Dutch Flat Mates: Binary Sum Arrows - Full Solution Guide

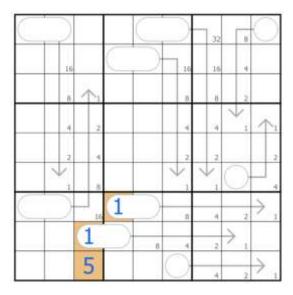
This is a full solution guide to my puzzle *Dutch Flat Mates: Binary Sum Arrows*, and so spoilers are ahead.

Rules

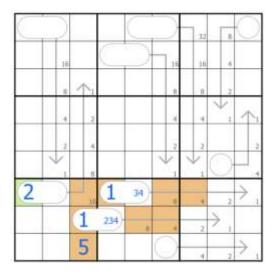
- Normal sudoku rules apply: Place the digits 1 to 9 once each in every row, column, and 3x3 box
- **Dutch Flats**: Every 5 in the grid must have a 1 directly above it or a 9 directly below it. It may have both, but it doesn't need both
- **Binary Sum Arrows**: Arrows contain "binary sums". Each cell along the arrow is a bit, starting with the most significant bit and going to the least significant. If a cells contents are odd, that puts a 1 in that bit, and if a cells contents are even, that puts a zero in that bit. The digits in the bulb of the arrow are that sum expressed as a one or two-digit decimal number (read from left-to-right)
 - \circ (For example, a five cell arrow would have a 16's bit, an 8's bit, a 4's bit, a 2's bit, and a 1's bit. Cells with odd odd even even odd along that arrow would then give a binary sum of 16 + 8 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 25)

Solve Path

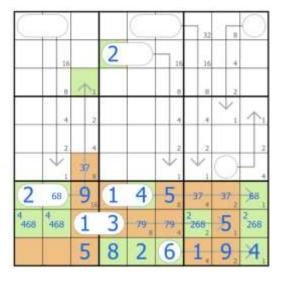
- Shading the grid with Orange for Odd and greEN for evEN, and I will use bit is Odd to represent bit has a value of 1, and bit is Even to represent bit has a value of 0
- A 4 cell arrow has a maximum value of 15 if all bits were Odd, so R8C3 and R7C4 are both 1s
- Places 5 in row 9 by flat mates



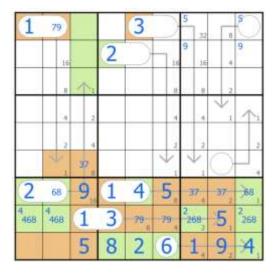
- R7C1 arrow has a maximum value of 31, which makes R7C1 a 2, and R7C3 is Odd
- R7C4 and R8C3 arrows have a maximum value of 12 to 14, as 15 would put 6 odds into the row



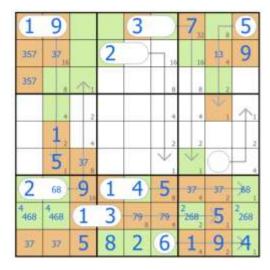
- Making R7C5 a 3 would place 6 odds into the row, so this is 4
- R2C4 arrow has maximum value 31, but 31 would put 7 odds into column 6, so R2C4 is a 2
- Makes R8C4 a 3, which finishes odds in row 8
- 5 has one place where it can find a valid flatmate in box 8, and then in box 9
- Places 9 in box 9
- As R9C6 is even, R9C9 is also even, which places a 1 and makes R9C6 a 6



- R1C1 arrow has maximum value 31, but 31 puts too many odds in column 2, so R1C1 is a 1
- R1C2 can't be even, as making R1C2 and R6C2 even leaves four odds on the arrow giving a sum of 30, so R1C2 is odd
- R1C5 is only 3 or 5 by sudoku
- By flatmates, neither R1C2 nor R1C5 can be 5, as placing a 9 underneath breaks those arrows, so 5 in R1 is confined to box 3, and R1C5 is a 3



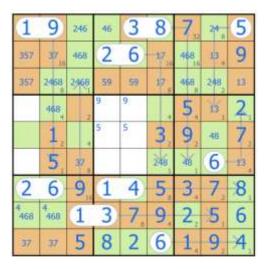
- By binary sum, R1C7 is odd, but R2C7 is even, placing 5 and 9 by flatmates
- R1C7 is a naked 7, and the rest of the row is even
- R1C1 and R1C9 arrows define further odds and evens
- 1 and 5 placed in column 2 by flatmates



- 5 and 9 placed in column 7 by binary sum count or flatmates
- Makes R1C6 an 8
- Shading completed in box 6, which makes R6C8 a 6
- Shading completed in box 3, and then in row 3, making R2C5 even



- One more odd in column 6 makes R2C5 a 6
- Flatmates complete in column 6, gives a 59 pair and a 17 pair in box 2
- R3's 5 needs a 9 below, and 5 in row 5 can be pencilmarked, which completes the odds for row 5
- Makes R4C3 odd, which makes R7C2 a 6



- 5 in row 5 needs a 1 above as 9 below is unavailable
- Places 5 in box 5, then in box 2
- Places 3 in box 6, which unwinds lots of odd digits
- 5 in box 1 is placed with a 1 above

1	9	246	46	3	8	7,	24	5
5	3	468	2	6	7.	468	1.	9
7	2468	2468	5	9	1.	468	248	3
	468	7,	9	1		5.	3	2
	1,	A		5	3,	9,	48	7.
9	5	3			248	48	6	1
2	6	9	1	4	-5	3,	7	8
4 468	4 468	1	3	7,	9	2,	5	6
37	37	5	8	2	6	1.	9,	4

- 7 is placed in box 5
- Sudoku to finish, 6 is placed in box 5, then 8, and should be multiple routes to complete the evens from here

1	9	6	4	3	8	7.	2	5
5	3	4	2	6	7	8,	1,	9
7	2.	8	5	9	1,	6	4,	3
6	8	7,	9	1	4	5.	3	2
4	1,	2,	6	5	3,	9	8	7
9	5	3.	7	8	2	4	6	1.
2	6	9	1	4	5	3,	7,	8
8	4	1	3	7	9.	2,	5	6
3	7	5	8	2	6	1,	9	4 ,