



MAGIC TABLES

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Abstract : The study of mathematical tables with their product of summation is equal to same table number of integer “55”. This leads to magic mathematical tables

IndexTerms – mathematical tables, magic number.

I. MATHEMATICAL FORMULA DERIVATION

MAGIC TABLE

1st table= $\epsilon 1$ to $10=1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10=55$

2ndtable= $\epsilon 1$ to $10=2+4+6+8+10+12+14+16+18+20=110$

3rd table= $\epsilon 1$ to $10=3+9+12+15+18+21+24+27+30=165$

4th table = $\epsilon 1$ to $10=4+8+12+16+20+24+28+32+36+40=220$

5th table = $\epsilon 1$ to $10=5+10+15+20+25+30+35+40+45+50=275$

6th table = $\epsilon 1$ to $10=6+12+18+24+30+36+42+48+54+60=330$

7 th table= $\epsilon 1$ to $10=7+14+21+28+35+42+49+56+63+70=385$

8 th table= $\epsilon 1$ to $10=8+16+24+32+40+48+56+64+72+80=430$

9 th table= $\epsilon 1$ to $10=9+18+27+36+45+54+63+72+81+90=485$

10 th table= $\epsilon 1$ to $10=10+20+30+40+50+60+70+80+90+100=550$

All the differences of successive integers are “55”

FORMULA:

Total sum of the multiples of the respective mathematical table = $n(55)$

n =Number of mathematical table

II.conclusion:

Eg.

Multiplication of 20th table:

$$\begin{aligned} 1100 &= 20(55) \\ &= 1100 \end{aligned}$$

$$20+40+60+80+100+120+140+160+180+200=1100$$