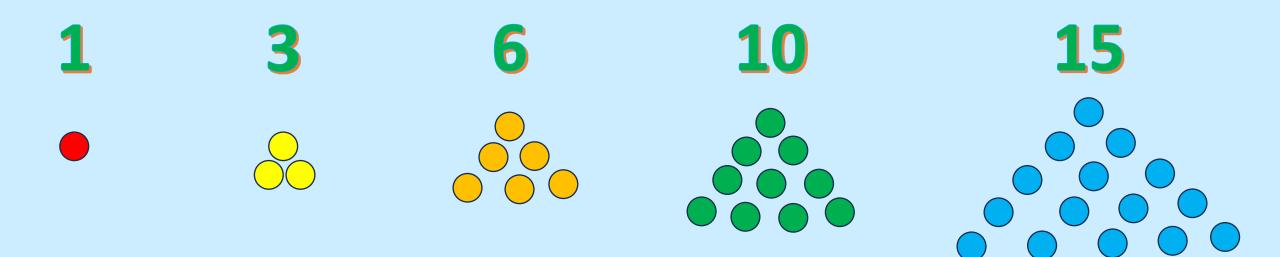
VERY^k TRIANGULAR NUMBERS VERY^k SQUARE NUMBERS

One example of a programming Math circle

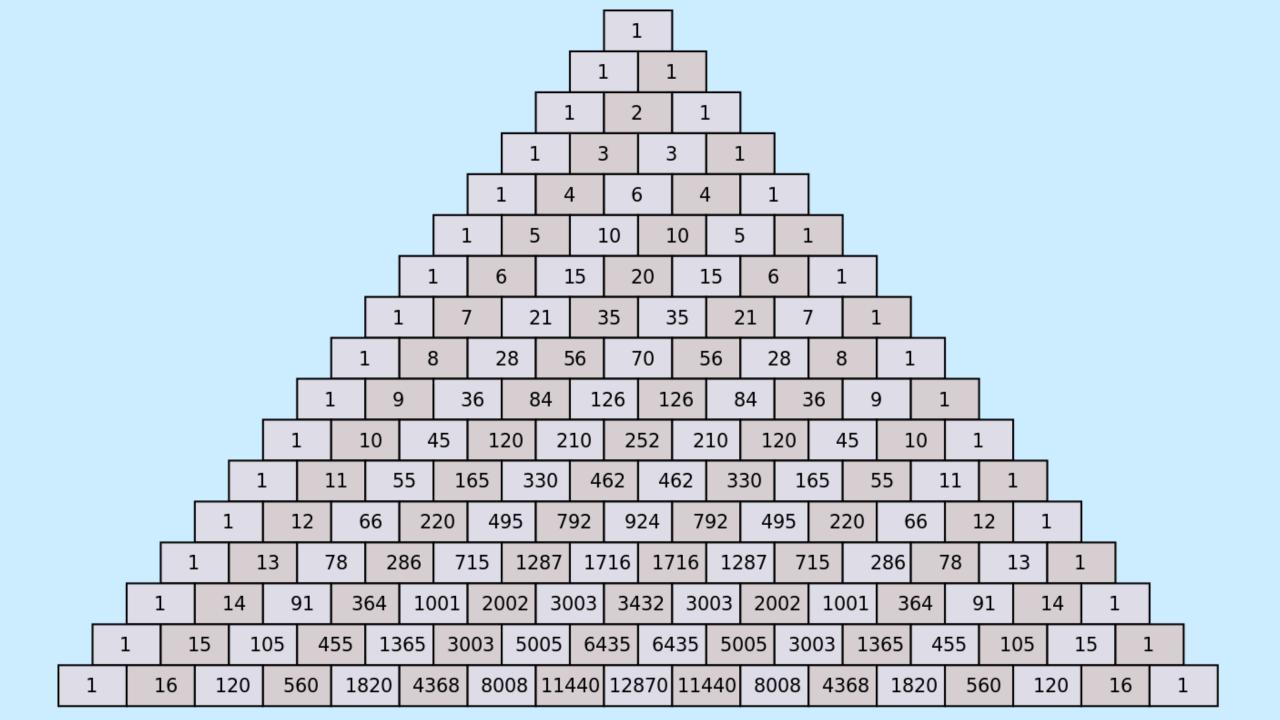
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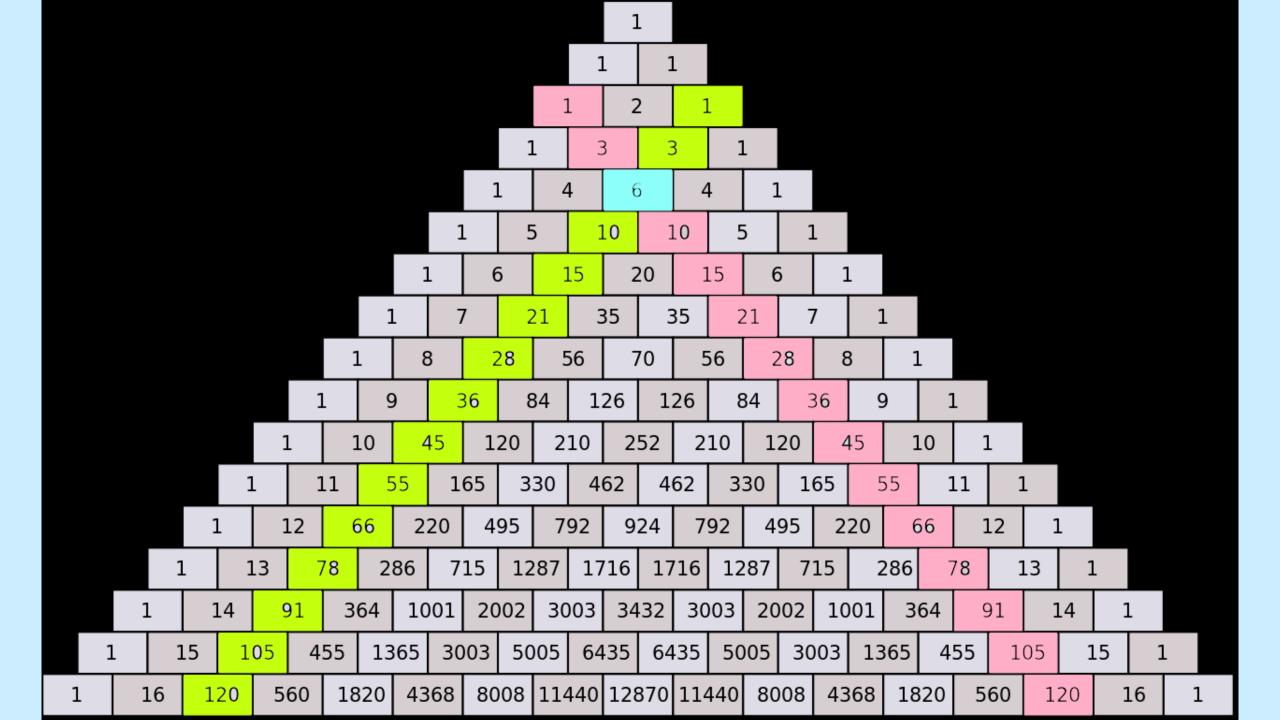


