# The trinity of magic squares Discovering hidden patterns. 



## Author Zeolla Gabriel Martín

A work inspired by the mysterious and enigmatic Magic squares and the magnificence numbers referred to by Nikola Tesla.

If you knew the magnificence of the numbers 3-6-9 you would have a key to the universe.

## Index.

Introduction.

1) The numbers of magnificence.
2) The number 666.
3) The importance of sequences.
4) The mysterious number 9 .
5) The enigmatic number 108.
6) Vedic mathematics.
7) Magic squares.
8) The Vastu Shastra.
9) The symbolism of Magic squares and planets.
10) The forms of the number and the astrological signs.
11) Odd and even numbers generate patterns in the Magic squares.
12) Discovering the trinity of the Magic squares.
13) Analysis of the Magic square of order 7 (Out of tune).
14) Symmetric magic square analysis of order 12 (Harmonic).
15) Analysis of the Symmetric magic square of order 10 (Inharmonic).
16) Table of Magic constants.
17) Table of values of the Equitable Pattern.
18) Reductions.
19) Calculation of quantities for Perfect Magic squares (multiples of 3)
20) Calculation of the total sum of each square.
21) Calculation of the summations by pattern.
22) Number of digits per Magic square.
23) Construction method of the Magic squares.
24) Different Magic squares with their respective Patterns.
25) The signs of the Zodiac and the trinity.
26) The trinity also interacts in the Magic constant A.
27) Reductions in magic squares.
28) Looking for other patterns.
29) Magic squares and magic reductions.
30) The magic squares and the torus.
31) Human beings.
32) Conclusion.

Original version in Spanish, translated into English 2021

Zeolla, Gabriel Martin La trinidad de los cuadrados mágicos: cuadrados mágicos / Gabriel Martin Zeolla. - 1a edición para el alumno - San Vicente : Gabriel Martín Zeolla, 2019. Libro digital, PDF Archivo Digital: descarga y online ISBN 978-987-86-1485-4 1. Acertijos Matemáticos.
2. Matemática Recreativa. 3. Psicología Matemática. I. Título. CDD 133.3359

## Foreword

This book is based on personal research, in which I apply my knowledge as a teacher of Mathematics and as a Teacher of numerology.
In this work I will demonstrate my discovery of how the Trinity is represented in incredibly alienated and balanced geometric patterns in an infinite order linked to the Magic squares.
The Trinity and the Patterns generated by itself play an inseparable, friendly and harmonious bond, the unity expressed in three different but complementary ways.
This unity generates a matrix in which everything is related and linked in a mysterious but incredibly effective and wonderful way.

This book manifests the discovery and existence of patterns based on the trinity, these are hidden in the magic squares, but they are not in plain sight, perhaps that is why they have gone unnoticed for so many centuries.
In the following pages I show how to put them together and thus be able to visualize their mathematical, geometric and Divine art.

## Introduction

The trinity has been expressed in different cultures over time, it is likely that many of them have taken teachings of those that were before, but the most interesting thing is to be able to understand that the trinity is expressed in a mysterious way and persists even today beyond personal or collective beliefs.
The idea of the cosmic trinity is as old as man. Anthropologically, scholars have concluded that for primitive man the number 3 represented the first idea of stability, the first numerical count, the first concept of harmony. In this way, psychologically, the human being associates the notion of the triad as a cosmic-religious entity since time immemorial.

Here are some examples of the trinity in different known cultures.
EGYPTIAN TRINITY: Horus, Osiris and Isis.
HINDU TRINITY: Brahma, Shiva and Vishnu.
BABYLONIAN TRINITY: Anu, Ea and Bel.
TRINIDAD PHENICIA: El, Ashera and Baal.
PERSIAN TRINITY: Hormuz, Mitra and Ahriman.
ROMAN TRINITY: Jupiter, Minerva and Apollo = GREEK TRINITY: Zeus, Athena and Apollo.
ASSYRIAN TRINITY: Assur, Nabu and Marduk
SUMERIAN TRINITY: The lunar god, the lord of the skies and the solar god.
CATHOLIC TRINITY: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
SCANDINAVIAN TRINITY: Odin, Freya and Thor
TRINIDAD CALDEA: Sin, Istar and Shamash.
The Chinese God Sanpao is represented in a triple idolatrous image.
In Peru the God Tanga-tanga was three in one and one in three.
The "Holy Trinity" are "Three Persons in One", totally indivisible who enjoy the same Adoration and Glory. Each of the "Three Aspects" of the "Holy Trinity" is Triune. Thus we have that the Trinity is three times three, conforming "The Power of Three times Three", which results in nine, which is the Sacred number of the Divine.

But the Trinity is not only present in the world of beliefs but also in tangible things and is present in practically everything that surrounds us.
Physics considers the element WATER as condensed AIR, which is why its components consist of THREE parts: two of HYDROGEN and one of OXYGEN; consequently, AIR is also made up of THREE other elements: Oxygen, HYDROGEN and AZOE; And therefore; the FERTILITY of the EARTH manifests itself through WATER, AIR and HEAT.
The decomposition of light through the Prism. It presents the three Primary colors: YELLOW, BLUE and RED. In the universe of measurements we find length, surface area and volume.

The trinity is also present in the atom, with its protons, neutrons and electrons. In turn, the trinity continues to manifest within the neutron and the proton with the well-known quarks, which are also present in 3 ways that complement each other. Quarks are the smallest particles known to date.


Also the Trinity is present in the three states of matter liquid, solid and gaseous.
In time in the past in the present and in the future.
In our family, Father, Mother, son, etc.
In many religious symbols and stories, such as the 3 wise men or the crucifixion of Christ accompanied by 2 more people on the cross, etc.

The trinity is also in numbers and in various mathematical sequences such as the Fibonacci sequence or the Lucas sequence.
Therefore, the Trinity can also be expressed through the numbers beyond the number 3 and its symbolism, which represents it very well and it is here in this text where I demonstrate and analyze its harmony, beauty, bond and magnificence.

## Symbolism of the number 3

The word THREE, derives from the Latin Language "Trinum" or "Tiubium", and is the first odd number, since it is, composed by the sum of three units; or in another way, of the ONE and the TWO; which are the UNIT and the first EVEN Number.

Historically the number 3 was considered the symbol of divinity, almost all beliefs from East to West coincide in the mystical-divine value of the number 3 .

The number three is constantly found in all forms of human reasoning and is considered the divine number par excellence. The number 3 represents the universal principle of alchemy: sulfur, salt and mercury which are philosophically male, female and neutral. There are three forces of matter: Action, reaction and inertia. Three are the laws of Kepler, as well as the sons of Adam: Abel, Cain, and Set. Noah also had three sons: Japheth, Shem, and Cham.

It is a generating power, principle of formation and growth after the first spirit-matter duality, masculine-feminine, the two primordial forces that give rise to the third included that completes the first triad in the origins of the manifestation. These first numbers are the three aspects of Divinity, the Three Logos with which the entire manifested universe is generated.

The three is related to the first flat figure that is the triangle, whose main symbolic value is that of the balance between the two opposite forces of the angles of its base, achieved by the superior angle that harmonizes and equates them. The father-mother duality is resolved in the son who completes the image of the sacred trinity, the divine triad that is the manifested expression of the God-One, the most sacred thing that man carries within him and that constitutes his immortal spirit.
In its normal position, with the vertex facing upwards, the triangle symbolizes fire and its always ascending impulse seeking the unity of the superior, from the extensive (base) to the unextended (vertex).
Three is universally a fundamental number. It synthesizes the tri-unity of the living being that results from the conjunction of one and two and is the product of the union of heaven and earth.

ARISTOTLE came to the conviction that THREE contains in itself; At the BEGINNING, at the MIDDLE and at the END, which also comes to indicate, that it is the Symbol of Perfect HARMONY, of the CONSERVATION factor and of natural PROGRESS, among all BEINGS and THINGS.

For Plato the 3 was the image of the supreme being in his 3 personalities: the material, the spiritual and the intellectual.

For Pythagoras, the science of numbers had as its base of operations the number 3, considered as "a secret figure of virtue worthy of admiration and study." The 3 is the number of "the constitution of the Universe". Pythagoras imposed on his initiates 3 years of preparation in strict silence. The disciples of Pythagoras had to know 3 sacred languages: Sanskrit, Hebrew, Egyptian, and 3 Occult Sciences: Kabbalah, Magic, Hermeticism.

The Knights Templar had great veneration for Number 3. There were 3 initiating questions to the Aspirant. Three were the demands, 3 were the petitions to obtain the Bread, the Water and the Salt. There were 3 the vows of obedience, they made 3 great fasts, they did not own more than 3 horses and in combat they did not flee if the enemies were only 3.

The Temple of Solomon contained 3 departments, in which 3 images were worshiped: that of the Earth, that of the Seas and that of the Heavens.

In Pythagorean numerology the number 3 is associated with Jupiter and in Greek mythology with Zeus. It is considered a very lucky and expanding number.

In Astrology, when a triangle is formed in the sky, of at least three planets (when they form an angle of 1200 per vertex, (it is known as a trine) it is also considered a very favorable aspect and highlights the virtues of the planets that they get involved.
The triangle is the perfect geometric representation of the number 3 .


Image of astrological trigone, angle of 1200 from vertex to vertex.

## 1) The numbers of magnificence.

Nikola Tesla did countless mysterious experiments, but he was an indisputable mystery. Almost all genius minds have a certain obsession. Nikola Tesla had a very colossal one!

If you knew the magnificence of the numbers three, six and nine, you would have a key to the universe. " Nicholas Tesla.

The number 3, 6 and 9 is very representative of the cube and other geometric shapes.


His obsession was not simply with all the numbers on the number line, it was fundamentally with the numbers 3,6 and 9 since he understood in his time the importance of these.
He chose those numbers for an unclear reason. Tesla claimed that these numbers were considerably important. Nobody listened to him in his time, but today he has sparked countless investigations in this regard, such as the one I suggest in this book.


## 1.1) First Order

Analyzing and breaking down the behavior of the numbers 3,6 and 9 we can see that these digits are separated by 3 numbers and start from 0 .
I will call this sequence First Order Numbers
(Starts at $0+3$ )
$0+3=3$
$3+3=6$
$6+3=9$
They start at 0 and by adding 3 to it they generate an infinite repetition of this sequence. 3-6-9-3-6-9-3-6-9 ...etc.
The expression would be $3 n+0$

> For example
> $3^{*} 0+0=0$
> $3^{*} 1+0=3$
> $3^{*} 2+0=6$
> $3^{*} 3+0=9$
> $3^{*} 4+0=12=1+2=3$
> $3^{*} 5+0=15=1+5=6$
> $3^{*} 6+0=18=1+8=9$
> $3^{*} 7+0=21=2+4=3$

## 1.2) Second Order

If we started with the number 1 and added three to all the results, we would find a different sequence. I will call this sequence Second Order Numbers
(Starts at $1+3$ )
For example:
$1+3=4$
$4+3=7$
$7+3=10=1$
It starts at 1 and adding 3 generates an infinite repetition of this sequence. 4-7-1-4-7-1-4-7-1......etc.
The expression would be $3 n+1$
For example:
$3 * 0+1=0+1=1$
$3 * 1+1=3+1=4$
$3 * 2+1=6+1=7$
$3 * 3+1=9+1=10=1+0=1$
$3 * 4+1=12+1=13=1+3=4$
$3 * 5+1=15+1=16=1+6=7$
$3 * 6+1=18+1=19=1+9=10=1+0=1$

## 1.3) Third Order

Finally, if we started with the number 2 and added three to all the results, we would find another sequence different from the previous two. I will call this sequence Third Order Numbers
(Starts $2+3$ )
For example:
$2+3=5$
$5+3=8$
$8+3=11=1+1=2$
It starts at 2 and adding 3 to it generates an infinite repetition of this sequence. 5-8-2-5-8-2-5-8-2,......etc.
The expression would be $3 n+2$
For example:
$3^{*} 0+2=2$
$3^{*} 1+2=3+2=5$
$3 * 2+2=6+2=8$
$3 * 3+2=9+2=11=1+1=2$
$3 * 4+2=12+2=14=1+4=5$
$3 * 5+2=15+2=17=1+7=8$
$3 * 6+2=18+2=20=2+0=2$

The three sequences are linked to the sum of the number 3, the representative of the trinity.

## 1.4) The $\mathbf{3}$ faces of the Mathematical trinity

Now we have the three sequences that make up all the numbers In turn, we can establish which sequence they belong to.

369 = First order. 147= Second order.
258= Third order.


Arranged in 3 columns, they already manifest their charm and appear arranged vertically.

Any number that occurs to us can be reduced to these 9 main and primordial digits, we just have to add its digits until we reach unity

Reduction example.

| $144=1+4+4=9$ | Belongs to the First Order |
| :--- | :--- |
| $421=4+2+1=7$ | Belongs to the Second Order |
| $353=3+5+3=11=1+1=2$ | Belongs to the Third Order |

The interesting thing about these 3 sequences is that if we add them together they generate a First Order result.
For example:
$1+4+7=12=1+2=3$
$2+5+8=15=1+5=6$
$3+6+9=18=1+8=9$

These sequences in turn have 3 variables for each one, (if we do not repeat their digits vertically and horizontally). The trinity is always expressed in triplicate.

| Example A: | Example B: | Example C: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 147 | 258 | 369 |
| 471 | 582 | 693 |
| 714 | 825 | 936 |

We can see that the numbers 7,8 and 9 are on the diagonals in their respective sequences. The triple 7, the triple 8 and the triple 9 are formed.

|  | Its other diagonal sums: <br> $174=12=1+2=3$ <br> $285=15=1+5=6$ | We can also observe that the <br> horizontal and vertical sum is: <br> $777=21=2+4=6$ <br> $999=27=2+7=9$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | | 12 in the example A. $12=3$ |
| :--- |
|  |

The results mysteriously return to the First Order in all three cases.

## 1.5) Analysis of the sequences 147-258-369

The search for multiples of these numbers shows us a mechanism in which we always return to the number 9 .
The first 9 multiples of the Second Order (1-4-7), all 3 have the same reduction frequency. (339.669) which is repeated infinitely with the following multiples.
The same happens with the multiples of the Third Order (2-5-8) these 3 have another reduction frequency (669.339)

The multiples of the first order (369) are divided into two groups on the one hand the 3 and 6 with the reduction frequency $(999,999)$
On the other hand, the multiples of 9 with the reduction frequency 999,999,999.

The sum according to the method of reduction of the sequences of the Second Order (147) and third order (258) form the sequence of the third Order linked to 3 and 6. Therefore, these sequences are complementary.

## For example

> 339.669 Second order
> 669.339 Third order
> 999.999 First order (3 y 6 )

In the following table we can see how the first 9 multiples are divided into 3 groups, a number referring to the Second Order sequences (147), another number referring to the Third Order sequence (258) and a last number linked to the numbers First Order (369)
We can see that sequences 147 and 258 are complementary opposites since added together they generate First Order numbers (369).

| Multiples of 1, frequency 339669=9 |  |  | Multiples of 4, frequency 339669=9 |  |  | Multiples of 7, frequency 339669=9 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 1+2=3 |  | 4 | $4+8=12=3$ |  | 7 | 7+14=21=3 |
|  | 2 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 14 |  |
|  | 3 | 3 |  | 12 | 3 |  | 21 | 3 |
|  | 4 | $4+5=9$ |  |  | $16+20=36=9$ |  | 28 | $28+35=63=9$ |
|  | 5 |  |  | 20 |  |  | 35 |  |
|  | 6 | 6 |  | 24 | 6 |  | 42 | 6 |
|  | 7 | $7+8=15=6$ |  | 28 | $28+32=60=6$ |  | 49 | $49+56=105=6$ |
|  | 8 |  |  | 32 |  |  | 56 |  |
|  | 9 | 9 |  | 36 | 9 |  | 63 | 9 |
| Sum | $45=9$ |  | Sum | 180=9 |  | Sum | $315=9$ |  |


| Multiples of 2, frequency 669339=9 |  |  | Multiples of 5, frequency 669339=9 |  |  | Multiples of 8, frequency 669339=9 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | $2+4=6$ |  | 5 | $5+10=15=6$ |  | 8 | $8+16=24=6$ |
|  | 4 |  |  | 10 |  |  | 16 |  |
|  | 6 | 6 |  | 15 | 6 |  | 24 | 6 |
|  | 8 | $8+10=18=9$ |  |  | $20+25=45=9$ |  | 32 | $32+40=72=9$ |
|  | 10 |  |  | 25 |  |  | 40 |  |
|  | 12 | 3 |  | 30 | 3 |  | 48 | 3 |
|  | 14 | $14+16=30=3$ |  |  | $35+40=75=3$ |  | 56 | $56+64=120=3$ |
|  | 16 |  |  | 40 |  |  | 64 |  |
|  | 18 | 9 |  | 45 | 9 |  | 72 | 9 |
| Sum | $90=9$ |  | Sum | 225=9 |  | Sum | 360=9 |  |


| Multiples of 3, frequency 999.999=9 |  |  | Multiples of 6, frequency 999.999=9 |  |  | Multiples of 9, frequency 999.999.999=9 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 | $3+6=9$ |  | 6 | $6+12=18=9$ |  | 9 | 9 |
|  | 6 |  |  | 12 |  |  | 18 | 9 |
|  | 9 | 9 |  | 18 | 9 |  | 18 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 | 9 |
|  | 12 | $12+15=27=9$ |  | 24 | $24+30=54=9$ |  | 36 | 9 |
|  | 15 |  |  | 30 |  |  | 45 | 9 |
|  | 18 | 9 |  | 36 | 9 |  | 54 | 9 |
|  | 21 | $21+24=45=9$ |  | 42 | $42+48=90=9$ |  | 63 | 9 |
|  | 24 |  |  | 48 |  |  | 72 | 9 |
|  | 27 | 9 |  | 54 | 9 |  | 81 | 9 |
| Sum | 135=9 |  | Sum | $270=9$ |  | Sum | 405=9 |  |

We can see that the highest frequency is that of multiples of 9 , then that of multiples of 3 and 6 . Finally, the sequences 147 and 258 acting together.

The total sums have a difference of 135 with the following horizontally. Which reduces to 9 .
(Multiples of 1,4,7) 45-180-315
(Multiples of 2,5,8) 90-225-360
(Multiples of $3,6,9$ ) 135-270-405
The total sums differ vertically by 45 , which also reduces to 9 .
(Multiples of 1,2,3) 45-90-135
(Multiples of $4,5,6$ ) 180-225-270
(Multiples of $7,8,9$ ) 315-360-405

## Graph of the total sums forming 3 triangles in the circle.

It forms 8 vertices and each vertex is separated by $45^{\circ}$. The 45 is reduced to 9 .
8 vertices times $450=360$ o
The sum of the numbers from 1 to 8 coincidentally equals 45 .
Blue Triangle (First Order 369)
Black Triangle (Second Order 147)
Red Triangle (Third Order 258)


The 450 is the point with the most connections within the circle. Total 4 . The rest have 2.
Two triangles are formed that point in opposite directions and one up in equilibrium.
3 triangles are formed each with an angle of 450 and two of 67.5o

$$
\begin{gathered}
45=4+5=9 \\
67,5=6+7+5=18=1+8=9
\end{gathered}
$$

3 triangles with an Angle of 450 each add up to 135… $45^{*} 3$ )
Two $67.5^{\circ}$ angles per triangle add up to $135^{\circ}$, so the sum of the three triangles is $405^{\circ}$
The second and third order numbers $147+258$ add up to 405 coincidentally.

If we join the vertices, an Octagon is formed.


We can see how the number 135o returns in the graph, it is reduced to 9. 45 o is also reduced to 9 .

## 1.6) The geometry of 8

According to this development we can see how the three triangles are hidden in the octagon. The three triangles are a symbol of the trinity. If we draw a straight line vertically in the center we would realize that the interior figure of the octagon is mirrored, dividing into two hemispheres equal to its graph.
This number is divided into two equal parts $4+4$, which in turn are divided into two other equal numbers $2+2$, which are also divided into two equal numbers $1+1$, hence it indicates equity, justice, balance.
The Octagon or eight-pointed star is a symbol of fullness and regeneration and its relationship with the systems associated with eight such as the Trigrams of the I Ching, the pagan wheel of the year and the Ogdoad of ancient Egypt.
The octagon, the eight-pointed star: in Islamic esotericism, it refers to the 4 main prophets, and the 4 major angels that hold the Throne of God.
A fundamental concept of Feng Shui is the sacred octagon or Ba-Gua.
The eighth day of creation is symbolically regarded as the resurrection of Christ, which is why baptismal fonts are often octagonal. Remember the eternal life that comes from baptism. It is like a recreation, the beginning of a new expansive stage in the earthly world, once the transcendent has been known. Resurrection comes from struggle, from death to the world of desires, from liberation from the wheel of existence and suffering. This is expressed in Buddhism through the Eightfold Path, and in Sufism by the symbol of the Octagon. In Numerology, this number is related to karma, since in times when its influence is preponderant, it will be when we receive the effects of our past acts like a boomerang.
The number 8 brings together the combination of the cross and the square gives stability in material life. The eight represented by an octagon, symbolizes the intermediate figure between the square (terrestrial order) and the circle (celestial order), therefore it is a symbol of regeneration, of the passage from what is contingent to what is eternal.

If we join all the points of the octagon, three octagons are formed. The trinity is always present. In turn, inside we can find triangles, squares, rectangles, pentagons, etc.


## 1.7) Reductions of the multiplication tables from 1 to 9.

| Multiples of 1 | Reduction | Multiples of 4 | Reduction | Multiples of 7 | Reduction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 5 |
| 3 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 21 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 16 | 7 | 28 | 1 |
| 5 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 35 | 8 |
| 6 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 42 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 28 | 1 | 49 | 4 |
| 8 | 8 | 32 | 5 | 56 | 2 |
| 9 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 63 | 9 |
| Total amount 45 |  | Total amount 45 |  | Total amount 45 |  |
| Without the 9 add 36 |  | Without the 9 add 36 |  | Without the 9 add 36 |  |


| Multiples of 2 | Reduction | Multiples of 5 | Reduction | Multiples of 8 | Reduction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| 4 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 16 | 7 |
| 6 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 24 | 6 |
| 8 | 8 | 20 | 2 | 32 | 5 |
| 10 | 1 | 25 | 7 | 40 | 4 |
| 12 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 48 | 3 |
| 14 | 5 | 35 | 8 | 56 | 2 |
| 16 | 7 | 40 | 4 | 64 | 1 |
| 18 | 9 | 45 | 9 | 72 | 9 |
| Tota | I amount 45 |  | al amount 45 |  | al amount 45 |
| Without the 9 add 36 |  | Without the 9 add 36 |  | Without the 9 add 36 |  |


| Multiples of 3 | Reduction | Multiples of 6 | Reduction | Multiples of 9 | Reduction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 |
| 6 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 18 | 9 |
| 9 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 9 |
| 12 | 3 | 24 | 6 | 36 | 9 |
| 15 | 6 | 30 | 3 | 45 | 9 |
| 18 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 54 | 9 |
| 21 | 3 | 42 | 6 | 63 | 9 |
| 24 | 6 | 48 | 3 | 72 | 9 |
| 27 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 81 | 9 |
| Total amount 54 |  | Total amount 54 |  |  | al amount 81 |

The sums of their reductions by colors add up to 9 . Example in the table of 8,16 reduces to 7 and 56 reduces to 2 , the sum of both reductions gives 9 .
The reductions of the tables 147 and 258 have 9 reductions, the number 9 always appears at the end of the tables and remains immobile while the numbers from 1 to 8 take different positions. In these tables in sequences 147 the number 3 and 6 appear in all three in the same place. The same happens in the tables of 258 .

The reductions in tables 3 and 6 have only 3 types of reductions, these do include 9 since they maintain an ordered sequence of the combinations of (369), the 9 that appear are in the same position in both tables.

The reductions in the table of 9 have only 1 type of reduction (9).
The total and partial sums of each sequence are reduced to 9 .
Tables 147 add 36 each in their reductions from 1 to 8 . ( $36^{*} 3=108$, Sacred number)
The 258 tables add up to 36 each in their reductions from 1 to 8 . $(36 * 3=108$, Sacred number)
Tables 3 and 6 add up to 54 each in their reductions from 1 to 9 . ( $54^{*} 2=108$, Sacred number)
The table of 9 adds 81 in its reductions from 1 to 9 . ( 81 is equal to $9^{2}$ or also $3^{4}$ ) the number 81 is the mirror of 108 if we take the 0 out of it. (81-18)

The total sum forms $405(108+108+108+81)$ all numbers reduce to 9 .
In the following pages we will talk about the number 108.
We can see that the reductions of the tables are linked to each other.

## These sequences add up to 9 vertically.

| Table of 1 start 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 <br> Table of 8 start 8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,9 | Table of 2 start 2,4,6,8,1,3,5,7,9 <br> Table of 7 start 7,5,3,1,8,6,4,2,9 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Table of 4 start 4,8,3,7,2,6,1,5,9 <br> Table of 5 start 5,1,6,2,7,3,8,4,9 | Table of 3 start 3,6,9,3,6,9,3,6,9 <br> Table of 6 start 6,3,9,6,3,9,6,3,9 |
| Table of 9 start 9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9 |  |

Table of 1 start 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
Table of 4 start $4,8,3,7,2,6,1,5,9$
Table of 7 start 7,5,3,1,8,6,4,2,9
Is reduced a $3,6,9,3,6,9,3,6,9$
The sum of reductions of these three tables (147) forms the sequence of reduction of multiples of 3 .
Table of 2 start 2,4,6,8,1,3,5,7,9
Table of 5 start $5,1,6,2,7,3,8,4,9$
Table of 8 start 8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,9
Is reduced a $6,3,9,6,3,9,6,3,9$
The sum of reductions of these three tables (258) forms the sequence of reduction of multiples of 6 .
Table of 3 start 3,6,9,3,6,9,3,6,9
Table of 6 start 6,3,9,6,3,9,6,3,9
Is reduced a 9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9
The sum of reductions of these three tables (3 and 6) forms the sequence of reduction of multiples of 9 .
Everything is perfectly related on a first level we have sequences 147 and 258, on a second level the sequences 3 and 6 . And at a very high level the sequence of 9 . Everything ends at 9 .

