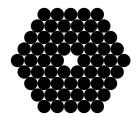
## 60 Sixty LX



Corresponding ordinal: sixtieth.

The number 60 is the thirty-first even number and the forty-second composite number.

As a product of primes:  $60 = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$ .

The number 60 has twelve divisors: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60.

The number 60 is the twelfth abundant number: s(60) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 10 + 12 + 15 + 20 + 30 = 108 > 60. Notice that 60 is a proper multiple of the perfect number 6 (as well as a multiple of some abundant numbers).

As a sum of four or fewer squares:  $60 = 1^2 + 1^2 + 3^2 + 7^2 = 1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 5^2 = 2^2 + 2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2$ .

As a sum of nine or fewer cubes:  $60 = 7 \cdot 1^3 + 2 \cdot 3^3 = 1^3 + 4 \cdot 2^3 + 3^3$ .

As a difference of two squares:  $60 = 8^2 - 2^2 = 16^2 - 14^2$ .

The number 60 appears in fourteen Pythagorean triples:

The first, eighth, eleventh, and fourteenth are primitive

As a sum of two odd primes: 7 + 53, 13 + 47, 17 + 43, 19 + 41, 23 + 37, 29 + 31.

The number 60 is next to two prime numbers: 59 and 61.

The number 60 is the smallest number that can be written as the sum of two primes in six different ways.

The number 60 is a *unitary perfect number*, that is, it is the sum of those of its proper divisors d such that d and 60/d have no common factor. Those divisors are 1, 3, 4, 5, 12, 15, and 20.

## 2 Chapter 60 Sixty LX

The first four unitary perfect numbers are 6, 60, 90, and 146361946186458562560000.

The last digits of the numbers in the Fibonacci sequence form a cycle of length 60. The *Fibonacci sequence* is  $0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, \ldots$  where each term is the sum of the two preceding terms.

At age 60, Harry S. Truman was inaugurated as President of the United States.

There are 60 seconds in a minute.

There are 60 minutes in an hour.

Each of the three angles in an equilateral triangle measures 60 degrees.

Cobalt 60, a radioactive isotope of cobalt produced in nuclear reactors, is used as a source of gamma rays for radiotherapy.