Corresponding ordinal: forty-third.

The number 43 is the twenty-second odd number, the fourteenth prime number, and the thirty-third deficient number.

The prime 43 appears in the sixth twin-prime pair 41, 43.

As a sum of four or fewer squares: $43 = 3^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 = 3^2 + 3^2 + 3^2 + 4^2$.

As a sum of nine or fewer cubes: $43 = 3 \cdot 1^3 + 5 \cdot 2^3 = 2 \cdot 2^3 + 3^3$.

As a difference of two squares: $43 = 22^2 - 21^2$.

The number 43 appears in only one Pythagorean triple: $[43, 924, 925]$. This is primitive, of course.

As the sum of three odd primes: $43 = 3 + 3 + 37 = 3 + 11 + 29 = 3 + 17 + 23 = 5 + 7 + 31 = 5 + 19 + 19 = 7 + 7 + 29 = 7 + 13 + 23 = 7 + 17 + 19 = 11 + 13 + 19 = 13 + 13 + 17$.

The number 43 is a centered heptagonal number, as you can see from the diagram above.

The number $43^{43} = 77371252455336267181195264$ does not contain the digit 0.

The number $43^{43} + 4$ is a prime.

At age 43, John Fitzgerald Kennedy was inaugurated as President of the United States. He was the youngest person ever to be elected President, although Teddy Roosevelt was 42 when he became President.

When asked about his age, Augustus de Morgan said he was $x$ years old in the year $x^2$.

He was 43 in 1849.

The forty-third President of the United States was George W. Bush

The forty-third state to enter the Union was Idaho.
The forty-third largest state in the United States is Vermont.