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**Izabela Kanaana\*** ([izabela.kanaana@sonoma.edu](mailto:izabela.kanaana@sonoma.edu)), Department of Mathematics, Sonoma State University, 1801 East Cotati Avenue, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, and **Bala Ravikumar**. *Row-Filled Completion Problem for Sudoku Latin Squares*.

Sudoku is a popular paper-pencil puzzle that involves completing a partially filled  $9 \times 9$  Latin square with the additional restriction that  $3 \times 3$  sub-blocks (known as boxes or regions) must also have distinct entries. Completed sudoku puzzles are a special type of Latin squares (that we term sudoku Latin squares). We consider a type of completion problem in which the first  $j$  rows have been filled for some  $j < 9$ . We determine the values of  $j$  for which the completion is possible. Specifically, for the row-completion problem, we show that completion is possible for any  $j \neq 5$ . We also present some results and open problems regarding the generalization of the problem to  $n^2 \times n^2$  size instances. We also propose an analog of Evans' conjecture for Sudoku Latin Squares. (Received September 26, 2006)