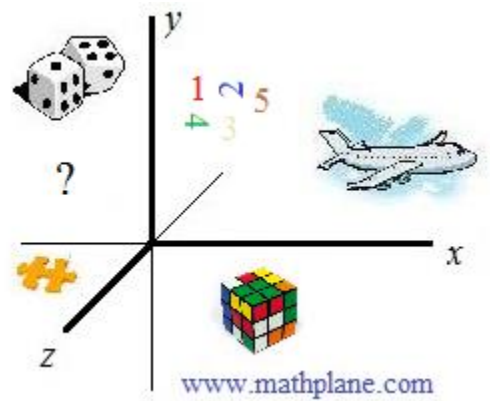


2012 Puzzle

(....and, a solution)



2 0 1 2

Using 2, 0, 1, 2, and any combination of mathematical symbols/operations, write equations that compute to every number between 1 and 25.
(mathplane solution: 11 minutes)

Note: Each digit must be used exactly once!

Examples:

0	$= 0 \times 212$ $= 2/2 - \sqrt{1} + 0$ $= 2^1 - 2 + 0$	13
1		14
2		15
3		16
4		17
5		18
6		19
7		20
8		21
9		22
10		23
11		24
12		25

Some hints are on the following page....

Some suggested Hints:

Factorials: $0! = 1$

Logarithms: $\log_{10} = 1$

Greatest Integer Function: rounds a number down to the next integer.

$$\text{Ex: } \lfloor \lfloor 3.6 \rfloor \rfloor = 3$$

Decimals in the denominator: multiplication

$$\text{Ex: } 1/.2 = 1 \times 5 = 5$$

Least integer function: rounds a number UP to the next integer.

$$\text{Ex: Least integer function of } 3.2 \text{ is } 4$$

Square roots: Square root of 2000 is approximately 45

Square root of 1000 is approximately 32

SOLUTIONS on the next page...

2 0 1 2

Using 2, 0, 1, 2, and any combination of mathematical symbols/operations, write equations that compute to every number between 1 and 25.
(mathplane solution: 11 minutes)

Note: Each digit must be used exactly once!

Examples:

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= 0 \times 212 \\ &= 2/2 - 1 + 0 \\ &= 2^1 - 2 + 0\end{aligned}$$

$$1 = (2 - 1) + (0 \times 2)$$

$$2 = 2^1 + (0 \times 2)$$

$$3 = \frac{10}{2} - 2$$

$$4 = 2^2 - (1 \times 0)$$

$$5 = 2 + 0 + 1 + 2$$

$$6 = 10 - 2^2$$

$$7 = \frac{10}{2} + 2$$

$$8 = 20 - 12$$

$$9 = 10 - \frac{2}{2}$$

$$10 = 10 + (2 - 2)$$

$$11 = 12 - 2^0$$

$$12 = 22 - 10$$

$$13 = 12 + 2^0$$

$$14 = 10 + 2^2$$

$$15 = \lfloor \sqrt{20} \rfloor^2 - 1$$

$$16 = (2 + 2)^{(1+0!)}$$

$$17 = \lfloor \sqrt{20} \rfloor^2 + 1$$

$$18 = (1 + 2)! (2 + 0!)$$

$$19 = 21 + 0 - 2$$

$$20 = 22 - 1 - 0!$$

$$21 = 21 + (2 \times 0)$$

$$22 = 22 + (1 \times 0)$$

$$23 = \log 10 + 22$$

$$24 = (2 + 2)! + (0 \times 1)$$

$$25 = \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^2$$

note: using the greatest integer function

$$\lfloor \sqrt{20} \rfloor = 4$$

(note: $0! = 1$)

(note: $3! = 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 6$)

(note: $\log 10 = 1$)

***Challenge: Using the same rules, can you write equations that compute to every number between 26 and 50?

2012

Using 2, 0, 1, 2, and any combination of mathematical symbols/operations, write equations that compute to every number between 26 and 50.

(mathplane solution: approx 1 hr. 45 min)

Note: Each digit must be used exactly once!

Examples:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 0 \times 212 \\ &= 2/2 - \sqrt[1]{1} + 0 \\ &= 2^1 - 2 + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$26 = 20 + (1 + 2)!$$

$$27 = (0! + 2)^{(1+2)}$$

$$28 = 2 \cdot \left\lfloor \sqrt[2]{210} \right\rfloor$$

$$29 = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{0!}{.2} \right)^{2.1} \right\rfloor$$

$$30 = (2 + 0!)! (1/.2)$$

$$31 = 2^{\left(\frac{1}{.2}\right)} - 0!$$

$$32 = 20 + 12$$

$$33 = 2^{\left(\frac{1}{.2}\right)} + 0!$$

$$34 = (2 + 2)! + 10$$

$$35 = \left\lceil \sqrt[1]{1220} \right\rceil$$

$$36 = (2 + 0!) \times 12$$

$$37 = \left\lceil 20^{(1.2)} \right\rceil$$

(note: $\sqrt[2]{210} \cong 14.5$
and, using greatest integer
function: $\lfloor 14.5 \rfloor = 14$)

(note: $5^{2.1} \cong 29.4$)

(note: $1/.2 = 5$
 $2 + 0! = 3$
then, $3! = 6$)

(note: $1/.2 = 5$
and, $2^5 = 32$)

(note: $\sqrt[1]{1220} \cong 34.93$)

(note: $20^{(1.2)} \cong 36.4$)

$$38 = (20 - 1) \times 2$$

$$39 = (20 \times 2) - 1$$

$$40 = 1 \times 2 \times 20$$

$$41 = (2 \times 20) + 1$$

$$42 = 2 \times 21 + 0$$

$$43 = 2 \times 21 + 0!$$

$$44 = 22 \times (0! + 1)$$

$$45 = \left\lceil \sqrt[2]{2012} \right\rceil$$

$$46 = \left\lfloor \sqrt[2]{2120} \right\rfloor$$

$$47 = \left\lceil \sqrt[2]{2120} \right\rceil$$

$$48 = 10/.2 - 2$$

$$49 = ((1 + 2)! + 0!)^2$$

$$50 = 10^2 \div 2$$

(note: $\sqrt[2]{2012} \cong 44.86$
and, using least integer function,
 $\lceil 44.86 \rceil = 45$)

(note: $\sqrt[2]{2120} \cong 46.04$

and, using least/greatest
integer functions get 47/46)

(note: $3! = 6$ $0! = 1$)

Thanks for visiting!

If you have questions, suggestions, or requests, let us know.

