

August 2025



**Dr Andrew French**

FROM THE MAKERS OF WOLFRAM LANGUAGE AND MATHEMATICA



answer to life, the universe, and everything



NATURAL LANGUAGE



MATH INPUT



EXTENDED KEYBOARD



EXAMPLES



UPLOAD



RANDOM

Assuming Answer to the Ultimate Question of Life, the Universe, and Everything | Use  
Now, here's the meaning of life. Thank you, Brigitte. instead

Input interpretation

Answer to the Ultimate Question of Life, the Universe, and Everything

Result

42

(according to the book *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*, by Douglas Adams)



what is the answer to life the universe and everything



AI Mode **All** Images Videos Short videos Shopping News More ▾

Tools ▾

## People also ask

Why is 42 the answer to life and everything?



Is the meaning of life actually 42?



What is 42 in life?



What is the first line of The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy?



[Feedback](#)



The answer to life the universe and everything =

42

Rad	Deg	x!	(	)	%	AC
Inv	sin	ln	7	8	9	÷
π	cos	log	4	5	6	×
e	tan	√	1	2	3	−
Ans	EXP	x <sup>y</sup>	0	.	=	+

Maths solver >

[Feedback](#)



r/activedirectory • 6 yr. ago  
spawrage

## Why did M\$ set the default max age of passwords to 42 days?

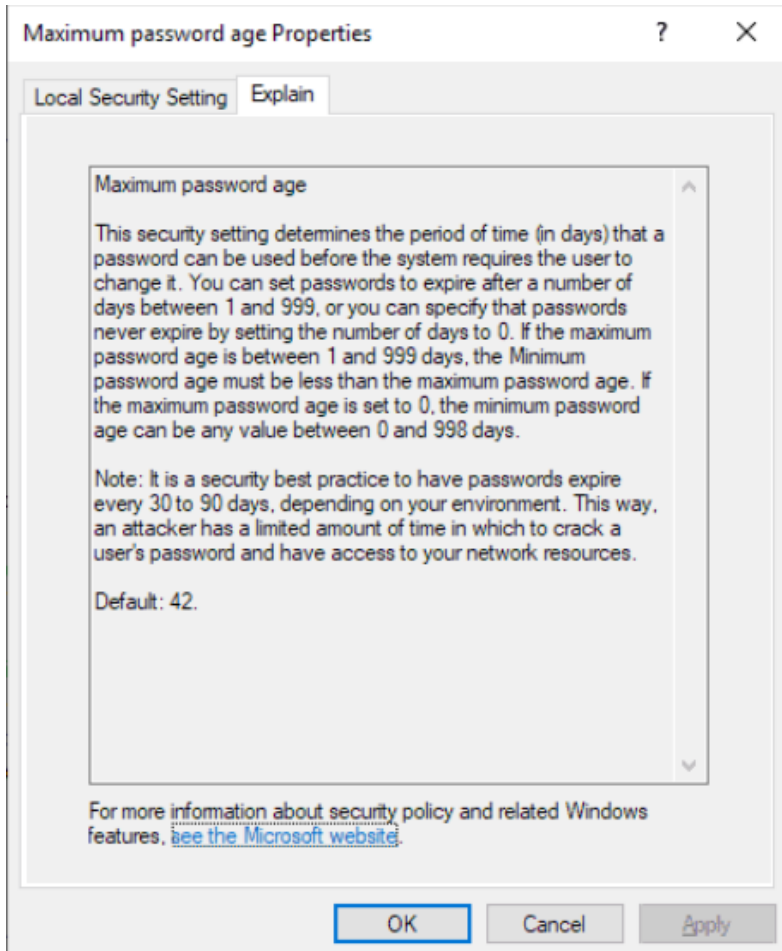
"Best practices: Set Maximum password age to a value between 30 and 90 days"

So why not 30? Why not 90? Why not 60 which is in the middle unlike 42?



vecernik87 • 4y ago

because 42 is the answer to the ultimate question of life, the universe, and everything



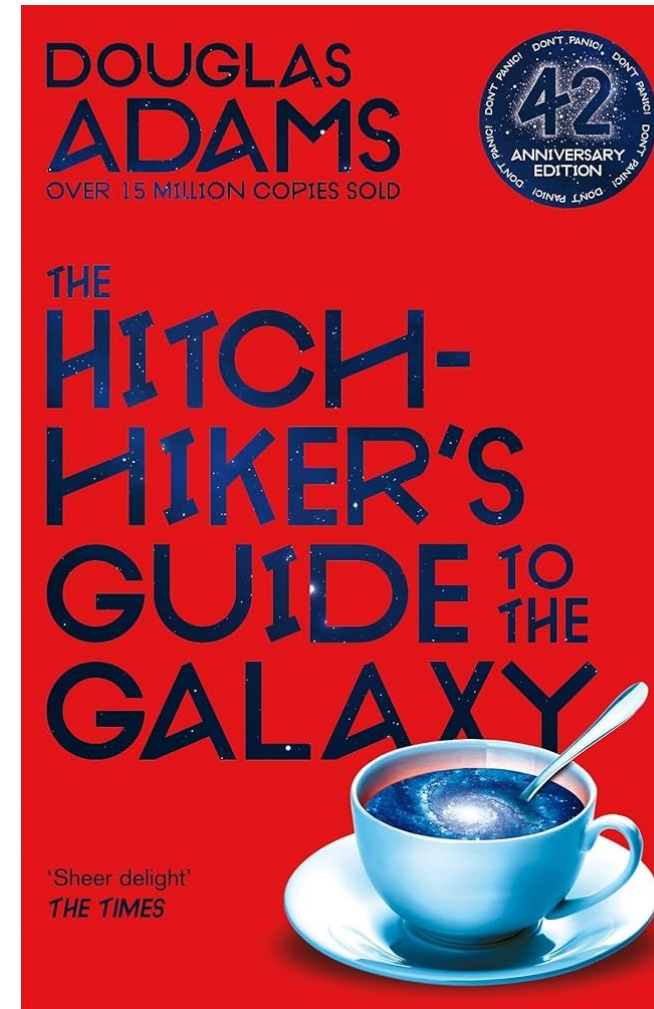




Douglas Adams  
(1952-2001)




**Don't panic!**





**Deep Thought**, after  
a 7.5 million year  
calculation ...



**Yes, I thought it over  
quite thoroughly. It's 42.**

At the end of the radio series, the television series and the novel *The Restaurant at the End of the Universe*, **Arthur Dent**, having escaped the Earth's destruction, attempts to discover **The Ultimate Question** by extracting it from his brainwave patterns, when a Scrabble-playing caveman spells out "**forty two**". Arthur pulls random letters from a bag, but only gets the sentence:

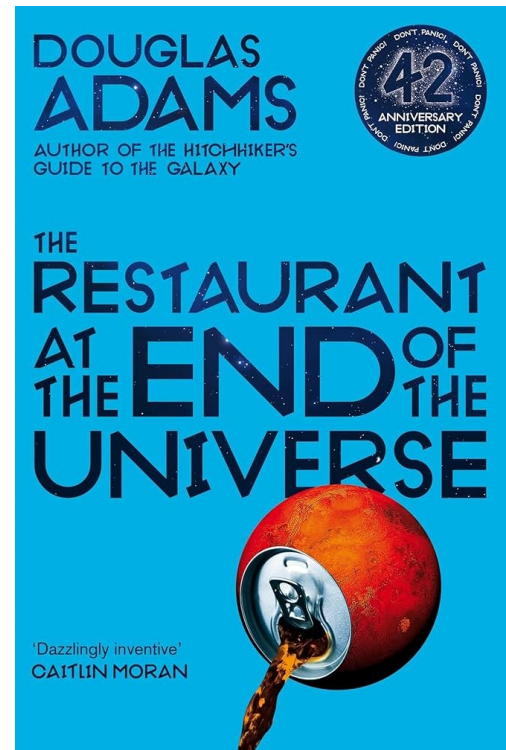
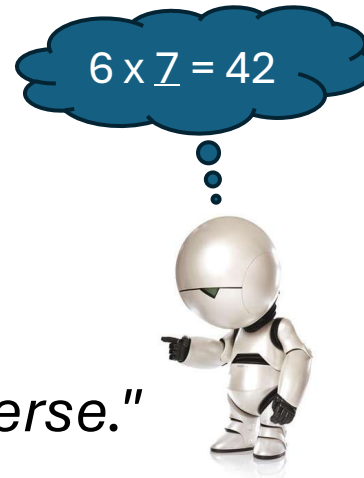


"What do you get if you multiply six by nine?"

"Six by nine. Forty two."

"That's it. That's all there is."

*"I always thought something was fundamentally wrong with the universe."*



Hang on a minute!

$$6 \times 9 = 54$$

*not* 42 ..... Or is it?

$$4 \times 13^1 + 2 \times 13^0 = 54$$

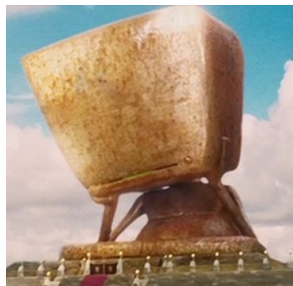


**42** in **BASE-13** is **54** in **BASE-10** ...

$$4 \times 13^1 + 2 \times 13^0 = 54$$

$$5 \times 10^1 + 4 \times 10^0 = 54$$

It's so obvious



42

Decimal



$$= 4 \times 10^1 + 2 \times 10^0$$

$$= \boxed{101010} \text{ Binary}$$

$$= 1 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$$

$$= 32 + 0 + 8 + 0 + 2 + 0$$

42

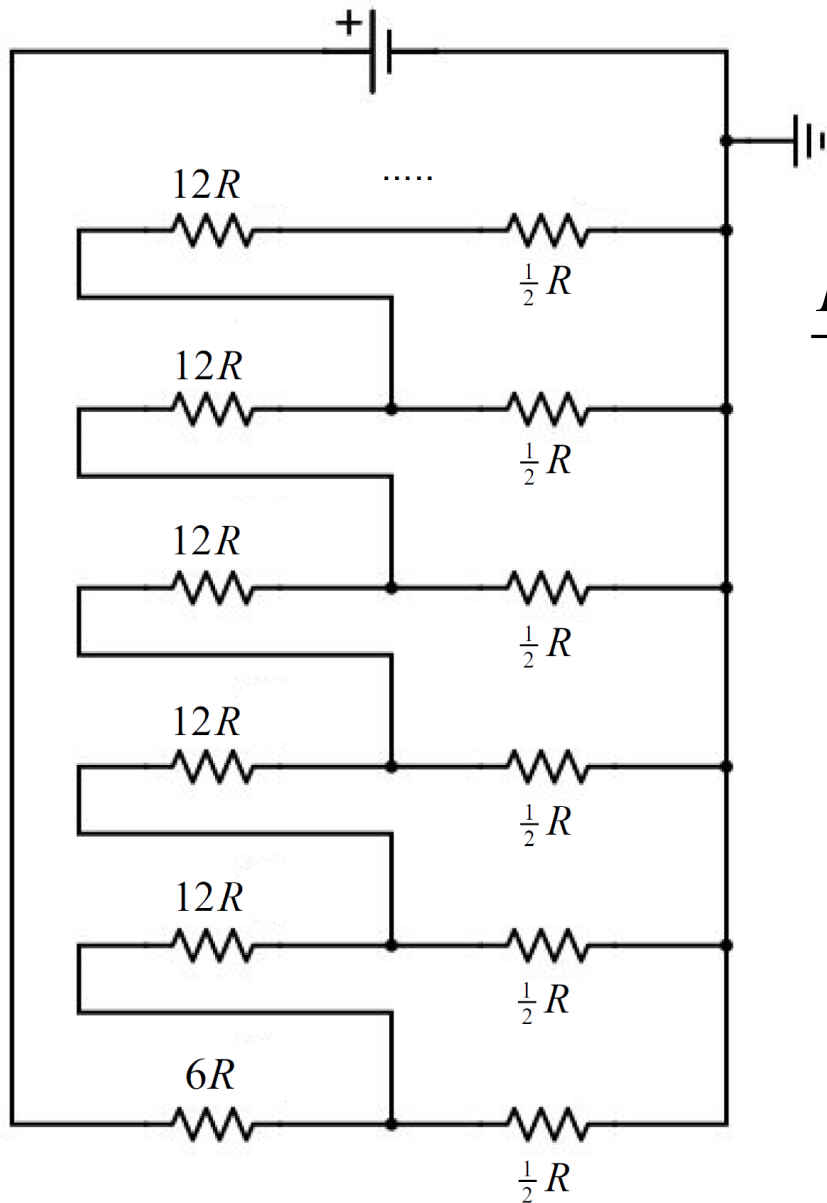
Decimal

= 101010

Binary



# The Circuit of Deep Thought (!)



$$R_{\text{total}} \rightarrow \sqrt{42R}$$

This is the 'root' of  
my many, many  
microprocessors



$$\frac{R_{\text{total}}}{R} = x = 6 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{12 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{12 + \frac{1}{2 + \dots}}}}}$$

