Creative Magic Squares: Area Representations With Fraction Numbers Entries,
Zenodo. August, 16, 2021, pp. 1-77, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5209502

Creative Magic Squares: Area Representations With Fraction Numbers Entries

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Abstract

*It is well known that every magic square can be written as **perfect square sum of entries**. It is always possible with **consecutive odd numbers** entries starting from 1. In case of **odd order** magic squares we can also write with **consecutive natural numbers** entries. In case of even order magic squares it is possible with **consecutive fraction numbers** entries. Still we can have **minimum perfect square** sum of entries in two different ways, i.e., one with **consecutive natural numbers** for **odd order** magic squares and secondly with **consecutive fraction numbers** entries for **even order** magic squares. Based on this idea of **perfect square sum** of entries, magic square are written as **area representations** of each number resulting always in **perfect square sum** of entries. The work is for the magic squares of orders 3 to 11. In the case of magic squares of orders 10 and 11 the images are not very clear, as there are a lot of numbers. To have a clear idea, the magic squares are also written in numbers. In all the cases, the **area representations** are given in more that one way. It is due to the fact that we can always write magic squares as **normal**, **bordered** and **block-bordered** ways. This work is revised version of author's previous work [25]. This work brings more results with **fraction numbers** entries. In future the work shall be extended for higher order magic squares.*

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1 Area Representations Magic Squares

William Walkington [4] started an interesting discussion as to how to create magic squares with cells that had the same areas as their numbers. Below is a graphic design for a 2017 seasonal greetings card, showing a magic square with approximate areas that was constructed by William Walkington (2016):

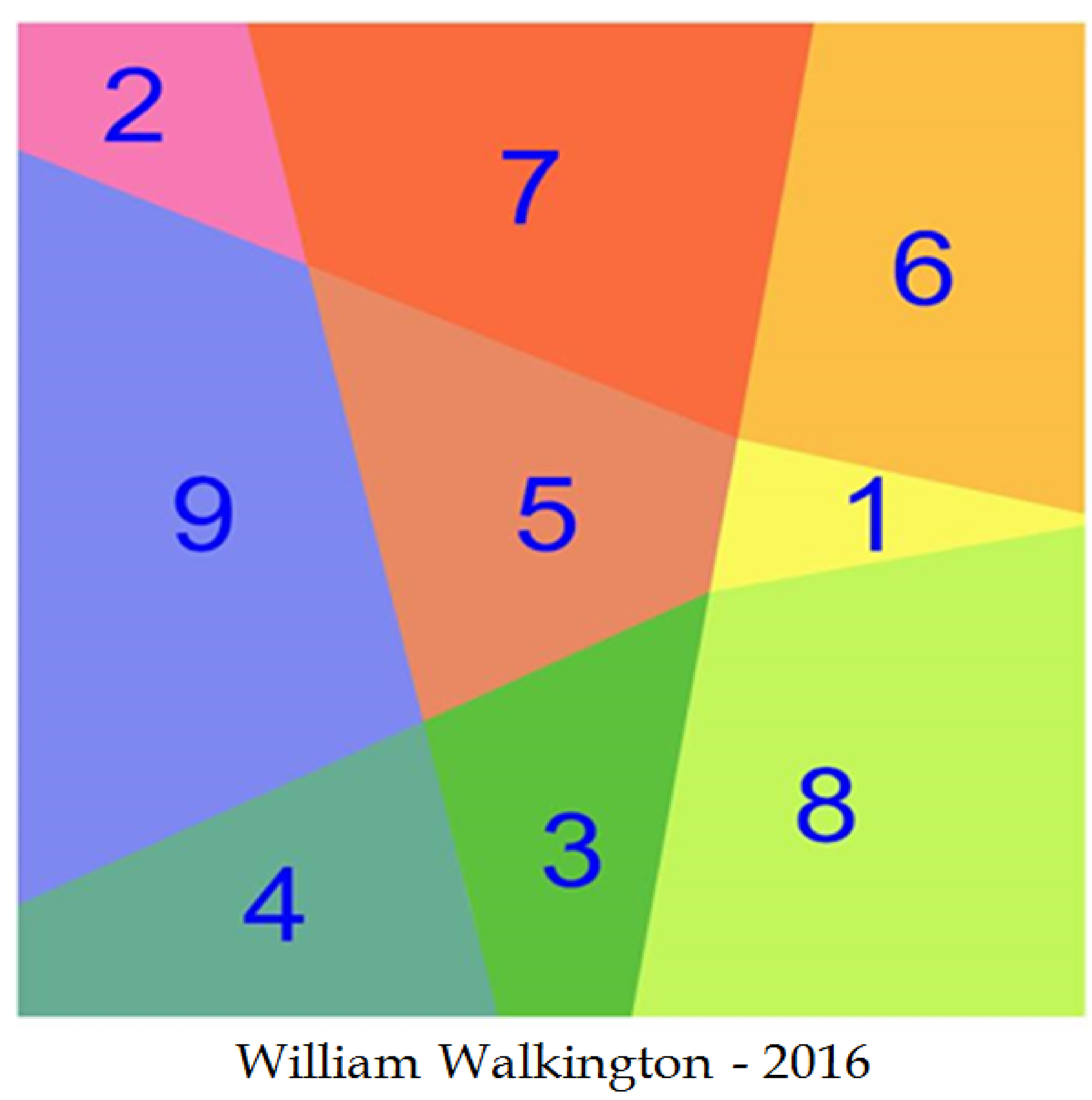


Figure 1

Lee Sallows (2017) [1] also constructed another magic square representing the areas as rectangles. See below:

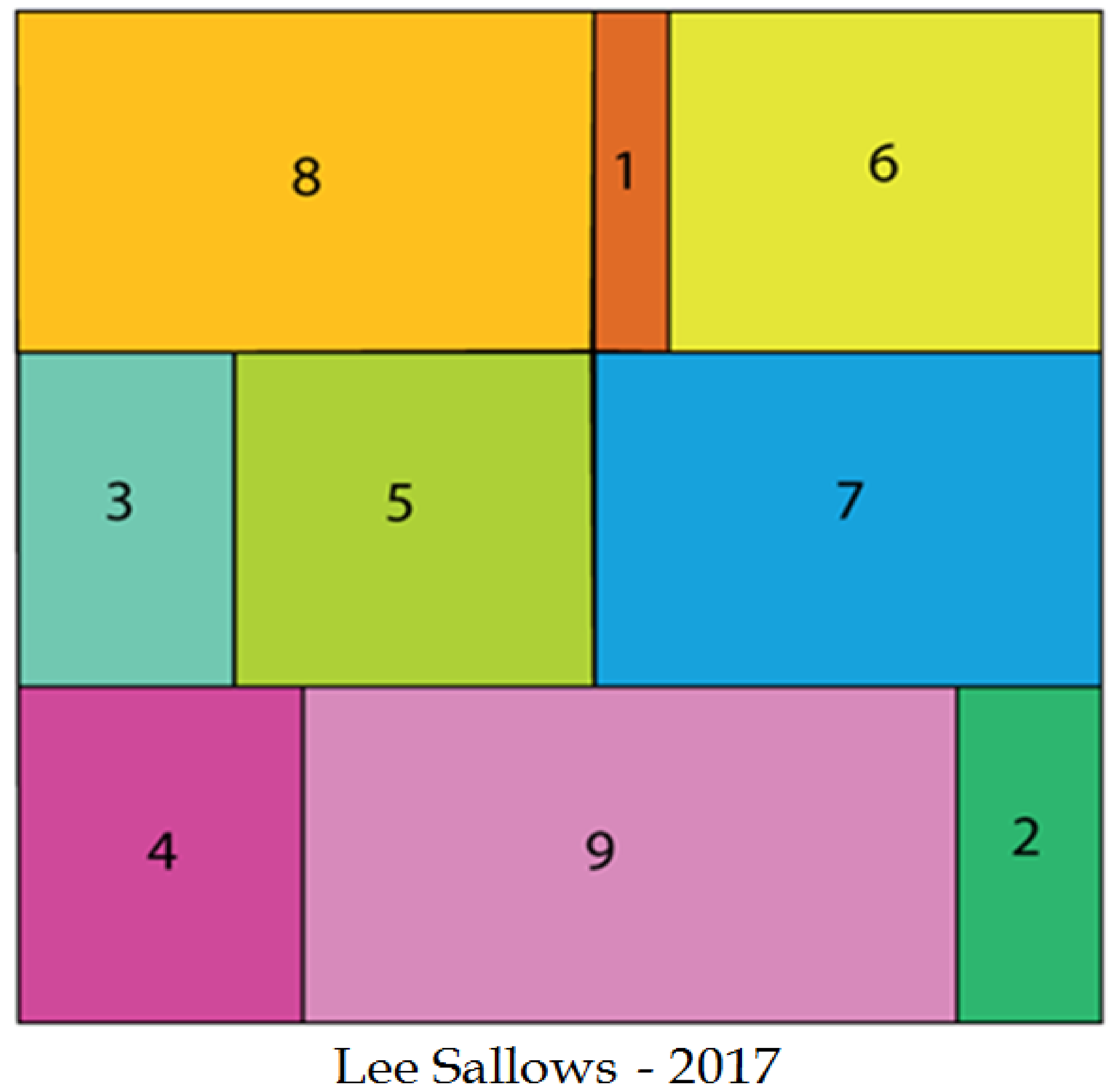


Figure 2

The sum of all the numbers is given by

$$1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9=45. \tag{1}$$

The number 45 is not a perfect square. If we make a slight change, then we can transform the sum into a perfect square:

$$5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12+13=1+3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17=9^2 \tag{2}$$

Using this number sequence, Walter Trump (2017) [3] was able to construct the following area magic square:

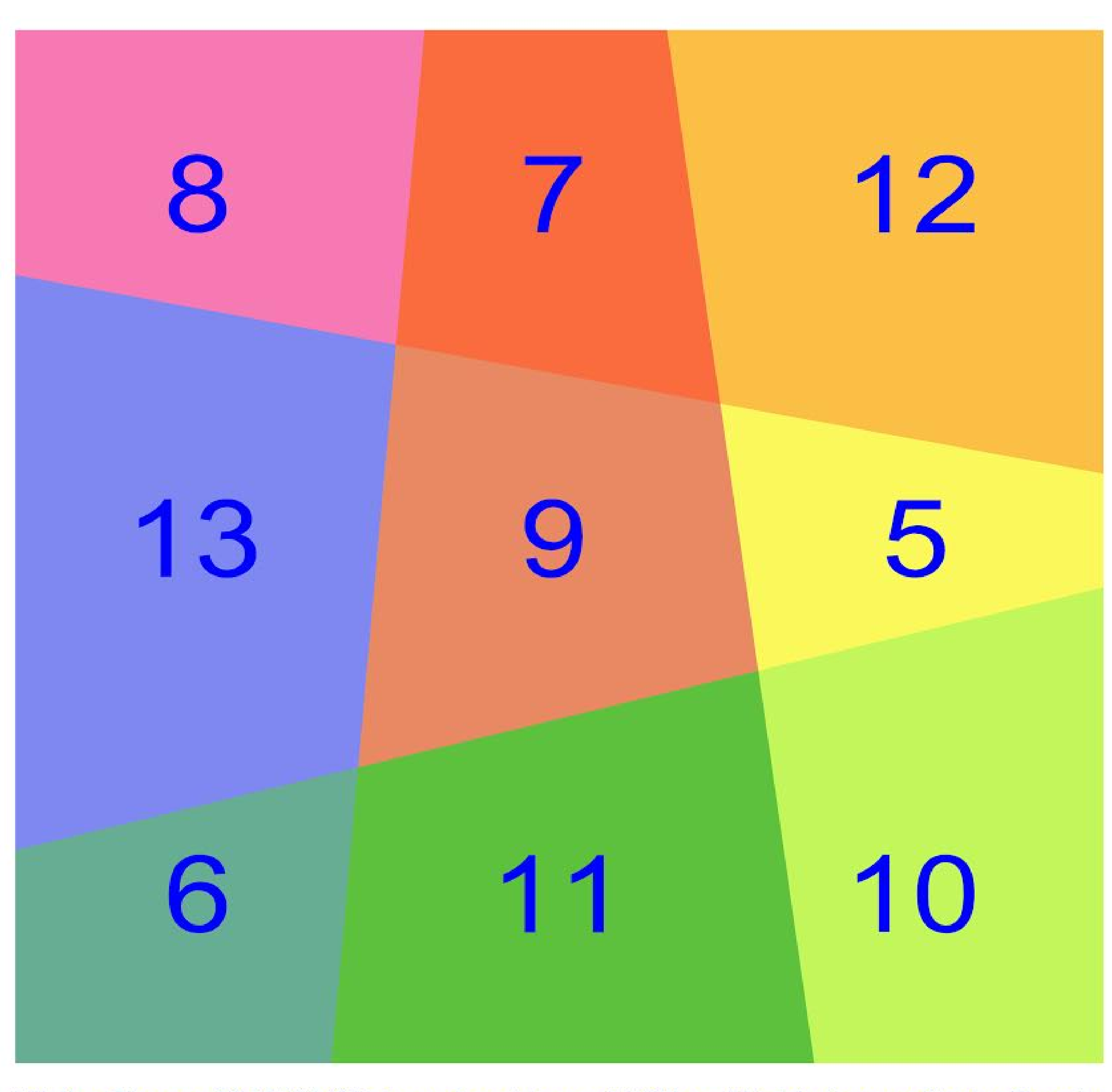


Figure 3

Adding 4 to each number in (1), we obtain the numbers given in (2). Observing area-wise the Figures 1 and 3, there is a considerable difference: For example, from numbers 1 to 2, the cell area is doubled, while from numbers 5 to 6, there is proportionally less increase between the cell areas.

In order to construct a magic square with cell areas that are in proportion to their numbers it is not necessary that the numbers always sum to a perfect square. Below is another example constructed by William Walkington (2017) [4] with sequential numbers from 3 to 11:

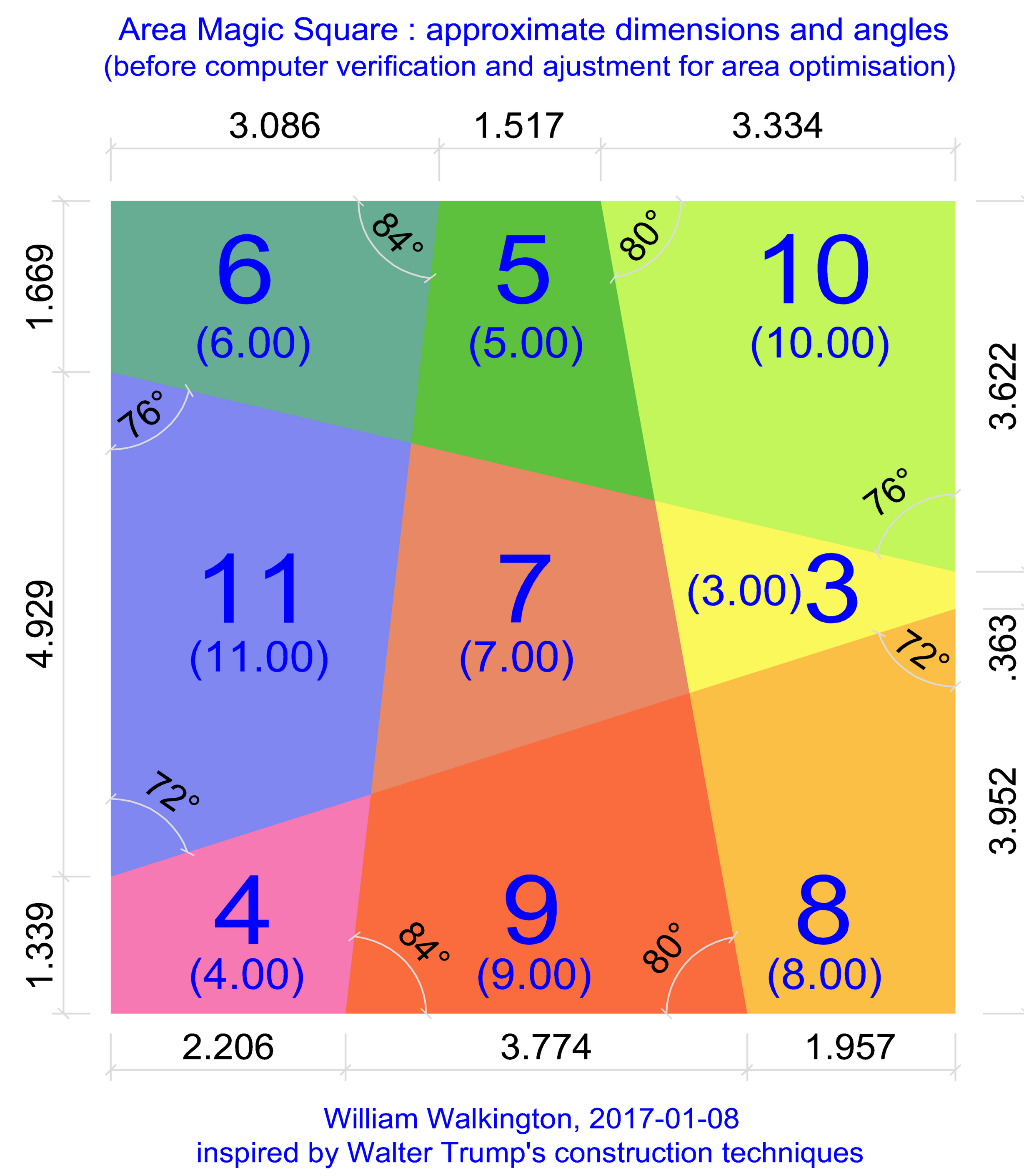
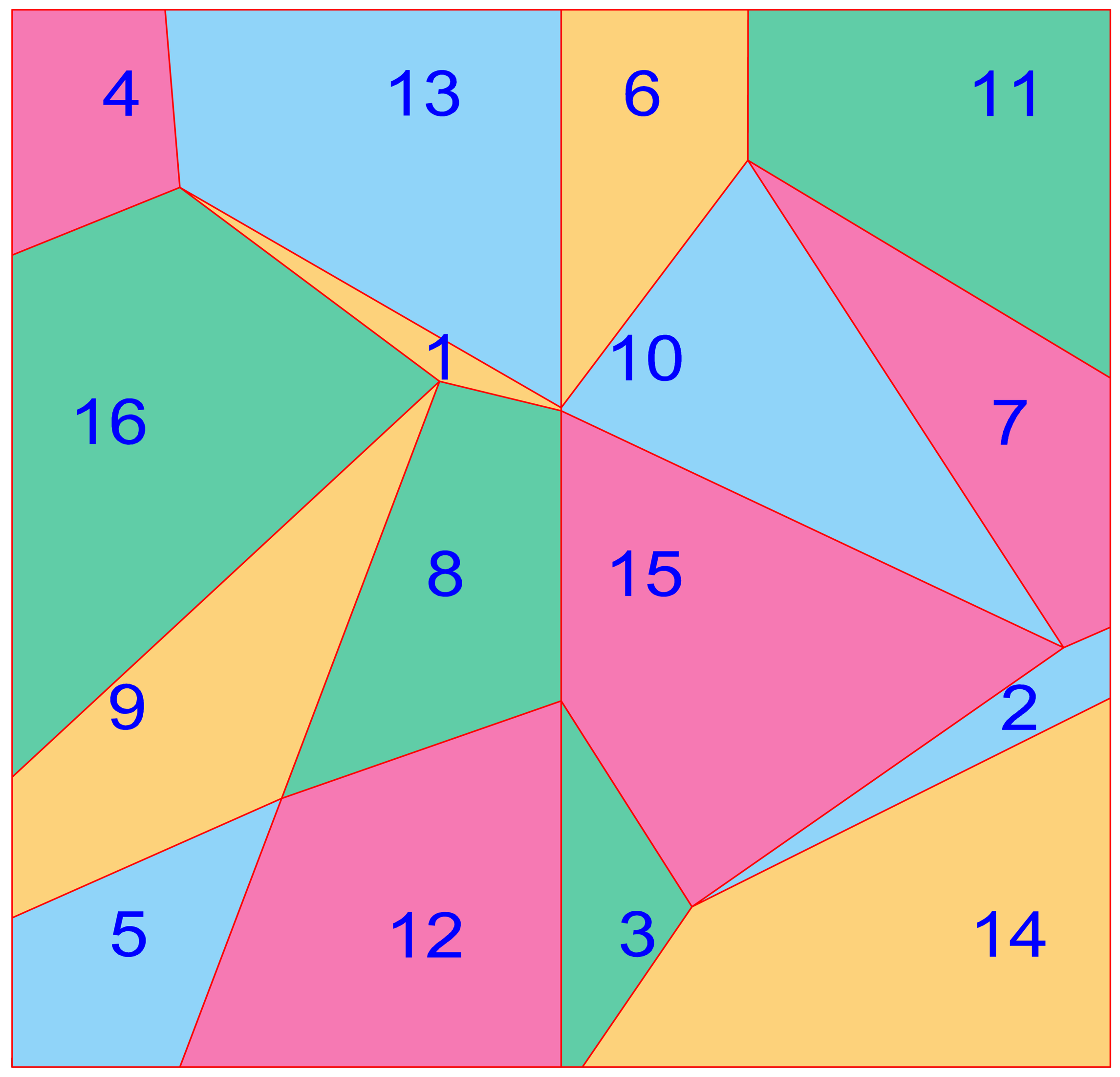


Figure 4

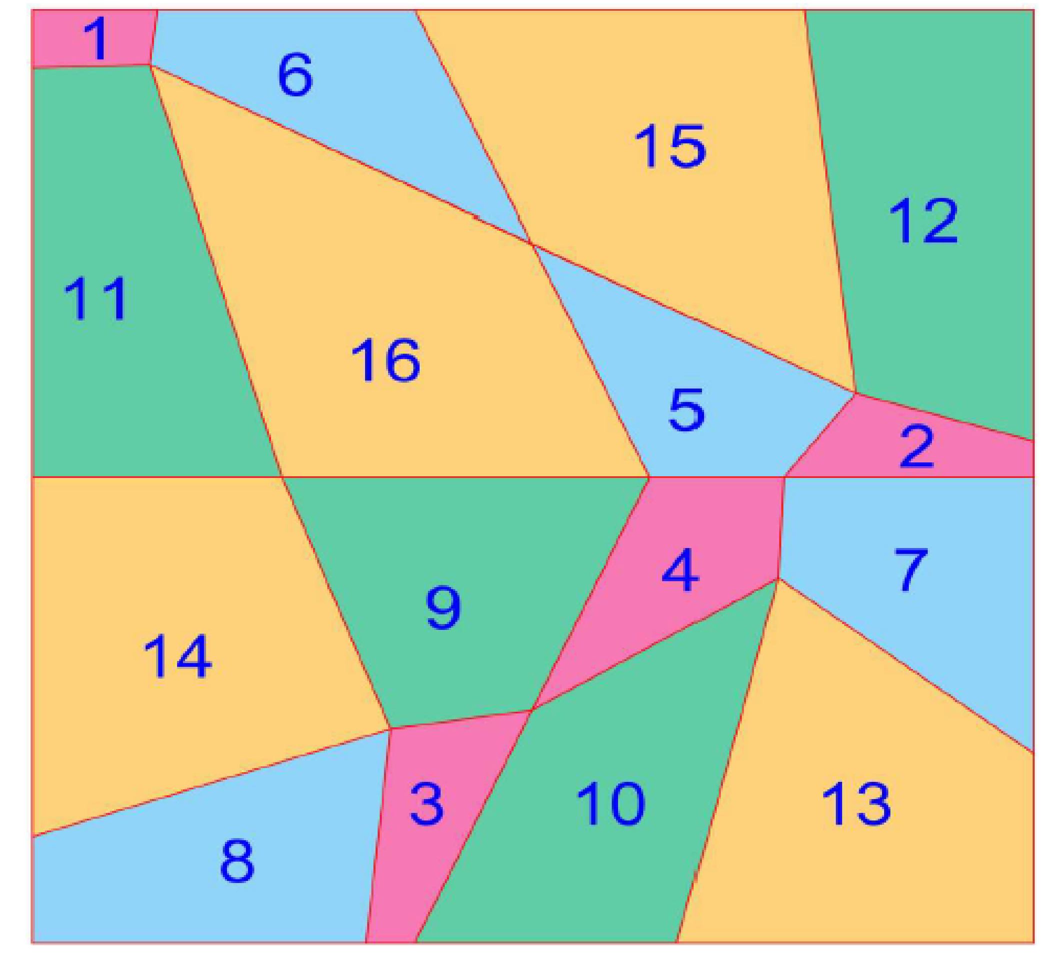
We observe that in Figures 1, 3 and 4, the number cell areas are proportional and aligned in both directions. In Figure 2, the proportionality of the areas is only present in one direction, which is horizontal.

Below are two examples of classical order 4 magic squares with cell areas that are proportional to their numbers:



William Walkington, 2017-02-03 : AMS interpretation of Frénicle's square n°730

First Area Magic Square made of a Classical Magic 4x4-Square

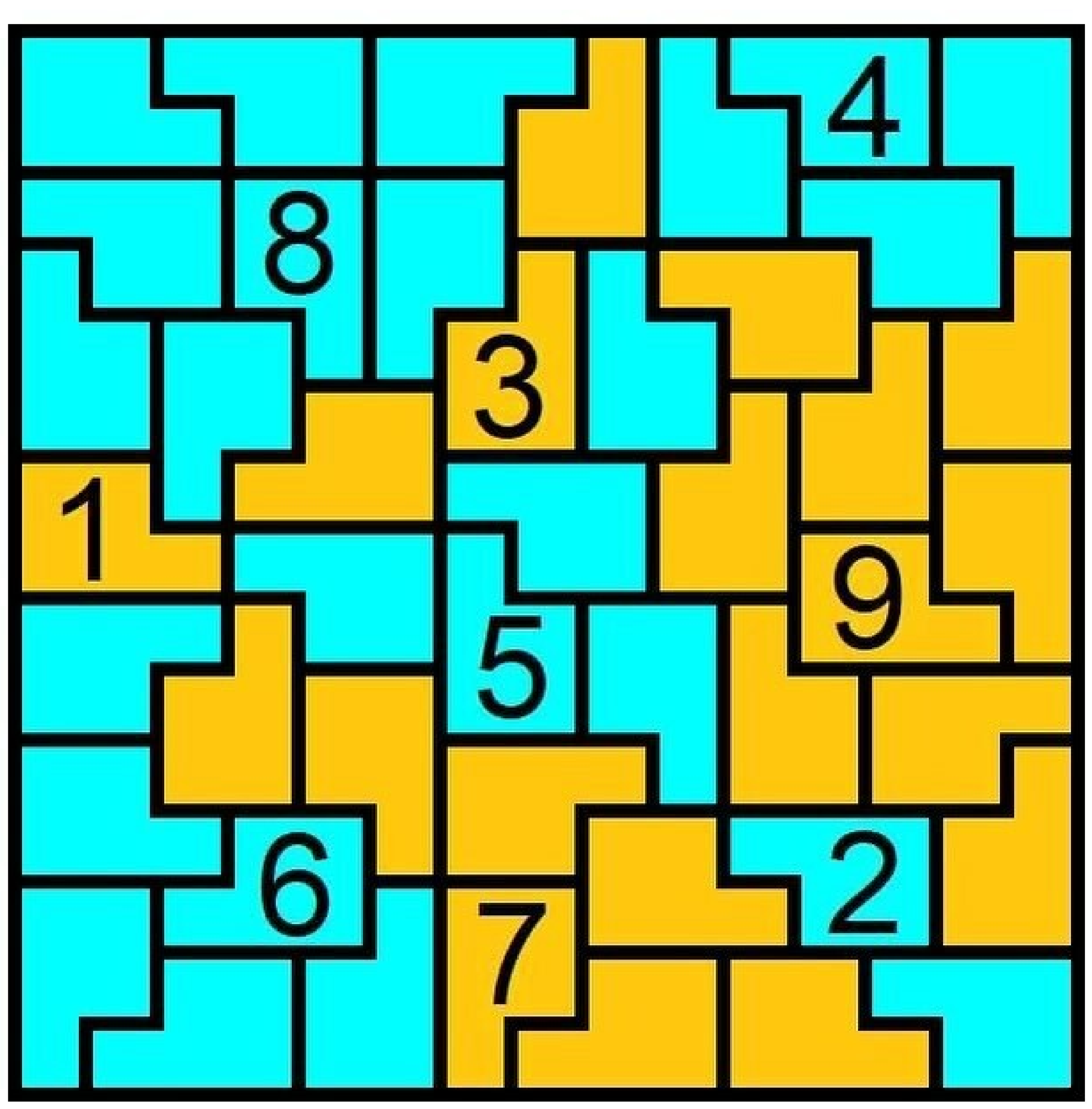


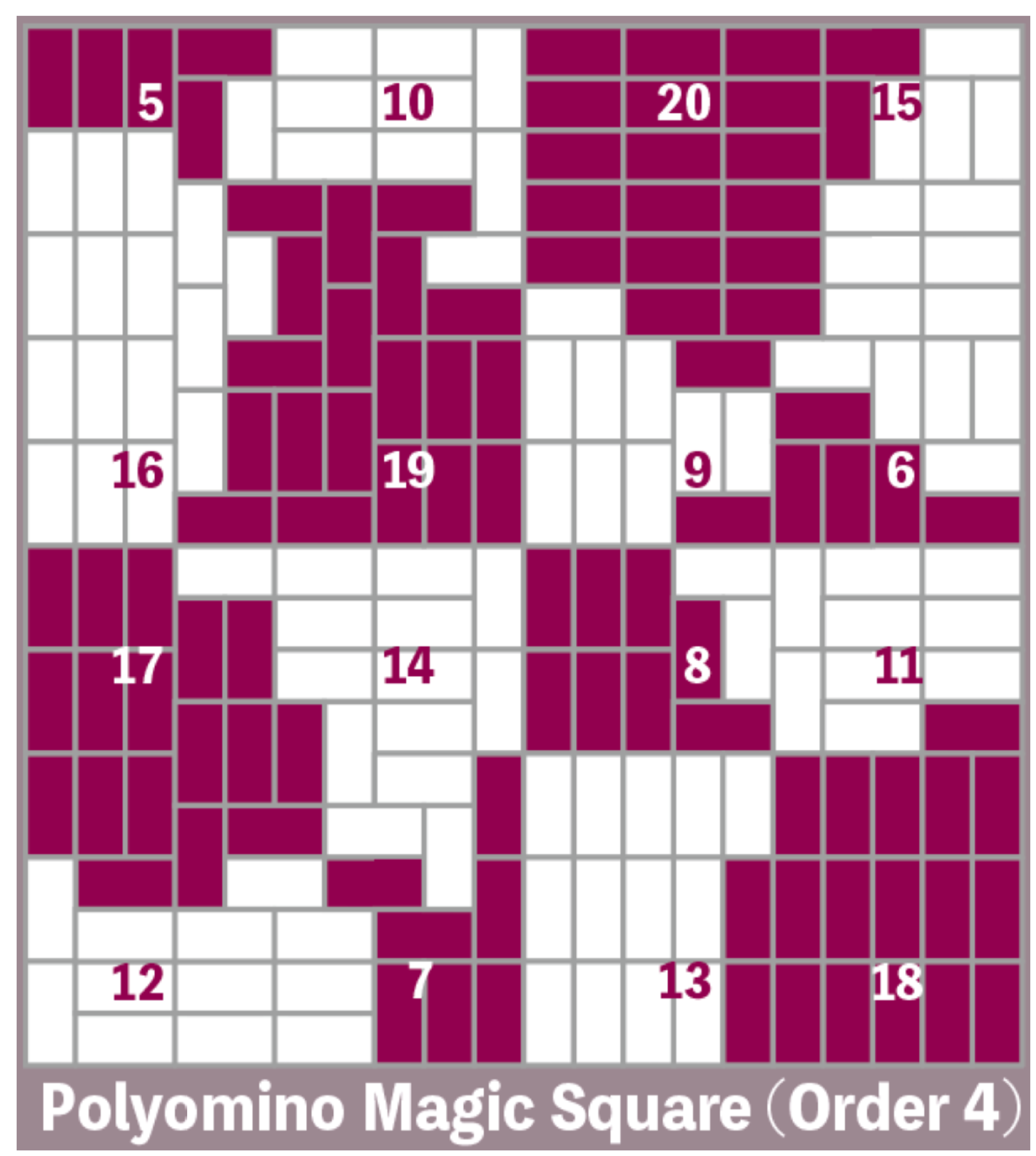
Walter Trump, 2017-01-26 : AMS interpretation of Frénicle's square n°63

Graphic made by William Walkington who had the idea of Area Magic Squares.

