

Inky #1

8 +		8 +	5 +		1 -
2 /			2 -	15 ×	
2 /		2 /			2 /
4 -	12 ×		3 -	6 ×	
		6 ×			2 /
9 +			1 -		

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Fill in the blank squares so that each row and each column contain all of the digits 1 thru 6.

The heavy lines indicate areas (called cages) that contain groups of numbers that can be combined (in any order) to produce the result shown in the cage, with the indicated math operation. For example, 12× means you can multiply the values together to produce 12.

Numbers in cages may repeat, as long as they are not in the same row or column.

Inky #2

7 +		2 /	4 ×	2 /	1 -
12 ×					
8 +		9 +	1 -	4 ×	1 -
	2 /				
20 ×		1 -		1 -	
		2 /		2 /	

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Fill in the blank squares so that each row and each column contain all of the digits 1 thru 6.

The heavy lines indicate areas (called cages) that contain groups of numbers that can be combined (in any order) to produce the result shown in the cage, with the indicated math operation. For example, 12× means you can multiply the values together to produce 12.

Numbers in cages may repeat, as long as they are not in the same row or column.

Inky #3

12 ×			3 /		1 -
8 +	2 /	1 -	2 /	7 +	
					4 -
40 ×	9 +		15 ×	7 +	
					3 /
4 -		20 ×			

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Fill in the blank squares so that each row and each column contain all of the digits 1 thru 6.

The heavy lines indicate areas (called cages) that contain groups of numbers that can be combined (in any order) to produce the result shown in the cage, with the indicated math operation. For example, 12× means you can multiply the values together to produce 12.

Numbers in cages may repeat, as long as they are not in the same row or column.

Inky #4

3 -	6 +		18 ×	15 +	24 ×
	2 /	5 +			
1 -			2 /		
	2 -			3 /	
6 ×	1 -	1 -	6 ×		2 /
			9 +		

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Fill in the blank squares so that each row and each column contain all of the digits 1 thru 6.

The heavy lines indicate areas (called cages) that contain groups of numbers that can be combined (in any order) to produce the result shown in the cage, with the indicated math operation. For example, 12× means you can multiply the values together to produce 12.

Numbers in cages may repeat, as long as they are not in the same row or column.

Inky #5

3 -		8 ×	1 -		5 ×
3 /				5 +	
8 +	1 -		3 /		9 +
	2 /			5 ×	
	20 ×	1 -			2 /
		11 +			

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Fill in the blank squares so that each row and each column contain all of the digits 1 thru 6.

The heavy lines indicate areas (called cages) that contain groups of numbers that can be combined (in any order) to produce the result shown in the cage, with the indicated math operation. For example, 12× means you can multiply the values together to produce 12.

Numbers in cages may repeat, as long as they are not in the same row or column.

Inky #6

40 ×	7 +	72 ×	24 ×		2 -
			4 -		
			3 /		2 /
7 +	1 -	3 -		360 ×	
		9 +			7 +
2 -					

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Fill in the blank squares so that each row and each column contain all of the digits 1 thru 6.

The heavy lines indicate areas (called cages) that contain groups of numbers that can be combined (in any order) to produce the result shown in the cage, with the indicated math operation. For example, 12× means you can multiply the values together to produce 12.

Numbers in cages may repeat, as long as they are not in the same row or column.

Inky #7

60 ×		7 +		2 /	
	2 -	8 +		4 -	3 /
2 /		6 ×			
	4 -	24 ×		1 -	15 ×
2 /			13 +		
	7 +				

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Fill in the blank squares so that each row and each column contain all of the digits 1 thru 6.

The heavy lines indicate areas (called cages) that contain groups of numbers that can be combined (in any order) to produce the result shown in the cage, with the indicated math operation. For example, 12× means you can multiply the values together to produce 12.

Numbers in cages may repeat, as long as they are not in the same row or column.

Inky #8

48 ×	6 +	5 +		30 ×	
			1 -	2 /	2 /
	6 ×	9 +			
15 ×			1 -		8 ×
	8 +		3 /	1 -	
	1 -				

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Fill in the blank squares so that each row and each column contain all of the digits 1 thru 6.

The heavy lines indicate areas (called cages) that contain groups of numbers that can be combined (in any order) to produce the result shown in the cage, with the indicated math operation. For example, 12× means you can multiply the values together to produce 12.

Numbers in cages may repeat, as long as they are not in the same row or column.

Answers

Hard 6x6 Inkies by Krazydad, Volume 7, Book 46

Inky #1

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

Inky #2

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

Inky #3

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

Inky #4

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

Inky #5

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

Inky #6

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

Inky #7

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

Inky #8

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

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