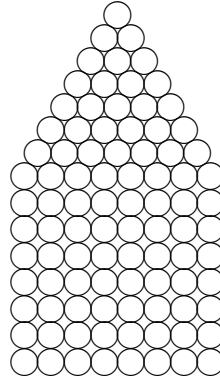


# 92 Ninety-Two XCII



Corresponding ordinal: ninety-second.

The number 92 is the forty-seventh even number and the sixty-seventh composite number.

As a product of primes:  $92 = 2^2 \cdot 23$ .

The number 92 has six divisors: 1, 2, 4, 23, 46, 92.

The number 92 is the seventieth deficient number:  $s(92) = 1 + 2 + 4 + 23 + 46 = 76 < 92$ .

As a sum of four or fewer squares:  $92 = 1^2 + 1^2 + 3^2 + 9^2 = 3^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2 = 2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + 6^2$ .

As a sum of nine or fewer cubes:  $92 = 4 \cdot 1^3 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + 4^3 = 3 \cdot 1^3 + 2^3 + 3 \cdot 3^3 = 1^3 + 3^3 + 4^3$ .

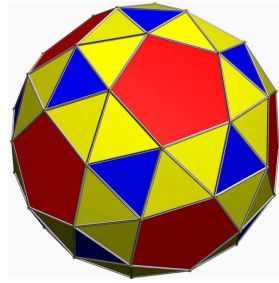
The number 92 appears in four Pythagorean triples:  $[69, 92, 115]$ ,  $[92, 525, 533]$ ,  $[92, 1056, 1060]$ ,  $[92, 2115, 2117]$ . The second and the fourth are primitive.

As a sum of two odd primes:  $92 = 3 + 89 = 13 + 79 = 19 + 73 = 31 + 61$ .

The number 92 is a pentagonal number, as you can see.

The *eight queens puzzle* is to place eight queens on a chess board in such a way that no two are in the same row, column, or diagonal. There are 92 different ways to do this.

There are 92 faces on a snub dodecahedron, eighty triangles and twelve pentagons, the most faces of any Archimedean solid:



This picture was created by Robert Webb's Great Stella software, [www.software3d.com/Stella.html](http://www.software3d.com/Stella.html).