## 2022/05/16-21

## WEEK 19

# TAPA and VARIATIONS 3 

Grant Fikes Tapa<br>Zoltán Horváth Tapa<br>Murat Can Tonta Tapa<br>Prasanna Seshadri Tapa<br>Serkan Yürekli Pata<br>Zoltán Horváth Tapa (Black Hole)

GRANDMASTER PUZZLES


## Tapa by Grant Fikes

| ${ }^{1} 1_{1}$ |  |  | $1_{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $3_{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 |  |  |  |  | $1_{3}^{1}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $1_{3}$ |  |  |  |  | $1_{5}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1_{1}^{1} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1_{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,1 |  |  | 3 |

What Are the Odds?

## Tapa by Zoltán Horváth



Tapa by Murat Can Tonta


## Tapa by Prasanna Seshadri



## Pata by Serkan Yürekli

Rules: Variation of Tapa rules. The clue numbers refer to the groups of unshaded segments around that cell. Cells with numbers count as unshaded cells for adjacent clues. All other rules for the shaded Tapa are the same as usual.

| ${ }^{1} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  | $1_{1}^{1}$ |  |  |
|  | $2_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1_{2}$ |  | $1_{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |
|  |  | $1_{1} 1$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |



Example by Serkan Yürekli


## Singularity at the Black Hole

## Tapa (Black Hole) by Zoltán Horváth

Rules: Standard Tapa rules. Also, each row and each column must contain N black holes on the Tapa wall. For the purposes of surrounding clues, a cell with a black hole counts as M consecutive shaded cells instead of 1 . (If $M$ equals zero, a cell with a black hole does not divide the group of shaded cells around a clue into different shaded groups; that cell is simply not counted.) Black holes may touch each other.

| ${ }^{1} 3$ |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
| ${ }^{3} 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  | 1 |

$\{\mathrm{N}=2, \mathrm{M}=3\}$


Example by Serkan Yürekli

|  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 3$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 5$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1_{2}^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1} 1$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 5 |  | ${ }^{1} 4$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 2$ |
|  |  |  |  | 5 |  | ${ }^{1} 4$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1_{1} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3} 1$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $1_{2} 1$ |  |  |  | $1_{2}{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 3$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Blind Spots
$\{\mathrm{N}=1, \mathrm{M}=0\}$