The 9 tables add up to 9 with their own reduction multiples.
For example
Siguiendo la secuencia de colores vemos que suma 9.
Table of $5 \quad 5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45$
Table of 5 (reduction) $5,1,6,2,7,3,8,4,9$
This happens in all 9 tables.

## 1.8) This happens in all 9 tables.

These graphs are formed by following the sequence of the multiplication tables, for example in the table of 1 a number is added and forms a certain geometric figure, in the table of 2 we add by two and form another type of figure. We do this with all the tables from 1 to 8 , we do not graph the one from 9 since it starts from the same value and returns to that same point.

As we can see in the tables we will find that there are graphs that are repeated.
Table of $1=$ table of 8
Table of $2=$ Table of 7
Table of $4=$ Table of 5
3 times table $=6$ times table

This is not by chance since the sum of these equalities forms the mysterious number 9, One graph rotates clockwise and the other the other way round. We can see that they are complementary opposites.
$1+8=9$
$2+7=9$
$4+5=9$
$3+6=9$


## 1.9) Playing with more numbers.

Any number written in triplicate reduces to the First Order sequence (3 6 9)
Example: Number 152, 301 and 6.210

```
152.152.152=24=2+4=6.
301.301.301=12=1+2=3
621.062.106.210=18=1+8=9
```

Any number added by itself 3 times or 6 times reduces to (369) and those that are added 9 times reduce to 9 .

| $5+5+5=15=1+5=6$ | $5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5=45=4+5=9$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $5+5+5+5+5+5=30=3+0=3$ |  |

It is worth saying that the same thing happens if we multiply it by 3 , by 6 or by 9 .

The sums of reductions of the sequences of the first Order of the second Order and of the third generate results of the first order.

| Sum of reductions | Sum of reductions | Sum of reductions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 147 | 258 | 369 |
| 147 | 258 | 369 |
| $\underline{147}$ | $\underline{358}$ | $\underline{369}$ |
| 333 | 666 | 999 |
|  |  |  |
| $333=9$ | $666=9$ | $999=9$ |


| Example |
| :--- |
| $1+1+1=$ |
| $4+4+4=12=3$ |
| $7+7+7=21=3$ |

If we add by reduction the combinations of the numbers of the second Order form those of the third order and those of the third order form those of the second Order.
Example

| Sum of reductions | Sum of reductions | Sum of reductions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Second order | Third order | First order |
| 147 | 258 | 369 |
| $\underline{147}$ | $\underline{258}$ | $\underline{369}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 8 5}$ |  | 639 |
|  |  |  |
| $1+1=2$ | $2+2=4$ | $3+3=6$ |
| $4+4=8$ | $5+5=10=1$ | $6+6=12=3$ |
| $7+7=14=5$ | $8+8=16=7$ | $9+9=18=9$ |

The variables of the sequences of the first Order of the second Order and of the third order allow 6 combinations each.

| Example A: | Example B: | Example C: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 147 | 258 | 369 |
| 174 | 285 | 396 |
| 471 | 582 | 693 |
| 417 | 528 | 639 |
| 714 | 825 | 936 |
| 741 | 852 | 963 |
| Suma 2664=18=9 | Suma $3330=9$ | Suma $3996=27=9$ |

The differences between the totals give 666, the famous triple 6 which also adds up to 18 and reduces to 9 . 3330-2664=666
$3996-3330=666$

## 2) The number 666.

The Egyptians considered the numbers 3, 6 and 7 as sacred. Three represented the Triple Goddess, six signified her union with God; seven signified the Seven Harthos, seven planetary spheres, the seven-gated holy city, and so on. The Egyptians divided the sky into 36 zones known as decans.
Mysteriously, the sums of the numbers $s$ of the second and third order minus those of the first order give 36 $147+258-369=36$ which reduces to 9 .

The Egyptians were obsessed with the conviction that the total number of all deities had to be 37, due to the magical properties of the number. This was because he combined the sacred numbers 3 and 7; and, 37 multiplied by any multiple of 3 gave a triple digit or "trinity": $111,222,333,444,555$, etc.
In this example we multiply by 37 to numbers that reduce to 3-6-9 (multiples of 3 ).
$3 * 37=111 \quad$ its reduction is 3
$6 * 37=222 \quad$ its reduction is 6
$9 * 37=333$ its reduction is 9
$12 * 37=444 \quad$ its reduction is 3
$15 * 37=555$ its reduction is 6
$18 * 37=666$ its reduction is 9


37 is the twelfth (12) Prime Number. Incredible relationship with the $7 \times 7$ square, curiously the mirror 37 forms 73 which is the prime number 21. (This number is a mirror of 12 ).
$666=6+6+6=18=1+8=9$
$6^{3}=6^{*} 6 * 6=216=2+1+6=9$
The mirror number of 37 is $73,\left(73^{*} 9+9=666\right)$
$3 * 37+6 * 37+9 * 37=666$ (3-6-9 the numbers of the first order)
Also, the number 666 can be expressed as a capicúa sum of the cubes of the first 6 numbers, $1^{3}+2^{3}+3^{3}+4^{3}+5^{3}+6^{3}+5^{3}+4^{3}+3^{3}+2^{3}+1^{3}=666$

If we consider the alternate sum, addition-subtraction, of the power 6 of the first 3 numbers, we obtain 666, $1^{6}-2^{6}+3^{6}=666$

The sum of its figures plus the sum of the cube of its figures,
$6+6+6+6^{3}+6^{3}+6^{3}=666$
The 666 is the sum of the first 36 natural numbers.
(That is, $1+2+3+\ldots+34+35+36=666$ ), and therefore a triangular number.
The number of prime numbers up to 666 is 121 , which is the square of 11 , which is the number of prime numbers up to 36 .
666 is the sum of the squares of the first 7 prime numbers: $4+9+25+49+121+169+289=666$.
The sine of the angle $666^{\circ}$ multiplied by -2 equals the golden ratio. (1.610833 ..)
6: $9=0.666$
The factors of 666 are $666,333,222,111,74,37,18,9,6,3,2$, and 1 .
Another curiosity is that Add 666 by grouping the first numbers from 1 to 9 in the following way: $123+456+78+9=666$

The sum of the first 6 Roman numerals forms 666.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{D} & =500 \\
\mathrm{C} & =100 \\
\mathrm{~L} & =50 \\
\mathrm{X} & =10 \\
\mathrm{~V} & =5 \\
\mathrm{I} & =1
\end{aligned}
$$

Carbon-12. Carbon-12 is the most abundant of the two stable isotopes of the element carbon, accounting for $98.89 \%$ of all Earth's carbon. It is made up of 6 protons, 6 neutrons, and 6 electrons.
The number as such has its origin in ancient religious practices. These promoted the worship of gods that were associated with the Sun, the Moon, the visible planets of the Solar System and certain stars related to the practice of astrology.
In their system of worship, they had 37 supreme gods. One of them, the god associated with the Sun, had supremacy over all the others. They thought that in one way or another, numbers had power over the gods they worshiped; and for this reason, they assigned numbers to each of their gods (in order to have power over them). In order to do this, they counted the number of their gods, assigning a number to each god. Then they added the numbers of each god (from 1 to 36) and assigned the resulting number of this sum to the sun god. The first god was assigned the number 1, the second the number 2 and so on until reaching the god number 36 . The The sum of the numbers from 1 to 36 totaled 666, which was the number assigned to the Sun god.
They feared their gods a lot, and thought that some of them might destroy them one day, so they made amulets with a matrix of numbers arranged in a $6 \times 6$ square, from 1 to 36 . This type of matrix is known currently as "magic pictures".

An amulet is designed to serve a magical purpose, and they evidently thought that its use would protect them from being destroyed by the gods, thanks to the power of magic.
The magic square of order 6 known as the square of the Sun adds up to 666 in all its numbers, and has a magic constant of 111.
It has 9 combinations that add up to 74 forming squares or rectangles.
$74 * 9=666$
$74=7+4=11$
You also have 18 combinations that add up to $37=3+7=10=1+0=1$

## $18 * 37=666$

Therefore we have the magic constant $\mathrm{A}=111(111 \mathrm{x} 6=666)$
The second magic constant $74=11$ (reduction) $(74 \times 9=666)$
The third magic constant $37=1$ (of reduction) $(37 \times 18=666)$

| Magic square of order 6. Has 36 lockers |  |  |  |  |  | Example of 74 | Example of 37 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 32 | 3 | 34 | 35 | 1 | $6+1+31+36=74$ | 6+31=37 |
| 7 | 11 | 27 | 34 | 8 | 1 | $11+8+26+29=74$ | $7+30=37$ |
| 7 | 11 | 27 | 28 | 8 | 30 | $16+15+21+22=74$ | $36+1=37$ |
| 19 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 23 | 24 | $7+3+12+25=74$ | $25+12=37$ |
| 18 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 13 | $19+24+13+18=74$ |  |
| 25 | 29 | 10 | 9 | 26 | 12 | $32+35+2+5=74$ | The sacred number 37 of |
| 36 | 5 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 31 | $3+34+4+33=74$ | the Egyptians appears in |
| The perimeter numbers of the square add up to $370(=37 * 10)$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14+23+17+20=74 \\ & 27+28+9+10=74 \end{aligned}$ | this magic square. |



It is well known that the ancient Egyptians considered astronomical observations as something of utmost importance from the beginning of their civilization, due to the need to have a precise calendar in a region where life depended on the annual flood cycles of the Nile River and where therefore planning capacity in agriculture was an indispensable requirement. Thanks to these ancient observations, the Egyptians developed a solar calendar which, with various modifications, we continue to use today.

12 (constellations of the year, months of the year, signs of the zodiac.)
24 (hours of the day)

36 The "stellar clocks" that appear in sarcophagi and tombs based on the dean system, a fundamental part of Egyptian astronomy. This system divided the celestial vault into 36 divisions or deans that included the stars that rose at sunset in periods of ten days. (In astrology they are known as decans).
$12=1+2=3$
$24=2+4=6$
$36=3+6=9$
The First Order numbers appear.

## 2.1) The pentagon and its relationship with the number 9



The 36- 720 triangle is very interesting, because in addition to being isosceles when drawing the interior bisector of a congruent angle, another triangle similar to the original is obtained, that is, another $36^{\circ}-72^{\circ}$ triangle.


$$
\begin{gathered}
x=\frac{\sqrt[2]{5}+1}{2}=\text { Gold number }=\Phi \\
x=1,61803 \ldots \\
y=x+1 \\
y=2,61803 \ldots
\end{gathered}
$$

## 2.2) Cyclic sequences

All the numbers are included in important sequences that we have seen in the previous pages, but the most significant thing is that the number 9 is always behind.

These sequences are also 3 .

| Second and Third Order Numbers | First Order Numbers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Example 1970 | Example1983. | Example1989 |
| Sequence 124875 | Sequence 36 | Sequence 9 |
| 1970=8 | 1983=21=3 | 1989 $=27=9$ |
| $1970+8=1978=25=7$ | $1983+3=1986=24=6$ |  |
| $1978+7=1985=23=5$ |  | The infinite cycle begins again. |
| 1985+5=1990=19=1 | The infinite cycle begins again. | Every 9. |
| $1990+1=1991=20=2$ | Every 9. |  |
| $1991+2=1993=22=4$ | 1986+6=1992 $=21=3$ | $1989+9=1998=27=9$ |
| The infinite cycle begins again. Every 27 (27 = 9) | $1992+3=1995=24=6$ |  |
| 1993+4=1997=26=8 |  |  |

Each sequence ends up forming the number 9. For which the 999 is formed. If we turn it $180 \%$ it forms the 666.
As we can see, the first sequence is formed with 6 numbers (Second and Third Order numbers), the second with two numbers and the third with a number, the total sum is 9 .
These types of sequences are used in numerology to calculate personal cycles according to our year of birth.
Reference (book Our Hidden Animals, Zeolla Gabriel M.)

## 2.3) Curiosities about number 37

If we take the numbers of the first order and mirror it, dividing it by 37 gives me a whole number as a result. The same happens with the second order and the third order. This does not happen with just any 6 -digit number written on a mirror.

It does not work
248,842: $37=6725,459$..
If it works with the trinity numbers.
369,963: 37 = 9,999 First Order
147,741: $37=3,993$ Second order
258.852: 37 = 6.996 Third Order

If we add the digits (in the form of reduction) of the results of the divisions of the second (147) and third order (258) they give me the result of the total of those of the first order.

3993 is reduced to 6
6996 is reduced to 3
9999 is reduced to 9

## 3) The importance of sequences

There are patterns that occur naturally in the Universe, patterns that we have discovered in life, galaxies, star formation, evolution, and in almost all natural systems. Some of these patterns are the Golden Ratio and Sacred Geometry.


## 3.1) The sequence 147 and 258

We find it in all prime numbers greater than 3 up to infinity. The prime numbers are the bricks that build and form the rest of the numbers. In fact all numbers break down into prime numbers.

Reference. (Prime number is one that is only divisible by itself and by one)
For instance
Prime Number $29=2+9=11=1+1=2$ Third Order
Prime Number $37=3+7=10=1+0=1$ Second Order
There are no Prime Order numbers greater than 3.
The sequence 147 and 258 also describes infinite sequences of different types, for example every time we divide a number by 7 that is not a multiple of it, the numbers 147258 appear in its decimals.

```
43:7= 6,1428571428571428571428571428571
726:7=103,7142857142857142857142857142857
142857 is a cyclic number
142.857=9\times13\times33\times37=11\times13\times27\times37
1* 142,857 = 142,857 (The sum of its digits reduces to 9)
2 * 142,857 = 285,714 (The sum of its digits reduces to 9)
3*142,857=428,571 (The sum of its digits reduces to 9)
4* 142,857=571,428 (The sum of its digits reduces to 9)
5*142,857 = 714,285 (The sum of its digits reduces to 9)
6*142,857 = 857,142 (The sum of its digits reduces to 9)
7 * 142,857 = 999,999 (The sum of its digits reduces to 9)
```

Multiplying these numbers by 7 generates the mysterious number 9 .

## 3.2) The power of the number 2.

The sequence 147 and 258 also appear in the formula $2 \wedge x$, this is manifested infinitely.
Example:

$$
\begin{gathered}
2^{0}=1 \\
2^{1}=2 \\
2^{2}=4 \\
2^{3}=8 \\
2^{4}=16=1+6=7 \\
2^{5}=32=3+2=5
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
2^{6}=64=6+4=10=1+0=1 \\
2^{7}=128=1+2+8=11=1+1=2 \\
2^{8}=256=2+5+6=13=1+3=4 \\
2^{9}=512=5+1+2=8 \\
2^{10}=1024=1+0+2+4=7 \\
2^{11}=2048=2+0+4+8=14=1+4=5
\end{gathered}
$$

Etc.

Repeat the cycle again 1-2-4-8-7-5

This sequence is very interesting since we can use it to determine the number of ancestors in our family tree. I am in unity. In 2 my 2 parents, in 4 my 4 grandparents, in 8 my 8 great grandparents, in 16 my 16 great grandparents and so on.
This sequence is also present in how our cells divide.
The interesting thing about this sequence is that the numbers 147 are interspersed with those of 258. Remaining in this way:

$$
1-2-4-8-7-5
$$

The sequence 147 and 258 also appears in the Fibonacci sequence and in the Lucas sequence, these sequences are very important since they form the Golden ratio ( $1,618 \ldots$...)

Reference: The golden number, (phi) or golden number. It is nothing more than a number: 1.61803 ... followed by infinite decimal places. However, it is one of the most fascinating numbers throughout history, it is an irrational number that is expressed with the following formula:

$$
\Phi=\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}=1,618033988749 \ldots
$$

The divine proportion or golden ratio: it is a geometric concept, which occurs when dividing a segment into two unequal parts, dividing the total by the longest part we obtain the same result as when dividing the longest by the shortest. This proportion is found in the Fibonacci sequence and the Lucas sequence.

For example: In a 55 cm segment, its golden ratio is in the ratio of 34 cm and 21 cm .

$$
\frac{34}{21}=1,61 \ldots
$$

If we divide each number in the Fibonacci sequence with its previous number, the golden number always appears.


## 4) The mysterious number 9

9 is the square of 3 ; A polygon with nine sides is called an eneagon; in Mayan numbering it is represented by 4 points on a line that has a value of five. It is the ternary triangle or triplicity of the triple that symbolizes the three worlds, the three powers. In medicinal rites it was considered the number nine (9) par excellence, because it represented the triple synthesis of the body, the intellectual and the spiritual.

From the beginning the number 9 has been identified with cosmology, a theme that has had a fundamental role in the spiritual paths, as well as in religions and in the common pagan rituals of magicians, shamans and enchanters, which intermingled in other cultures.

The Chichen Itzá pyramid has 9 steps on its faces. It also has 4 stairways of 91 steps to ascend to the temple, these 91 steps when multiplied by 4 represent 364 days of the year (the 13 moons) plus one day that would be the day out of time represented by the temple.


There are 9 planets that surround the Sun, including Earth, although science disputes whether the ninth would be Pluto.
Man's holes are 9: two eyes, two ears, two nostrils, the mouth, the genital orifice and the anus.
The months of the year before began with March, and the ninth month would then be November, whose name derives from the word nine.
There were nine muses daughters of Zeus.
It is usually prayed nine times for nine days in the Catholic novenas.
9 are the Choirs of Angels, divided into three groups of 3. (First hierarchy: seraphim, cherubim, thrones, Second hierarchy: dominations, virtues, powers, Third hierarchy: principalities, archangels, angels.)
For Hinduism the number 9 is the number of Brahma, the Creator.

The biblical meaning of the number 9 in the Bible is a number that has a very strong symbolism. This number is associated with wisdom and the pursuit of good for everyone. This number is said to have small features of all other numbers, making it the most complete. It is a number that has been considered the number of God and has an intimate relationship with human facts and evolution. It is also said that human cycles are measured in 9 years, every 9 years is renewed and a previous cycle is closed.

In tarot the number 9 represents the hermit.


Mathematically if you add 9 to any number, it finally adds the same number:
$1+9=10=1$
$2+9=11=2$
$3+9=12=3$
If we multiply any number by 9 , the sum of its digits always returns to 9 .
$30 * 9=270=2+7+0=9$
$21 * 9=189=1+8+9=18=1+8=9$
On the other hand, it is known that if all the numbers from 1 to 8 are added:
$1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8=36(3+6=9)$
By force, then, adding 9 returns 9 . Likewise if all the numbers $1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9=45(4+5=9)$ are added. This suggests that 9 models totality and nothingness simultaneously. It is an extraordinary number.
If we add nine consecutive numbers starting with the one that occurs to you, the sum of them will always return to 9 . Do not hesitate to check it!

The numbers of the trinity squared or to any power that we raise to these numbers are reduced to 9 and the combinations of their digits also.
$147^{2}=147^{*} 147=21.609$ Se reduce a 9
$258^{2}=258^{*} 258=66.564$ Se reduce a 9
$369^{2}=369 * 369=136.161$ Se reduce a 9

## 4.1) Other interesting relationships with 9.

The 9 is formed by adding $3+3+3$, the triplicity of the symbol of the trinity.
The circle is closely related to the number 9 , that is to say that many occur by choosing to use $360^{\circ}$ for a circle, 60 seconds for 1 minute and 60 minutes for 1 hour, following this matrix of 360 , as well as by the choice of a decimal system
$3600^{\circ}=9$
In a degree there are 60 minutes, which are equivalent to 3,600 seconds, the same happens in an hour.
$3,600=9$
The day has 1,440 minutes that add up to 9 .
The day has 86,400 seconds, which adds up to 9 .
The week has 10,080 minutes, which adds up to 9 .
The year has 525,600 minutes, which add up to 9 .
A circle in space is made up of $360^{\circ}(3+6+0=9)$, whose half are 180 degrees $(1+8=9)$, whose half are 90 degrees $(9+0=9)$, whose half are $45(4+5=9)$, whose half is $22.5(2+2+5=9)$, whose half is $11.25(1+1+2$ $+5=9$ ) and the sum 9 of each half, thus repeats ad infinitum.
Another interesting detail is that human pregnancy usually lasts 9 months or 9 moons.

The Mala Hinduist has 108 beads, $108=1+8=9$
The most famous of all the Yantras is the Sri Yantra which is made up of 9 triangles.
The Muslim Tasbih is like a small rosary made up of 33 or 99 beads that slide as you repeat the different holy names of Allah. $99=9+9=18=1+8=9$
In the practice of Zen meditation (Zazen) the gaze is placed at 450 (this is reduced to 9).
The Catholic religion uses novenas to pray, for example praying 9 Hail Marys.
Another interesting relationship is that the Christian rosary has 54 beads on one side and 5 on the other $54=5+$ $4=9$.

## The Nadis

Nadi is a Sanskrit word that means "tube, pipe, channel, stream", and they are the channels through which the energy of the subtle body flows, the energy of the life force, known as "Prana".
They are directly associated with the nervous system, and derive and interconnect with the chakras.
Ayurveda mentions 72,000 Nadis.
$72,000=$ Reduces to 9
In the Hindu tradition the number 9 represents perfection and absolute truth.
I could go on listing different coincidences about the enigmatic number 9, but the interesting thing is being able to understand what it represents and manifests.

## 4.2) Some mathematical curiosities.

Multiplying by multiples of 9 .

| 0*9+1=1 | 1*8+1=9 | 0*9=0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 * 9+2=11$ | $12 * 8+2=98$ | 1*9=09 |
| $12 * 9+3=111$ | 123*8+3=987 | 12*9=108 |
| $123 * 9+4=1.111$ | $1234 * 8+4=9876$ | 123*9=1.107 |
| $1234 * 9+5=11.111$ | $12345 * 8+5=98765$ | $1234 * 9=11.106$ |
| 12345*9+6=111.111 | 123456*8+6=987654 | 12345*9=111.105 |
| 123456*9+7=1.111.111 | $1234567 * 8+7=9876543$ | 123456*9=1.111.104 |
| $1234567 * 9+8=11.111 .111$ | 12345678*9+8=98765432 | 1234567*9=11.111.103 |
| $12345678 * 9+9=111.111 .111$ | $123456789 * 8+9=987654321$ | $12345678 * 9=111.111 .102$ |
| $123456789 * 9+10=1.111 .111 .111$ |  | 123456789*9=1.111.111.101 |
| 987654321*9 $=08.888 .888 .889$ | 123.456.789*9 $=111.111 .111$ |  |
| 987654321*18= 17.777.777.778 | $123.456 .789 * 18=222.222 .222$ |  |
| 987654321*27= 26.666.666.667 | $123.456 .789 * 27=333.333 .333$ |  |
| 987654321*36= 35.555.555.556 | $123.456 .789 * 36=444.444 .444$ |  |
| $987654321 * 45=44.444 .444 .445$ | $123.456 .789 * 45=555.555 .555$ |  |
| 987654321*54= 53.333.333.334 | 123.456.789*54=666.666.666 |  |
| 987654321*63 $=62.222 .222 .223$ | 123.456.789*63=777.777.777 |  |
| 987654321*72= 71.111.111.112 | 123.456.789*72=888.888.888 |  |
| $987654321 * 81=80.000 .000 .001$ | 123.456.789*81=999.999.999 |  |
| In the center there are 9 repeated numbers and at their ends they add up to 9 . | The result generates 9 equal numbers. |  |

Finally by multiplying 111.111.111 (it has 9 numbers 1) by itself, or squared, the following is obtained: 12.345.678.987.654.321

## 4.3) The number 9 and reversible numbers.

The numbers can be written in a mirror or using the same digits to form others, but the most incredible thing about all this is that the enigmatic number 9 always hides behind.

## For instance

773 his mirror would be 377 , if the rest I get the number 396 which is reduced to 9
8,859 its mirror would be 9,588 , If the remainder I obtain the number 729 which is reduced to 9
If we change your order without mirroring it, we get:
$4,561-1,456=3,105$ which also reduces to 9
Another example
$89,658-65,889=23,769$ which reduces to 9
You can look for other numbers and apply the same procedure and you will always find 9 .

## 4.4) The number 0 and the number 9.

These numbers are incredibly similar and prove to be despite their distances in the same place, nowhere and the end in the same territory next to each other or perhaps one on top of the other. The connection between them is strong and visible.
For example, if we add 9 or 0 , we return to the same original value with any number.
$28=2+8=1$
$28+9=37=3+7=10=1$
$28+0=2+8=10=1$
The Egyptians represented infinity with a viper biting its tail.
The uroboros symbolizes the eternal cycle of things, also the eternal effort, the eternal struggle or the useless effort, since the cycle begins again despite the actions to prevent it.
In the practice of alchemy it expresses the unity of all things, material and spiritual, which never disappear but change shape in an eternal cycle of destruction and new creation, just as it represents infinity. The uroboros represented rebirth, recreation of life and perpetuity.


