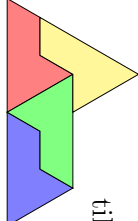
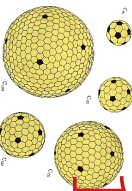
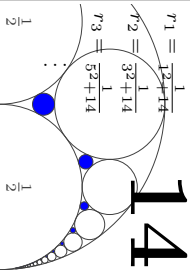
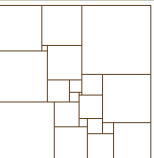
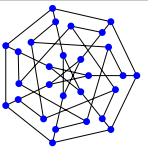


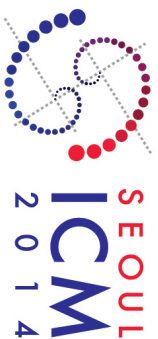


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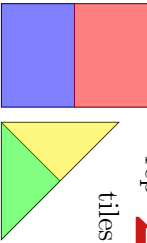

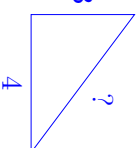

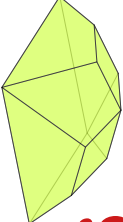
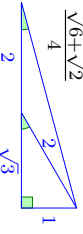
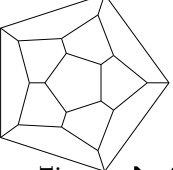
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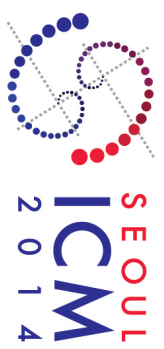
Mathematical Calendar

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
29	30	31	1	2	3	4 rep- tiles 
5	6 • On-line Registration Open	7 pandigital expression $98532 \div 14076$	8 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{ x - 1} = 8$	9 109999999999 is the smallest prime having only nine 9s.	10 $1^1 + 2^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 9^9 + 10^{10}$ is prime.	11 $\sqrt{37 + 41 + 43}$
12 Every fullerene C_n has exactly 12  .	13 • Proclamation Ceremony of the year 2014 as the Korean Mathematical Year	14 	15 $\binom{6}{2}$	16 2^{2^2}	17 • Notification of NANUM 2014 Acceptance	18 $\csc 18^\circ = \frac{2}{\text{golden ratio}}$
19 19 181716...321	20 $\binom{6}{3}$	21 smallest # of squares 	22 $\approx \sqrt{15^2 + 16^2}$	23 $\overbrace{1111 \dots 1111}^{23}$ is the third repunit prime.	24 $24!$ \approx Avogadro's #	25 Ramsey # $R(4, 5)$
26 26: not palindromic 26 ² : palindromic	27 $11 + 2! + 4!$	28 Coxeter's graph 	29 $\approx 5e(\pi - 1)$	30 $2 \times 3 \times 5$	31 $\approx \frac{e^\pi - \log 3}{\log 2} - \frac{4}{5}$	1
2	3	4				

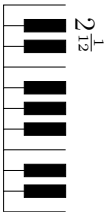



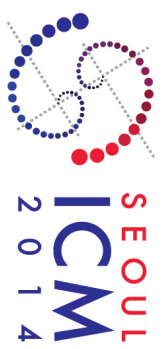
2014.1.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
rep-2 tiles 	Period 3 implies chaos. 	$4 \nmid 2014$ The year 2014 is not a leap year.		$4 + (4 + 4) \div 4$	 heptagon-shaped 50 pence coin	888888883 is the smallest prime having only eight 8s.
9 odd # of faces, each face has the same # of edges 	10	11 $\frac{1}{F_{11}} = \frac{1}{89}$ $= 0.01123595\dots$ $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{F_k}{10^{k+1}}$	12 $\frac{4}{1 - \frac{2}{3}}$	13 $2 \times 3 \times \dots \times 13 + 1 = 59 \times 509$	14 $\approx 1 + \pi + \pi^2$	15 $\cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ 
The largest order of $E_{\text{torsion}}(\mathbb{Q})$ 16	17 $\approx \sqrt[3]{13^3 + 14^3}$	18 $\approx 4\pi + 2e$	19 $\underbrace{19222222\dots 22222219}_{19}$ is prime.	20 icosian game 	21 $\approx 8e - \frac{2}{e}$	22 $1^4 + 2^3 + 3^2 + 4^1$
11 $+ 21 + 2!$ $+ 3! + 3! + 3!$ 23	24 $3^3 - 2^2 + 1^1$	25 $\approx 30e - 18\pi$	26 Every prime has one of specific 26 primes as a substring.	27 $27! + 1$ is prime.	28 • Deadline for Abstract Submission	1
2	3	4				