$$\therefore x + 6 = 12 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{x + 6}}$$

$$\therefore x = 6 + \frac{x + 6}{2x + 13} = \frac{12x + 78 + x + 6}{2x + 13}$$

$$\therefore 2x^2 + 13x = 13x + 84$$

$$\therefore x^2 = 42$$

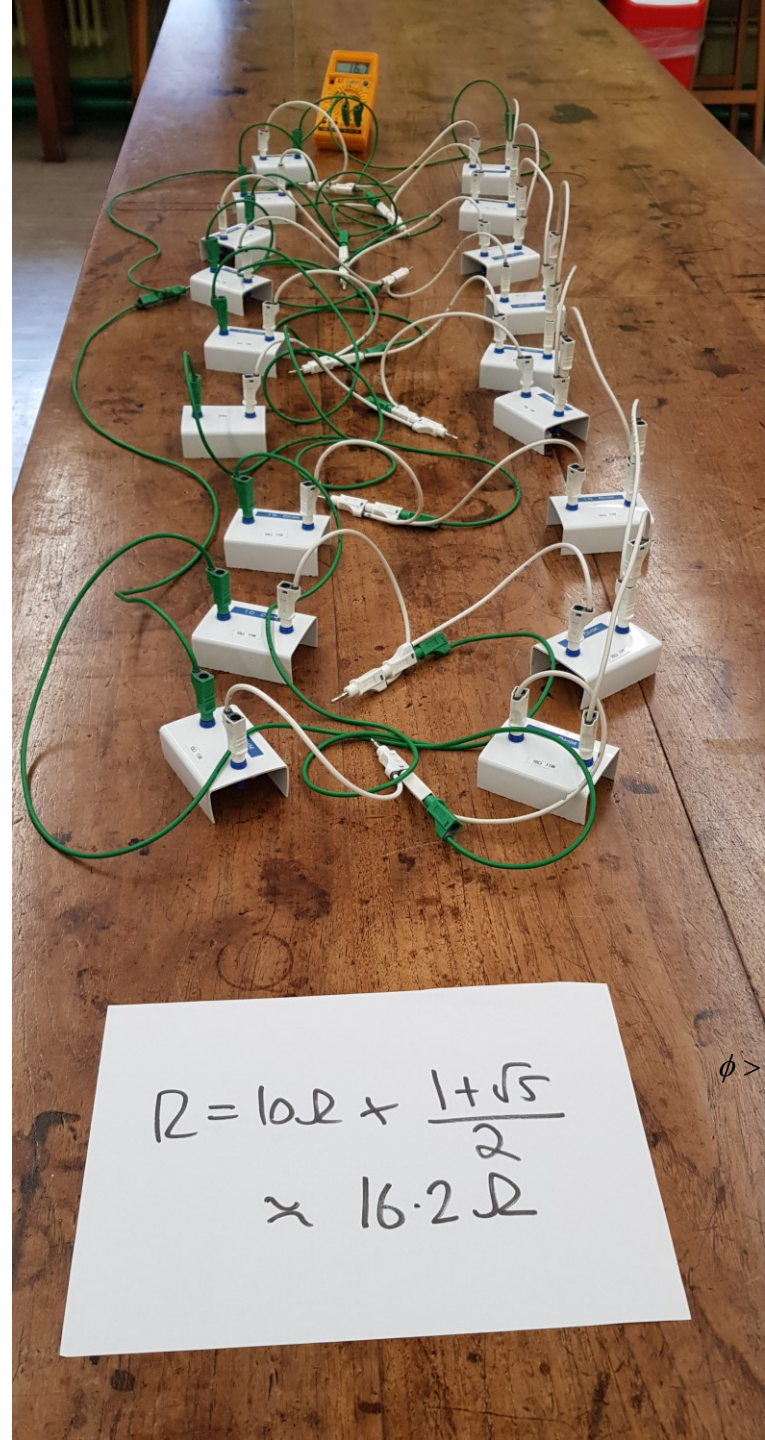
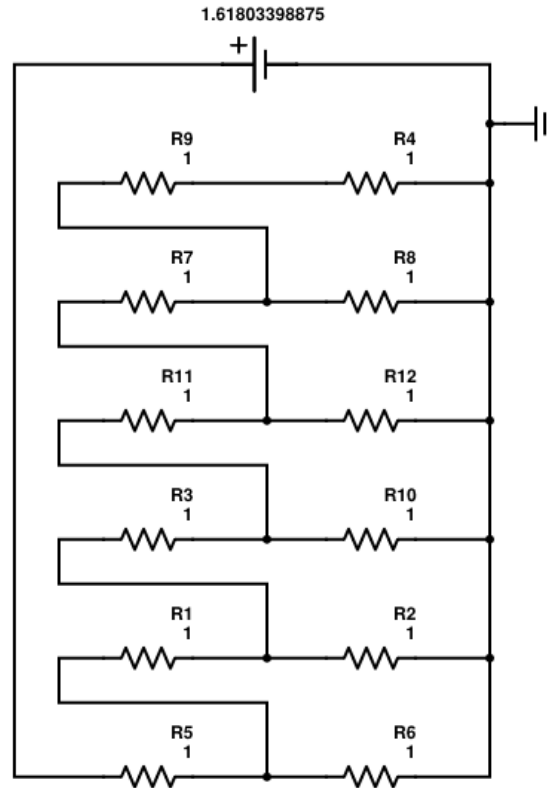
$$\frac{R_{total}}{R} = \phi = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \dots}}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{\phi}$$

$$\therefore \phi^2 = \phi + 1 \Rightarrow \phi^2 - \phi - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \left(\phi - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} - 1 = 0$$

$$\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

# The Golden Circuit

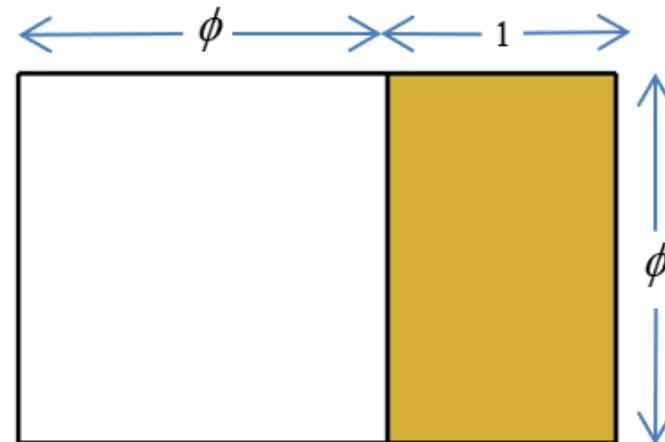


$$R = 10\Omega + \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 16.2\Omega$$





## Golden Rectangle and Golden Ratio



$$\frac{\phi}{1} = \frac{1+\phi}{\phi} =$$

$$\phi^2 = 1 + \phi$$

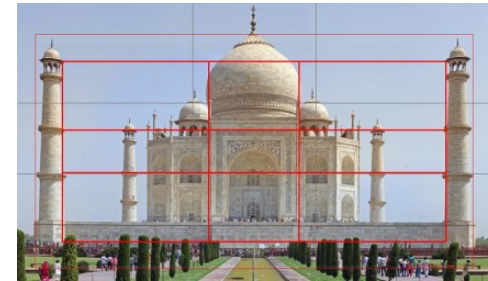
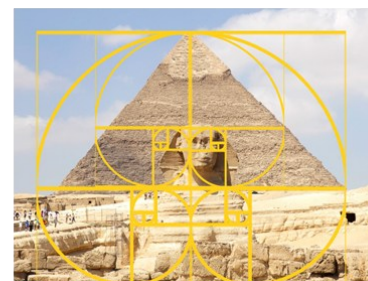
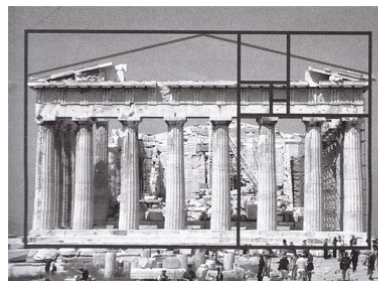
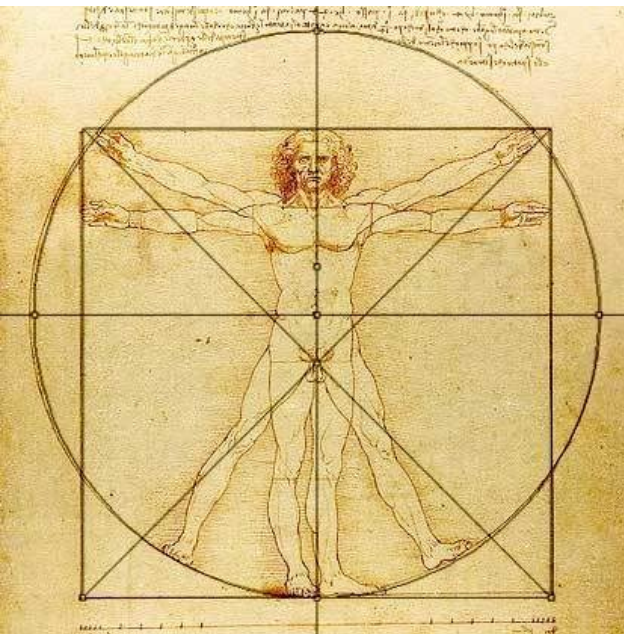
$$\phi^2 - \phi - 1 = 0$$

$$\left(\phi - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} - 1 = 0$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

If we assert that  $\phi > 1$  we can take the positive root

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \sqrt{5}\right)$$





## Fibonacci series and the Golden Ratio

The *Fibonacci series* is determined by the iteration:

$$F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1$$

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

n = 1,	F(1) = 1,	R(1) = 1
n = 2,	F(2) = 1,	R(2) = 1
n = 3,	F(3) = 2,	R(3) = 2
n = 4,	F(4) = 3,	R(4) = 1.5
n = 5,	F(5) = 5,	R(5) = 1.6667
n = 6,	F(6) = 8,	R(6) = 1.6
n = 7,	F(7) = 13,	R(7) = 1.625
n = 8,	F(8) = 21,	R(8) = 1.6154
n = 9,	F(9) = 34,	R(9) = 1.619
n = 10,	F(10) = 55,	R(10) = 1.6176
n = 11,	F(11) = 89,	R(11) = 1.6182
n = 12,	F(12) = 144,	R(12) = 1.618