## 5) The enigmatic number 108

This is formed by adding the unit, the duplicity and the triplicity of the 18.
$18+18+18+18+18+18=18+36+54=108$
The 18 is formed under the same mechanism but from the number 3, (which represents the trinity, $3+3+3+3$ $+3+3$ )

108 reduces to $9 .(1+0+8)$
In astrology there are 9 planets and 12 houses, $12 \mathrm{x} 9=108$.
The symbolic metal of the moon is silver, its atomic weight is 108 .
The pentagon has 5 angles of 108 , this in turn forms the pentagram the 5 -pointed star formed by 5 golden triangles (the golden triangle has 2 angles of 720 at the base and one of $36^{\circ}(72+36=108)$
Tantra estimates that we have 21,600 breaths per day ( 21,600 reduces to 9 ), 10,800 correspond to the Sun and 10,800 correspond to the moon. $(10,800=108=9)$
In Hinduism, when the concept of time is analyzed, it is believed that there are 108 sensations associated with it: 36 associated with the past, 36 with the present, and 36 with the future. $(36=9)$
According to the Greek philosopher Heraclitus of Ephesus, 540-475 BC, the period between two great conflagrations like the one that would have submerged Atlantis, thousands of years before his time, is 10,800 years. In other words, a "circular" period that divided by one hundred becomes 108: a number that for Hindus and Buddhists is the object of special veneration.
108 is a number closely linked to Eastern traditions, especially Bön, Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism. It is considered sacred, and once it became a symbol, its use proliferated in all aspects of religion or culture in Asia. Therefore, we are not surprised to find continuous references to 108.
In the Borobudur stupa (on the Indonesian island of Java) there are 108 Buddhas looking at each cardinal point of the monument.
In Muktinath (Nepal) there are 108 spouts in the sacred spring. Many temples are accessed by a staircase of 108 steps, or two sections of 54, or three of 36 .
108 times Japanese priests ring the temple bells to welcome the New Year and bid farewell to the past.
108 appears in almost all the sacred rites of India.
108 poses has the cosmic dance of Shiva.
In the temples of Angkor Wat (Cambodia) there are numerous allusions to 108, which plays an important role in the symbolism of the structure of the largest religious complex ever built.
108 is the number of mala beads, or Buddhist prayer beads.
In some martial arts, such as Karate, 108 (Suparinpei) and several of its multiples, 54 (Gojushi), 36 (Sanseru) and 18 (Seipai) constitute sequences of movements or Katas. Something similar happens in certain lineages of Tai Chi Chuan.
There are said to be 108 Hindu deities.
Krishna has 108 Gopis or consorts and as many names.
108 sacred temples dedicated to Vishnu.
108 Divyadeshes or Tirtha, divine pilgrimage sites throughout India and Nepal.
In Buddhism 108 arhats or realized saints are considered.
108 auspicious illustrations of the Buddha's footprint.
108 virtues in Jainism.
108 energy channels converge in the heart chakra.
In the Devanagari alphabet (used for Sanskrit, Hindi and most of the Indian languages) there are 54 letters and each one has the divine aspect of Shiva and Shakti (masculine and feminine aspects) therefore 54 times 2 is 108. It is the hyperfactorial of 3 , that is: $1^{1} \times 2^{2} \times 3^{3}(1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3=108)$.
You could also look for a correspondence with another important number, 666, since $108=6^{2}+6^{2}+6^{2}$, although this biblical relationship would be inconsequential for Hindu and Buddhist cultures.
432 hz is the ideal value for musical tuning, 432: $4=108$ ( $432=9$ reduction)
It could be otherwise, but it happens as a special coincidence that the distance between the Earth and the Sun is 108 times the diameter of the Sun. The distance between the Earth and the Moon is also 108 times the diameter of the Moon.

Coincidentally too, the diameter of the Sun is approximately equal to 108 times the diameter of the Earth. The second characteristic is that 108 is the sum of the first 9 multiples of 3 , namely: $0,3,6,9,12,15,18,21$ and 24.

The interior angles of a regular pentagon are 108…
In the Pythagorean theorem:
$27^{2}+36^{2}=45^{2}$ (27 reduces to 9,36 reduces to 9 and 45 reduces to 9$)(27+36+45=108)$
The number 108 is associated with many of the traditional Yoga practices, as well as other spiritual practices. In yoga practice it is common to hear that some exercises or some sequences of them should be practiced 108 times to get the full benefits.

One could venture that the choice of 108, and not of any other number, is influenced by that magical halo that it is given by being an important astronomical and astrological measure.

In yoga and meditation a mantra is repeated 108 times to reach a state of calm.
The total number of verses of the "Rig Veda" is 10,800 and that of the "Bhagavata Purana" is 18,000 . They are distributed in twelve "Cantos" or chapters. And inside from the Judeo-Christian, the number of chapters of the enigmatic "Book of Enoch" is 108.

The Buddhist mala is made up of 108 beads of different materials that together form a kind of "necklace" that is placed either on the neck or on the left arm. ... It is said that there are 108 types of mental obscurations that prevent seeing clearly or with the sight of a Buddha, awake or enlightened.


If your desire is to harmonize your vibration to be in peace and harmony or you also want to help the world then use the force of the number 108 by reciting OM 108 times..

## 6) Vedic mathematics.

Between 1,500 and 800 BC it speaks of the period of Vedic mathematics. The Vedas were collections of literature in which, among many other things, mathematics is also found.

In this text we will use the Vedic square to explore and understand what is going on inside.
The Vedic square is made up of a $9 x 9$ square in which the numbers from 1 to 81 are ordered. These numbers are ordered following the rules of multiplication. And these values are reduced to numbers from 1 to 9 .

If we use the numerical tables from 1 to 9 we obtain the following table.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 |
| 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 |
| 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 |
| 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 |

If we reduce the numbers in the tables to one digit, we obtain the following Vedic table.
For instance
$64=6+4=10=1+0=1$

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 4 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

## 6.1) Painting digits.

Now we will paint the number 1 on a table, on another the number 2 in, another the number 3, so on until we reach 9.


21 boxes of the number 9 add up to $189=9$.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 4 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

This one has no partner.
The 4 squares in the center add up to 36 . The 17 perimeter squares add up to 153 . 72 vertical and 72 horizontal plus 9 in the corner. ( $144+9$ is equal to $12^{2}+3^{2}$ )
We can see that 12 is another way of expressing 3 . For example $12=1+2=3$

Total $189=1+8+9=18=1+8=9$

The total sums of the pairs by boxes add up to 9. (Three times from 54 and once from 108)
We can see that the squares 1 and 8 are the same, but they are mirrored. Add up to 9
There are 6 painted numbers per board.
Pictures 2 and 7 are the same, but they are mirrored. Add up to 9
There are 6 painted numbers per board.
Pictures 4 and 5 are the same, but they are mirrored. Add up to 9
There are 6 painted numbers per board.
Pictures 3 and 6 are the same, but they are mirrored. Add up to 9
There are 12 painted numbers per board. $12=1+2=3$
The box of 9 is left alone, this is different from the rest. Of course it is 9
There are 21 painted numbers per board. $21=2+1=3$
Again the numbers of the first Order (369) appear in their quantities and sums.

## 6.2) Painting 369

If we paint the numbers of the First order (369) in the previous table we obtain the following graph.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 4 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

If we add all the painted numbers we get $297=2+9+7=18=1+8=9$
We have 21 number nine, 12 number six, and 12 number three. A total of 45 . ( $45=4+5=9$ )
The numbers 6 and the numbers 3 are in 12 pairs that add up to 9 .
The number 21 and the number 12 are mirrors.

## 6.3) Painting 147-258

If we paint the numbers of the Second Order (147) and those of the Third Order (258) in the table we obtain the following graphs.


This table has the particularity of being linked to the next one since it is mirrored. And they are the same.

## 6.4) Demonstration

If we observe the sequence of colors we can see how the number in a table added to the one in the mirror also adds up to 9 .
Always 1 with 8 , 2 with 7,4 with 5 .
These patterns are complementary opposites.
If we take the row of multiples of 9 . The Patterns are mirrored.

Second Order

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 4 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Third Order

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 4 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

## 6.5) The Table of First Order (369)

We can affirm that this table is in equilibrium in itself since it reduces itself to 9 and in turn presents a fully balanced geometric figure on the board.
We will call this Equitable Pattern.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 4 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |



In fact, drawing a diagonal from 1 to 9 we see that it is mirrored in itself.
And make two identical right triangles.

## 6.6) Complementary Opposites Pattern

We use the Pattern from chapter 4.4 and replace it with its original numbers If we add the numbers of the 2 patterns following the colors, we obtain multiples of 9 .

For instance
$1+8=9,4+5=9,7+2=9$
$4+14=18,10+8=18,14+4=18$
We can continue and we will find multiples from 9 to 72 in the results.
If we take the row of multiples of 9 . The Patterns are mirrored.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 |
| 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 |
| 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 |
| 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 |


| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 |
| 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 |
| 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 |
| 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 |

Sum 9
Sum 18

Sum 36
Sum 45

Sum 63
Sum 72

These patterns are complementary opposites. Since they are needed to achieve balance.

## 6.7) Equitable pattern

If we add the numbers in red. This pattern arrives at multiples of 9 using sums from its same square, so it is in equilibrium.

We obtain that sums are formed that are multiples of $9 \times 3$ and $9 \times 6$.

## For example

| $3+24=27$ | $=2+7=9$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $6+21=27$ | $=2+7=9$ |
| $12+15=27$ | $=2+7=9$ |
| $6+48=54$ | $=5+4=9$ |
| $12+42=54$ | $=5+4=9$ |
| $24+30=54$ | $=5+4=9$ |


| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 |
| 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
| 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 |
| 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 |
| 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 |

The 4 white squares belong to the complementary opposites. Each white square also adds multiples of 9 .
Example
$1+2+2+4=9$
$4+8+5+10=27$

## 6.8) Conclution

Obviously, when applying the sequences of the First Order 369, Second Order 147 and Third Order 258 in the Vedic tables, two complementary opposite patterns are formed linked to the sequence 147 and 258 . These are similar but are mirrored, so that each number of one of they interact with each other.
These two paintings represent the famous duality, ying and yang, the need to relate, to link with the other to complete oneself.

Yin yang is a principle of Chinese philosophy, where yin and yang are two opposite energies that need and complement each other, the existence of one depends on the existence of the other. The yin and yang is a symbol of harmony due to the balance produced by the interaction of the two energies.

In the case of the First Order Pattern 369, it is in harmony and in proportion to itself. Everything is perfectly distributed in balance and in a deep brotherhood.

This path leads us at the beginning to the encounter with the number 9, a mysterious, deep, enigmatic and eventually powerful number from what we can observe in this book.
All roads lead to 9 .

The interesting thing about the Vedic table is that we can take the multiples of 9 from its tables and this is even more balanced. An $8 \times 8$ square would remain.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

## 7) Magic squares

Applying the same criteria and concept that apply to the Vedic table, we can find how the trinity is manifested in the magic squares, I assure you that the results are surprising. I found beautiful patterns in geometric harmony and in balance with the trinity. There are also others that are not in so much geometric harmony but the trinity works equally effectively in them.
Eventually I can affirm that mathematics is an art that is beyond numbers and expresses balance, beauty and the force of existence through the behavior of numbers.

But first it is necessary to introduce us to an introduction and historical review about the magic squares that will be essential to understand their operation.

## 7.1) Introduction

Magic squares are one of the most fascinating mathematical devices. And also one of the most reflected by art, from Dürer's engravings to Gaudí's Sagrada Familia. This is something motivated by the magical properties, both the purely numerical, as well as the divinatory and protective properties that have been granted to them throughout history. A magic square is obtained by placing a series of natural numbers in a square matrix in such a way that all the rows, all the columns and the diagonals add up to the same number: the magic constant. Generally, the numbers are usually placed between 1 and n 2 , where n is the number of rows and columns in the square. This number n is called the order of the magic square.
Forming a magic square of order $n$ in this way the sum of each row, each column and each diagonal is:
Example: Lo Shu magic square.
Order 3 ( $3 \times 3$ ) numbers from 1 to 9.


Horizontally, vertically and diagonally add 15 by grouping 3 boxes.

## Classic formula for the calculation of the constant $A$

$n=$ order number of the magic square

$$
\text { C. magic } A_{n}=\frac{n\left(n^{2}+1\right)}{2}
$$

Example: Magic square of order 3

$$
\text { C. } \text { magic } A_{3}=\frac{3\left(3^{2}+1\right)}{2}=\frac{30}{2}=15
$$

## It can also be calculated in another way

Square of order $3=3 * 3=9$

$$
\text { C.magic } A_{3}=\frac{N(N+1)}{2 * \text { order nubmer }}=\frac{9 *(9+1)}{2 * 3}=15
$$

In other words, the sum of the numbers from 1 to 9 divided by the order number will be equal to the magic constant $A$ Magic constant 15.

The magic arises because the sum of the numbers present in each row, in each column and in each main diagonal gives the same result, called "magic constant".

In the Lo Shu square, the numbers were represented by groupings of dots.
Hand in hand with the divinatory and protective character granted to them, the magic squares would have traveled from China to the rest of Asia. And from there to Egypt, where they were included in clothes and ornaments as talismans.
It is believed that the first to deepen and study its mathematical properties were Arab scholars and the Islamic world, who made them known in Europe in the 15th century, where they immediately penetrated according to their supposed magical properties. First those related to divination, alchemy and astrology, later the purely mathematical ones.
The first reference dates back to China in 2200 BC. According to the legends about Emperor Yu, in ancient China there was a great flood. People offered sacrifices to the god of one of the flooded rivers, the Luo River, and a turtle emerged with a strange dotted pattern on its shell, the Lo Shu square. A $3 \times 3$ grid where the numbers were represented by groupings of dots.


## 7．2）Lo Shu：Definition，Nature and History

Lo Shu Square（Simplified Chinese：洛书；Traditional Chinese：洛書；literally：Luo（Rio）Book／Scroll）or the Nine Halls Diagram（Simplified Chinese：九宫 图；Traditional Chinese：九宮 圖），often in relation With the Ho Tu（河圖）figure and the 8 trigrams，it is the only normal magic square of order three．Lo Shu is part of the legacy of the oldest Chinese mathematical and divinatory（I Ching 易經）traditions，and is an important emblem in Feng Shui（風水，translate as ＂wind－water＂），the art of geomancy concerned with the placement of objects in relation to the flow of Qi（氣）， ＂natural energy＂．
Actually，the first Chinese magic square is believed to have been created by Fuh－Hi，the mythical founder of Chinese civilization，who lived from 2858 to 2738 B．C．The displacement is a $3 \times 3$ magic square，where odd numbers are expressed as white dots，or yang symbols，and even numbers are expressed as black dots，or yin symbols．The odd numbers are supposed to be symbols of the sky，while the even numbers are symbols of the earth．


In the Chinese Lo Shu square above，we added color here to make the distinction between odd and even numbers stand out more clearly．In fact，the yellow spots that will be white，Yang symbol or emblem of heaven，and red should be black，Yin symbol or emblem of the earth．
Feng Shui is a form of qi divination．The maintenance or dissipation of qi is believed to affect the health，wealth， energy level，luck，and many other aspects of the occupants of space．Color，shape and physical location of each element in a space affect the flow of qi by retarding it in shape，by reorientation or by acceleration，which directly affects the energy level of the occupants．
Qì（Chinese 氣，pronounced［tc ${ }^{\text {hi］}}$ ］or Japanese ki 気 or Korean gi 氣 and Indian prāna（Sanskrit प्राण））is the term used to refer to vital energy or biomagnetic energy according to the tradition of China and other countries of the Far East （Japan，Korea）．The qì is an energy that flows naturally by nature（forgive the redundancy），and the interruption of its free flow in the body is the basis of physical and psychological disorders．Qi is an active principle that is part of any living thing；Literal translation is＂air＂，＂breath＂or＂spirit＂．Qi is a didactic concept in many Chinese，Korean，and Japanese martial arts．


Location of the seven chakras

Lo Shu is also connected to the Chakras and stimulating them．The Chakras，from the Sanskrit cakraṃ चक्र meaning wheel or circle，are energetic vortices located in the subtle bodies of the human being，aligned in an ascending column from the base of the column towards the top of the head．The function of the chakras is to maintain balanced spiritual，physical，emotional and mental health．The seven main chakras are：Sahasrara，सहस्रार，Ajna，आज्ञा，Vishudda，विशुद्ध，Anahata， अनाहत，Manipura，मणिपूर，Svadhishthana，स्वाधिष्ठान and Muladhara，मूलाधार．In addition to the placebo effect，there is a relationship between the positions and functions of the chakras and the various organs of the endocrine system．

The even numbers and odd numbers alternate on the periphery of the Lo Shu structure，the 4 even numbers are in the four corners，and the 5 odd numbers form a cross in the center of the square．The sums of each of the 3 lines，each of the 3 columns，and the two diagonals are fifteen［15 is the number of days in each of the 24 rounds of the Chinese solar year；Xia Li（夏暦）or＂Yin Calendar＂－Gregorian calendar is the＂Yang Calendar＂］．This model，in a way， was used by the people in the control of the river．The 5 is in the center of the square，the sum of two other cells，which are directly face to face compared to the 5 ，is 10 （the number of Ho Tu）．The even numbers are Yin，the feminine principle．Odd numbers are Yang，masculine principle．The symbolism of square Lo Shu interprets 5 elements：earth，fire，metal，water and wood．Like Ho Tu，the Lo Shu square is used as an important mandalique in Feng Shui．For the Chinese，the magic square symbolizes the harmony of the universe．


## Lo Shu and cardinal points

Lo Shu is often marked in the form of a table of 9 squares with each square representing a compass direction i．e． North，South，East，West，Northeast，Northwest，Southeast，Southwest and the center（in total 9 places）．South is always represented by the number 9 ，and North by the number 1.
Lo Shu is also connected to the Bagua and the eight trigrams．
The Bagua（Chinese：八卦；pinyin：bā guà ；，Wade－Giles：pa kua；literally＂eight symbols＂）are eight diagrams used in Taoist cosmology to represent a series of interrelated concepts．Each consists of three lines，every so often＂broken＂ or＂virgin＂，representing a yin line or a yang line，respectively．Due to its tripartite structure，it is often referred to as ＂trigrams＂in English．
The eight trigrams are：Qian 天，＂sky＂，Xun 风，＂Wind＂，Kan 水，＂Water＂，Gen 山，＂Mountain＂，Kun 地，＂Earth＂，Zhen雷，＂Thunder＂，Li 火，＂fire＂，and Dui 泽，＂Lake＂．

| Wind | Fire |  |  | Earth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Xun 風 | Li 火 |  |  | Kun 地 |
| Southeastern 프클 | South |  |  | Southwest E |
| East ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 4 | 9 | 2 | 프 West |
| Zhen 雷 | 3 | 5 | 7 | Dui 泽 |
| Thunder | 8 | 1 | 6 |  |
| F | 플 |  |  | 三 |
| Gen | Kan |  |  | Qian |
| 山 | 水 |  |  | 天 |
| Northeast | North |  |  | Northwest |
| Montain | Water |  |  | Sky |

## 7.3) Square of Dürer, in his Melancholy engraving

Probably the most recognized magic square is the one included by Albrecht Durer (or Dürer) in his engraving "Melancholy." It is a square of order 4, its numbers range from 1 to 16 , with a great presence of magical properties, since the sum of any of its four quadrants also results in its "magic constant", 34. And the same happens with the sum of the four central numbers. In addition, the central squares of the bottom row are occupied by 15 and 14, representing the year in which the work was carried out, 1514.

Dürer's is possibly the best known, as well as the first representation of a magic square in Europe, but the truth is that by the time the artist represented it, magic squares already had a long history.


| 16 | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 10 | 11 | 8 |
| 9 | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| 4 | 15 | 14 | 1 |


Interpretation of the table.
The main and central character of the work is a winged figure that does not fly, a genius whose wings it will not unfold. The figure has sat down, thoughtful, it seems concerned, with its gaze towards infinity. Your mood may come from feeling unable to solve a problem, but at the same time you are not able to dismiss it, still trying to find the answer. The instruments that are around him are instruments of a geometrist. What can an "angel", an envoy of the Supreme Being, a messenger, an emissary do, be in that position? What can't you solve? Why this decay, which seems to give up? What are you thinking and what is your concern? Why is it surrounded by scientific objects?
What could an "angel" be looking for, of which he has no knowledge? A religious character surrounded by scientific and mathematical instruments.
The work is titled "melancholy", a state that was considered a capital sin. At the beginning, the capital sins were eight, and not seven as they exist now and that eighth sin was melancholy. It was the Greek monk Evagrius Ponticus, who first wrote a list of eight crimes and human "passions": gluttony, lust, greed, melancholy, anger, acedia (laziness), vanity (vainglory) and pride, in increasing order of severity. .

The first graphic representation of which there is evidence in which a magic square of order 4 appears is an inscription on a pillar of a temple in Khajurado (India). Although the numbers are ordered differently from Dürer's magic square.

## 7.4) A very special magic square in India.



The Temple of Parshvanatha, in Khajuraho, a small town located in the state of Madhya Pradesh, in India, is this $4 \times 4$ magic square, which is one of the oldest known of this order 4 ; built in the 10th century. It has all the numbers from 1 to 16 and rows, columns and diagonals add up to 34 . In addition, the $2 \times 2$ sub-squares of the corners and the central one also add up to 34. In this temple there are statues of erotic content everywhere, what will be the origin of placing statues of this type and mathematical puzzles in the temples?

## 7.5) The history of the magic square of order 4 of the Sagrada Familia



In the Sagrada Familia, in Barcelona, Spain, specifically on the passion façade, in the part that we know as The Kiss of Judas, on the wall behind the statue, we find the magical painting by Josep María Subirachs i Sitjar, the creator of the sculptural group of the Façade of the Passion.

The meaning of the painting of the temple of the Holy Family clearly represents a tribute to the theoretical age attributed to Christ when he died, 33 years old. It is located within the facade of the passion, and receives this name because it represents the passion and death of Jesus Christ.
This magic square adds up to 33 horizontally, vertically, and diagonally. Also if we divide it into 4 we will find in each corner the sum of 33.
The 4 numbers in the center also add up to 33 .
The $4 \times 4$ magic square of the Sagrada Familia is different and does not meet the initial basic conditions that most magic squares have. On the one hand, it does not contain all the numbers from 1 to 16 , since 12 and 16 are missing, and, in addition, it repeats some. On the other hand and here comes the symbolic key, the magic constant is not 34 , but 33 .

In the case of the Sagrada Familia square, there are a total of 310 combinations that add up to 33 .

It should be noted that 33 also represents the degrees of Freemasonry. Much has been said about this topic and the Barcelona architect has been associated with Freemasonry. Despite this, there is no document of his that certified that Gaudí was a Freemason.

## 8) The Vastu Shastra

The Chinese sages were not the only ones who discovered how to distribute the spaces to live in harmony with what surrounds us. An architecture with similar principles emerged in India, the "Vastu-Shastra". This discipline holds that since the human being is cosmic, everything about individual life should be in complete harmony with the universe.

Vastu-shastra is the ancient Indian Vedic science that studies the harmonic cohesion of housing structures with the laws of the cosmos.

Like Ayurveda in medicine, Vastu is an ancient technique that studies the arrangement of homes and workplaces to attract well-being, harmony and prosperity.

This tradition is considered the predecessor of Feng Shui and in the same way considers that there is a deep relationship with the energies of the cosmos and they are influencing every aspect of our life.

The material world is composed of five elements: Earth, Water, Fire, Ether and Air, all creatures on earth, including houses, buildings, etc., are physically built with these five elements. There is a constant, invisible relationship between these elements, either outside or inside each individual, and it also includes the place where they live and the place where they work. Human beings can improve living conditions by appropriately designing their buildings and by understanding the effectiveness of these five natural forces.

The principles of Vastu depend on the balance of these elements and the interaction with human beings and with the environment. It also considers the intimate relationship that there is with the orientations and how these are linked to the electromagnetic field of the earth and its effect on human beings.

The vastu shastra is an ancient Hindu doctrine that deals with the influence of the laws of nature on human constructions.vāstu, en el sistema AITS (alfabeto internacional para la transliteración del sánscrito).

- वास्तु, in Devanagari script of Sanskrit.
- Pronunciation: / vástu /.
- Etymology: it could come from vasá (inhabitant, who resides in a house).
- vāstu: place, building, dwelling and shastra doctrine, theory.

It is based on a series of treaties that bring together the different precepts that must be respected when designing a building for any use; be it a dwelling or a temple.
According to Hinduism, the vastu shastra considers that the universe is composed of five elements: earth, water, fire, air and ether, and that the design of a building must achieve a balanced relationship between them. The designs proposed by this doctrine are based on a square plan that is subdivided into several smaller squares, dedicated to different functions according to their orientation. Although there are several ways to divide the square, the most popular is the $3 \times 3$ division, which in turn subdivides each of the resulting nine squares into another $3 \times 3$ grid, for a total of 81 squares. Regardless of the number of subdivisions, the houses are organized concentrically around a central courtyard.

Although traditionally the use of this doctrine has been limited to the field of Indian architecture (essentially for the design of Hindu temples), the vastu shastra also covers other artistic disciplines such as urbanism, dance, poetry or sculpture.

The Vastu Shastra is the ancient Indian art of harmony with the habitat.
It is an ancient Hindu doctrine that deals with the influence of the laws of nature on human constructions. It is based on a series of treaties that bring together the different precepts that must be respected when designing a building for
any use; be it a house or a temple. According to Hinduism, the vastu shastra considers that the universe is composed of five elements: earth, water, fire, air and ether, and that the design of a building must achieve a balanced relationship between them. The designs proposed by this doctrine are based on a square plan that is subdivided into several smaller squares, dedicated to different functions according to their orientation.

The magic square scheme was also developed, and in fact a greater number of squares are used, representing the astrological planets and their qualities.

Planetary Yantras.


The square of the Sun or Surya Yantra is the same Luo Shu whose sum is $15=6$. All your numbers add up to $45=$ 9

In the square of the Moon or Candra Yantra the sum is $18=9$. All its numbers add up to $54=9$
In the square of Mars or Mangal Shantra the sum is $21=3$. All your numbers add up to $63=9$
In the square of Mercury or Budha Yantra the sum is $24=6$. All your numbers add up to $72=9$
In the square of Jupiter or Brihaspati Yantra the sum is $27=9$. All its numbers add up to $81=9$
In the square of Venus or Sukra Yantrala the sum is $30=3$. All your numbers add up to $90=9$
In the square of Saturn or Grah Peera Niwarak Shani Yantra the sum is $33=6$. All your numbers add up to $99=9$
The sum of the square of the Rahu Yantra or North Moon is $36=9$. All its numbers add up to $108=9$
The sum of the square of the Ketu Yantra or South Moon is $39=3$. All your numbers add up to $117=9$
The magic constant A of the Yantras is a multiple of 3 starting at 15 The sum of all the numbers in each square always reduces to 9 .

In the Vastu these squares are called Yantras, to which we can add other details or curiosities, such as that they are not built only with the numbers from 1 to 9 . We can see how the numbers of the first order $(3,6,9)$ are manifested in the Yantras.

