

NUMBERS IN LINES $\mathbb{Q}^{\mathbb{Q}}$

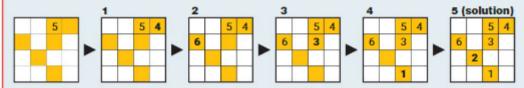
BY RODOLFO KURCHAN

In these puzzles, your goal is to place consecutive numbers from 1 through the indicated number in the yellow squares, with the condition that two or more numbers in the same line (row, column or any diagonal) must add up to the indicated number. ANSWERS, PAGE 77

EXAMPLE:

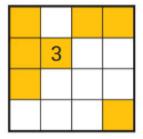
Grid size: 4x4 Place the numbers 1 through 6 so that the sum of all lines = 9

The 5 has already been placed.



- 1. In the same row as the 5, place the 4.
- Now there is only one possible place for the 6, because if we put it in any other square, the sum will be more than 9.
- 3. In the same row as the 6, place the 3.
- 4. In the same column as the 5 and 3, place the 1.
- 5. Finally, place the 2 in the same diagonal as the 6 and 1. Now, all numbers in the same row, column, and diagonal add up to 9.

one



Place the numbers 1 through 7 so that the sum of all lines = 10

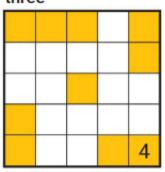
The number 3 has already been placed.



Place the numbers 1 through 8 so that the sum of all lines = 13

The number 2 has already been placed.

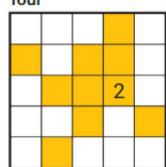
three



Place the numbers 1 through 10 so that the sum of all lines = 14

The number 4 has already been placed.

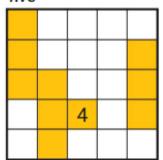
four



Place the numbers 1 through 10 so that the sum of all lines = 15

The number 2 has already been placed.

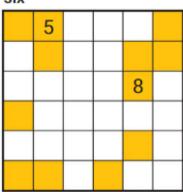
five



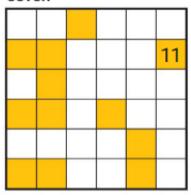
Place the numbers 1 through 10 so that the sum of all lines = 17 The number 4 has already been placed.

six

Place the numbers 1 through 12 so that the sum of all lines = 17 The numbers 5 and 8 have already been placed.



seven



Place the numbers 1 through 12 so that the sum of all lines = 17 The number 11 has already been placed.

Place the numbers 1 through 12 so that the sum of all lines = 18 The number 9 has already been placed.