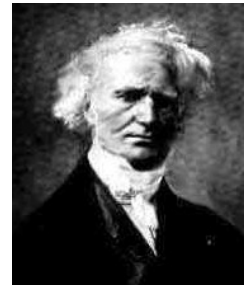
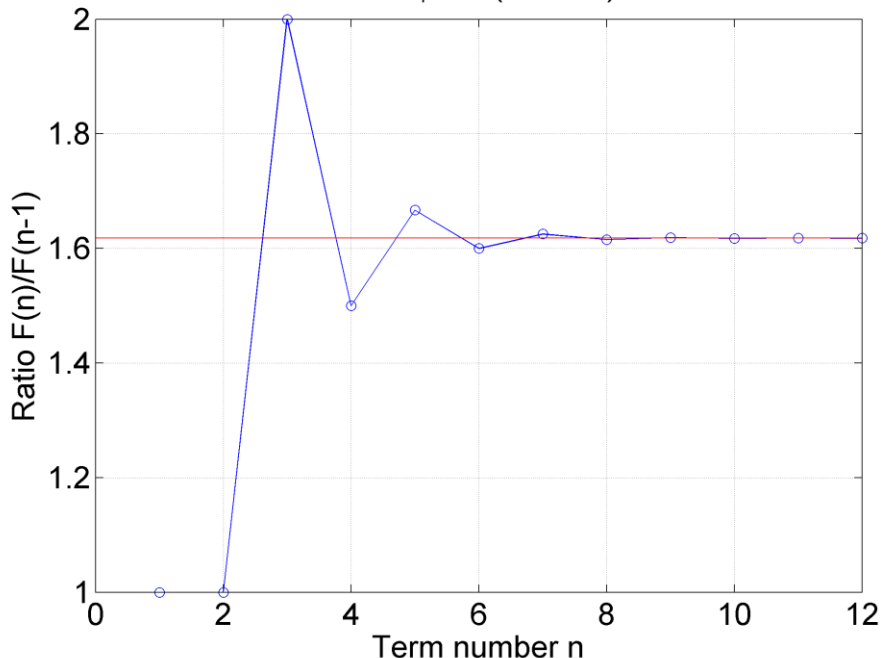


Leonardo Fibonacci  
1170-1250

The ratio of sequential terms,  $R$ , converges towards the **Golden Ratio**  $\phi$ .

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{5} \right) \approx 1.618$$

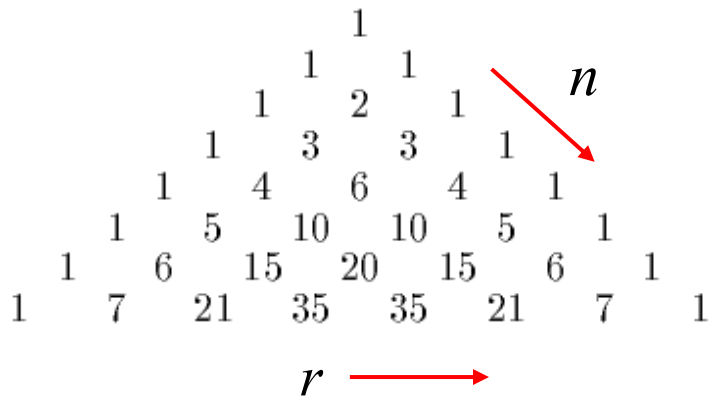
Fibonacci sequence  $F(n)$ .  $N=12$  terms.  
Golden Ratio  $\phi = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5}) = 1.618$



Jacques Binet  
1786-1856

**Binet's Formula** can be used to determine the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of the Fibonacci series:

$$F_n = \frac{\phi^n - (1 - \phi)^n}{\sqrt{5}}$$



Binomial  
coefficients

$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$$

Eugène Charles Catalan  
(1814-1894)

**42 is a Catalan number**

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$$

1, 1, 2, 5, 14, **42**, 132, 429, 1430, 4862,  
16796, 58786, ...

$$C_5 = \frac{1}{5+1} \binom{2 \times 5}{5} = \frac{(2 \times 5)!}{(5+1)!5!} = \frac{10!}{6!5!} = 42$$





# International Mathematics Olympiad



**42 is an IMO  
perfect score**

- IMO held over two days
- 4.5 hours per day for 3 problems
- 7 points for each of 6 problems

DD	MM	CC	YY
YY + 1	CC - 1	MM - 3	DD + 3
MM - 2	DD + 2	YY + 2	CC - 2
CC + 1	YY - 1	DD + 1	MM - 1

# Birthday Magic Square



$1729 = 1^3 + 12^{13} = 9^3 + 10^3$

Hardy-Ramanujan number

[Srinivasa Ramanujan](#)

1887-1920

Born 22/12/1887

2	4	20	16	42
17	19	1	5	42
2	4	18	18	42
21	15	3	3	42
42	42	42	42	42

8	25	9	42
15	14	13	42
19	3	20	42
42	42	42	42

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 6$$

$$c = 14$$

$$3c = 42$$

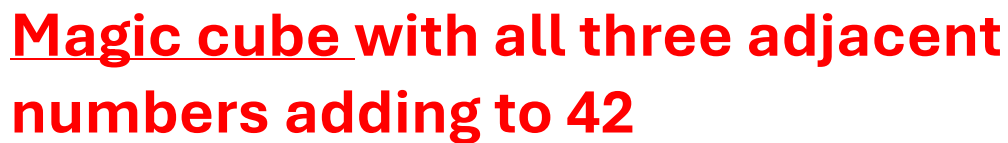
$$a + b = 11$$



Édouard Lucas  
1842-1891

$$c > a + b$$

$c - b$	$a + b + c$	$c - a$
$b + c - a$	$c$	$a - b + c$
$a + c$	$c - a - b$	$b + c$



Number Theory › Numbers › Small Numbers ›

Recreational Mathematics › Mathematics in the Arts › Mathematics in Literature › The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy ›

## 42

According to the novel *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* (Adams 1997), 42 is the ultimate answer to life, the universe, and everything. Unfortunately, it is left as an exercise to the reader to determine the actual question.

On Feb. 18, 2005, the 42nd **Mersenne prime** was discovered (Weisstein 2005), leading to humorous speculation that the answer to life, the universe, and everything is somehow contained in the 7.8 million decimal digits of that number.

It is also amusing that 042 occurs as the digit string ending at the 50 billionth decimal place in each of  $\pi$  and  $1/\pi$ , providing another excellent answer to the ultimate question (Berggren *et al.* 1997, p. 729).

<https://mathworld.wolfram.com/news/2005-02-26/mersenne/>

$$2^{25964951} - 1$$

42<sup>nd</sup> Mersenne prime



Marin Mersenne  
(1588-1648)



$$10^x = 2^{25964951}$$

$$\therefore x = 25,964,951 \times \log_{10} 2$$

$$\therefore x \approx 7.82 \times 10^6$$



Number Theory › Numbers › Small Numbers ›

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$$\pi = 3.14159265359\dots$$

242,422 places after the  
decimal point ...

... is the digit string

42424242

The Pi-Search Page

<a href="#">Pi Search</a>	<a href="#">Pi Stuff</a>	<a href="#">How it works</a>	<a href="#">About Pi</a>	<a href="#">Digits of Pi</a>
---------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------

Search For:

**Results**

The string **42424242** occurs at position 242422. This string occurs 3 times in the first 200M digits of Pi.  
counting from the first digit after the decimal point. The 3. is not counted.

The string and surrounding digits:

61878814931836632132   **42424242**   01471879866012908295

<https://www.angio.net/pi/>

ASCII 42



alt + 42  
(Asterisk)

is typically a 'wildcard' in computer languages,  
which means *it could be anything!*

Low Ascii

000:	013: 	026: →	039: ’	052: 4	065: A	078: N	091: [	104: h	117: u
001: ☐	014: 	027: ←	040: (	053: 5	066: B	079: O	092: \	105: i	118: v
002: ☐	015: *	028: 	041: )	054: 6	067: C	080: P	093: ]	106: j	119: w
003: ♥	016: ►	029: ➔	042: *	055: 7	068: D	081: Q	094: ^	107: k	120: x
004: ♦	017: ◀	030: ▲	043: +	056: 8	069: E	082: R	095: _	108: l	121: y
005: ♣	018: †	031: ▼	044: ,	057: 9	070: F	083: S	096: `	109: m	122: z
006: ♠	019: !!	032:	045: -	058: :	071: G	084: T	097: a	110: n	123: {
007: •	020: ¶	033: !	046: .	059: ;	072: H	085: U	098: b	111: o	124:
008: ◻	021: §	034: "	047: /	060: <	073: I	086: V	099: c	112: p	125: }
009: ◯	022: ¯	035: #	048: 0	061: =	074: J	087: W	100: d	113: q	126: ~
010: ◐	023: ‡	036: \$	049: 1	062: >	075: K	088: X	101: e	114: r	127: Δ
011: ♂	024: ↑	037: %	050: 2	063: ?	076: L	089: Y	102: f	115: s	
012: ♀	025: ↓	038: &	051: 3	064: @	077: M	090: Z	103: g	116: t	

High Ascii

128: Ç	141: ì	154: Ü	167: °	180: ¯	193: ¯	206: ¨	219: █	232: ¨	245: J
129: ü	142: Ä	155: Ç	168: ð	181: ¯	194: ¯	207: ¯	220: █	233: Ø	246: ÷
130: é	143: Å	156: £	169: ¯	182: ¨	195: ¯	208: ¨	221: █	234: Ω	247: ≈
131: â	144: Ê	157: ¥	170: ¯	183: ¨	196: ¯	209: ¯	222: █	235: δ	248: °
132: ä	145: æ	158: ¢	171: ½	184: ¯	197: ¯	210: ¨	223: █	236: ω	249: ·
133: à	146: ff	159: f	172: ¼	185: ¯	198: ¯	211: ¨	224: α	237: ø	250: ·
134: å	147: ô	160: á	173: ï	186: ¨	199: ¨	212: ¯	225: ß	238: €	251: J
135: ç	148: ö	161: í	174: «	187: ¨	200: ¨	213: ¯	226: Γ	239: Π	252: ¨
136: ê	149: ò	162: ó	175: »	188: ¨	201: ¨	214: ¨	227: Π	240: ≡	253: º
137: ë	150: û	163: ú	176: ¨	189: ¨	202: ¨	215: ¨	228: Σ	241: ±	254: ■
138: è	151: ù	164: ñ	177: ¨	190: ¯	203: ¨	216: ¯	229: σ	242: ≥	255:
139: ï	152: ü	165: ñ	178: ¨	191: ¯	204: ¨	217: ¯	230: μ	243: ≤	
140: î	153: õ	166: º	179: ¯	192: ¯	205: =	218: ¯	231: γ	244: ¶	

Babel fish



Before Google Translate  
was invented!



## Torah (Jewish holy book)

Each scroll must have at least 42 lines







## 42 in Kabbalah (mystic sect of Judaism)

### 42-letter Name of God *Ana beKo'ach*

“... unique formula built of **42 letters** written in **seven** sentences of **six words** each. Each of the seven sentences correspond to the **seven days of the week**, **seven specific angels**, and to a **particular heavenly body**. The letters that make up *Ana beKo'ach* are encoded within the first 42 letters of the book of Genesis.”

“takes us back to the time of Creation, and each time we meditate on a particular sequence, we return to the original uncorrupted energy that built the world. By performing the *Ana beKo'ach* meditation, we enrich our lives with unadulterated spiritual Light and positive energy.”