## Benefits of using the Yantras

Currently, some use the Yantras as talismans or amulets, but they are mainly used as an instrument for meditation, since they favor calm and concentration, promoting physical, psychological and spiritual well-being.

## 9) The symbolism of the Magic squares and the planets.

In the 16th century, Cornelius Agrippa developed a whole treatise on magic squares, relating them to astrology and assigning each of them a planet.
Henry Cornelius Agrippa (1486-1535) was a German magician, writer, theologian, astrologer, and alchemist. Author of the law of resonance or as it is called today "Law of attraction."

The law of resonance, created by Agrippa, expresses that: Each thing in this Universe resonates with another, that vibrates in its same frequency wave; that is, we attract what we vibrate with. If we vibrate in love, we will attract love to our life, if we vibrate in hate we will attract that which vibrates with our own frequency.

In his three books on occult philosophy or magic, Agrippa has involved the seven known planets with seven magic squares. He described the magical virtues of seven magic squares of orders 3 to 9 , each of them associated with one of the astrological planets. His books on occult philosophy are divided into three books: Natural Magic (Physics), Celestial Magic (Mathematics) and Ceremonial Magic (Theology).
This book was very influential throughout Europe until the Counter-Reformation or Catholic Reformation and Agrippa's magic squares, sometimes called Kameas, are still used in modern magic ceremonies in the same way that it prescribes.
In astrology a magic square was attributed to each planet, which was what gave rise to the expression planetary seals.
The Tables of Destiny are made up of the 7 magic squares of the stars and together they form a divinatory game. Its origin is unknown, but its operation is not known, which is based at the same time on geomancy, astrology, science and the symbolism of the numbers of the Kabbalah and of daily divination. Its chronology is based on the celestial hierarchy of the stars: Saturn, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, Moon and Sun; which are in turn the origin of the days of the week in reverse.
The seven Planetary Seals symbolized Saturn or Saturday (Sigilia Saturnis); Mars or Tuesday (Sigilia Martis); Sun or Sunday (Sigilia Solis); Venus or Friday (Sigilia Veneris); Mercury or Wednesday (Sigilia Mercuris); and the Moon or Monday (Sigilia Lunae). Jupiter or Thursday completes the seven Planetary Seals, its magic square being the most important and known to appear in the etching of (Dürer) called Melancholy.
The seven planet seals are arranged in such a way that the smallest magic square is the farthest star from the earth.

## Ejemplo.

| Saturn = square of Order 3 | Saturn | 1500 million km from Earth |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Jupiter $=$ square of Order 4 | Jupiter | 594 million km from Earth |
| Mars = square of Order 5 | Mars | 227.9 million km from Earth |
| G = square of Order 6 | Sun | 149.6 million km from Earth |
| Venus = square of Order 7 | Venus | 108.2 million km from Earth |
| Mercury = square of Order 8 | Mercury | 57.91 million km from Earth |
| The Moon = square of Order 9 | Moon | 0.3844 million km from Earth |


| Moon | Mercury | Venus | Sun | Mars | Jupiter | Saturn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Order 9 | Order 8 | Order 7 | Order 6 | Order 5 | Order 4 | Order 3 |

They are arranged in such a way that the sun is in the center and those that share the same color are complementary opposite planets according to numerology and astrology, there are 3 on each side (representing the trinity). The Sun in equilibrium in itself. The sum of its opposites forms the mysterious number 12 linked to the constellations and many other issues. 12 reduces to 3 . The sun adds 12 to itself.

Moon . (Order 3) is water and is complementary opposite to Saturn (order 9) which is earth.
Mercury (Order 8) is air and is complementary opposite to Jupiter (Order 4) which is fire.
Venus (Order 7) is air and is complementary opposite to Mars (Order 2) which is fire.
The sun (Order 6) is integrated into itself and is a different fire (spiritual fire)
Adding the complementary opposites we obtain:

| $9+3=12$ | $8+4=12$ | $5+7=12$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Those of Odd Order are added together and those of Even order as well.
The magic squares ordered with their complementary opposites generate endless curiosities linked to the numbers of the First order or the numbers of magnificence referred to by Nikola Tesla..

| Square of the moon order 9 has 81 numbers | Saturn square order 3 has 9 numbers | Multiple of $3(9-3)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mercury square order 8 has 64 numbers | Jupiter square order 4 has 16 numbers | Multiple of $4(8-4)$ |
| Square of Venus order 7 has 49 numbers | Square of Mars order 5 has 25 numbers | Prime Numbers (5-7) |

Square of the sun is of order 6 and has 36 numbers. He is also a multiple of 3 . We can understand that Saturn, the Moon and the Sun form the trinity of numbers of the First Order 369

> 81-9 $=72$ Reduces to 9 ( 72 hours is equivalent to 3 days.)
> $64-16=48$ It is reduced to 3 (48 hours is equivalent to 2 days.)
> $49-25=24$ Reduced to 6 (24 hours is equivalent to 1 day.)

We can see how the number 3, the representative of the trinity, manifests itself. Also the numbers of the First Order $36-36=0$
81-64-49 is ordered from highest to lowest and 9-16-25 from lowest to highest. They are inverted.

## Magic Square and planets.

## Saturn's square



It is divided into 9 squares $(3 \times 3)$. The sums of the numbers of the vertical, horizontal and diagonal lines are always equal to 15 . The sum of all the numbers inscribed in the boxes of this square is 45 . The numbers attributed to Saturn are 9, 15 and 45. The metal of Saturn is lead.

Saturday
Color: black
Capricorn sign

## The square of Venus



## Jupiter's square



It is divided into 16 squares $(4 \times 4)$. The sums of the numbers of the vertical, horizontal and diagonal lines are always equal to 34 . The sum of all the numbers inscribed in the boxes of this square is 136 . The numbers attributed to Jupiter are 16,34 and 136 .
Jupiter's metal is tin.
Day: Thursday
Color blue
Sign: Sagittarius

## Mercury's square



It is divided into 64 squares $(8 \times 8)$. The sums of the numbers of the vertical, horizontal and diagonal lines are always equal to 260 . The sum of all the numbers inscribed in the boxes of this square is 2080 . The numbers attributed to Saturn are 64,260 and 2080.
The metal of mercury is mercury.
Day: Wednesday
Purple color
Sign: Virgo, Gemini

## mars square

| 11 | 24 | 7 | 20 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 12 | 25 | 8 | 16 |
| 17 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 9 |
| 10 | 18 | 1 | 14 | 22 |
| 23 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |



It is divided into 25 squares $(5 \times 5)$. The sums of the numbers of the vertical, horizontal and diagonal lines are always equal to 65 . The sum of all the numbers inscribed in the boxes of this square is 325. The numbers attributed to Saturn are 25,65 and 325 .
The metal of Mars is Iron.

Day: Tuesday
Red color
Sign: Aries, Scorpio

## The square of the Moon



It is divided into 81 squares $(9 \times 9)$. The sums of the numbers of the vertical, horizontal and diagonal lines are always equal to 369 . The sum of all the numbers inscribed in the boxes of this square is 3,321 . The numbers attributed to Saturn are 81, 369 and 3,321 The metal of the moon is Silver.

Day: Monday
Silver color
Sign Cancer

## The Sun Square



Planets and magic squares.
These are related to each other every 7 numbers. Remember that in ancient times 7 is considered a sacred number.

| Saturn | $3 \times 3,10 \times 10,17 \times 17,24 \times 24,31 \times 31,38 \times 38,45 \times 45,52 \times 52$, <br> $59 \times 59,66 \times 66,73 \times 73,80 \times 80,87 \times 87,94 \times 94$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Jupiter | $4 \times 4,11 \times 11,18 \times 18,25 \times 25,32 \times 32,39 \times 39,46 \times 46,53 \times 53$, |
|  | $60 \times 60,67 \times 67,74 \times 74,81 \times 81,88 \times 88,95 \times 95$ |
| Mars | $5 \times 5,12 \times 12,19 \times 19,26 \times 26,33 \times 33,40 \times 40,47 \times 47,54 \times 54$, |
|  | $61 \times 61,68 \times 68,75 \times 75,82 \times 82,89 \times 89,96 \times 96$ |
| Sun | $6 \times 6,13 \times 13,20 \times 20,27 \times 27,34 \times 34,41 \times 41,48 \times 48,55 \times 55$, |
|  | $62 \times 62,69 \times 69,76 \times 76,83 \times 83,90 \times 90,97 \times 97$ |
| Venus | $7 \times 7,14 \times 14,21 \times 21,28 \times 28,35 \times 35,42 \times 42,49 \times 49,56 \times 56$, |
|  | $63 \times 63,70 \times 70,77 \times 77,84 \times 84,91 \times 91,98 \times 98$ |
| Mercury | $8 \times 8,15 \times 15,22 \times 22,29 \times 29,36 \times 36,43 \times 43,50 \times 50,57 \times 57$, |
|  | $64 \times 64,71 \times 71,78 \times 78,85 \times 85,92 \times 92,99 \times 99$ |
| Moon | $9 \times 9,16 \times 16,23 \times 23,30 \times 30,37 \times 37,44 \times 44,51 \times 51,58 \times 58$, |
|  | $65 \times 65,72 \times 72,79 \times 79,86 \times 86,93 \times 93,100 \times 100$ |



## In numerology

The number 1 represents the Sun
Number 2 to the Moon
The number 3 to Jupiter
The number 4 to Uranus
The number 5 to Mercury
The number 6 to Venus
The number 7 to Neptune
The number 8 to Saturn
The number 9 to Mars.

Each of these planets is associated with a sign of the zodiac.

## 10) The forms of the number and the astrological signs.

I submit that if you look at the planetary signs, you will see that they "resemble" the number associated with that planet and sphere in the tree of life.
When comparing the sign of Jupiter with the number 4, it is difficult to deny a correspondence. To produce the number 3 of the sign of Saturn, simply tilt it and move the crossbar.
For number 5 tilt Mars and open the circle.
The number 8 drops the cross and closes the upper circle of Mercury.
Opening the circle of the Venus symbol produces a 7 with a cross bar that some people use to distinguish it from a 2. the $z$ in the zodiac in the second sphere is seen as a 2 , which reinforces what was said about this system that requires ten spheres.


The number 6 is formed by adding a loop to the sign for the sun, while adding the opposite loop yields a 9 from the sign for the Moon.
The number 10 is formed by moving the vertical line from the earth sign and removing the horizontal


## 11) Odd and even numbers generate patterns in the magic squares.

For the Pythagorean school of numerology, the odd numbers are considered masculine (Yang) and the even numbers feminine (ying). The blue squares will be of Even Order and the red squares will be of Odd order.
To calculate the total of even and odd numbers per squares, a method is applied for those of even order and another method for those of odd order.

| Formula for Odd Squares | Formula for even squares |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{N}=$ square order number | $\mathrm{N}=$ square order number |
| (Magic constant odd) $M=\frac{N^{2}+1}{2}$ | (Magic constant even) $M=\frac{N^{2}}{2}$ |
| $N^{2}=$ sum of odd numbers | $N^{2}=$ sum of odd numbers |
| $N^{2}-M=$ sum of even numbers | $N^{2}+N=$ sum of even numbers |
| $N^{2} * M=$ sum of all numbers | $N^{2} * M+M=$ sum of all numbers |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 9 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 5 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 1 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |$\quad$| Saturn's square of order 3 (odd) |
| :--- |
| It is symmetrical with respect to its center. |
| N=3 |
| (Magic constant odd) $M=\frac{3^{2}+1}{2}=5$ |
| $5^{2}=25$ sum of odd numbers |
| $25-5=20$ sum of even numbers |
| $3^{2} * 5=45$ sum of all numbers |



|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 24 | 7 | 20 | 3 |
| 4 | 12 | 25 | 8 | 16 |
| 17 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 9 |
| 10 | 18 | 1 | 14 | 22 |
| 23 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 15 |$\quad$| Square of Mars of order 5 (Odd). |
| :--- |
| It is symmetrical with respect to its center. |
| N=5 |
| (Magic constant odd) $M=\frac{5^{2}+1}{2}=13$ |


| 6 | 32 | 3 | 34 | 35 |  | Square of the Sun of order 6 (Even). <br> If we double the square of the even numbers in half, they cover the odd numbers exactly. $\mathrm{N}=6$ <br> (Magic constant even) $M=\frac{6^{2}}{2}=18$ $\begin{gathered} 18^{2}=324 \text { sum of odd numbers } \\ 324+18=342 \text { sum of even numbers } \\ 6^{2} * 18+18=666 \text { sum of all numbers } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 11 | 27 | 28 | 8 | 30 |  |  |
| 19 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 23 | 24 |  |  |
| 18 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 13 |  |  |
| 25 | 29 | 10 | 9 | 26 | 12 |  |  |
| 36 | 5 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 31 |  |  |



| 8 | 58 | 59 | 5 | 4 | 62 | 63 | 1 | Mercury square of order 8 (Even). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 | 15 | 14 | 52 | 53 | 11 | 10 | 56 | If we double the square of the even numbers in half, they cover the odd numbers exactly.$\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{N}=8 \\ & \text { (Magic constant even) } M=\frac{8^{2}}{2}=32 \end{aligned}$ |
| 41 | 23 | 22 | 44 | 45 | 19 | 18 | 48 |  |
| 32 | 34 | 35 | 29 | 28 | 38 | 39 | 25 |  |
| 40 | 26 | 27 | 37 | 36 | 30 | 31 | 33 | $32^{2}=1.024$ sum of odd numbers |
| 17 | 47 | 46 | 20 | 21 | 43 | 42 | 24 | $1.024+32=1.056$ sum of even numbers $8^{2} * 32+32=2.080$ sum of all numbers |
| 9 | 55 | 54 | 12 | 13 | 51 | 50 | 16 |  |
| 64 | 2 | 3 | 61 | 60 | 6 | 7 | 57 |  |


| 37 | 78 | 29 | 70 | 21 | 62 | 13 | 54 | 5 | The square of the Moon of order 9 (Odd) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 38 | 79 | 30 | 71 | 22 | 63 | 14 | 46 | It is symmetrical with respect to its center. |
| 47 | 7 | 39 | 80 | 31 | 72 | 23 | 55 | 15 | (Magic constant odd) M $=\frac{9^{2}+1}{2}=41$ |
| 16 | 48 | 8 | 40 | 81 | 32 | 64 | 24 | 56 | $41^{2}=1.681$ sum of odd numbers $1.681-41=1.640$ sum of even numbers $9^{2} * 41=3.321$ sum of all numbers |
| 57 | 17 | 49 | 9 | 41 | 73 | 33 | 65 | 25 |  |
| 26 | 58 | 18 | 50 | 1 | 42 | 74 | 34 | 66 |  |
| 67 | 27 | 59 | 10 | 51 | 2 | 43 | 75 | 35 |  |
| 36 | 68 | 19 | 60 | 11 | 52 | 3 | 44 | 76 |  |
| 77 | 28 | 69 | 20 | 61 | 12 | 53 | 4 | 45 |  |

We can see how the odd magic squares generate the same figure (the blue ones), which grows as we move to the next odd square.
Even squares present very diverse patterns since they have another complexity.

## According to numerology and the relationship of the planets with the astrological signs.

The blue squares are the Moon, Venus, Mars and Saturn.
The Moon and Saturn are complementary opposites while Venus and Mars are as well.
The red squares are Mercury and Jupiter and the Sun, the complementary opposites are:
Mercury and Jupiter and the sun are only in the center, maintaining the balance of these 7 divine forces. Therefore we have 3 couples and the sun in the center.
The sun is the point of balance.

The sun is the star that connects us with that source where everything is perfect and in great harmony.

While the other stars support and link with their complementary opposite to achieve that great harmony.

## 12) Discovering the trinity of the Magic Squares.

The trinity interacts in all the magic squares, none of them is out of their beauty, no matter their size or construction method. It is always present showing its 3 faces, its 3 characteristics, its divine geometry.

According to my research there are 3 types of magic squares based on the trinity.
These interact directly when we look for Patterns through the Magic constant B and the Magic constant C.
The magic constant $B$ and the magic constant $C$ will be the research pillars of this book. Since the search for patterns consists of seeing their behavior when we add one box to another.
The magic constant A has the peculiarity of adding by rows, columns or the central diagonals. (This adds several boxes together). In this text the constant A will accompany us but the work of searching for patterns based on the Trinity is focused on the magic constants B and C .

## Types of Patterns

## Harmonics

## Out of tune

## Inharmonics

Harmonics have the characteristic of having two identical Opposite Complementary patterns but one of them inverted, when rotated it remains in exactly the same position. Showing the same Pattern and the same sum per box. They have a different third party called the Equitable Pattern.
The 3 patterns complement each other. And they need each other to complete the square.
The detuned ones have the characteristic of having two identical Opposite Complementary patterns, these are mirrored. They have a different third called the Equitable Pattern.
The 3 patterns complement each other. And they need each other to complete the square.
The inharmonics do not have the same patterns, the three patterns are different.
The 3 patterns complement each other. And they need each other despite their design differences. There are two that are Inharmonic Complementary Opposites. And a Third who is equitable inharmonious.

Each magic square is made up of an equitable Pattern and two complementary opposites.
Complementary Opposite Patterns: These are the patterns that are needed as two opposite polarities to complete each other. The sum of a number of a pattern with that of the number of the complementary Pattern keeps it in equilibrium.

Equitable Pattern: It is one that is always in balance with the naked eye we can observe a harmonious distribution on the board. He adds his own boxes to keep himself in balance.

The ideal way to find magic squares with Harmonic Patterns is to use symmetrical magic squares. Otherwise we will find inharmonic or out of tune patterns.

Symmetric magic squares are those that add the same value at all their ends.

For example:

| 16 | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 10 | 11 | 8 |
| 9 | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| 4 | 15 | 14 | 1 |

The only pure Harmonic square is the $3 \times 3$ square since there is no possibility of it being Out of tune and much less inharmonious. In the rest of the magic squares as they are assembled with different shapes I have found that there are Harmonic Patterns, out of tune and inharmonic.

## 12.1) Analysis of the magic symmetric square of Order 7 (Harmonic)

## Analysis

This square has the peculiarity of having in itself the numbers from 1 to 49 ordered in such a way that all its vertical and horizontal lines have the magic constant of 175 . Also its diagonals.

This magic square is of order $\mathrm{n}=7$.
Its magic constant is 175 which we obtain by applying the formula.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { (Magic constant). } A_{n}=\frac{n\left(n^{2}+1\right)}{2} \\
\text { (Magic constant) } A_{7}=\frac{7\left(7^{2}+1\right)}{2}=\frac{350}{2}=175
\end{gathered}
$$

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

This magic square of order 7 is symmetrical since its ends add up to the same.
For example
$46+4=50$
$22+25=50$
$41+9=50$
$15+35=50$
$47+3=50$
We will call this value the magic constant B.

# We get the number 50 from the formula <br> (Magic constant) $B_{n}=n^{2}+1$ <br> (Magic constant) $B_{7}=7^{2}+1=50$ 

50 is reduced to the number 5 . We will call this value the magic constant C .
We can calculate the magic constant C by formula or by adding the digits of the constant B

## Sum of Digits

$50=5+0=5$

## Formula

$\mathrm{n}=$ Order number of the magic square
(Magic constant) $C_{n}=\frac{n^{2}+1}{9}$
Example $\mathrm{n}=7$
(Magic constant) $C_{7}=\frac{7^{2}+1}{9}=\frac{50}{9}=5,55555$
The value of its decimals will be the magic constant $\mathrm{C}=5$
12.2) Applying the magic square reduction of Order 7

We reduce all the values of the square of order 7 to a single digit.
These would be like transforming a magic square to a Vedic table.

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

Magic square of order 7

| 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 |

Reduction Square

## 12.3) Discovering the order of the digits

At this point I use 9 Reduction squares to show the repeating digits in each of them.
The squares of the same color have the same Pattern, these are complementary opposites since they are inverted. Both are needed to achieve merge and add together the Magic constant C = 5


If we rotate one of the two magic squares of the same color $180^{\circ}$, we can see how their designs coincide.
By applying the sum according to its position we will always obtain the magic constant $\mathrm{C}=5$, not only in its red color but also in all the numbers in the table. All of them are ordered to always add 5 .
This happens since the other frames are also mirrored.
The one from 9 to 5

The one from 8 to 6
The one from the 2 to the 3
The one from 1 to 4
Example


Finally we have the square of the number 7 which is alone since it is in perfect balance in itself.
There is a pair of 7 in red that add up to $14=1+4=5$
There is another pair of 7 of yellow color that also add up to $14=1+4=5$
In the center is the number 7. We will call this number Odd magic constant A. Since in all odd magic squares there is always a number free.

| 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 |$\quad$| 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 |

## 12.4) Painting

We paint the numbers of the First order (369) in the magic square of order 7 and we get the following pattern. Then we do the same with the second order numbers (147) and the third order numbers (258)

| Complementary Opposite Patterns To be in harmony you need |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Third order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |  |  |  | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 |  |  |  | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |  |  |  | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 |  |  |  | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{\text { Eq }}$ |  | de |  | itsel |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |

The First Order and Third Order Patterns are complementary opposites, they are needed to achieve balance in fact they have the same design, if we add the same positions we obtain the number 5 in all places. The pattern of the second Order remains in balance by itself and also reduces to 5 . In the center is the number 7 alone. (Odd magic constant A).
12.5) We rotate the pattern $180^{\circ}$.

We can clearly see how the positions add up to 5 in all sectors and the pattern remains identical.


| 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 |$\quad$| This Pattern called Equitable Pattern is |
| :--- |
| distributed in a balanced way within the |
| square |

## 12.6) The Trinity within the Equitable Pattern

The equitable pattern in turn is divided into other trinity-based Patterns.
Within itself we find 2 complementary opposites and another equitable one, we can understand that the trinity manifests itself in a fractal way.

| Complementary Opposite Patterns B |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Equitable pattern B |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 |

We can see in the Opposite Complementary pattern that the numbers 4 and 1 are in the same position but rotated $180^{\circ}$. This means that if one of these squares I turn the positions coincide and add up to 5 .


The equitable pattern is in equilibrium and it also adds 5 to its opposite number. In the center is 7 the Magic constant B Odd. (If we turn this one $180^{\circ}$, the positions also coincide)


## 12.7) The trinity within Equitable Pattern B

In turn, within the Bis equitable Pattern, we can find 2 others that are complementary opposites and the equitable one in the center. The 7 in light blue complement each other to add 5 with its opposite, while the 7 in the center adds 5 with itself. (We can see the duality of the central 7).

| Equitable pattern C |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 |

As we have observed the trinity manifests itself 3 times within the magic squares, The first form is the original Equitable Pattern, then the Equitable Pattern B form and lastly Equitable Pattern C.

We can also apply this same reasoning within complementary opposite patterns.
In which we will find 3 different but complementary distributions.
The 2 will have the same pattern as the 3 , the 5 will have the same pattern as the 9 and the 8 will have the same pattern as the 6 .

## The three Patterns together in their initial form

We can see how the red squares are linked with their green complement to achieve balance in the number 5 . The same happens in the yellow pattern, which is linked with itself to achieve the sum of 5 .

| 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 |

In the center is the constant Magic $\operatorname{Odd} \mathrm{A}=7$
12.8) Replacing

We use these patterns in the magic square of order 7 to verify their behavior and place their original numbers without reducing.

| All the numbers are combined between both Patterns to add 50 <br> (Magic constant B) <br> The Total of red boxes of the 2 patterns sum $=800$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | 47 | 16 | 41 | 10 | 35 | 4 | 22 | 47 | 16 | 41 | 10 | 35 | 4 |
| 5 | 23 | 48 | 17 | 42 | 11 | 29 | 5 | 23 | 48 | 17 | 42 | 11 | 29 |
| 30 | 6 | 24 | 49 | 18 | 36 | 12 | 30 | 6 | 24 | 49 | 18 | 36 | 12 |
| 13 | 31 | 7 | 25 | 43 | 19 | 37 | 13 | 31 | 7 | 25 | 43 | 19 | 37 |
| 38 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 26 | 44 | 20 | 38 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 26 | 44 | 20 |
| 21 | 39 | 8 | 33 | 2 | 27 | 45 | 21 | 39 | 8 | 33 | 2 | 27 | 45 |
| 46 | 15 | 40 | 9 | 34 | 3 | 28 | 46 | 15 | 40 | 9 | 34 | 3 | 28 |
| Red lockers total 392 First order. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Red lockers total 408 Third Order. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Another way to find the sums of the constant B = 50 is by adding their inverted numbers. This makes the calculations easier for us to easily locate them within the patterns. Those with white letters are the numbers of the first Order and those with black letters are the numbers of the third Order.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |  | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The red quadrilaterals all have the same diagonal sum and form a sequence.
The diagonals of black numbers add up to 49 , the diagonals of white numbers add up to 51 . So each red square adds up to 100 .

All numbers combine with each other in opposite directions to add up to 50
（Magic constant B）．
The total of yellow boxes adds up to 425.

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

Second order
We can see that this sequence is formed by adding the numbers of the Equitable Pattern．
The sums are given every 3 spaces，the trinity does not escape any detail． 8 pairs are formed and in red the odd constant $=25$（which remains alone）．

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 49 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 |  |
| 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The empty and colorless boxes are the sums of the complementary opposite patterns（16 pairs），we can see that they are interspersed．

All the numbers are combined between both Patterns to add 50
（Magic constant B）180ㅇ turn

| 22 | 47 | 16 | 41 | 10 | 35 | 4 | 82 | $\varepsilon$ | t $\varepsilon$ | 6 | $0 t$ | SI | 9t |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 23 | 48 | 17 | 42 | 11 | 29 | St | $\angle 乙$ | 乙 | $\varepsilon \varepsilon$ | 8 | $6 \varepsilon$ | L乙 |
| 30 | 6 | 24 | 49 | 18 | 36 | 12 | Oz | tt | 92 | I | 乙\＆ | 机 | $8 \varepsilon$ |
| 13 | 31 | 7 | 25 | 43 | 19 | 37 | L¢ | 61 | \＆t | SZ | $L$ | โ $\varepsilon$ | $\varepsilon \tau$ |
| 38 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 26 | 44 | 20 | 21 | 98 | 8 L | $6 t$ | 七て | 9 | $0 \varepsilon$ |
| 21 | 39 | 8 | 33 | 2 | 27 | 45 | 62 | IT | てt | $\angle T$ | $8 t$ | $\varepsilon 乙$ | 5 |
| 46 | 15 | 40 | 9 | 34 | 3 | 28 | † | $\varsigma \varepsilon$ | 0T | 切 | 91 | Lt | 乙て |

The three patterns together They form the matrix of the magic constant $B=50$

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

Always the red numbers are related in pairs with the green ones that occupy the same inverted position．The yellow ones are related to each other also in pairs．

In the center is the Odd Magic constant $\mathrm{A}=25$

## Odd magic constant formula

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Odd magic constatn } A_{n}=\frac{n^{2}+1}{2} \\
\text { Odd magic constatn } A_{7}=\frac{7^{2}+1}{2}=\frac{50}{2}=25
\end{gathered}
$$

The Magic constant A = 175 divided by the order number gives us the Odd Magic constant A 175: 7 = 25 (is the Odd Magic constant)
The Magic constant A is the one that adds up to 175 in each of its rows, columns and two diagonals.

