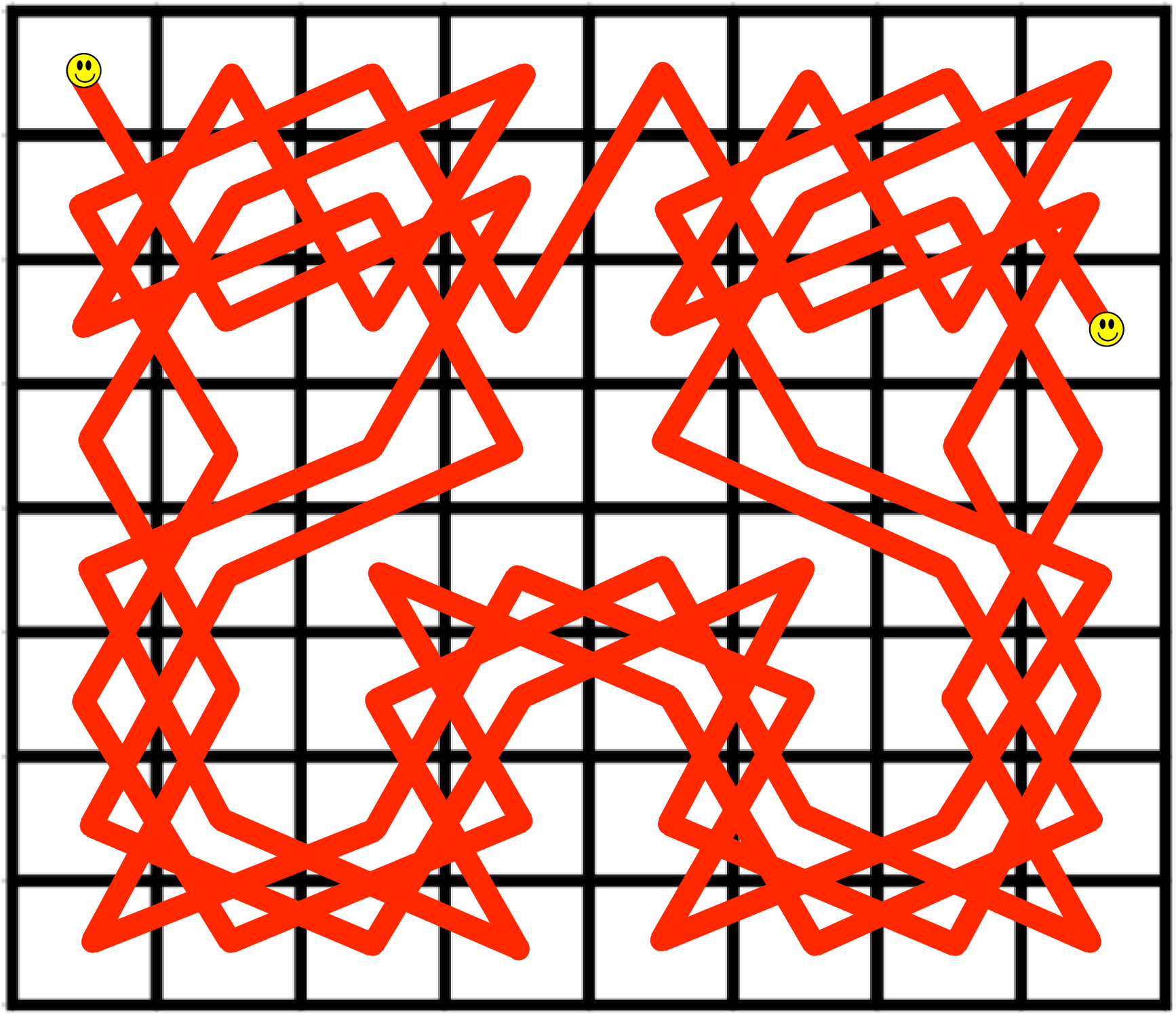
Euler's Knight's Tour Semi-Magic Square (1760's)

1	48	31	50	33	16	63	18
30	51	46	3	62	19	14	35
47	2	49	32	15	34	17	64
52	29	4	45	20	61	36	13
5	44	25	56	9	40	21	60
28	53	8	41	24	57	12	37
43	6	55	26	39	10	59	22
54	27	42	7	58	23	38	11

Euler's Closed Knight's Tour Semi-Magic Square (1760's)



"The Most Perfect Magic Square That Can Be Constructed
1892 -- Edward Falkener
a supermagical eighth-order square