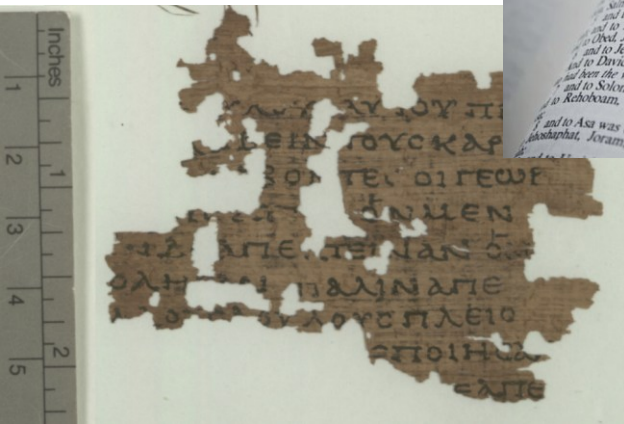
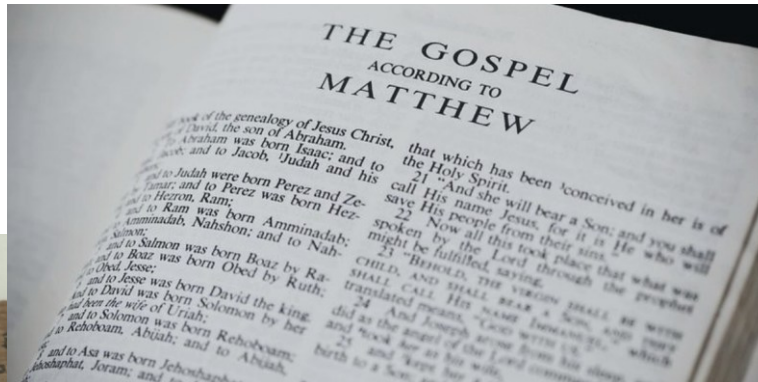




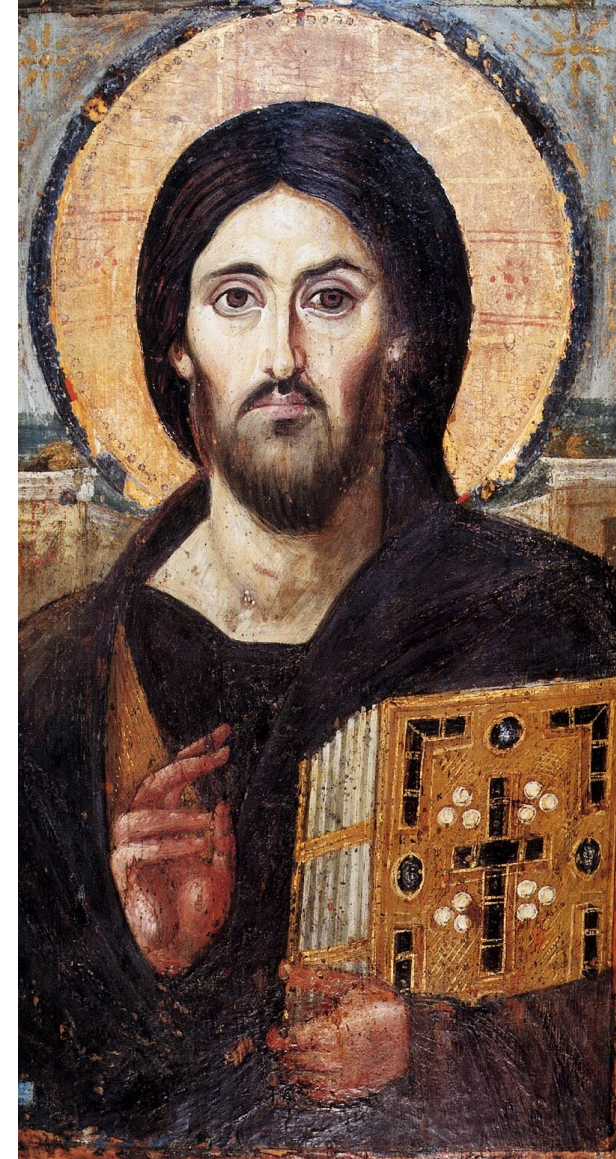
Abraham

42  
generations

First book of New Testament



Gospel of Matthew  
Papyrus 104 AD 150



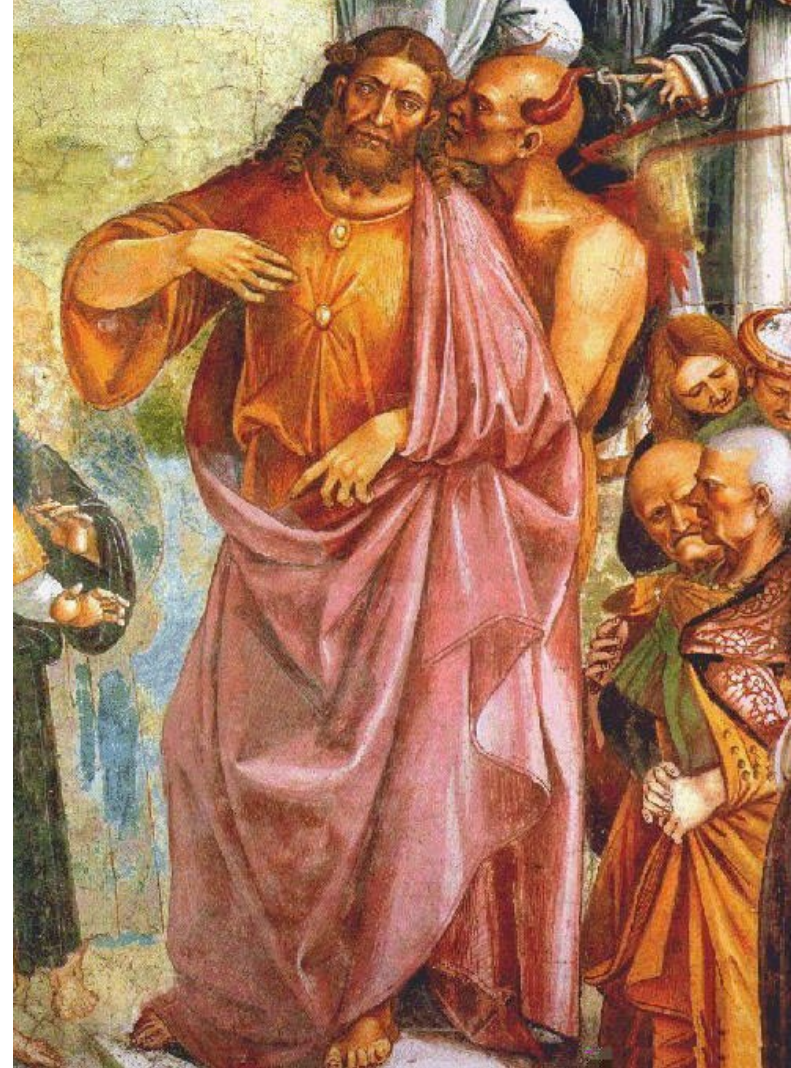
Jesus



# 42 is also associated with **The Antichrist** (i.e. 'false Christ')

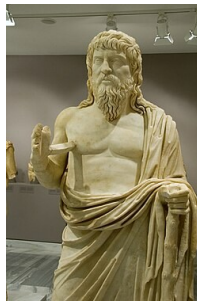


Revelation  
13:5 says  
that “**the**  
**beast** would  
continue for  
42 months”



The **Neronic persecution of Christians** was instituted in AD 64 and lasted until his death in June AD 68, which is three and a half years, or **42 months**.

Apollonius of Tyana specifically states that Nero “was called a beast”



Apollonius of Tyana  
AD15 to AD 100

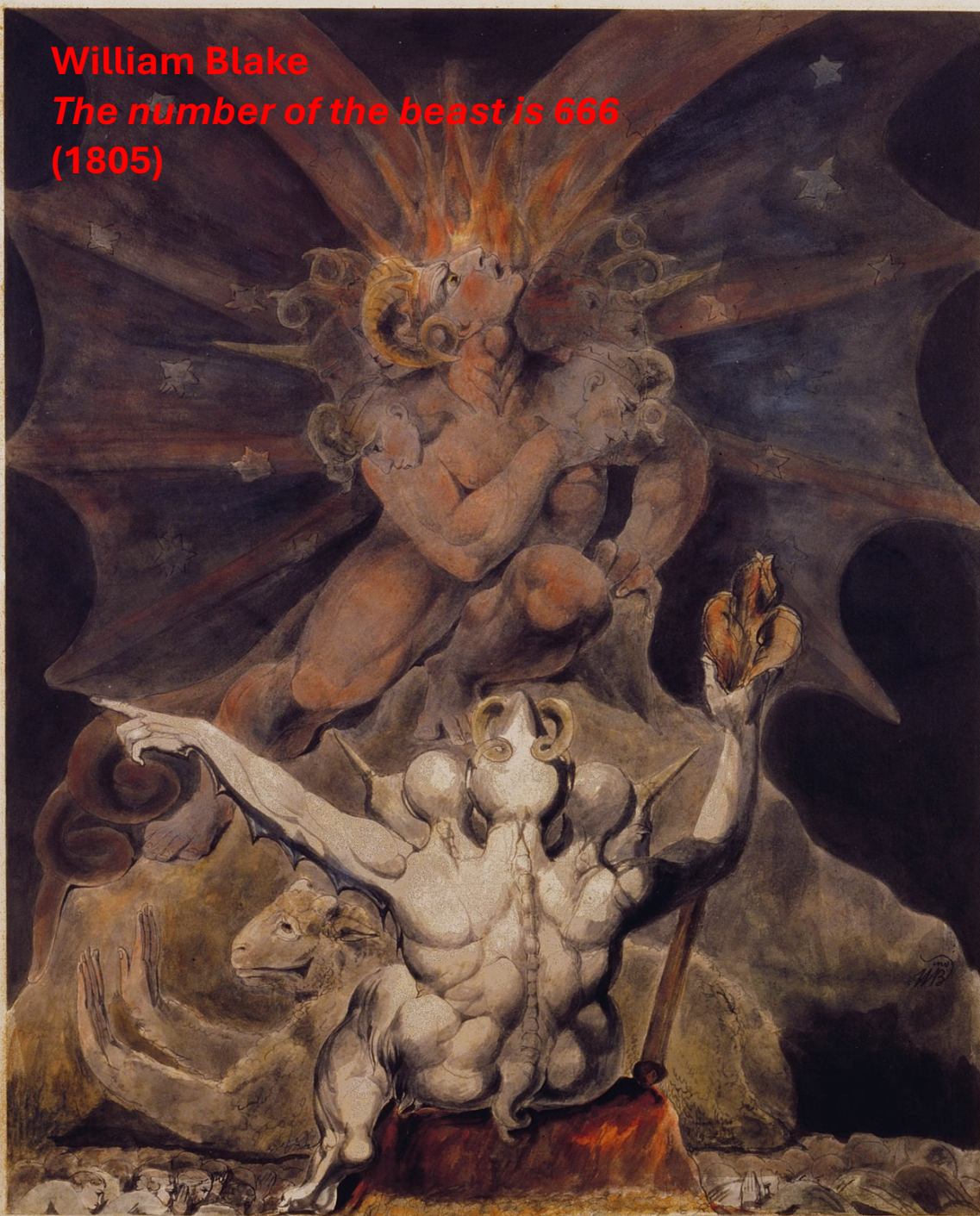
**Emperor Nero**  
(Lucius Domitius  
Ahenobarbus)  
AD 37 to AD 68





**William Blake**

***The number of the beast is 666***  
**(1805)**



"Woe to you, oh Earth and Sea,  
for the devil sends the beast with  
wrath, because he knows the  
time is short. Let him you hath  
understanding reckon the  
number of the beast for it is a  
human number, its number is six  
hundred and sixty six."



