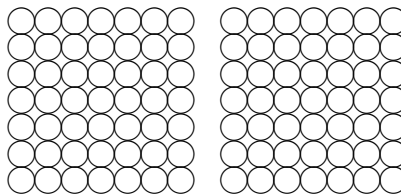


98 Ninety-Eight XCVIII



Corresponding ordinal: ninety-eighth.

The number 98 is the fiftieth even number and the seventy-second composite number.

As a product of primes: $98 = 2 \cdot 7^2$.

The number 98 has six divisors: 1, 2, 7, 14, 49, 98.

The number 98 is the seventy-fifth deficient number: $s(98) = 1 + 2 + 7 + 14 + 49 = 73 < 98$.

As a sum of four or fewer squares: $98 = 7^2 + 7^2 = 1^2 + 4^2 + 9^2 = 3^2 + 5^2 + 8^2 = 1^2 + 5^2 + 6^2 + 6^2 = 2^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 9^2 = 2^2 + 3^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 = 3^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 8^2$.

As a sum of nine or fewer cubes: $98 = 7 \cdot 1^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 = 2 \cdot 1^3 + 4 \cdot 2^3 + 4^3 = 1^3 + 2 \cdot 2^3 + 3 \cdot 3^3$.

The number 98 appears in two Pythagorean triples: [98, 336, 350] and [98, 2400, 2402]. Neither is primitive because 98 is twice an odd number.

As a sum of two odd primes: $98 = 19 + 79 = 31 + 67 = 37 + 61$.

The number 98 is the smallest even number greater than 4 that cannot be written as 3, 5, or 7 plus an odd prime. (Wells)

The number 98 is the smallest number that starts a sequence of three consecutive numbers each of which is a product of three or more primes. (Number Gossip)