

Czy liczbę 71 można zapisać za pomocą cyfr 7 i 1 oraz z użyciem podstawowych symboli matematycznych? Można. Po prostu piszemy 71 i już. Ale jest też inny sposób! Mamy bowiem  $71 = \sqrt{7!+1}$ . Numer kolejny *Delty* nie jest gorszy, gdyż  $354 = 3 \cdot (5! - \sqrt{4})$ .

$24 = (\sqrt{2^4})!$	$1296 = 9^2 \cdot 16$	$5832 = (2 \cdot 5 + 8)^3$	$18659 = \binom{18}{6} + 95$
$25 = 5^2$	$1395 = 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 31 = 15 \cdot 93$	$5832 = 3^5 \cdot \left(\frac{8}{2}\right)!$	$21645 = \binom{21}{5} + 6^4$
$28 = \binom{8}{2}$	$1435 = 35 \cdot 41$	$6144 = 4^4 \cdot (\sqrt{16})!$	$22264 = 46 \cdot 22^2$
$36 = 3! \cdot 6$	$1462 = (4! - 1) \cdot 62$	$7140 = \binom{(7-1-0)!}{\sqrt{4}}$	$25137 = 7^2 \cdot 513$
$64 = \sqrt{4^6}$	$1704 = 4! \cdot (71 + 0)$	$9025 = (95 + 0)^2$	$31787 = \binom{18}{7} - 37$
$120 = ((1+2)! - 0!)!$	$1827 = 21 \cdot 87$	$9216 = (96 \cdot 1)^2$	$31827 = \binom{18}{7} + \binom{3}{2}$
$121 = 11^2$	$2024 = \binom{24}{2+0!}$	$9576 = \binom{9}{5} \cdot 76$	$33915 = \binom{19}{3} \cdot 35$
$125 = 5^{1+2}$	$2048 = 2^{4+8-0!}$	$11025 = (110 - 5)^2$	$34425 = 3^4 \cdot 425$
$126 = 6 \cdot 21$	$2187 = 27 \cdot 81$	$11440 = \binom{4 \cdot 4}{10-1}$	$40585 = 4! + 0! + 5! + 8! + 5!$
$127 = 2^7 - 1$	$2196 = \binom{9}{2} \cdot 61$	$11844 = 84 \cdot 141$	$43375 = 5^3 \cdot 347$
$128 = 2^{8-1}$	$2349 = 3^4 \cdot 29$	$12321 = (113 - 2)^2$	$46656 = 6^6 = ((\sqrt{4+5})!)^6$
$144 = (4+1)! + 4!$	$2401 = (0! + (2+1)!)^4$	$12337 = 73 \cdot 13^2$	$52731 = 3^5 \cdot 217$
$144 = (4-1)! \cdot 4!$	$2520 = 5! \cdot (22 - 0!)!$	$12846 = \binom{16}{8} - 24$	$59049 = 9^5 = 9^{4+0!}$
$145 = 1! + 4! + 5!$	$2592 = 2^5 \cdot 9^2$	$12886 = \binom{16}{8} + 2 \cdot 8$	$72576 = 2^7 \cdot 567$
$153 = 3 \cdot 51$	$2916 = (9 \cdot 6 \cdot 1)^2$	$14063 = 41 \cdot (6 + 0!)^3$	$97203 = \binom{20}{7} + 3^9$
$184 = 8 \cdot (4! - 1)$	$3024 = \frac{(3^2)!}{(4+0)!}$	$15504 = \binom{5 \cdot 4 + 0}{15}$	$97375 = 5^3 \cdot 779$
$216 = 6^{2+1}$	$3087 = 7^3 \cdot (8 + 0!)$	$15625 = 5^6 = 5^{(1+2)!}$	$144144 = 144 \cdot \binom{14}{4}$
$284 = \binom{4!}{2} + 8$	$3125 = (3 \cdot 2 - 1)^5$	$15975 = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 71$	$189504 = \binom{10}{5} \cdot 8 \cdot 94$
$289 = (8 + 9)^2$	$3159 = \sqrt{3^5} \cdot 13$	$17304 = 103 \cdot 7 \cdot 4!$	$338256 = 58 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 3^6$
$324 = (4! - 3!)^2$	$3276 = \binom{(6-2) \cdot 7}{3}$	$17892 = 71 \cdot 9 \cdot 28$	$534528 = 58 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4^5$
$343 = (3 + 4)^3$	$3375 = (3 + 5 + 7)^3$	$17892 = 71 \cdot 9 \cdot \binom{8}{2}$	$730112 = 2^{10} \cdot 713$
$360 = \frac{6!}{3-0!}$	$3654 = \binom{6 \cdot 4 + 5}{3}$	$18144 = \frac{(1+8)!}{(1+4) \cdot 4}$	$3186432 = 461 \cdot 2^8 \cdot 3^3$
$435 = \binom{3! \cdot 5}{\sqrt{4}}$	$4536 = 3^4 \cdot 56$	$18604 = \binom{18}{6} + 40$	$3354624 = 364 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4^5$
$624 = 26 \cdot 4!$	$4624 = (64 + 4)^2$	$18615 = \binom{18}{6} + 51$	$3452544 = 444 \cdot 2^5 \cdot 3^5$
$625 = 5^{6-2}$	$4913 = (19 - \sqrt{4})^3$	$18626 = \binom{18}{6} + 62$	$3654720 = 705 \cdot 2^6 \cdot 3^4$
$715 = (7 - 1)! - 5$	$5120 = 5 \cdot 2^{10}$	$18628 = \binom{18}{6} + 8^2$	$6858432 = 588 \cdot 2^4 \cdot 3^6$
$72X = (((\sqrt{7+2})!)!) + X$	$5167 = 5! + 1 + 6 + 7!$	$18637 = \binom{18}{6} + 73$	$32016384 = 386 \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 3^4$
$733 = 7 + 3! + (3!)!$	$5776 = 76^{7-5}$	$18648 = \binom{18}{6} + 84$	$39916800 = (3 + 8)! = (9 + 0! + 0!)! = ((\sqrt{9})! + 6 - 1)!$
$688 = 86 \cdot 8$			$282429536481 = 3^{4!} = 81^6 = \sqrt{9^{24}} = (25 + 2)^8$
$1022 = 2^{10} - 2$			
$1287 = \binom{(1+2)! + 7}{8}$			

Odnajdujemy ponadto, że *Delta* z numerem będącym liczbą pierwszą ukazała się już 71 razy.  
Liczba 71 to  $\binom{6}{3}$ -ta liczba pierwsza.

Korespondencję do  $\Gamma$ -limatiasu prosimy kierować pod adresem:

Jarosław Wróblewski, Instytut Matematyki Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Plac Grunwaldzki 2/4, 50-384 WROCŁAW; e-mail: jwr@math.uni.wroc.pl