## Magic constants of the trinity

Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern = 392
Third Order Complementary Opposite Pattern $=408$
Equitable Second Order Pattern $=425$

## 11.9) conclusion

The three Patterns that form the magic square of order 7 are a demonstration of the force of the trinity expressed in numbers ordered symmetrically. The Magic constant $A=175$ is well known as is the magic constant $B=50$, in fact there are countless books that develop it, my discovery is the format of these patterns based on the construction of the numbers of First Order 369, Second Order 147 and third Pray 258. Also the Magic constant C = 5, which nobody takes into account and is fundamental.

Two of the three Patterns are complementary, one needs the other to complete and a third pattern representing the third force in pure harmony. Which completes a space that would be impossible to complete between the two First. The three Patterns need each other to achieve a union expressed in numbers that never ceases to amaze me every time I visualize them.

## 13) Analysis of the magic square of Order 7 Out of tune.

Inharmonic Patterns also have their trinity-based patterns. Although its patterns are more confusing. The two that act as complementary opposites are totally different.

Patterns that are considered out of tune when rotated 1800 their patterns do not coincide in their positions. Nor do the numbers at its ends add up to the same values.

For instance
$1+12=13$
$20+49=69$

The magic constants have the same values despite the numbers being ordered in a different way when compared to the symmetric magic square.

Magic Constant $A=175$
Magic Constant $B=50$
Magic Constant $\mathrm{C}=5$
Odd magic constant $A=7$
Odd Magic Constant $B=25$


Remember that to add 5:
1 is complemented by 4
2 is complemented by 3
8 is complemented by 6
9 is complemented by 5
7 is complemented by 7

## 13.1) Out-of-tune Complementary Opposite Patterns




We go back to the complementary opposite patterns and locate their numbers without reducing

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


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


| Patrón Reducido a dígitos |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unreduced Pattern |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 17 | 25 | 33 | 41 | 49 |
| 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 38 | 46 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 30 |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 26 | 34 | 42 | 43 | 2 | 10 | 18 |
| 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 15 | 23 | 31 | 39 | 47 |  |
| 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 44 | 3 | 11 | 19 | 27 | 35 | 36 |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 2 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 28 | 29 | 37 | 45 | 4 | 12 |
| First Orde |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d Tl } \\ & \text { To } \\ & \text { con } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Together. | A green |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{r} \text { is a } \\ & \text { To } \end{aligned}$ $\mathrm{d} \text { con }$ | dde <br> add <br> stan | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ed wi } \\ & 50 . \\ & \text { nt } A= \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

## 13.2) Equitable pattern out of tune

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Second order |  |  |  |  |  |  |$\quad$| Equitable out of tune pattern. |
| :--- |
| If we draw an imaginary vertical line on the |
| central column the pattern is divided equally |
| on both sides. Although its distribution on the |
| board is not symmetrical. |
| The numbers are arranged in such a way that |
| they add to each other to add the reduction 5. |
| The number 7 is only at the top, since it is an |
| odd square. |

The way to add 5 and 50 is also reversed


## 13.3) Conclusion

I can affirm that the trinity also plays an important role in out-of-tune patterns, showing that there are two mirror patterns and one mirroring itself. Although perhaps in a more disorganized or chaotic way there is also a great order.

## 14) Symmetric Magic Square Analysis of Order 12 (Harmonic)

This square has the peculiarity of having in itself the numbers from 1 to 144 ordered in such a way that all its vertical and horizontal lines have the magic constant of 870 . Also its diagonals.

This magic square is of order $\mathrm{n}=12$.
Magic Constant A = 870
Magic Constant B=145
Magic Constant $\mathrm{C}=1$
Magic constants of the trinity
Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern $=3.528$
Second Order Complementary Opposite Pattern $=3.432$
Total 6.960
Equitable Third Order Pattern $=3.480$

## Applying Formulas

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Magic constant } A_{n}=\frac{n\left(n^{2}+1\right)}{2} \\
A_{12}=\frac{12\left(12^{2}+1\right)}{2}=\frac{1740}{2}=875 \\
\text { Magic constant } B_{n}=\frac{n^{2}+1}{2} \\
B_{12}=12^{2}+1=145
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Magic constant } C_{n}=\frac{n^{2}+1}{9} \\
C_{12}=\frac{12^{2}+1}{9}=16,11111111 \\
C_{12}=1
\end{gathered}
$$

| 144 | 2 | 3 | 141 | 140 | 6 | 7 | 137 | 136 | 10 | 11 | 133 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 131 | 130 | 16 | 17 | 127 | 126 | 20 | 21 | 123 | 122 | 24 |
| 25 | 119 | 118 | 28 | 29 | 115 | 114 | 32 | 33 | 111 | 110 | 36 |
| 108 | 38 | 39 | 105 | 104 | 42 | 43 | 101 | 100 | 46 | 47 | 97 |
| 96 | 50 | 51 | 93 | 92 | 54 | 55 | 89 | 88 | 58 | 59 | 85 |
| 61 | 83 | 82 | 64 | 65 | 79 | 78 | 68 | 69 | 75 | 74 | 72 |
| 73 | 71 | 70 | 76 | 77 | 67 | 66 | 80 | 81 | 63 | 62 | 84 |
| 60 | 86 | 87 | 57 | 56 | 90 | 91 | 53 | 52 | 94 | 95 | 49 |
| 48 | 98 | 99 | 45 | 44 | 102 | 103 | 41 | 40 | 106 | 107 | 37 |
| 109 | 35 | 34 | 112 | 113 | 31 | 30 | 116 | 117 | 27 | 26 | 120 |
| 121 | 23 | 22 | 124 | 125 | 19 | 18 | 128 | 129 | 15 | 14 | 132 |
| 12 | 134 | 135 | 9 | 8 | 138 | 139 | 5 | 4 | 142 | 143 | 1 |

Symmetric Magic Square Order 12

| 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 |

Reductions

## Remember that to add 1: Magic constant $C_{12}=1$

1 is complemented by $91+9=10=1$
2 is complemented by $82+8=10=1$
3 is complemented by $73+7=10=1$
4 is complemented by $64+6=10=1$
5 is complemented by $55+5=10=1$


Sum of the light blue and blue boxes of the numbers of the First Order

| 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 24 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 24 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 24 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| 24 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 24 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 24 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| 24 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 |
| 24 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 24 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| 24 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 |
| 24 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 24 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 |

Sum of the green boxes of the Second Order numbers

| 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 |

16

16*12=192
$24 * 8=192$

| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Third order

## Equitable Pattern

Each column of the same color interacts together within the Pattern. We can see two pairs of columns, two brown and two pink.

## Total 24 Couples

## Ejemplo

$2+8=10=1$
$5+5=10=1$

| Equitable Pattern Analysis |  |  |  |  |  | Red | The brown and pink colors in vertical |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 |  | 5 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | columns add up to 60 ． |
| 5 |  | 8 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 2 | While horizontally it adds up to |
| 2 |  | 2 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 11，20，29，these numbers are |
| 2 |  | 5 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | differentiated by 9 numbers from each |
| 5 |  | 2 | 8 | 5 | 20 | 2 | other and all three are reduced to 2. |
| 2 |  | 2 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 2 |  |
| 8 |  | 5 | 8 | 8 | 29 | 2 | The 11 is repeated 4 times $=44$ |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 20 is repeated 4 times $=80$ |
| 8 |  | 8 | 5 | 8 | 29 | 2 | 29 is repeated 4 times $=116$ |
| 8 |  | 5 | 8 | 8 | 29 | 2 | $44+80+116=240$ |
| 5 |  | 8 | 2 | 5 |  | 2 | $44+80+116=240$ |
| 8 |  | 8 | 5 | 8 |  | 2 | 60 is repeated 4 times $=240$ |
| 60 |  | 60 | 60 | 60 |  |  |  |

14．1）Turning Complementary Opposite Patterns $180^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$
We can see how all the boxes add reduction 1.

| 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | โ |  | 8 | L | b | 5 | $\square$ | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 | $\varepsilon$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 |  | s | 9 | $\varepsilon$ | 乙 | 6 | I | 8 | $\angle$ | $\pm$ | $\bigcirc$ | † |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | $\varepsilon$ |  | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 | $\varepsilon$ | $\dagger$ | 5 | $\dagger$ | $L$ | 8 | I |
| 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | T |  | 8 | $\angle$ | t | 5 | 万 | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 | $\varepsilon$ |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | $t$ |  | s | t | $L$ | 8 | I | 6 | $\tau$ | $\varepsilon$ | 9 | ¢ | 9 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | $\varepsilon$ |  | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 | $\varepsilon$ | $\pm$ | s | † | $L$ | 8 | $\tau$ |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 6 |  | $\tau$ | $\varepsilon$ | 9 | 5 | 9 | $L$ | 乙 | I | I | て | L |
| 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | $t$ |  | ¢ | t | L | 8 | $\tau$ | 6 | $\tau$ | $\varepsilon$ | 9 | s | 9 |
| 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | L |  | $\tau$ | I | I | て | $L$ | 9 | s | 9 | $\varepsilon$ | $\tau$ | 6 |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 6 |  | z | $\varepsilon$ | 9 | s | 9 | $\angle$ | r | I | 1 | r | $\angle$ |
| 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 |  | s | 9 | $\varepsilon$ | r | 6 | I | 8 | $\angle$ | $\dagger$ | s | $\checkmark$ |
| 3 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | L |  | 乙 | I | I | 乙 | $\angle$ | 9 | s | 9 | $\varepsilon$ | て | 6 |

## Magic Square with the Trinity-based Pattern formats Complementary opposite patterns

| Painted lockers total 3480 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Painted lockers total 3432 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 144 | 2 | 3 | 141 | 140 | 6 | 7 | 137 | 136 | 10 | 11 | 133 | 144 | 2 | 3 | 141 | 140 | 6 | 7 | 137 | 136 | 10 | 11 | 133 |
| 13 | 131 | 130 | 16 | 17 | 127 | 126 | 20 | 21 | 123 | 122 | 24 | 13 | 131 | 130 | 16 | 17 | 127 | 126 | 20 | 21 | 123 | 122 | 24 |
| 25 | 119 | 118 | 28 | 29 | 115 | 114 | 32 | 33 | 111 | 110 | 36 | 25 | 119 | 118 | 28 | 29 | 115 | 114 | 32 | 33 | 111 | 110 | 36 |
| 108 | 38 | 39 | 105 | 104 | 42 | 43 | 101 | 100 | 46 | 47 | 97 | 108 | 38 | 39 | 105 | 104 | 42 | 43 | 101 | 100 | 46 | 47 | 97 |
| 96 | 50 | 51 | 93 | 92 | 54 | 55 | 89 | 88 | 58 | 59 | 85 | 96 | 50 | 51 | 93 | 92 | 54 | 55 | 89 | 88 | 58 | 59 | 85 |
| 61 | 83 | 82 | 64 | 65 | 79 | 78 | 68 | 69 | 75 | 74 | 72 | 61 | 83 | 82 | 64 | 65 | 79 | 78 | 68 | 69 | 75 | 74 | 72 |
| 73 | 71 | 70 | 76 | 77 | 67 | 66 | 80 | 81 | 63 | 62 | 84 | 73 | 71 | 70 | 76 | 77 | 67 | 66 | 80 | 81 | 63 | 62 | 84 |
| 60 | 86 | 87 | 57 | 56 | 90 | 91 | 53 | 52 | 94 | 95 | 49 | 60 | 86 | 87 | 57 | 56 | 90 | 91 | 53 | 52 | 94 | 95 | 49 |
| 48 | 98 | 99 | 45 | 44 | 102 | 103 | 41 | 40 | 106 | 107 | 37 | 48 | 98 | 99 | 45 | 44 | 102 | 103 | 41 | 40 | 106 | 107 | 37 |
| 109 | 35 | 34 | 112 | 113 | 31 | 30 | 116 | 117 | 27 | 26 | 120 | 109 | 35 | 34 | 112 | 113 | 31 | 30 | 116 | 117 | 27 | 26 | 120 |
| 121 | 23 | 22 | 124 | 125 | 19 | 18 | 128 | 129 | 15 | 14 | 132 | 121 | 23 | 22 | 124 | 125 | 19 | 18 | 128 | 129 | 15 | 14 | 132 |
| 12 | 134 | 135 | 9 | 8 | 138 | 139 | 5 | 4 | 142 | 143 | 1 | 12 | 134 | 135 | 9 | 8 | 138 | 139 | 5 | 4 | 142 | 143 | 1 |
| First order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Second order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

14.2) Turning the Complementary Opposite Patterns without reducing 180응

We can see how all the boxes add the Magic Constant B $=175$.


## 14.3) Complementary Opposites together in the same Table.

| 144 | 2 | 3 | 141 | 140 | 6 | 7 | 137 | 136 | 10 | 11 | 133 | We can see how the values of blue color are linked with those of green color and both patterns form a perfect harmony gear. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 131 | 130 | 16 | 17 | 127 | 126 | 20 | 21 | 123 | 122 | 24 |  |
| 25 | 119 | 118 | 28 | 29 | 115 | 114 | 32 | 33 | 111 | 110 | 36 |  |
| 108 | 38 | 39 | 105 | 104 | 42 | 43 | 101 | 100 | 46 | 47 | 97 |  |
| 96 | 50 | 51 | 93 | 92 | 54 | 55 | 89 | 88 | 58 | 59 | 85 |  |
| 61 | 83 | 82 | 64 | 65 | 79 | 78 | 68 | 69 | 75 | 74 | 72 | Example |
| 73 | 71 | 70 | 76 | 77 | 67 | 66 | 80 | 81 | 63 | 62 | 84 | $144+1=145$ |
| 60 | 86 | 87 | 57 | 56 | 90 | 91 | 53 | 52 | 94 | 95 | 49 | $6+139=145$ |
| 48 | 98 | 99 | 45 | 44 | 102 | 103 | 41 | 40 | 106 | 107 | 37 |  |
| 109 | 35 | 34 | 112 | 113 | 31 | 30 | 116 | 117 | 27 | 26 | 120 |  |
| 121 | 23 | 22 | 124 | 125 | 19 | 18 | 128 | 129 | 15 | 14 | 132 |  |
| 12 | 134 | 135 | 9 | 8 | 138 | 139 | 5 | 4 | 142 | 143 | 1 |  |

If we add the horizontal rows of blue and green in all the positions we obtain the sum of 580 (it is the horizontal sum of the complementary opposite patterns).

The two patterns add up to 6960

| 144 |  | 3 | 141 |  | 6 | 7 |  | 136 | 10 |  | 133 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 13 |  | 130 | 16 |  | 127 | 126 |  | 21 | 123 |  | 24 |
| 25 |  | 118 | 28 |  | 115 | 114 |  | 33 | 111 |  | 36 |
| 108 |  | 39 | 105 |  | 42 | 43 |  | 100 | 46 |  | 97 |
| 96 |  | 51 | 93 |  | 54 | 55 |  | 88 | 58 |  | 85 |
| 61 |  | 82 | 64 |  | 79 | 78 |  | 69 | 75 |  | 72 |
| 73 |  | 70 | 76 |  | 67 | 66 |  | 81 | 63 |  | 84 |
| 60 |  | 87 | 57 |  | 90 | 91 |  | 52 | 94 |  | 49 |
| 580 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48 |  | 99 | 45 |  | 102 | 103 |  | 40 | 106 |  | 37 |
| 109 | 34 | 112 |  | 31 | 30 |  | 117 | 27 |  | 120 |  |
| 121 |  | 22 | 124 |  | 19 | 18 |  | 129 | 15 |  | 132 |
| 12 | 135 | 9 |  | 138 | 139 |  | 4 | 142 |  | 1 | 580 |

If we vertically add 8 boxes from the top or the bottom, it also adds up to 580 . We can find this number in different ways.

```
\(580=145 * 4\) (145 is the magic constant B)
\(6960 / 580=12\) ( 12 is the order number of the square)
```

These sums with the same constant do not occur in all the equitable patterns of other magic squares.

## 14.4) Equitable pattern without reducing.



## 14.5) Turn d $180^{\circ}$ Equitable Pattern

We can see how the values of each column coincide in the sum of 145.
Therefore, we can affirm that in the Pattern without turning there are two columns to the right and another two columns to the reverse.


If we add horizontally, the number 290 appears in all its boxes, 290 appears making different combinations within the magic square repeatedly, especially when we add 4 boxes, but the interesting thing about this value is that it appears in the equitable pattern.

All painted add up to 3480

|  | 2 |  |  | 140 |  |  | 137 |  |  | 11 |  |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- |
|  | 131 |  |  | 17 |  |  | 20 |  |  | 122 |  |
|  | 119 |  |  | 29 |  |  | 32 |  |  | 110 |  |
|  | 38 |  |  | 104 |  |  | 101 |  |  | 47 |  |
|  | 50 |  |  | 92 |  |  | 89 |  |  | 59 |  |
|  | 83 |  |  | 65 |  |  | 68 |  |  | 74 |  |
|  | 790 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71 |  |  | 77 |  |  | 80 |  |  | 62 |  |
|  | 86 |  |  | 56 |  |  | 53 |  |  | 95 |  |
| 290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 98 |  |  | 44 |  |  | 41 |  |  | 107 |  |
|  | 290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35 |  |  | 113 |  |  | 116 |  |  | 26 |  |
|  | 23 |  |  | 125 |  |  | 128 |  |  | 14 |  |
|  | 290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 134 |  |  | 8 |  |  | 5 |  |  | 143 |  |

$290=145 * 2$ (145 is the magic constant B)
$3480 / 290=12$ ( 12 is the order number of the square)

These sums with the same constant do not occur in all the equitable patterns of other magic squares.

## 15) Analysis of the Symmetric magic square of Order 10 (Inharmonic)

Inharmonic patterns have the characteristic of having totally different complementary opposite patterns. His Equitable Pattern is always disproportionately distributed on the board.

This square has the peculiarity of having in itself the numbers from 1 to 100 arranged in such a way that all its vertical and horizontal lines have the magic constant of 505. Also its diagonals.

This magic square is of order $\mathrm{n}=10$.
Magic Constant A = 505
Magic Constant B $=101$
Magic Constant C = 2

Applying Formulas
Magic constant $A_{n}=\frac{n\left(n^{2}+1\right)}{2}=\quad$ Magic constant $A_{10}=\frac{10\left(10^{2}+1\right)}{2}=\frac{1010}{2}=505$

Magic constant $B_{n}=\frac{n^{2}+1}{2}=\quad$ Magic constant $B_{10}=10^{2}+1=101$
Magic constant $C_{n}=\frac{n^{2}+1}{9}=\quad$ Magic constant $C_{10}=\frac{10^{2}+1}{9}=11,22222222=\quad C_{10}=2$

| 1 | 99 | 98 | 4 | 95 | 6 | 7 | 93 | 92 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 | 12 | 88 | 17 | 16 | 85 | 14 | 83 | 19 | 81 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 30 | 22 | 23 | 77 | 75 | 76 | 74 | 28 | 79 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| 61 | 69 | 68 | 34 | 36 | 65 | 37 | 63 | 32 | 40 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| 50 | 52 | 43 | 57 | 45 | 46 | 54 | 58 | 59 | 41 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 51 | 49 | 53 | 47 | 55 | 56 | 44 | 48 | 42 | 60 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| 31 | 39 | 38 | 64 | 66 | 35 | 67 | 33 | 62 | 70 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 80 | 72 | 73 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 78 | 29 | 71 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 20 | 82 | 13 | 84 | 86 | 15 | 87 | 18 | 89 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 2 |
| 91 | 9 | 8 | 94 | 5 | 96 | 97 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|  | 10x10 Symmetric Magic Pattern (Disharmonious) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Reductions |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Remember that to add 2 (Magic constant $C_{10}=2$ )
1 is complemented by $11+1=2$
2 is complemented by $92+9=10=2$
3 is complemented by $83+8=10=2$
4 is complemented by $74+7=10=2$
5 is complemented by $65+6=10=2$

Complementary Opposites (Inharmonic Pattern)
Both patterns are different, but in spite of that they complement each other anyway.


First order


| 1 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| 5 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 2 |
| 1 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Second order

## Equitable Pattern (Inharmonious)

This Pattern is not evenly distributed within the board, if we draw diagonals or lines in its center we would notice that its distribution is disproportionate.
Each number interacts together within the Pattern to achieve reduction 2. As for example those marked in the box.

## 15.1) Complementary Opposite Patterns without reducing

We can observe how both Patterns are linked to achieve the sum of the Magic constant $B=101$

| Inharmonic Complementary Opposites <br> Each red box is linked to a green one to add the magic constant B = 101 Total 33 Couples. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 99 | 98 | 4 | 95 | 6 | 7 | 93 | 92 | 10 | 1 | 99 | 98 | 4 | 95 | 6 | 7 | 93 | 92 | 10 |
| 90 | 12 | 88 | 17 | 16 | 85 | 14 | 83 | 19 | 81 | 90 | 12 | 88 | 17 | 16 | 85 | 14 | 83 | 19 | 81 |
| 30 | 22 | 23 | 77 | 75 | 76 | 74 | 28 | 79 | 21 | 30 | 22 | 23 | 77 | 75 | 76 | 74 | 28 | 79 | 21 |
| 61 | 69 | 68 | 34 | 36 | 65 | 37 | 63 | 32 | 40 | 61 | 69 | 68 | 34 | 36 | 65 | 37 | 63 | 32 | 40 |
| 50 | 52 | 43 | 57 | 45 | 46 | 54 | 58 | 59 | 41 | 50 | 52 | 43 | 57 | 45 | 46 | 54 | 58 | 59 | 41 |
| 51 | 49 | 53 | 47 | 55 | 56 | 44 | 48 | 42 | 60 | 51 | 49 | 53 | 47 | 55 | 56 | 44 | 48 | 42 | 60 |
| 31 | 39 | 38 | 64 | 66 | 35 | 67 | 33 | 62 | 70 | 31 | 39 | 38 | 64 | 66 | 35 | 67 | 33 | 62 | 70 |
| 80 | 72 | 73 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 78 | 29 | 71 | 80 | 72 | 73 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 78 | 29 | 71 |
| 20 | 82 | 13 | 84 | 86 | 15 | 87 | 18 | 89 | 11 | 20 | 82 | 13 | 84 | 86 | 15 | 87 | 18 | 89 | 11 |
| 91 | 9 | 8 | 94 | 5 | 96 | 97 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 91 | 9 | 8 | 94 | 5 | 96 | 97 | 3 | 2 | 100 |

15.2) Inharmonious Equitable Pattern without reducing.

| 1 | 99 | 98 | 4 | 95 | 6 | 7 | 93 | 92 | 10 | In this case the Inharmonic Equitable Pattern achieves the sum of 101 by completing itself in sums of two blue boxes. <br> We can see that the distribution on the board is disproportionate. We have more blue boxes on the top left than on the opposite. <br> Total of 17 couples. <br> For example $100+1=101$ <br> $37+64=101$ <br> $70+31=101$ <br> $4+97=101$ <br> $19+82=101$ <br> $67+34=101$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 | 12 | 88 | 17 | 16 | 85 | 14 | 83 | 19 | 81 |  |
| 30 | 22 | 23 | 77 | 75 | 76 | 74 | 28 | 79 | 21 |  |
| 61 | 69 | 68 | 34 | 36 | 65 | 37 | 63 | 32 | 40 |  |
| 50 | 52 | 43 | 57 | 45 | 46 | 54 | 58 | 59 | 41 |  |
| 51 | 49 | 53 | 47 | 55 | 56 | 44 | 48 | 42 | 60 |  |
| 31 | 39 | 38 | 64 | 66 | 35 | 67 | 33 | 62 | 70 |  |
| 80 | 72 | 73 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 78 | 29 | 71 |  |
| 20 | 82 | 13 | 84 | 86 | 15 | 87 | 18 | 89 | 11 |  |
| 91 | 9 | 8 | 94 | 5 | 96 | 97 | 3 | 2 | 100 |  |
| 91 9 8 94 5 96 97 3 2 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Types of Patterns

The only pure Harmonic square is the $3 \times 3$ square since there is no possibility of it being Out of tune and much less inharmonious. In the rest of the magic squares as they are assembled with different shapes I have found that there are Harmonic Patterns, out of tune and inharmonic. But the trinity is absolutely manifested in all magic squares.

