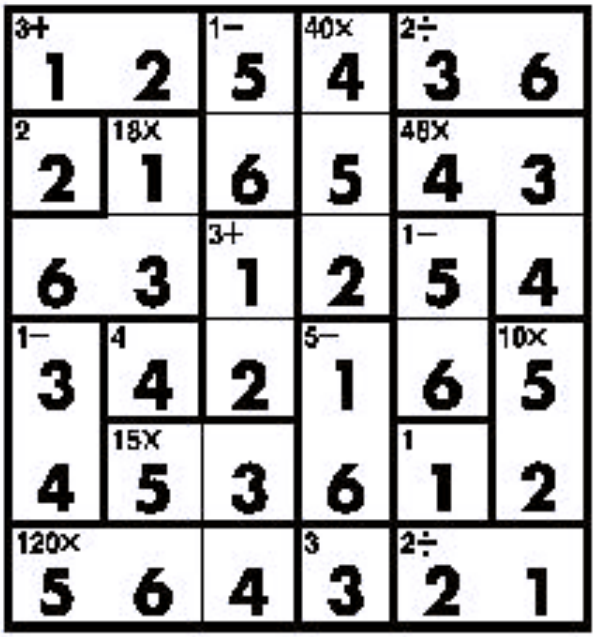
2	5	4	6	7	8	1	3	9
6	7	1	3	9	2	4	5	8
9	8	3	5	1	4	7	6	2
8	2	5	1	4	6	9	7	3
4	3	7	9	2	5	8	1	6
1	9	6	7	8	3	2	4	5
3	1	8	2	5	7	6	9	4
7	6	2	4	3	9	5	8	1
5	4	9	8	6	1	3	2	7

SAMPLE KENKEN SOLUTIONS

C



D



SUDOKU AND KENKEN

COMMON RULES

1. The grid is square, with N by N **cells** (usually 6 by 6 or 9 by 9 for Sudoku, and usually 4 by 4, 6 by 6, 7 by 7, 8 by 8, or 9 by 9 for KenKen).

2. The solution will have one numeral in each cell.

3. Each **row** of cells in the solution will have the numerals from 1 to N , and each **column** of cells will also have the numerals from 1 to N. No numeral will appear more than once in any column, or more than once in any row.

4. Guessing is NOT useful or helpful; everything is done logically.

5. It does not work to start in the top left corner as you might do with a crossword puzzle; instead, you must look around for a place in the puzzle where logic helps you find the answer.

ADDITIONAL SUDOKU RULES

6S. Darker lines divide the grid into **boxes** (usually square or rectangular).

7S. Each **box** in the solution will contain the numerals from 1 to N, with no repeats.

8S. The numerals don't mean anything numeric, and so are sometimes replaced with letters or even pictures.

ALTERNATIVE ADDITIONAL KENKEN RULES

6K. Darker lines divide the grid into **cages**, which contain one or more adjacent cells. Cages may be odd-shaped.

7K. When a **cage** contains just one cell, a small numeral in the top left corner is the number that belongs in that cage.

8K. In larger **cages**, there is a small numeral (n) followed by a +, -, x, or ÷
"n+" means the numbers in the cage add up to n;
"n-" means the difference of the numbers in the cage is n;
"nx" means the numbers in the cage all multiplied together equal n;
"n÷" means the larger number in the cage divided by the smaller equals n.

