

# The solution to the NRICH

1. the multiples of five sometimes end on a five when multiplied for example it can reach 10 or 20 and sometimes 5 15 35.
2. If you add one to an odd number you will always get an even number, for example if you add seven and One you get eight which is even.
3. if you add a multiple of 10 to a multiple of 5 then you get multiple of 5 because you can get all multiples
4. If you add an odd number to another odd number you will get an even number. Example  $9 + 7 = 16$
5. If you add 3 numbers sometimes it will end up odd or even
6. If you add a number to five it won't always be bigger than five, example five plus zero it will still be five
7. if you multiply 2 numbers you can't always get a bigger answer because you can do zero times five and it will be zero.
8. the sum of three numbers is consecutive by 3 always
9. Dividing a whole number but half makes it bigger always
10. a square number has an even number of factors never







3.14159, this is  $\pi$

Followed by 2-6-5-3-5-8-9

Circumference over diameter

7-9, then 3-2-3

OMG! Can't you see?

8-4-6-2-6-4-3

And now we're on a spree

38 and 32, now we're blue

Oh, who knew?

7, 950 and then a two

88 and 41, so much fun

Now a run

9-7-1-6-9-3-9-9

Then 3-7, 51

Half way done!

0-5-8, now don't be late

2-0-9, where's the wine?

7-4, it's on the floor

Then 9-4-4-5-9

2-3-0, we gotta go

7-8, we can't wait

1-6-4-0-6-2-8

We're almost near the end, keep going

62, we're getting through

0-8-9-9, on time

8-6-2-8-0-3-4

There's only a few more!

8-2, then 5-3

42, 11, 7-0 and 67

We're done! Was that fun?

Learning random digits

So that you can brag to your friends