## 16) Table of Magic constants

The constants are calculated using the formulas detailed on the previous pages.
We can see that in the magic constant C there is a repetition pattern every 9 places (188152125). I can say that there are no Magic Constants $C=3,4,6,7,9$. There are only $1,2,5,8$.
The magic constants $A$ and $B$ also have a pattern every 9 places if we reduce their digits.
The sum of the 9 numbers of the constant $C$ (188152125) is equal to 33 (reduces to 6) The sum of the 9 numbers of the constant B is equal to 510 (reduces to 6)
The sum of the 9 numbers of the constant $A$ is equal to 2205 (reduces to 9 )
$33=3+3=6$
$510=5+1+0=6$
$2205=2+2+0+5=9$

| Cuadrados | Magic <br> Constant A | Magic <br> Constant B | Magic <br> Constant C |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Order 3 | 15 | 10 | 1 |
| Order 4 | 34 | 17 | 8 |
| Order 5 | 65 | 26 | 8 |
| Order 6 | 111 | 37 | 1 |
| Order 7 | 175 | 50 | 5 |
| Order 8 | 260 | 65 | 2 |
| Order 9 | 369 | 82 | 1 |
| Order 10 | 505 | 101 | 2 |
| Order 11 | 671 | 122 | 5 |
| Order 12 | 870 | 145 | 1 |
| Order 13 | 1105 | 170 | 8 |
| Order 14 | 1379 | 197 | 8 |
| Order 15 | 1695 | 226 | 1 |
| Order 16 | 2056 | 257 | 5 |
| Order 17 | 2465 | 290 | 2 |
| Order 18 | 2925 | 325 | 1 |
| Order 19 | 3439 | 362 | 2 |
| Order 20 | 4010 | 401 | 5 |
| Order 21 | 4641 | 442 | 1 |
| Order 22 | 5335 | 485 | 8 |
| Order 23 | 6095 | 530 | 8 |
| Order 24 | 6924 | 577 | 1 |
| Order 25 | 7825 | 626 | 5 |
| Order 26 | 8801 | 677 | 2 |
| Order 27 | 9855 | 730 | 1 |
| Order 28 | 10990 | 785 | 2 |
| Order 29 | 12209 | 842 | 5 |

Total sum of each magic square
Magic Constant A * Square order number = Total Sum
Example: Magic square of order 9
369*9=3321

The magic constants A differ from each other by values that seem random but when checking the differences of these I observe that they distance themselves by multiples of 3 starting at the value 12 in the second difference.

| square | Magic constant A |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Order 3 | 15 | Difference 1 | Difference 2 |
| Order 4 | 34 | 19 |  |
| Order 5 | 65 | 31 | 12 |
| Order 6 | 111 | 46 | 15 |
| Order 7 | 175 | 64 | 18 |
| Order 8 | 260 | 85 | 21 |
| Order 9 | 369 | 109 | 24 |
| Order 10 | 505 | 136 | 27 |
| Order 11 | 671 | 166 | 30 |

$$
\begin{gathered}
a_{(n)}=\frac{n *\left(n^{2}+1\right)}{2} \\
n \geq 3
\end{gathered}
$$

The magic constants B differ from each other with odd values starting with the number 7 .

| square | Magic constant B | Difference |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Orden 3 | 10 |  |
| Orden 4 | 17 | 7 |
| Orden 5 | 26 | 9 |
| Orden 6 | 37 | 11 |
| Orden 7 | 50 | 13 |
| Orden 8 | 65 | 15 |
| Orden 9 | 82 | 17 |
| Orden 10 | 101 | 19 |
| Orden 11 | 122 | 21 |

$$
\begin{gathered}
a_{(n)}=n^{2}+1 \\
n \geq 3
\end{gathered}
$$

## 17) Table of Equitable Pattern values

As we can see in the table, all the Patterns that have Magic Constant C $=1$ have an equitable Pattern (258) Third Order.
It would be the magic squares that their order is multiples of 3
While those with magic constant $\mathrm{C}=8,2$ and 5 . They have Equitable Pattern (147) Second Order. It would be the magic squares that their order is different to multiples of 3

Therefore, the complementary Opposite patterns are always formed with the numbers of the First order 369 and the opposite of the Equitable Pattern.
For magic squares of order multiples of 3 it would be (147)
For the rest it would be (258)

| Square | Equitable Pattern | Magic constant C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Order 3 | 258 | 1 |
| Order 4 | 147 | 8 |
| Order5 | 147 | 8 |
| Order 6 | 258 | 1 |
| Order 7 | 147 | 5 |
| Order 8 | 147 | 2 |
| Order 9 | 258 | 1 |
| Order 10 | 147 | 2 |
| Order 11 | 147 | 5 |
| Order 12 | 258 | 1 |
| Order 13 | 147 | 8 |
| Order 14 | 147 | 8 |
| Order 15 | 258 | 1 |
| Order 16 | 147 | 5 |
| Order 17 | 147 | 2 |
| Order 18 | 258 | 1 |
| Order 19 | 147 | 2 |
| Order 20 | 147 | 5 |
| Order 21 | 258 | 1 |
| Order 22 | 147 | 8 |
| Order 23 | 147 | 8 |
| Order 24 | 258 | 1 |
| Order 25 | 147 | 5 |
| Order 26 | 147 | 2 |
| Order 27 | 258 | 1 |
| Order 28 | 147 | 2 |
| Order 29 | 147 | 5 |

## 18) Reducciones

Table of Digit Amounts by Pattern (Complementary and Equitable Opposites)
The sums of each quantity correspond to the magic constant of the Trinity.

|  | Trinity patterns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Complementary opposites |  |  |  |  |  | Equitable |  |  | Total | Total sum |
| Square | $\begin{gathered} \text { amount } \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Order | Sum 1 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { amount } \\ 2 \end{array}$ | Order | Sum 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { amount } \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Order | Sum 3 | № for square | All square |
| Order 3 | 3 | First | 18 | 3 | Second | 12 | 3 | Third | 15 | 9 | 45 |
| Order 4 | 5 | First | 45 | 5 | Third | 40 | 6 | Second | 51 | 16 | 136 |
| Order 5 | 8 | First | 108 | 8 | Third | 100 | 9 | Second | 117 | 25 | 325 |
| Order 6 | 12 | First | 234 | 12 | Second | 210 | 12 | Third | 222 | 36 | 666 |
| Order 7 | 16 | First | 408 | 16 | Third | 392 | 17 | Second | 425 | 49 | 1.225 |
| Order 8 | 21 | First | 693 | 21 | Third | 672 | 22 | Second | 715 | 64 | 2.080 |
| Order 9 | 27 | First | 1.134 | 27 | Second | 1.080 | 27 | Third | 1.107 | 81 | 3.321 |
| Order 10 | 33 | First | 1.683 | 33 | Third | 1.650 | 34 | Second | 1.717 | 100 | 5.050 |
| Order 11 | 40 | First | 2.460 | 40 | Third | 2.420 | 41 | Second | 2.501 | 121 | 7.381 |
| Order 12 | 48 | First | 3.528 | 48 | Second | 3.432 | 48 | Third | 3.480 | 144 | 10.440 |
| Order 13 | 56 | First | 4.788 | 56 | Third | 4.732 | 57 | Second | 4.845 | 169 | 14.365 |

We can see that the magic squares multiples of 3 (those of light blue color) have the same amount in the 3 patterns, they are distributed in perfect harmony. Which is why I'm going to call them Perfect Magic Squares. These always have complementary opposing first and second Order patterns and the equitable pattern is Third Order.

The sum of the totals of the opposite complementary patterns of the magic squares multiples of 3 is twice the equitable pattern.

Square example of order 12
Quantity $1=48$ Sum $1=3,528$
Quantity $2=48$ Sum $2=3,432$
Quantity $3=48$ Sum $3=3,480$
$3,528+3,432=6,960$ is twice the sum 3 (equitable pattern)
The total sum of the entire Magic square of order 12 is 10,440 , if I divide it by three I get the sum 3 . This only happens in magic squares of order multiple of 3 .
10440:3=3.840
$3.480 * 2=6.960$
Those that are not multiples of 3 have as a pattern complementary opposites to the numbers of the First and third Order. The equitable Pattern is always of the second Order.

## Magic Constants of the Trinity

|  |  | Total (sum 1+2) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Square | Amount 1+2 | Sum of opposites. <br> Complementary. | Amount 3 | Equitable. |  |
| Order 3 | 6 | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | 3 | $\mathbf{1 5}$ |  |
| Order 4 | 10 | $\mathbf{8 5}$ | 6 | $\mathbf{5 1}$ |  |
| Order 5 | 16 | $\mathbf{2 0 8}$ | 9 | $\mathbf{1 1 7}$ |  |
| Order 6 | 24 | $\mathbf{4 4 4}$ | 12 | $\mathbf{2 2 2}$ |  |
| Order 7 | 32 | $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ | 17 | 425 |  |
| Order 8 | 42 | $\mathbf{1 3 6 5}$ | 22 | $\mathbf{7 1 5}$ |  |
| Order 9 | 54 | $\mathbf{2 2 1 4}$ | 27 | $\mathbf{1 1 0 7}$ |  |
| Order 10 | 66 | $\mathbf{3 3 3 3}$ | 34 | $\mathbf{1 7 1 7}$ |  |
| Order 11 | 80 | $\mathbf{4 8 8 0}$ | 41 | $\mathbf{2 5 0 1}$ |  |
| Order 12 | 96 | $\mathbf{6 9 6 0}$ | 48 | $\mathbf{3 4 8 0}$ |  |
| Order 13 | 112 | $\mathbf{9 5 2 0}$ | 57 | 4845 |  |


| Complement/equit. |
| :---: |
| Relationship |
| 2 |
| 1,66666667 |
| 1,77777778 |
| 2 |
| 1,88235294 |
| 1,90909091 |
| 2 |
| 1,94117647 |
| 1,95121951 |
| 2 |
| 1,96491228 |

Magic squares multiples of 3 have a $2 / 1$ ratio, while the remainder have a decimal ratio close to 2 .

|  | Complementary opposite |  |  | Equitable |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Square | First Order | Second Order |  | Third Order |  |  |
|  | Amount 1 | Sum 1 | Amount 2 | Sum 2 | Amount 3 | Sum 3 |
| Ordenr12 | 48 | 3528 | 48 | 3432 | 48 | 3480 |

Example: square of order 12 has 144 numbers (12x12).
$\mathrm{N}=$ total number of numbers per square.
$\mathrm{N}=144$
Quantity = N: 3 (boxes per Pattern)
Quantity = 144: $3=48$
This method can be applied to all magic squares multiples of 3 .
(Order 3, Order 6, Order 9, etc.)
19.1) Calculation of quantities for Patterns that are not multiples of 3

The quantities of the squares that are not multiples of 3 can be calculated as follows:

|  | Complementary Opposite Patterns |  |  | Equitable Pattern |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First Order |  | Second Order |  | Third Order |  |
| Square | Amount1 | Sum 1 | Amount 2 | Sum 2 | Amount 3 | Sum 3 |
| Orden 4 | $\mathbf{5}$ | 45 | $\mathbf{5}$ | 40 | $\mathbf{6}$ | 51 |
| Orden 5 | $\mathbf{8}$ | 108 | $\mathbf{8}$ | 100 | $\mathbf{9}$ | 117 |

Formula for the quantities per Standard
$\mathrm{N}=$ total number of numbers per square.

> Quantity $1=(\mathrm{N}-1): 3$ (boxes in Complementary Pattern 1)
> Quantity $2=(\mathrm{N}-1): 3$ (boxes in Complementary Pattern 2)
> Quantity $3=(\mathrm{N}-1): 3+1$ (boxes in the Equitable Pattern)

## Example 1

The magic square of Order 4 has 16 numbers ( $4 \times 4$ ).
$\mathrm{N}=16$
Quantity $1=(16-1): 3=5$ Number of boxes in Complementary Pattern 1
Quantity $2=(16-1): 3=5$ Number of boxes in Complementary Pattern 2
Quantity $3=(16-1): 3+1=6$ Number of boxes in the Equitable Pattern

## Example 2

The magic square of Order 5 has 25 numbers ( $5 \times 5$ )
$\mathrm{N}=25$
Quantity $1=(25-1): 3=8$ Number of boxes in Complementary Pattern 1
Quantity $2=(25-1): 3=8$ Number of boxes in Supplemental Pattern 2
Quantity $3=(25-1): 3+1=9$ Number of boxes in the Equitable Pattern
The equitable pattern always has one more number than the complementary opposite patterns in the magic squares that are not multiples of 3 .

## 20) Calculation of the total sum of each Magic square.

There is a formula that calculates the sum of all the numbers per magic square.
A) Example magic square of Order 4

Total numbers: $n=4^{2}=16$
The sum of the 16 numbers $(1+2+3+4, \ldots . .+16)=136$.

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{n} i=\frac{n(n+1)}{2}
$$

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{n=16} i=\frac{16 *(16+1)}{2}=\frac{16 *(17)}{2}=\mathbf{1 3 6}
$$

B) Example magic square of Order 6

Total numbers: $n=6^{2}=36$
The sum of the 36 numbers $(1+2+3+4, \ldots . .+36)=666$.

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{n=36} i=\frac{36 *(36+1)}{2}=\frac{36 *(37)}{2}=\mathbf{6 6 6}
$$

## 20.1) Table of total sums of each Magic square.

We can see that their results show a very interesting sequence, those magic squares that are multiples of 3 their summations are reduced to 9 and those that are not are reduced to 1 .

|  | Sum |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sqaure |  | reduction |
| Order 3 | 45 | 9 |
| Order 4 | 136 | 1 |
| Order 5 | 325 | 1 |
| Order 6 | 666 | 9 |
| Order 7 | 1225 | 1 |
| Order 8 | 2080 | 1 |
| Order 9 | 3321 | 9 |
| Order 10 | 5050 | 1 |
| Orden 11 | 7381 | 1 |
| Orden 12 | 10440 | 9 |
| Orden 13 | 14365 | 1 |

The 1 would represent the alpha and the 9 the omega, an infinite cycle of beginning and ending. We can see that in this sequence the trinity is also manifested, two magic squares with reduction 1 and a third with reduction 9. ( 9 is the totality). The square of Order 3, 4 and 5 is contemplated in the famous Pythagorean theorem, which calculates the legs of a right triangle.

## 21) Calculation of the summations by pattern.

A) Calculation of Perfect Magic Square Sums (multiples of 3)

|  | Trinity patterns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Complementary opposite |  |  |  |  |  | Equitable |  |  |
| Square | Amount 1 | Order | Sum 1 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Amount } \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Order | Sum 2 | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Amount } \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Order | Sum 3 |
| Order 3 | 3 | First | 18 | 3 | Second | 12 | 3 | Third | 15 |


| Total | Total |
| :---: | :---: |
| Numbers <br> per square | sum of the <br> square |
| 9 | 45 |

Example magic squares that are multiples of 3 , for example that of order 3 (3x3).
Quantity $1=3$ add $1=18$
Quantity 2 $=3$ add $2=12$
Quantity $3=3$ add $3=15$
Total Sum 45
Formula

$$
\text { Sum } 1 \text { = (Total sum of the square): } 3+\text { Amount } 1
$$

Sum 1 $=45: 3+3=18$
Suma $2=($ Total sum of the square $): 3-$ Amount 1
Sum 2=45:3-3=12

$$
\text { Sum } 3=\text { (Total sum of the square): } 3
$$

Sum 3=45:3=15
A) Calculation of Magic Square Sums that are not multiples of 3


Example of magic squares that are not multiples of 3, for example Order 4 ( $4 \times 4$ )
Quantity $1=5$ add $1=45$
Quantity $2=5$ add $2=40$
Quantity $3=6$ add $3=51$
Total Sum 136
Formula

$$
\text { Sum } 1=((\text { Total sum of the square })-1): 3
$$

Sum 1= (136-1):3=45

$$
\text { Sum } 2=((\text { Total sum of the square })-1): 3-(\text { Amount } 1)
$$

Sum 2= (136-1):3-5=40

$$
\text { Sum } 3=((\text { Total sum of the square })-1): 3+(\text { Amount } 3)
$$

Sum 3= (136-1):3+6=51
These Formulas apply to all Magic squares without exception that are not multiples of 3 .

## 22) Number of digits per Magic square.

We can see that Perfect magic squares (multiples of 3) have the same number of digits in the magic square.
In the next chapter all the magic squares appear with their reductions from Order 3 to Order 20.

|  | number of digits when reducing by magic square |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Square | № 1 | № 2 | № 3 | № 4 | № 5 | № 6 | № 7 | № 8 | № 9 | Total |
| Order 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Order 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| Order 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 25 |
| Order 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 36 |
| Order 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 49 |
| Order 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 64 |
| Order 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 81 |
| Order 10 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 100 |
| Order 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 121 |


| Order 12 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 144 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Order 13 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 169 |
| Order 14 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 196 |
| Order 15 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 225 |
| Order 16 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 256 |
| Order 17 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 289 |
| Order 18 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 324 |
| Order 19 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 361 |
| Order 20 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 400 |

We can see that a digit distribution pattern is formed every 9 magic squares.
Example
A) The magic squares of Order 4 and 5 is equal to that of Order 13 and 14 (their differences are 9).
B) The magic squares of Order 7 and 11 is equal to that of Order 16 and 20 (their differences are 9).
C) The magic squares of Order 8 and 10 is equal to that of Order 17 and 19 (their differences are 9).

When the magic square has the same reduction value it has the same distribution of digits
Those of order 4 (they have the first 7 digits with an amount and the other two with one less), those of order 13 and 22 also.
Example
Order 4=0+4=4
Order 13=1+3=4
Order $22=2+2=4$

The constant $C$ of each magic square coincides with the distribution of its digits.

|  | number of digits per square |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Magic constant B | Reduction of the <br> Magic constant B <br> = Magic constant C . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Square | № 1 | № 2 | № 3 | № 4 | № 5 | № 6 | № 7 | № 8 | № 9 |  |  |
| Order 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Order 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 8 |
| Order 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 8 |
| Order 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 37 | 1 |
| Order 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 50 | 5 |
| Order 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 65 | 2 |
| Order 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 82 | 1 |
| Order 10 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 101 | 2 |
| Order 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 122 | 5 |


| Order 12 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 145 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Order 13 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 170 | 8 |
| Order 14 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 197 | 8 |
| Order 15 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 226 | 1 |
| Order 16 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 257 | 5 |
| Order 17 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 290 | 2 |
| Order 18 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 325 | 1 |
| Order 19 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 362 | 2 |
| Order 20 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 401 | 5 |

The reductions of the magic constants form a cycle of 9 magic squares, that is to say that every 9 magic squares the reductions and the distributions of their digits are repeated.
A) All Magic constants C = 1 are Perfect Magic Squares (they have the same number of digits).

We can observe that the distribution of the digits of the Perfect magic squares (those that are multiples of
3 ) are always within the sequences of the first order.
369
It's amazing how the perfect magic squares match the magnificence numbers.
B) All Magic constants $C=2$ have the same digit distribution. $(1+8)$
C) All Magic constants $\mathrm{C}=5$ have the same digit distribution. $(4+5)$
D) All Magic constants $\mathrm{C}=8$ have the same digit distribution. $(7+2)$

We can observe that the distribution of the digits of the magic squares are within the sequences of the second (147) and third order (258). Although the sum of each generates the mysterious number 9.

To know how many digits there are of each number we just have to divide the magic constant by 9 .
Number of digits per magic square $=($ Magic Constant B): 9
A) Example

Square of order 5
Magic constant $\mathrm{B}=26$
Magic constant $\mathrm{C}=8$, distribution (7+2)
Magic constant B / $9=$ Number of Digits
Number of digits per magic square $=(26): 9=2.88$
This means that it will have a distribution with the number 3 and 2 . Forming the distribution of the number 3 that is repeated 7 times and the number 2 that is repeated 2 times.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathbf{5}^{\mathbf{2}}=3 * X+2 * y \\
\mathbf{5}^{\mathbf{2}}=3 * 7+2 * \mathbf{2} \\
\mathbf{5}^{\mathbf{2}}=25
\end{gathered}
$$

|  | number of digits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Square | № 1 | № | № 3 | № 4 | № | № | № 7 | № 8 | № 9 |
| Order 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

## A) Example

Square of Order 11
Magic constant $B=122$
Magic Constant C $=5$, distribution ( $4+5$ )
Number of digits per magic square $=(122): 9=13.55$
This means that it will have a distribution with the number 14 and 13. Forming the distribution of the number 14 that is repeated 4 times and the number 13 that is repeated 5 times.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathbf{1 1}^{\mathbf{2}}=14 * X+13 * y \\
\mathbf{1 1}^{2}=14 * \mathbf{4}+13 * 5 \\
\mathbf{1 1}^{\mathbf{2}}=121
\end{gathered}
$$

|  | number of digits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Square | № 1 | № 2 | № 3 | № 4 | № 5 | № 6 | № 7 | № 8 | № 9 |
| Order 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |

## 23) Method of construction of the Magic squares.

There are many methods to build them, in this book I will show a simple method for each one.
The methods to build them are generally divided into Even Order and Odd Order, and within the pairs we have two different styles.
As we can see, even in the construction of the magic squares, the trinity appears.

## 24.1) Magic square of odd order

Order 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, etc.

Yang Hui's Diagonal Construction Method.

Reference: Yang Hui (1238-1298.), Was a Chinese mathematician from Qiantang (modern Hangzhou), Zhejiang province, during the Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD). Yang worked on the magic squares.

The simplest example is a square of order $3(3 \times 3)$, the smallest possible. We will use the numbers 1 through 9 . Start by drawing the skeleton of your square. Then add squares on all sides, until they form a rhombus. Thus:


Now, start at the upper end with 1 and place all the figures following the alternating diagonals formed in the rhombus. Notice that there are blank boxes.


Magic square order 3


You only need to complete the magic square. We must place the numbers that are in the outer boxes of the square, to the opposite place that corresponds to them.

Second example; Magic square of Order 5 and Magic constant A $=65$.


## 24.2) Even order magic box

There are two types of squares of Even Order, those that are multiples of 4 and the rest of the pairs.
A) Multiples of 4.

Construction Type: Symmetric Rotation.
Formula $=4 n, n>0$
$4^{*} 1=4$ square of $4 \times 4$
$4 * 2=88 \times 8$ square
$4 * 3=1212 \times 12$ square
If the square has $4,8,12,16,20, \ldots$ squares on a side.
We can observe with the naked eye how the orange squares rotate 1800 to form the magic square.

| Ordered from 1 to 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rotated 180 ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Magic Square of order 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |  |  | 29 | T9 | 09 | 65 |  |  | 1 | 2 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 7 | 8 |  |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |  |  | カs | \& | 25 | TS |  |  | 9 | 10 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 15 | 16 |  |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 87 | $\angle$ |  |  |  |  | $2 \downarrow$ |  | 48 | 47 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 42 | 41 |  |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | Ot | 68 |  |  |  |  | ¢ | £ | 40 | 39 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 34 | 33 |  |
| 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 28 | โย |  |  |  |  | 92 | ¢ | 32 | 31 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 26 | 25 |  |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | ゅ2 | £ |  |  |  |  | 81 | LI | 24 | 23 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 18 | 17 |  |
| 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 |  |  | ti | ¢ | 21 | It |  |  | 49 | 50 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 55 | 56 |  |
| 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 |  |  | 9 | s | $t$ | $\varepsilon$ |  |  | 57 | 58 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 63 | 64 |  |

A) Magic squares of order $4 n+2$

Formula $=4 \mathrm{n}+2$, $\mathrm{n}>0$

## Construction method Rotation and Mirror.

$4 * 1+2=6 \times 6$
4*2+2= 10x10
$4 * 3+2=14 \times 14$

The construction of the magic square of order 6 by Enrique Cornelio Agrippa is quite complex.

| Magic Square of order 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 35 | 34 | 3 | 32 | 6 |
| 30 | 8 | 28 | 27 | 11 | 7 |
| 24 | 23 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 19 |
| 13 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 18 |
| 12 | 26 | 9 | 10 | 29 | 25 |
| 31 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 5 | 36 |

The construction of this respects its diagonals but the rest is much more confusing and chaotic.
In fact, to build it, it is necessary to rotate some boxes $180^{\circ}$ and others to mirror them. 5 steps are needed for its construction.

Steps for its construction



We can see that the brown and yellow boxes form the same Pattern. On the other hand, the blue ones if we draw a diagonal we will observe that the same pattern is duplicated and is the same as the previous ones.


## Detailed analysis.

As we can see in the $6 \times 6$ square ordered its numbers from 1 to 36 , the four previous patterns are linked to the one in the opposite direction and the diagonals are also linked to it.
Magic Square of Order 6

| Magic Square of Order 6 |  |  |  |  |  | Numbers ordered from 1 to 36 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 35 | 34 | 3 | 32 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 30 | 8 | 28 | 27 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 24 | 23 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 13 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 12 | 26 | 9 | 10 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 5 | 36 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |

Dif: Difference
Formats ordered with their opposite.


The sum total of each column forms 222. In all cases. So this would be another magic constant.
We can understand that the trinity continues to interact in the triple 2 and in the fact of forming 3 columns. It is also very interesting to be able to notice that the number 57 is reduced to 3 , the 165 is reduced to 3 , the 120 is reduced to 3 , the 102 is reduced to 3 , the 111 is also reduced to 3 .
The number 222 reduces to 6 . And the sum total of the whole square forms 666 which reduces to 9 . Again the numbers of the First Order are manifested in full force.

The differences that exist between each number are reversed in the first two cases except in the diagonals (red color).
example:


## 24) Different magic Squares with their respective Patterns.

## Based on the trinity ordered from Order 3 to Order 13.

These are built with the 3 methods explained in the previous chapter to facilitate their study and understanding, but the trinity can be applied to any magic square of any order and construction method.

## 24.1) Magic square of order 3 (Harmonic)

Yang Hui's Diagonal Construction Method.

| 4 | 9 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | $\mathbf{5}$ | 7 |
| 8 | 1 | 6 |

```
Magic Constants
This magic square is of order n = 3.
Magic Constant A = 15
Magic Constant B = 10
Magic Constant C = 1
Magic Constant Odd = 5 (it is half of the Magic
constant B), (multiplied by n equals the Magic
constant A)
```

Magic constants of the trinity
Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern $=18$
Second Order Complementary Opposite Pattern = 12
Total 30
Equitable Third Order Pattern $=15$

15 is half of 30 (this perfect relationship happens in magic squares multiples of 3) 15 is the magic constant A.


