

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*

Key Word: *mathematical tables, magic number.*

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I. Introduction

Mathematical Formula Derivation

Magic Table

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

1100=20(55)
=1100
20+40+60+80+100+120+140+160+180+200=1100