More examples of similar kinds of order 4 area magic squares, together with order 6 area magic squares, can be seen in William Walkington's pages [4]. From equation (2), the question arises, how to create higher order magic squares such that the sum of numbers is always a perfect square. This can be seen in author's work [10].

Below are few examples recently done by Yoshiaki Araki [5] for magic squares of orders 3 and 4.



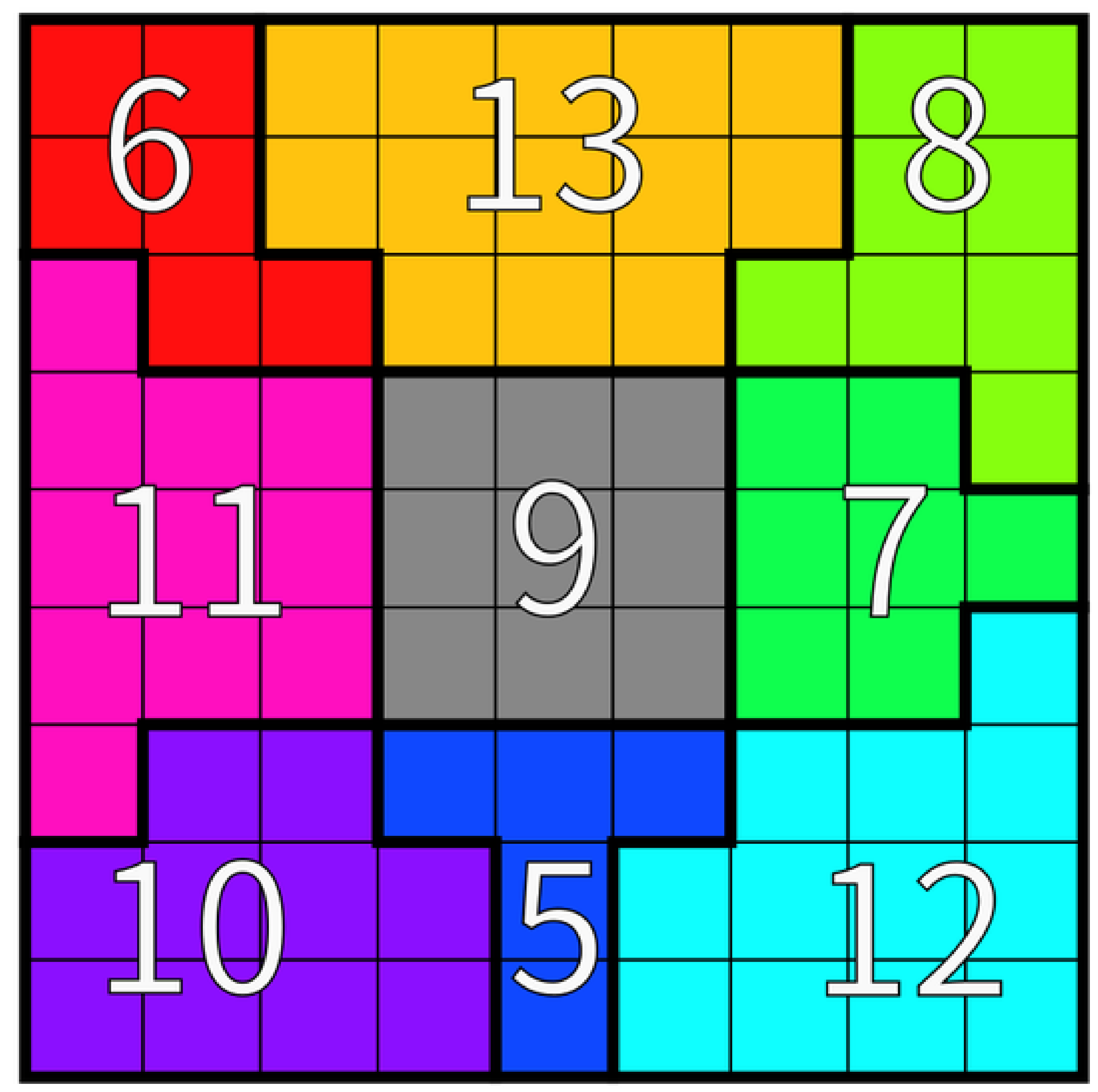


The first magic square is due to **Edo Timmermans**. See the twitter links.

https://twitter.com/alytile/status/1396758907582779397

https://twitter.com/alytile/status/1396758907582779397/photo/1

The magic square of order 3 due to @nosiika is given by



https://twitter.com/nosiika/status/1395488284151738368

More examples of similar kind can be seen in Yoshiaki Araki [5] on Facebook or twitter.

Recently, author worked on magic squares of orders 3 to 31 with **perfect square sum** of entries. In case of odd order magic squares, we have two possibilities. One is with **consecutive odd number** entries starting from 1, and another with **consecutive natural number** entries (see equation (2)). In case of even order magic squares, there is only one possibility, i.e., with **consecutive odd number** entries. In case of odd order magic squares, still, we can have **minimum perfect square sum** of **positive** entries. For more details refer Taneja [18]. For more study on magic squares refer author's work [6]-[23].

It is author's fifth work on **creative magic squares**. See below the list of other works:

1. *Single Digit Representations - [19];*
2. *Single Letter Representations - [20];*
3. *Permutable Base-Power Digits Representations - [21];*
4. *Increasing and Decreasing Orders Crazy Representations - [22].*

The aim of this work is to write **area-representations** magic squares based on the idea of **perfect square sum** of entries. It helps in organizing well the area for each number. This we have done only for the magic squares of orders 3 to 11. The same can be done for the higher order magic squares, but in visibility of each number is very less. This can obviously be seen in magic squares of orders 10 and 11. This work is revised version of author's previous work [25]. This work brings more results with **fraction numbers** entries. In future the work shall be extended for higher order magic squares.

2 Magic Squares of Order 3

Below are two magic square of order 3 with entries as **consecutive odd numbers** and **consecutive natural numbers**.

Example 2.1. *For the **consecutive odd numbers** entries* $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 15, 17\}$*, and for the **consecutive natural numbers** entries* $\{5, 6, 7, \ldots, 12, 13\}$ *the magic squares of order 3 are respectively given by*

			27
7	17	3	27
5	9	13	27
15	1	11	27
27	27	27	27

			27
8	13	6	27
7	9	11	27
12	5	10	27
27	27	27	27

Both the examples are with same magic sums, i.e., $\boldsymbol{S}_{3\times 3} = 27 = 3^3$*, and the same sum of all entries, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_9 = 3 \times 27 = 81 = 9^2 = 3^4$.

The example below is with **minimum perfect square** sum of entries.

Example 2.2. *A magic square of order 3 with **minimum perfect square** sum of entries is given by*

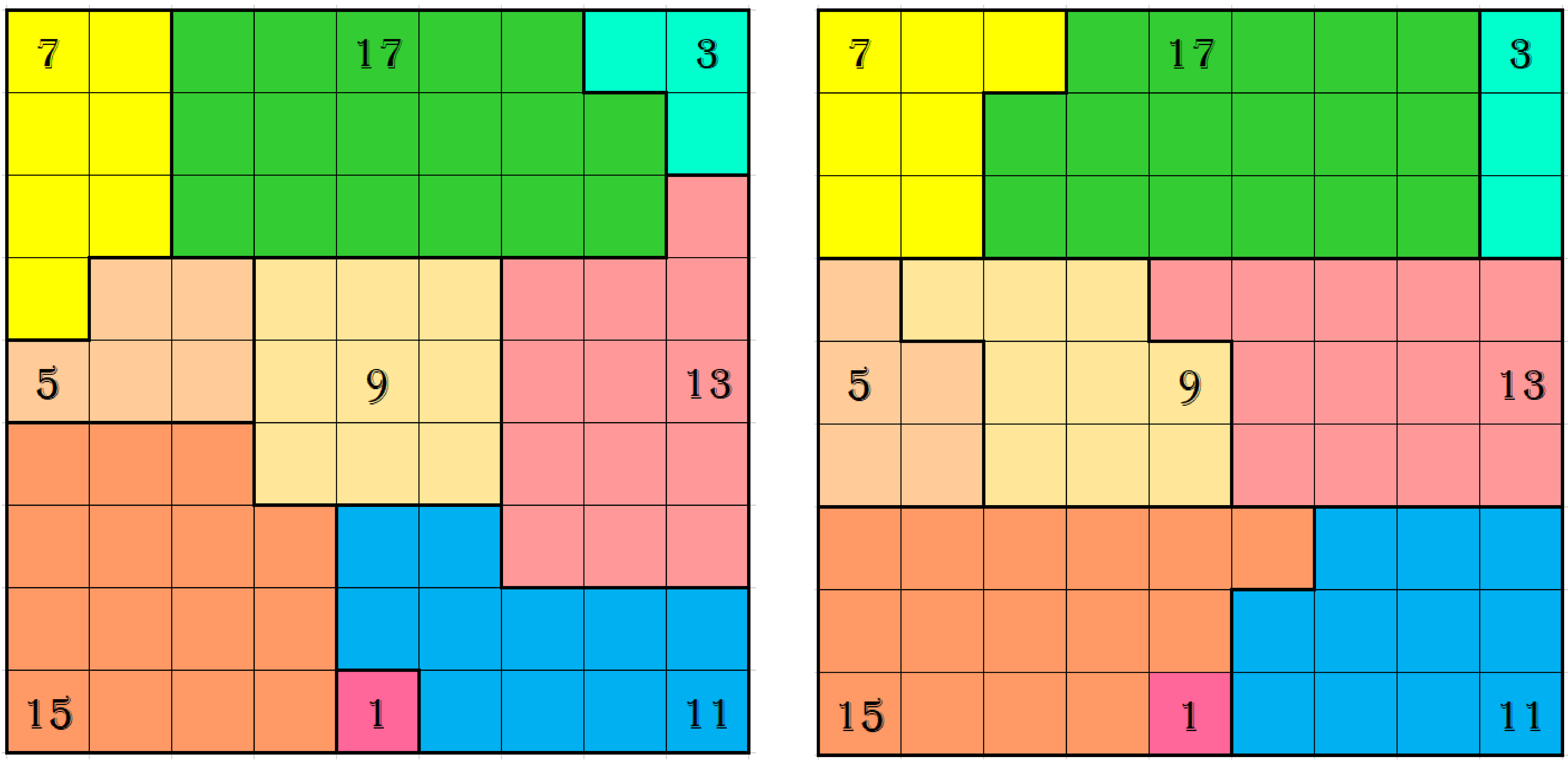
			12
1	6	5	12
8	4	0	12
3	2	7	12
12	12	12	12

In this case, the magic sum is $\boldsymbol{S}_{3\times 3} = 12$, and the sum of all entries is $\boldsymbol{T}_9 := 36 = 6^2$.

2.1 Area Representations

In this subsection, we shall write according to area covered by each number for the Examples 2.1 and 2.2. See below these examples.

Example 2.3. *A magic square of order 3 representing area for each number according to Example 2.1 is given below in two different ways:*



In this case the entries are odd numbers $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 15, 17\}$*. The sum of all entries is a perfect square, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_9 := 81 = 9^2$.

Example 2.4. *A magic square of order 3 representing area for each number according to Example 2.1 is given below in two different ways:*

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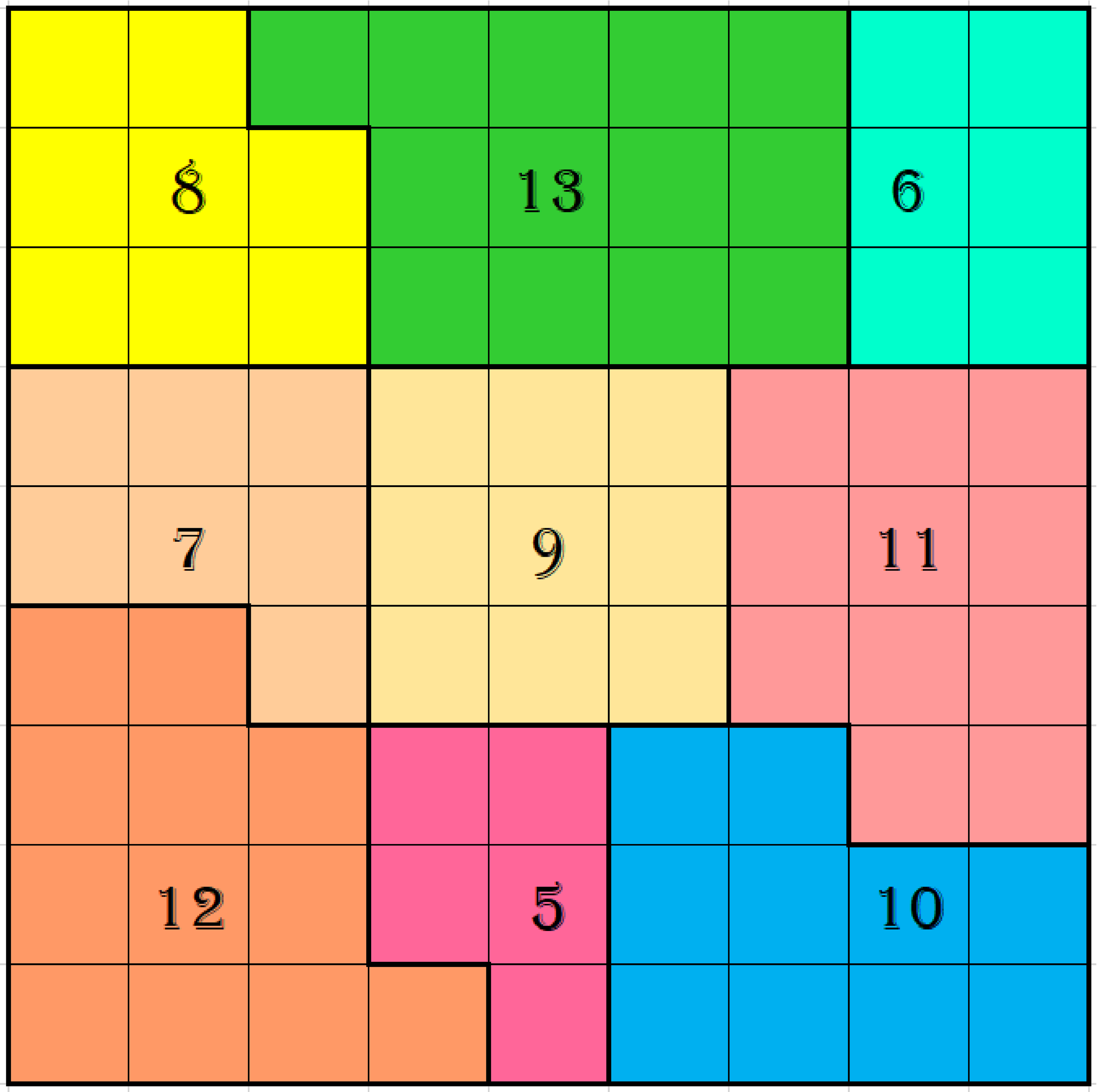
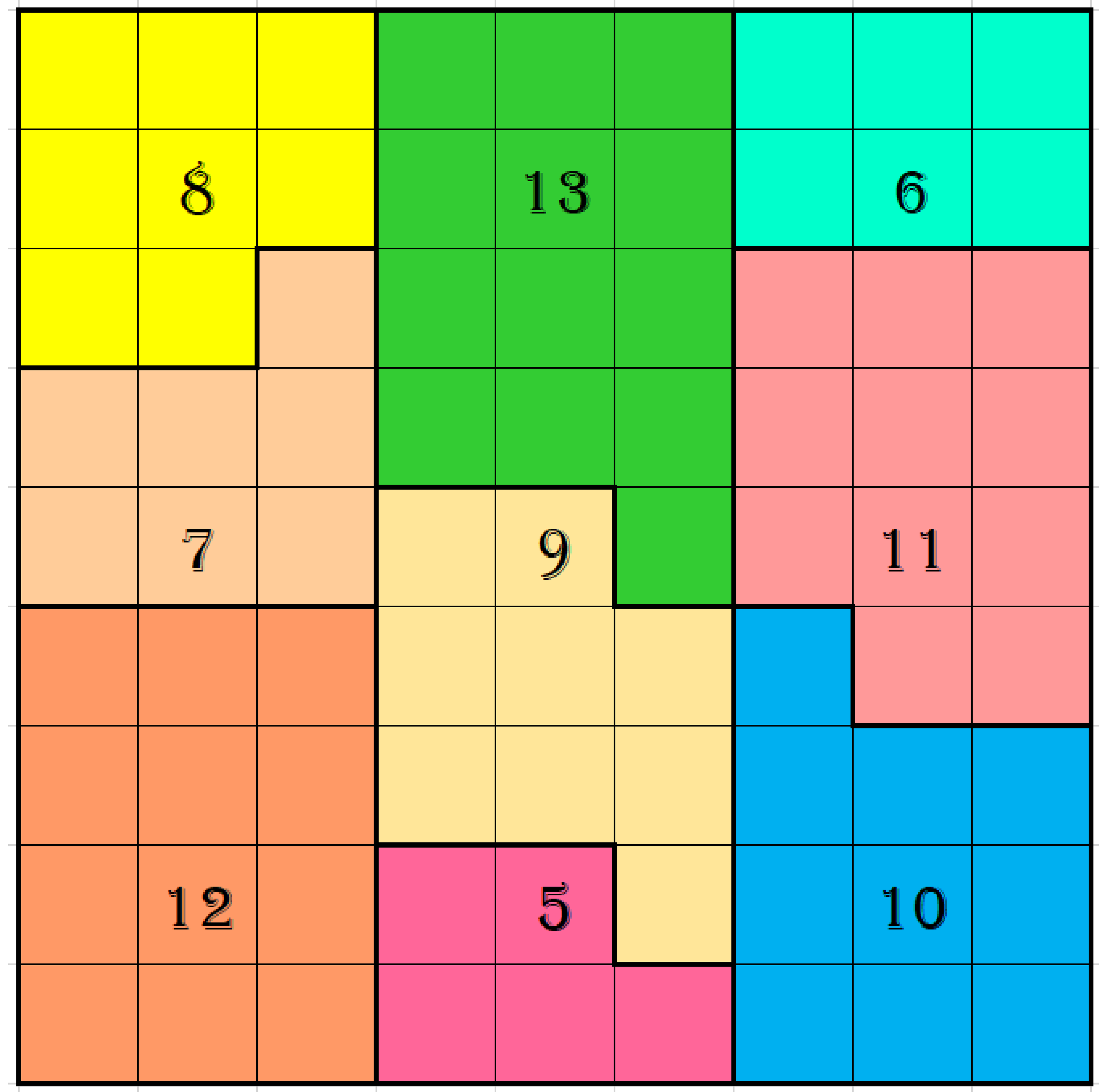




In this case the entries are natural numbers $\{5, 6, 7, \ldots, 12, 13\}$*. The sum of all entries is a* ***perfect square*** *and is given as* $\boldsymbol{T}_9 := 81 = 9^2$.

Remark 2.1. *Even though we can also write an area representation of a magic square with minimum perfect square entries sum given in Example 2.2, but it includes the number 0, that doesn't have any representation. In this case the area magic square comes with 8 numbers. It's not very practical to write.*

3 Magic Squares of Order 4

This section brings magic squares of order 4 and their area representations in two different kind of entries. One with odd number and another fraction numbers. In case of fraction numbers the entries are minimum perfect square sums.

3.1 Odd Numbers Entries

Below is a magic square of order 4 with entries as **consecutive odd numbers** $\{1, 3, \ldots, 29, 31\}$.

Example 3.1. *For the* ***consecutive odd number*** *entries* $\{1,3,5,\ldots,29,31\}$*, the* ***pandiagonal*** *magic square of order 4 is written below in two different ways*

		64	64	64	64
	13	23	1	27	64
64	3	25	15	21	64
64	31	5	19	9	64
64	17	11	29	7	64
	64	64	64	64	64

In this case, the magic sum is $\boldsymbol{S}_{4\times 4} := 64 = 4^3$*, and the sum of all entries is a* ***perfect square*** *given as* $\boldsymbol{T}_{16} := 256 = 16^2 = 4^4$.

Let's rewrite the magic square of order 4 given in Example 3.1 in two different ways:

		64	64	64	64
	13	23	1	27	64
64	3	25	15	21	64
64	31	5	19	9	64
64	17	11	29	7	64
	64	64	64	64	64

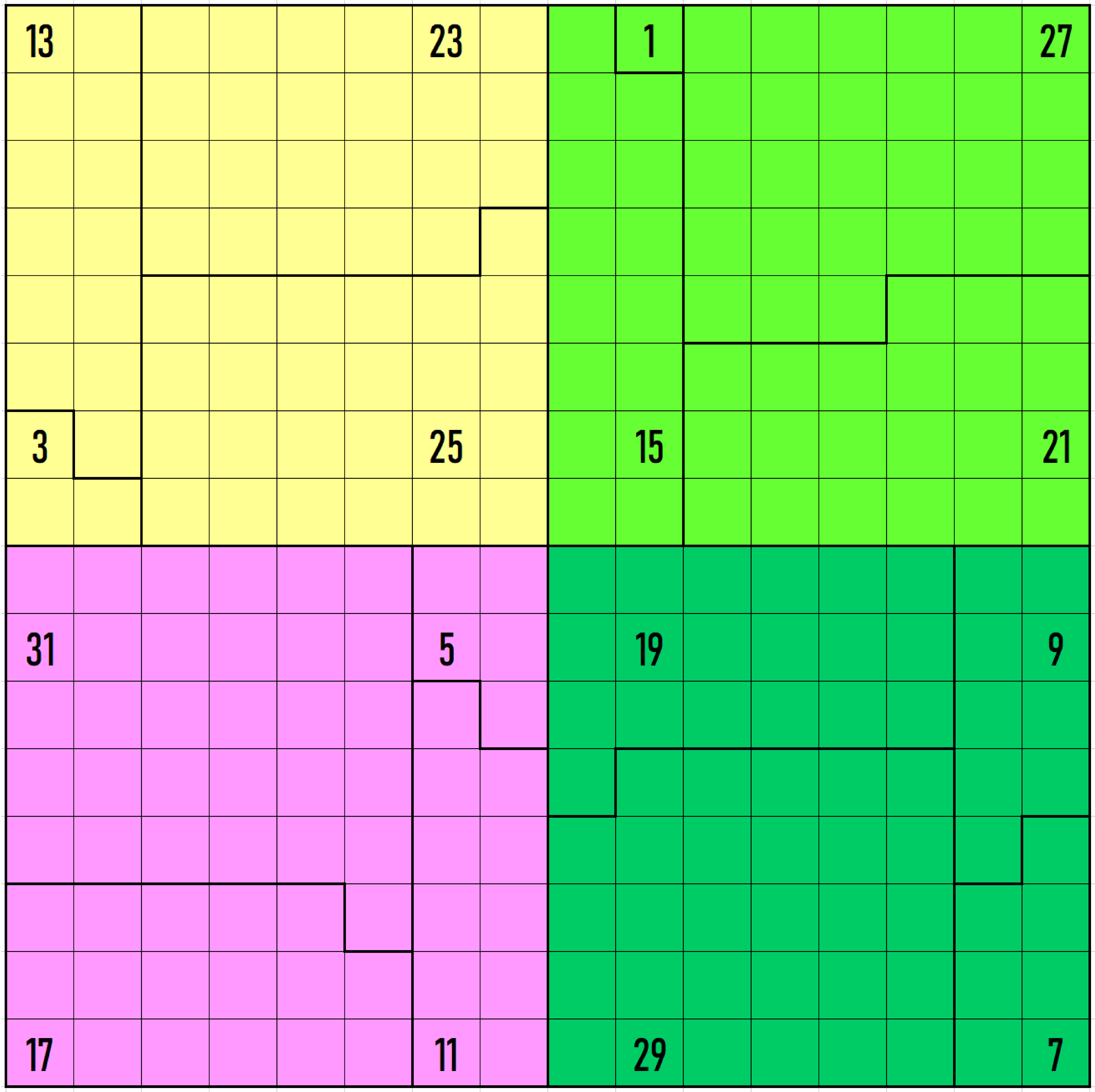
		64	64	64	64
	13	23	1	27	64
64	3	25	15	21	64
64	31	5	19	9	64
64	17	11	29	7	64
	64	64	64	64	64

The first colored figure is of four blocks of equal sums and second color figure is bordered-type.

3.1.1 Area Representations

In this subsection, we shall write magic squares according to area covered by each number for the Examples 3.1. See below these examples.