## 24.2) Magic square of order 4 (Harmonic)

Construction Type: Symmetric Rotation.

| 16 | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5 | 10 | 11 | 8 |
| 9 | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| 4 | 15 | 14 | 1 |

```
Magic Constants
This magic square is of order n =4.
Magic Constant A = 34
Magic Constant B = 17
Magic Constant C = 8
```


## Magic constants of the trinity

Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern $=45$
Third Order Complementary Opposite Pattern $=40$
Total 85
Equitable Second Order Pattern = 51
136 The sum of the whole square
$51=17 * 3$ (17 is the magic constant B)
$85=17 * 5$ (17 is the magic constant B)
The relationship that exists is $85-51=34$ ( 34 is the Magic constant A)
Even magic squares ( $4,8,10$, etc.) that are not multiples of 3 , have a decimal relationship. 85/51 $=1.66 \ldots$

Reduced to one digit to achieve the assembly of the Patterns.


## Unreduced patterns



## 24.3) Magic Square of Order 5 (Harmonic)

## Yang Hui's Diagonal Construction Method.

| 11 | 24 | 7 | 20 | 3 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 | 12 | 25 | 8 | 16 |
| 17 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 9 |
| 10 | 18 | 1 | 14 | 22 |
| 23 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 15 |

## Magic Constants

This magic square is of order $\mathrm{n}=5$.
Magic Constant A = 65
Magic Constant B $=26$
Magic Constant C = 8
Odd constant A = 13 (it is half of the Magic constant
B), (multiplied by n is equal to the Magic constant A )

Odd constant $\mathrm{B}=4$

Magic constants of the trinity
Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern = 108
Third Order Complementary Opposite Pattern $=100$
Total 208
Equitable Second Order Pattern = 117 (104 + 13)
325 is the sum of the whole square.

Equitable Second Order Pattern = $117(104+13)$
104 is half of 208
$117=13 * 9$ (13 is the magic constant Odd A)
$104=13 * 8$ (13 is the magic constant Odd A)
$104=26 * 4$ (26 is the magic constant B)
$208=26$ * 8

Reduced to one digit to achieve the assembly of the Patterns.


Unreduced patterns

| Opposite patterns Complementary Harmonics Add 26 in 8 pairs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Harmonic Equitable Pattern Add 26 to itself <br> Using two boxes, in 4 pairs, 13 is the magic constant Odd |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 24 | 7 | 20 | 3 | 11 | 24 | 7 | 20 | 3 | 11 | 24 | 7 | 20 | 3 |
| 4 | 12 | 25 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 25 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 25 | 8 | 16 |
| 17 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 9 |
| 10 | 18 | 1 | 14 | 22 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 14 | 22 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 14 | 22 |
| 23 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 15 | 23 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 15 | 23 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 15 |
| First Order $=108$ |  |  |  |  | Third | Orde | er $=10$ |  |  | Second Ord | r $=$ |  |  |  |

The Trinity of the square

| 11 | 24 | 7 | 20 | 3 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 | 12 | 25 | 8 | 16 |
| 17 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 9 |
| 10 | 18 | 1 | 14 | 22 |
| 23 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 15 |

## 24.4) Order 6 Magic Square (Out of Tune)

Construction method, rotation and mirror.

Of this type we have out-of-tune magic squares and also Inharmonics.
In this case we will use a detuned magic square.

| 6 | 32 | 3 | 34 | 35 | 1 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 7 | 11 | 27 | 28 | 8 | 30 |
| 19 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 23 | 24 |
| 18 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 13 |
| 25 | 29 | 10 | 9 | 26 | 12 |
| 36 | 5 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 31 |

```
Magic Constants
This magic square is of order n = 6}\mathrm{ .
Magic Constant A = 111
Magic Constant B = 37
Magic Constant C = 1
```


## Magic constants of the trinity

Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern = 234
Second Order Complementary Opposite Pattern $=210$
Total 444

Equitable Third Order Pattern $=222$
666 is the sum of the whole square.

222 is half of 444 (this perfect relationship happens in magic squares multiples of 3)
$222=37 * 6$ ( 37 is the magic constant B)
$222=111 * 2(111$ is the magic constant A)
$444=111$ * 4
$444=37$ * 12
234: $6=39$
210: $6=35$
Reduced to one digit to achieve the assembly of the Patterns.


## Unreduced patterns



If we rotate the complementary opposites $180^{\circ}$, they do not coincide with the sum of 37 in most cases.

## The Trinity of the square

| 6 | 32 | 3 | 34 | 35 | 1 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 7 | 11 | 27 | 28 | 8 | 30 |
| 19 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 23 | 24 |
| 18 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 13 |
| 25 | 29 | 10 | 9 | 26 | 12 |
| 36 | 5 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 31 |

## 24.5) Harmonic Order 7 Magic Square

Yang Hui's Diagonal Construction Method.

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

```
Magic Constants
This magic square is of order n = 7.
Magic Constant A = 175
Magic Constant B = 50
Magic Constant C = 5
Odd constant A = 25 (it is half of the Magic
constant B), (multiplied by n is equal to the Magic
constant A)
Odd constant B = 7
```

400 is half of 800
$400=50 * 8$ ( 50 is the magic constant B)
$400=16 * 25$ (25 is the magic constant Odd A)
$800=50 * 16$
Reduced to one digit to achieve the assembly of the Patterns.

| Opposite patterns Complementary Harmonics Add 5 reduction in 16 pairs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Harmonic Equitable Pattern Add 5 to itself using two boxes in 8 pairs, 7 is the Odd Magic Constant. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| First Order |  |  |  |  |  |  | Third Order |  |  |  |  |  |  | Second Order |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Unreduced patterns

| Opposite patterns Complementary Harmonics Add 50, 16 pairs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Harmonic Equitable Pattern Add 50 to itself using two boxes in 8 pairs, 25 is the Odd Magic Constant. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | 47 | 16 | 41 | 10 | 35 | 4 | 22 | 47 | 16 | 41 | 10 | 35 | 4 | 22 | 47 | 16 | 41 | 10 | 35 | 4 |
| 5 | 23 | 48 | 17 | 42 | 11 | 29 | 5 | 23 | 48 | 17 | 42 | 11 | 29 | 5 | 23 | 48 | 17 | 42 | 11 | 29 |
| 30 | 6 | 24 | 49 | 18 | 36 | 12 | 30 | 6 | 24 | 49 | 18 | 36 | 12 | 30 | 6 | 24 | 49 | 18 | 36 | 12 |
| 13 | 31 | 7 | 25 | 43 | 19 | 37 | 13 | 31 | 7 | 25 | 43 | 19 | 37 | 13 | 31 | 7 | 25 | 43 | 19 | 37 |
| 38 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 26 | 44 | 20 | 38 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 26 | 44 | 20 | 38 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 26 | 44 | 20 |
| 21 | 39 | 8 | 33 | 2 | 27 | 45 | 21 | 39 | 8 | 33 | 2 | 27 | 45 | 21 | 39 | 8 | 33 | 2 | 27 | 45 |
| 46 | 15 | 40 | 9 | 34 | 3 | 28 | 46 | 15 | 40 | 9 | 34 | 3 | 28 | 46 | 15 | 40 | 9 | 34 | 3 | 28 |
| First Order $=408$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Third Order $=392$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Second Order=425 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The Trinity of the square

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

## 24.6) Harmonic Order 8 Magic Square.

Construction Type: Symmetric Rotation.

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

## Magic Constants

This magic square is of order $\mathrm{n}=8$.
Magic Constant A $=260$
Magic Constant B $=65$
Magic Constant C = 2

## Magic constants of the trinity

Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern $=693$
Third Order Complementary Opposite Pattern $=672$
Total 1,365
Equitable Second Order Pattern = 715
2,080 is the sum of the whole square.
$715=65$ * 11 (65 is the Magic constant B)
The relationship that exists is $1.365-715=650$
$650=65 * 10$
$1365=65$ * 21
The even magic squares ( $4,8,10$, etc., which are not multiples of 3 ), have a decimal relationship. $1365 / 715=1.909 \ldots$....
Reduced to one digit to achieve the assembly of the Patterns.

| Opposite patterns Complementary Harmonics Add 2 reduction in 21 pairs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Harmonic Equitable Pattern Add 2 to itself using two boxes in 11 pairs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| First Order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Third | Or |  |  |  |  |  |  | Seco | d 0 | der |  |  |  |  |  |

## Unreduced patterns



The Trinity of the square

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

## 24.7) Magic square of Order 9 Harmonic.

## Yang Hui's Diagonal Construction Method.

| 37 | 78 | 29 | 70 | 21 | 62 | 13 | 54 | 5 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 | 38 | 79 | 30 | 71 | 22 | 63 | 14 | 46 |
| 47 | 7 | 39 | 80 | 31 | 72 | 23 | 55 | 15 |
| 16 | 48 | 8 | 40 | 81 | 32 | 64 | 24 | 56 |
| 57 | 17 | 49 | 9 | 41 | 73 | 33 | 65 | 25 |
| 26 | 58 | 18 | 50 | 1 | 42 | 74 | 34 | 66 |
| 67 | 27 | 59 | 10 | 51 | 2 | 43 | 75 | 35 |
| 36 | 68 | 19 | 60 | 11 | 52 | 3 | 44 | 76 |
| 77 | 28 | 69 | 20 | 61 | 12 | 53 | 4 | 45 |

## Magic Constants

This magic square is of order $\mathrm{n}=9$.
Magic Constant A $=369$
Magic Constant B = 82
Magic Constant C = 1
Odd constant A = 41 (it is half of the Magic constant
B), (multiplied by n is equal to the Magic constant
A)

Odd constant B = 5

## Magic constants of the trinity

Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern = 1.134
Second Order Complementary Opposite Pattern $=1.080$
Total 2.214
Equitable Third Order Pattern = 1.107
3.321 is the sum of the whole square.
1.107 is half of 2.214 (this perfect relationship happens in magic squares multiples of 3)
$1.107=41$ * 27 ( 41 is the magic constant Odd)
$1.107=369$ * 3 (369 is the magic constant A)
$1.107-41=1066$ ( 41 is the Odd Magic constant A)
$1.066=82$ * 13 ( 82 is the Magic Constant B)
$2214=82 * 27$
$2214=369 * 6$

Reduced to one digit to achieve the assembly of the Patterns.


Harmonic Equitable Pattern
Add 1 to itself using two boxes in 13 pairs, 5 is the Magic Constant Odd.

| 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 |
| 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 |

Third Order

## Unreduced patterns



Harmonic Equitable Pattern
Add 82 to itself using two boxes in 13 pairs, 41 is the Odd Magic constant.

| 37 | 78 | 29 | 70 | 21 | 62 | 13 | 54 | 5 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 | 38 | 79 | 30 | 71 | 22 | 63 | 14 | 46 |
| 47 | 7 | 39 | 80 | 31 | 72 | 23 | 55 | 15 |
| 16 | 48 | 8 | 40 | 81 | 32 | 64 | 24 | 56 |
| 57 | 17 | 49 | 9 | 41 | 73 | 33 | 65 | 25 |
| 26 | 58 | 18 | 50 | 1 | 42 | 74 | 34 | 66 |
| 67 | 27 | 59 | 10 | 51 | 2 | 43 | 75 | 35 |
| 36 | 68 | 19 | 60 | 11 | 52 | 3 | 44 | 76 |
| 77 | 28 | 69 | 20 | 61 | 12 | 53 | 4 | 45 |

Third Order $=1.107$

## 24.8) Magic Square of Order 10 Inharmonic (3 Different Patterns)

 Construction method Rotation and Mirror.| 1 | 2 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 5 | 94 | 93 | 9 | 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 90 | 12 | 13 | 87 | 85 | 86 | 84 | 18 | 19 | 11 |
| 80 | 79 | 23 | 24 | 76 | 75 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 71 |
| 70 | 69 | 68 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 62 | 61 |
| 41 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 53 | 52 | 50 |
| 51 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 55 | 56 | 54 | 43 | 42 | 60 |
| 31 | 32 | 38 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 63 | 39 | 40 |
| 30 | 29 | 73 | 74 | 25 | 26 | 77 | 78 | 72 | 21 |
| 20 | 82 | 83 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 88 | 89 | 81 |
| 91 | 92 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 95 | 4 | 8 | 99 | 100 |

```
Magic Constants
This magic square is of order n = 10.
Magic Constant A = 505
Magic Constant B = 101
Magic Constant C = 2
```

Magic constants of the trinity
Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern $=1.683$
Third Order Complementary Opposite Pattern $=1.650$
Total 3.333
Equitable Second Order Pattern $=1.717$
5,050 is the sum of the whole square.
$1717=101$ * 17 (101 is the magic constant B)
The relationship that exists is $3.333-1.717=1.616$
$1.616=101$ * 16
$3.333=101$ * 33
The even magic squares ( $4,8,10$, etc., which are not multiples of 3 ), have a decimal relationship. $3.333 / 1.717=$ 1.9411...

Reduced to one digit to achieve the assembly of the Patterns.


## Equitable Inharmonic Pattern

Add 2 to itself using two boxes in 17 pairs.

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 |

Second Order

## Unreduced patterns

| Opposite patterns Complementary Inharmonic (There are no equal patterns) Add 101 in 33 pairs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 5 | 94 | 93 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 5 | 94 | 93 | 9 | 10 |
| 90 | 12 | 13 | 87 | 85 | 86 | 84 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 90 | 12 | 13 | 87 | 85 | 86 | 84 | 18 | 19 | 11 |
| 80 | 79 | 23 | 24 | 76 | 75 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 71 | 80 | 79 | 23 | 24 | 76 | 75 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 71 |
| 70 | 69 | 68 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 62 | 61 | 70 | 69 | 68 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 62 | 61 |
| 41 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 53 | 52 | 50 | 41 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 53 | 52 | 50 |
| 51 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 55 | 56 | 54 | 43 | 42 | 60 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 55 | 56 | 54 | 43 | 42 | 60 |
| 31 | 32 | 38 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 63 | 39 | 40 | 31 | 32 | 38 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 63 | 39 | 40 |
| 30 | 29 | 73 | 74 | 25 | 26 | 77 | 78 | 72 | 21 | 30 | 29 | 73 | 74 | 25 | 26 | 77 | 78 | 72 | 21 |
| 20 | 82 | 83 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 88 | 89 | 81 | 20 | 82 | 83 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 88 | 89 | 81 |
| 91 | 92 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 95 | 4 | 8 | 99 | 100 | 91 | 92 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 95 | 4 | 8 | 99 | 100 |
| First Orden=1683 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Third Order $=1650$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Equitable Inharmonic Pattern

Add 101 to itself using two boxes in 17 pairs.

| 1 | 2 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 5 | 94 | 93 | 9 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 90 | 12 | 13 | 87 | 85 | 86 | 84 | 18 | 19 |
| 80 | 79 | 23 | 24 | 76 | 75 | 27 | 28 | 22 |
| 70 | 69 | 68 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 62 |
| 41 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 53 | 52 |
| 51 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 55 | 56 | 54 | 43 | 42 |
| 31 | 32 | 38 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 63 | 39 |
| 30 | 29 | 73 | 74 | 25 | 26 | 77 | 78 | 72 |
| 20 | 82 | 83 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 88 | 89 |
| 91 | 92 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 95 | 4 | 8 | 99 |

Second Order= 1717

## 24.9) Magic square of Order 11 Harmonic.

Yang Hui's Diagonal Construction Method.

| 56 | 117 | 46 | 107 | 36 | 97 | 26 | 87 | 16 | 77 | 6 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 7 | 57 | 118 | 47 | 108 | 37 | 98 | 27 | 88 | 17 | 67 |
| 68 | 8 | 58 | 119 | 48 | 109 | 38 | 99 | 28 | 78 | 18 |
| 19 | 69 | 9 | 59 | 120 | 49 | 110 | 39 | 89 | 29 | 79 |
| 80 | 20 | 70 | 10 | 60 | 121 | 50 | 100 | 40 | 90 | 30 |
| 31 | 81 | 21 | 71 | 11 | 61 | 111 | 51 | 101 | 41 | 91 |
| 92 | 32 | 82 | 22 | 72 | 1 | 62 | 112 | 52 | 102 | 42 |
| 43 | 93 | 33 | 83 | 12 | 73 | 2 | 63 | 113 | 53 | 103 |
| 104 | 44 | 94 | 23 | 84 | 13 | 74 | 3 | 64 | 114 | 54 |
| 55 | 105 | 34 | 95 | 24 | 85 | 14 | 75 | 4 | 65 | 115 |
| 116 | 45 | 106 | 35 | 96 | 25 | 86 | 15 | 76 | 5 | 66 |

This magic square is of order $\mathrm{n}=11$.
Magic Constant A $=671$
Magic Constant B = 122
Magic Constant C = 5
Odd Magic Constant A = 61 (it is half of the Magic constant B), (multiplied by n equals the Magic constant A)
Odd Magic Constant B = 7

Magic constants of the trinity
Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern $=2.460$
Third Order Complementary Opposite Pattern $=2.420$
Total 4.880
Equitable Second Order Pattern $=2.501(2.440+61)(61$ is the Odd magic constant)
7.381 is the sum of the whole square.

```
2 . 4 4 0 ~ i s ~ h a l f ~ o f ~ 4 . 8 8 0 ~
2.501=61*41 (61 is the magic constant Odd A)
2.440=122 * 20 (122 is the Magic constant B)
4880=122 * 40
```

Reduced to one digit to achieve the assembly of the Patterns.

|  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  | arm | ics |  | 5 r | duc |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| 8 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| First Order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Third Order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Harmonic equitable pattern. Add 5 to itself using two boxes. In 20 pairs, 7 is the odd magic constant.

| 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| 8 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| 4 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 |

Second Orden

## Unreduced patterns

| Opposite patterns Complementary Harmonics Add 122 in 40 pairs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 56 | 117 | 46 | 107 | 36 | 97 | 26 | 87 | 16 | 77 | 6 | 56 | 117 | 46 | 107 | 36 | 97 | 26 | 87 | 16 | 77 | 6 |
| 7 | 57 | 118 | 47 | 108 | 37 | 98 | 27 | 88 | 17 | 67 | 7 | 57 | 118 | 47 | 108 | 37 | 98 | 27 | 88 | 17 | 67 |
| 68 | 8 | 58 | 119 | 48 | 109 | 38 | 99 | 28 | 78 | 18 | 68 | 8 | 58 | 119 | 48 | 109 | 38 | 99 | 28 | 78 | 18 |
| 19 | 69 | 9 | 59 | 120 | 49 | 110 | 39 | 89 | 29 | 79 | 19 | 69 | 9 | 59 | 120 | 49 | 110 | 39 | 89 | 29 | 79 |
| 80 | 20 | 70 | 10 | 60 | 121 | 50 | 100 | 40 | 90 | 30 | 80 | 20 | 70 | 10 | 60 | 121 | 50 | 100 | 40 | 90 | 30 |
| 31 | 81 | 21 | 71 | 11 | 61 | 111 | 51 | 101 | 41 | 91 | 31 | 81 | 21 | 71 | 11 | 61 | 111 | 51 | 101 | 41 | 91 |
| 92 | 32 | 82 | 22 | 72 | 1 | 62 | 112 | 52 | 102 | 42 | 92 | 32 | 82 | 22 | 72 | 1 | 62 | 112 | 52 | 102 | 42 |
| 43 | 93 | 33 | 83 | 12 | 73 | 2 | 63 | 113 | 53 | 103 | 43 | 93 | 33 | 83 | 12 | 73 | 2 | 63 | 113 | 53 | 103 |
| 104 | 44 | 94 | 23 | 84 | 13 | 74 | 3 | 64 | 114 | 54 | 104 | 44 | 94 | 23 | 84 | 13 | 74 | 3 | 64 | 114 | 54 |
| 55 | 105 | 34 | 95 | 24 | 85 | 14 | 75 | 4 | 65 | 115 | 55 | 105 | 34 | 95 | 24 | 85 | 14 | 75 | 4 | 65 | 115 |
| 116 | 45 | 106 | 35 | 96 | 25 | 86 | 15 | 76 | 5 | 66 | 116 | 45 | 106 | 35 | 96 | 25 | 86 | 15 | 76 | 5 | 66 |
| First Order $=2460$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Third | Orde | r $=24$ | 420 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Harmonic Equitable Pattern
Add 122 to itself using two boxes in 20 pairs, 61 is the magic constant Odd.

| 56 | 117 | 46 | 107 | 36 | 97 | 26 | 87 | 16 | 77 | 6 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 7 | 57 | 118 | 47 | 108 | 37 | 98 | 27 | 88 | 17 | 67 |
| 68 | 8 | 58 | 119 | 48 | 109 | 38 | 99 | 28 | 78 | 18 |
| 19 | 69 | 9 | 59 | 120 | 49 | 110 | 39 | 89 | 29 | 79 |
| 80 | 20 | 70 | 10 | 60 | 121 | 50 | 100 | 40 | 90 | 30 |
| 31 | 81 | 21 | 71 | 11 | 61 | 111 | 51 | 101 | 41 | 91 |
| 92 | 32 | 82 | 22 | 72 | 1 | 62 | 112 | 52 | 102 | 42 |
| 43 | 93 | 33 | 83 | 12 | 73 | 2 | 63 | 113 | 53 | 103 |
| 104 | 44 | 94 | 23 | 84 | 13 | 74 | 3 | 64 | 114 | 54 |
| 55 | 105 | 34 | 95 | 24 | 85 | 14 | 75 | 4 | 65 | 115 |
| 116 | 45 | 106 | 35 | 96 | 25 | 86 | 15 | 76 | 5 | 66 |

Second Order=2501

### 24.10) Magic square of Order 12 Harmonic.

Construction Type: Symmetric Rotation.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 141 | 140 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 136 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 129 | 128 | 127 | 126 | 125 | 124 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 117 | 116 | 115 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 108 | 107 | 106 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 99 | 98 | 97 |
| 96 | 95 | 94 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 87 | 86 | 85 |
| 84 | 83 | 82 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 75 | 74 | 73 |
| 72 | 71 | 70 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 63 | 62 | 61 |
| 60 | 59 | 58 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 51 | 50 | 49 |
| 48 | 47 | 46 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 39 | 38 | 37 |
| 109 | 110 | 111 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 130 | 131 | 132 |
| 133 | 134 | 135 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 142 | 143 | 144 |

Magic Constants
Magic square is of order $\mathrm{n}=12$.
Magic Constant A = 870
Magic Constant B $=145$
Magic Constant C = 1

## Magic constants of the Trinity

Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern $=3.528$
Second Order Complementary Opposite Pattern $=3.432$
Total 6.960
Equitable Third Order Pattern $=3.480$
10.440 is the sum of the whole square.
3.480 is half of 6.960 (this perfect relationship happens in magic squares multiples of 3)
$3480=145 * 24$ (145 is the magic constant B)
$3480=870 * 4=(870$ is the magic constant $A)$
$6960=870 * 8$
$6960=145 * 48$
Reduced to one digit to achieve the assembly of the Patterns.

| Opposite patterns Complementary Harmonics. Add 1 reduction in 48 pairs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |  |  | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 |  | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 7 |  |  | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 |  |  | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 |  | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 |  |  | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 |  |  | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |  |  | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 |  |  | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 7 |  |  | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| First Order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | on | d | Ord |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Harmonic equitable pattern. Add 1 to itself using two boxes in 24 pairs.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

Third Order

## Unreduced patterns

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | posi | te $p$ | atte | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{ns} \mathrm{C} \\ & \text { dd } 14 \end{aligned}$ | pleme <br> 48 pa | ntar <br> irs. | $\mathrm{y} \mathrm{Ha}$ | $\mathrm{mo}$ | nics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 141 | 140 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 136 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 141 | 140 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 136 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 129 | 128 | 127 | 126 | 125 | 124 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 129 | 128 | 127 | 126 | 125 | 124 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 117 | 116 | 115 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 117 | 116 | 115 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 108 | 107 | 106 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 108 | 107 | 106 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 99 | 98 | 97 |
| 96 | 95 | 94 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 87 | 86 | 85 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 87 | 86 | 85 |
| 84 | 83 | 82 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 75 | 74 | 73 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 75 | 74 | 73 |
| 72 | 71 | 70 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 72 | 71 | 70 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 63 | 62 | 61 |
| 60 | 59 | 58 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 51 | 50 | 49 |
| 48 | 47 | 46 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 39 | 38 | 37 |
| 109 | 110 | 111 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 130 | 131 | 132 |
| 133 | 134 | 135 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 142 | 143 | 144 |
| First Order=3.528 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Second Orden=3.432 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Harmonic Equitable Pattern <br> Add 145 to itself using two boxes in 24 pairs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 141 | 140 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 136 | 10 | 11 | 12 |  |
|  | 13 | 14 | 15 | 129 | 128 | 127 | 126 | 125 | 124 | 22 | 23 | 24 |  |
|  | 25 | 26 | 27 | 117 | 116 | 115 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 34 | 35 | 36 |  |
|  | 108 | 107 | 106 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 99 | 98 | 97 |  |
|  | 96 | 95 | 94 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 87 | 86 | 85 |  |
|  | 84 | 83 | 82 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 75 | 74 | 73 |  |
|  | 72 | 71 | 70 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 63 | 62 | 61 |  |
|  | 60 | 59 | 58 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 51 | 50 | 49 |  |
|  | 48 | 47 | 46 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 39 | 38 | 37 |  |
|  | 109 | 110 | 111 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 118 | 119 | 120 |  |
|  | 121 | 122 | 123 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 130 | 131 | 132 |  |
|  | 133 | 134 | 135 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 142 | 143 | 144 |  |
| Third Order $=6.960$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 24.11) Harmonic Order 13 Magic Square.