# More **number of the beast** facts!

<https://mathworld.wolfram.com/BeastNumber.html>

A number with **666 digits** is called an **apocalypse number**

I ran out of precision  
to find the sixth!

$$666^6 \approx 8.72\boxed{66}0\boxed{6}1345\boxed{6}23\boxed{6}2 \times 10^{16}$$

There are exactly six 6s in the decimal expansion of  $666^6$

$$666 = 1^6 - 2^6 + 3^6$$

**DCLXVI** = **666**

500

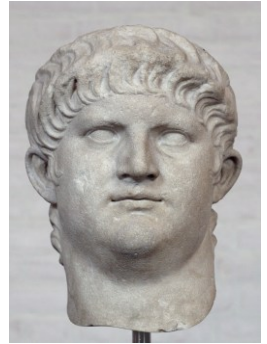
100

50

10

5

1



$$666 = 2^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2 + 11^2 + 13^2 + 17^2$$

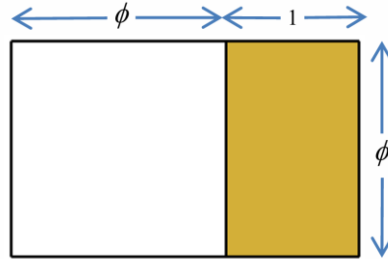
squares of first seven primes



# But in geometry, there is **beauty** **in the beast!**

<https://www.cut-the-knot.org/arithmetic/algebra/BeautyBeast.shtml>

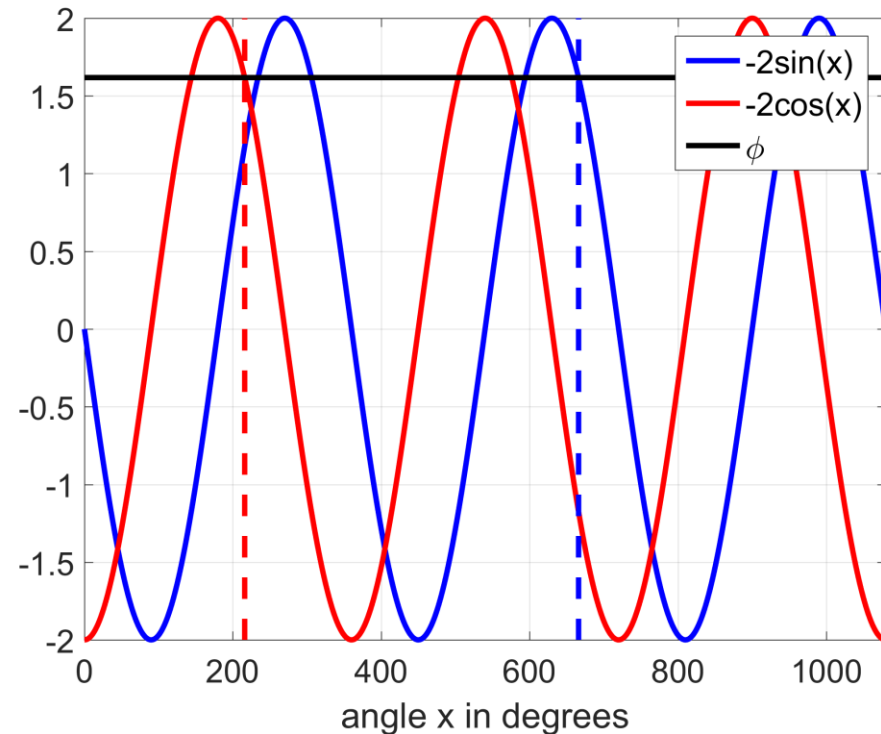
$$\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$



$$= -2 \sin(666^\circ)$$

$$= -2 \cos(216^\circ)$$

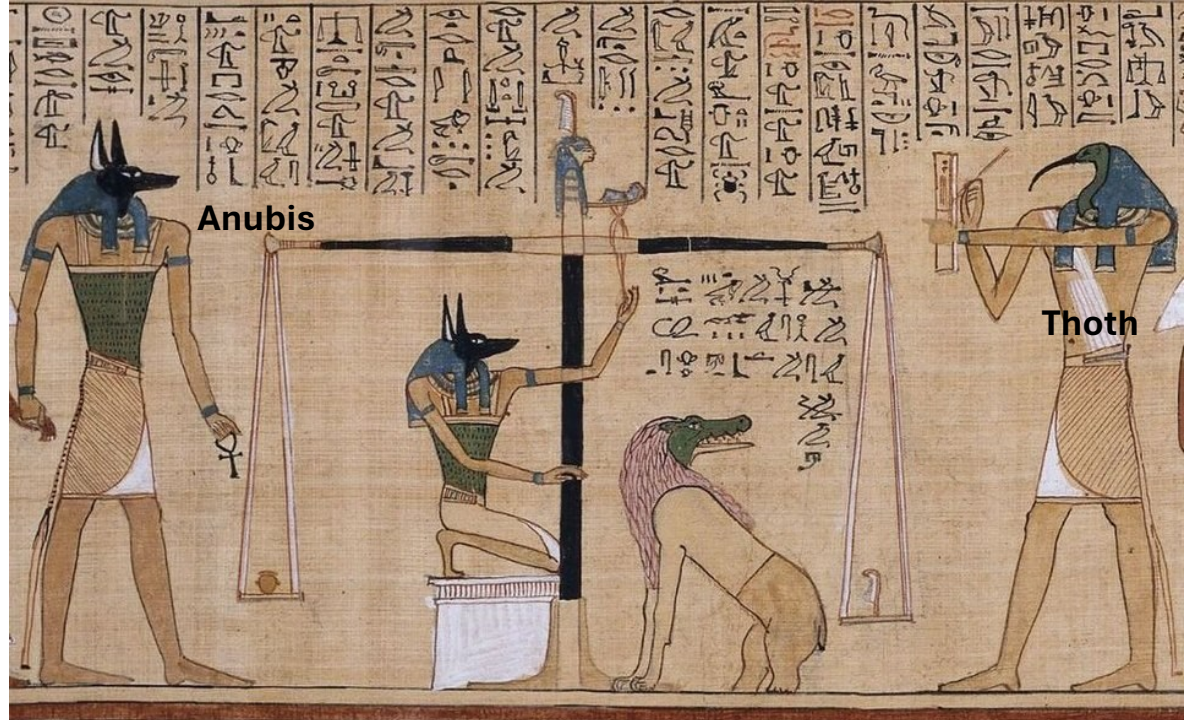
$$= -2 \cos(6 \times 6 \times 6^\circ)$$





The **Assessors of Maat** were **42** minor ancient Egyptian deities of the Maat charged with judging the souls of the dead in the afterlife by joining the judgment of Osiris in the *Weighing of the Heart*.

**Book of the Dead**  
by scribe Hunefer  
(1300 BC)





42

4  
四  
shi

2  
二  
ni

shini =



is considered  
unlucky in  
Japanese culture

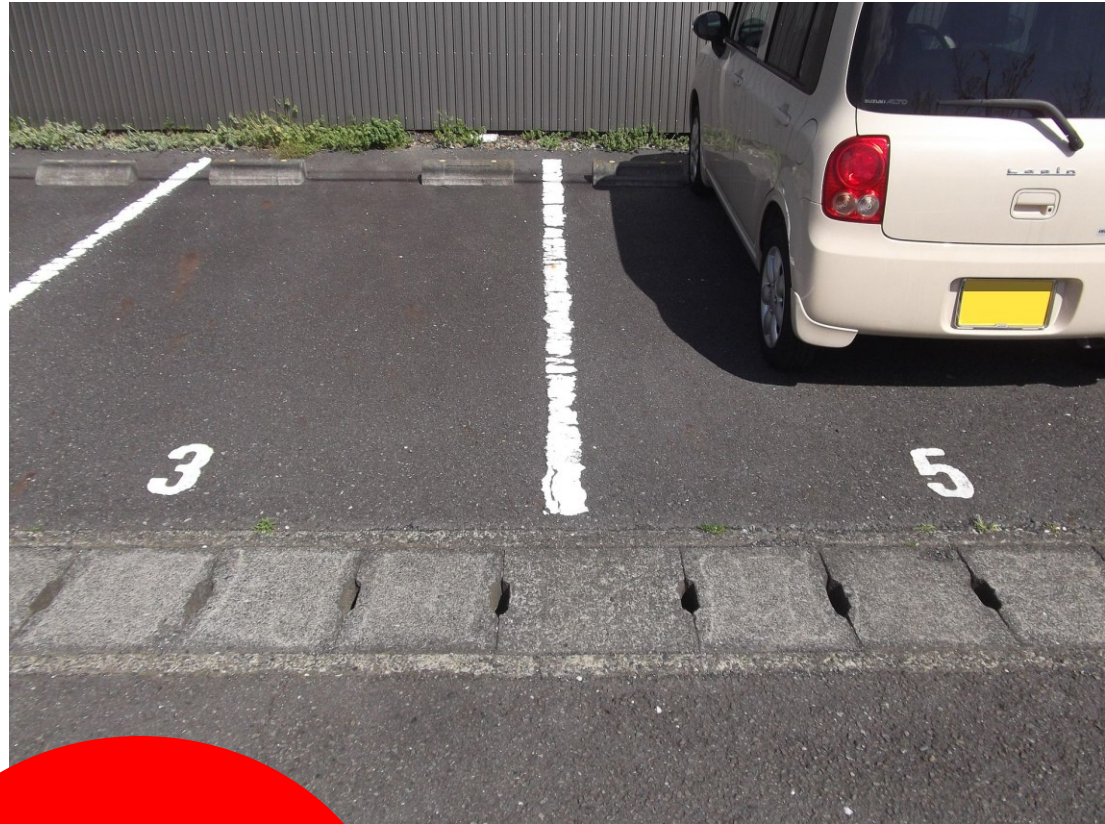
Shichi (seven) is lucky  
but shichi-squared is not!

49 similar to *shiku*  
“to suffer and die”

一	二	三	四	五
1	2	3	4	5
六	七	八	九	十
6	7	8	9	10

殺	KILL	岩	ROCK
音	SOUND	秘	SECRET
惡	EVIL	曉	DAYBREAK
死	DEATH	金	METAL
黑	BLACK	達人	MASTER

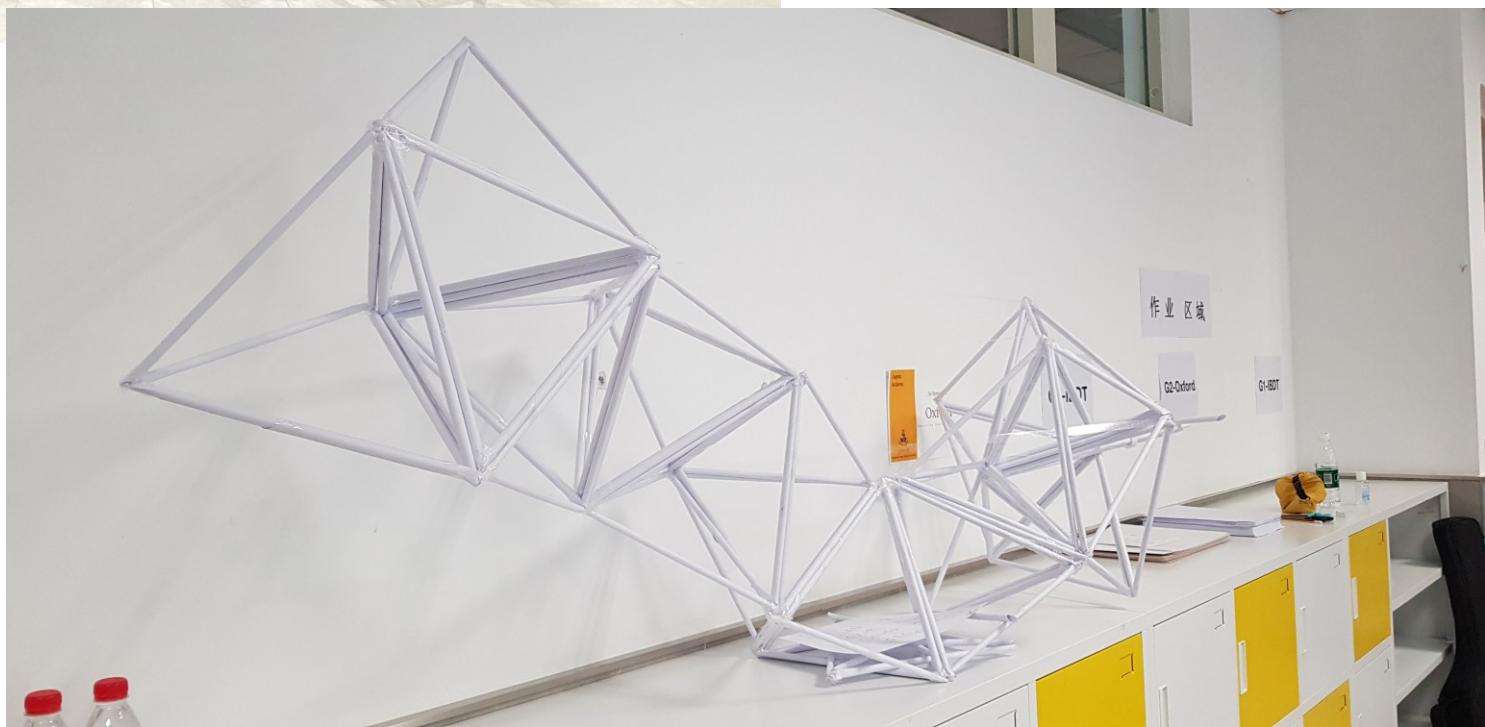
# Tetraphobia!