Example 3.2. *Below are three different ways of writing magic square of order 4 representing area for each number according to Example 3.1 is given below:*


13
23
1
27
3
25
15
21
31
5
19
9
17
11
29
7

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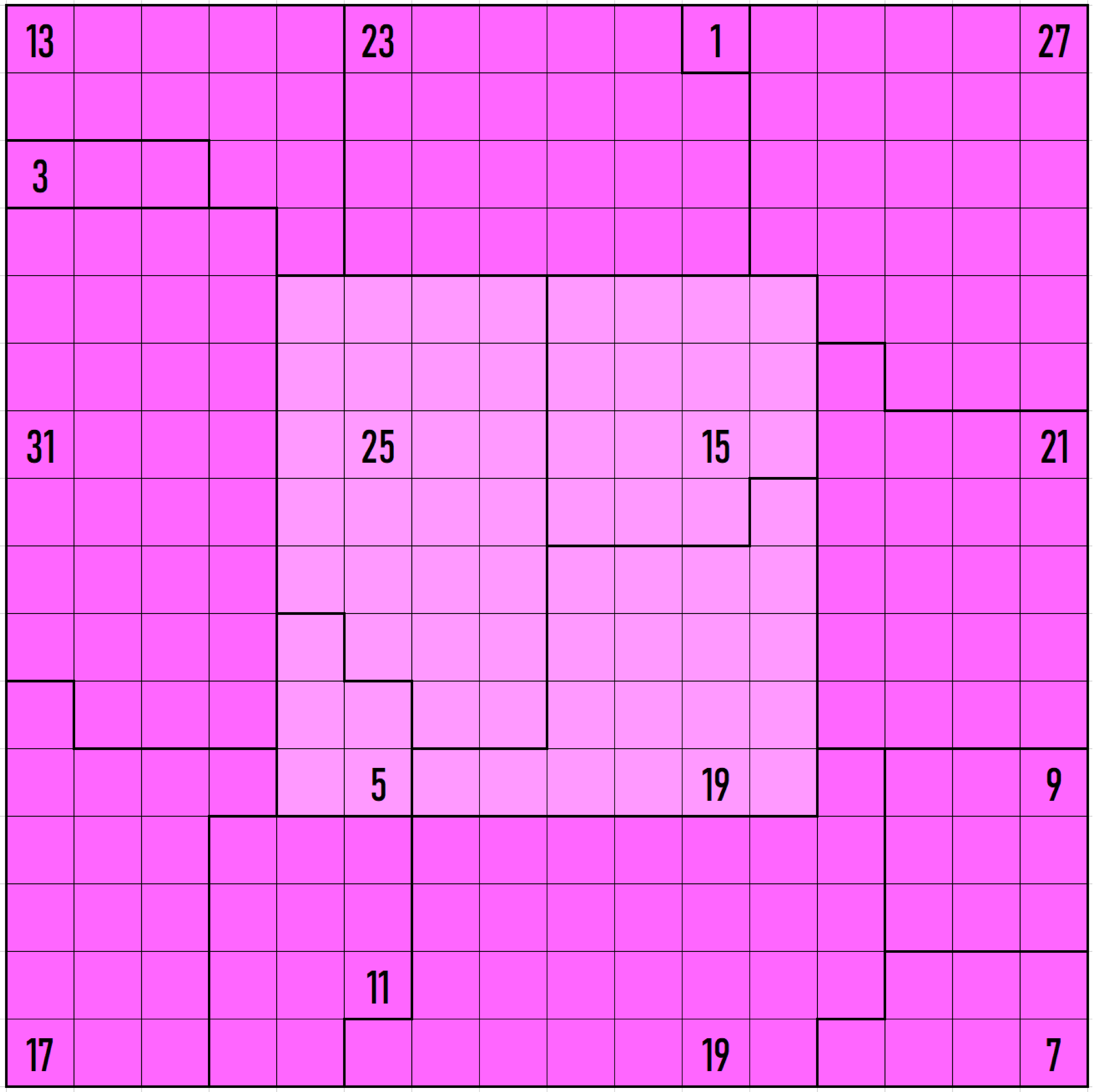
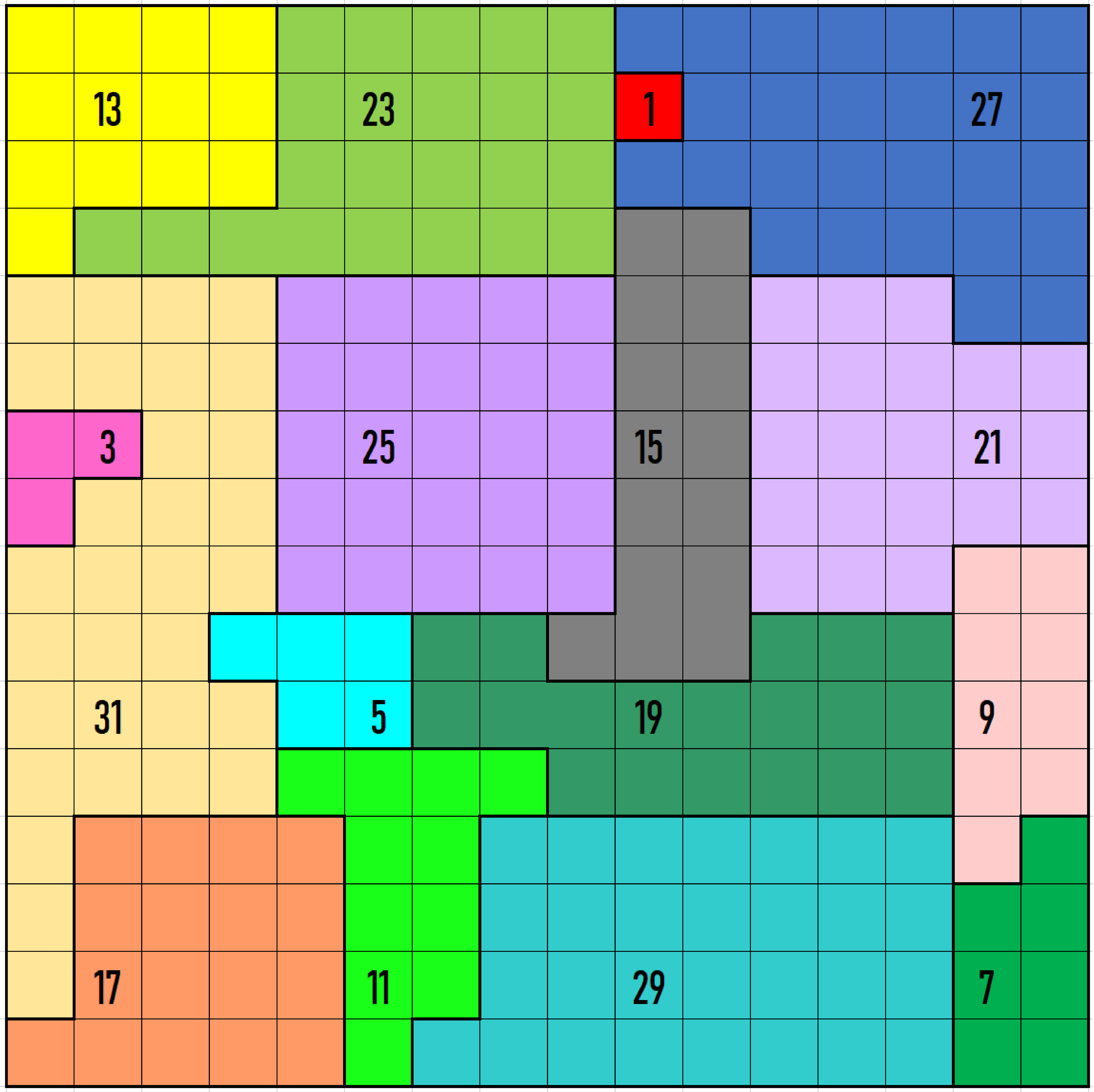




*The above three representations are **block**, **border** and **mixed** type. These are based on magic square of order 4 given in Example 3.1*

In all the cases, the entries are odd numbers $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 29, 31\}$*. The entries sum is **perfect square** given as* $\boldsymbol{T}_{16} := 256 = 16^2$*. This sum is not a **minimum perfect square**. Examples with **minimum perfect square** sum of entries is given in following subsection with fraction numbers entries.*

3.2 Fraction Numbers Entries

The previous subsection, we worked with odd order entries with prefect square sum. Here we shall write another magic square of order 4 with perfect square entries but the sum is minimum possible. It is done with fraction numbers entries. See below this magic square:

Example 3.3. *For the* ***consecutive fraction numbers*** *entries* $\{3/2, 5/2, \ldots, 31/2, 33/2\}$*, the* ***pan-diagonal*** *magic square of order 4 is given by*

		36	36	36	36
	7.5	12.5	1.5	14.5	36
36	2.5	13.5	8.5	11.5	36
36	16.5	3.5	10.5	5.5	36
36	9.5	6.5	15.5	4.5	36
	36	36	36	36	36

The magic square of order 4 given in Example 3.3 is ***pandiagonal*** *with* ***consecutive fraction numbers*** *entries. See below the details:*

$$\boldsymbol{S}_{4\times 4} := 36 = 6^2; \quad \boldsymbol{T}_{16} := 4 \times 36 = 144 = 12^2.$$

The entries sum is ***minimum perfect square****.*

Let's rewrite the magic square of order 4 given in Example 3.3 in two different ways similar to Example 3.1 representing equal blocks:

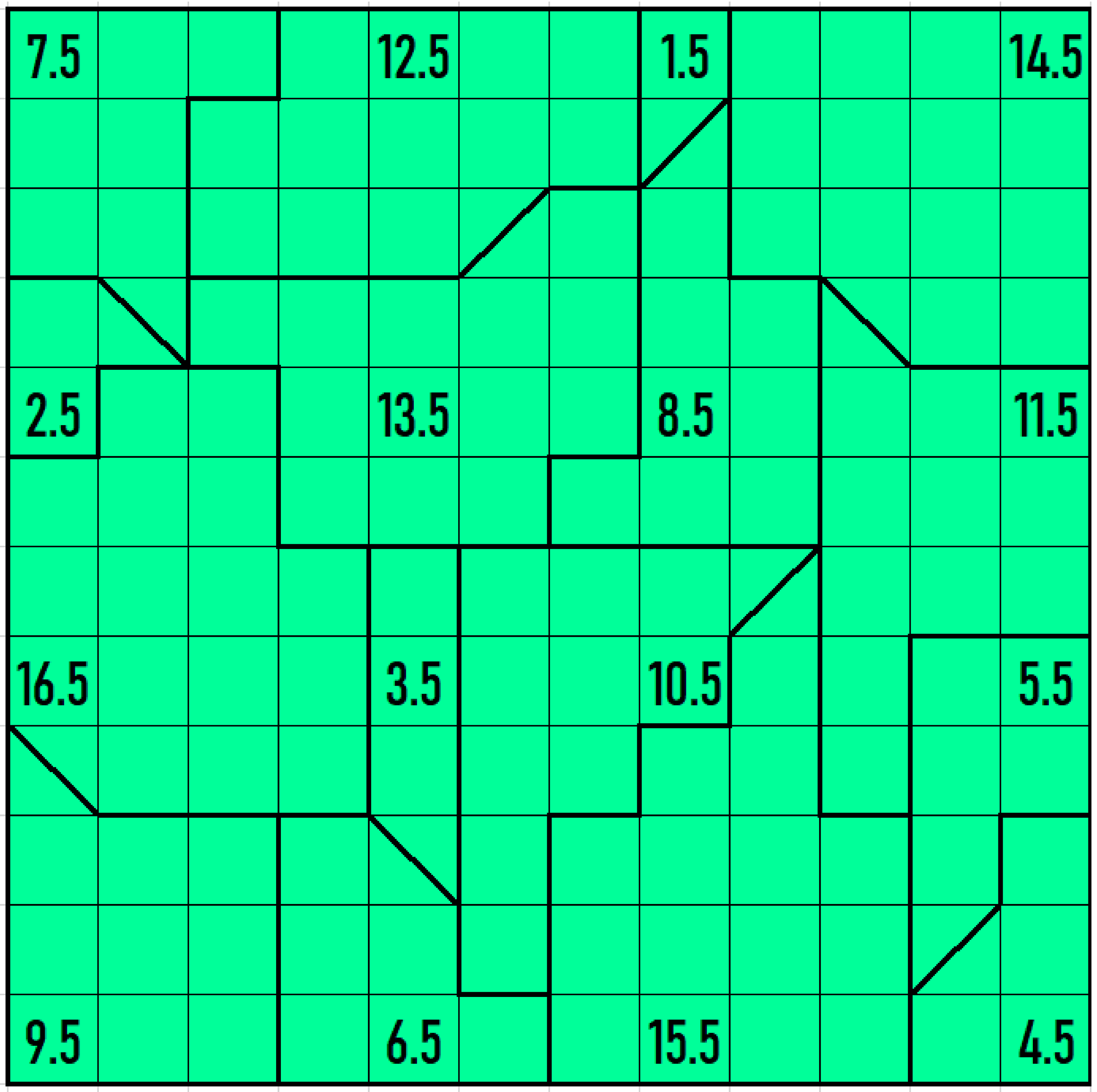
		36	36	36	36
	7.5	12.5	1.5	14.5	36
36	2.5	13.5	8.5	11.5	36
36	16.5	3.5	10.5	5.5	36
36	9.5	6.5	15.5	4.5	36
	36	36	36	36	36

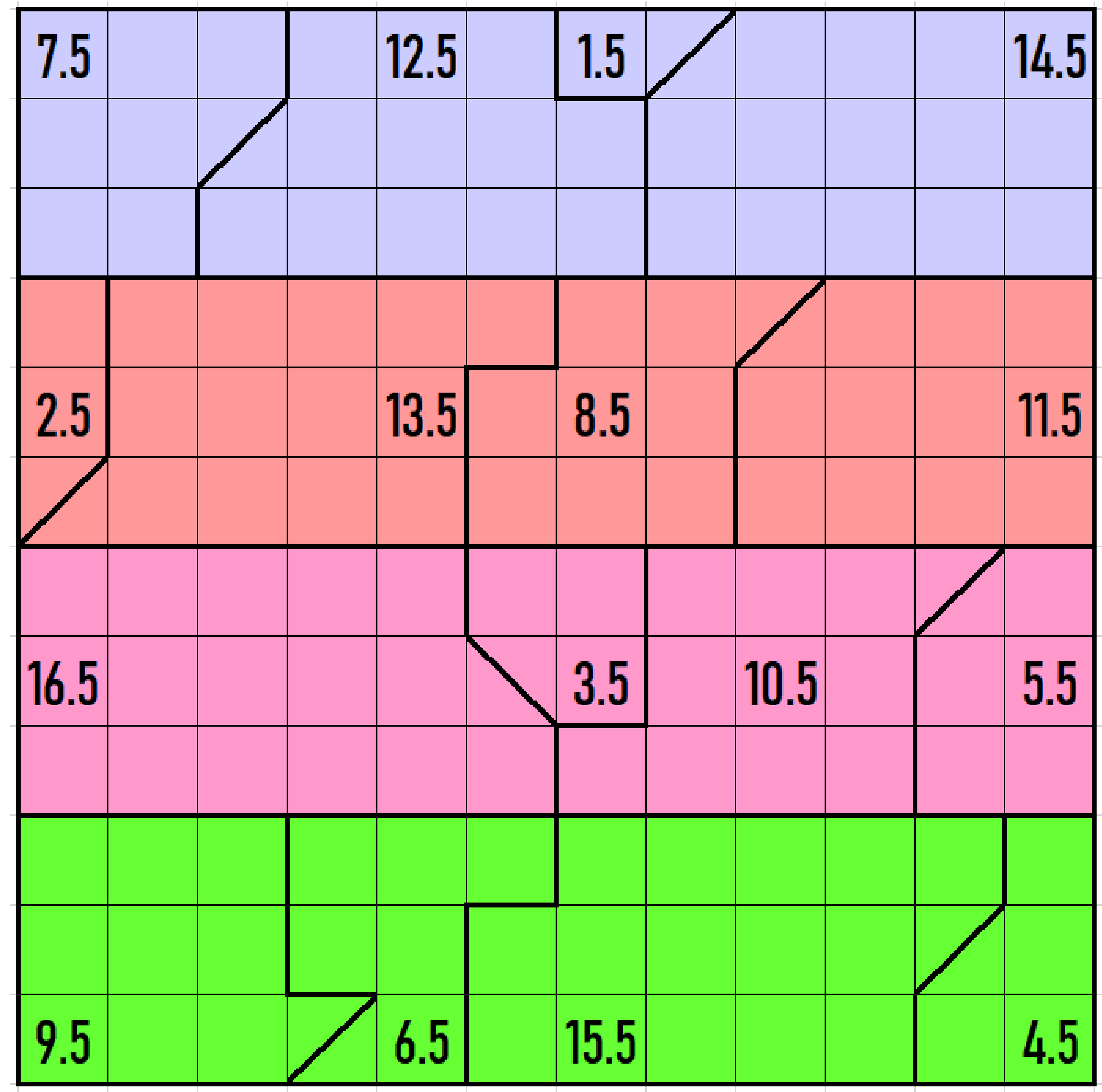
		36	36	36	36
	7.5	12.5	1.5	14.5	36
36	2.5	13.5	8.5	11.5	36
36	16.5	3.5	10.5	5.5	36
36	9.5	6.5	15.5	4.5	36
	36	36	36	36	36

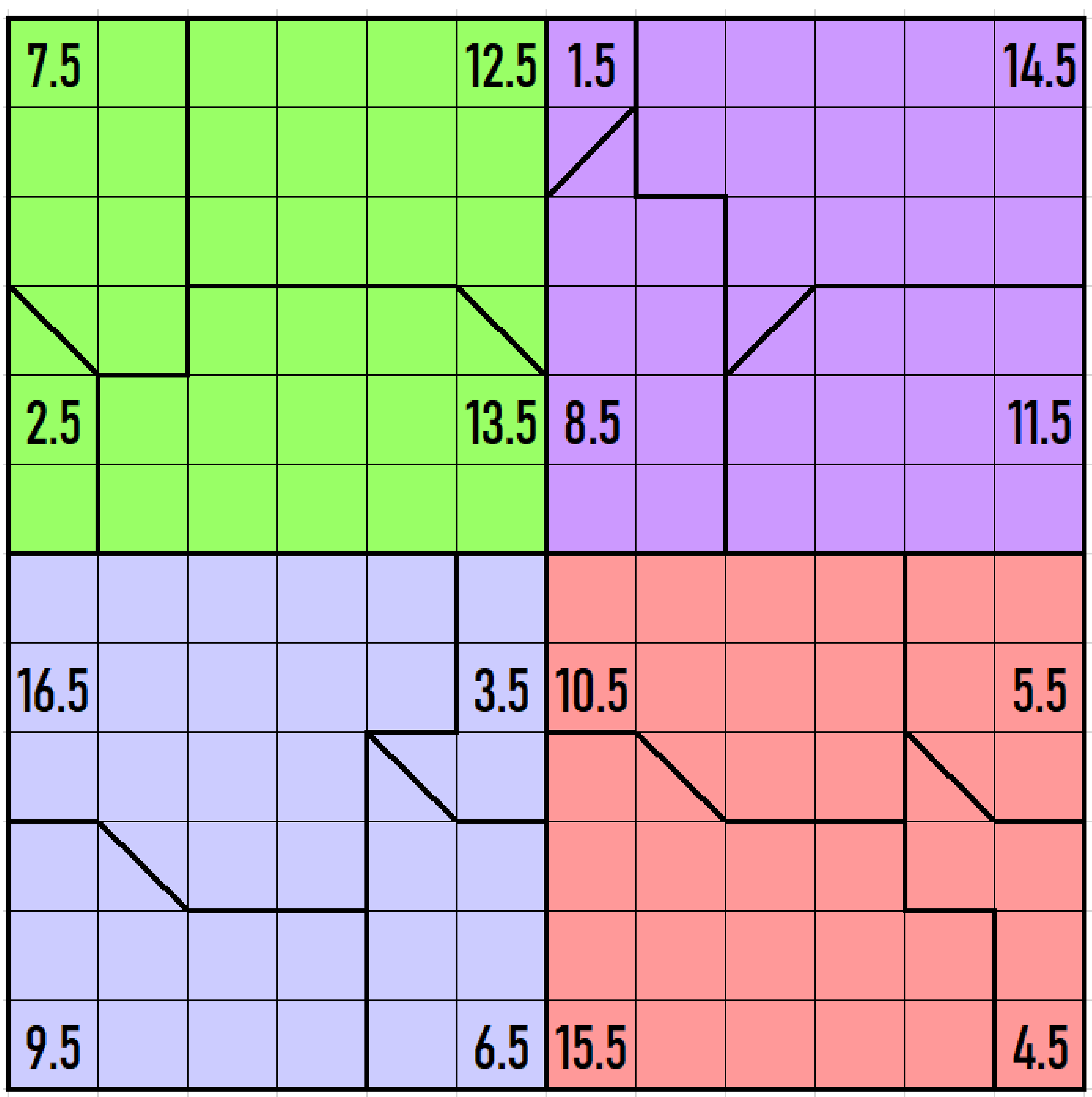
3.2.1 Area Representations

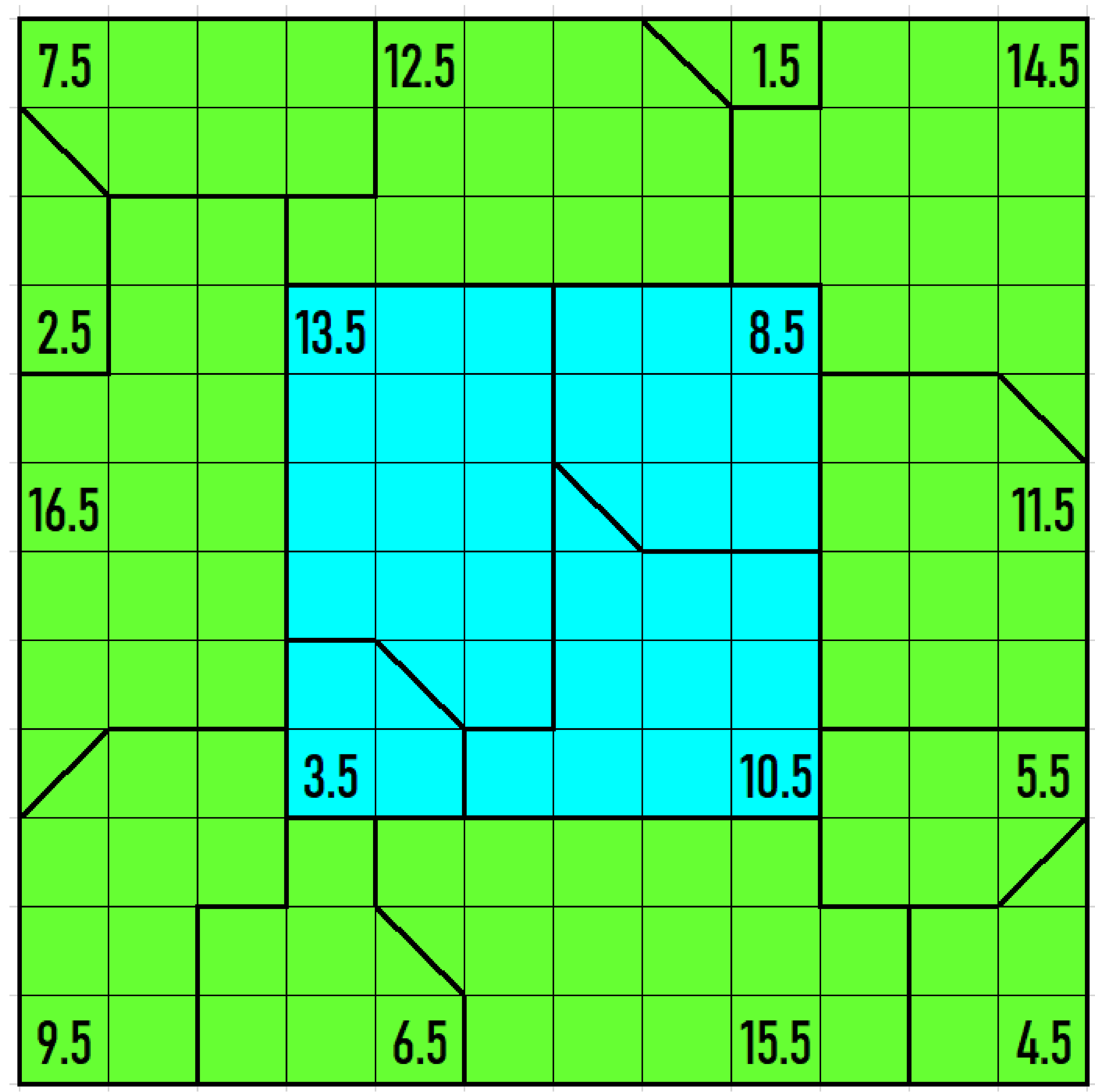
Based on Example 3.3 below are few examples of **fraction-type area representations** magic squares of order 4 in different ways.

Example 3.4. *Below are four different ways of writing magic square of order 4 representing area for each number according to Example 3.3 is given below:*


7.5 12.5 1.5 14.5
2.5 13.5 8.5 11.5
16.5 3.5 10.5 5.5
9.5 6.5 15.5 4.5


7.5 12.5 1.5 14.5
2.5 13.5 8.5 11.5
16.5 3.5 10.5 5.5
9.5 6.5 15.5 4.5


7.5 12.5 1.5 14.5
2.5 13.5 8.5 11.5
16.5 3.5 10.5 5.5
9.5 6.5 15.5 4.5


7.5 12.5 1.5 14.5
2.5 13.5 8.5 11.5
16.5 3.5 10.5 5.5
9.5 6.5 15.5 4.5

*The above four representations can be characterized as **mixed**, **row**, **block-wise** and **border-type** respectively. These are constructed according to magic squares of order 4 given in Example 3.3.*

*In all the cases, the entries are **consecutive fraction numbers** $\{3/2,\ 5/2, \ldots,\ 31/2,\ 33/2\}$. The entries sum is **minimum perfect square**, and is given as $\boldsymbol{T}_{16} := 144 = 12^2$.*

4 Magic Squares of Order 5

Below are two magic square of order 5 with entries as **consecutive odd numbers** and **consecutive natural numbers**.

Example 4.1. *For the **consecutive odd number** entries $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 47, 49\}$, and **consecutive natural number** entries $\{13, 14, 15, \ldots, 36, 37\}$ **pandiagonal** magic squares of order 5 are respectively given by*

		125	125	125	125	125
	1	17	23	39	45	125
125	33	49	5	11	27	125
125	15	21	37	43	9	125
125	47	3	19	25	31	125
125	29	35	41	7	13	125
	125	125	125	125	125	125

		125	125	125	125	125
	13	21	24	32	35	125
125	29	37	15	18	26	125
125	20	23	31	34	17	125
125	36	14	22	25	18	125
125	27	30	33	16	19	125
	125	125	125	125	125	125

*Both the examples written above are with same magic sums, i.e., $\boldsymbol{S}_{5\times 5} = 125 = 5^3$, and the same sum of all entries, i.e., $\boldsymbol{T}_{25} = 5 \times 125 = 625 = 25^2 = 5^4$. The example below is with **minimum perfect square** sum of entries.*

Example 4.2. *For the **consecutive natural number** entries $\{4, 5, 6, \ldots, 27, 28\}$, the **pandiagonal** magic square of order 5 is given by*

		80	80	80	80	80
	4	10	16	22	28	80
80	21	27	8	9	15	80
80	13	14	20	26	7	80
80	25	6	12	18	19	80
80	17	23	24	5	11	80
	80	80	80	80	80	80

In this case the magic sum is $\boldsymbol{S}_{5\times5} = 80$, and the sum of all entries is $\boldsymbol{T}_{25} := 400 = 20^2$. It is **minimum perfect square** sum of entries.

The magic squares given in Example 4.1 are with **consecutive odd numbers**, and **consecutive natural numbers** entries. Let's write them as **bordered magic squares**.