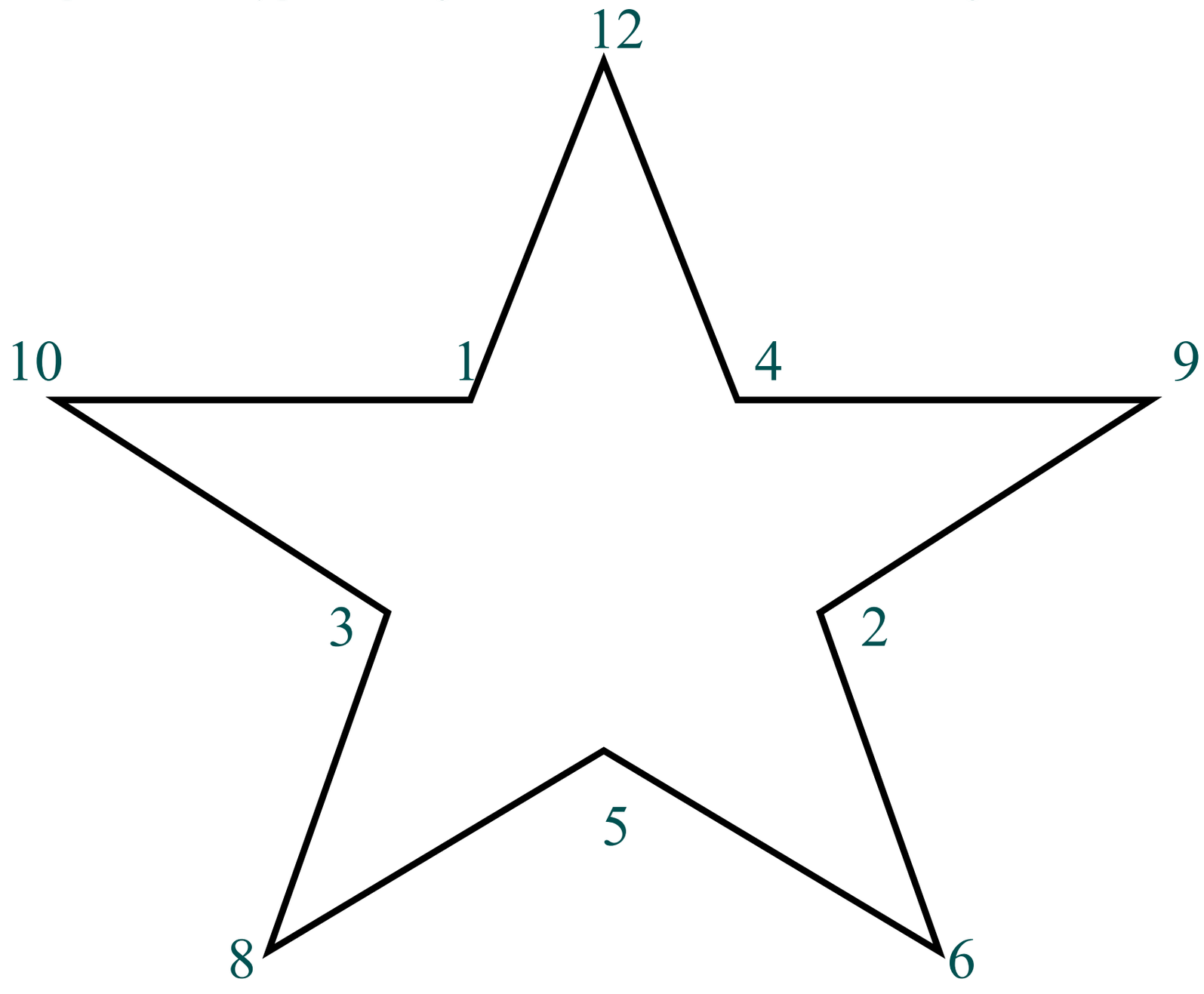
1	59	56	14	2	60	53	15
46	24	27	33	47	21	28	34
32	38	41	19	31	37	44	18
51	9	6	64	50	12	5	63
3	57	54	16	4	58	55	13
48	22	25	35	45	23	26	36
30	40	43	17	29	39	42	20
49	11	8	62	52	10	7	61

