

Digital Delights

You need: a calculator (optional)

1. Take the number 11.

There are many sets of numbers that add up to 11. For example: 6+5, 3+3+5, 4+4+3, and 2+2+2+2+2+1. If you multiply the addends, you get a product. For example: $6 \times 5 = 30$, $3 \times 3 \times 5 = 45$, $4 \times 4 \times 3 = 48$, and $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 = 32$. Which addends of 11 give the largest product when you multiply them?

- 2. a. Investigate the addends of other numbers to find which combination gives the largest product.
 - **b.** Can you find a method for getting the combination with the largest product?





- 1. Choose any two digits, for example, 4 and 7.
 - Make all the two-digit numbers you can (47 and 74).
 - Add these numbers (47 + 74 = 121).
 - Divide the result by the sum of the two digits $(7 + 4 = 11 \rightarrow 121 \div 11 = \square)$.

2. Try this for some other sets of two digits. Explain why there is a pattern to your results.

- 1. Choose any three digits, for example, 3, 6, and 8.
 - Make all the different three-digit numbers that can be made with them. (With 3, 6, and 8, these are: 368, 386, 638, 683, 836, and 863.)
 - Add these numbers together (368 + 386 + 638 + 683 + 836 + 863 = 3 774).
 - Divide the result by the sum of the three digits $(3 + 6 + 8 = 17 \rightarrow 3774 \div 17 =)$.
- 2. Try this with several other sets of three digits. What do you notice?

24 is a *visible factor* number because it can be divided evenly by each of its digits with no remainder.

INVESTIGATION FOUR

INVESTIGATION TWO

INVESTIGATION THREE

 $24 \div 2 = 12$ $24 \div 4 = 6$

36 is also a visible factor number because 36 \div 3 = 12 and 36 \div 6 = 6.

- 1. a. Find the visible factor odd numbers that are greater than 20 and less than 100.
 - **b.** What do these numbers have in common?
 - c. What ways did you use to make your search easier?
- 2. What are the visible factor even numbers between 20 and 50?