Amendments for The Book of Numbers

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$\overline{\text{LXXX}}\text{IV} - \text{DCCLIII} = \overline{\text{LXXIX}}\text{CCLI}$

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Don't believe Euclid? Well, let's try it with 72. You can make 72 by multiplying 18 and 4. You can make 18 by multiplying 9 and 2, 9 by multiplying 3 and 3, and you can make 4 by multiplying 2 and 2. So the smallest factors of 72 are 2×2×2×3×3. And, you guessed it, 2 and 3 are prime numbers. According to Euclid, this will work for any natural number.

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These are big numbers designed to take years for our best computers to figure out as factors.

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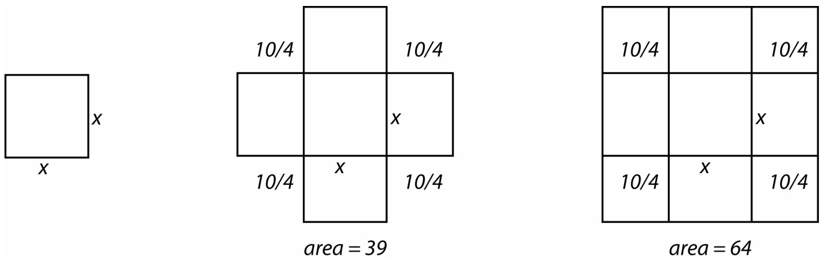

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$$\frac{PI^2}{1^2} = \frac{0.3873^3}{1^3}$$

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2, 2.25, 2.37, 2.44, 2.488, 2.52…

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Or if you were driving and moving along at e^x then your speed would be e^x and your acceleration would be e^x.

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$\mathbf{1}x^4 + \mathbf{4}x^3\times 4 + \mathbf{6}x^2\times 4^2 + \mathbf{4}x^1\times 4^3 + \mathbf{1}\times 4^4$

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This means that given a polynomial equation (something like this: $3x^2 + 1 = 0$), there is a solution in the same field of numbers used for its coefficients.

…If you recall, the degree of a polynomial equation means the highest power the *x* variable is raised to (an equation containing x^2 has degree 2, or containing x^3 has degree 3, or containing x^n has degree *n*). Gauss's proof showed that every polynomial equation over the field of complex numbers of degree *n* (where *n* is higher than 1) has *n* complex solutions.

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$10 \times 10 + 1 = 101$

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Using the value of π for θ, we obtain an extraordinary result: