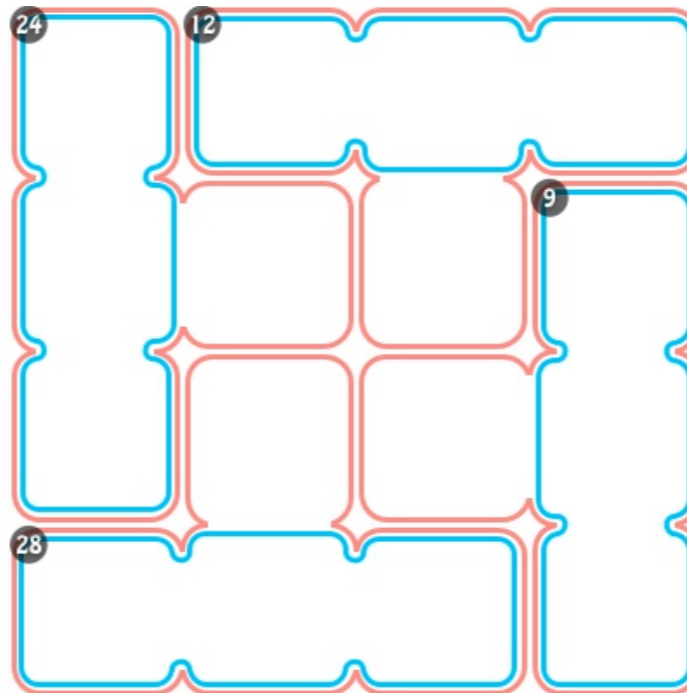
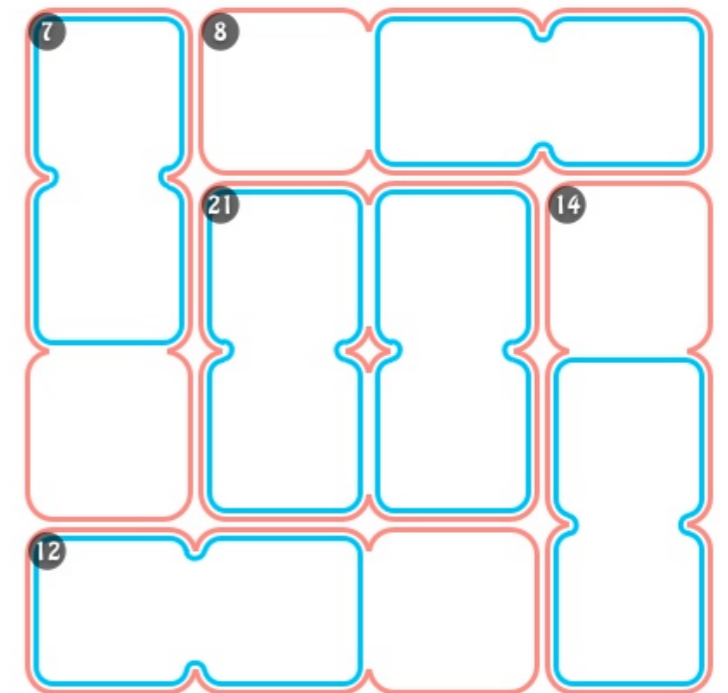


