
LOGIC MASTERS INDIA

Mock Test 14

Round 1

Date: 28th February, 2010

Time: 14:30 – 15:20 IST (09:00 – 09:50 GMT)

Organized By: TTHsieh&Leaf Card

POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. There are totally 10 sudokus to be solved in 50 minutes, you have 20 minutes to have a rest before round 2.
2. Answer Page:
<http://www.logicmastersindia.com/mock14R1/mock14R1.asp>
3. Answers will be accepted only on the website. Click on 'Show Cells To Fill' and enter numbers in the 'marked cells' from your solution.
4. The 'Show Cells To Fill' will be activated 25 minutes after the test starts.
5. Answers will not be accepted after the stipulated period.
6. Time bonus of 10 points per minute saved will be awarded ONLY if all 10 sudokus are solved correctly.
7. Please rate the sudokus after submitting your answers, you can rate the sudokus even after the mock test ends.

Notes:

Thank you for Logicmasters India give us this opportunity to conduct mock test 14, especially Gaurav, who was already got ready for conducting mock test on 28th Feb, offered the chance to us. And thank you for all players who like our puzzles, your encouragement make us grow up on designing Sudoku.

28th Feb (January 15th of the lunar calendar) is a traditional festival in China called Lantern Festival. This day is always the first full moon in the lunar New Year. On the Lantern Festival night, the moon illuminates the dark sky while many lanterns shine bright colors on the earth. People will make “Yuan Xiao” or sweet rice dumplings. The Lantern Festival is also a romantic holiday. In feudal society, young girls were not allowed to go out freely. But on the night of the Lantern Festival, they were allowed to view the lantern lights in groups. Sometimes couples would go on dates strolling down the streets lit with lantern lights. It’s so much like Valentine’s Day in western countries. There’re many popular poems describe this festival. It is generally known that “众里寻他千百度，蓦然回首，那人却在灯火阑珊处。”(by Xin Qiji 28 May 1140—1207). It’s hard to use English to translate this poem, and the poem itself has many explanations. Literally, maybe we can explain it like this: Having almost exhausted my energy searching for this person (vague), I suddenly turned my head, and there he was, standing at the far end of the street where the candlelight is the dimmest. And this is the feeling we will bring to all players “Low entry barrier, but difficult to find next step”. Predictably, when mentioned Xin Qiji, another poem come to our mind, that is “少年不识愁滋味，爱上层楼。爱上层楼，为赋新词强说愁。而今识尽愁滋味，欲说还休。欲说还休，却道天凉好个秋。”(literally meaning: When I was young, I could not tell what melancholy was, but I loved to climb towers. As I climbed up this and that tower, I wrote many a poem too, but these poems did not communicate true melancholy, they were simply a word game for me. As for now, I have grown old and tasted the bitter taste of melancholy, I wish to talk and write about it, but I am silenced, I give up even before I try. How I want to talk and write about it, but give up even before trying! I find myself exclaiming instead, that this chilly weather makes a good fall!) Actually, we know that many Sudokuers go after extreme Sudoku technology. On some Chinese forums, we often find people ask for most difficult Sudoku. To programmer, it’s easy to create puzzles out of human’s ability, which need ten, twenty or more times’ guess. But we don’t let people play this kind of puzzles. Because this puzzles will lead players to incorrect ways, and strangle beginners’ interests of Sudoku. Many players said they like extreme Sudoku, but we know it only make them “melancholy”. In fact, basic technology play leading role. That’s why Sudoku is so popular. In mock test 14, we will show all players the two points we mentioned above. Enjoy it!

Points Table

No.		Points
1	Classic Sudoku	20
2	Classic Sudoku	30
3	Classic Sudoku	30
4	Classic Sudoku	40
5	Classic Sudoku	40
6	Classic Sudoku	50
7	Classic Sudoku	60
8	Classic Sudoku	70
9	Classic Sudoku	70
10	Classic Sudoku	90
Total	500 + Time Bonus(10 Points/min)	

Example

Classic Sudoku

Place a digit from 1 to 9 into each of the empty squares so that each digit appears exactly once in each of the rows, columns and the nine outlined 3x3 regions.

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

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