Example 4.3. *The **bordered** magic squares of order 5 for the **consecutive odd number** entries* $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 47, 49\}$*, and **consecutive natural number** entries* $\{13, 14, 15, \ldots, 36, 37\}$ *are respectively given by*

43	49	9	13	11
3	23	33	19	47
5	21	25	29	45
35	31	17	27	15
39	1	41	37	7

34	37	17	19	18
14	24	29	22	36
15	23	25	27	35
30	28	21	26	20
32	13	33	31	16

In both the cases, the magic sums are same, i.e., $\boldsymbol{S}_{5\times5} = 125$*, and the sum of all entries are* $\boldsymbol{T}_{25} := 625 = 25^2$*. Moreover, magic squares of order 3 are also with perfect square sum of entries, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{S}_{3\times3} = 75$ *and* $\boldsymbol{T}_9 := 225 = 15^2$*. The central element is also a perfect square, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_1 := 25 = 5^2$*.*

Example 4.4. *A **bordered** magic square of order 5 for the entries* $\{4, 5, 6, \ldots, 27, 28\}$ *is given by*

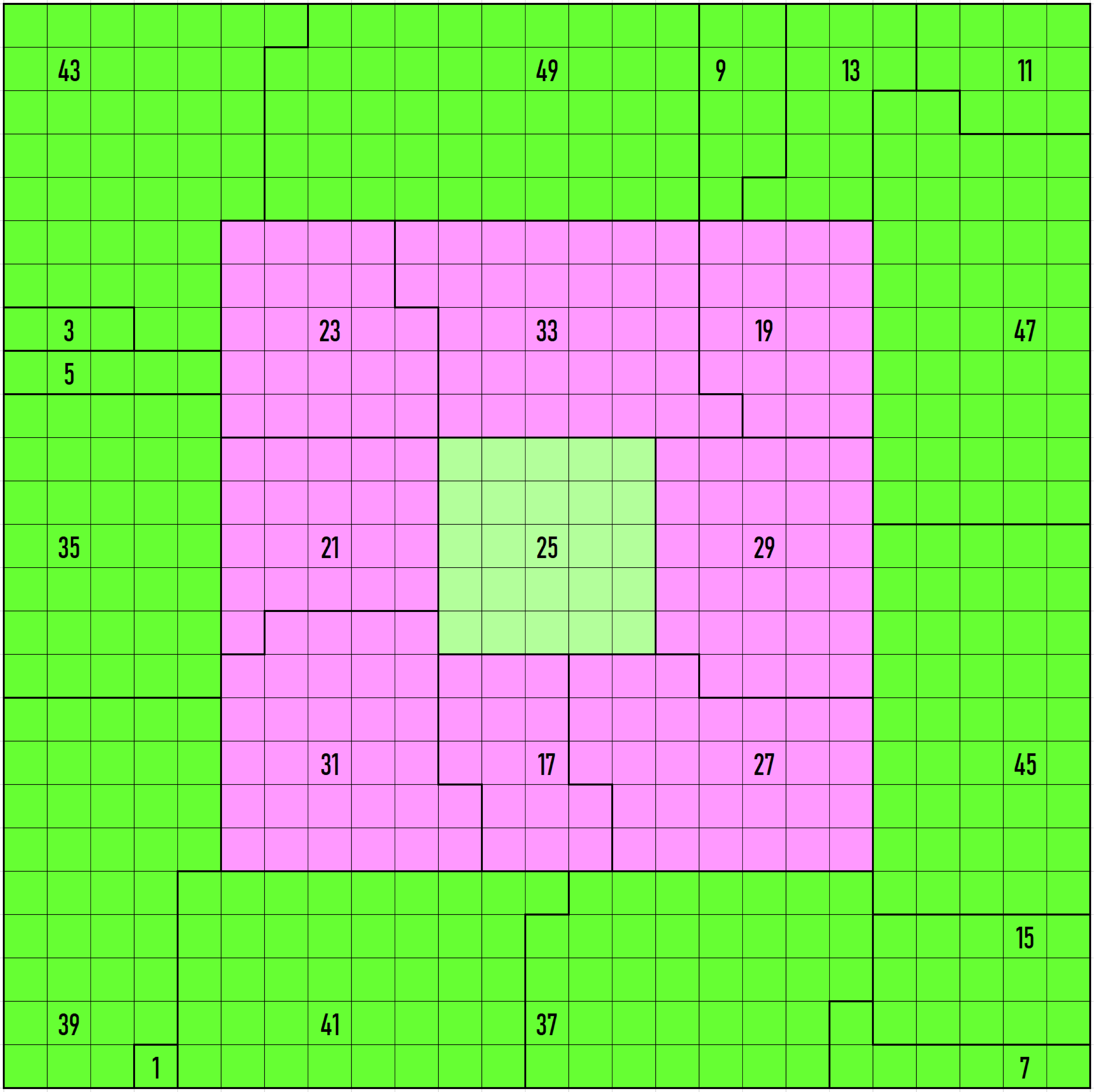
25	28	8	10	9
5	15	20	13	27
6	14	16	18	26
21	19	12	17	11
23	4	24	22	7

*In this case the magic sum is $\boldsymbol{S}_{5\times5} = 80$, and the sum of all entries is $\boldsymbol{T}_{25} := 400 = 20^2$. It is **minimum perfect square sum** of entries. Moreover, magic squares of order 3 are also with perfect square sum of entries, i.e., $\boldsymbol{S}_{3\times3} = 48$ and $\boldsymbol{T}_9 := 144 = 12^2$. The central element is also a perfect square, i.e., $\boldsymbol{T}_1 := 16 = 4^2$.*

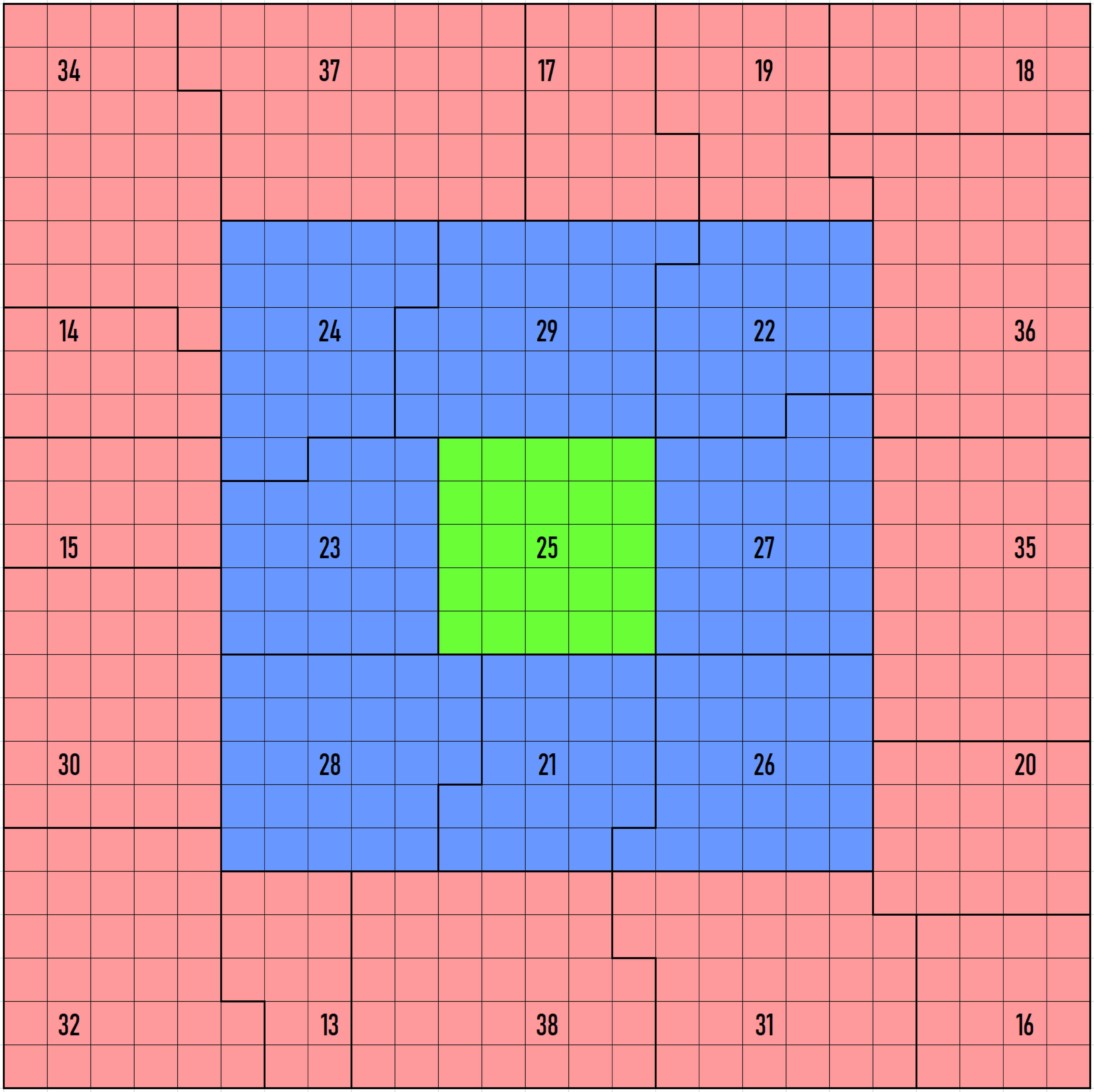
4.1 Area Representations

In this subsection, we shall write magic squares of order 5 according to area covered by each number for the Examples 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3. See below these examples.

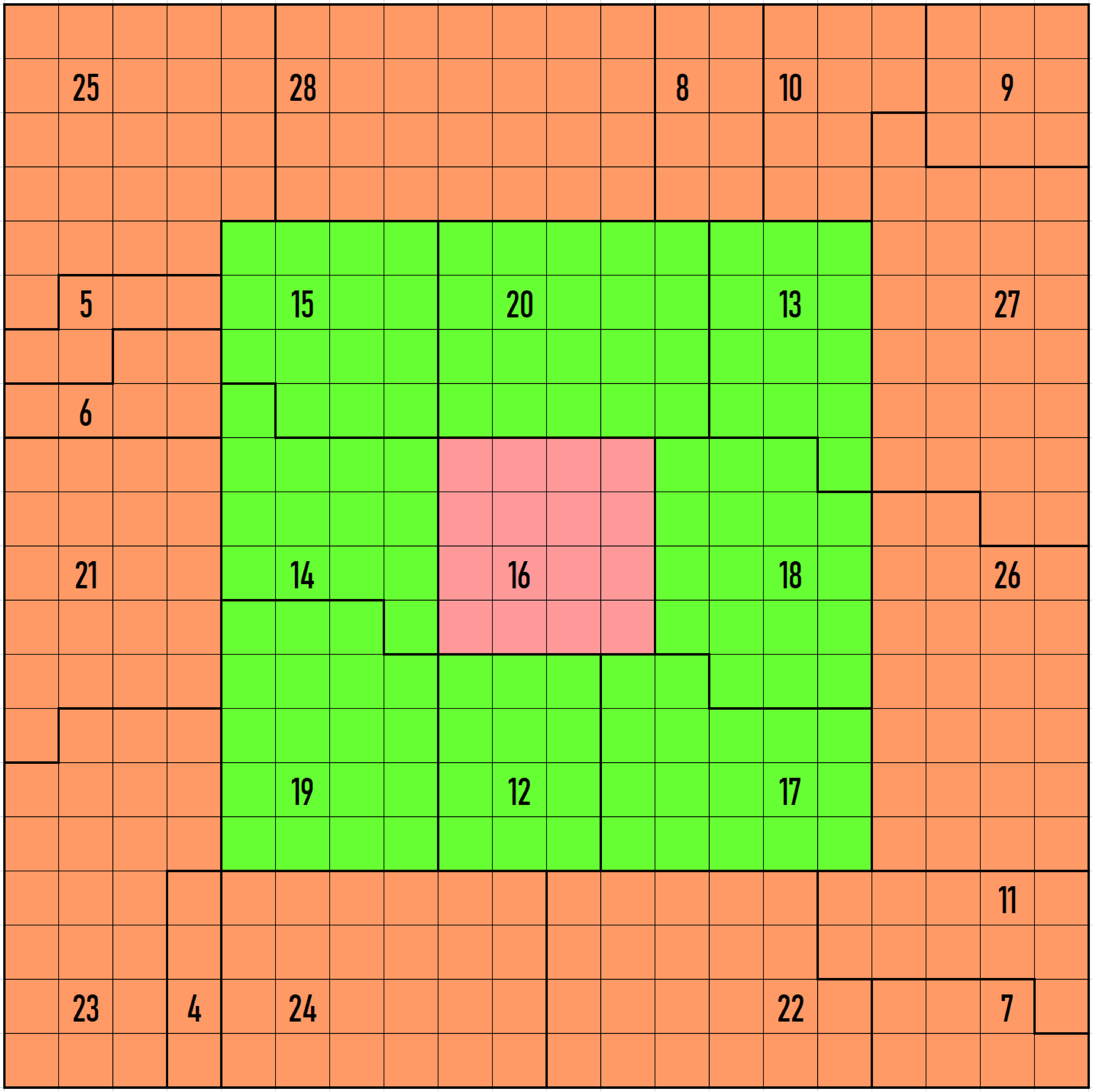
Example 4.5. *A **bordered** magic square of order 5 representing area for each number according to Example 4.3 for **consecutive odd number** entries is given by*



Example 4.6. *A **bordered** magic square of order 5 representing area for each number according to Example 4.3 for **consecutive natural number** entries is given by*

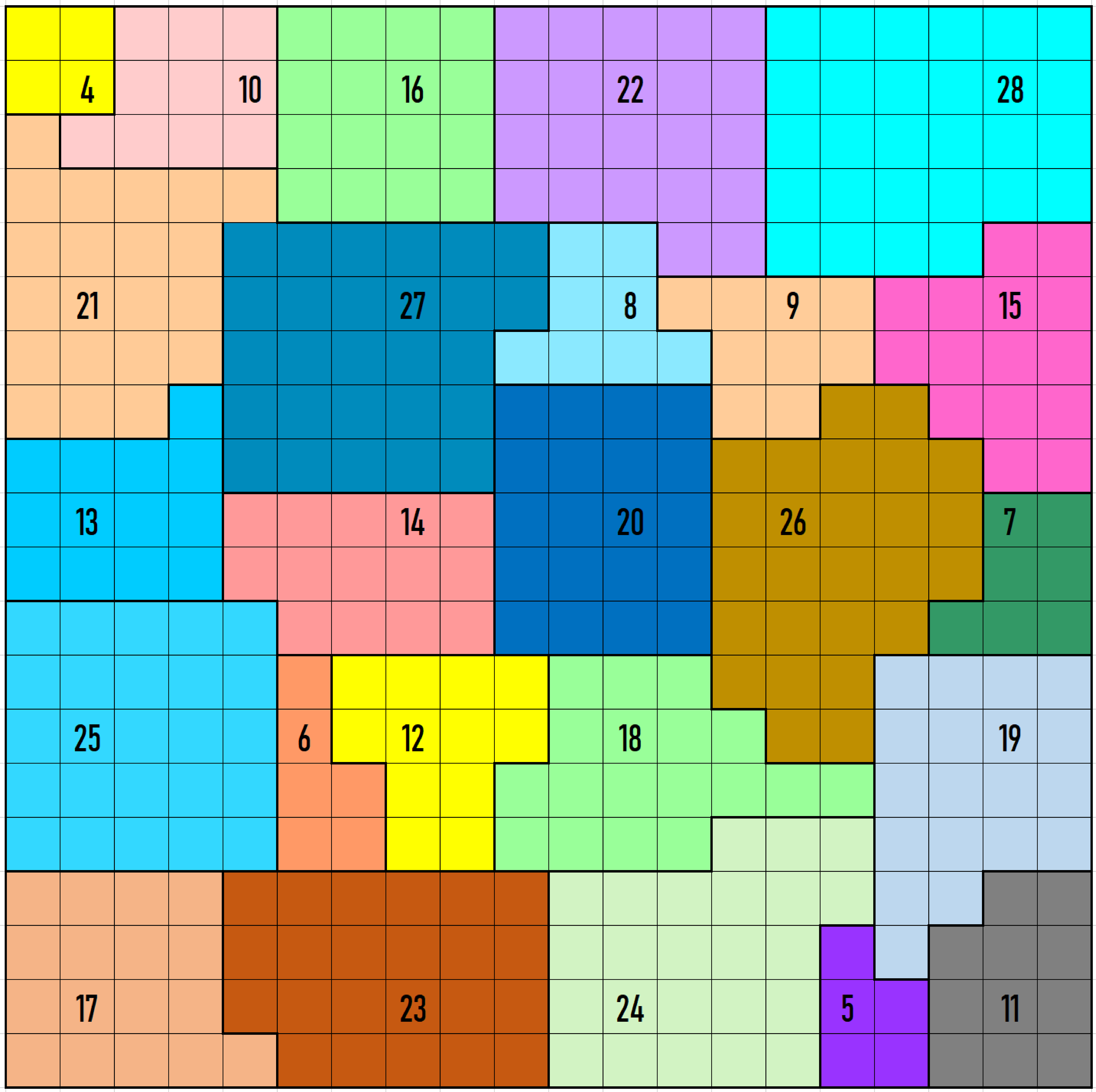


Example 4.7. *A* ***bordered*** *magic square of order 5 representing area for each number according to Example 4.4 for the* ***consecutive natural number*** *entries is given by*



In this case the entries are ***minimum perfect square sum****.*

Example 4.8. *A magic square of order 5 representing area for each number according to Example 4.3 is given below in two different ways:*


4
10
16
22
28
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27
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14
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19
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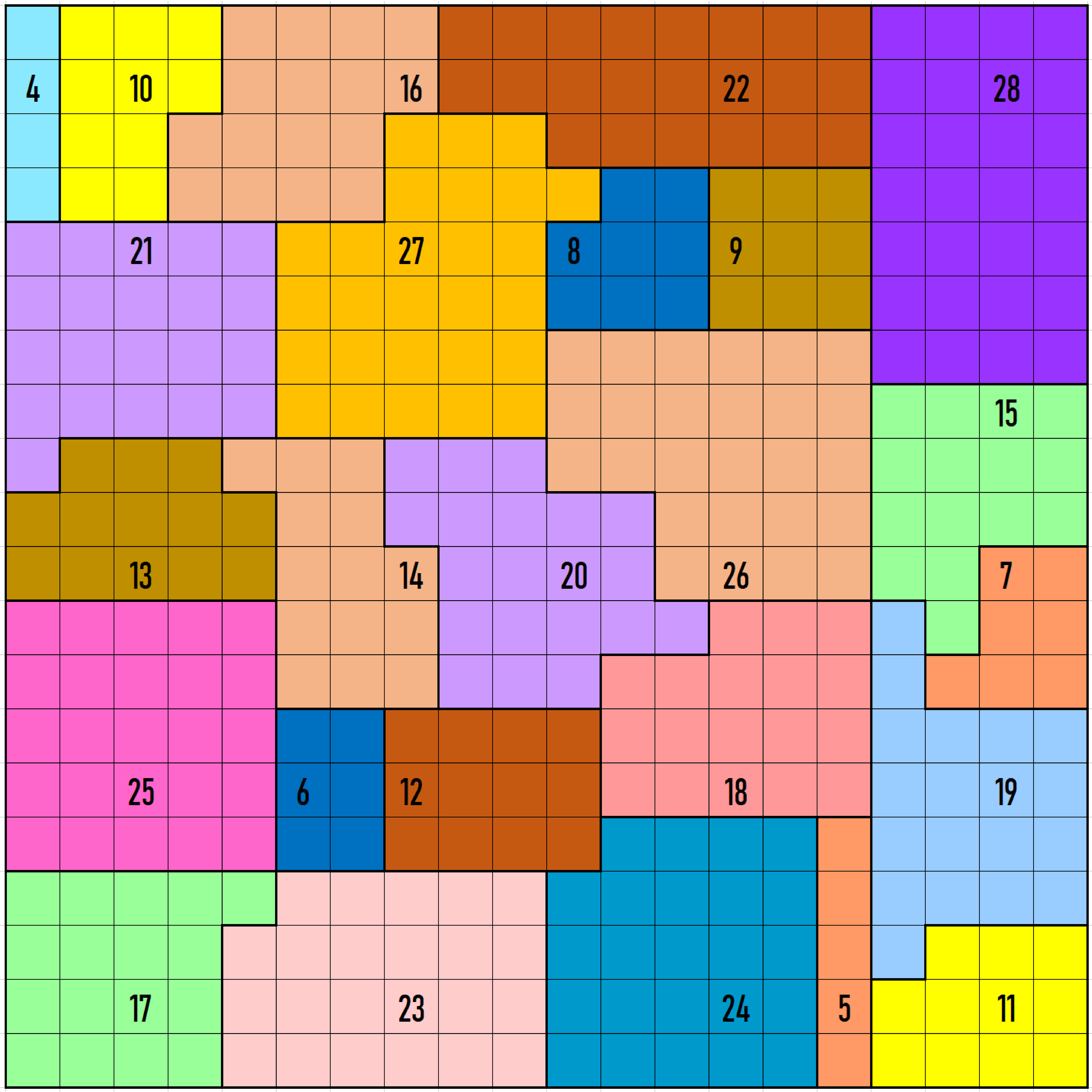
24
5
11



In this case the magic squares are represented as ***mixed-type*** *just following the numbers given in Example 4.3.*

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5 Magic Squares of Order 6

This section brings magic squares of order 6 and their area representations in two different kind of entries. One with odd number and another fraction numbers. In case of fraction numbers the entries are minimum perfect square sums.

5.1 Odd Numbers Entries

Example 5.1. *For the **consecutive odd number** entries $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 69, 71\}$, a magic square of order 6 is given by*

						216
1	45	55	67	33	15	216
57	13	69	27	41	9	216
23	11	25	53	61	43	216
63	31	7	47	19	49	216
37	65	21	5	59	29	216
35	51	39	17	3	71	216
216	216	216	216	216	216	216

In this case, the magic sum is $\boldsymbol{S}_{6\times 6} := 216 = 6^3$, and the sum of the entries is $\boldsymbol{T}_{36} := 1296 = 36^2 = 6^4$.

Let's write a magic square of order 6 given in Example 5.1 as **bordered magic squares**.

Example 5.2. *A **bordered** magic square of order 6 for the entries $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 69, 71\}$ is given by*

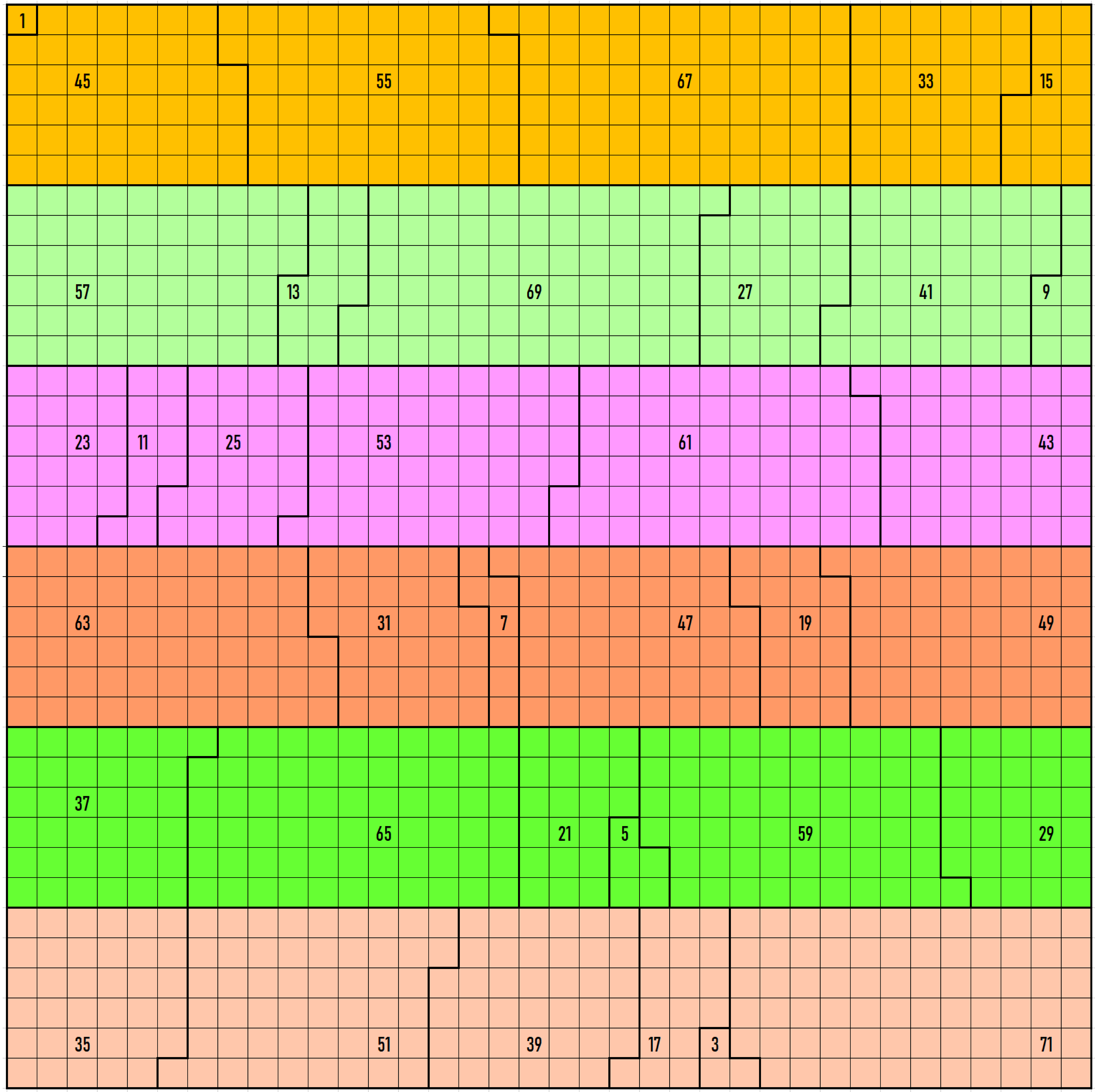
63	59	5	71	7	11
3	33	43	21	47	69
15	23	45	35	41	57
19	51	25	39	29	53
55	37	31	49	27	17
61	13	67	1	65	9

In this case the magic sums are $\boldsymbol{S}_{6\times 6} = 216$ and $\boldsymbol{S}_{4\times 4} = 144$ and the sum of all entries is $\boldsymbol{T}_{36} := 1296 = 36^2 = 6^4$ and $\boldsymbol{T}_{16} := 674 = 24^2$. The sum of inner four elements is $\boldsymbol{T}_4 := 144 = 12^2$.

5.1.1 Area Representations

In this subsection, we shall write magic square according to area covered by each number for the Examples 5.1 and 5.2.

Example 5.3. *A magic square of order 6 representing area for each number according to Example 5.1 is given below:*


1
45
55
67
33
15
57
13
69
27
41
9
23
11
25
53
61
43
63
31
7
47
19
49
37
65
21
5
59
29
35
51
39
17
3
71

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Zenodo. August, 16, 2021, pp. 1-77, *https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5209502*

In this case, the entries are odd numbers $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 69, 71\}$. *The sum of all entries is a perfect square, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_{36} := 1296 = 36^2$. *It is written according to each line of Example 5.1.*

Example 5.4. *A **bordered** magic square of order 6 representing area for each number according to Example 5.2 is given below:*

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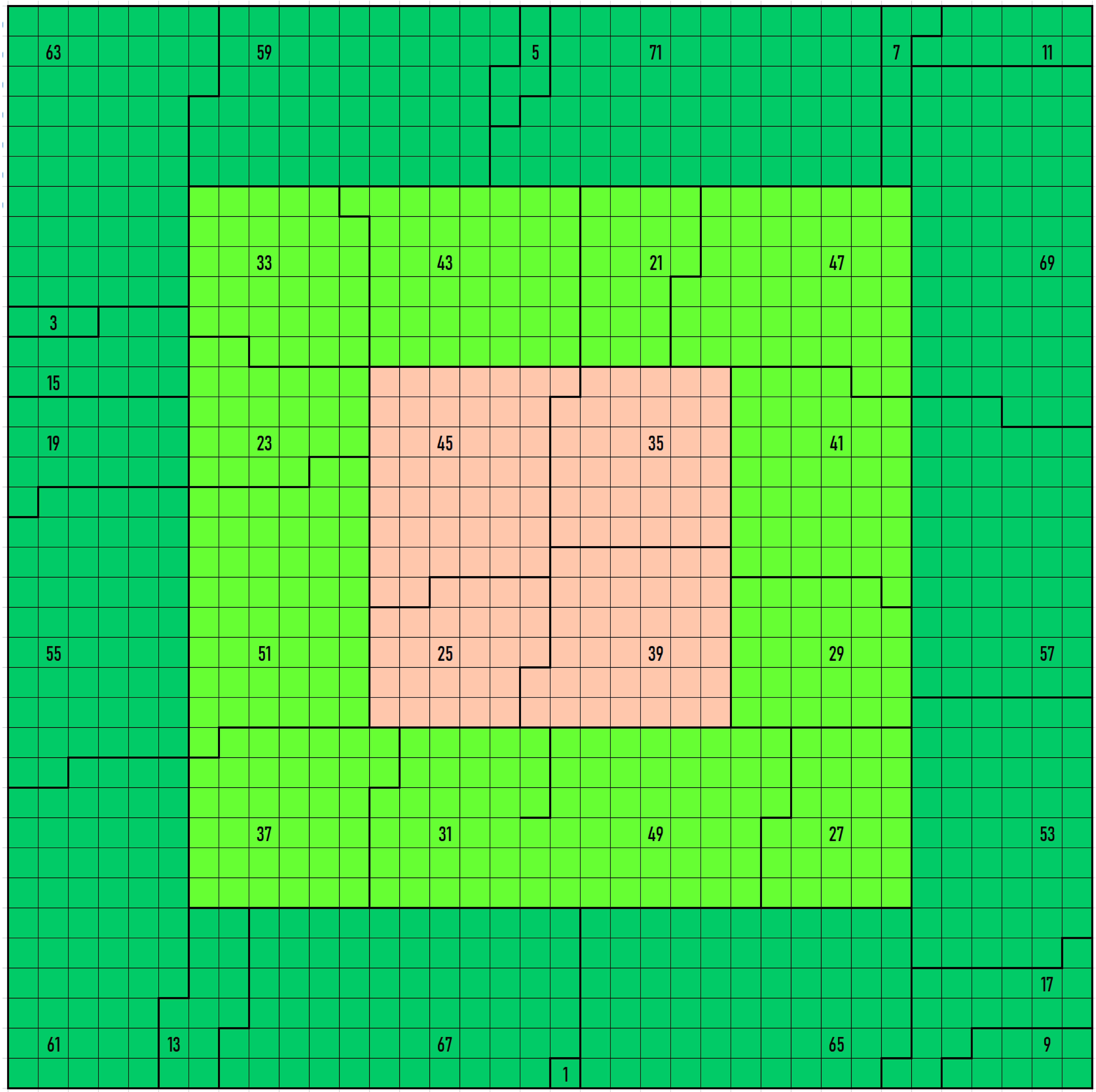
Zenodo. August, 16, 2021, pp. 1-77, *https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5209502*



In this case, the entries are odd numbers $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 69, 71\}$. *The sum of all entries is a perfect square, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_{36} := 1296 = 36^2$. *Moreover the inner magic square is also with similar properties, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_{16} := 576 = 24^2$. *The sum of inner four elements is also a perfect square, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_4 := 144 = 12^2$

5.2 Fraction Numbers Entries

The previous subsection, we worked with odd order entries with prefect square sum. Here we shall write another magic square of order 6 with perfect square entries but the sum is minimum possible. It is done with entries as fraction numbers. See below this magic square:

Example 5.5. *For the* ***consecutive fraction numbers*** *entries* $\{15/2, 17/2, \ldots, 83/2, 85/2\}$, *a magic square of order 6 is given by*

						150
7.5	41.5	40.5	39.5	8.5	12.5	150
36.5	14.5	34.5	15.5	17.5	31.5	150
30.5	29.5	21.5	22.5	26.5	19.5	150
24.5	20.5	27.5	28.5	23.5	25.5	150
13.5	32.5	16.5	33.5	35.5	18.5	150
37.5	11.5	9.5	10.5	38.5	42.5	150
150	150	150	150	150	150	150

The magic square of order 6 given in Example 5.3 is with **consecutive fraction numbers** entries.

