Magic Square Cube Design

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Introduction

A **Magic Square Cube** is a 3x3x3 **Rubik's Cube** used to display numbers found on a 3x3 Magic Square. In recreational mathematics, a **magic square** of order 3 is an arrangement of 9 numbers, usually distinct integers, in a square, such that the 3 numbers in all rows, all columns, and both diagonals sum to the same constant: 15. A **normal** magic square contains the integers from 1 to 9.

Magic Square – Useful Links				
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lo Shu Square	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magic square			

There are **Virtual Cubes** that can be *virtually* rotated and twisted on a computer screen and **Real Cubes** that can only be *physically* rotated and twisted by hand. A **Texture** is laid down on a Virtual Cube whereas real **Stickers** are stuck down on a Real Cube. A Magic Square Cube is designed by placing numbers on a texture which is then laid down on a Virtual Cube (see <u>http://www.randelshofer.ch/</u> for more details).

The following example shows the initial (solved) state of a Magic Cube. Arabic, eastern arabic, chinese, chinese (*dàxiě*), devanāgarī and roman numerals are shown on each of the 6 faces. Numbers in all rows, all columns, and both diagonals sum to the same constant: 15, on each face.



Terminology

In a 3x3x3 **Rubik's Cube**, there are 8 *Corner Cubes*, 12 *Edge Cubes*, 6 *Center Cubes* and 6 *Cube Faces*. There are also 4 Corner Cube faces, 4 Edge Cube faces and 1 Center Cube face *per Cube Face*, as shown below.

Corner	Edge	Corner	
Cube	Cube	Cube	
TopL	TopL	TopL	
Edge	Center	Edge	
Cube	Cube	Cube	
MiddleL	MiddleL	MiddleL	
Corner	Edge	Corner	
Cube	Cube	Cube	
BottomL	BottomL	BottomL	

There are 1 face per Center Cube, 2 faces per Edge Cube and 3 faces per Corner Cube.

There are also 3 horizontal Layers called Top, Middle and Bottom Layers.

Cube Lexicon					
English	Français Deutsch				
Cube	Cube	Würfel			
cubie, cube	cube, petit cube	Würfelteil, Teil des Würfels			
face	face	Seite, Seitenfläche			
front face	face avant	vordere Seite, vorne			
back face	face arrière	hintere Seite, hinten			
left face	face gauche	linke Seite, links			
right face	face droite	rechte Seite, rechts			
top face	face supérieure	obere Seite, oben			
bottom face	face inférieure	untere Seite, unten			
sticker	étiquette (autocollante), plaquette	Kleber, Farbkleber			
tile	tuile, plaquette	Plättchen, Farbplättchen			
center cube, center	cube central, centre	Mittelwürfel, Mittelstein, Mitte			
edge cube, edge	cube-arête, arête	Kantenwürfel, Kantenstein, Kante			
corner cube, corner	cube de coin, coin	1 Eckwürfel, Eckstein, Ecke			
layer	couronne	Schicht, Scheibe			
top layer	couronne supérieure	obere Schicht, obere Scheibe			
middle layer	couronne intermédiaire	mittlere Schicht, mittlere Scheibe, Mittelschicht, Mittelscheibe			
bottom layer	couronne inférieure	untere Schicht, untere Scheibe			
orientation, direction	orientation	Orientierung			
to solve	résoudre	lösen, zusammen drehen			
to twist	pivoter	drehen			
to rotate	tourner, effectuer une rotation	drehen			
clockwise	dans le sens horaire	im Uhrzeigersinn			
anticlockwise, counter-clockwise	dans le sens anti-horaire	im Gegenuhrzeigersinn			

Chinese Luò shū Square Examples



Lo Shu Square (simplified Chinese: 洛书; traditional Chinese: 洛書; pinyin: *luòshū*; also written 雒書; literally: Luo (River) Book/Scroll) or the **Nine Halls Diagram** (simplified Chinese: 九宫图; traditional Chinese: 九宫圖; pinyin: *jiǔ gōng tú*), is the unique normal magic square of order three. Lo Shu is part of the legacy of the most ancient Chinese mathematical and divinatory (易經 yì jīng) traditions, and is an important emblem in Feng Shui (風水 *fēngshuǐ*), the art of geomancy concerned with the placement of objects in relation to the flow of (氣 qì) 'natural energy'.

Chinese literature dating from as early as 650 BC tells the legend of Lo Shu or "scroll of the river Lo". In ancient China, there was a huge flood. The people tried to offer some sacrifice to the river God of one of the flooding rivers, the Lo river, to calm his anger. Then, emerged from the water a turtle with a curious figure/pattern on its shell; there were circular dots of numbers that were arranged in a three by three nine-grid pattern such that the sum of the numbers in each row, column and diagonal was the same: 15. This number is also equal to the number of days in each of the 24 cycles of the Chinese solar year. This pattern, in a certain way, was used by the people in controlling the river.

The Lo Shu Square, as the magic square on the turtle shell is called, is the unique normal magic square of order three in which 1 is at the bottom and 2 is in the upper right corner. Every normal magic square of order three is obtained from the Lo Shu by rotation or reflection.

Chinese Bagua Cube Design

Numerals							
Roman	Devanāgarī	Eastern Arabic	Chinese (dàxiĕ)	Chinese	Arabic		
Ι	8	١	壹	_	1		
			уī	уī			
			one	one			
II	ર	۲	贰		2		
			èr	èr			
			two	two			
III	3	٣	叁	E	3		
			sān	sān			
			three	three			
IV	8	٤	肆	四	4		
			sì	sì			
			four	four			
V	ц	0	伍	五	5		
			WŬ	WŬ			
			five	five			
VI	ξ	٦	陆	六	6		
			liù	liù			
			six	six			
VII	७	٧	柒	七	7		
			qī	qī			
			seven	seven			
VIII	٢	~	捌	Л	8		
			bā	bā			
			eight	eight			
IX	९	٩	玖	九	9		
			jiŭ	jiŭ			
			nine	nine			

Magic Square Numbers Table

Chinese Numerals

There are two sets of characters for Chinese numerals: one for everyday writing and one for use in commercial or financial contexts known as *dàxiě* (大寫 in traditional Chinese, 大写 in simplified Chinese). The latter arose because the characters used for writing numerals are geometrically simple, so simply using those numerals cannot prevent forgeries. A forger could easily change everyday characters Ξ + (30) to Ξ + (5000) by adding just a few strokes. That would not be possible when using the financial characters A (30) and Ξ + (5000).