## Lie Algebra Sudoku

A traditional Sudoku puzzle involves a $9 \times 9$ grid and the numbers 1 through 9. However, any set of nine symbols can be used. Through happy coincidence, there are nine complex simple Lie algebras: the four series of classical algebras and the five exceptional algebras. Therefore, it is possible to have a Sudoku puzzle using Lie algebras.

Instructions: Fill in the grid with complex simple Lie algebras so that each row and column and each highlighted $3 \times 3$ sub-grid contains each of the algebras $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{n}}, \mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{n}}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}}, \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{n}}, \mathrm{G}_{2}, \mathrm{~F}_{4}$, $\mathrm{E}_{6}, \mathrm{E}_{7}$, and $\mathrm{E}_{8}$ without repeats.
-Puzzle by Edward Dunne

Solution on page 1473 (in www. ams.org/notices/201311/rnotip1471.pdf).

|  | $\mathrm{E}_{7}$ |  | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  |  |  | $\mathrm{E}_{6}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | $\mathrm{E}_{6}$ |  | $\mathrm{E}_{8}$ | $\mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  | $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  | $\mathrm{E}_{8}$ | $\mathrm{~F}_{4}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{E}_{6}$ |  | $\mathrm{G}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{E}_{6}$ |  | $\mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{G}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{E}_{8}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  | $\mathrm{E}_{6}$ |  | $\mathrm{~F}_{4}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{E}_{8}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | $\mathrm{E}_{6}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{n}}$ |  |  |  | $\mathrm{F}_{4}$ |  | $\mathrm{E}_{8}$ |  |