Square head

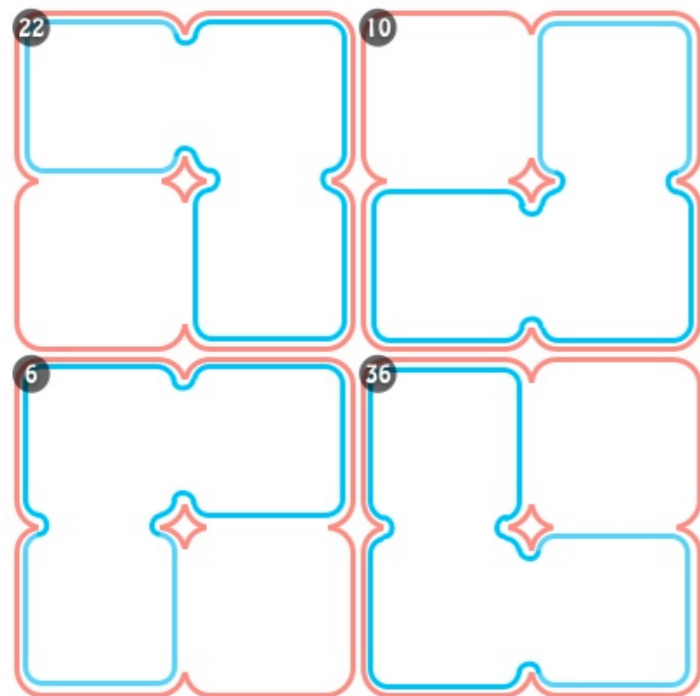
addition multiplication



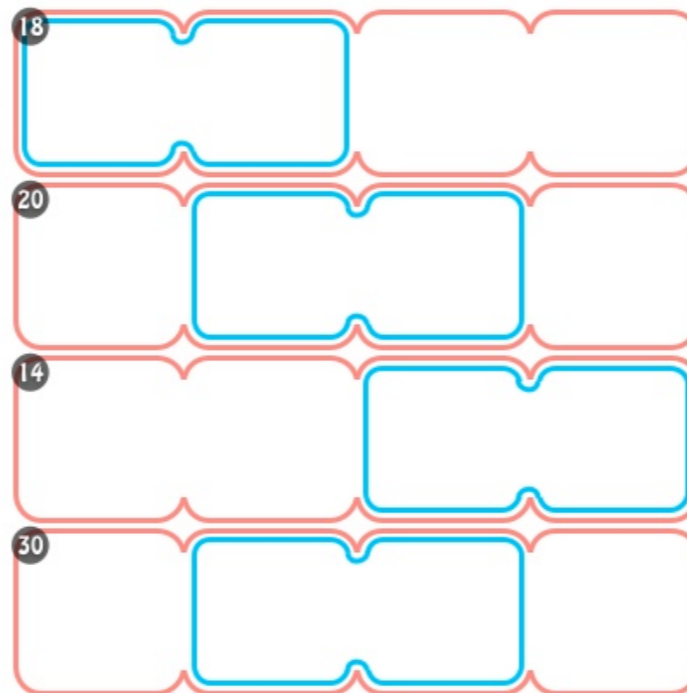
T Break



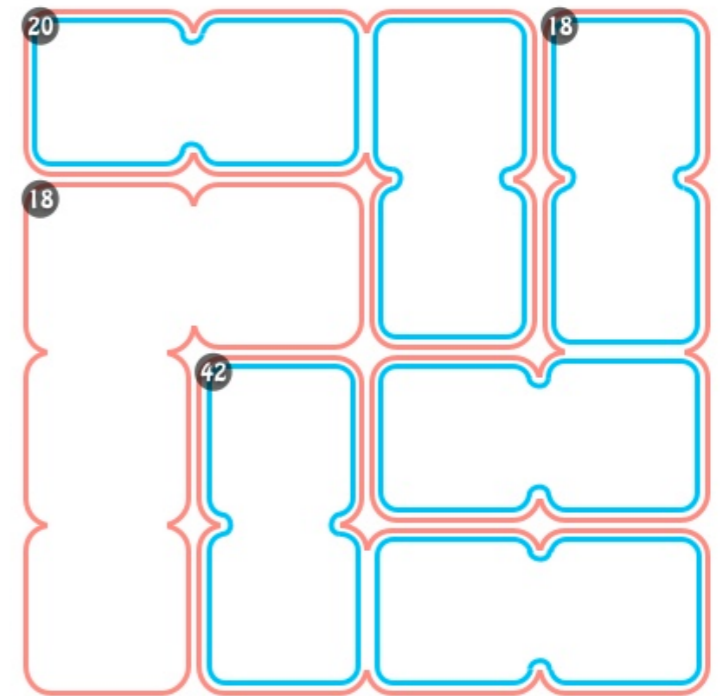
Return of the square head



They're multiplying!



Slot Machine



Whirlpool



addition

multiplication

Put the digits 1-7 in each row and column. Follow the colour code above to determine the operators used in each zone.

21	28	42	21	10	65	24
45				42		
35	48	9	66	16	9	44

addition

multiplication

subtraction

Put the digits 1-7 in each row and column. Follow the colour code above to determine the operators used in each zone.

Subtraction means the difference between the two numbers so it will never be negative.

72		9		52
			44	
30	30	144		14
				39
	49			
80			25	72

artouche puzzles

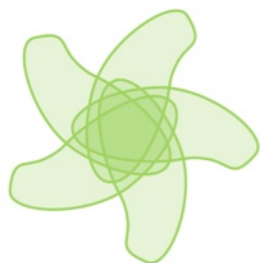
- addition
- multiplication
- subtraction
- division
- concatenation

Place the digits 1-6 in each row and column. Follow the colour code above to determine the operators used in each zone.

Concatenation is a big word for something simple:

5 concatenated with 3 is 53.

It's just putting the digits together to form a number.



	0	1	2	3	4	5
a	126		1			44
b		129		341		
c	1					12
d		1024		175		
e	34					8
f			7			

addition multiplication

subtraction

concatenation

Choose six digits from 0 through 9. Place one in each row and column. Follow the colour code below to determine the operators used in each zone.

Concatenation is a big word for something simple:

5 concatenated with 3 is 53.