I hope the *BPhO 2025 Dragon* (made of paper tetrahedrons) wasn't a faux pas!



Speed of light in:

Air  $c_2 = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

Glass  $c_1 = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

**Critical angle** for *refraction* at a glass-air interface

$$\theta_c = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) \approx 42^\circ$$

**Snell's Law**

$$\frac{\sin \theta_1}{c_1} = \frac{\sin \theta_2}{c_2}$$

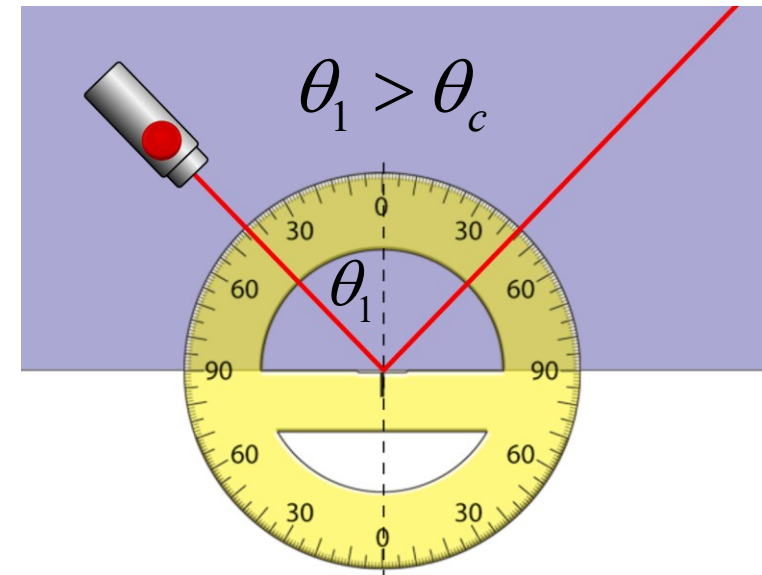
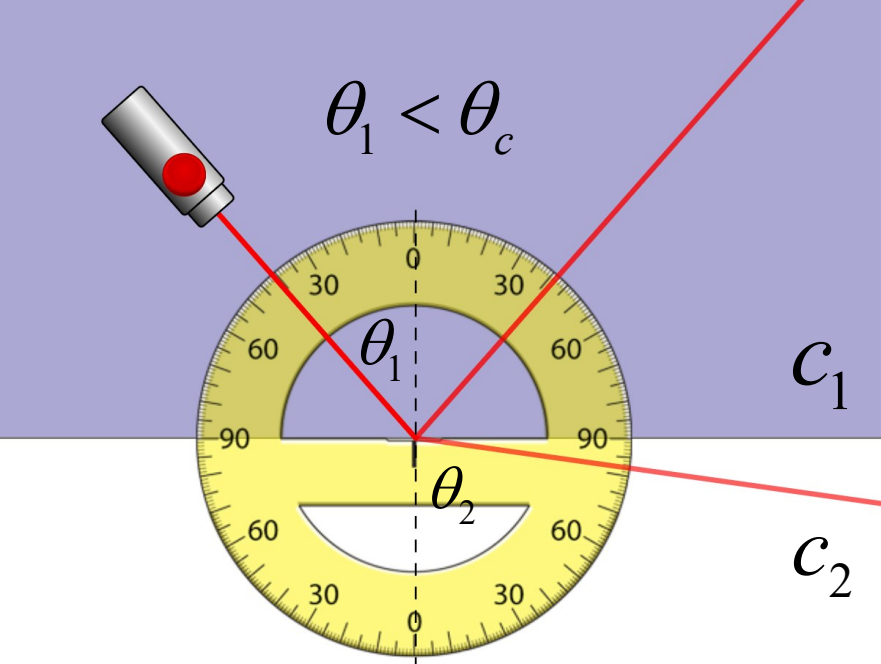
$$\theta_2 = 90^\circ$$

**Critical angle** if  $c_2 > c_1$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_c = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{c_1}{c_2} \right)$$



Willebrord Snellius  
(1580-1626)





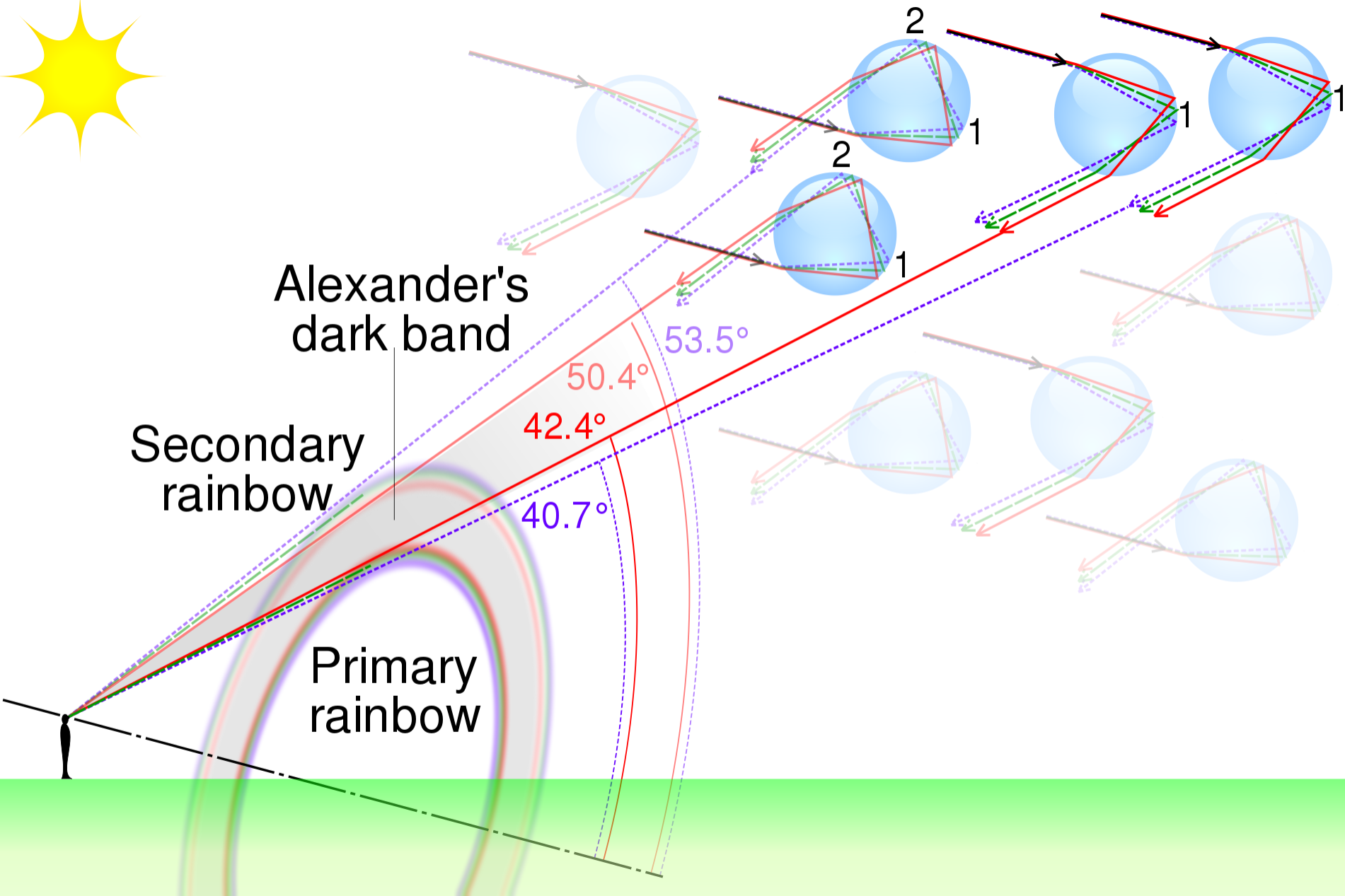
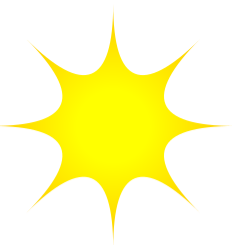
Primary rainbow

Secondary rainbow

Alexander's  
dark band

Note the colour order  
is swapped for primary and  
secondary rainbows!

Elevation of a primary rainbow from the  
*anti-solar* direction is about  $42^\circ$



