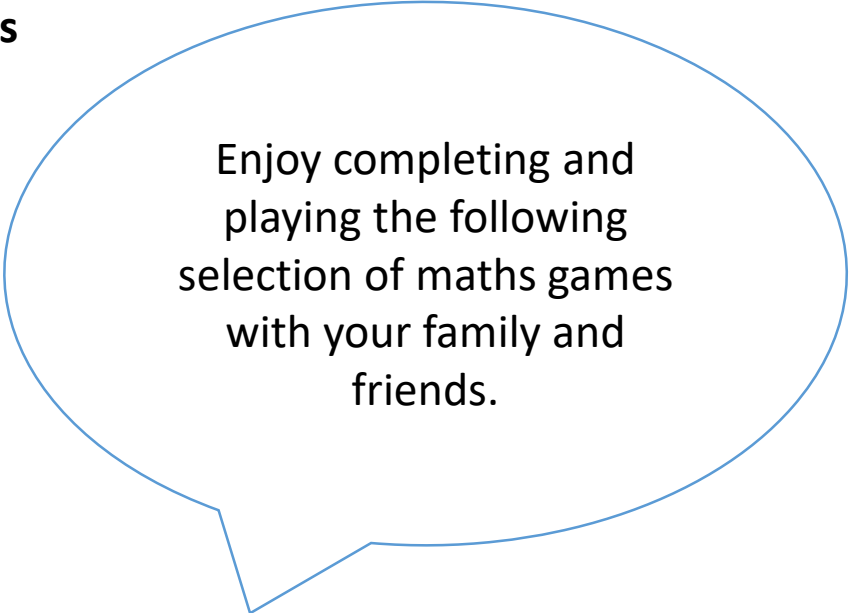
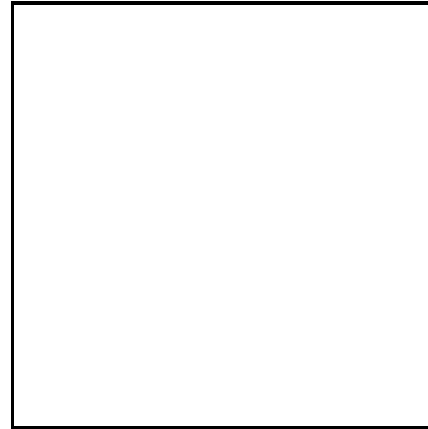
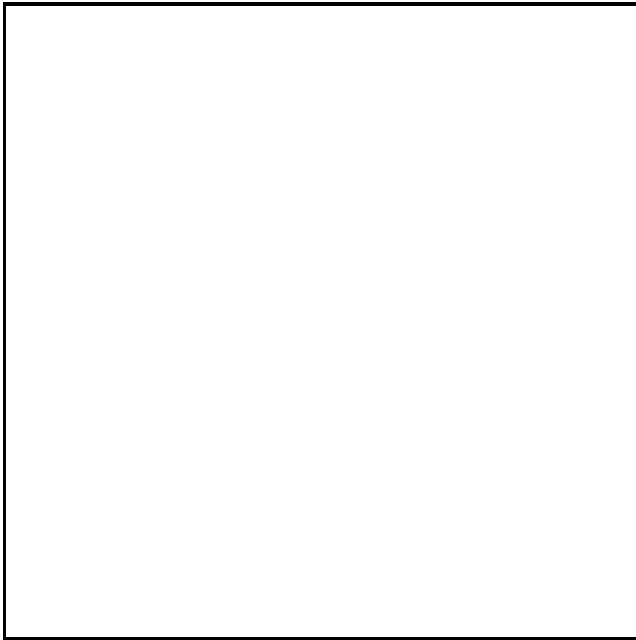


Two Squares

Using all of the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only once, place them in one square or the other so that the total in the large square is double the total in the small square.

How many different solutions can you find?



Enjoy completing and playing the following selection of maths games with your family and friends.

You can cut out the numbers below or write your own on pieces of paper.



Challenge

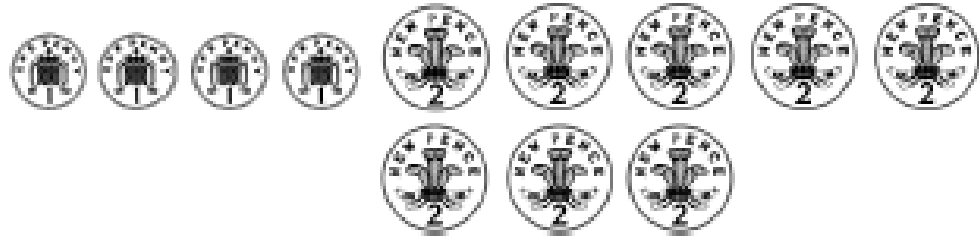
What if the number 7 was also included and the total in the large square had to be three times greater than the total in the smaller square?










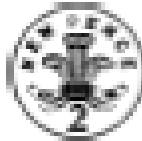
















Can you make up some of your own puzzles like this?

Mystery Money

Cut out the following coins or write their values on pieces of paper.



Place the coins into the blank spaces on this grid so that the rows and columns add up to the totals shown.

	9p	10p	10p	8p	10p	11p
10p						
10p						
9p						
10p						
9p						
10p						

Magic Squares

This is a magic square:

8	3	4
1	5	9
6	7	2

Complete these magic squares (their magic number is also 15):

	1	
		7
		2

It uses the consecutive digits 1 to 9 once only and each row, column and diagonal add up to the same 'magic number'.

For this magic square, the 'magic number' is 15,

e.g. $8 + 3 + 4 = 15$

$3 + 5 + 7 = 15$

$6 + 5 + 4 = 15$

and so on.

What else do you notice about this magic square?

		6
9		
	3	