Draw or print a 15 by 15 multiplication square.
Pick any 2 by 2 square and add the numbers on each diagonal. For example, if you take:

| 32 | 36 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 40 | 45 |

the numbers along one diagonal add up to $77(32+45)$ and the numbers along the other diagonal add up to $76(36+40)$.

Try a few more examples.
What do you notice?
Can you show (prove) that this will always be true?
Now pick any 3 by 3 square and add the numbers on each diagonal.
For example, if you take:

| 72 | 84 | 96 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 78 | 91 | 104 |
| 84 | 98 | 112 |

the numbers along one diagonal add up to $275(72+91+112)$ and the numbers along the other diagonal add up to $271(84+91+96)$.

Try a few more examples.
What do you notice this time?
Can you show (prove) that this will always be true?
Now pick any 4 by 4 square and add the numbers on each
diagonal. Try a few examples.
What do you notice now?
Can you show (prove) that this will always be true?
Can you predict what will happen if you pick a 5 by 5 square, a 6 by 6 square ... an $n$ by $n$ square, and add the numbers on each diagonal?

## Can you prove your prediction?