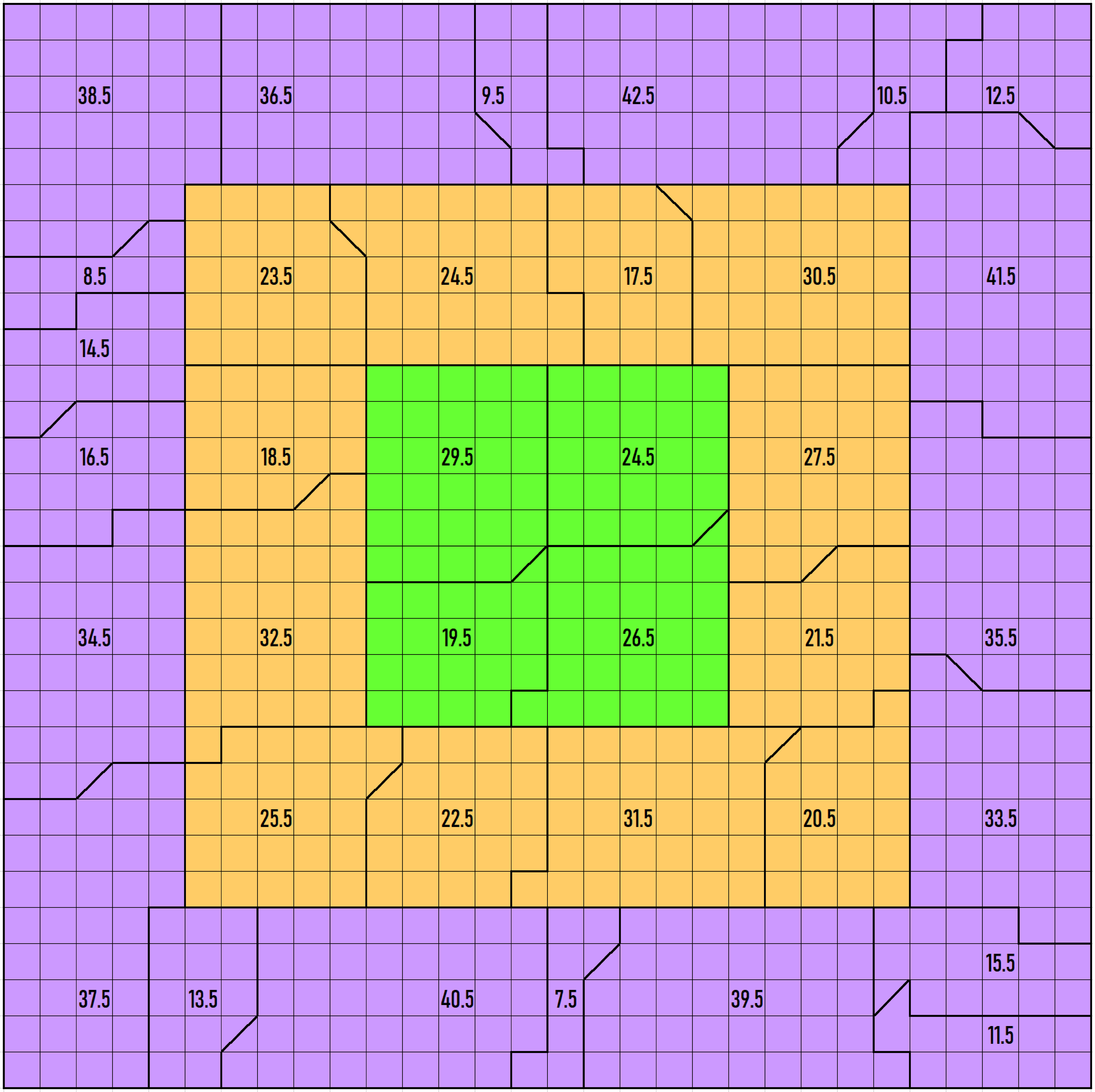
$$\boldsymbol{S}_{6\times 6} := 150; \quad \boldsymbol{T}_{36} := 6 \times 150 = 600 = 30^2$$

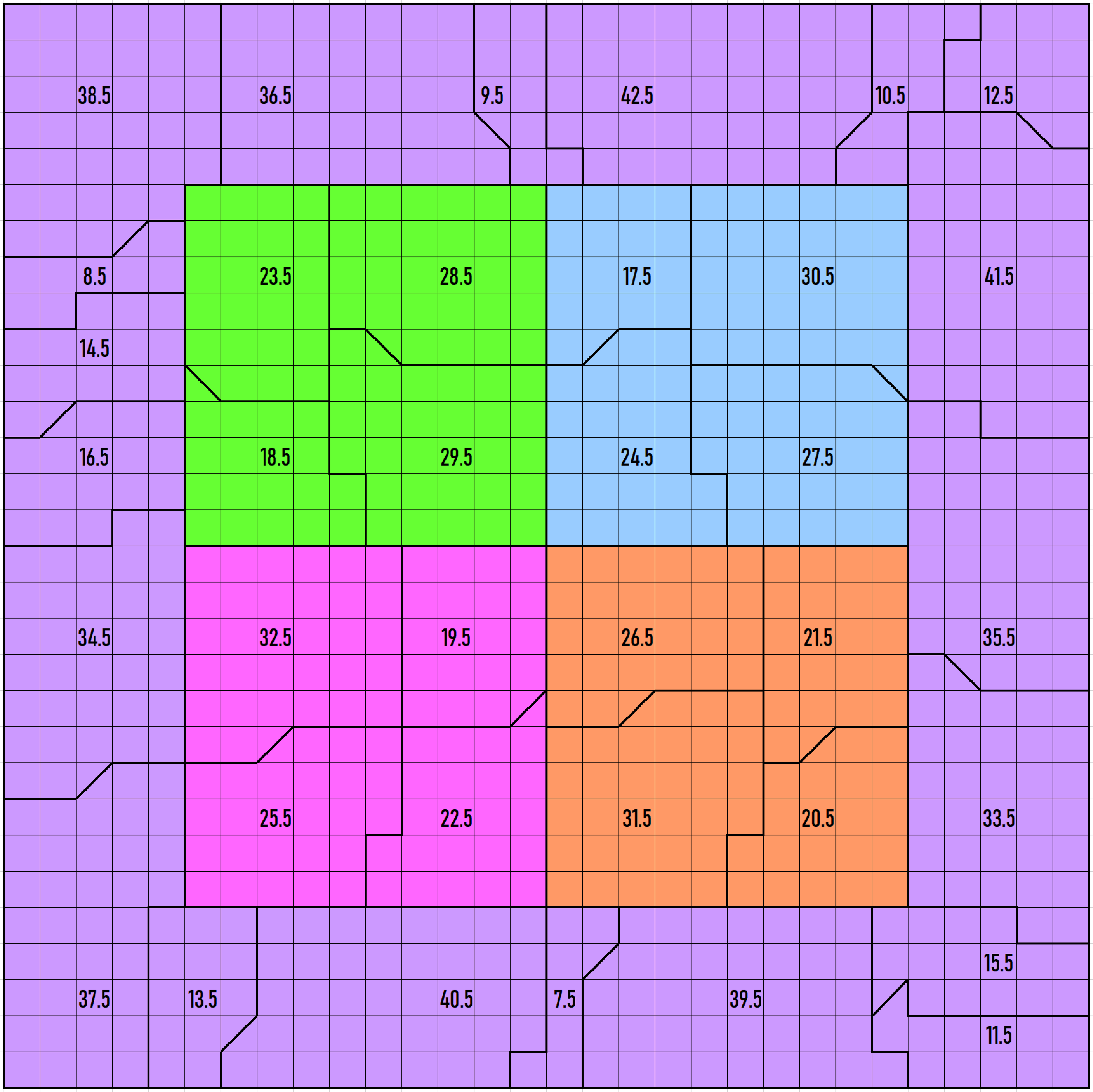
The entries sum is **minimum perfect square**.

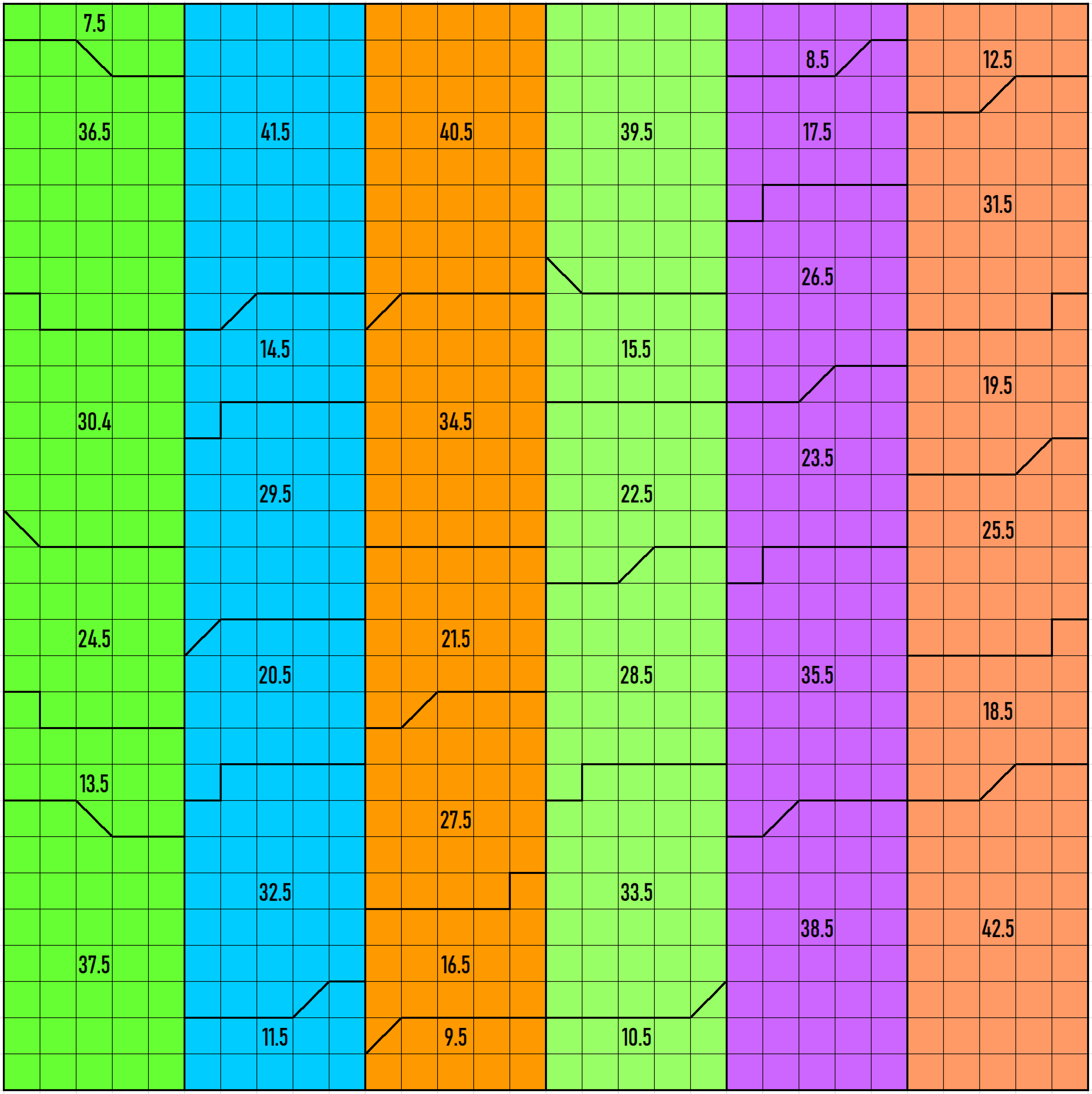
5.2.1 Area Representations

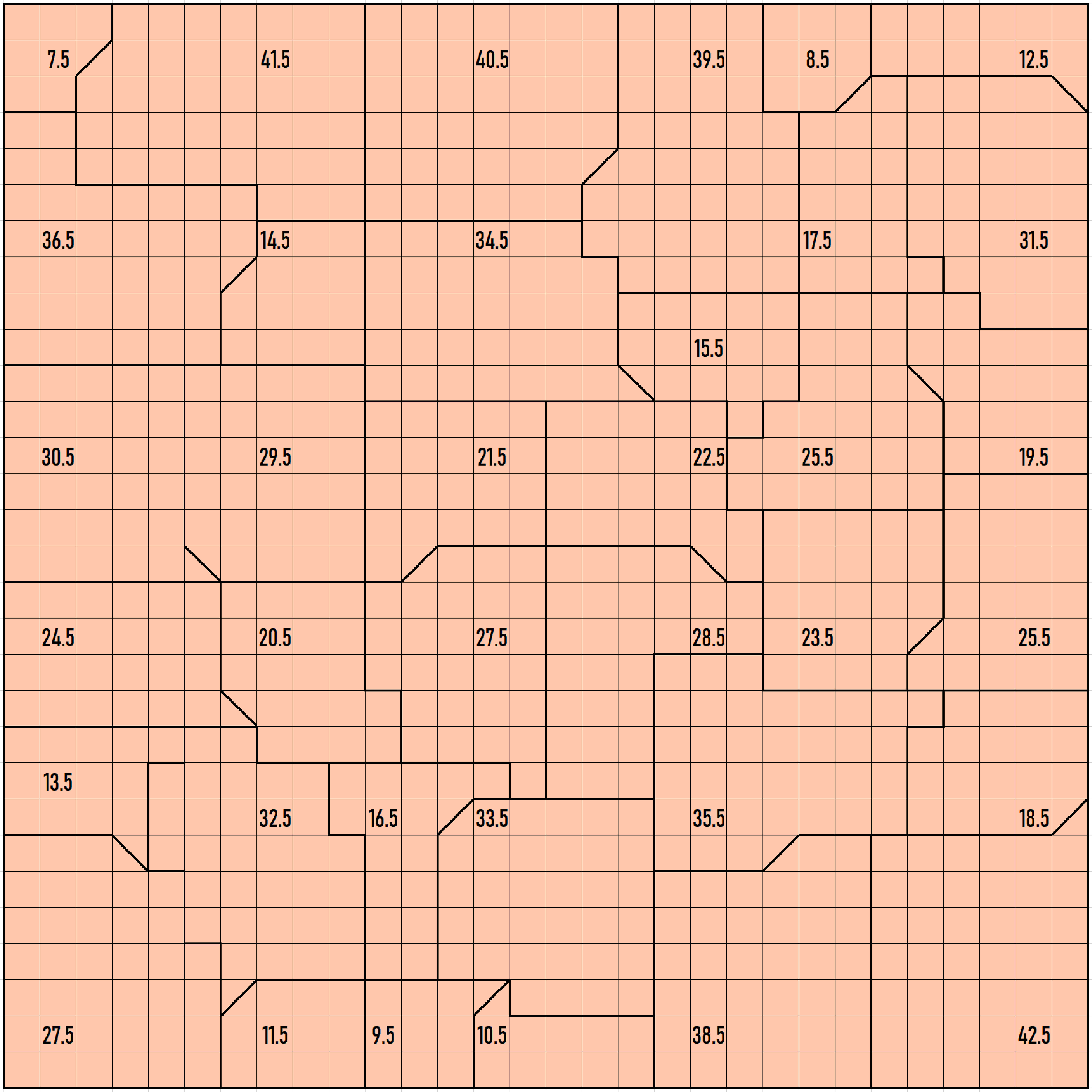
Based on Example 5.5 below are few examples of **fraction-type area representations** magic squares of order 6 in different ways.

Example 5.6. *Below are four different ways of writing magic square of order 6 representing area for each number according to Example 5.5 is given below:*




38.5
36.5
9.5
42.5
10.5
12.5
8.5
23.5
28.5
17.5
30.5
41.5
14.5
16.5
18.5
29.5
24.5
27.5
34.5
32.5
19.5
26.5
21.5
35.5
25.5
22.5
31.5
20.5
33.5
15.5
37.5
13.5
40.5
7.5
39.5
11.5


7.5
8.5
12.5
36.5
41.5
40.5
39.5
17.5
31.5
26.5
14.5
15.5
19.5
30.4
34.5
23.5
29.5
22.5
25.5
24.5
21.5
20.5
28.5
35.5
18.5
13.5
27.5
32.5
33.5
38.5
42.5
37.5
16.5
11.5
9.5
10.5



In all the cases, the entries are odd numbers $\{15/2, 17/2, \ldots, 83/2, 85/2\}$*. The sum of all entries is a perfect square, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_{36} := 900 = 30^2$*.*

6 Magic Squares of Order 7

In this case let's write directly a magic square of order 7 with entries sum a **minimum perfect square**. In this case the entries are consecutive natural numbers.

Example 6.1. *For the* ***consecutive natural number*** *entries* $\{1, 2, 3, \ldots, 48, 49\}$*, a* ***pandiagonal*** *magic square of order 7 is given by*

		175	175	175	175	175	175	175
	1	9	17	25	33	41	49	175
175	40	48	7	8	16	24	32	175
175	23	31	39	47	6	14	15	175
175	13	21	22	30	38	46	5	175
175	45	4	12	20	28	29	37	175
175	35	36	44	3	11	19	27	175
175	18	26	34	42	43	2	10	175
	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175

In this case the magic sum is $\boldsymbol{S}_{7\times7} = 175$, and the sum of all entries is $\boldsymbol{T}_{49} := 7 \times 175 = 1225 = 35^2$. It is the first example of a **minimum perfect square** sum of entries starting from the number 1. The next example of this kind is of order 239. For details see [2]. Below is same magic square written as **bordered** magic square.

Example 6.2. *A* ***bordered*** *magic square of order 7 for the* ***consecutive natural numbers*** $\{1, 2, 3, \ldots, 48, 49\}$ *is given by*

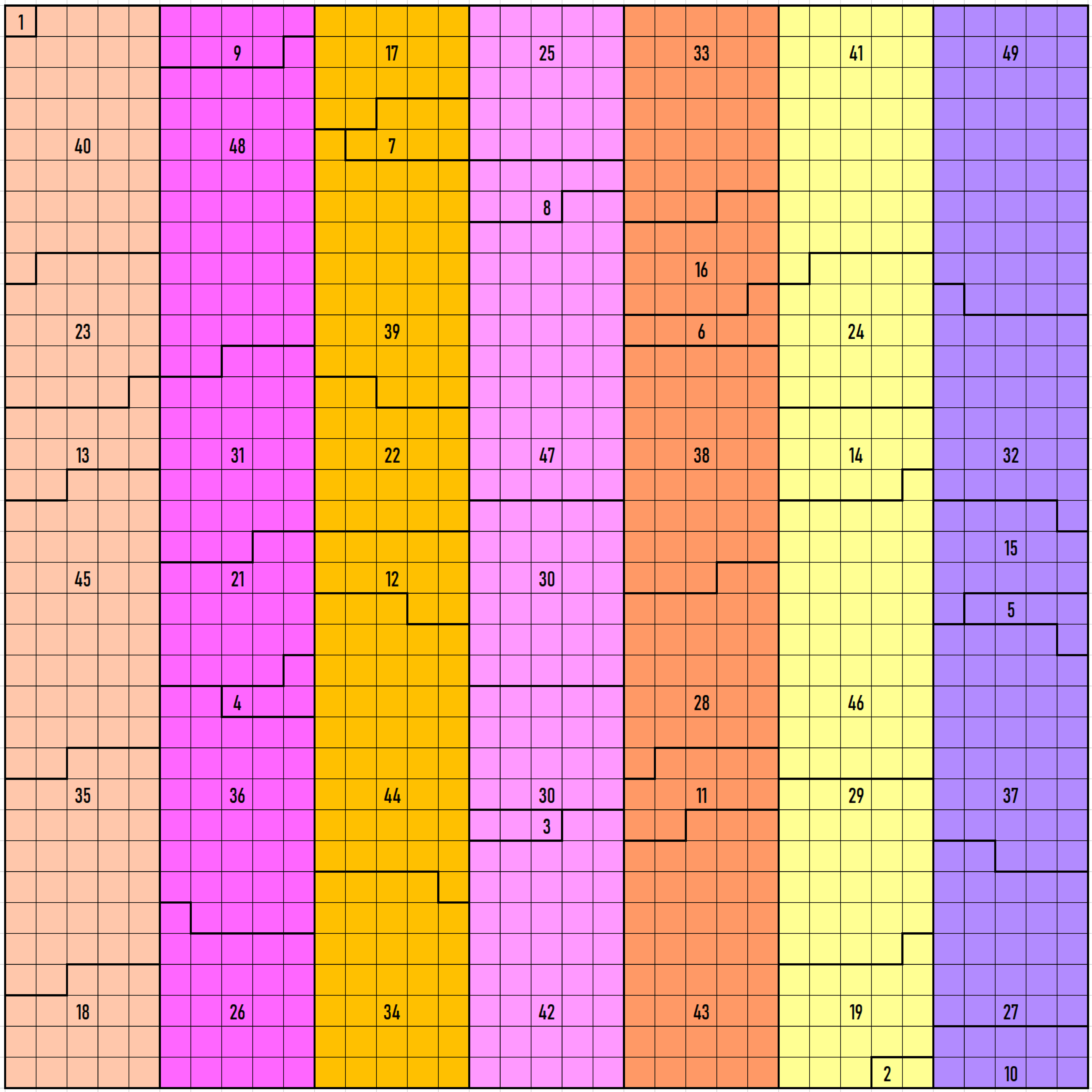
42	38	40	5	4	2	44
1	34	37	17	19	18	49
3	14	24	29	22	36	47
43	15	23	25	27	35	7
41	30	28	21	26	20	9
39	32	13	33	31	16	11
6	12	10	45	46	48	8

In this case the magic sum is $\boldsymbol{S}_{7\times 7} = 175$*, and the sum of all entries is* $\boldsymbol{T}_{49} := 1225 = 35^2$*. Moreover, blocks of orders 5 and 3 are also magic squares. In these cases the total sum of entries are also perfect squares, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_{25} := 625 = 25^2$*,* $\boldsymbol{T}_{9} := 225 = 15^2$ *and* $\boldsymbol{T}_{1} := 25 = 5^2$*.*

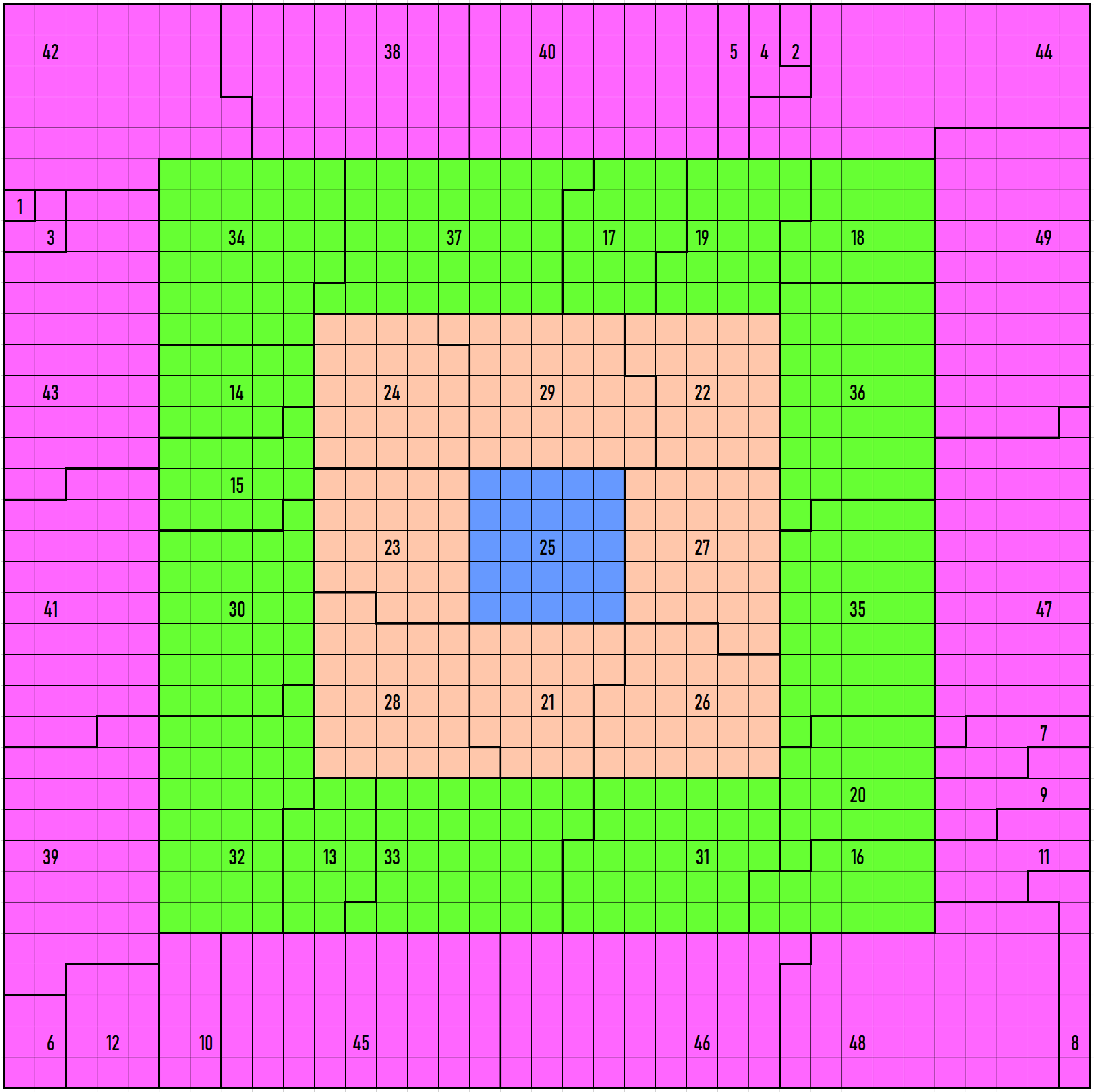
6.1 Area Representations

In this subsection, we shall write magic square of order 7 according to area covered by each number for the Examples 6.1 and 6.2.