A 2 X 2 SUDOKU

2	

B 3 X 3 SUDOKU

	2	
		1

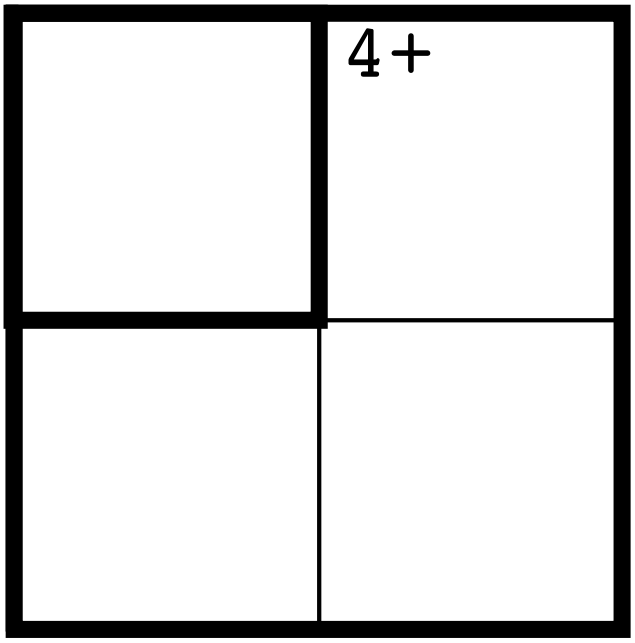
C 4 X 4 SUDOKU

1			
	2		3
			2

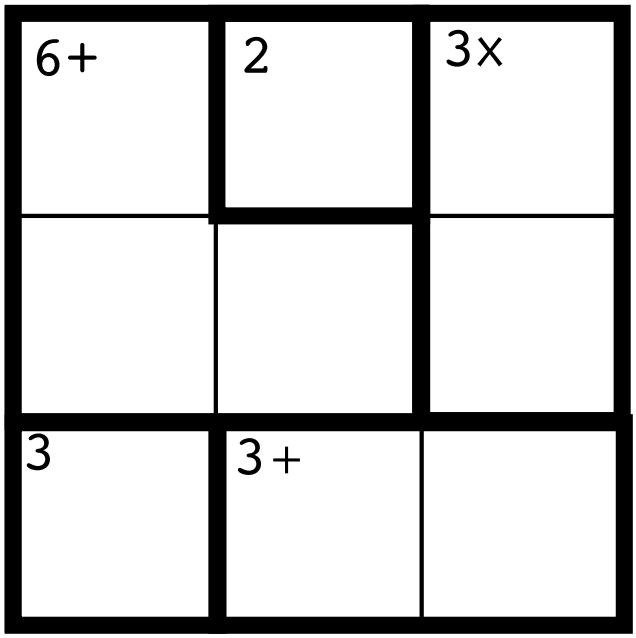
D 6 X 6 SUDOKU

3		5			
2	4				
		1		4	
	5				
				2	4
			1		

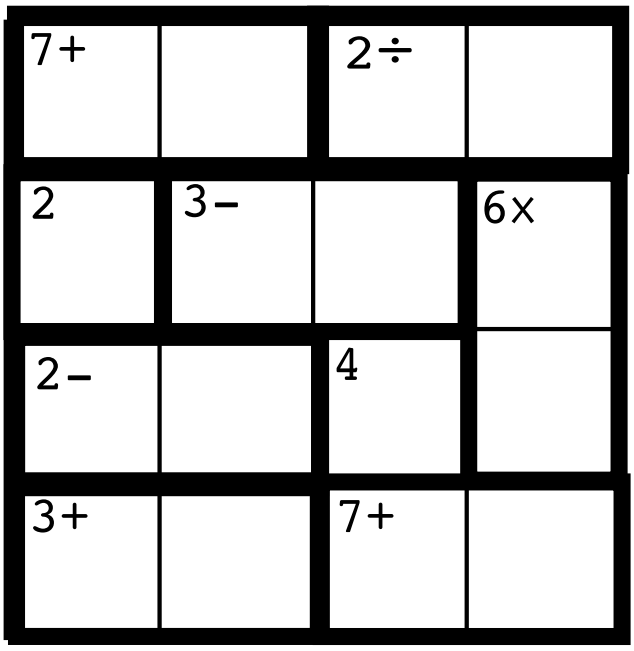
A 2 X 2 KENKEN



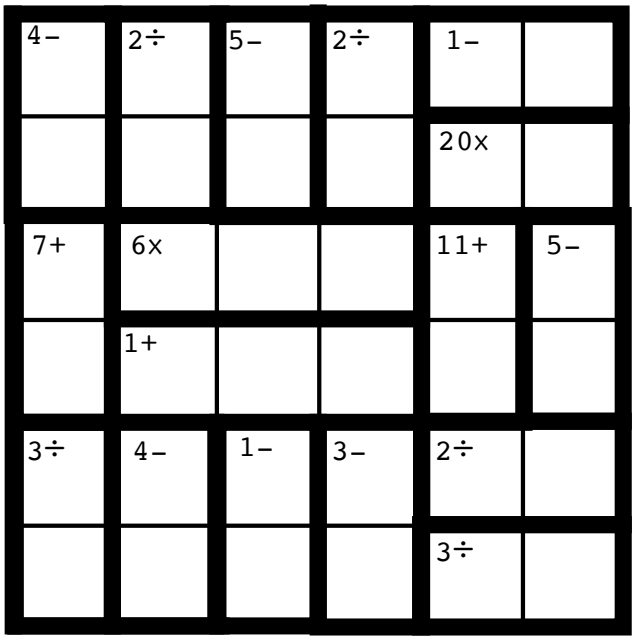
B 3 X 3 KENKEN



C 4 X 4 KENKEN



D 6 X 6 KENKEN



KENKENS

3−		6x	3
2÷			3−
2	4+		
2−		2÷	

4	3+		9+	1−	
5−	15x				2÷
	6	1−		3÷	
3−	2÷		2÷		1−
	11+			6	
3÷			2−		5

SUDOKUS

1	2				
				2	
3					
			6		1
	5		4		
				1	5

				4	
		2			1
			6		
		3			
6			2		
	1				