

Extension activities

Idea 1

John Harrison (the inventor of the Numdrum - see his [website](#)) offers the following as an extension to the [Up and Down Staircases](#) problem:

If we write the number of blocks in each column of the staircase, we get a series of numbers which I call the Noble Duke of York numbers.

For instance in the case of a staircase of height 5 blocks, we get:

1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1

If we assume these digits have place value (i.e. the list above becomes the number 123454321 – one hundred and twenty three million, four hundred and fifty four thousand, three hundred and twenty one), then amazingly we find that the square root of this number is:

11111 (i.e. five 1s)

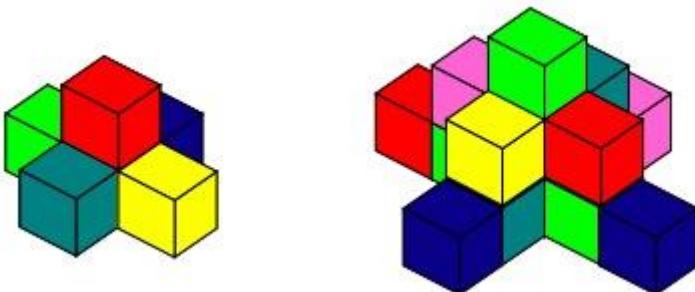
In fact the square roots of all the Noble Duke of York numbers are a string of 1s, the number of 1s in the string is equal to the centre (largest) digit of the staircase.

Children could be invited to investigate the square root of these numbers and to find a connection between the number of 1s in the square root and the number itself.

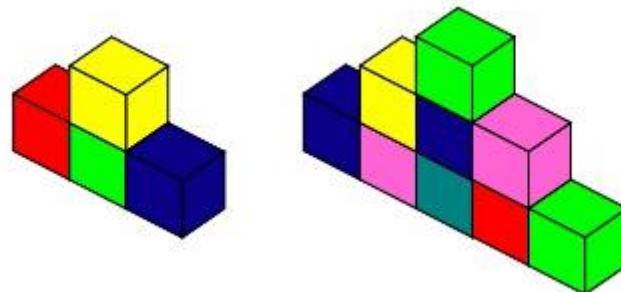
Idea 2

Bernard Bagnall suggests:

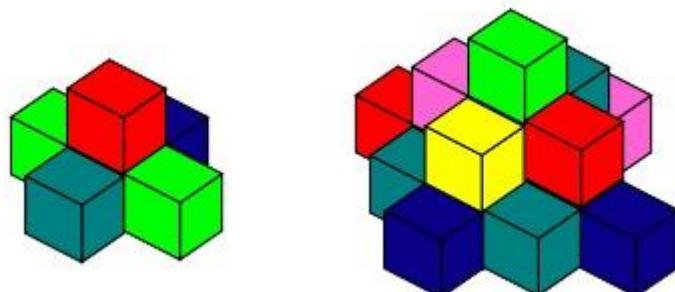
This challenge can also be extended by asking the question "I wonder what would happen if we change the stairs slightly?". Sometimes you have steps up to a good sight-seeing place (for example), four small sets of steps, each at right angles to the other. So we'd have a set of steps coming from North, South, East and West. The first two might look like:



whereas the first set looked like this:



Or a third different set could have "infill" - steps in between (health and safety!):



Up and Down Staircases

Then learners can explore 3 sets of numbers that show the number of cubes required for many of each set.

	First	DR	NSEW	DR	Infill	DR
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	4	3	5	6	5	6
3	9	5	2	15	13	19
4	16	7	2	28	25	44
5	25	9	2	45	41	85
6	36	11	2	66	61	146
7	49	13	2	91	85	231
8	64	15	2	120	113	344
9	81	17	2	153	145	489
10	100	19	2	190	181	670
11	121	21	2	231	221	891
12	144	23	2	276	265	1156
13	169	25	2	325	313	1469
14	196	27	2	378	365	1834
15	225	29	2	435	421	2255
16	256	31	2	496	481	2736
17	289	33	2	561	545	3281
18	324	35	2	630	613	3894
19	361	37	2	703	685	4579
20	400	39	4	780	761	5340

The last column in each shows the digital root of the numbers in the first column of each. See the article [Digital Roots](#). Lots of things to explore here!

Generally speaking once children have got two or three sets of results that they've found by slightly changing the rules (as above) and they've done some exploring, then it's a good idea to compare. In the results we have here they can look at the numbers required for FIRST and subtract those results from the other two sets of results, as well as subtracting the NSEW results from the INFILL results.

So, for example, the results would be:

INFILL minus NSEW		INFILL minus FIRST	
answer	DR	answer	DR
0	9	0	9
0	9	2	2
4	4	10	1
16	7	28	1
40	4	60	6
80	8	110	2
140	5	182	2
224	8	280	1
336	3	408	3
480	3	570	3
660	3	770	5
880	7	1012	4
1144	1	1300	4
1456	7	1638	9
1820	2	2030	5
2240	8	2480	5
2720	2	2992	4
3264	6	3570	6
3876	6	4218	6
4560	6	4940	8
5320	1	5740	7
6160	4	6622	7
7084	1	7590	3
8096	5	8648	8
9200	2	9800	8
10400	5	11050	7
11700	9	12402	9
13104	9	13860	9
14616	9	15428	2
16240	4	17110	1

Then pupils can look at their digital roots.

I noticed a number of things but just taking an example, looking at the Digital Roots, start with the 2nd 9 in the first set and the 1st 2 in the next set going

down three at a time we add on 4. [Note that in Digital Roots you have $7 + 4 = 2$ and $9 + 4 = 3$ etc.]

9	4	7	4	8	5	8	3	3	3	7	1	7	2
2	1	1	6	2	2	1	3	3	5	4	4	9	5

So learners now could have three number sequences to explore separately or together. Those pupils able to use spreadsheets could pursue thoughts in that way.