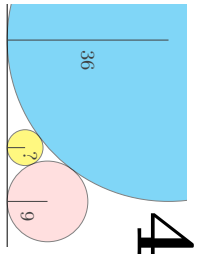
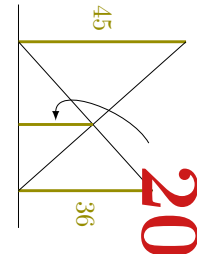

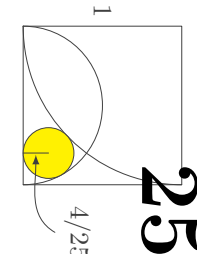
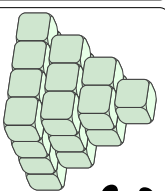
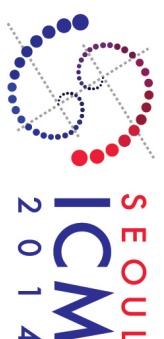
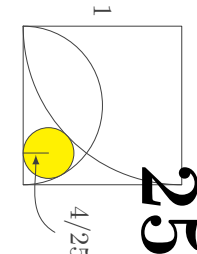


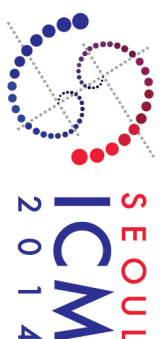
2014.2.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
23	24	25	26	27	28	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The smallest prime number.	$ \pi $	$\approx \log 55$	There are only 5 Platonic polyhedra.	the smallest perfect number	$M_3 = 2^3 - 1$	$4 + 4 + 4 - 4$
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$1 + 2! + 3!$	1010_2	$\sqrt{121} = \sqrt[3]{1331}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ 	TWO + eleven = TWelve + One	$\pi \approx 3.14$	$2^{15} + 15$ is prime.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
$\sqrt{10} \approx 3.16$	170000000000000071 is a 17-digit palindromic prime.	33_5	XIX	$\approx e^\pi - \pi$	$\binom{6+1}{2}$ is the 6th triangular number.	$3 + 19 = 5 + 17 = 11 + 11$
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$10^{23} - 23$ is the largest 23 digit prime.	divides $n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$	$\sqrt{7^2 + 24^2}$	$26^3 = 17576 = (1+7+5+7+6)^3$	$27^3 = 19683 = (1+9+6+8+3)^3$	$\exists 28$ exotic 7-spheres	29 and 29_{29} are both prime.
30	31	1				
33_9	 $2^5 - 1$					

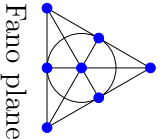

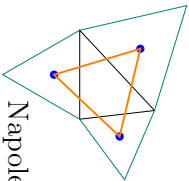

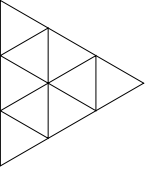
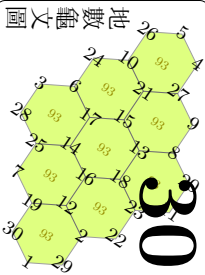


