

*Mathematical Calendar  
of the year 2013*

<http://pomp.tistory.com/877>

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

30

31

1

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5

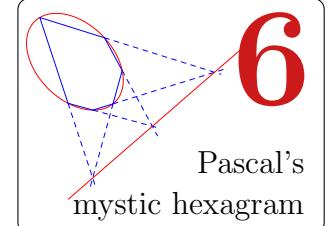
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$1 + 1$$

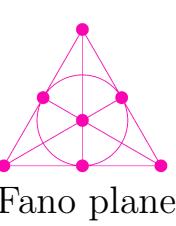
2333 is  
the smallest  
prime having  
only three 3s.

$$\approx \log 55$$

$$\frac{95}{19} = 5$$



6



7

$$4 + 4 + 4 - 4$$

8

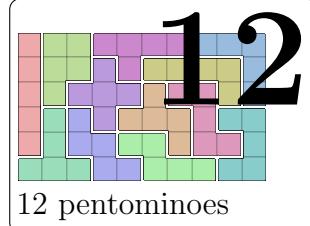
$$\overbrace{111111111}^9 \div 9 = 12345679$$

9

$\binom{4+1}{2}$   
is the 4th  
triangular  
number.

10

$$11|\overbrace{100 \dots 001}^{2n}$$



12

12 pentominoes

13

$$\# \{ \overline{A}, A^C, \overline{A}^C, \overline{A^C}, \overline{\overline{A}}, (A^C)^C, \overline{\overline{A}^C}, \dots \} \leq 14$$

$$2 \times 3 \times \dots \times 13 + 1 = 59 \times 509$$

$$\binom{6}{2}$$

15

pandigital  
expression  
 $150768 \div 9423$

16

$$\text{pandigital expression} \\ \frac{68}{10} \times \frac{735}{294}$$

17

¶

18

Meton's period

20

Half answer  
to the ultimate  
question.

$$\approx \sqrt[3]{17^3 + 18^3}$$

22

$$-1 + 2 \times 3 \times 4$$

23

$$70^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 24^2$$

24

256 and 625 are  
both squares.

26

$$\sqrt[3]{2} \approx 1.26$$

27

 $\exists$  28 exotic  
7-spheres

$$\approx \frac{170}{\pi + e}$$

29

$$1 \text{ ft} \approx 30 \text{ cm}$$

30

$$1 + 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 = 1 + 5 + 5^2$$

31

1

2

3

4

5

2013.1.

SUN

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27

28

29

30

31

1

2



3

$4 \nmid 2013$   
The year 2013 is  
not a leap year.

4

5th Fibonacci  
number

5

# Euler squares  
of order 6

6

$$4 + 4 - 4 \div 4$$

7

$$\begin{array}{r} 888 \\ 88 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ + 8 \\ \hline 1000 \end{array}$$

8

The smallest  
prime number.

9

10

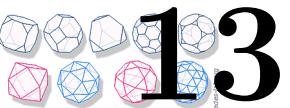
$$\#\left\{0,1,2,3,4,\right\}_{\left\{5,6,7,8,9\right\}}$$

11

$\overbrace{1166666\dots66666}^{11}$   
is prime.

12

1 year  
= 12 months



14

$\frac{1}{4+1}\binom{2\cdot 4}{4}$  is the  
4th Catalan number.

15

$$2^{15} + 15 \text{ is prime.}$$

16

$$\approx 19 \sin 1$$

17

minimal # of hints  
for sudoku puzzle

EICHLEEN

18

$$\frac{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 19}{10}$$

19

$$22_9$$

20

$$1 + (2 + 3) \times 4$$

22

$$\approx 3e^2$$

23

$23!$  is  
23 digits long.

24

$$\sqrt{5} \approx 2.24$$

$$\approx 30e - 18\pi$$

25

$$\frac{2\theta}{65} = \frac{2}{5}$$

26

$$33_8$$

27

$$1 + (2 + 3) \times 4$$

28

$$\text{The second perfect number}$$

1

2

3

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5

2013.2.

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24

25

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$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z} dz = \binom{2n}{1} - \binom{2n}{2} + \binom{2n}{3} - \dots + \binom{2n}{2n-1}$$

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^{2^5} + 1 \\ &= 641 \times 6700417 \end{aligned}$$

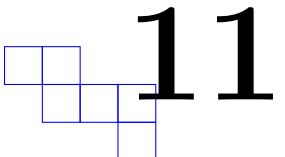
16666669 is the smallest prime having only six 6s.

$$\approx \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2}$$

$8^8$  is 8 digits long.

$$1! + 2! + 3!$$

10



# of nets for a cube

12

# of Latin squares of order 3

13

$$\approx 6e - \frac{9}{e}$$

14

$$\pi \approx 3.14$$

15

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 15^\circ &= \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ &\quad \text{Diagram: A right-angled triangle with legs of length 2 and } \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{10} \approx 3.16$$

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

$$10! = 1!3!5!7!$$

$$33_5$$

# of posets on 1, 2, 3

$$\approx 37 \cos 1$$

$$\approx 4\sqrt{\pi^2 + 1} + \pi + e^2 - e$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3 + 19 \\ &= 5 + 17 \\ &= 11 + 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$3^3 - 2^2$$

24

Shapiro's inequality does not hold for  $n \geq 25$ .

25

$$\begin{aligned} & 26^3 \\ &= 17576 \\ &= (1+7+5+7+6)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 27^3 \\ &= 19683 \\ &= (1+9+6+8+3)^3 \end{aligned}$$

pandigital expression  
 $129780 \div 4635$

29

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^{29} = 536870912 \\ & \text{all distinct digits} \end{aligned}$$

$$3! + 4!$$

31

1

2

$$-1 + 2^3 \times 4$$

2013.3.

SUN

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**31****1****2****3****4****5****6**

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4}$$

223 is  
the smallest  
prime having  
only two 2s.

triangular  
number:  
 $1, 3, 6, 10, 15, \dots$

$$\det A_3 = \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$2^1 + 1$  is  
a Fermat prime.

$$1 + 2 + 3 = 1 \times 2 \times 3$$

**7****8****9****10****11****12****13**

pandigital  
expression  
 $98532 \div 14076$

$$\frac{10^8-8}{8} \text{ and } \frac{10^{8+8}-8}{8} \text{ are both prime.}$$

$$1 \text{ nano} = 10^{-9}$$

$$\left(3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \times 4$$

$$1_2 + 11_2 + 111_2$$

$$1 \text{ ft} = 12 \text{ in}$$

$$1+2+3+\dots+12+13 = 1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+6^2$$

**14****15****16****17****18****19****20**

pandigital  
expression  
 $\frac{57}{12} \times \frac{896}{304}$

$$15|(1+5)!$$

$$2^{2^2}$$

There are 17 plane  
symmetry groups.

$$2 + 3 + 13 = 2 + 5 + 11$$

$$19|181716\dots321$$

$20 + \overbrace{1111 \cdots 1111}^{\text{17 digits}}$   
is prime.

**21****22****23****24****25****26****27**

$$1+2+3+4+5+6$$

$$2^{2^2} + 2^2 + 2$$

$$23| \underbrace{2+3+5+\dots+83}_{23 \text{ primes}}$$

$$4 + 4 + 4 \times 4$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9$$

$$\approx \sqrt{14^2+15^2+16^2}$$

$$\approx 5\pi(e-1)$$

**28****29****30****1****2****3****4**

$\binom{7+1}{2}$  is the 7th  
triangular number.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{23} + \frac{1}{29} > 1$$

$$\approx 11e$$

**5****6****7**

# 2013.4.

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1

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4

$i^4$

$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx$

$\lfloor \pi \rfloor$

$\text{num} = \square + \square + \square + \square$

5

6

7

8

9

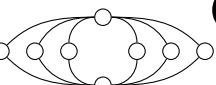
10

11

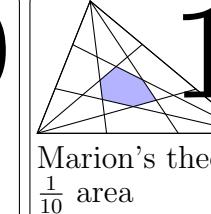
$\sqrt{.2^{-2}}$

$4 + (4 + 4) \div 4$

$$\begin{aligned} 1/7 &= 0.142857\dots \\ 5/7 &= 0.7142857\dots \\ 4/7 &= 0.57142857\dots \\ 6/7 &= 0.857142857\dots \\ 2/7 &= 0.2857142857\dots \\ 3/7 &= 0.42857142857\dots \end{aligned}$$

Quaternion group  $Q_8$ 

10999999999 is the smallest prime having only nine 9s.



