

11/6/13

Gordon Chpt 8

one extra number in the corner of a rectangle

I Gordonian Rectangles

pp 59-62

Example 17 = original puzzle

Example 17-1 after basics & filling in pencil marks

cells 24, 26

HIDDEN PAIR

2, 5

Remove

7

79

Row 8

INTERACTION

4

Remove

4

4

This leads to Example 17-2

~~look at cells~~

cells 25 27
35 37

Non-unique solution if 8
is removed

put 8 in 35

with this the puzzle solves itself easily

Example 17-Answer

an other example

Example 18 - original puzzle

Example 18-1 after basics & filling in candidates

cells 17 18

non-unique solution

87 88

if 9 is removed

put 9 in 87

with this the puzzle solves itself easily Example 18 Answer

more than one extra number in one corner

II Gordonian Rectangles Plus

Example 19 original puzzle

of the rectangle

Example 19-1 after basics & filling in candidates

cells 58, 59
98, 99

a 6 or 8 must go in 58 - so remove
1 & 3 from that cell

This forces a 4 in cell 55

After this step the puzzle solves itself easily
Example 19 Answer

WARNINGS: ① The four corners must fall in 2 boxes only
(not 4 boxes)

(this is not so obvious why!)

② The puzzle may not have a unique solution

one extra number in 2 adjacent corners
of the rectangle

III One sided Gordonian Rectangles

Example 20 - original puzzle

Example 20-1 after basics & filling in candidates

cells 13 17
23 27

13 or 23 has to have a 1
so cell 83 ~~has~~ must be 7

After this step the puzzle solves itself easily.

Example 20 - Answer

one extra number in one corner of a polygon
(be careful though)

IV Gordonian Polygons

Example 21 - original puzzle

Example 21-1 after basics & filling in candidates

cells 23 | 25
32 | 35
52-53

all contain only 5 & 7 except cell 32
which has one additional candidate (3)

(you can only have 2 vertices in a house)

thus cell 32 is a 3

With this step the puzzle solves itself.

Example 21 - answer

V Gordonian Polygons Plus

more than one extra number in a corner of a polygon

Example 22 original puzzle

Example 22-1 after basics & filling in candidates

cells	11	15	
		25	28
	31		38

4 or 6 must go into cell 15

which implies

a 2 in cell 85

With this step the puzzle solves itself

Example 22- Answer

VI One sided Gordonian Polygons (one or more) extra numbers in 2 adjacent corners of a polygon

Example 23 original puzzle

Example 23-1 after basics & candidates filled in

42	45	
52		59
	65	69

cells 42, 52

have an extra 5

so one of them must be 5

Thus cell 42 is 8

With This step the puzzle solves itself easily

Example 23 - Answer

(There are two more examples - MORE complicated)