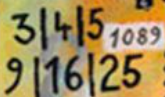
[](https://www.google.de/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwig26XqjIThAhWDJ1AKHRH8Bn4QjRx6BAgBEAU&url=http://geonext.uni-bayreuth.de/fileadmin/mathematik_und_kunst/design/motive/&psig=AOvVaw1q5OSEZIVKK4ieCZcldf5B&ust=1552736268684670)

1.

 This is right. This is a rule, we call it commutation law. This is right for all numbers which are multiplied.

1+2+3= 1\*2\*3 =6 , but 3+4+5=12 but 3\*4\*5=60.

2. In the second line there are the square numbers of 3,4 and 5. 33^2 is 1089.



3.

 0 +1= 1 1+2=3 3 +3 = 6 6+4=10 10 + 5 =15 15 +6 =21 … and so on.

4.  The points show what we have claculated in the line above. The pattern form a triangle. One point more at each bottom line.

German team: Emma, Erik, Florian, Mathis, Sascha, Simeon, Tino, Torben from Pestalozzi Gymnasium

5.  =6 and the star have 6 vertices

6. 1point →**1**; (1+3) points →**4**; (3+6 )points→**9**; (1+15) points →**16**

7.  1point+3points+6points=**10points**→(5+5) fingers= =(5+5) sticks

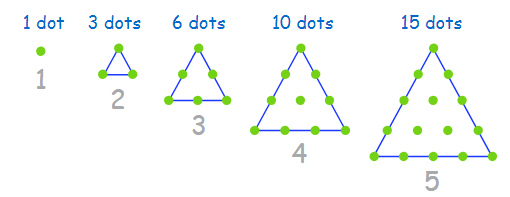
8.  the sequence with the string of natural numbers obtained by dividing at 2

Romanian team 3: Sofia, Teddy, Daria, Theo –Jean Monnet High School

9.

Squares of natural numbers

10.

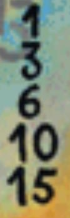


• The first triangle has only one point.

• The second triangle has the second row with 2 additional points, which makes 1 + 2 = 3

• The third triangle has one row with 3 additional points, which makes 1 + 2 + 3 = 6

• The fourth has 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10 etc.!





11.

1729 is the natural number following 1728 and preceding 1730. It is known as the **Hardy-Ramanujan number,** after an anecdote of the British mathematician G. H. Hardy when he visited Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan in hospital. He related their conversation:

*I remember once going to see him when he was ill at Putney. I had ridden in taxi cab number 1729 and remarked that the number seemed to me rather a dull one, and that I hoped it was not an unfavourable omen. "No," he replied, "it is a very interesting number; it is the smallest number expressible as the sum of two cubes in two different ways."*

The quotation is sometimes expressed using the term "positive cubes", since allowing negative perfect cubes (the cube of a negative integer) gives the smallest solution as 91 (which is a divisor of 1729):

Numbers that are the smallest number that can be expressed as the sum of two cubes in n distinct ways[5] have been dubbed "taxicab numbers". The number was also found in one of Ramanujan's notebooks dated years before the incident, and was noted by Frénicle de Bessy in 1657. A commemorative plaque now appears at the site of the Hardy-Ramanujan incident, 2 Colinette Road, Putney.

CRO team: Ena, Matej, Ivano – 8. grade