Marion's theorem:  
 $\frac{1}{10}$  area

12

13

14

15

16

17

18



dodecahedron

$(\mathbb{Z}/13\mathbb{Z})^\times = \langle 6 \rangle$

$\approx 5\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 15^\circ &= \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ &\quad \text{Diagram: A right-angled triangle with legs } 2 \text{ and } \sqrt{3}, \text{ hypotenuse } 4, \text{ and angle } 15^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

$(-1 + 2 + 3) \times 4$

$\approx \sqrt{92\pi}$

$\approx \sqrt[46]{1!+2!+\cdots+46!}$

19

20

21

22

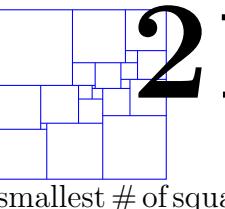
23

24

25

0	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24

Mayan base-20 numeral system



smallest # of squares

$\approx \sqrt{15^2 + 16^2}$

$\overbrace{211111\dots 111113}$  is prime.

$\Lambda_{24}$   
Leech lattice

$\sum_{r=0}^2 r \binom{5}{r}$

26

27

28

29

30

31

1

26: not palindromic  
26<sup>2</sup>: palindromic

$\approx 7\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{5}$

$44_6$

$29 \mid \overbrace{2\dots 2}^{29}, \overbrace{29\dots 9}^{29}$

$\sum_{r=0}^3 r \binom{3}{r}^2$

$2^2 + 3^3$

2

3

4

2013.5.

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26

27

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29

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31

1

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2

# of regular tesselations of the plane

3

44449 is the smallest prime having only four 4s.

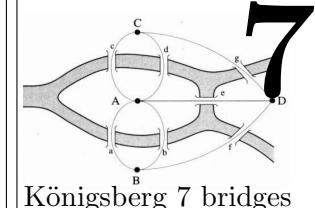
4

$$5^4 = \\ 2^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + 4^4 + 4^4$$

5

$$\sqrt{1+2+\cdots+8}$$

6



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{|x - 8|}{|x - 8|} = 1$$

8

$$4 \div 4 + 4 \div 4$$

9

$$1^1 + 2^2 + 3^3 + \cdots + 9^9 + 10^{10}$$

is prime.  
are pandigital.

10

11  
սաւելթ = eleven12  
12th prime is 37.  
21st prime is 73.

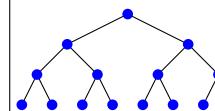
13

$$\sqrt{7+8+9+\cdots+18+19}$$



$$14\text{-faced dice}$$

15



$$2^4 = 4^2$$

16

$$\sqrt{8^2 + 15^2}$$

$$18^2 - 10 \approx 100\pi$$

17

18  
1922222...2222219  
is prime.

19

XX

20

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{pandigital expression} \\ &\frac{56}{23} \times \frac{897}{104} \end{aligned}$$

$$\approx \frac{39}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

22

23

24  
24!  
≈ Avogadro's number25  
25 + 2 + 5 = 2^526  
pandigital expression  
 $\frac{65}{10} \times \frac{948}{237}$ 27  
pandigital expression  
 $102546 \div 3798 = 175203 \div 6489$ 28  
 $2\pi \approx 6.28$ 

$$\begin{aligned} &7^2 + 8^2 + \cdots + 28^2 + 29^2 \\ &= 92^2 \end{aligned}$$

30

1

2

$$\begin{aligned} &1 < k < 30 \\ &\& (k, 30) = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow k: \text{prime} \end{aligned}$$

2013.6.

SUN

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30

1

2

3

4

5

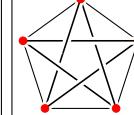
6

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n}$$

The unique even prime number.

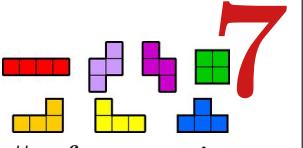
$$\frac{V_{\text{prism}}}{V_{\text{pyramid}}}$$

$$2 + 2 = 2 \times 2$$



$K_5$  is not planar.

$$\binom{4}{2}$$



# of tetrominoes in TETRIS

8

9

10

11

12

13

$$E_8$$

$$4 + 4 + 4 \div 4$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4$$

$$\sqrt{121} = \sqrt[3]{1331}$$

12th Fibonacci number is  $12^2$ .

TWO + eleven = TWelve + One

14

$$\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

15

16

17

18

19

$$\approx 1 + \pi + \pi^2$$

$$16! = 14!5!2!$$

No odd Fibonacci number is divisible by 17.

$$2 \times 3 + 2! \times 3!$$

$$\frac{19}{95} = \frac{1}{5}$$



God's # for Rubik's cube

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

$$111_4$$

$$22/7 \approx \pi$$

23! is pandigital.

24! is 24 digits long.

$$25! \approx e^{58}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3}{2^n}$$

$$2+3+4+5+6+7$$

$$\begin{aligned} 28^5 &= 17210368 \\ &= (1+7+2+1)^5 \\ &= (0+3+6+8)^5 \end{aligned}$$

29

# of distinct dices having faces 1 to 6

$$\sqrt{3+5+7+11+13+17+\dots+87+89}$$

1

2

3

4

5

6

2013.7.

SUN

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28

29

30

31

1

2

3

 $\log e$  $(S_n : A_n)$  $(4 + 4 + 4) \div 4$ 

4

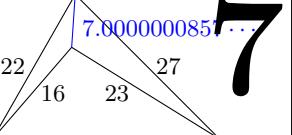
5

6

7

$a+bi+cj+dk \in \mathbb{H}$   
Quaternion  
pentagonal  
number:  
 $1, 5, 12, 22, \dots$

ε



Ed Pegg Jr.'s △

8

9

10

 $3^2$  $1010_2$ 

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

 $\zeta(-1) = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots = -\frac{1}{12}$ 
 $13 | \overbrace{1\dots 1}^{13}, \overbrace{3\dots 3}^{13}$ 
 $\approx \sqrt{7^2 + 8^2 + 9^2}$ 
 $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5$ 
 $1 \text{ lb} = 16 \text{ oz}$ 
 $17 | \overbrace{1\dots 1}^{17}, \overbrace{7\dots 7}^{17}$ 

18

19

20

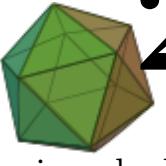
21

22

23

24

Every positive integer is the sum of 19 fourth powers.



icosahedron

2013 is the 21st century.

 $\approx \frac{19^2}{\pi^4 - 3^4}$ 
 $23 = 0^5 + 1^4 + 2^3 + 3^2 + 4^1 + 5^0$ 
 $1 \text{ day} = 24 \text{ hours}$ 

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

 $\approx \frac{11}{\pi - e}$ 

Lander & Parkin  
 $27^5 + 84^5 + 110^5 + 133^5 = 144^5$

 $28^4 = 614656 = \left( \begin{matrix} 6+1+4 \\ +6+5+6 \end{matrix} \right)^4$ 
 $\sum_{k=0}^4 \binom{2k}{k}$ 
 $2 \times 3 \times 5$ 
 $\left[ \frac{100}{\pi} \right]$ 

1

2

3

2013.8.

SUN

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SAT

**1**

0.999999...

**2**

$$\sqrt{2^{\sqrt{2^{\sqrt{2^{\sqrt{2}}}}}}}$$

**3**

$$\frac{11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19}{1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9}$$

**4**

# of colors to color a planar map

**5**

$$(4 \times 4 + 4) \div 4$$

**6**

nine

**7**

$$\coth\left(\log\sqrt{\operatorname{csch}(\log 2)}\right)$$

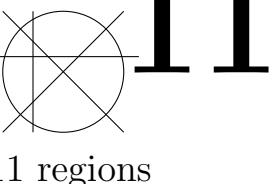
**8**

tūghé = eight

# of topologies on  $\{1, 2, 3\}$

**9**

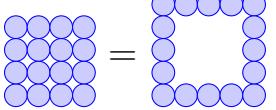
$$\approx \frac{\pi^{3^2}}{e^{2^3}}$$

**10****12****13**

$2+3+5+7+11+13$  is the 13th prime.

**14**

14+  
(3,5,17,257,65537)  
are all prime.

**15**1111<sub>2</sub>**16**

$$F_2 = 2^{2^2} + 1$$

**17**

$$\approx 11\sqrt{e}$$

**18**

$$4! - 3! + 2! - 1!$$

**19**

$6 \times 20 \pm 1$  are both composite.

**20**10101<sub>2</sub>**22**

the length of the perfect binary Golay code

**23**

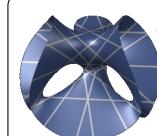
$$3^3 - 2^2 + 1^1$$

**24**

$$1 + 2 \times 3 \times 4$$

**25**

$$2 \times 13$$

**26****27**

Cubic surfaces contain 27 lines.

**28**

100 km/h  
 $\approx 28$  m/s

**29**

$$\sqrt{6! + \frac{6! + 6}{6}}$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

**1****2****3****4****5****6****7****8**

# 2013.9.

SUN

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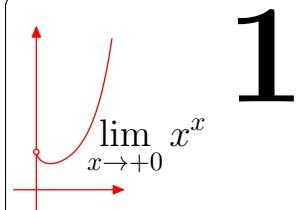
THU

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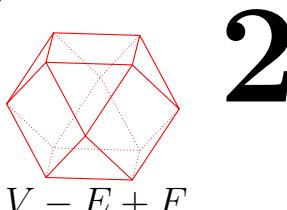
SAT

29

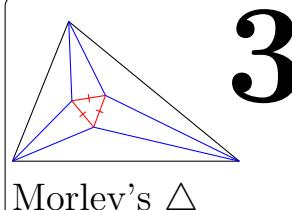
30



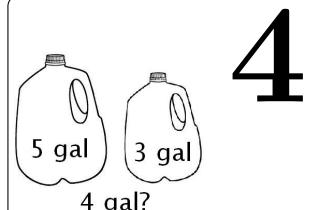
1



2



3



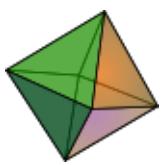
4

$$\sec^2(\arctan 2)$$

5

6

7



8

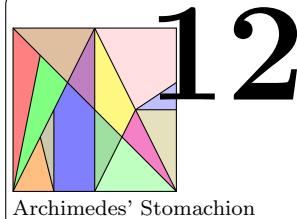
Every positive integer is the sum of 9 positive cubes.

9

6 weeks  
 $= 10!$  seconds

11

10000000019  
is the smallest  
 $1 + 0 + \dots + 0 + 1 + 9$   
digits prime.



13

14

4	9	2
3	5	7
8	1	6

15

magic sum = 15

16

$\mathcal{E}\Gamma \times \mathcal{L}$   
 $3^4 - 4^3$

18

18

A half of 18 is 10.

$\approx 7e$

20

21

2nd Smith number  
 $22 = 2 \times 11$   
 $2+2 = 2+(1+1)$

22

$\pi^{23} \approx 43^7$

24

$\pi(100) = 25$   
 $\pi(25) = 9$   
 $\pi(9) = 4$

# of sporadic simple groups.

27

28

29

pandigital expression  
 $174690 \div 5823$   
 $= 174960 \div 5832$

31

1

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2013.10.

