

# Amendments for The Book of Numbers

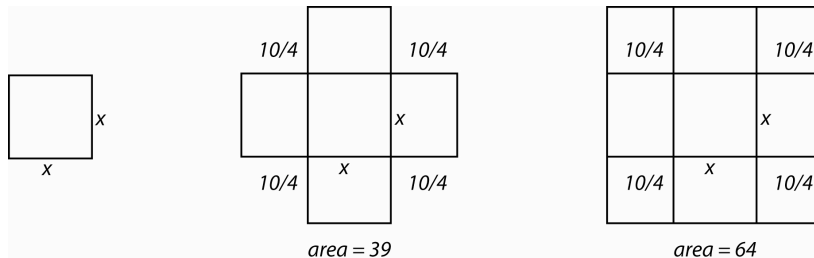
## Page 19

$\overline{\text{LXXXIV}} - \overline{\text{DCCLIII}} = \overline{\text{LXXIXCCLI}}$

## Page 48

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  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ . And, you guessed it, 2 and 3 are prime numbers. According to Euclid, this will work for any natural number.

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## Page 81

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

## Page 119

2, 2.25, 2.37, 2.44, 2.488, 2.52...

## Page 124

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

## Page 182

$$1x^4 + 4x^3 \times 4 + 6x^2 \times 4^2 + 4x^1 \times 4^3 + 1 \times 4^4$$

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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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$$10 \times 10 + 1 = 101$$

## Page 250

Using the value of  $\pi$  for  $\theta$ , we obtain an extraordinary result: