

## FILLOMINO

Some cells of the grid contain numbers, called "givens". Divide the grid into regions called polyominoes (by tracing the boundaries) such that each given number  $n$  in the grid is part of a polyomino of size  $n$  and no two polyominoes of matching size (number of cells) are orthogonally adjacent (share a side).

It is possible for two givens with matching number to belong to the same polyomino, and for a polyomino to have no given at all.

				5	3		1		3
	1				3		6		
	3	4	5	1	3			2	
3		9		3		2			6
			2		5			6	
			2		5		3	6	6
		5			4	2		6	
2	5		5	2			3		3
	3		5						5
3		4				6	5		2