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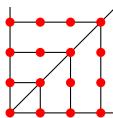
30

31

1

2

3



4

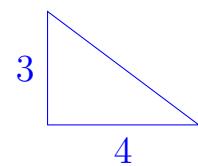
square numbers:  
1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ...

$$1! + 2!$$

10

gcd of  
1111, 2112, 3113,  
4114, 5115, 6116,  
7117, 8118, 9119

# projective plane  
of order 10



5

# of domino tilings  
of a  $6 \times 6$  square  
is  $6 \times 6$ .

6

77767777 is  
the smallest prime having  
only seven 7s.

7

$$\pi_1(8) = \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots}}}}$$

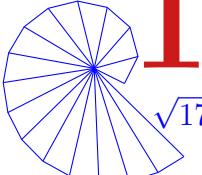
9

$$2013 \equiv 2 + 0 + 1 + 3 \pmod{9}$$

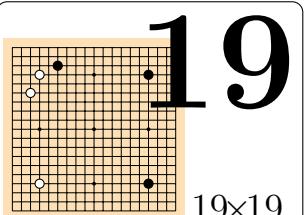
17

$\sqrt{17}$

$3 \times (3 + 3)$



18



19

$19 \times 19$

$\approx e^\pi - \pi$

$$\begin{aligned} 13^2 &= 12^2 + 5^2 \\ &= 12^2 + 4^2 + 3^2 \\ &= 10^2 + 8^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 \end{aligned}$$

20

21

22

23

$$23 | \overbrace{2\dots 23}^{23}, \overbrace{23\dots 3}^{23}$$

24

$5^2$

1st Friedman #

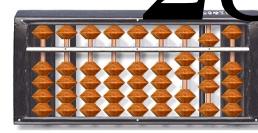
$$4!$$

square

cube

27

In Collatz sequence,  
 $27 \rightarrow 82 \rightarrow 41 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow 1$   
112 numbers



28

29

30

$$2 \times 5 + 3 \times 3 + 5 \times 2$$

$$33_9$$

1

2

3

# 2013.11.

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

**1**

$$-e^{\pi i}$$

**2**

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \\ + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots$$

**3**

$$e < 3 < \pi$$

**4**

$$4 + 4 \times (4 - 4)$$

**5**p: prime  $\geq 5$ 

$$\Rightarrow p^5 \mid \binom{p^2}{p} - \binom{p}{1}$$

**6**

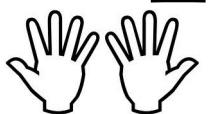
$$\approx \log(\pi^4 + \pi^5)$$

**7**

$$111_2$$

**8**

# of derangements  
of 4 objects  
 $= 4! \left( \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} \right)$

**9****10**

THREE  
THREE  
TWO  
TWO  
+ ONE  
ELEVEN  
doubly  
true  
alphametic

**12**

$$\approx \sqrt[3]{9^3 + 10^3}$$

**13**

pandigital  
expression  
 $103428 \div 7956$

**14**

$$\left( 3 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \times 4$$

**15**

# of  
set partitions  
of  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

**16**

$$2^3 + 3^2$$

**17**

# of  
infinite famillies of  
finite simple groups

**19**

XIX

**20**

$$4 \times (4 + 4 \div 4)$$

**21**

$$\approx 8e - \frac{2}{e}$$

**22**

$$\lfloor \pi^e \rfloor$$

**23**

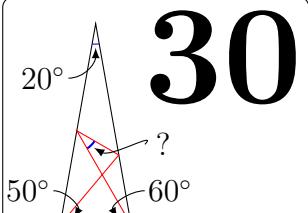
$$(2+3)^2 - 3$$

**24**

pandigital  
expression  
 $68 \times \frac{975}{13} = 204$

**26**222<sub>3</sub>**27** $\lfloor 10e \rfloor$ **28**

$$2 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 11$$

**29****30**

$$31 \mid \overbrace{3 \dots 3}^{31}, \overbrace{1 \dots 1}^{31} \dots$$

**31****1****2****3****4****5****6****7**

# 2013.12.