

# CATMOCK DAILY CAPSULE

April 18, 2026

## KAKURO

*Kakuro puzzles are similar with crosswords, but instead of letters board filled with digits (from 1 to 9).*

*The board's squares need to be filled in with these digits in order to sum up to the specified numbers.*

*You are not allowed to use the same digit more than once to obtain a given sum.*

*Each Kakuro puzzle has a unique solution. Good luck!*

		20	27	
	16			
	6			7
27				
13				
	4			

## SUDOKU

*Every sudoku grid always contains some partially completed grids with digits. The objective of the game is to fill the missing digits into the grid. With 4x4 grids you need to use and fill digits from 1 to 4; with 6x6 -grids digits 1 to 6 and 9x9-grids contain digits from 1 to 9 respectively. In each column, row and block you can use each digit only once.*

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



Leader of Opposition Rahul Gandhi alleged the proposed amendments were an attempt to redraw India's electoral map under the guise of women's empowerment. "This has nothing to do with empowering women. It is an attempt to change the country's electoral map, using and hiding behind India's women," he said.

Speaking to reporters after the vote, Mr. Gandhi said the government's proposal was "not a women's Bill" and asserted that if the Prime Minister brings the original 2023 women's reservation law into force immediately, the Opposition will support it unconditionally. "The entire Opposition will support you and ensure women's reservation from today itself," he said.

Soon after the vote, sources said Gandhi called Trinamool Congress general secretary Abhishek Banerjee, thanking him for his party's role in defeating the Bills, with Mr. Banerjee remarking that "the tides are turning" against the BJP.

## **HORMUZ IS (APPARENTLY) UNBLOCKED. ENERGY MARKETS REMAIN A MESS**

- The Economist



Mines, mistrust and missing ships will keep markets tight for months.

ON APRIL 17TH Seyed Abbas Araghchi, Iran's foreign minister, declared that commercial passage through the Strait of Hormuz was "completely open". Shortly afterwards Donald Trump, America's president, echoed his words: the conduit was "completely open and ready for business". Oil traders, relieved that 15-20% of the world's oil, and almost as much of its liquefied

natural gas (LNG), might at last be released to global markets, pushed futures prices for Brent, the global benchmark, down by more than 10%, to \$89 a barrel, their lowest since March 10th. The spot price at the Dutch Title Transfer Facility, Europe's gas-trading hub, fell below €40 (\$47) per megawatt-hour for the first time since the conflict began.

Why Iran, having refused to reopen the strait when its ceasefire with America was announced on April 7th, is relenting now remains unclear. Perhaps its rulers want to show America they are serious about negotiations. Mr Araghchi's comments came a day after Mr Trump announced a ceasefire in Lebanon, where Israel has been fighting the Iranian-backed militants of Hizbullah. Perhaps the regime was scared that the American blockade of the passage, which has prevented Iranian-linked ships from sailing through the strait since April 13th, would drain its finances. Mounting diplomatic pressure may also have played a part: in recent days countries, from Britain and Germany to China, have urged Iran to restore freedom of navigation.

### **OPENAI'S VISION FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

**- Forbes**

OpenAI unveiled a new model this week, GPT-Rosalind, which is custom-built for scientists working on drug discovery, biology and other medical research. Named for Rosalind Franklin, who helped uncover the structure of DNA, the system is aimed at helping to speed up the R&D process. The news follows an earlier announcement of a strategic partnership between the company and Ozempic maker Novo Nordisk, which plans to integrate more AI across its business units.

The new model works as a one-stop interface shop, connecting more than 50 tools used by scientists day-to-day, such as journal articles, molecule databases and predictive tools. It's also integrated into Codex, the company's AI coding assistant, to help enable custom workflows.

Life sciences have become a major area for competition in the AI industry, and OpenAI is far from the only player. Nvidia has a number of different platforms for researchers, as does Anthropic with its Claude for Life Sciences. And earlier this week, Amazon launched its own product, Amazon Bio Discovery, specifically aimed at integrating lab work with AI models.

And although GPT-Rosalind is new, OpenAI has been working with scientists for years. Derya Unutmaz, an immunologist who works at biomedical research organization Jackson Laboratory, has been using ChatGPT since version 3.5 came out, he told me. He's undeniably enthusiastic about its potential, and said that more recent versions have helped him and other scientists in his lab to better understand different immunological mechanisms, which guided their experiments. He's also using it to help him write a textbook on how T-cells works, and has praised the model's accuracy.

Jason Kelly, CEO of Ginkgo Bioworks, is also optimistic about using AI for scientific research. He said that his company has integrated OpenAI's models into its physical laboratory setups, so that the AI can automatically design, execute and iterate scientific experiments. It's also

integrated agents into its Cloud Lab, which allows scientist-customers to use it as an interface to help design and direct experiments. For Kelly, the most exciting potential of AI is a future where every scientist is essentially running their own lab, directing AI agents to do experiments for them. "It's going to be that you come in in the morning, have your coffee, and look at the data from your experiments the night before," he said, rather than manually putting things into test tubes or cell cultures.

Prior to this announcement, I had a conversation with Kevin Weil, who heads OpenAI's initiatives for the scientific community. For him, one of the key issues for the company is to help automate some of the more laborious and tedious scientific tasks to "accelerate discovery"—and notes this often happens in small, compounding ways, not necessarily all in one swoop. "If we can help the world do the next 25 years of science in five instead, we could be sitting here in 2030 with the tools that we would have otherwise had in 2050," he said. "That's an awesome place to be."

**SOLUTIONS:**

**KAKURO**

		20	27	
	16 6	7	9	7
27	4	9	8	6
13	2	3	7	1
	4	1	3	

**SUDOKU**

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