Alexander's  
dark band

Secondary  
rainbow

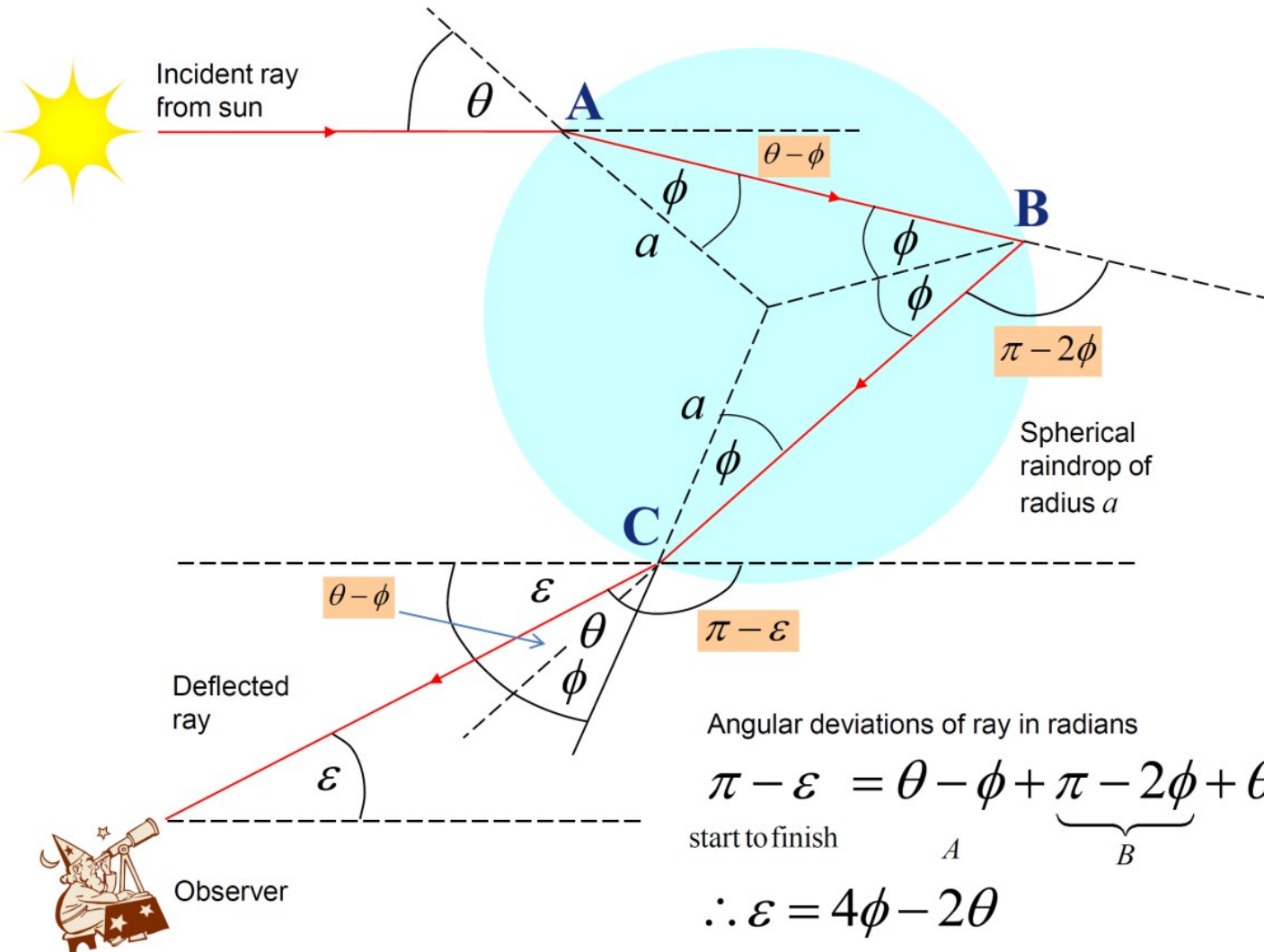
Primary  
rainbow



# Descartes theory of the rainbow

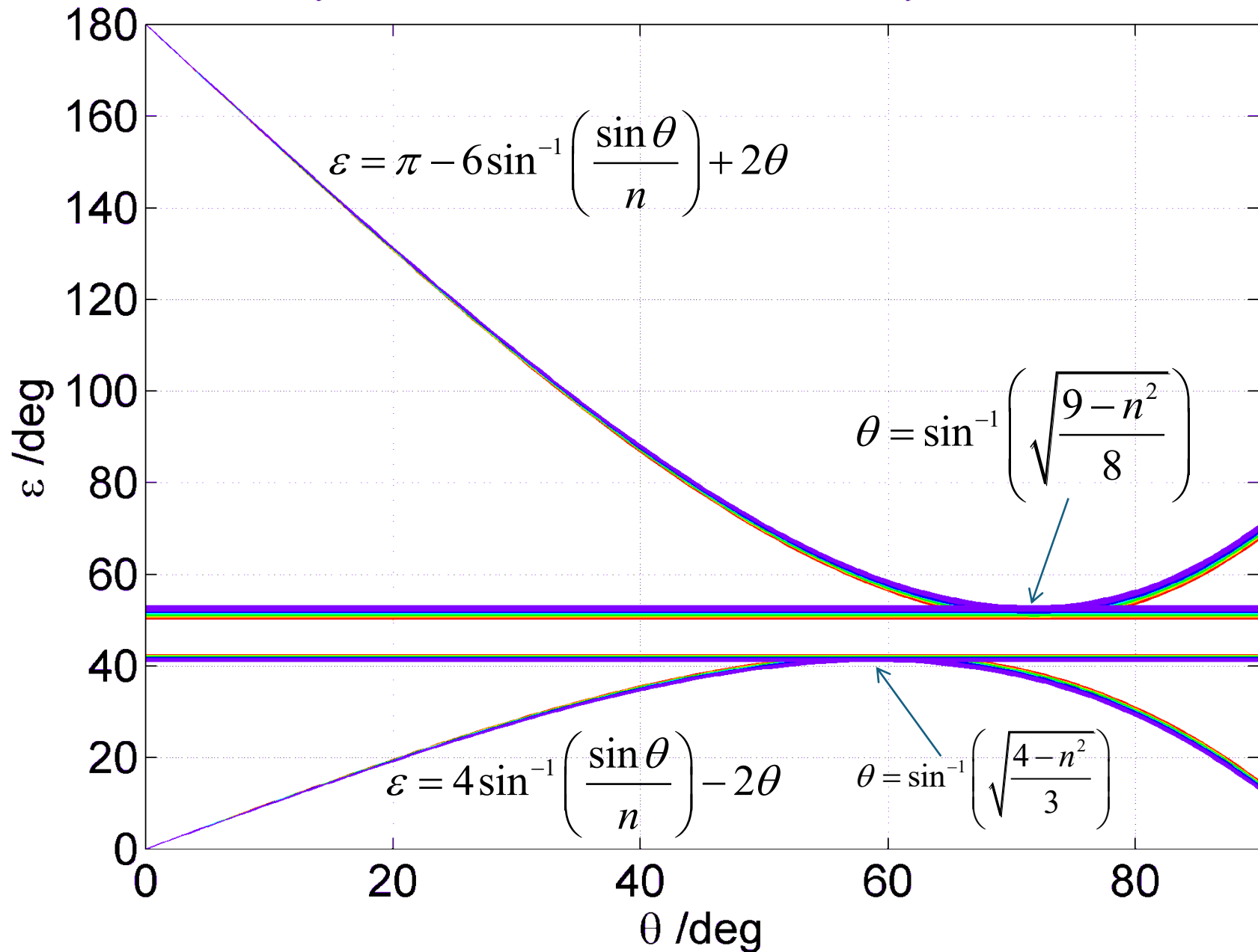


‘des cartes postal’!

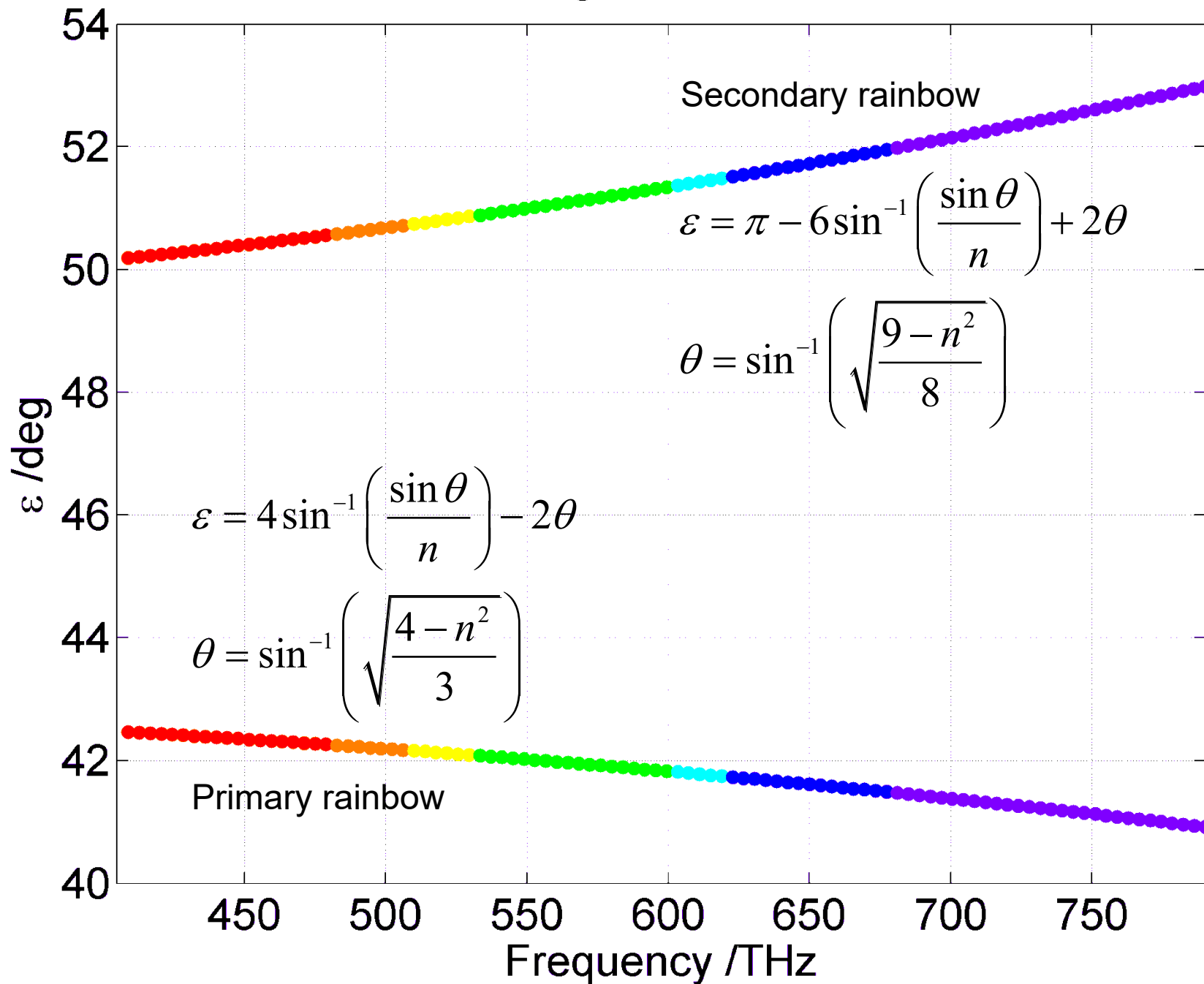


# Elevation of deflected beam /deg

Primary  $\varepsilon=40.9^\circ$  to  $42.5^\circ$ , Secondary  $\varepsilon=50.2^\circ$  to  $53^\circ$



# Elevation of single and double rainbows



$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$F = \frac{GMm}{x^2}, \quad M = \frac{4}{3} \pi x^3 \rho$$

$$\therefore F/m = \frac{4}{3} \pi G \rho x$$

Newton II

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{4}{3} \pi G \rho x$$

$$x = R \cos\left(2\pi \frac{t}{T}\right), \quad \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \pi G \rho = \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{G\rho}}$$

$$T \approx 5070 \text{ s} \approx 2 \times 42 \text{ mins}$$

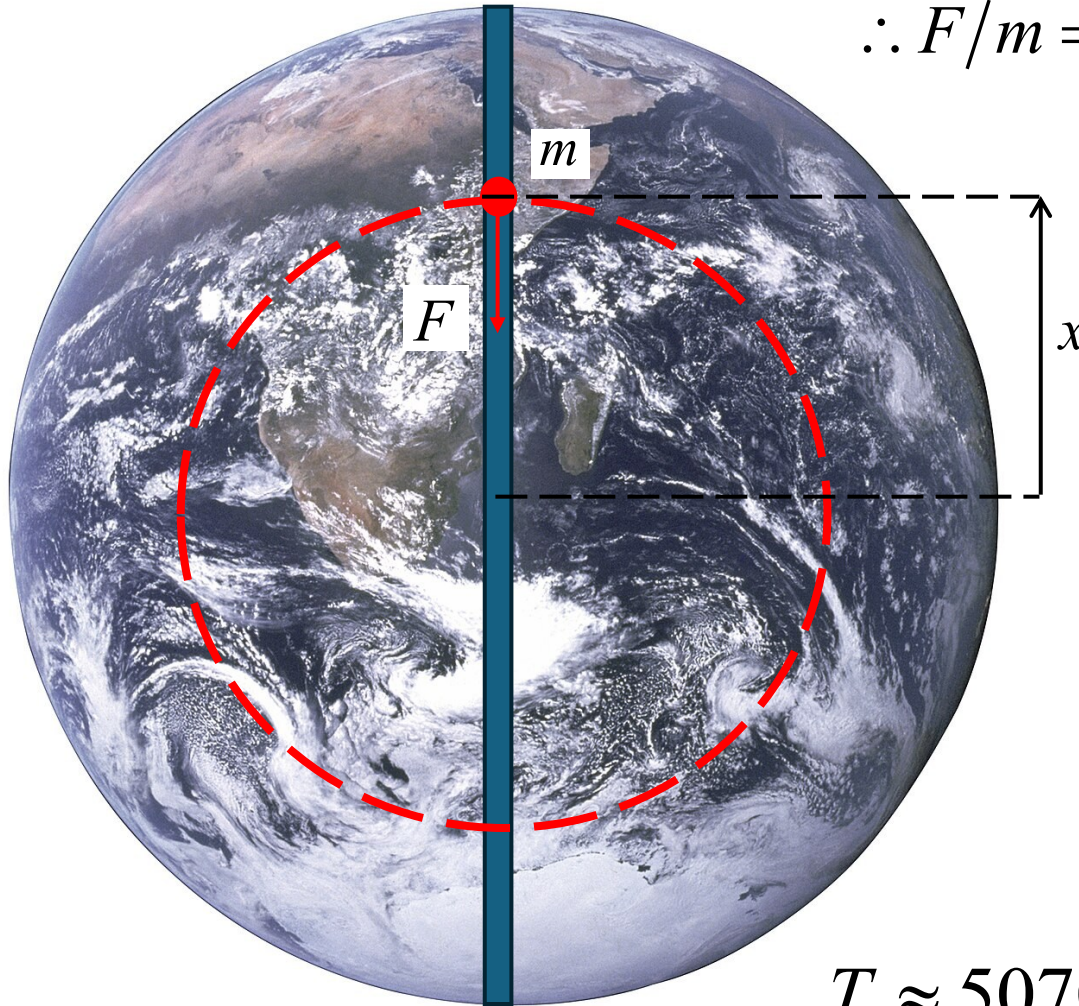
Earth mass  $M = 5.972 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$

