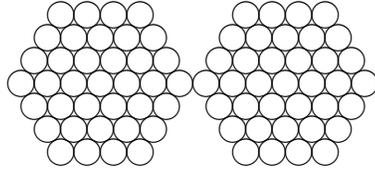


74 Seventy-Four LXXIV



Corresponding ordinal: seventy-fourth.

The number 74 is the thirty-eighth even number and the fifty-second composite number.

As a product of primes: $74 = 2 \cdot 37$.

The number 74 has four divisors: 1, 2, 37, 74.

The number 74 is the fifty-seventh deficient number: $s(74) = 1 + 2 + 37 = 40 < 74$.

As a sum of four or fewer squares: $74 = 5^2 + 7^2 = 1^2 + 3^2 + 8^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 + 7^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 + 6^2 + 6^2 = 2^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 6^2$.

As a sum of nine or fewer cubes: $74 = 4 \cdot 1^3 + 2 \cdot 2^3 + 2 \cdot 3^3 = 2 \cdot 1^3 + 2^3 + 4^3$.

The number 74 appears in two Pythagorean triples, [24, 70, 74] and [74, 1368, 1370], but in no primitive ones (because 74 is twice an odd number).

As a sum of two odd primes: $74 = 3 + 71 = 7 + 67 = 13 + 61 = 31 + 43 = 37 + 37$.

The number 22796996699 is the 999799787th prime. The sum of the digits of each of these numbers is 74. (Prime Curios) This boring fact can be checked at the prime number archives of bigprimes.net.

The number 74 is the third *hungry number* because it is the smallest number n such that 2^n contains the sequence of digits 314, the first three digits of the decimal expansion of π . The fourth hungry number is 144 as 2^{144} contains the sequence of digits 31415, which makes it the fifth hungry number also. Tanya Khovanova appears to be the only one to use this terminology. Hungry numbers eat as much π as possible.

The numbers 74 and 76 are *nontotients*, that is, they are not the sum of the proper divisors of any number. They are the first two consecutive even numbers with this property (Penguin dictionary).

The number 74 is the alphabetical value of the words “Jesus” (10 + 5 + 19 + 21 + 19) and also of “Lucifer” (12 + 21 + 3 + 9 + 6 + 5 + 18).

A *hurricane* is a storm having winds greater than 74 miles per hour.