Yang Hui's Diagonal Construction Method.

| 79 | 164 | 67 | 152 | 55 | 140 | 43 | 128 | 31 | 116 | 19 | 104 | 7 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 | 80 | 165 | 68 | 153 | 56 | 141 | 44 | 129 | 32 | 117 | 20 | 92 |
| 93 | 9 | 81 | 166 | 69 | 154 | 57 | 142 | 45 | 130 | 33 | 105 | 21 |
| 22 | 94 | 10 | 82 | 167 | 70 | 155 | 58 | 143 | 46 | 118 | 34 | 106 |
| 107 | 23 | 95 | 11 | 83 | 168 | 71 | 156 | 59 | 131 | 47 | 119 | 35 |
| 36 | 108 | 24 | 96 | 12 | 84 | 169 | 72 | 144 | 60 | 132 | 48 | 120 |
| 121 | 37 | 109 | 25 | 97 | 13 | 85 | 157 | 73 | 145 | 61 | 133 | 49 |
| 50 | 122 | 38 | 110 | 26 | 98 | 1 | 86 | 158 | 74 | 146 | 62 | 134 |
| 135 | 51 | 123 | 39 | 111 | 14 | 99 | 2 | 87 | 159 | 75 | 147 | 63 |
| 64 | 136 | 52 | 124 | 27 | 112 | 15 | 100 | 3 | 88 | 160 | 76 | 148 |
| 149 | 65 | 137 | 40 | 125 | 28 | 113 | 16 | 101 | 4 | 89 | 161 | 77 |
| 78 | 150 | 53 | 138 | 41 | 126 | 29 | 114 | 17 | 102 | 5 | 90 | 162 |
| 163 | 66 | 151 | 54 | 139 | 42 | 127 | 30 | 115 | 18 | 103 | 6 | 91 |


| Magic Constants |
| :--- |
| This magic square is of order $\mathrm{n}=13$. |
| Magic Constant A $=1.105$ |
| Magic Constant $B=170$ |
| Magic Constant C $=8$ |
| Odd Magic Constant A $=85$ (it is half of the Magic <br> constant B), (multiplied by n equals the Magic <br> constant A) <br> Odd Magic Constant B $=4$ |

Magic constants of the trinity
Complementary First Order Opposite Pattern $=4.788$
Third Order Complementary Opposite Pattern $=4.732$
Total 9.520
Equitable Second Order Pattern $=4.845(=4.760+85)$
( 85 is the Odd magic constant A)
14.365 is the sum of the whole square.

```
4.760 is half of 9.520
4.845 = 85 * 57 (85 is the magic constant Odd A)
4.760 = 170*28 (170 is the magic constant B)
9.520 = 170 * 56
```

Reduced to one digit to achieve the assembly of the Patterns.
Opposite patterns Complementary Harmonics. Add 8 reduction in 56 pairs.

| 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 |

First Order

| 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 |

Third Order

Harmonic equitable pattern. Add 8 to itself using two boxes in $\mathbf{2 8}$ pairs. The 4 is the magic constant Odd

| 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 |

Second Orden

## Unreduced patterns

| Opposite patterns Complementary Harmonics Add 170 in 56 pairs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 79 | 164 | 67 | 152 | 55 | 140 | 43 | 128 | 31 | 116 | 19 | 104 | 7 | 79 | 164 | 67 | 152 | 55 | 140 | 43 | 128 | 31 | 116 | 19 | 104 | 7 |
| 8 | 80 | 165 | 68 | 153 | 56 | 141 | 44 | 129 | 32 | 117 | 20 | 92 | 8 | 80 | 165 | 68 | 153 | 56 | 141 | 44 | 129 | 32 | 117 | 20 | 92 |
| 93 | 9 | 81 | 166 | 69 | 154 | 57 | 142 | 45 | 130 | 33 | 105 | 21 | 93 | 9 | 81 | 166 | 69 | 154 | 57 | 142 | 45 | 130 | 33 | 105 | 21 |
| 22 | 94 | 10 | 82 | 167 | 70 | 155 | 58 | 143 | 46 | 118 | 34 | 106 | 22 | 94 | 10 | 82 | 167 | 70 | 155 | 58 | 143 | 46 | 118 | 34 | 106 |
| 107 | 23 | 95 | 11 | 83 | 168 | 71 | 156 | 59 | 131 | 47 | 119 | 35 | 107 | 23 | 95 | 11 | 83 | 168 | 71 | 156 | 59 | 131 | 47 | 119 | 35 |
| 36 | 108 | 24 | 96 | 12 | 84 | 169 | 72 | 144 | 60 | 132 | 48 | 120 | 36 | 108 | 24 | 96 | 12 | 84 | 169 | 72 | 144 | 60 | 132 | 48 | 120 |
| 121 | 37 | 109 | 25 | 97 | 13 | 85 | 157 | 73 | 145 | 61 | 133 | 49 | 121 | 37 | 109 | 25 | 97 | 13 | 85 | 157 | 73 | 145 | 61 | 133 | 49 |
| 50 | 122 | 38 | 110 | 26 | 98 | 1 | 86 | 158 | 74 | 146 | 62 | 134 | 50 | 122 | 38 | 110 | 26 | 98 | 1 | 86 | 158 | 74 | 146 | 62 | 134 |
| 135 | 51 | 123 | 39 | 111 | 14 | 99 | 2 | 87 | 159 | 75 | 147 | 63 | 135 | 51 | 123 | 39 | 111 | 14 | 99 | 2 | 87 | 159 | 75 | 147 | 63 |
| 64 | 136 | 52 | 124 | 27 | 112 | 15 | 100 | 3 | 88 | 160 | 76 | 148 | 64 | 136 | 52 | 124 | 27 | 112 | 15 | 100 | 3 | 88 | 160 | 76 | 148 |
| 149 | 65 | 137 | 40 | 125 | 28 | 113 | 16 | 101 | 4 | 89 | 161 | 77 | 149 | 65 | 137 | 40 | 125 | 28 | 113 | 16 | 101 | 4 | 89 | 161 | 77 |
| 78 | 150 | 53 | 138 | 41 | 126 | 29 | 114 | 17 | 102 | 5 | 90 | 162 | 78 | 150 | 53 | 138 | 41 | 126 | 29 | 114 | 17 | 102 | 5 | 90 | 162 |
| 163 | 66 | 151 | 54 | 139 | 42 | 127 | 30 | 115 | 18 | 103 |  | 91 | 163 | 66 | 151 | 54 | 139 | 42 | 127 | 30 | 115 | 18 | 103 |  | 91 |
| First Order=4.788 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Third | Or | der $=$ | $=4.73$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Harmonic Equitable Pattern

Add 170 by itself using two boxes in 28 pairs. The number 85 is the magic constant Odd.


Second Order=4.845

## 25) The signs of the zodiac and the trinity.

There are 12 zodiac signs and each one has strengths and weaknesses, unique traits, desires and attitudes towards other people and life. Based on the analysis of the images of the sky, as well as the position of the planets at the time of birth, astrology can give us an idea of the basic characteristics of each person, their preferences, their defects and their fears. Knowing the basic characteristics of the zodiac signs can really help us get to know people better. In this analysis I will try to show how the trinity plays a fundamental role in the signs of the zodiac.


Each zodiac sign in turn is divided into three decans.
12 * 3 = 36 decans.
$36=3+6=9$
The whole zodiac has 360 응
Each zodiac sign covers 30 .
Each 10th decan

There are 4 elements that are linked to the zodiac signs and these are:
Fire, Air, Earth, Water.
There are 3 zodiac signs for each element.
4 elements * 3 signs $=12$.
The zodiacal signs belong to four elements, 3 signs for each one:
Fire: Aries, Leo, Sagittarius
Earth: Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn
Air: Gemini, Libra and Aquarius
Water: Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces
We can see how the trinity is presented not only in the decans of each sign but also in the 4 elements.
If we list the signs according to their order we can construct a number rectangle to obtain patterns based on the trinity.

| 1 Aries | Sorted from 1 to 12. |  |  | Reduced Numbers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Gemini 4 Cancer | 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 5 Leog 6 VVigo | 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 7 Pound |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { Scorpio } \\ & 9 \text { Sagittarius } \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| 10 Capricorn 11 Apuarius 12 Pisces | 4 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 3 |

Now that we have the table even though it is not a square and much less magical, we can still explore how the trinity works.

| Complementary Opposite Patterns (Harmonics) If we turn one of them $180^{\circ}$ their positions coincide |  |  |  |  |  | Harmonic Equitable Pattern |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| Second Order |  |  | First Orden |  |  | Third Orden |  |  |

It is repeated in the first 1, in the second 3 and in the last 2.

Now we translate the patterns to the original format of numbers from 1 to 12.

| Complementary Opposite Patterns (Harmonics) If we tum one of them $180^{\circ}$ their positions coincide |  |  |  |  |  | Harmonic Equitable Pattem |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| 3 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Second Order (Sum 22) |  |  |  | First Order (sum 30) |  | Third Order (sum 26) |  |  |

The Equitable Sum 26 Pattern has 4 numbers more than the second order and 4 numbers less than the first order.
The complementary opposites add up to $52(22+30)$ while the equitable 26 (half)

We can see that the numbers of the complementary opposite patterns add up to 13 . This number is half the sum of the equitable pattern.
$1+12=13$ Aries + Pisces (30- away) $30=3$
$10+3=13$ Capricorn + Gemini (150응ay) $150=6$

$4+9=13$ Cancer + Sagittarius (150ㅇaway) $150=6$
Aries and Pisces are signs that are next to each other, just like Libra and Virgo. Capricorn and Gemini have a distance of $150^{\circ}$ like Cancer and Sagittarius.

In the equitable pattern, the same thing happens, it adds 13 with its own numbers.
$5+8=13$ Leo + Scorpio
$2+11=13$ Taurus + Aquarius
Leo and Scorpio are $90^{\circ}$ apart in a counter-clockwise direction while Taurus and Aquarius are also 900 apart in a clockwise direction.
The distances between the signs are in 3 groups, $30^{\circ}$, $150^{\circ}$ and $90^{\circ}$. We can see that the reduction of these numbers leads us to the digits of magnificence 369

We can also observe that in each pattern there are two pairs of opposite signs that add up to $180^{\circ}$ apart. Each pair is related to the other forming an angle of 180 . Therefore in the zodiac a cross is formed in all four cases.

| 1 Aries- 7 pound |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 Cancer- 10 Capricorn |$\quad$| 3 Gemini - 9 Sagittarius |
| :--- |
| 6 Virgo- 12 Pisces |$\quad$| 2 Taurus- 8 Scorpio |
| :--- |
| 5 Leo -11 Aquarius. |

If we subtract in all cases we obtain a 6, which is equivalent to $180^{\circ}$. (7-1), (10-4), etc.
It is very interesting to be able to see that the 12 signs of the zodiac are shown when the sun completes the turn in a year, the number 13 makes me intuit, the 13 moons of the Mayan calendar that also complete a year. The sun and the moon in this magnificent table based on the trinity say present.

The signs of the Second Order (147) are those that initiate the season of the year (spring, summer, autumn, winter)
The signs of the First Order (369) are those that end the season of the year (last month of each season) These are complementary opposites the beginning and end of each season complement each other. Whereas stability and equilibrium are found in the signs of the Third order 258.

The most interesting thing about these twelve numbers is that each number corresponds to a sign of the zodiac and forms the following order.

The No. of the second Order have: 1 Aries (fire), 4 Cancer (water), 7 Libra (air), 10 Capricorn (earth). The No. of the first Order have: 3 Gemini (air), 6 Virgo (Earth), 9 Sagittarius (fire), 12 Pisces (water). The No. of the third Order have: 2 Taurus (earth), 5 Leo (fire), 8 Scorpio (water), 11 Aquarius (air).

As we can see the signs of each element have been perfectly distributed in each pattern, each pattern has 4 numbers or signs that belong to a different element.

## Another great coincidence is that the patterns match the characteristics of the signs.

## Example

The No. of the second Order have: Cardinal signs. This one has the signs that mark the changes of season, (spring, summer, autumn, winter starts)
1 Aries (fire), 4 Cancer (water), 7 Libra (air), 10 Capricorn (earth).
The No. of the third Order have: Fixed Signs. This coincides with the fullness of the season, its most stable period. 2 Taurus (earth), 5 Leo (fire), 8 Scorpio (water), 11 Aquarius (air).

The № of the first Order have: Mutable Signs. It has the signs that prepare the end of one season and the beginning of the next.
3 Gemini (air), 6 Virgo (Earth), 9 Sagittarius (fire), 12 Pisces (water).


These features form 3 crosses in the zodiac and also form 3 squares. The trinity is also present in the zodiac.


We can also observe that the sum of the numbers from 1 to 12 is equal to 78 , also the sum of the numbers of the first, second and third order is $78(22+26+30)$, this number is the one used by the Tarot cards .
It is composed of 22 major arcana that coincide with the numbers of the second order and 56 minor arcana that would be the sum of those of the first and third order $(30+26=56)$.
The 56 minor arcana are divided into 4 elements.
Nothing is chance and order is manifested in all its directions beyond our consciousness.
26) The trinity also interacts in the Magic constant A of the magic squares. Magic square example of order 6.
Magic constant A = 111


Vertically the patterns add up to 111, the two complementary opposites do it together while the equitable pattern does it alone.


Everything changes horizontally, the three patterns are needed and each one contributes two numbers to achieve the sum of 111.
For example
$6+3+34+1+32+35=111$

## 27) Reductions in magic squares.

The reductions in the magic squares are very interesting since they not only allowed me to find the behavior of the trinity in them but also reveal very interesting characteristics.

Example.
Magic Square of order 8

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

This magic square is of order $\mathrm{n}=8$.
Magic Constant A $=260$
Magic Constant B=65
Magic Constant C = 2

Using the table of order 8 reductions, we will mark in 9 squares the numbers from 1 to 9 .

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |

This is the only one that does not have a partner and complements itself, its design is in perfect distribution on the board. There are a total of eight number 1 s .

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |

Pattern of No. 2 is equal to 9 , although rotated 180 .
$2+9=11=2$

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |

Seven numbers 9 and seven numbers 2.
Adding the numbers 2 we get a total of 14 . Adding the numbers 9 we get a total of 63 . The sum of both forms 77.


The number two that is formed by the sum of similar squares is the Magic number C .
28.1) If to each square of the previous chapter we put its original numbers of the square of the order 8 we obtain the following:

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

This is the only one that does not have a partner and complements itself, its design is in perfect distribution on the board. There are a total of eight numbers. Each number that is distanced from the center to the same extent adds up to 65 . There are 4 pairs.

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


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

When rotated $180^{\circ}$, the blue pattern matches the green one and both numbers add up to 65 . There are 7 pairs.

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


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

When rotated $180^{\circ}$, the orange pattern matches the green one and both numbers add up to 65 .
There are 7 couples.

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


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

When rotated $180^{\circ}$, the red pattern matches the green one and both numbers add up to 65 .
There are 7 couples.

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


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

When rotated $180^{\circ}$ the celestial pattern coincides with the blue one and both numbers add up to 65 . There are 7 couples.

## 28) Looking for other patterns.

We will use the magic square of order 8 to find more information and develop hidden codes in the magic squares.

Magic square of order $\mathrm{n}=8$.
Magic Constant A $=260$
Magic Constant B $=65$
Magic Constant C = 2


Example
$1+64=65,54+11=65,42+23=65$, etc.

## 28.1) Patterns based on reductions.

We will also use the 8th order magic square to find more information and develop hidden codes in the magic squares.

Magic square of order $\mathrm{n}=8$.
Magic Constant A $=260$
Magic Constant B $=65$
Magic Constant C = 2

| Magic Square |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Square of reductions        <br> $\mathbf{1}$ 2 62 61 60 59 7 8 <br> 48 10 54 53 52 51 15 16 <br> 48 47 19 20 21 22 42 41 <br> 40 39 27 28 29 30 34 33 <br> 32 31 35 36 37 38 26 25 <br> 24 23 43 44 45 46 18 17 <br> 49 50 14 13 12 11 55 56 <br> 57 58 6 5 4 3 63 $\mathbf{6 4}$ <br> 1 2 8 7 6 5 7 8 <br> 9 1 9 8 7 6 6 7 <br> 3 2 1 2 3 4 6 5 <br> 4 3 9 1 2 3 7 6 <br> 5 4 8 9 1 2 8 7 <br> 6 5 7 8 9 1 9 8 <br> 4 5 5 4 3 2 1 2 <br> 3 4 6 5 4 3 9 1 |  |  |  |

## 28.2) Now I will look for repeating numbers in sequences.

We can see that 8 patterns are closely connected to each other.
These have the same design but opposite, which when turned 1800 remains in the same position forming the sum of reduction $=2$

| № 19345643 is formed, vertical and horizontal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | № 87567821 is formed, vertical and horizontal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 |  |  |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 |  |  |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |  |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |  |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |  |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |  |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |  |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |  |
| № 21234554 is formed, vertical and horizontal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | № 76678919 is formed, vertical and horizontal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |  |
| 9 |  | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |  |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |  |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |  |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |  |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |  |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | , | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |  |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |  |
| №. 89198756 is formed, vertical and horizontal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | №. 56432123 is formed, vertical and horizontal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |  |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |  |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |  |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |  |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |  |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |  |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |  |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |  |
| № 78219845 is formed, vertical and horizontal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | №. 67321934 is formed, vertical and horizontal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 87 | 6 | 5 |  | 78 | 8 |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 |  | 67 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |  | 65 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 91 | 2 | 3 |  | 76 | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 89 | 1 | 2 |  | 87 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 |  | 98 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 54 | 3 | 2 |  | 12 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 55 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 91 | 1 |

## The sum of reductions of these mirror numbers forms the following number.

Example
A- $1+1,9+2,3+8,4+7$, etc.
A) $1934564387567821=22222222$
B) $2123455476678919=22222222$
C) $8919875656432123=22222222$
D) $7821984567321934=22222222$

We can see how the 4 couples complement each other forming the same sequences, always with the number 2, which is the magic constant C .

In this example we can see how both patterns also complement each other to add 65.
Example in vertical form, both verticals are combined
$60+5,52+13,21+44,29+36,37+28,45+20,12+53,4+61$
Example in Horizontal form, both horizontals are combined
$32+33,31+34,35+30,36+29,37+28,38+27,26+39,25+40$

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


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

If we rotate one of these 1800 , they would be superimposed and each number would summarize 65 . Each pattern complements the other, this happens in the 4 pairs.

## 28.3) Diagonal patterns in their reductions.

## Blank number 1

In orange the number 92
In light blue the number 318
In green the number 53186
In dark brown the number 649275
In light brown the number 4581367
In yellow the number 35792468


We can see how in the differences of the summation by color the number 65 appears, which is the magic constant B. The central channel forms 260 as well as the celestial one which is the magic constant A. Also the same colors crossed diagonally add up to 65 . For example, $61+4,53+12$, etc.
28.4) Patterns in horizontal bars.

Horizontal sequences of four repeating numbers appear in the reduction box, these are marked with the same color. The white ones are different.


We can see that the magic constant A = 260 in all cases is formed by combining the sum of $126+134$ and the difference of these numbers is 8 . The same value as their order number.

## 29) Magic squares and magic reductions.

There are magic squares that when reducing their numbers also have magic constant A of reduction. In horizontal vertical and diagonal form the same value is obtained.
I will call these magic squares Wonderful
Square example of order 9. Reductions of the square of order 9


This does not happen in all magic squares, it only happens in the following:
For magic squares constructed by the diagonal method and other methods.

Formula
Wonderful Magic Square order $=3 *(2 k+1)$ cuando $k \geq 0$

Ultimately 3 times an odd number will result in the order of a wonderful magic square

The formula to calculate its Magic constant A of reduction is the following:

## Formula

$$
\text { Magic constant A of reduction }=(\text { Magic square Order }) * 5
$$

Order 3 = Magic Constant A of reduction $=3 * 5=15$
Order $9=$ Magic Constant A of reduction $=9 * 5=45$
Order $15=$ Magic Constant A of reduction $=15 * 5=75$
Order 21 = Magic Constant A of reduction $=21 * 5=105$
Order $27=$ Magic Constant A of reduction $=27 * 5=135$
We can observe a difference of 30 between each reduction magic constant.

## The Perfect, Wonderful and Harmonic Magic square.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 369 \\ 369 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37 | 78 | 29 | 70 | 21 | 62 | 13 | 54 | 5 |  | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 |  |
| 6 | 38 | 79 | 30 | 71 | 22 | 63 | 14 | 46 | 369 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 45 |
| 47 | 7 | 39 | 80 | 31 | 72 | 23 | 55 | 15 | 369 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 45 |
| 16 | 48 | 8 | 40 | 81 | 32 | 64 | 24 | 56 | 369 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 45 |
| 57 | 17 | 49 | 9 | 41 | 73 | 33 | 65 | 25 | 369 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 45 |
| 26 | 58 | 18 | 50 | 1 | 42 | 74 | 34 | 66 | 369 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 45 |
| 67 | 27 | 59 | 10 | 51 | 2 | 43 | 75 | 35 | 369 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 45 |
| 36 | 68 | 19 | 60 | 11 | 52 | 3 | 44 | 76 | 369 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 45 |
| 77 | 28 | 69 | 20 | 61 | 12 | 53 | 4 | 45 | 369 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 45 |
| 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |

Undoubtedly, the magic square of order 9 meets these conditions, the sums of the numbers from 1 to 81 form the Magic constant A of 369, the enigmatic and magnificent tesla number.
The reductions also form a Magical reduction constant A of 45 which makes it wonderful.
It's perfect since it has the same number of digits from 1 to 9 , a number of 9 for each.
The sum of the numbers from 1 to 81 forms the number 3,321
The sum of all the magic square reductions gives 405 .
Not all Magic squares have as many matches as this one. We can see that all the numbers that appear are reduced to the enigmatic number 9 .

```
81=8+1=9
369=3+6+9=18=1+8=9
45=4+5=9
3321=3+3+2+1=9
405=4+5=9
```

369*9=3.321

| Magic Square order 8 reduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | First |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | Patrón diagonal color verde, si comenzamos en el 4 se forma el número 468135792 secuencia completa de 9 números todos diferentes. El uno que vemos arriba es el mismo que está abajo. Quedara más claro con los siguientes ejemplos. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 |  | 1 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| Second <br> The light blue color forms the same pattern as the green color.If we start at 4, the same sequence is formed but in mirror, 429753186 (complete sequence of 9 numbers and 1 inclusive after 3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Third <br> In red it forms the same sequence as the celestial one but it inverts 29 and shows it as 92 , If we also start at 4 , the number 492753186 is formed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fourth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fifth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In yellow starting at 4 the number 429753186 is formed, equal to the blue. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | In brown starting at 4 the number 492753186 is formed, just like red. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |

Sixth
In violet, starting at 4, the number 458136792 is formed, which is different from the previous ones

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |

Seventh
In White, starting at 4, the number 458136792 is formed, which is equal to violet

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |

## Formed sequences

These form 3 couples and one is left alone. The one that remains alone is the diagonal of the center which is in perfect distribution and balance on the board.

Green 468135792
Light Blue and Yellow 429753186
Red and Brown 492753186
Violet and White 458136792

As we can see, for example, the yellow ones, their numbers go up until the square ends and the same series continues below.
This happens in all colors. Therefore it forms a cylinder.

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |



The numbers are also connected by their sides forming a ring or torus, in which the numbers connect to each other forming an infinite matrix.

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 1 |



As we can see the magic squares are much more than a square board, when we take them to three dimensions we can see their torus made up of numbers, many things in nature have a torus shape, from an apple, an orange, a motor, the human aura, a tornado, etc.


## 31) Humans

Human beings are governed by three great forces, the world of thought, the world of emotions and the world of desires. Another great trinity! But this trinity has been out of tune enough to keep us trapped in duality and unable to escape it.

The thoughts are in the upper part of our body, in the head precisely. Emotions are in the heart.
Desires are in the lower body from the pit of the stomach to the genitals.
Thoughts and the world of desires are complementary opposites.
Many times the world of thoughts is associated with heaven and the world of desires with hell, since one is above and the other is below, after seeing so many numbers that harmonize with their complementary opposites I have no doubt that the Heaven and Hell need each other to be in harmony. But with this alone we do not achieve the unity of being, we must also include our heart and emotions.

The heart would be the equitable one. This is already in harmony in itself. But unfortunately, in general, most people are not present in the heart since education and culture invite us to compete with others, to think only about what we want and need without thinking about the other. We have developed a great egoism and apathy towards the rest of the living beings. We have hardened our hearts and usually hide our emotions.
To heal the emotions we must open the heart.
Surely the balance of these three forces is the key to living in harmony and thus being able to establish a bond of love with the heart with everything that surrounds us.


## 32) Conclusion.

A book thought and formulated from the mystical and esoteric that are the magic squares, combined with mathematical formulas and tables that facilitate a broader look at the general behavior of all the magic squares.

The magic squares are ordered in such a way that only some geniuses could solve it since not knowing methods it is extremely difficult to solve them, but even so they were there waiting to be seen.

Human beings have tried since ancient times to always find balance, harmony, and good sense. And the magic squares are irrefutable proof of that. Numbers arranged in harmony and peace since time immemorial.

We have seen that the trinity manifests itself in a forceful and categorical way, in all cases, not a single magic square escapes the rules of the trinity. This rule of 2 forces in duality and a third in equilibrium.

Nothing in this universe escapes the trinity and the numbers are a spontaneous manifestation showing us a single team that seems divided into three but in reality it is always one. It is a great unit.

Units from 1 to 9 allowed me to develop this book, and 1 is the beginning and 9 is the end, these numbers that make up all the numbers seem opposite, far from each other, but they are in the same place, much closer what it seems like.
The famous phrase I am the alpha and the Omega expresses it very well.
We are born and die two complementary opposite points as far away as 1 and 9, with great significance in the lives of men, surely the journey from one point to another is the third force that we have to learn to find and balance, that third force is life. Perhaps when that happens our consciousness about unity will no longer be about oneself, one's own needs and self-centeredness, but about a consciousness based on harmony, tolerance and peace. And the totality and the set of things in the universe will surely respond in the same way, since we are not something separate, we are the same team, a great unit.

In the universe harmony always predominates, all things rest on it, the constant movement of the stars, the cycles of nature, the beats of our heart are a small example, that is why every time we get confused, we take things that the same chaos does not correspond to us is an arrangement that we unconsciously invite to refocus on harmony and balance.

## Otros libros del autor

Zeolla Gabriel, Nuestros Animales Ocultos, Numerología Pitagórica.
Zeolla Gabriel Martin, Nuestros Animales Ocultos II, Numerología del Alma.
Zeolla Gabriel Martin, El Patrón Dorado.
https://independent.academia.edu/GabrielZeolla

