## Logic Masters India

November 2010 Sudoku Test

Renban Grouped Sudokus

Weekend of $13^{\text {th }} / 14^{\text {th }}$ November 2010

# Sudokus by Zafer Hüseyin Ergan 

 INSTRUCTION BOOKLET
## Points Table

|  | Sudoku Type | 6X6 | 9X9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Classic sudoku | 6 | 28 |
| 2 | Shifted sudoku | 7 | 30 |
| 3 | Diagonal sudoku | 9 | 32 |
| 4 | Argyle sudoku | 15 | 38 |
| 5 | Anti-knight sudoku | 17 | 40 |
| 6 | Non-consecutive sudoku | 13 | 36 |
| 7 | Symmetric unequal sudoku | 19 | 42 |
| 8 | Non-touching sudoku | 16 | 34 |
| 9 | Chaos sudoku | 24 | 54 |
| 10 | Diagonally non-consecutive sudoku | 13 | 52 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tت゙ } \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | Points | 525 |  |
|  | Time | 100 Minutes |  |
|  | Bonus Points per Minute Saved | (Total Score / 50) - 6 |  |

In this contest it will appear classical sudoku and some variants, all both in $6 \times 6$ and $9 \times 9$ grids. This test is based on a theme called, Renban Groups. In all Sudoku Grids, there will be several Renban Groups. Each Renban Group is a set of grey painted cells connected to each other, either orthogonally or diagonally. Each Renban Group must hold distinct consecutive digits, in any order. Renban groups may cross across 3X3 boxes / 2X3 boxes / irregular regions.

## 1. Classic Sudoku with Renban Groups

Place the digits 1 to 6 ( 1 to 9 ) in every row, column and $2 \times 3$ ( $3 \times 3$ ) standard block. Besides Renban Group constraints apply.

## Example:



Solution:

| 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 |

## 2. Shifted Sudoku with Renban Groups

Place the digits 1 to 6 ( 1 to 9 ) in every row, column and shifted $2 \times 3$ ( $3 \times 3$ ) block. Besides Renban Group constraints apply.

## Example:



Solution:

| 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 |

Note: If you check the standard $2 \times 3$ blocks for the example you can see that digits 1 to 6 are included in them. But this is just an incidental situation. It mustn't be like this in the actual puzzle grids, e.g. some digits may appear more than once in standard $2 \times 3$ (standard $3 \times 3$ ) blocks.

## 3. Diagonal Sudoku with Renban Groups

Place the digits 1 to 6 (1 to 9 ) in every row, column and $2 \times 3$ ( $3 \times 3$ ) standard block. All digits on two main diagonals must also be different. Besides Renban Group constraints apply.

Example:

| $\ddots$ |  | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\ddots$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | $\ddots$ |  | 2 |  |
|  | 6 |  | $\ddots$ | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\ddots$ |  |
|  |  | 6 | 1 |  | $\ddots$ |

Solution:

| 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

## 4. Argyle Sudoku with Renban Groups

Place the digits 1 to 6 (1 to 9 ) in every row, column and $2 \times 3$ ( $3 \times 3$ ) standard block. All the digits on the marked diagonal lines must also be different. Besides Renban Group constraints apply.

Example:


Solution:


## 5. Anti-Knight Sudoku with Renban Groups

Place the digits 1 to 6 ( 1 to 9 ) in every row, column and $2 \times 3$ ( $3 \times 3$ ) standard block. Cells connected with a chess-knight move could not contain same digits. Besides Renban Group constraints apply.

Example:

|  |  | 6 | 1 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| 2 |  |  |  |  | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 5 |  |  |

Solution:

| 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |

## 6. Non-Consecutive Sudoku with Renban Groups

Place the digits 1 to 6 ( 1 to 9 ) in every row, column and $2 \times 3$ ( $3 \times 3$ ) standard block. There exist no neighbouring cells with consecutive digits. Besides Renban Group constraints apply.

Example:


Solution:

| 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 |

## 7. Symmetric Unequal Sudoku with Renban Groups

Place the digits 1 to 6 ( 1 to 9 ) in every row, column and $2 \times 3$ ( $3 \times 3$ ) standard block. Cells that are $180^{\circ}$ symmetric to each other cannot have same digits. Besides Renban Group constraints apply.

Example:


Solution:

| 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 |

## 8. Non-Touching Sudoku with Renban Groups

Place the digits 1 to 6 ( 1 to 9 ) in every row, column and $2 \times 3(3 \times 3)$ standard block. Two same numbers can not touch each other diagonally. Besides Renban Group constraints apply.

Example:

|  |  |  | 3 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 6 |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | 1 |  |  | 4 |  |
|  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | 5 |  |  |  |

Solution:

| 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 |

## 9. Chaos Sudoku with Renban Groups

Place the digits 1 to 6 ( 1 to 9 ) in every row, column and outlined area. Besides Renban Group constraints apply.

Example:


Solution:

| 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 |

## 10. Diagonally Non-Consecutive Sudoku with Renban Groups

Place the digits 1 to 6 ( 1 to 9 ) in every row, column and $2 \times 3$ ( $3 \times 3$ ) standard block. There exist no diagonally neighbouring cells with consecutive digits. Besides Renban Group constraints apply.

Example:


Solution:

| 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

This instruction booklet is prepared in order to give examples for the puzzle types. But only $6 \times 6$ examples are included here. If you want to see some $9 \times 9$ examples (but I must say that some of them are tough and this contest will include much easier $9 \times 9$ grids with respect to them) you may check the following link:
http://www.logic-masters.de/Raetselportal/benutzer eingestellt.php?name=zhergan

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