Example 6.3. *A magic square of order 7 representing area for each number according to Example 6.1 is given by*



Example 6.4. *A* ***bordered*** *magic square of order 7 representing area for each number according to Example 6.2 is given by*


42
38
40
5
4
2
44
1
3
34
37
17
19
18
49
43
14
24
29
22
36
15
23
25
27
41
30
35
47
28
21
26
7
20
9
39
32
13
33
31
16
11
6
12
10
45
46
48
8

7 Magic Squares of Order 8

This section brings magic squares of order 8 and their area representations in two different kind of entries. One with odd number and another fraction numbers. In case of fraction numbers the entries are minimum perfect square sums.

7.1 Magic Squares of Order 8: Odd Numbers Entries

This subsection bring magic squares of order 8 in three different ways for the consecutive odd number entries. Two ways are based on **pandiagonal** magic squares and the third way is based on **bordered** magic square.

Example 7.1. *For the **consecutive odd number** entries $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 125, 127\}$, let's write a **pandiagonal** magic square of order 8 in two different ways*

		512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
	57	79	1	119	41	95	17	103	512
512	7	113	63	73	23	97	47	89	512
512	127	9	71	49	111	25	87	33	512
512	65	55	121	15	81	39	105	31	512
512	59	77	3	117	43	93	19	101	512
512	5	115	61	75	21	99	45	91	512
512	125	11	69	51	109	27	85	35	512
512	67	53	123	13	83	37	107	29	512
	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512

		512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
	57	79	1	119	41	95	17	103	512
512	7	113	63	73	23	97	47	89	512
512	127	9	71	49	111	25	87	33	512
512	65	55	121	15	81	39	105	31	512
512	59	77	3	117	43	93	19	101	512
512	5	115	61	75	21	99	45	91	512
512	125	11	69	51	109	27	85	35	512
512	67	53	123	13	83	37	107	29	512
	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512

*In both the examples the magic sum is $\boldsymbol{S}_{8\times 8} = 512$, and the sum of all the entries is $\boldsymbol{T}_{64} = 4096 = 64^2 = 8^4$. Each block of order 4 is also a **pandiagonal** with equal magic sums, i.e., $\boldsymbol{S}_{4\times 4} = 256$ with entries sum as $\boldsymbol{T}_{16} = 1024 = 32^2$. Moreover, each block of 4 elements are of equal sums, i.e., $\boldsymbol{T}_4 = 256 = 16^2$.*

Below is a **bordered** magic square of order 8 with same entries as of Example 7.1

Example 7.2. *A **bordered** magic square of order 8 for the $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 125, 127\}$, is given by*

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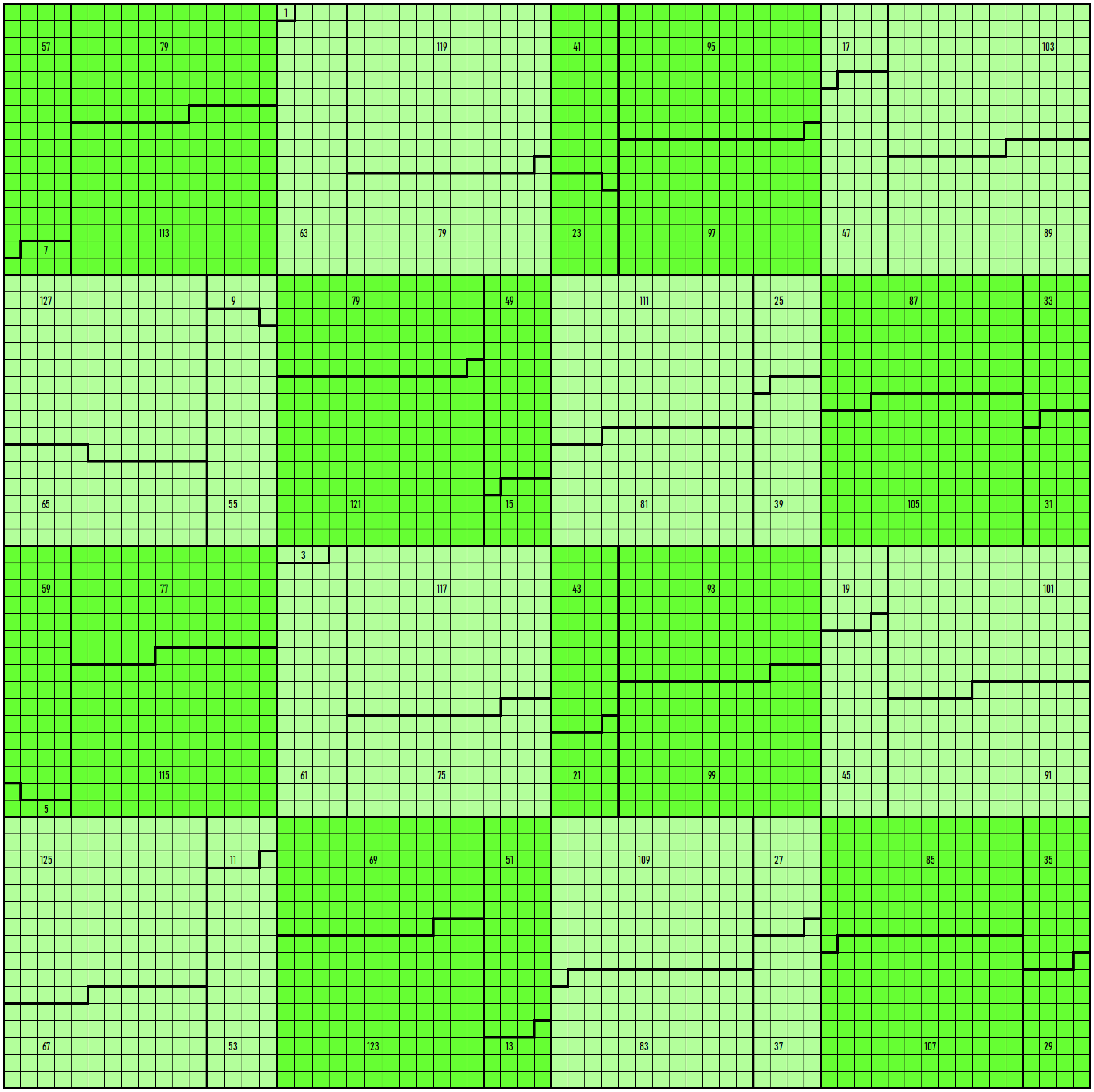
15	3	123	127	101	25	105	13
9	91	87	33	99	35	39	119
11	31	75	49	55	77	97	117
21	43	61	71	65	59	85	107
121	47	69	63	57	67	81	7
111	83	51	73	79	53	45	17
109	89	41	95	29	93	37	19
115	125	5	1	27	103	23	113

In this case the blocks of order 6 and 4 are also magic squares, i.e., $\boldsymbol{S}_{6\times 6} = 512$ *and* $\boldsymbol{S}_{4\times 4} = 256$ *The sums of entries are also prefect squares, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_{36} = 2304 = 48^2 = 8^4$, $\boldsymbol{T}_{16} = 1024 = 32^2$ *and* $\boldsymbol{T}_4 = 256 = 16^2 = 4^4$.

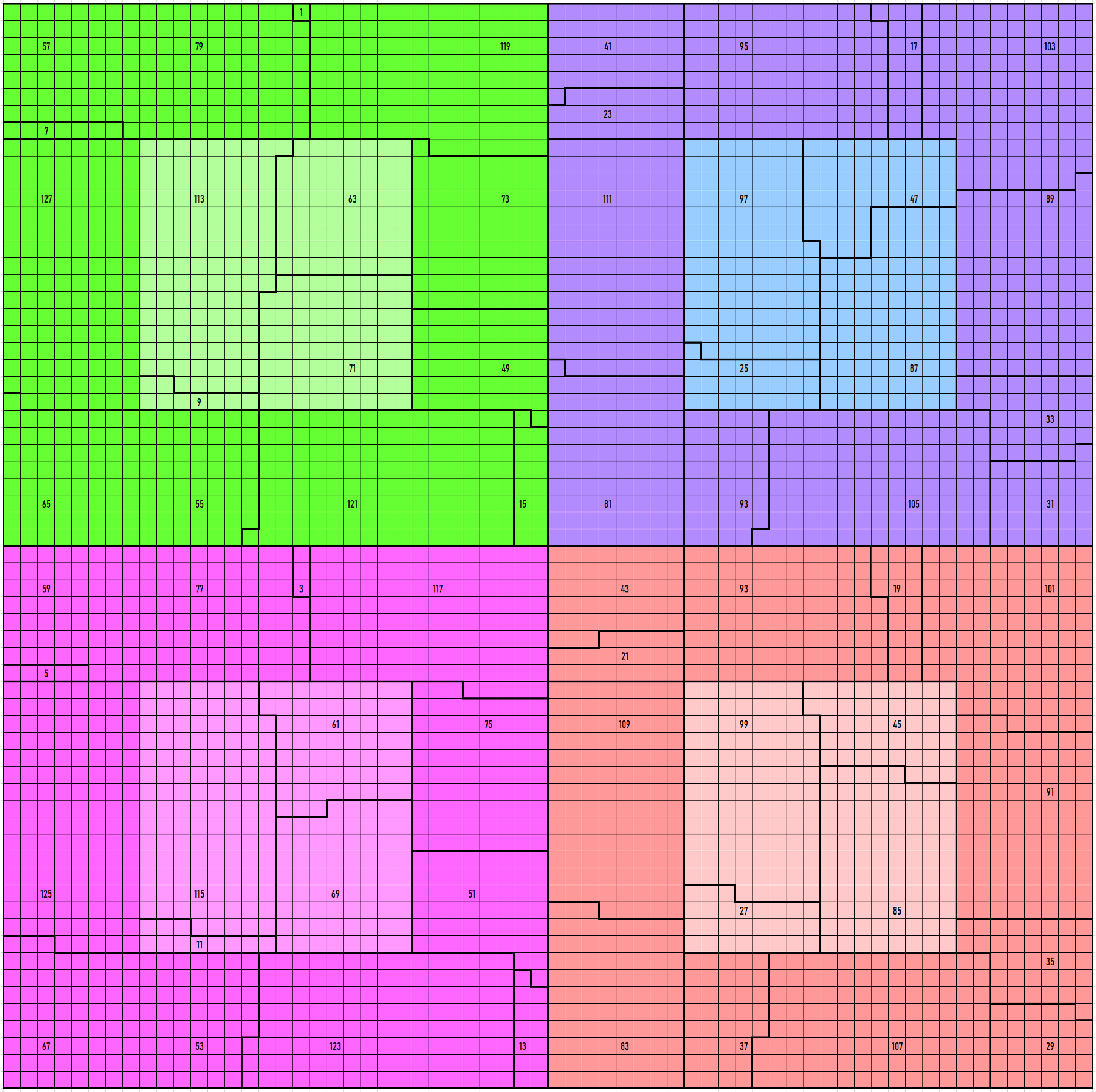
7.1.1 Area Representations

In this subsection, we shall write magic squares of order 8 according to area covered by each number for the Examples 7.1 and 7.7. In all the examples the entries are with odd numbers, i.e., $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 125, 127\}$. The sum of all entries is a perfect square, i.e., $\boldsymbol{T}_{64} = 4096 = 64^2 = 8^4$. See below these examples.

Example 7.3. *A magic square of order 8 representing area for each number according to first example of Example 7.1 is given by*


1
57 79 119 41 95 17 103
113 63 79 23 97 47 89
7
127 9 79 49 111 25 87 33
65 55 121 15 81 39 105 31
3
59 77 117 43 93 19 101
115 61 75 21 99 45 91
5
125 11 69 51 109 27 85 35
67 53 123 13 83 37 107 29

Example 7.4. *A magic square of order 8 representing area for each number according to second example of Example 7.1 is given by*


1
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79
119
41
95
17
103
23
7
127
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73
111
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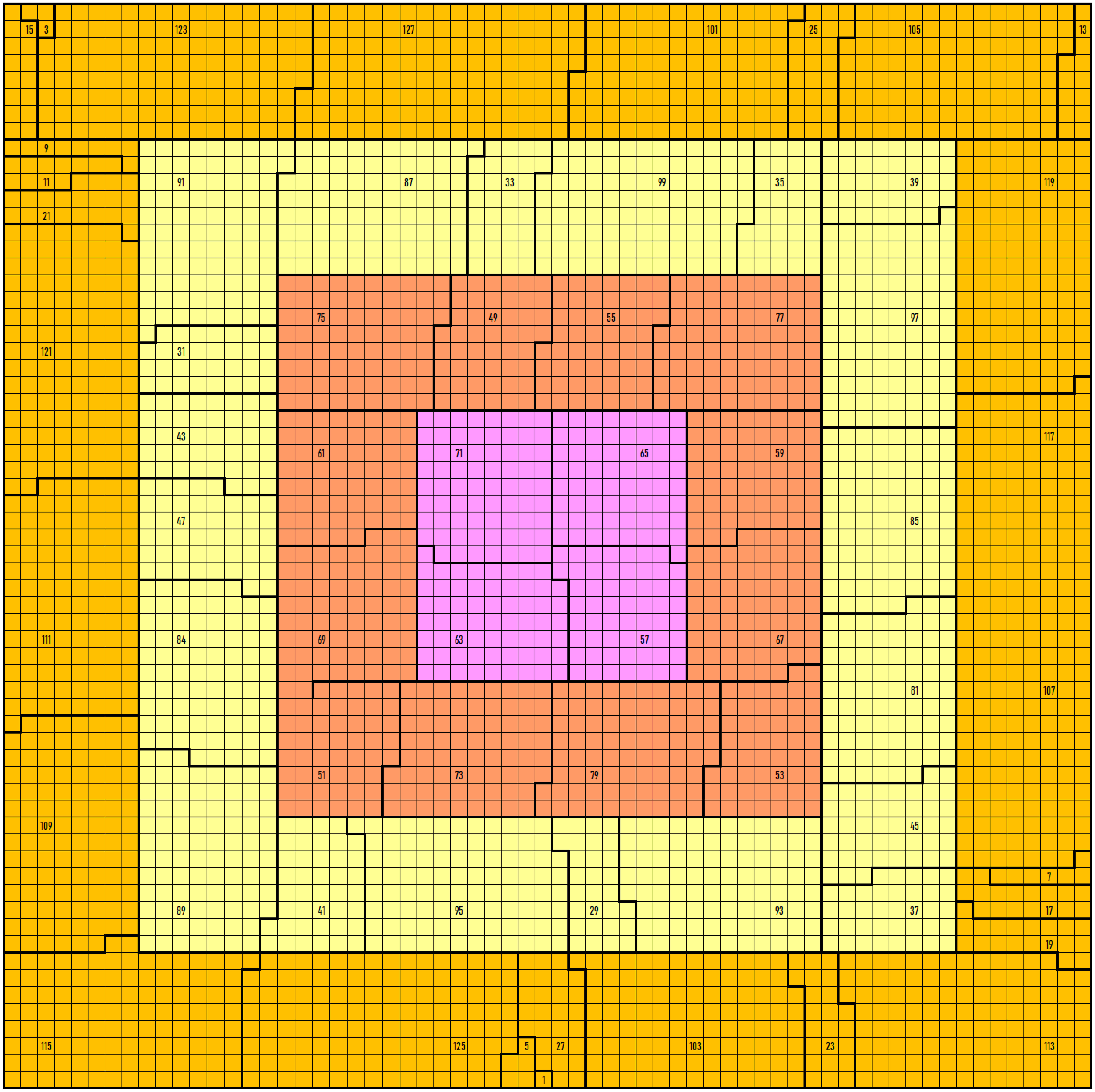
89
71
49
25
87
9
33
65
55
121
15
81
93
105
31
59
77
3
117
43
93
19
101
21
5
61
75
109
99
45
91
125
115
69
51
27
85
11
35
67
53
123
13
83
37
107
29

Example 7.5. *A **bordered** magic square of order 8 representing area for each number according to Example 7.7 is given by*


15
3
123
127
101
25
105
13
9
11
21
91
87
33
99
35
39
119
121
31
75
49
55
77
97
43
61
71
65
59
117
47
85
111
84
69
63
57
67
81
107
51
73
79
53
109
45
7
89
41
95
29
93
37
17
19
115
125
5
27
103
23
113
1

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Zenodo. August, 16, 2021, pp. 1-77, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5209502

7.2 Fraction Numbers Entries

The previous subsection, we worked with odd numbers entries with prefect square sum. Here we shall write another magic square of order 8 with perfect square sum of entries with minimum perfect square sum of entries. It is done with fraction numbers entries. See below this magic square:

Example 7.6. *For the* ***consecutive fraction numbers*** *entries* $\{9/2, 11/2, \ldots, 133/2, 135/2\}$*, a* ***pandiagonal*** *magic square of order 8 is given by*

		288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288
	32.5	43.5	4.5	63.5	24.5	51.5	12.5	55.5	288
288	7.5	60.5	35.5	40.5	15.5	52.5	27.5	48.5	288
288	67.5	8.5	39.5	28.5	59.5	16.5	47.5	20.5	288
288	36.5	31.5	64.5	11.5	44.5	23.5	56.5	19.5	288
288	33.5	42.5	5.5	62.5	25.5	50.5	13.5	54.5	288
288	6.5	61.5	34.5	41.5	14.5	53.5	26.5	49.5	288
288	66.5	9.5	38.5	29.5	58.5	17.5	46.5	21.5	288
288	37.5	30.5	65.5	10.5	45.5	22.5	57.5	18.5	288
	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288

The magic square of order 8 given in Example 7.3 is **block-wise pandiagonal** with **consecutive fraction numbers** entries. The blocks of order 4 are **pandiagonal** magic squares with equal magic sums. See below the details:

$$\boldsymbol{S}_{8\times 8} := 288; \quad \boldsymbol{T}_{64} := 8 \times 288 = 2304 = 48^2;$$
$$\boldsymbol{S}_{4\times 4} := 144; \quad \boldsymbol{T}_{16} := 4 \times 144 = 576 = 24^2.$$

The entries sum is **minimum perfect square**.

Example 7.7. *A* ***bordered*** *magic square of order 8 for the* ***consecutive fraction entries*** $\{9/2, 11/2, \ldots, 133/2, 135/2\}$ *is given by*

11.5	5.5	65.5	67.5	54.5	16.5	56.5	10.5
8.5	49.5	47.5	20.5	53.5	21.5	23.5	63.5
9.5	19.5	41.5	28.5	31.5	42.5	52.5	62.5
14.5	25.5	34.5	39.5	36.5	33.5	46.5	57.5
64.5	27.5	38.5	35.5	32.5	37.5	44.5	7.5
59.5	45.5	29.5	40.5	43.5	30.5	26.5	12.5
58.5	48.5	24.5	51.5	18.5	50.5	22.5	13.5
61.5	66.5	6.5	4.5	17.5	55.5	15.5	60.5

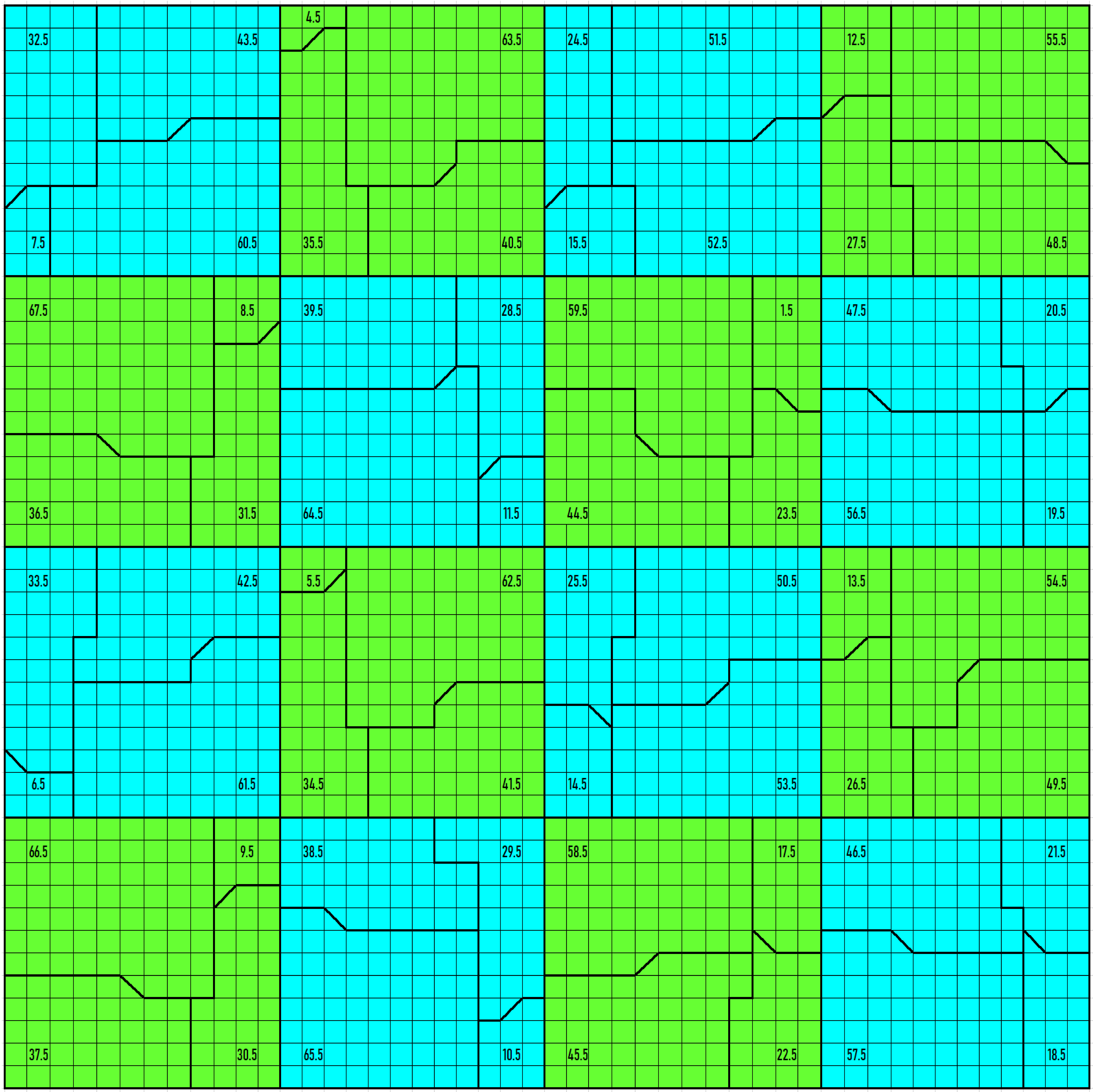
*Below are details of **magic** and **entries** sums of **bordered** magic square of order 8. The entries sum is **minimum perfect square**:*

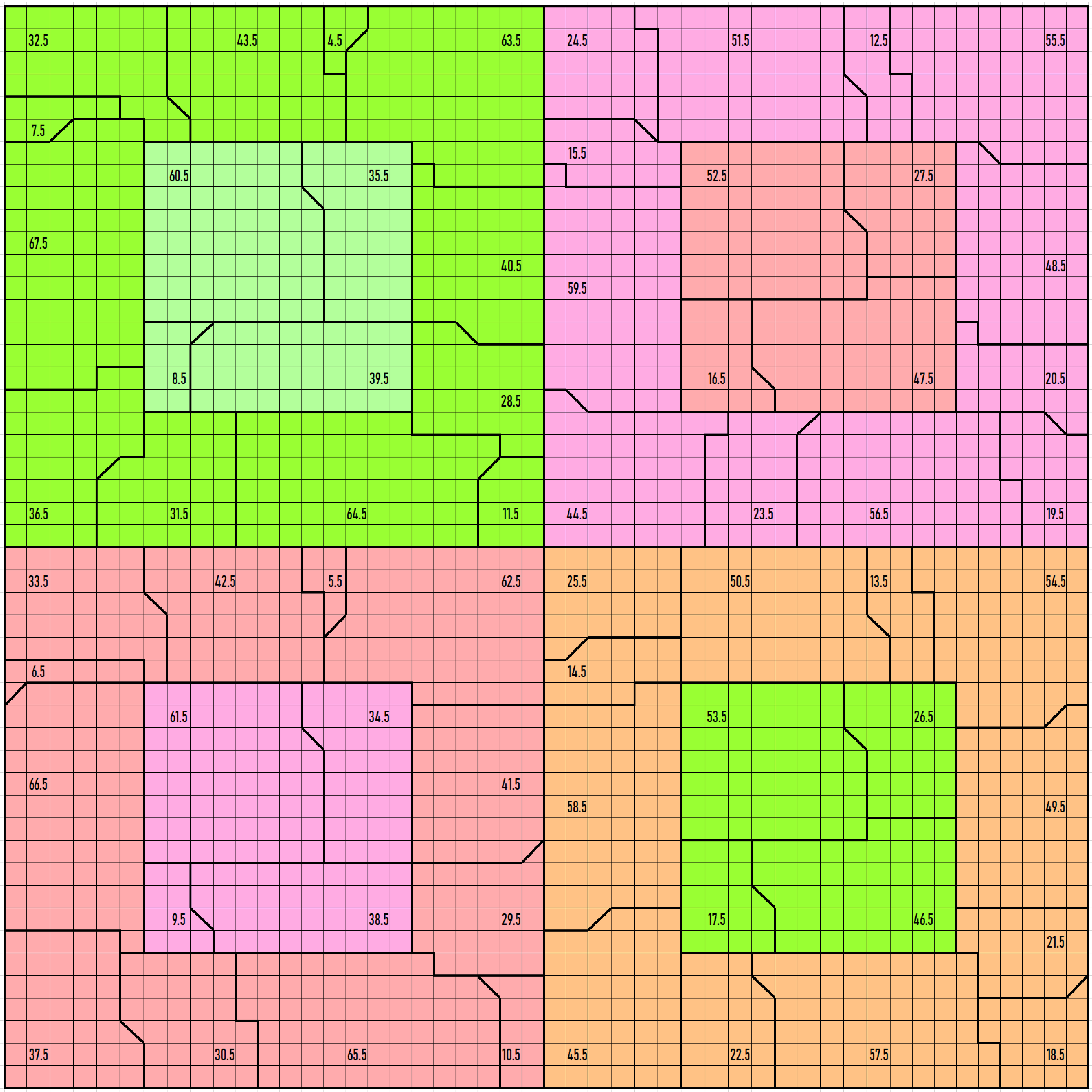
$$\boldsymbol{S}_{8\times 8} := 288; \quad \boldsymbol{T}_{64} := 8 \times 288 = 2304 = 48^2;$$
$$\boldsymbol{S}_{6\times 6} := 216; \quad \boldsymbol{T}_{36} := 6 \times 216 = 1296 = 36^2;$$
$$\boldsymbol{S}_{4\times 4} := 144; \quad \boldsymbol{T}_{16} := 4 \times 144 = 576 = 24^2;$$
$$\boldsymbol{T}_{4} := 144 := 12^2.$$

7.3 Area Representations

Based on Example 9.6 below are few examples of **fraction-type area representations** magic squares of order 8 in different ways.

