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