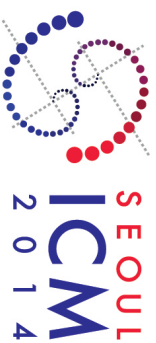
2014.3.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$	$1/7 = 0.142857\dots$ $5/7 = 0.7142857\dots$ $4/7 = 0.57142857\dots$ $6/7 = 0.857142857\dots$ $2/7 = 0.2857142857\dots$ $3/7 = 0.42857142857\dots$	$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta$	$\sqrt{2}$ $\approx 1 + \frac{24}{60} + \frac{51}{60^2} + \frac{10}{60^3}$	$e < 3 < \pi$		S_5 is not solvable.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
π^2	888 88 8 8 $+$ 1000	Nine lemma: $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ $0 \rightarrow A' \rightarrow B' \rightarrow C' \rightarrow 0$ $0 \rightarrow A'' \rightarrow B'' \rightarrow C'' \rightarrow 0$	• Notification of Abstract Acceptance	• Notification of Abstract Acceptance	• Notification of Abstract Acceptance	• Notification of Abstract Acceptance
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
$13 1..13, 13..3$	14-faced dice	$\tan 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$	# of trees on 4 labeled vertices	minimal # of hints for sudoku puzzle	$3 \times (3 + 3)$	$4! - 3! + 2! - 1!$
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		$\approx \frac{39}{\sqrt{\pi}}$	$-1 + 2 \times 3 \times 4$	$24 + 4 \times 2 = 24 + 4^2$		222_3
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
$x^3 + px + q$ $\leadsto \Delta = -4p^3 - 27q^2$	$28^4 = 614656 = (6 + 1 + 4 + 6 + 5 + 6)^4$	Fibonacci number $F_{29} = 514229$ is a prime ending in 29.	 $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2$	 SEOUL ICM 2014		
4	5	6				

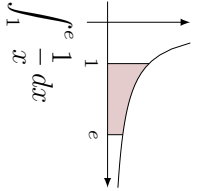

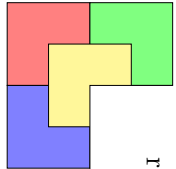

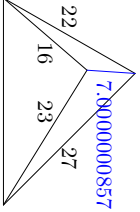
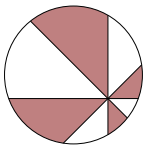
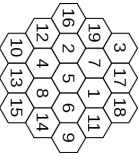
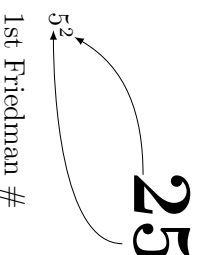
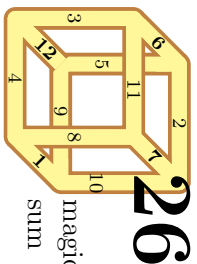


2014.4.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
$a+bi+cj+dk \in \mathbb{H}$ Quaternion	$5 = 0^{1^2} + 0^{2^1} + 1^{0^2} + 1^{2^0} + 2^{0^1} + 2^{1^0}$	$\sqrt{1+2+\dots+8}$	 Pano plane	 figure 8 knot	3^{2^1}	 Napoleon Δ
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$1_2 + 11_2 + 111_2$	 dodecahedron	 How many Δ s?	$\#n : \varphi(n) = 14$	1111_2	$2^4 = 4^2$	$F_2 = 2^2 + 1$
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
$\approx \frac{133}{e^2}$	$\approx 7e$	$(1 \times 2 + 3) \times 4$	$2^{21} - 21$ is prime.	$2^2 + 2^2 + 2$	$\left(\frac{5}{23}\right) = -1$ the smallest quadratic nonresidue modulo 23	$4 + 4 + 4 \times 4$
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
$\pi(100) = 25$ $\pi(25) = 9$ $\pi(9) = 4$	pandigital expression $\frac{65}{10} \times \frac{948}{237}$	$\approx 5\pi(e-1)$	$2^{85} = 17210368 = (1+7+2+2+1)^5 = (+0+3+6+6+8)^5$	$\approx \frac{170}{\pi+e}$		pandigital expression $\frac{93}{24} \times \frac{856}{107}$
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3				


