

KenKen Puzzles

If you like Sudoku, there's a good chance you'll love KenKen. If you hate Sudoku, there's a good chance you'll love KenKen. Invented by Japanese mathematics teacher Tetsuya Miyamoto in 2004, KenKen is an elegant and rich logic puzzle with a few easy-to-understand rules, which helps explain why *New York Times* Puzzle Editor Will Shortz called it "The most addictive puzzle since Sudoku."

KenKen's rules are straightforward:

1. **Fill in each square cell in the puzzle with a number between 1 and the size of the grid.** For example, in a 4×4 grid, use the numbers 1, 2, 3, & 4.
2. **Use each number exactly once in each row and each column.**
3. **The numbers in each "Cage" (indicated by the heavy lines) must combine — in any order — to produce the cage's target number using the indicated math operation.** Numbers *may* be repeated within a cage as long as rule 2 isn't violated.
4. **No guessing is required.** Each puzzle can be solved completely using only logical deduction. Harder puzzles require more complex deductions.

That's all you need to know. The rest is just logical deduction derived from those rules.

If you want to follow a step by step guide to KenKen then use the link below:-

<http://www.puzzazz.com/how-to/kenken>

6×		3−	
3−	2÷	5+	
		2÷	7+
4+			

4−		1−	2÷	
3−			4−	60×
4+	2÷	2÷		
			3	
1−		5	2÷	

3−	4−		72×		
	6×	9+			
8+		4−		3−	1−
		3÷			
5−	10+	2÷		10+	
			2÷		

2÷	2−		8×			192×	
	7−		15+				18+
30×		4	7−	1−			
2÷		4−			27+		
	1−		12+	7−		120×	
5−		6−			3−		
	17+			18+		1−	
		2÷			11+		

ANSWERS

$6\times$ 2	3	$3-$ 4	1
$3-$ 1	$2\div$ 4	$5+$ 3	2
4	2	$2\div$ 1	$7+$ 3
$4+$ 3	1	2	4

$4-$ 5	1	$1-$ 3	$2\div$ 4	2
$3-$ 2	5	4	$4-$ 1	$60\times$ 3
$4+$ 3	$2\div$ 2	$2\div$ 1	5	4
1	4	2	^{3} 3	5
$1-$ 4	3	^{5} 5	$2\div$ 2	1

$3-$ 5	$4-$ 6	2	$72\times$ 3	4	1
2	$6\times$ 3	$9+$ 4	5	1	6
$8+$ 3	2	$4-$ 5	1	$3-$ 6	$1-$ 4
4	1	$3\div$ 6	2	3	5
$5-$ 1	$10+$ 4	$2\div$ 3	6	$10+$ 5	2
6	5	1	$2\div$ 4	2	3

$2\div$ 3	$2-$ 7	5	$8\times$ 2	4	1	$192\times$ 6	8
6	$7-$ 1	8	$15+$ 7	5	3	4	$18+$ 2
$30\times$ 1	5	^{4} 4	$7-$ 8	$1-$ 2	6	3	7
$2\div$ 4	6	$4-$ 2	1	3	$27+$ 8	7	5
8	$1-$ 2	6	$12+$ 3	$7-$ 1	7	$120\times$ 5	4
$5-$ 2	3	$6-$ 7	5	8	$3-$ 4	1	6
7	$17+$ 8	1	4	$18+$ 6	5	$1-$ 2	3
5	4	$2\div$ 3	6	7	$11+$ 2	8	1