

#1

		3	
3			4
		2	

#2

1		2	
		3	
4			
	1		

#3

	2		
2		4	
3			1

#4

2		1	
1			
		3	
	1		2

#5

		2	
	4	1	3
		4	1

#6

3		2	
2			
	3		2

#7

4	2		
2	4		
			4

#8

1		4	2
	1		
		1	4

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INTRODUCTION

first things first, how do we even say the word Sudoku? It's easy: Sue-Doe-Koo.

Sudoku: It's a fun logic puzzles that uses numbers, but not math! All Sudoku boards are squares and can com in different size.

This book has four different sized puzzles: 4x4,6x6 and 9x9.

Example Sudoku boards:

4x4

		2	
		4	
		3	
3			4

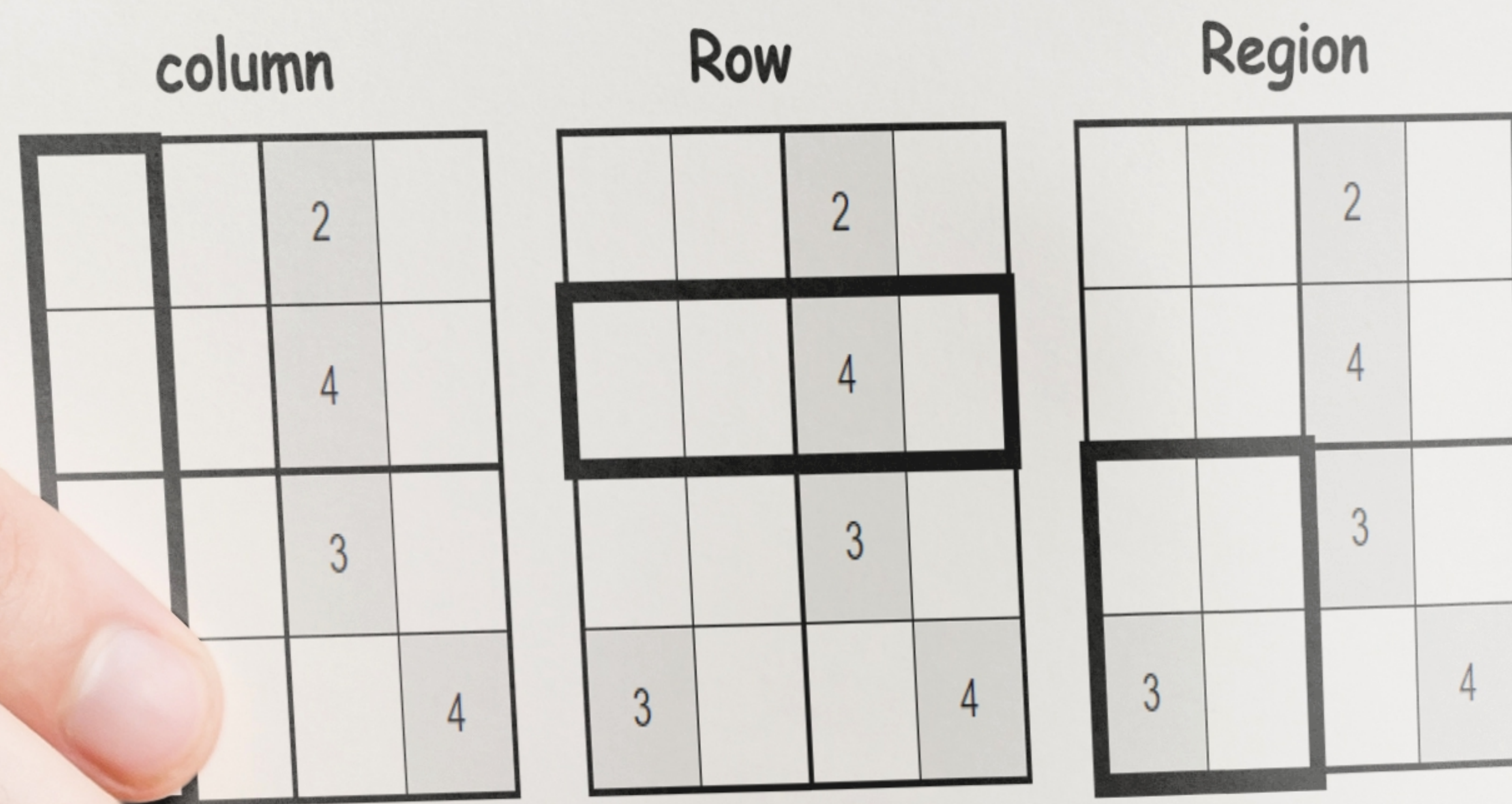
6x6

2	1			3	
5			2		
4					
3		5	4		
	4				

9x9

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

Sudoku boards are made up of an equal number of Rows, Columns, and Regions. A row is a line of squares going from left to right, a column is a line of squares going from top to bottom, and a region is a section of squares grouped together by a thick border:



One of the reasons Sudoku is so popular is because it only has one simple rule:
 Each row, column, and region must contain **exactly** one of each of the numbers 1-4, 1-6, or 1-9, depending on the size of the board. That means that no row, column, or region can have the same number in it more than once.

So, how do we actually solve a Sudoku 4x4 puzzle? Let's do this step-by-step:

	1	2	3	4
1		4	3	1
2	1		2	
3	3	1		2
4	4		1	3

Step 1

By far the easiest way to start is also the most obvious. Look for any row, column, or 2x2 box and see if they contain the numbers. If any do, then there can only be one missing number. For example, if one row contains the numbers 1, 3, and 2, the only possible number you can write in the remaining space is 4. This is also the case for columns and 2x2 boxes. Let's see an example:

	1	2	3	4
1	→ 2	4	3	1
2	1		2	
3	3	1	→ 4	2
4	4		1	3