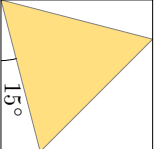


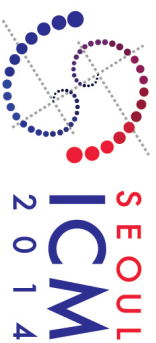
2014.5.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
<p>1</p>  $\int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx$	<p>2</p> <p>223 is the smallest prime having only two 2s.</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>nontrivial knot</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>rep-tiles</p>	<p>5</p> $\pi \approx \log_5 (1+1+5+5^2+5^3)$	<p>6</p>  <p>hexahedron</p>	<p>7</p>  <p>Ed Pegg, Jr.'s \triangle</p>
<p>8</p>  <p>the same areas</p>	<p>9</p> <p>1 nano = 10^{-9}</p>	<p>10</p> $\sqrt{2+3+5+7+11+13+17+19+23}$	<p>11</p> $11 100 \dots 001$	<p>12</p> <p>12th Fibonacci number is 12².</p>	<p>13</p> <p>pandigital expression $103428 \div 7956$</p>	<p>14</p> $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2$
<p>15</p> $15 10 \dots 05$	<p>16</p> 61×2	<p>17</p> <p>pandigital expression $\frac{68}{10} \times \frac{735}{294}$</p>	<p>18</p> $2 \times 3 + 2! \times 3!$	<p>19</p>  <p>magic hexagon</p>	<p>20</p> $20 + \overbrace{1111 \dots 1111}^{20}$ is prime.	<p>21</p> <p>pandigital expression $\frac{56}{23} \times \frac{897}{104}$</p>
<p>22</p> $\approx \sqrt[3]{17^3 + 18^3}$	<p>23</p> $\approx \frac{227}{\pi^2}$	<p>24</p> <p>$24!$ is 24 digits long.</p>	<p>25</p>  <p>1st Friedman #</p>	<p>26</p>  <p>magic sum</p>	<p>27</p> 3^3	<p>28</p> <p>$28! + 1$ is $\frac{28+1}{28} \times \frac{28+1}{1}$ a 28 + 1 digits prime.</p>
<p>29</p> $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{23} + \frac{1}{29} > 1$	<p>30</p> $\approx 11e$	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>8</p>



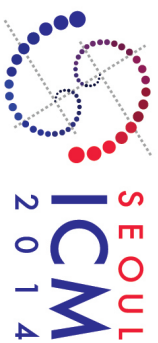
2014.6.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
		$4 \div 4 + 4 - 4$	$\binom{2n}{1} - \binom{2n}{2} + \binom{2n}{3} - \dots + \binom{2n}{2n-1}$	# of regular tessellations of the plane	$\det A_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	p : prime $\geq \Rightarrow p^5 \mid \binom{p^2}{p} - \binom{p}{1}$
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$\approx \log(\pi^4 + \pi^5)$	111 ₂	1 Byte = 8 bits	$\overbrace{11111111}^9 \div 9 = 12345679$	• Deadline for Advanced Registration	# of nets for a cube 	$\approx \sqrt[3]{9^3 + 10^3}$
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
$1+2+3+\dots+12+13 = 1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+6^2$	$\approx \sqrt{7^2 + 8^2 + 9^2}$	 largest equilateral \triangle	$16! = 1415!2!$	There are 17 plane symmetry groups.	$2+3+13 = 2+5+11$	$19 \overbrace{1 \dots 19}^{19} \overbrace{19, 19 \dots 9}^{19}$
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
XX	$1_2 \times 11_2 \times 111_2$	$22/7 \approx \pi$	$\overbrace{211111 \dots 111113}^{23}$ is prime.	A_{24} Leech lattice	$1+2 \times 3 \times 4$	$\approx \sqrt{14^2 + 15^2 + 16^2}$
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
10000 days ≈ 27 years	$(1+2 \times 3) \times 4$	$3^{29} - 2^{29}$ is prime.	$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$31^2 \times 325 = 31 \sqrt[2]{325}$		
3	4	5				