The nth triangular number is

$$T_n = \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$ORT_n = \binom{n+1}{2}$$





In 2016 Austin McEwan was an Honors Student in Mathematics For his honors thesis he looked at some terms VERY TRIANGULAR VERY VERY TRIANGULAR NUMBERS

An Example

17043472251

$$k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad n^2 + n - 2k = 0$$

$$n = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 8k}}{2}$$

k TRIANGULAR $\Leftrightarrow 8k + 1$ is a perfect square

 $8 \cdot 17043472251+1$ = 136347778009

$$\sqrt{136347778009} = 369253$$

17043472251 IS TRIANGULAR

17043472251 IS TRIANGULAR

IN BINARY

28 ones & 6 zeroes 28 & 6 are triangular! This is VERY VERY Triangular

Numbers are just
Very Triangular
When only the # of ones
Is Triangular

How common are Very & Very Very Triangular Numbers?

The first 10 million triangular #s $\approx 15.13\%$ are Very Triangular $\approx 1.70\%$ are VERY VERY Triangular BUT....That's not the whole story!

There are no Very Very Triangular #s Between

T₄₁₉₄₁₉₅ & T₈₃₈₈₆₂₁
Largest Found was
49993375219453
Binary has 36 1s & 10 0s

How common are Very & Very Very Square Numbers?

The first 10 million squares $\approx 10.31 \%$ are Very Square $\approx .0046\%$ are VERY VERY Square BUT....That's not the whole story!

These are the only very very square Numbers between

$$(5.8 \times 10^6)^2 & (5.9 \times 10^6)^2$$

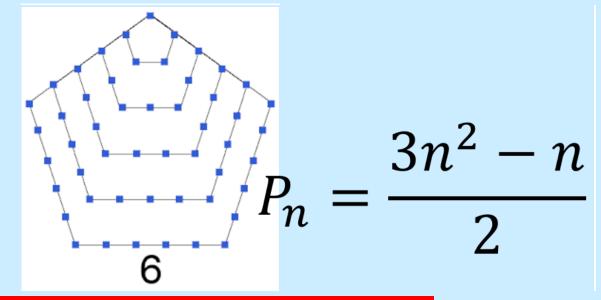
These are the only very very square Numbers between

$$(5.9 \times 10^6)^2 & (10 \times 10^6)^2$$

Notice how the ones & zeroes switch from the last slide.

So many questions!

Why the big gaps?



What about Pentagonal Numbers?

Is there some very² triangular # of the form 101101111011111... or its reverse?

- Thanks for great attendance at this session here are some extra questions Posed by you the audience: (along with some simple answers when possible)
- How do the very very square and very very triangular sets intersect?
- Call the number of ones and number of zeroes in a square or triangular number its signature. For example, the largest block of very very square numbers (just 4) have signature (1s,0s)=(36,9) and the only block before this one (also just 4 numbers) has signature (9,36).
- This is only $\frac{\frac{4}{\binom{36}{9}}}{\binom{36}{9}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\binom{23}{27}}}{23535820}$ of the possible arrangements of 1s & 0s.
- The #s in the two blocks are not simply a swap of ones & zeroes!
- Are the numbers in the signatures ever very very themselves? (Not in Δ case)
- Even though we see gaps in the indices of the numbers do these gaps have
- Anything to do with the gaps between the numbers themselves?
- From the (36,9) or (9,36) signatures can we predict a block at say (4,49)?
- Should we search the other way look at signatures and see which are squares or triangular?

How to run the circle?

Create little modules & teach programming:

- Generate the numbers
- Convert to Binary
- Count the zeroes & Ones
- Keep Records & Report stuff

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Think of How to look at examples What can we prove????