

For a given number of hexagons in a column or diagonal, there are some clues that will only have one set of numbers which work. (They may still be in any order). These “Unique” sets of numbers for a given sum are given in the following table. It is very helpful to look for these situations when solving a Hexakuro™ puzzle.

Two hexagons:	3 = {1,2}	
	4 = {1,3}	
	16 = {7,9}	
	17 = {8,9}	
Three hexagons:	6 = {1,2,3}	
	7 = {1,2,4}	
	23 = {6,8,9}	
	24 = {7,8,9}	
Four hexagons:	10 = {1,2,3,4}	
	11 = {1,2,3,5}	
	29 = {5,7,8,9}	
	30 = {6,7,8,9}	
Five hexagons:	15 = {1,2,3,4,5}	
	16 = {1,2,3,4,6}	
	34 = {4,6,7,8,9}	
	35 = {5,6,7,8,9}	
Six hexagons:	21 = {1,2,3,4,5,6}	missing {7,8,9}
	22 = {1,2,3,4,5,7}	missing {6,8,9}
	38 = {3,5,6,7,8,9}	missing {1,2,4}
	39 = {4,5,6,7,8,9}	missing {1,2,3}
Seven hexagons:	28 = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7}	missing {8,9}
	29 = {1,2,3,4,5,6,8}	missing {7,9}
	41 = {2,4,5,6,7,8,9}	missing {1,3}
	42 = {3,4,5,6,7,8,9}	missing {1,2}
Eight hexagons:	36 = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8}	missing 9
	37 = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9}	missing 8
	38 = {1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9}	missing 7
	39 = {1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9}	missing 6
	40 = {1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9}	missing 5
	41 = {1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9}	missing 4
	42 = {1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9}	missing 3
	43 = {1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}	missing 2
	44 = {2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}	missing 1
Nine hexagons:	45 = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}	
	Note that with 9 hexagons the clue is always 45 and is not normally provided.	