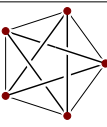
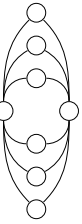
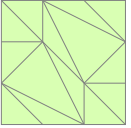

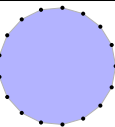



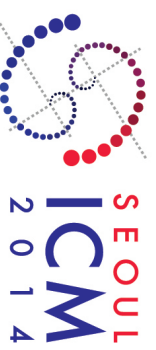
2014.7.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
$\frac{a^2}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^2}{(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{c^2}{(c-a)(c-b)}$	$\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}\dots$	triangular number: 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ...	$1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + \dots = \frac{1}{4}$	$5^4 = 2^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + 4^4 + 4^4$	quin	
$\sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + 6^2}$	8	9	10	11	12	13
$\approx 9 \tan 1$	14	15	16	17	18	19
The smallest composite Fibonacci number	The Pappus configuration	6 weeks = 10! seconds	THREE THREE TWO TWO ONE + ELEVEN doubly true alphabetic	$\approx \frac{19}{95} = \frac{1}{5}$	1 year = 12 months	78910111213 is prime.
$1 + (2 + 3) \times 4$	21	22	23	24	25	26
$[\pi^e]$	$\frac{16}{64} = \frac{1}{4}$	23! is pandigital.	$2^3 + 3^2$	$\approx \sqrt[4]{11 + 21 + \dots + 46i}$	square	cube
The second perfect number	28	29	30	1	2	3
$\sum_{k=0}^4 \binom{2k}{k}$	$3^3 + 3$	p, q : primes $> 3 \implies 24 \mid p^2 - q^2$	pandigital expression $\frac{68}{13} \times \frac{975}{204}$	pandigital expression $\frac{102546}{175203} \div \frac{3798}{6489}$		
5	6	7				

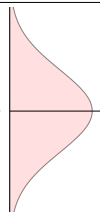
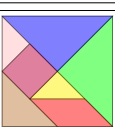
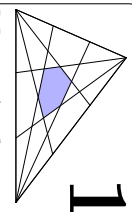
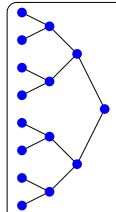
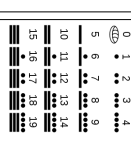
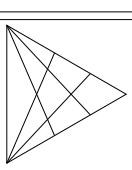


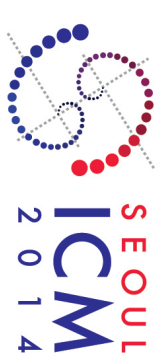
2014.9.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
			0.999999...	$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots$	$F_0 = 2^{2^0} + 1$	 tetrahedron
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
 K_5 is not planar.	$1 + 2 + 3 = 1 \times 2 \times 3$	$\approx \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2}$	 Quaternion group Q_8	# of topologies on $\{1, 2, 3\}$	$\left(3 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \times 4$	10000000019 is the smallest $1 + 0 + \dots + 0 + 1 + 9$ digits prime.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1ft = 12in	$(13 - 1)! + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{13^2}$	 minimal triangulation of a torus	 $\sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$	pandigital expression $150768 \div 9423$	 17-gon is constructible.	 A half of 18 is 10.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
章法 Metonic cycle	$\approx 37 \cos 1$	10101 ₂	$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$ two twos \dots	$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ = 0^5 + 1^4 + 2^3 \\ + 3^2 + 4^1 + 5^0 \\ \dots \end{array}$	Every divisor -1 is prime except 1 & 2.	$25^n = \dots 25$
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3}{2^n}$	338	44 ₆	$29 \mid 2 \dots 29, 29 \dots 9$	pandigital expression $174690 \div 5823 = 174960 \div 5832$	$2^2 + 3^3$	
2	3	4				