Example 7.8. *Below are four different ways of writing magic square of order 8 representing area for each number according to Example 9.6 is given below:*


32.5
43.5
4.5
63.5
24.5
51.5
12.5
55.5
7.5
60.5
35.5
40.5
15.5
52.5
27.5
48.5
67.5
8.5
39.5
28.5
59.5
1.5
47.5
20.5
36.5
31.5
64.5
11.5
44.5
23.5
56.5
19.5
33.5
42.5
5.5
62.5
25.5
50.5
13.5
54.5
6.5
61.5
34.5
41.5
14.5
53.5
26.5
49.5
66.5
9.5
38.5
29.5
58.5
17.5
46.5
21.5
37.5
30.5
65.5
10.5
45.5
22.5
57.5
18.5


32.5
43.5
4.5
63.5
24.5
51.5
12.5
55.5
7.5
15.5
60.5
35.5
52.5
27.5
67.5
40.5
48.5
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8.5
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28.5
36.5
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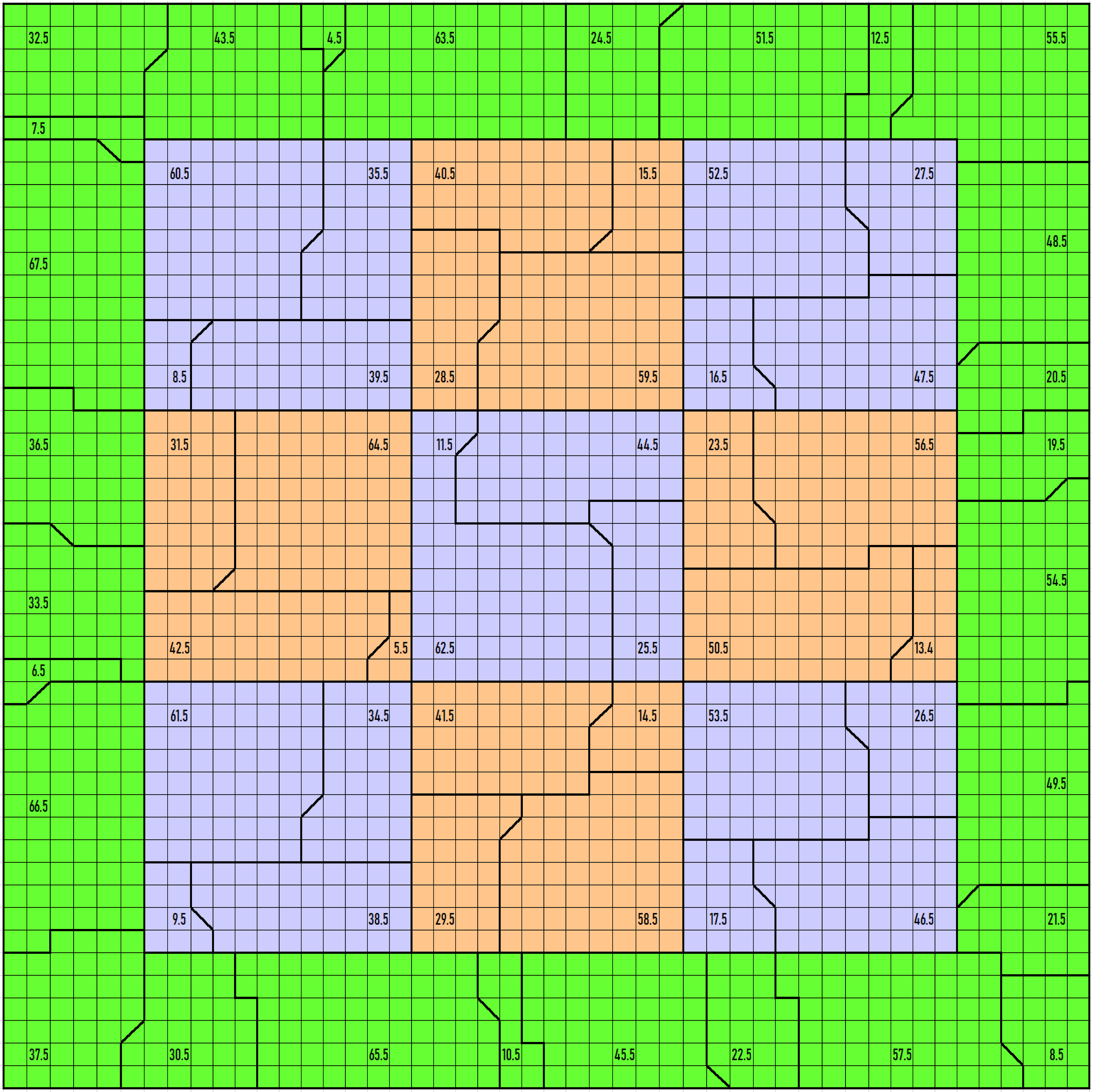
25.5
50.5
13.5
54.5
6.5
14.5
61.5
34.5
53.5
26.5
66.5
41.5
58.5
49.5
9.5
38.5
29.5
17.5
46.5
21.5
37.5
30.5
65.5
10.5
45.5
22.5
57.5
18.5


32.5
43.5
4.5
63.5
24.5
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12.5
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27.5
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59.5
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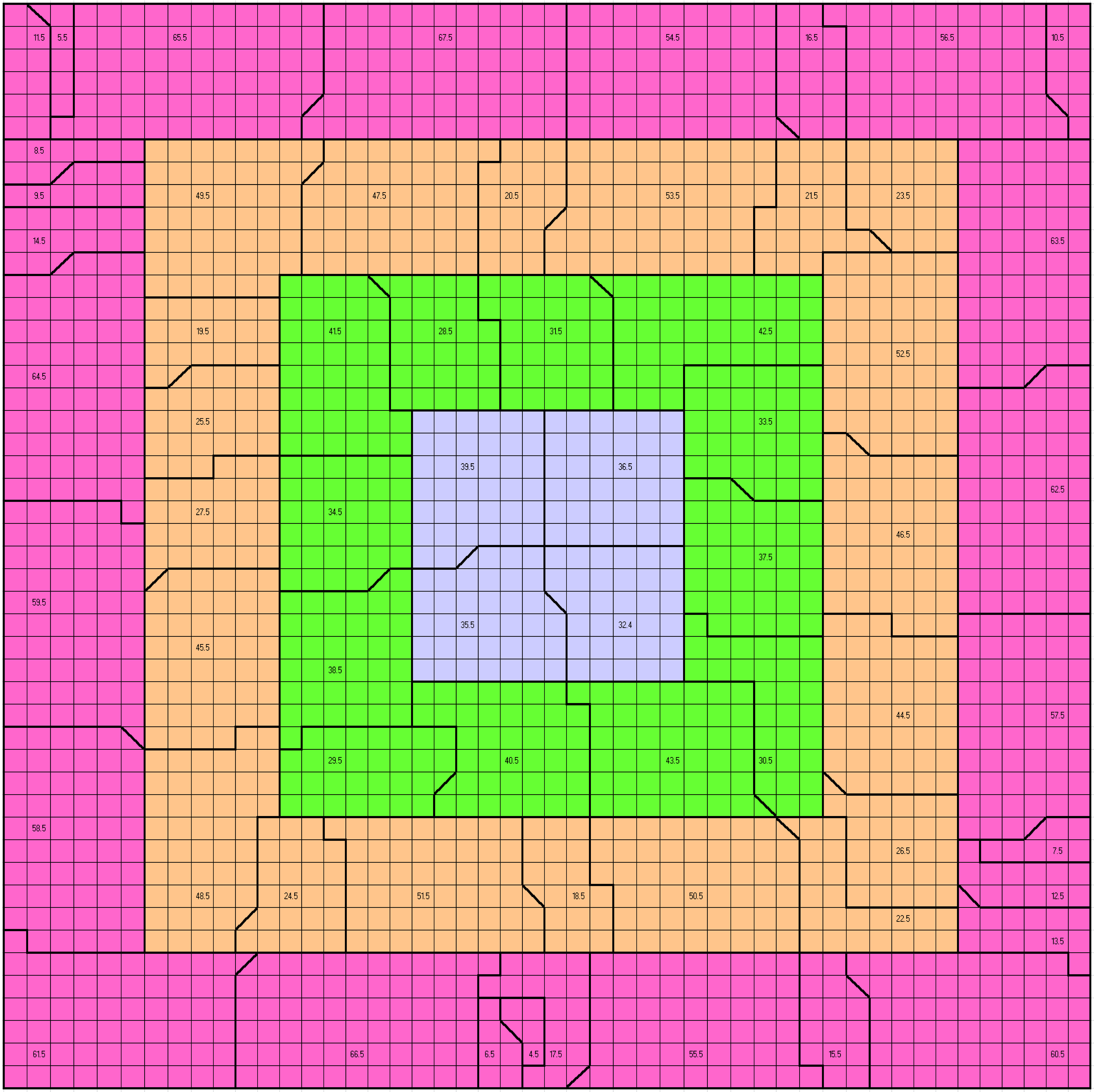
20.5
36.5
31.5
64.5
11.5
44.5
23.5
56.5
19.5
54.5
33.5
42.5
5.5
62.5
25.5
50.5
13.4
6.5
61.5
34.5
41.5
14.5
53.5
26.5
49.5
66.5
9.5
38.5
29.5
58.5
17.5
46.5
21.5
37.5
30.5
65.5
10.5
45.5
22.5
57.5
8.5


11.5
5.5
65.5
67.5
54.5
16.5
56.5
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8.5
9.5
49.5
47.5
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35.5
32.4
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38.5
44.5
57.5
29.5
40.5
43.5
30.5
58.5
26.5
7.5
48.5
24.5
51.5
18.5
50.5
12.5
22.5
13.5
61.5
66.5
6.5
4.5
17.5
55.5
15.5
60.5

In all the cases, the entries are fraction numbers $\{15/2, 17/2, \ldots, 83/2, 85/2\}$. *The sum of all entries is a perfect square, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_{64} := 2304 = 48^2$.

8 Magic Squares of Order 9

In this case let's write directly a magic square of order 9 with entries sum a **minimum perfect square**. In this case, we shall work only with consecutive natural number entries.

Example 8.1. *For the* ***consecutive natural number*** *entries* $\{9, 10, 11, \ldots, 88, 89\}$, *a* ***pandiagonal*** *magic square of order 9 is given by*

		441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441
	30	79	38	35	72	40	28	77	42	441
441	43	29	75	36	31	80	41	33	73	441
441	74	39	34	76	44	27	78	37	32	441
441	48	16	83	53	9	85	46	14	87	441
441	88	47	12	81	49	17	86	51	10	441
441	11	84	52	13	89	45	15	82	50	441
441	66	61	20	71	54	22	64	59	24	441
441	25	65	57	18	67	62	23	69	55	441
441	56	21	70	58	26	63	60	19	68	441
	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	441

The above Example 8.1 is with magic sum $\boldsymbol{S}_{9\times 9} = 441$, and the sum of all entries is $\boldsymbol{T}_{81} := 9 \times 441 = 3969 = 63^2$. It is **pandiagonal minimum perfect square entries sum** magic square. Blocks of order 3 are **semi-magic** squares with equal **semi-magic** sums, i.e., $\boldsymbol{S}m_{3\times 3} = 147$, and the sum of all 9 entries in each case are the same, i.e., $\boldsymbol{T}_9 := 441 = 21^2$.

The magic square given in Example 8.1 is with **consecutive natural numbers**. Let's write it as **bordered** magic square.

Example 8.2. *A* ***bordered magic square*** *of order 9 for the entries* $\{9, 10, 11, \ldots, 88, 89\}$ *is given by*

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16	88	86	84	83	20	22	24	18
9	66	62	64	29	28	26	68	89
11	25	58	61	41	43	42	73	87
13	27	38	48	53	46	60	71	85
81	67	39	47	49	51	59	31	17
79	65	54	52	45	50	44	33	19
77	63	56	37	57	55	40	35	21
75	30	36	34	69	70	72	32	23
80	10	12	14	15	78	76	74	82

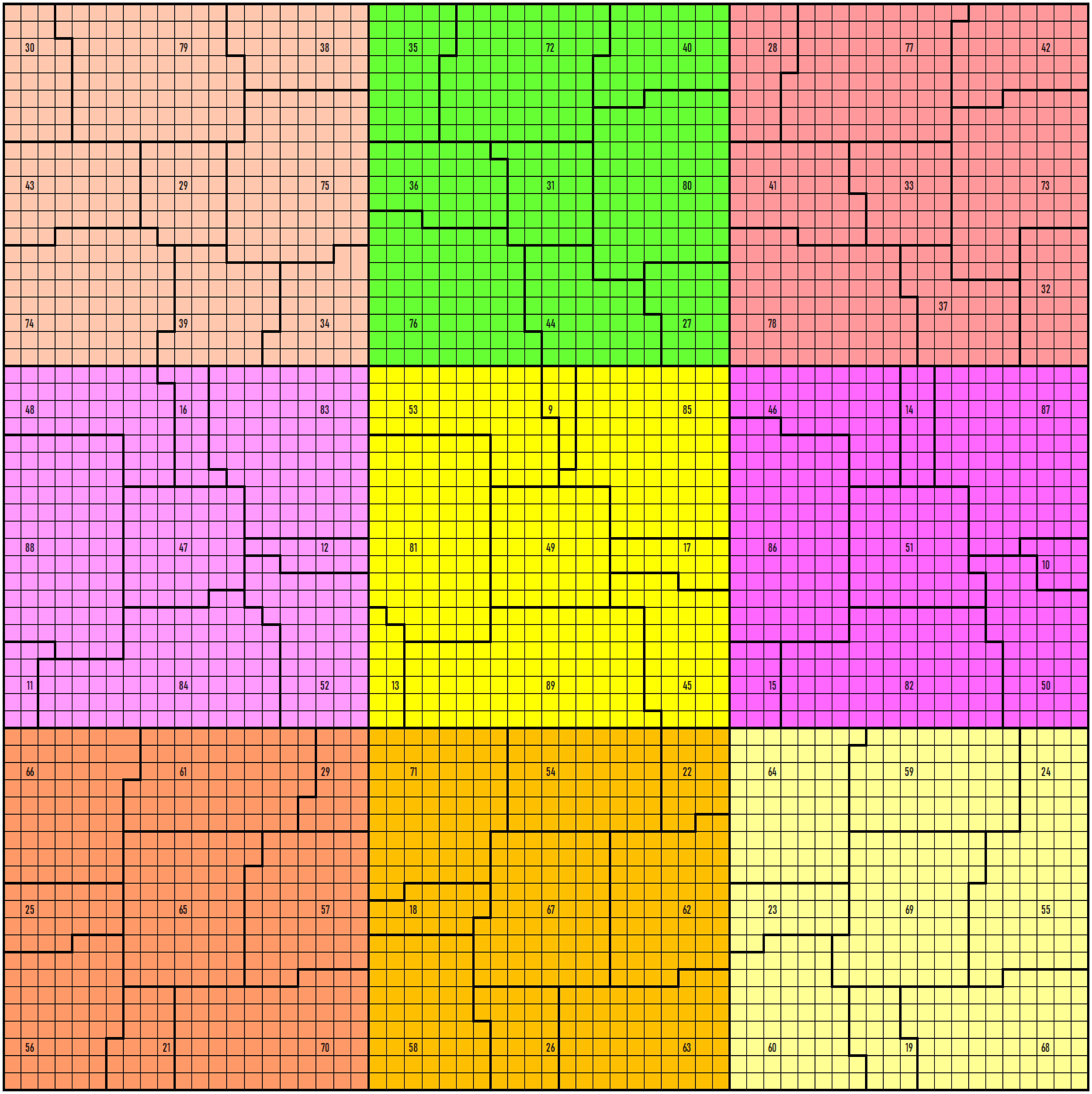
The magic sums are sum of entries are as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\boldsymbol{S}_{9\times 9} := 441 & \boldsymbol{T}_{81} := 9 \times 441 = 3963 = 63^2 \\
\boldsymbol{S}_{7\times 7} := 343 & \boldsymbol{T}_{49} := 7 \times 343 = 2401 = 49^2 \\
\boldsymbol{S}_{5\times 5} := 245 & \boldsymbol{T}_{25} := 5 \times 245 = 1225 = 35^2 \\
\boldsymbol{S}_{3\times 3} := 147 & \boldsymbol{T}_{9} := 3 \times 147 = 441 = 21^2 \\
 & \boldsymbol{T}_{1} := 49 = 7^2
\end{array}
$$

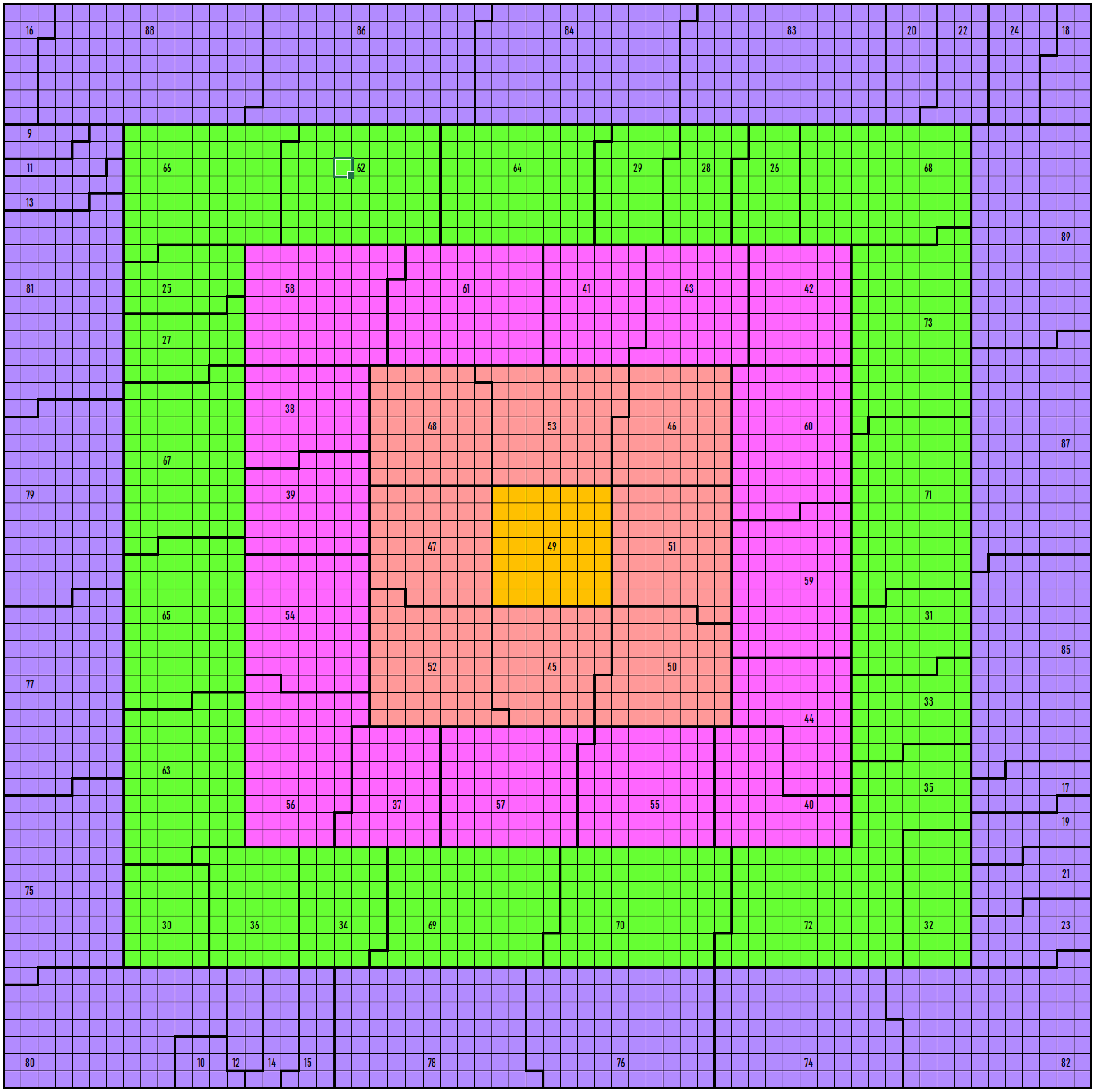
8.1 Area Representations

In this subsection, we shall write magic squares of order 9 according to area covered by each number for the Examples 8.1 and 8.2 Both the examples are with natural numbers entries, i.e., $\{9, 10, 11, \ldots, 88, 89\}$. The sum of all entries is a perfect square, i.e., $\boldsymbol{T}_{81} = 3969 = 63^2$. See below these examples.

Example 8.3. *A magic square of order 9 representing area for each number according to Example 8.1 is given by*


30 79 38 35 72 40 28 77 42
43 29 75 36 31 80 41 33 73
74 39 34 76 44 27 78 37 32
48 16 83 53 9 85 46 14 87
88 47 12 81 49 17 86 51 10
11 84 52 13 89 45 15 82 50
66 61 29 71 54 22 64 59 24
25 65 57 18 67 62 23 69 55
56 21 70 58 26 63 60 19 68

Example 8.4. *A **bordered** magic square of order 9 representing area for each number according to Example 8.2 is given by*


16
88
86
84
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22
24
18
9
11
66
62
64
29
28
26
68
13
89
81
25
58
61
41
43
42
73
27
38
48
53
46
60
87
67
79
39
71
47
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85
52
45
50
77
33
44
63
35
17
56
37
57
55
40
19
21
75
30
36
34
69
70
72
32
23
80
10
12
14
15
78
76
74
82

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The Examples 8.3 and 8.4 are with same properties as of Examples 8.1 and 8.2 respectively.

9 Magic Squares of Order 10

This section brings magic squares of order 10 and their area representations in two different kind of entries. One with odd number and another fraction numbers. In case of fraction numbers the entries are minimum perfect square sums.

9.1 Odd Order Entries

In this subsection, we shall write **block-bordered** and **bordered** magic squares of order 10 for the **consecutive odd number** entries $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 197, 199\}$. See below both the examples

Example 9.1. *For the* ***consecutive odd number*** *entries* $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 197, 199\}$, *a* ***block-bordered*** *magic square of order 10 is given by*

181	171	31	167	35	27	7	195	3	183
25	93	115	37	155	77	131	53	139	175
177	43	149	99	109	59	133	83	125	23
21	163	45	107	85	147	61	123	69	179
191	101	91	157	51	117	75	141	67	9
1	95	113	39	153	79	129	55	137	199
185	41	151	97	111	57	135	81	127	15
13	161	47	105	87	145	63	121	71	187
189	103	89	159	49	119	73	143	65	11
17	29	169	33	165	173	193	5	197	19

The magic sum of Example 9.1 is $\boldsymbol{S}_{10\times 10} = 1000$, and the sum of all entries is $\boldsymbol{T}_{100} := 10 \times 1000 = 10000 = 100^2 = 10^4$. Moreover, the inner magic square is **pandiagonal** magic square of order 8 with equal sum blocks of **pandiagonal** magic square of order 4. The magic sums are $\boldsymbol{S}_{8\times 8} = 800$ and $\boldsymbol{S}_{4\times 4} = 400$.

Example 9.2. *For the **consecutive odd number** entries $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 197, 199\}$, a **block-bordered** magic square of order 10 is given by*

181	171	31	167	35	27	7	195	3	183
25	51	39	159	163	137	61	141	49	175
177	45	127	123	69	135	71	75	155	23
21	47	67	111	85	91	113	133	153	179
191	57	79	97	107	101	95	121	143	9
1	157	83	105	99	93	103	117	43	199
185	147	119	87	109	115	89	81	53	15
13	145	125	77	131	65	129	73	55	187
189	151	161	41	37	63	139	59	149	11
17	29	169	33	165	173	193	5	197	19

It is the same magic square as given in Example 9.1 with the same distribution of entries. It is written as **bordered magic square**. It has the following interesting sums:

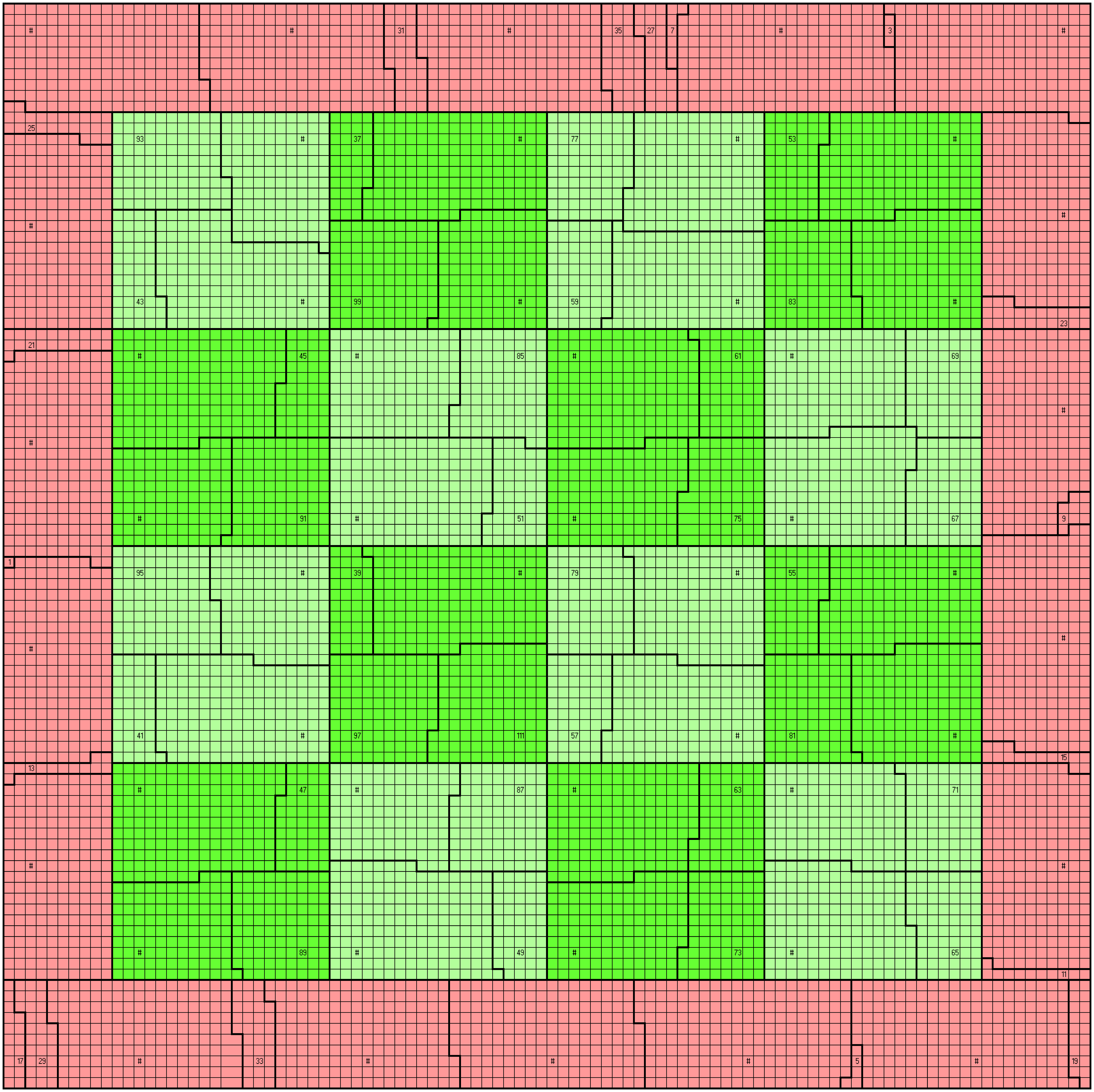
$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{S}_{10\times 10} &:= 1000 & \boldsymbol{T}_{100} &:= 10 \times 1000 = 10000 = 100^2 \\ \boldsymbol{S}_{8\times 8} &:= 800 & \boldsymbol{T}_{64} &:= 8 \times 800 = 6400 = 80^2 \\ \boldsymbol{S}_{6\times 6} &:= 600 & \boldsymbol{T}_{36} &:= 6 \times 600 = 3600 = 60^2 \\ \boldsymbol{S}_{4\times 4} &:= 400 & \boldsymbol{T}_{16} &:= 4 \times 400 = 1600 = 40^2 \\ & & \boldsymbol{T}_{4} &:= 400 = 20^2 \end{aligned}$$

The last line is the sum of central 4 elements written in pink color.