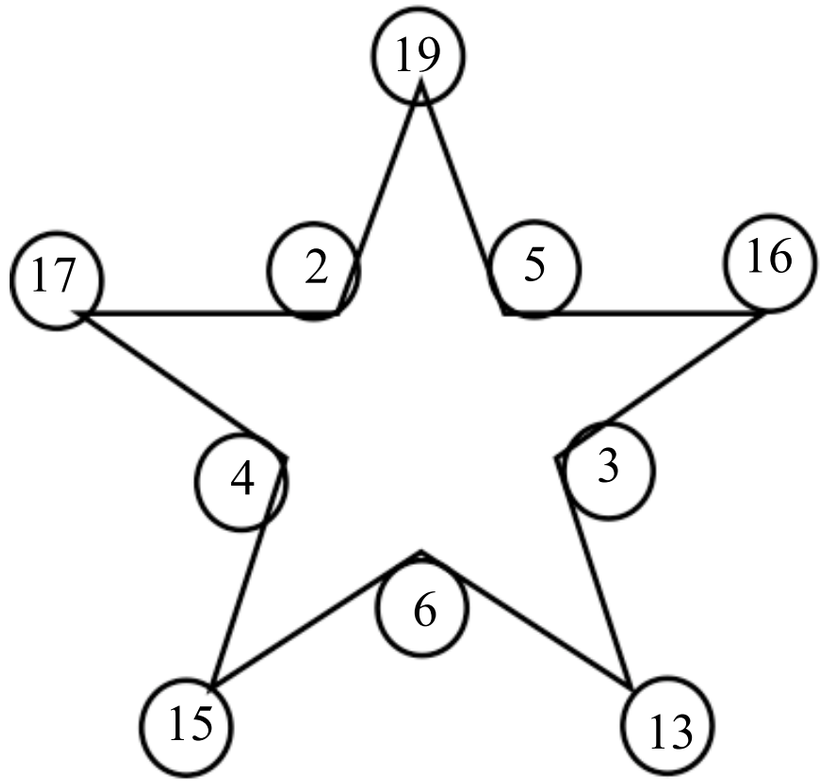
"The Most Perfect Magic Square That Can Be Constructed
1892 -- Edward Falkener
a supermagical eighth-order square

- The entire 8 x 8 array is a magic square
- Each quarter is an associated 4 x 4 square
- The cells in the sixteen 2 x 2 subsquares sum to 130.
- Each quarter contains four 3 x 3 subsquares whose corner numbers sum to 130.
- Any 5 x 5 square that is contained within the 8 x 8 square has its corner numbers in arithmetical sequence (for example, look at the top left 5 x 5 square; it has corners 1,2,3, and 4).

1	59	56	14	2	60	53	15
46	24	27	33	47	21	28	34
32	38	41	19	31	37	44	18
51	9	6	64	50	12	5	63
3	57	54	16	4	58	55	13
48	22	25	35	45	23	26	36
30	40	43	17	29	39	42	20
49	11	8	62	52	10	7	61

Magic Star is a variation of the magic square. The numbers are arranged in a star formation such that the sum of the numbers in each of the straight lines formed by the star's points and intersections yields a constant sum. This is a magic star containing the numbers 1 through 12 with 7 and 11 omitted. The magic constant for each straight line is 24, which is the smallest possible sum for this range of integers. There is no solution to the is particular type of magic star if ten consecutive integers are used.

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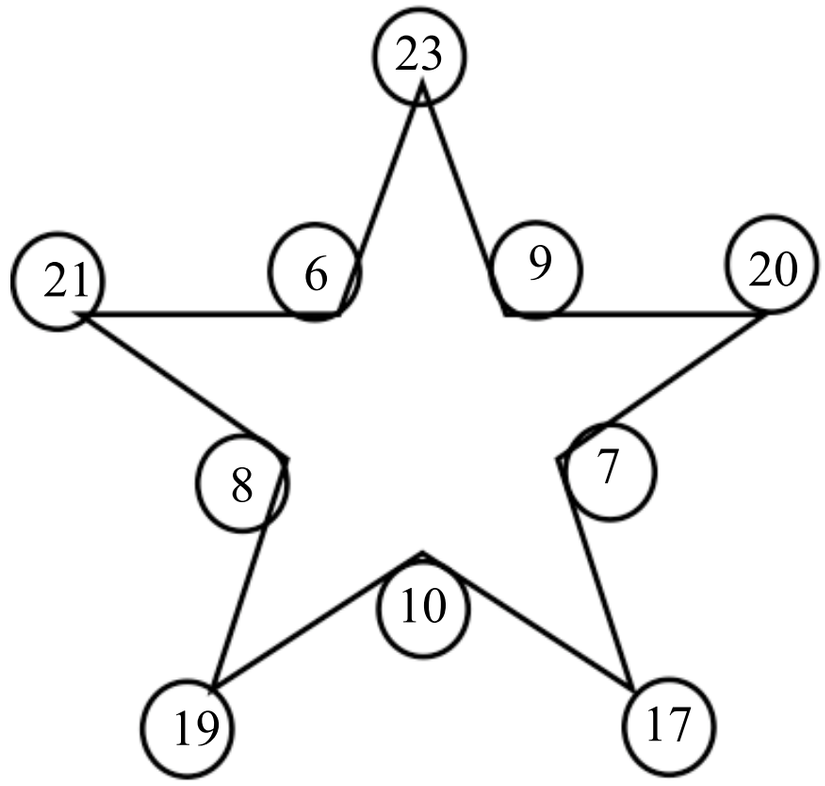
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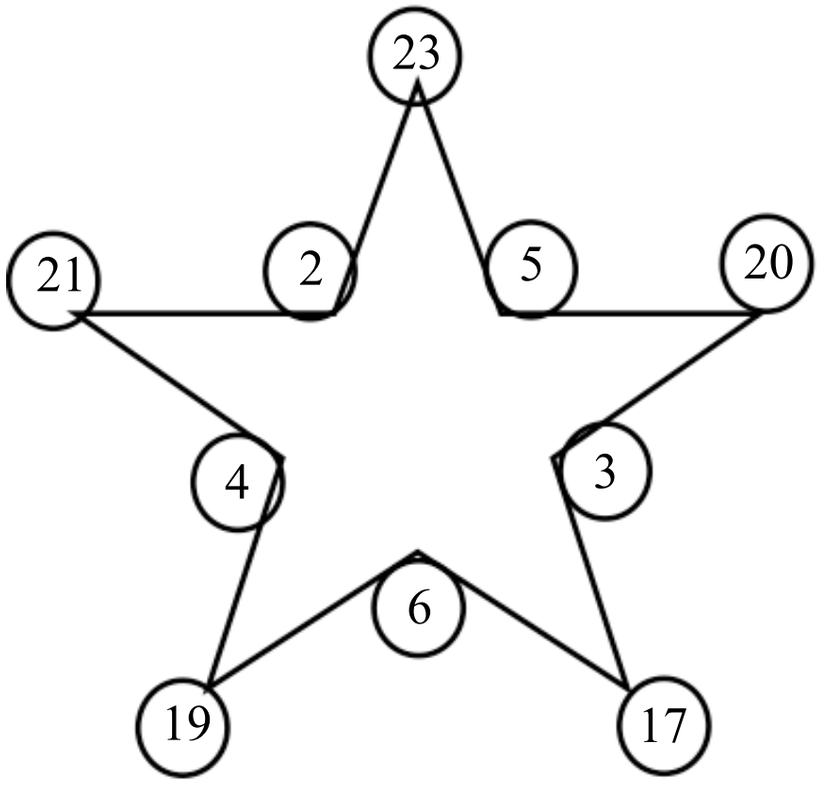
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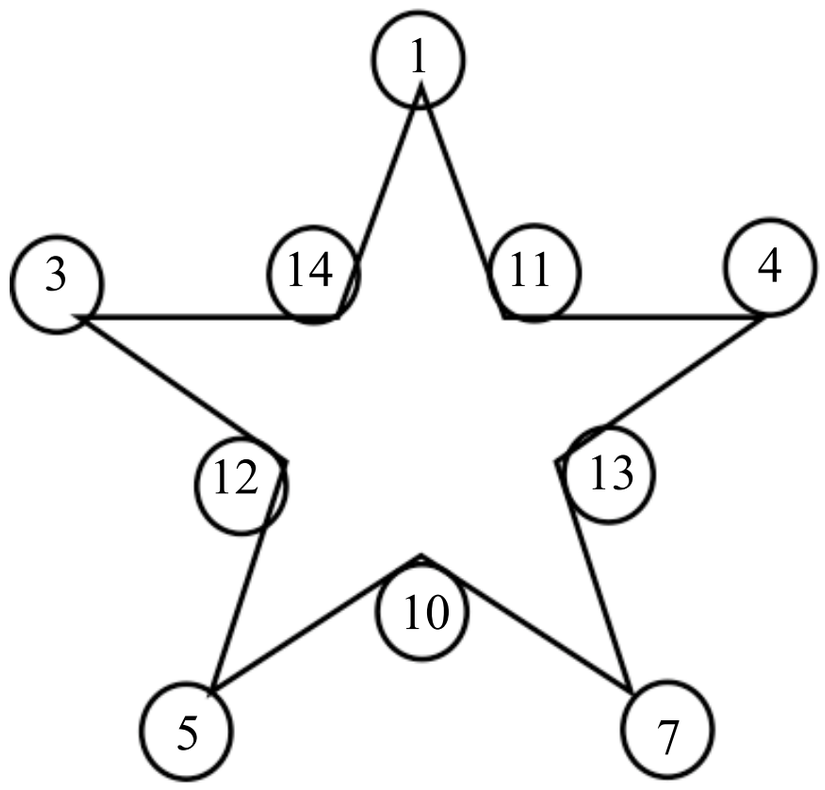
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