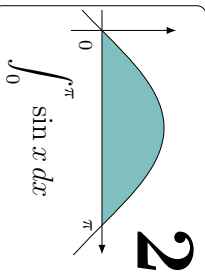
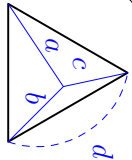
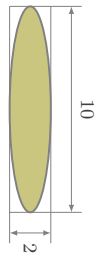
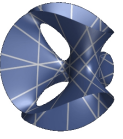


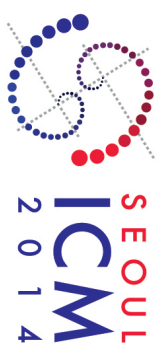
2014.10.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
26	27	28	29	30	31	1  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$
2 $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots}}}$	3 $\sqrt{1+2\sqrt{1+3\sqrt{1+4\sqrt{\dots}}}}$	4 num $= \square + \square + \square + \square$	5 $\coth(\log \sqrt{2 \sinh(\log 2)})$	6 $3!$	7  tangram	8 $\frac{10^8-8}{8}$ and $\frac{10^8+8-8}{8}$ are both prime.
9 $\coth(\log \sqrt{\cosh(\log 2)})$	10  Marion's theorem: $\frac{1}{10}$ area	11 $11 + 1.1$ $= 11 \times 1.1$	12 pandigital expression $107352 \div 8946$	13 $\sqrt{7+8+9+\dots}$ $+18+19$	14 $\frac{1}{4+1} \binom{2 \cdot 4}{4}$ is the 4th Catalan number.	15 
16 $(-1+2+3) \times 4$	17 $\approx \sqrt{92\pi}$	18 $18 \mid 10 \dots 08$	19 $\frac{1+2+3+\dots+19}{10}$	20  Mayan base-20 numeral system	21 111_4	22 $\approx \frac{19^2}{\pi^4 - 3^4}$
23 $\approx 9\sqrt[3]{109}$	24 $4!$	25 $25! \approx e^{58}$	26 $\pi - e \approx 11/26$	27  How many Δ s?	28 $\approx 8e + \frac{17}{e}$	29 $2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2$
30 1 ft \approx 30 cm	1	2				



2014.11.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT									
30	1	 $\int_0^\pi \sin x dx$	 $3(a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + d^4) = (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)^2$	4	5	6									
77767777 is the smallest prime having only seven 7s.	8 ⁸ is 8 digits long.	123456789 × (2, 4, 5, 7, 8) are pandigital.	$\frac{\pi^{3^2}}{e^{2^3}}$	$2 + 2 = 2 \times 2$	$\frac{9^5}{19} = 5$	$\binom{4}{2}$									
14	15	16	17	18	19	20									
$\lfloor 10\sqrt{2} \rfloor$	<table border="1" data-bbox="820 346 933 451"><tr><td>4</td><td>9</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>1</td><td>6</td></tr></table> magic sum = 15	4	9	2	3	5	7	8	1	6	1 lb = 16 oz	$3^4 - 4^3$	EIGHTEEN = EIGHTEEN	$\overbrace{1111 \dots 1111}^{19}$ is the second repunit prime.	$6 \times 20 \pm 1$ are both composite.
4	9	2													
3	5	7													
8	1	6													
circumference \approx 21 	221 is 22 digits long.	$\approx 10 \log 10$	highly composite number	1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9	# of sporadic simple groups	 Cubic surfaces contain 27 lines.									
2 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 11	2 ²⁹ = 536870912 all distinct digits	$\sum_{r=0}^3 \binom{3}{r}^2$	$-1 + 2^3 \times 4$	1	2	3									
28	29	30	31	1	2	3									
4	5	6													



2014.12.