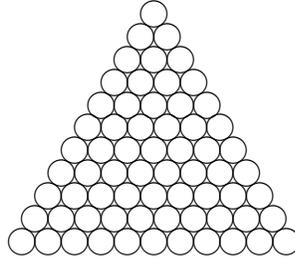


66 Sixty-Six LXVI



Corresponding ordinal: sixty-sixth.

The number 66 is the thirty-fourth even number and the forty-seventh composite number.

As a product of primes: $66 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 11$.

The number 66 has eight divisors: 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 22, 33, 66.

The number 66 is the thirteenth abundant number: $s(66) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 6 + 11 + 22 + 33 = 78 > 66$. Of course, 66 is abundant because it is a proper multiple of the perfect number 6. The number 66 is the smallest abundant *palindrome* (a number that reads the same forward and backwards).

As a sum of four or fewer squares: $66 = 1^2 + 1^2 + 8^2 = 1^2 + 4^2 + 7^2 = 4^2 + 5^2 + 5^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 5^2 + 6^2 = 2^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 7^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 + 4^2 + 5^2$.

As a sum of nine or fewer cubes: $66 = 2 \cdot 1^3 + 4^3 = 4 \cdot 1^3 + 2^3 + 2 \cdot 3^3$.

The number 66 appears in four Pythagorean triples: [66, 88, 110], [66, 112, 130], [66, 360, 366], [66, 1088, 1090]. None of these are primitive because 66 is twice an odd number.

As a sum of two odd primes: $66 = 5 + 61 = 7 + 59 = 13 + 53 = 19 + 47 = 23 + 43 = 29 + 37$. Notice that 66 can be written as the sum of two two-digit primes, each ending in 3, in two different ways.

The number 66 is the eleventh triangular number: $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11 = 66$.

Route 66 is a famous highway from Chicago to Los Angeles, with a song and a TV series to glorify it and its memory. As Nat King Cole sang it, "It winds from Chicago to LA, More than two thousand miles all the way, Get your kicks on route sixty-six."

In the Star Wars saga, Order 66 called for the immediate execution of the Jedi.