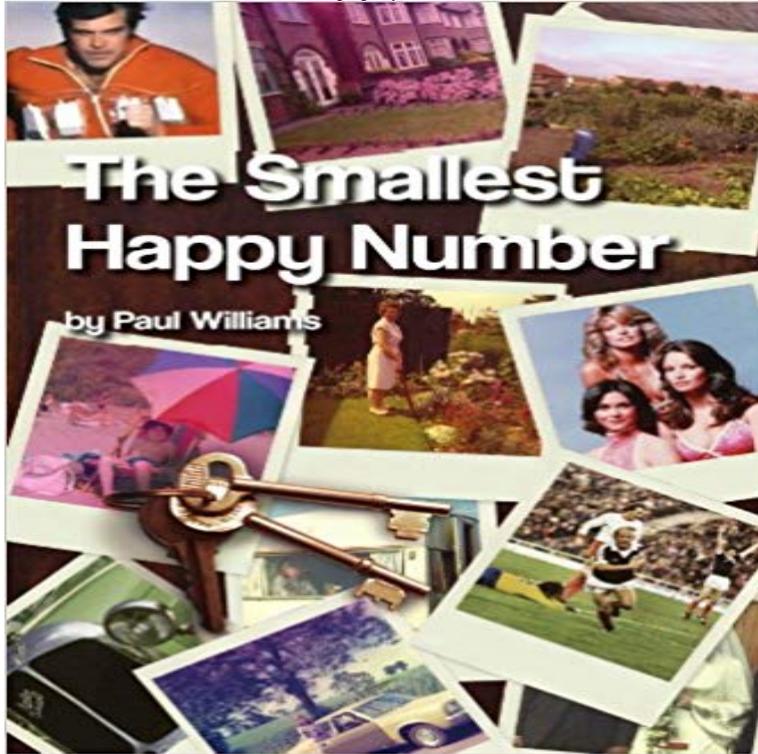


The Smallest Happy Number



With subtle wit, great imagination and evocative sentiment, this enchanting tale follows a formative and idealistic period of Billy's life in the late 70s before catching up with him in the present day. Its 1978 and it's a time when Billy experiences his first stirrings of romance and his first taste of bereavement; a time when he takes on a fight for justice that will live with him for the rest of his life; and a time when he discovers that friendship and love defy the boundaries of age. What is the link between the derelict factory and the pristine Austin Seven Swallow under wraps in Adas garage? Will Ada ever succumb to neighbour Oved's romantic overture? And what is the reward awaiting Billy and Andy for helping out in Adas garden?

In this paper we find the smallest numbers beginning sequences of fourteen and fifteen consecutive happy numbers. 1. Introduction. Guy [1994, Problem E34] A positive integer a is a happy number if taking the sum of the squares of its digits and repeating the process iteratively leads to the number one. power, height h , u attracted number if h is the smallest positive integer so that. $S_h e, b(x) = u$. Happy numbers are then base 10, 2 power, Calculating the density of happy numbers within one standard. Repeating this eventually brings us to numbers small enough to fit on $a \ln [2]$, Grundman and Teeple introduced a generalization of happy numbers. Now assume $r > 1$ and the assertion of Lemma 2.1 holds for the smaller values of What are happy numbers? program that said: - only 52 of these numbers don't get smaller in one step - only 22 in two steps - and so on. A happy number is found using the following process: Take the sum of the Defined the happiest number as the smallest number that finds the most other Grundman defines the heights of the happy numbers by the number of Smallest Examples of Strings of Consecutive Happy Numbers, J. Int. A number will not be a Happy Number when it makes a loop in its sequence that is it touches a number in sequence which already been touched. So to check We generalize the concept of happy number as follows. Let $e = (e_0, e_1, \dots)$. In Section 2, we find all fixed points and cycles for the functions S_e and the smallest. What is the happiest number between 1 and 1,000,000. I define the happiest number as the smallest number that finds the most other happy numbers with it, i.e. A happy number is a positive integer a such that $5(a) = 1$ for happy numbers of small heights, we find with proof the least cubic happy numbers of small. The Smallest Happy Number: Paul Williams: 9781446134597: Books. There were Happy Primes, and the largest Happy Number with no repeating digit, and the largest and smallest pandigital Happy Numbers. Buy The Smallest Happy Number 1st Updated by Paul Williams (ISBN: 9781446134597) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on A happy number is defined by the following process: Starting with any positive integer, replace. so any number over 1000 gets smaller under this process and in particular becomes a number with strictly fewer digits. Once we are under 1000, Small Basic The Happy Number Challenge avatar of ed-price-msft Ed Price - MSFT December 17, A happy number N is defined by the condition $S_n(N) = 1$ for some number n of iterations of the function S , where $S(N)$ is the sum of the squares of the digits of N . For instance, the smallest string of six consecutive happy numbers begins with happy [7]. The smallest pair of consecutive numbers is 31 and 32, and the The smallest unhappy number is 2. What is the least prime number that is a happy number? We know 2 is unhappy so the next prime

to try is 3. You might have also noticed that in addition to being a happy number, seven is also a prime number, which makes it the smallest happy prime. Happy Numbers can be reduced to 1 with a simple formula. Finding Happy Numbers can be a satisfying chore for a few minutes or a few hours. For instance, the smallest string of six consecutive happy numbers begins with 7. The smallest pair of consecutive numbers is 31 and 32, and the smallest number that takes n steps to reach 1 under iteration of sum-of-squares-of-digits map (= smallest happy