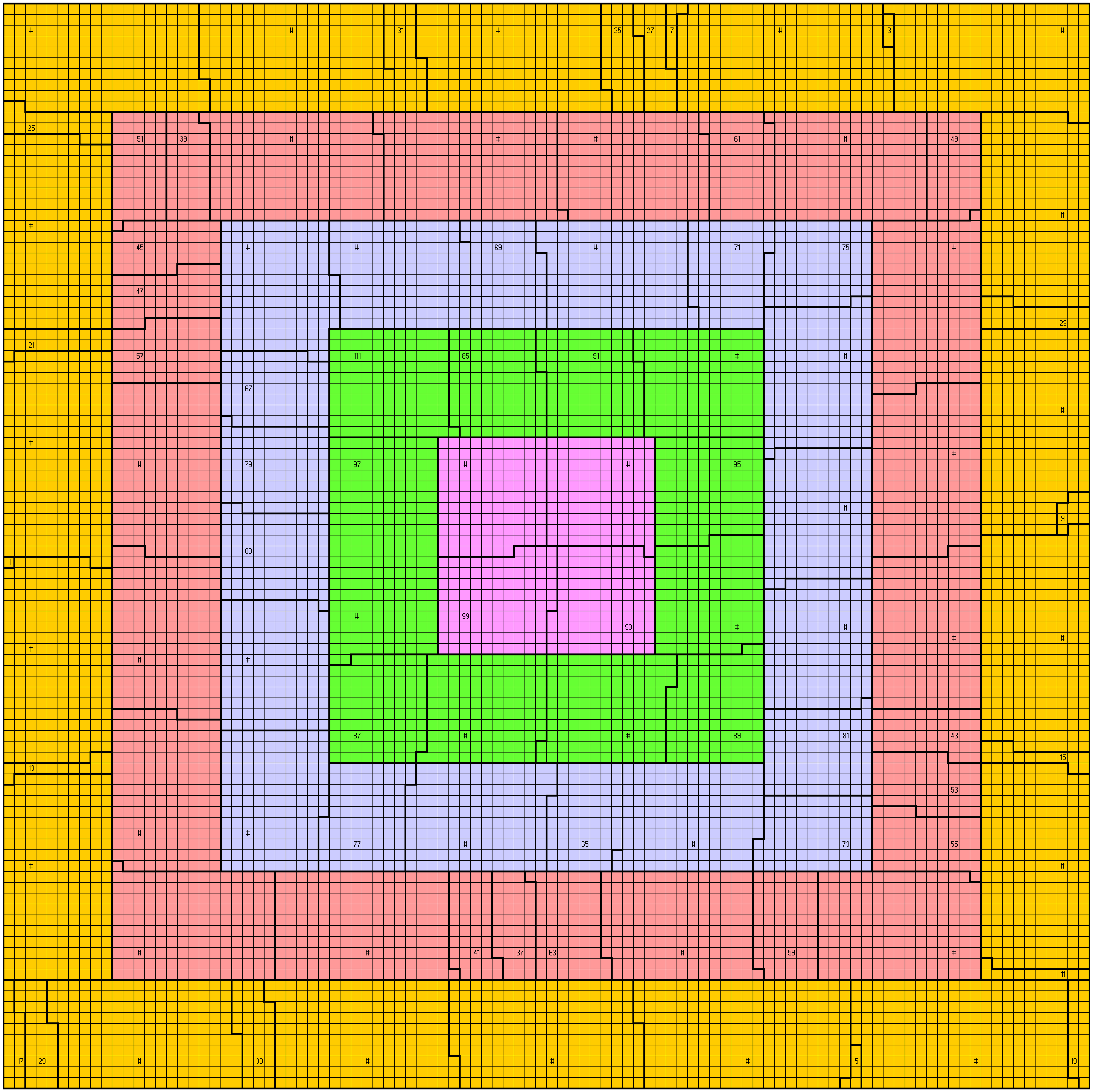
9.1.1 Area Representations

In this subsection, we shall write magic squares of order 10 according to area covered by each number for the Example 9.1. In this case the entries are **consecutive odd number** entries $\{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 197, 199\}$. The inner block is **pandiagonal** magic square of order 8, where the blocks of order are also **pandiagonal** magic square of order 4 with equal magic sums.

Example 9.3. *A **block-bordered** magic square of order 10 representing area for each number according to Example 9.1 is given by*



Example 9.4. *A* ***bordered*** *magic square of order 10 representing area for each number according to Example 9.2 is given by*


31
35
27
7
3
25
51
39
61
49
45
69
71
75
47
23
21
57
111
85
91
67
79
97
95
9
83
1
99
93
87
89
81
43
15
13
53
77
65
73
55
41
37
63
59
11
17
29
33
5
19

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9.2 Fraction Numbers Entries

The previous subsection, we worked with odd numbers entries with prefect square sum. Here we shall write another magic square of order 8 with perfect square sum of entries with minimum perfect square sum of entries. It is done with fraction numbers entries. See below this magic square:

Example 9.5. *For the* ***consecutive fraction numbers*** *entries* $\{29/2, 31/2, \ldots, 225/2, 227/2\}$*, a* ***block-bordered*** *magic square of order 10 is given by*

104.5	99.5	29.5	97.5	31.5	27.5	17.5	111.5	15.5	105.5
26.5	39.5	33.5	93.5	95.5	82.5	44.5	84.5	38.5	101.5
102.5	36.5	77.5	75.5	48.5	81.5	49.5	51.5	91.5	25.5
24.5	37.5	47.5	69.5	56.5	59.5	70.5	80.5	90.5	103.5
109.5	42.5	53.5	62.5	67.5	64.5	61.5	74.5	85.5	18.5
14.5	92.5	55.5	66.5	63.5	60.5	65.5	72.5	35.5	113.5
106.5	87.5	73.5	57.5	68.5	71.5	58.5	54.5	40.5	21.5
20.5	86.5	76.5	52.5	79.5	46.5	78.5	50.5	41.5	107.5
108.5	89.5	94.5	34.5	32.5	45.5	83.5	43.5	88.5	19.5
22.5	28.5	98.5	30.5	96.5	100.5	110.5	16.5	112.5	23.5

The magic square of order 10 given in Example 9.3 is ***bordered*** *magic squares with* ***consecutive fraction numbers*** *entries. See below the details:*

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
\boldsymbol{S}_{10\times 10} := 640 & \boldsymbol{T}_{100} := 10 \times 640 = 64000 = 80^2 \\
\boldsymbol{S}_{8\times 8} := 512 & \boldsymbol{T}_{64} := 8 \times 512 = 4096 = 64^2 \\
\boldsymbol{S}_{6\times 6} := 384 & \boldsymbol{T}_{36} := 6 \times 384 = 2304 = 48^2 \\
\boldsymbol{S}_{4\times 4} := 256 & \boldsymbol{T}_{16} := 4 \times 256 = 1024 = 32^2 \\
 & \boldsymbol{T}_{4} := 256 = 16^2
\end{array}
$$

Example 9.6. *For the* ***consecutive fraction numbers*** *entries* $\{29/2, 31/2, \ldots, 225/2, 227/2\}$*, a* ***block-bordered*** *magic square of order 10 is given by*

104.5	99.5	29.5	97.5	31.5	27.5	17.5	111.5	15.5	105.5
26.5	60.5	71.5	32.5	91.5	52.5	79.5	40.5	83.5	101.5
102.5	35.5	88.5	63.5	68.5	43.5	80.5	55.5	76.5	25.5
24.5	95.5	36.5	67.5	56.5	87.5	44.5	75.5	48.5	103.5
109.5	64.5	59.5	92.5	39.5	72.5	51.5	84.5	47.5	18.5
14.5	61.5	70.5	33.5	90.5	53.5	78.5	41.5	82.5	113.5
106.5	34.5	89.5	62.5	69.5	42.5	81.5	54.5	77.5	21.5
20.5	94.5	37.5	66.5	57.5	86.5	45.5	74.5	49.5	107.5
108.5	65.5	58.5	93.5	38.5	73.5	50.5	85.5	46.5	19.5
22.5	28.5	98.5	30.5	96.5	100.5	110.5	16.5	112.5	23.5

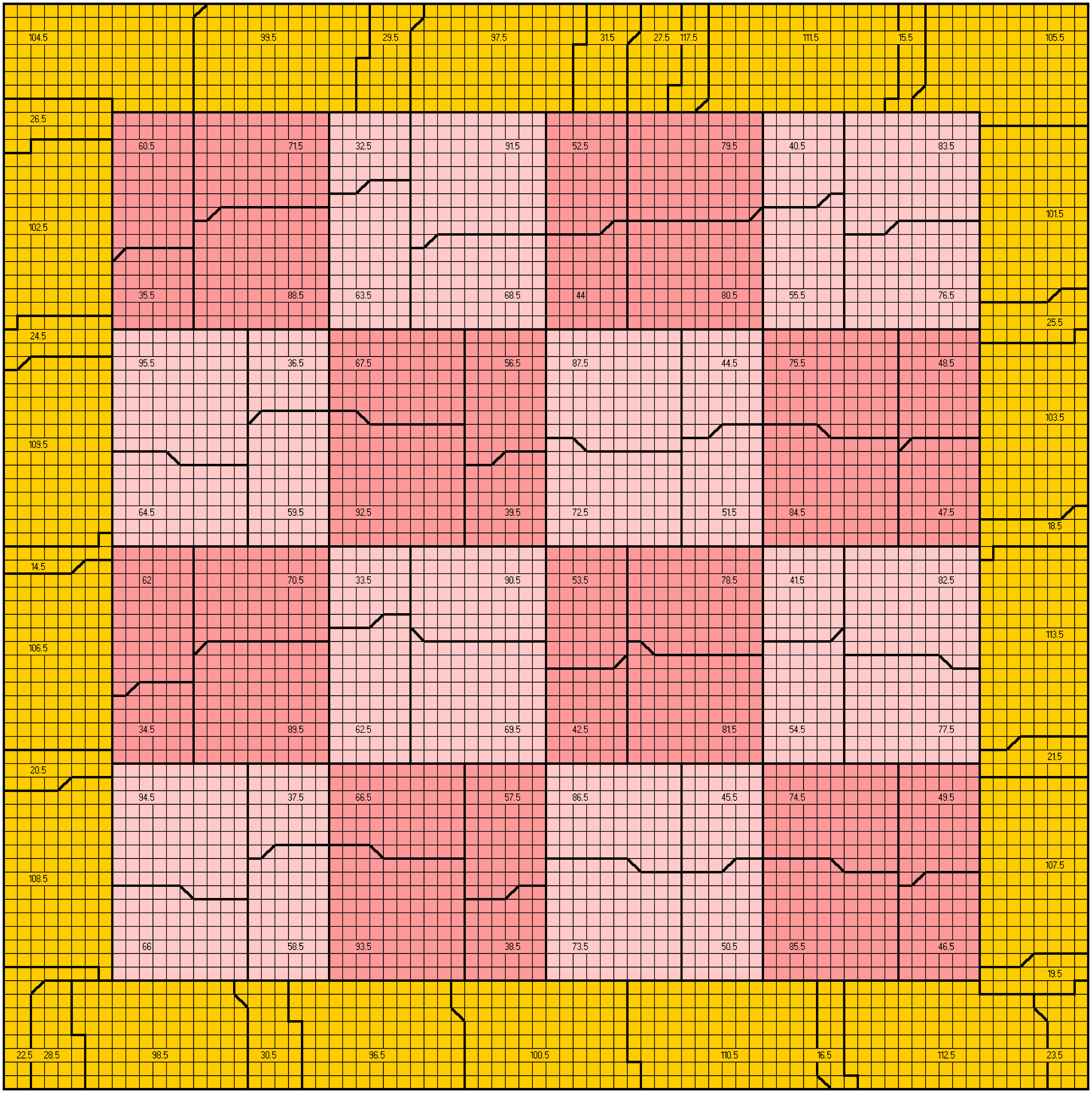
The magic square of order 10 given in Example 9.3 is **block-bordered** with **consecutive fraction numbers** entries. The inner block of order 8 is formed by 4 equal sums **pandiagonal** magic squares of order 4. The inner block of order 8 is also a **pandiagonal** magic square. See below the details:

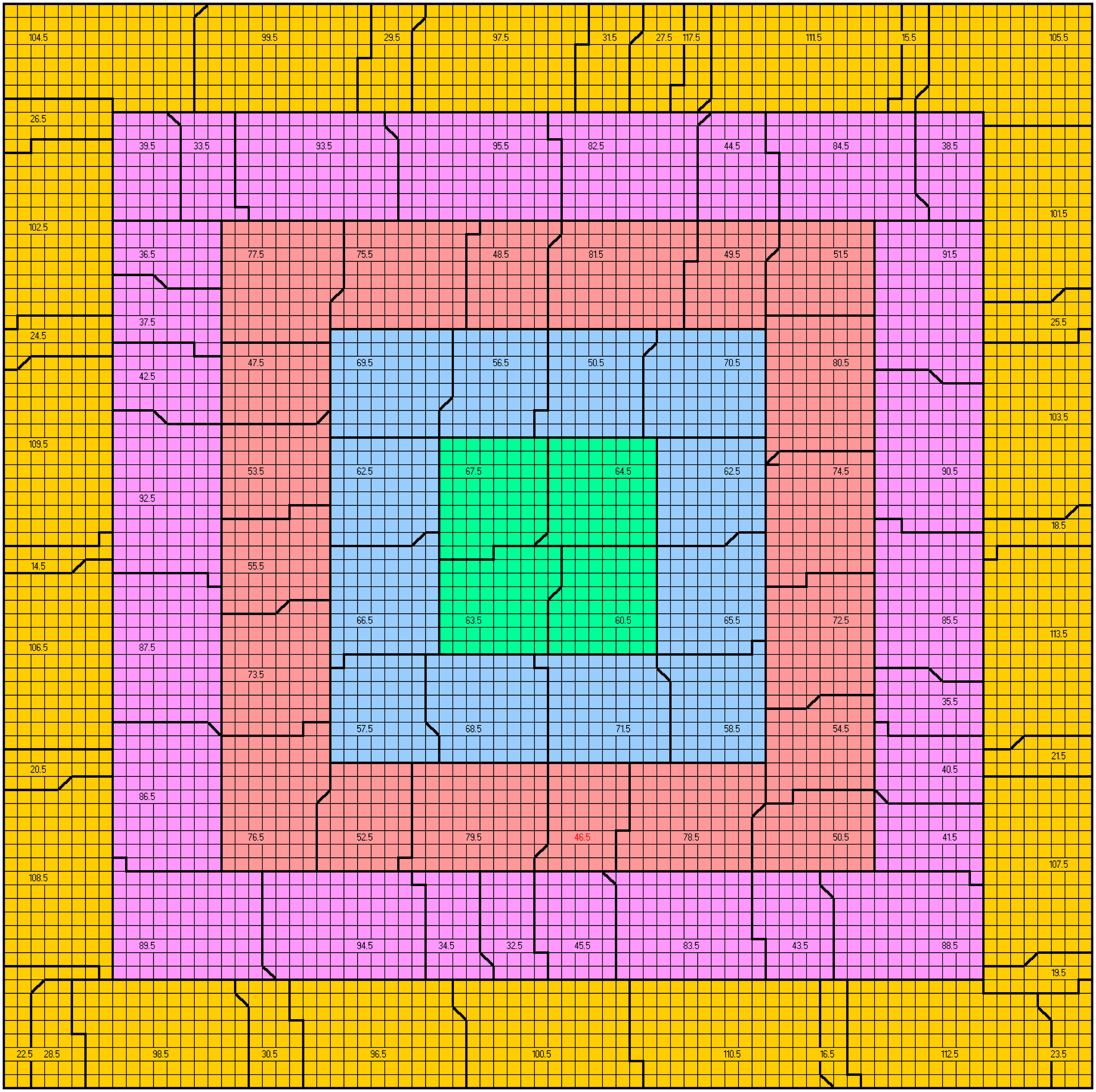
$$\boldsymbol{S}_{10\times 10} := 640; \quad \boldsymbol{T}_{100} := 10 \times 640 = 6400 = 80^2;$$
$$\boldsymbol{S}_{8\times 8} := 512; \quad \boldsymbol{T}_{64} := 8 \times 512 = 4096 = 64^2;$$
$$\boldsymbol{S}_{4\times 4} := 256; \quad \boldsymbol{T}_{16} := 4 \times 256 = 1024 = 32^2.$$

9.2.1 Area Representations

Based on Example 9.6 below are few examples of **fraction-type area representations** magic squares of order 8 in different ways.

Example 9.7. *Below are four different ways of writing magic square of order 8 representing area for each number according to Example 9.6 is given below:*


104.5 99.5 29.5 97.5 31.5 27.5 117.5 111.5 15.5 105.5
26.5
60.5 71.5 32.5 91.5 52.5 79.5 40.5 83.5
101.5
102.5
35.5 88.5 63.5 68.5 44 80.5 55.5 76.5
25.5
24.5
95.5 36.5 67.5 56.5 87.5 44.5 75.5 48.5
103.5
109.5
64.5 59.5 92.5 39.5 72.5 51.5 84.5 47.5
18.5
14.5
62 70.5 33.5 90.5 53.5 78.5 41.5 82.5
106.5
113.5
34.5 89.5 62.5 69.5 42.5 81.5 54.5 77.5
21.5
20.5
94.5 37.5 66.5 57.5 86.5 45.5 74.5 49.5
108.5
107.5
66 58.5 93.5 38.5 73.5 50.5 85.5 46.5
19.5
22.5 28.5 98.5 30.5 96.5 100.5 110.5 16.5 112.5 23.5


104.5 99.5 29.5 97.5 31.5 27.5 117.5 111.5 15.5 105.5
26.5
39.5 33.5 93.5 95.5 82.5 44.5 84.5 38.5
102.5 101.5
36.5 77.5 75.5 48.5 81.5 49.5 51.5 91.5
37.5 25.5
24.5
47.5 69.5 56.5 50.5 70.5 80.5
42.5
103.5
109.5
53.5 62.5 67.5 64.5 62.5 74.5 90.5
92.5
18.5
14.5 55.5
66.5 63.5 60.5 65.5 72.5 85.5
113.5
106.5 87.5
73.5
35.5
57.5 68.5 71.5 58.5 54.5
21.5
20.5 40.5
86.5
76.5 52.5 79.5 46.5 78.5 50.5 41.5
107.5
108.5
89.5 94.5 34.5 32.5 45.5 83.5 43.5 88.5
19.5
22.5 28.5 98.5 30.5 96.5 100.5 110.5 16.5 112.5 23.5

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Zenodo. August, 16, 2021, pp. 1-77, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5209502

In all the cases, the entries are fraction numbers $\{15/2, 17/2, \ldots, 83/2, 85/2\}$. *The sum of all entries is a perfect square, i.e.,* $\boldsymbol{T}_{64} := 2304 = 48^2$.

10 Magic Squares of Order 11

In this case let's write directly a magic square of order 11 with entries sum a **minimum perfect square**. In this case the entries are **consecutive natural numbers**, i.e., $\{4, 5, 6, \ldots, 123, 124\}$.

Example 10.1. *For the **consecutive natural number** entries* $\{4, 5, 6, \ldots, 123, 124\}$, *a **block-bordered** magic square of order 11 is given by*

15	23	21	19	17	116	117	119	121	123	13
124	45	94	53	50	87	55	43	92	57	4
122	58	44	90	51	46	95	56	48	88	6
120	89	54	49	91	59	42	93	52	47	8
118	63	31	98	68	24	100	61	29	102	10
14	103	62	27	96	64	32	101	66	25	114
16	26	99	67	28	104	60	30	97	65	112
18	81	76	35	86	69	37	79	74	39	110
20	40	80	72	33	82	77	38	84	70	108
22	71	36	85	73	41	78	75	34	83	106
115	105	107	109	111	12	11	9	7	5	113

The magic sum of Example 10.3 is $\boldsymbol{S}_{11\times 11} = 704$, and the sum of all entries is $\boldsymbol{T}_{121} := 11 \times 704 = 7744 = 88^2$. It is **minimum perfect square entries sum** magic square of order 11. Moreover, the inner magic square of order 9 is **pandiagonal** with blocks of **semi-magic** squares of order

3 with equal **semi-magic** sums. The magic sums are $\boldsymbol{S}_{9\times9} = 576$ and $Sm_{3\times3} = 192$. In this case the entries sums are $\boldsymbol{T}_{81} := 9 \times 576 = 5184 = 72^2$ and $\boldsymbol{T}_9 := 3 \times 192 = 576 = 24^2$.

Example 10.2. *For the **consecutive natural number** entries* $\{4, 5, 6, \ldots, 123, 124\}$*, a **bordered** magic square of order 11 is given by*

15	23	21	19	17	116	117	119	121	123	13
124	31	103	101	99	98	35	37	39	33	4
122	24	81	77	79	44	43	41	83	104	6
120	26	40	73	76	56	58	57	88	102	8
118	28	42	53	63	68	61	75	86	100	10
14	96	82	54	62	64	66	74	46	32	114
16	94	80	69	67	60	65	59	48	34	112
18	92	78	71	52	72	70	55	50	36	110
20	90	45	51	49	84	85	87	47	38	108
22	95	25	27	29	30	93	91	89	97	106
115	105	107	109	111	12	11	9	7	5	113

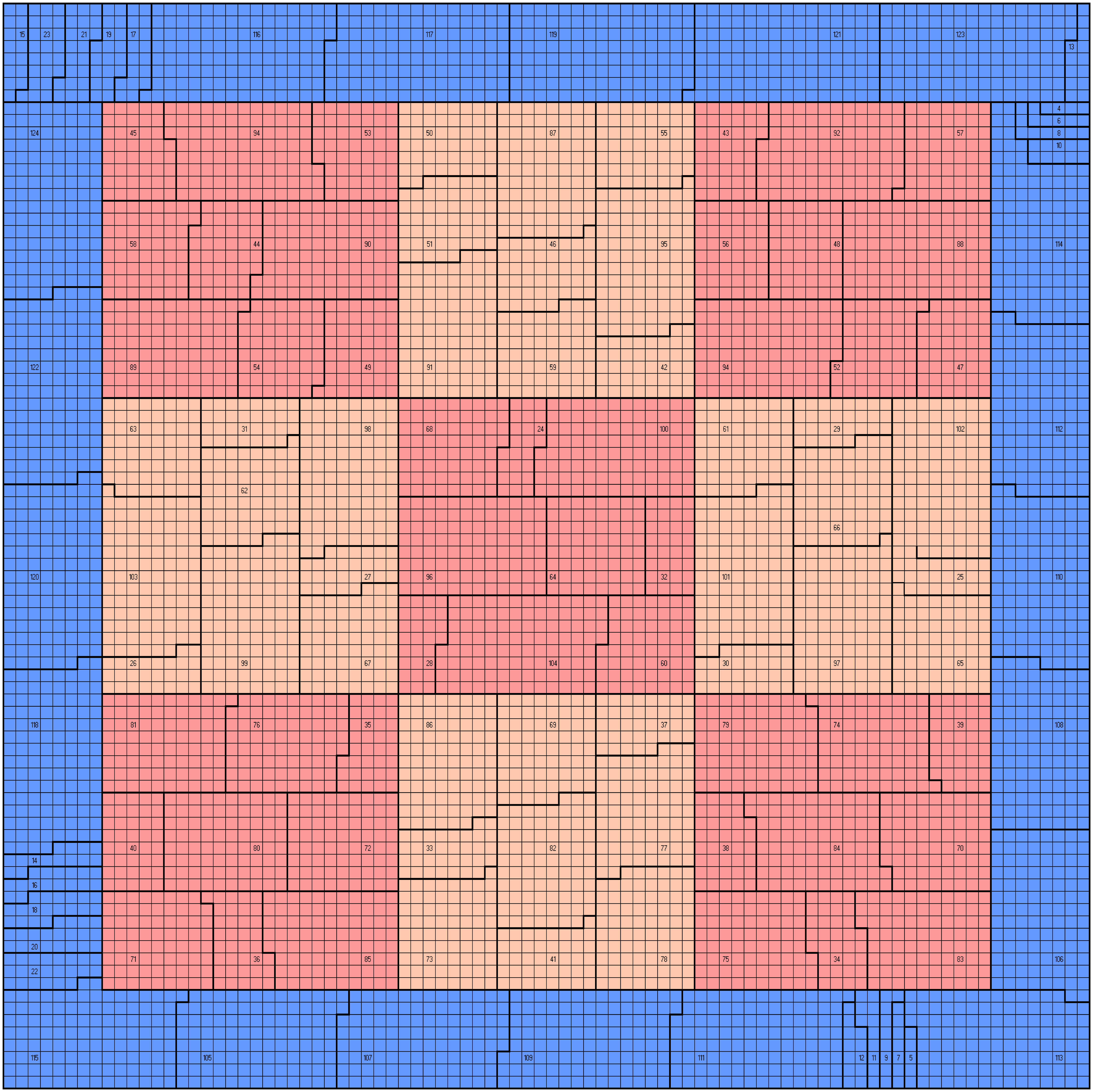
*It is the same magic square as given in Example 10.1 with the same distribution of entries written as **bordered** magic square. It has the following interesting sums:*

$$
\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{S}_{11\times11} &:= 704 & \boldsymbol{T}_{121} &:= 11 \times 704 = 7744 = 88^2\\
\boldsymbol{S}_{9\times9} &:= 576 & \boldsymbol{T}_{81} &:= 9 \times 576 = 5184 = 72^2\\
\boldsymbol{S}_{7\times7} &:= 448 & \boldsymbol{T}_{49} &:= 7 \times 448 = 3136 = 56^2\\
\boldsymbol{S}_{5\times5} &:= 320 & \boldsymbol{T}_{25} &:= 5 \times 320 = 1600 = 40^2\\
\boldsymbol{S}_{3\times3} &:= 192 & \boldsymbol{T}_{9} &:= 3 \times 192 = 576 = 24^2\\
& & \boldsymbol{T}_{1} &:= 64 = 8^2
\end{aligned}
$$

10.1 Area Representations

In this subsection, we shall write magic squares of order 11 according to area covered by each number for the Examples 10.1 and 10.2. In this case the entries are **consecutive natural numbers** entries $\{4, 5, 6, \ldots, 123, 124\}$. In the first case, the inner block is **pandiagonal** magic square of order 9, where the blocks of order 3 are semi-magic squares with equal sums entries. In the second case, the magic square is **bordered** magic square.

Example 10.3. *A* ***block-bordered*** *magic square of order 11 representing area for each number according to Example 10.1 is given by*



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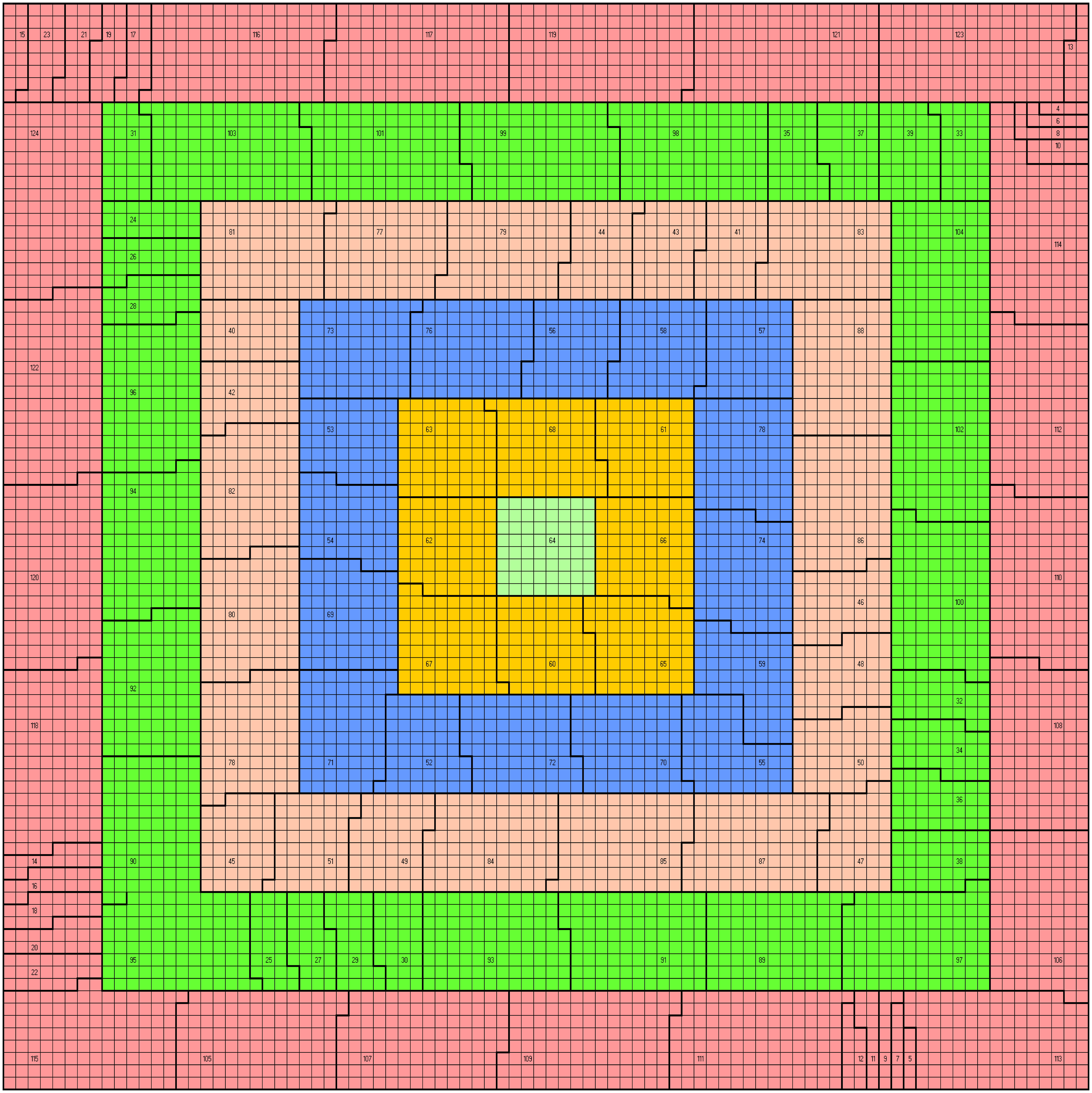
Example 10.4. *A* ***bordered*** *magic square of order 11 representing area for each number according to Example 10.2 is given by*



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[1] L. Sallows, Online discussion, January, 2017.

[2] N. J. A. Sloane, NSW numbers: $a(n) = 6 \times a(n-1) - a(n-2)$; also $a(n)^2 - 2 \times b(n)^2 = -1$ with $b(n) = A001653(n)$, *https://oeis.org/A002315*, *https://oeis.org/A001653*, Numbers k such that $2 \times k^2 - 1$ is a square.

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