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## A FIGURATE NUMBER CURIOSITY: EVERY INTEGER IS A QUADRATIC FUNCTION OF A FIGURATE NUMBER

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In this note we prove the following: Every positive integer $n$ can be expressed in an infinite number of ways as a quadratic function for each of the infinite number of figurate number types.

The $n$th figurate $r$-sided number $p_{n}^{r}$ is given by
(1)

$$
p_{n}^{r}=n((r-2) n-p+4) / 2
$$

where $n=1,2,3, \ldots$ and $r=3,4,5, \ldots$. Therefore, the snth figurate number is given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
p_{s n}^{r}=\operatorname{sn}((r-2) s n-r+4) / 2 \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

However, (2) is a quadratic in $n$. Solving for $n$ and taking the positive root yields

$$
\begin{equation*}
n=\frac{(r-4)+\sqrt{(r-4)^{2}+8(r-2) p_{s n}^{r}}}{2(r-2) s} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

which allows us to express $n$ as stated above. A special case of (3) for pentagonal numbers ( $r=5$ ) was obtained by Hansen [1].

## REFERENCE

1. R.T. Hansen, "Arithmetic of Pentagonal Numbers." The Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Feb. 1970), pp. 83-87.
