

Method

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- US\$2.84 Which Consists of 220 Coins (Money Amount No. 26), 2002 *
- US\$12.10 Which Consists of 1184 Coins (Money Amount No. 27), 2002 *
- US\$29.24 Which Consists of 2620 Coins (Money Amount No. 28), 2002 *
- US\$55.64 Which Consists of 5020 Coins (Money Amount No. 29), 2002 *
- US\$63.68 Which Consists of 6232 Coins (Money Amount No. 30), 2002 *
- US\$108.56 Which Consists of 10744 Coins (Money Amount No. 31), 2002 *

- 284 grams Which Consists of 220 Weights (Mass No. 6), 2001 *
- Set No. 1 Which Consists of 511 Natural Numbers, 2001
- Set No. 2 Which Consists of 1022 Natural Numbers, 2001
- Set No. 3 Which Consists of 180 Palindromic Numbers, 2002
- Different-Pixel Arrangement No. 1 in 37 Long by 75 Wide, 2000

- Single Curved Line with 654 Inflection Points, 2001
- Circuit No. 1 of a Regular Tetrahedron Type, 2002
- Circuit No. 2 of a Regular Hexahedron Type, 2002
- Circuit No. 3 of a Regular Octahedron Type, 2002

* 220 and 284 are the Amicable Numbers** which Pythagoras et al. found in about 500 B. C.
1184 and 1210 are the Amicable Numbers which Paganini found in 1866.
2620 and 2924 are the Amicable Numbers which Euler found in 1747.
5020 and 5564 are the Amicable Numbers which Euler found in 1747.
6232 and 6368 are the Amicable Numbers which Euler found in 1750.
10744 and 10856 are the Amicable Numbers which Euler found in 1747.
These six Amicable Pairs are the smallest six.

** Two numbers are called Amicable (or friendly) if each equals to the sum of the aliquot divisors of the other (aliquot divisors means all the divisors excluding the number itself). For example, 220 and 284 are...
Divisors of 220: $1 + 2 + 4 + 5 + 10 + 11 + 20 + 22 + 44 + 55 + 110 = 284$
Divisors of 284: $1 + 2 + 4 + 71 + 142 = 220$