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.

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

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