

Puzzle of the Week

Letter Substitutions – 13

Rules:

1. A letter represents a digit from 0 to 9, and has the same value throughout a single puzzle.
2. No number can start with the digit 0.
3. Within a puzzle, different letters must have different values.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \\
 + \underline{A} \\
 B \ 2
 \end{array}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{array}{r}
 8 \\
 + \underline{4} \\
 1 \ 2
 \end{array}$$

THE CHALLENGE: Find the value of P, O, T, A, M, L, E, U, and C to make this puzzle work.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 P \ O \ T \ A \ T \ O \\
 + \ T \ O \ M \ A \ T \ O \\
 \hline
 L \ E \ T \ T \ U \ C \ E
 \end{array}$$

EXPLORATION: Make some letter substitution puzzles for others to solve.

Puzzle of the Week

Letter Substitutions – 13 – Notes

THE CHALLENGE: Because carrying in adding problems with two numbers can be at most 1, we know that L must be 1.

Note that in the ones column $O + O = E$ and that in the ten thousands column $O + O + (\text{possible carry}) = T$. So the “possible carry” is a definite carry. Next notice one column to the right that we have $T + M + (\text{possible carry}) = 1T$. If M is 0, the sum will be less than 10. Therefore, $M = 9$ and the possible carry is a definite carry. Note also that $O + O = E$ and $O + O + 1 = T$ forces $T = E + 1$.

With those values, the puzzle becomes:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 P \ O \ T \ A \ T \ O \\
 + \ T \ O \ 9 \ A \ T \ O \\
 \hline
 1 \ E \ T \ T \ U \ C \ E
 \end{array}$$

$P + T + (\text{possible carry}) = E$ and $T = E + 1$ forces P to be 8 or 9. However, 9 is taken. So $P = 8$ and, once again, the possible carry is a definite carry. Given the carry information we have established, we also know that $O + O$ is at least 10 and $A + A$ is at least 10. Put another way, O and A are at least 5.

To summarize, here is our updated puzzle, and we also know $T = E + 1$, $C = T + T + 1$, and O and A are at least 5.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \ O \ T \ A \ T \ O \\
 + \ T \ O \ 9 \ A \ T \ O \\
 \hline
 1 \ E \ T \ T \ U \ C \ E
 \end{array}$$

At this point, we have 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to work with, and we need to find the value of E, T, C, O, A and U. Note that $O + O = E$ forces E to be even.

- $E = 2, T = 3, C = 7, O = 6$.
- $E = 4, T = 5, C = 1, O = 7$. This is impossible as it forces $C = L = 1$.
- $E = 6, T = 7, C = 5, O = 8$. This is impossible as it forces $O = P = 8$.

Therefore $E = 2, T = 3, C = 7, O = 6, P = 8, M = 9$, and $L = 1$. That only leaves 0, 4, and 5 for A and U. Fortunately, $A = 5$ and $U = 0$ works, and we are done! Here is the finished puzzle:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \ 6 \ 3 \ 5 \ 3 \ 6 \\
 + \ 3 \ 6 \ 9 \ 5 \ 3 \ 6 \\
 \hline
 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 3 \ 0 \ 7 \ 2
 \end{array}$$