Readers can proceed similarly for the (0,2,0,1,6,2)-residue set associated with $(11_3)_{11}$ and $(11_3)_{23}$, and the (0,2,0,3,4,2)-residue set associated with $(11_3)_{14}$, $(11_3)_{17}$, and $(11_3)_{25}$.

Although considerable attention has been given to n_3-configurations for the cases where $n = 7, 8, 9, 10$ (see [1], [5], [7]), there appears to be no reference in the recent literature to work done on the 11_3's about a century ago. Thus, our puzzle's focus on the case of $n = 11$ has the added benefit of summarizing and updating some important earlier results on the 11_3's.

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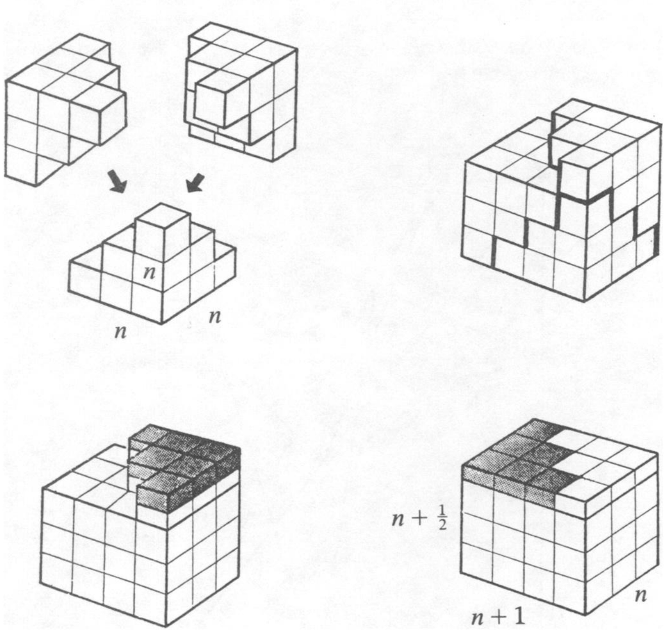
Proof without words: Sum of squares

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + n^2 = \tfrac{1}{3}n(n+1)\left(n+\tfrac{1}{2}\right)$$



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