

CS6102– Computational Thinking

Week -5

14 – Dec -2022

SPOT – QUESTION:

Bakuro puzzles

The empty cells of the grid must be filled with the numbers 1, 2, 4 and 8 (i.e., only powers of 2). The numbers in each block in a column or row must add up to the number given in the clue above or to the left, respectively. No number can be used twice within any sum. The clues are given in both binary and decimal. The answers must also be written in both binary and decimal.

Here is an example with solution.

	9 1001	6 0110
3 0011		
12 1100		

	9 1001	6 0110
3 0011	1 0001	2 0010
12 1100	8 1000	4 0100

Solving the puzzle:

We can deduce the answer by noticing that the top row adds up to 3. The only way this can be done with the numbers 1,2,4 and 8 is with 1 + 2. Now the leftmost column must add up to 9, so it must be 1 + 8. The top left cell must hold a number from both those sums, which means it must be 1 (0001 in binary).

Now if the top left cell hold 1, then the top right cell must hold 2 (0010 in binary) to make the row add up to 3. Similarly, the bottom right column must be 8 (1000) to make the leftmost column add to 9. That leaves the bottom right cell. It must hold 4 as the bottom row has to add up to 12 (8 + 4). That also makes the rightmost column add to 6 as required.

Bakuro Puzzle Exercise:

- Fill the cells with the numbers 1, 2, 4 and 8, together with their binary equivalent.
- Each group of adjacent cells in a row must add up to the number in the clue to its left.
- Each group of adjacent cells in a column must add up to the number in the clue above it.
- No group may contain the same number more than once.

	9 1001	6 0110		7 0111	1 0001	15 1111	
5 0101			7 0111				3 0011
15 1111						3 0011	
		6 0110			10 1010		
	12 1100			3 0011			
	12 1100			3 0011			
12 1100			10 1010			10 1010	
9 1001			7 0111				
				9 1001			