It's just putting the digits together to form a number.



	0	1	2	3	4	5
a	79		8		64	
b		49		27		
c	1					1
d		64		12		
e	91					72
f			6			

artouche puzzles

addition

multiplication

subtraction

concatenation

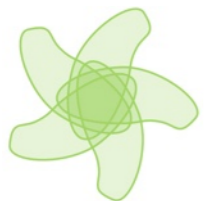
Put the digits 0-3 in each row and each column of the small puzzle. Follow the color code above to determine the operators used in each zone.

Put the digits 1-5 in each row and each column of the medium puzzles. In the big puzzle put the numbers 1-6.

30 1 2 4 3

For example, the row above looks wrong because $(1+2) \times 4 \times 3 = 36$. The line below looks better because $(1+4) \times 2 \times 3 = 30$.

30 1 4 2 3



0	60	
	230	9
30		

84	12	224
12	72	
125		98

84	7	48
	184	104
30		4
	374	238
34		32
	6	

369	10	155
10	75	
65		315

addition

multiplication

subtraction

division

Put the digits 1-7 in each row and column. Follow the colour code above to determine the operators used in each zone.

21 2	28 5	42 4	21 3	10 6	65 7	24 1
1	2	3	5	4	6	7
7	4	6	2	1	5	3
45 6	3	5	1	42 7	4	2
35 5	48 6	9 1	66 7	16 2	9 3	44 4
3	1	7	4	5	2	6
4	7	2	6	3	1	5

addition

multiplication

subtraction

division

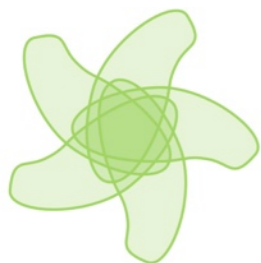
Put the digits 1-7 in each row and column. Follow the colour code above to determine the operators used in each zone.

72 4	5	9 3	2	1	52 7	6
2	7	6	44 4	5	1	3
30 7	30 1	4	144 3	6	14 2	5
1	6	7	5	4	39 3	2
3	2	49 5	1	7	6	4
80 6	4	2	7	25 3	72 5	1
5	3	1	6	2	4	7

artouche puzzles

- addition
- subtraction
- concatenation
- multiplication
- division

Place the digits 1-6 in each row and column. Follow the colour code above to determine the operators used in each zone.



	0	1	2	3	4	5
a	126 6	3	1 2	1 1	44 4	5
b	2	129 4	3	341 5	6	1
c	1 4	2	5	3	1	12 6
d	5	1024 1	6	175 4	3	2
e	34 1	6	4	2	5	8 3
f	3	5	7 1	6	2	4

addition multiplication

subtraction division

concatenation

Choose six digits from 0 through 9. Place one in each row and column. Follow the colour code below to determine the operators used in each zone.

Concatenation is a big word for something simple:

5 concatenated with 3 is 53.

It's just putting the digits together to form a number.



	0	1	2	3	4	5
a	⁷⁹ 8	6	⁸ 9	1	⁶⁴ 7	0
b	7	⁴⁹ 1	8	²⁷ 9	0	6
c	¹ 1	0	7	6	9	¹ 8
d	0	⁶⁴ 9	1	¹² 8	6	7
e	⁹¹ 6	8	0	7	1	⁷² 9
f	9	7	⁶ 6	0	8	1

artouche puzzles

addition

multiplication

subtraction

concatenation

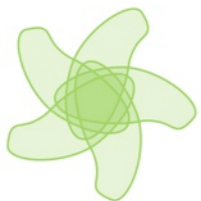
Put the digits 0-3 in each row and each column of the small puzzle. Follow the color code above to determine the operators used in each zone.

Put the digits 1-5 in each row and each column of the medium puzzles. In the big puzzle put the numbers 1-6.

30 1 2 4 3

For example, the row above looks wrong because $(1+2) \times 4 \times 3 = 36$. The line below looks better because $(1+4) \times 2 \times 3 = 30$.

30 1 4 2 3



0	60		
1	3	2	0
2	230	1	0
			9
0	2	3	1
30	3	0	1
			2

84		12	224
1	4	3	2
5	1	4	3
12	4	3	2
		72	5
125	2	5	1
			98
3	2	5	1
			4
			3

84		7		48
4	2	1	6	5
2	184	4	6	1
				104
30	5	1	3	2
				6
		374	3	4
				238
6	3	4	5	2
				1
34	1	6	5	3
				4
				32
				2
				6
3	5	2	4	1
				6

369	4	1	5	155
				2
				3
				10
5	4	2	3	1
				1
10	2	5	3	1
				4
				75
65	1	3	4	5
				2
				315
3	2	1	4	5