Earth radius  $R = 6.378 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$

$$\rho = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3} \approx 5,495 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$



Isaac Newton  
(1643-1727)





A4 paper thickness is about 0.1mm



If you could fold A4 paper 42 times ....

... the thickness would be:

$$x = 2^{42} \times 0.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

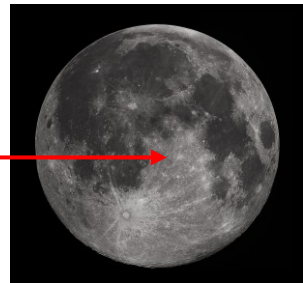
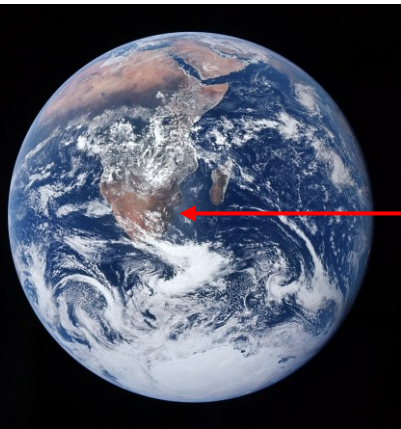
$$x = 4.40 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$$

The Earth moon (average) separation is about:

$$3.85 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$$

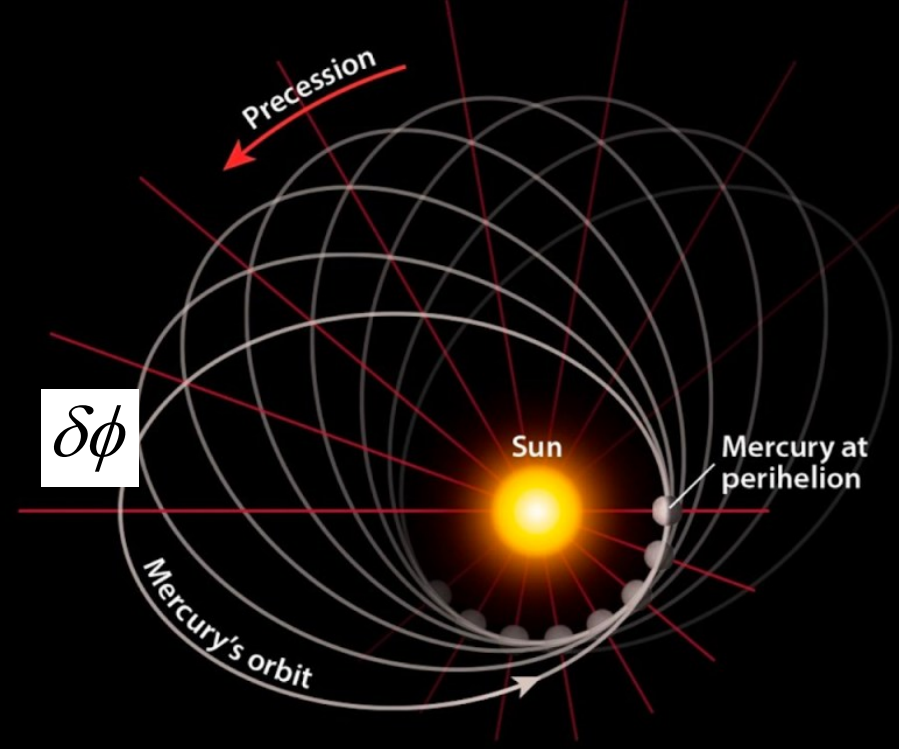
So 42 folds of A4 paper would exceed  
the Earth-moon separation by 14%

(If we took the A4 paper thickness to be 0.088mm then 42 folds would equal the distance)

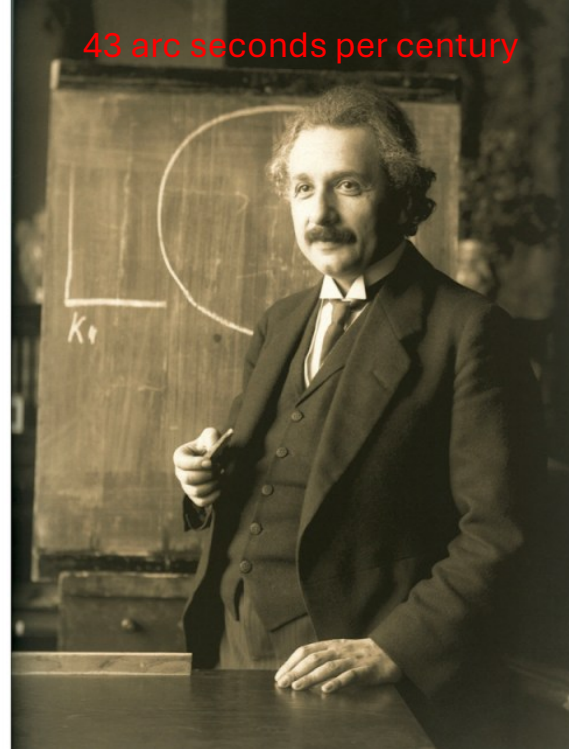


$$r_{\oplus m} \approx 60R_{\oplus} \approx 385,400 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$$

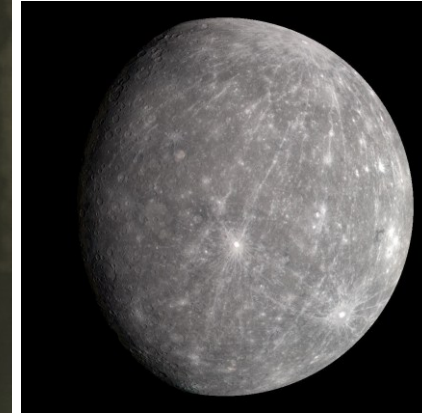
Not to scale!



43 arc seconds per century

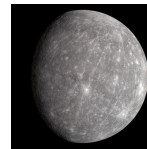


Mercury ♀



Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

*Not quite 42...*



Sources of the precession of perihelion for Mercury

Amount (arcsec/Julian century) <sup>[12]</sup>	Cause
532.3035	gravitational tugs of other solar bodies
0.0286	oblateness of the Sun (quadrupole moment)
42.9799	gravitoelectric effects (Schwarzschild-like), a general relativity effect
−0.0020	Lense–Thirring precession
575.31 <sup>[12]</sup>	total predicted
574.10 ± 0.65 <sup>[11]</sup>	observed

$$\delta\phi \approx \frac{24\pi^3 a^2}{T^2 c^2 (1 - e^2)}$$

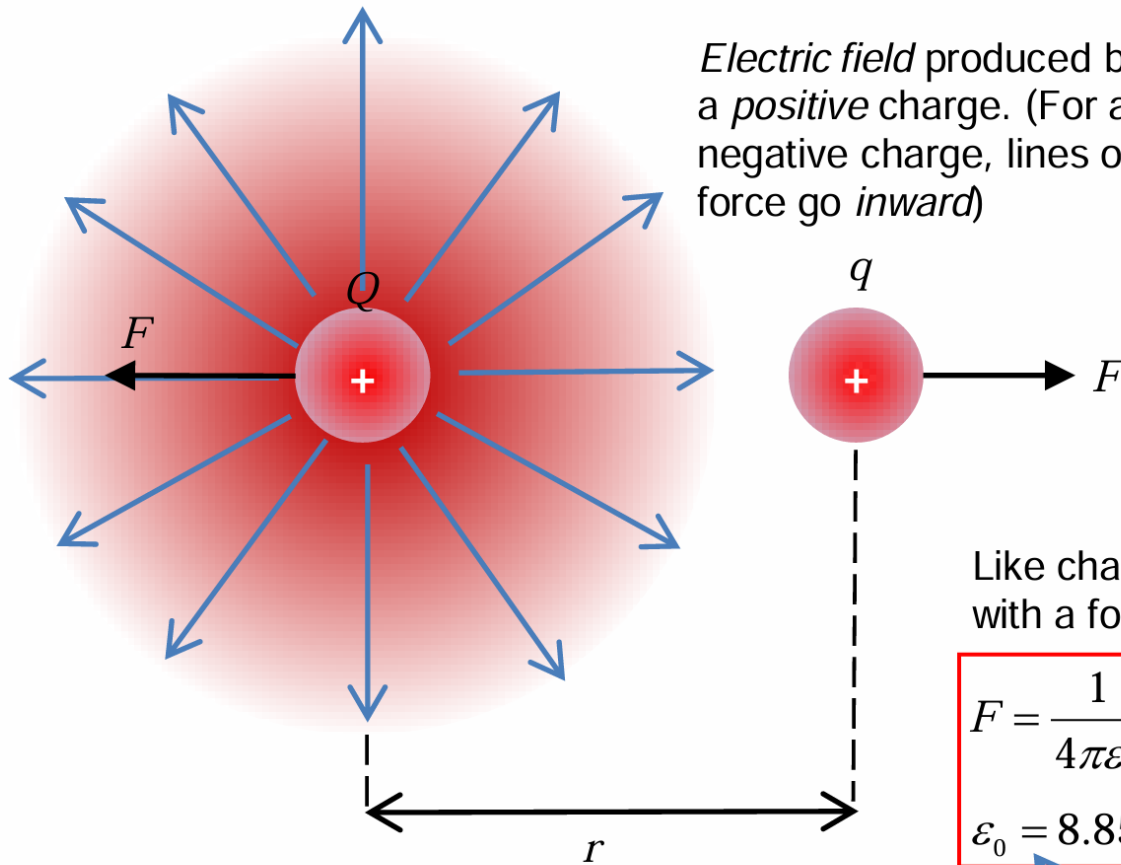
$$a = 0.387 \text{ AU}$$

$$e = 0.206$$

$$T = 0.241 \text{ Yr}$$

Electric field produced by a positive charge. (For a negative charge, lines of force go inward)

$$e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$



Like charges will *repel* with a force

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{r^2}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.8542 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Fm}^{-1}$$

This is **Coulomb's Law of Electrostatics**

Permittivity of free space

$$F_E = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

Electrostatic repulsion

$$F_G = \frac{Gm_e^2}{r^2}$$

Gravitational attraction

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$m_e = 9.109 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

Ratio of electric to gravitational forces between two electrons

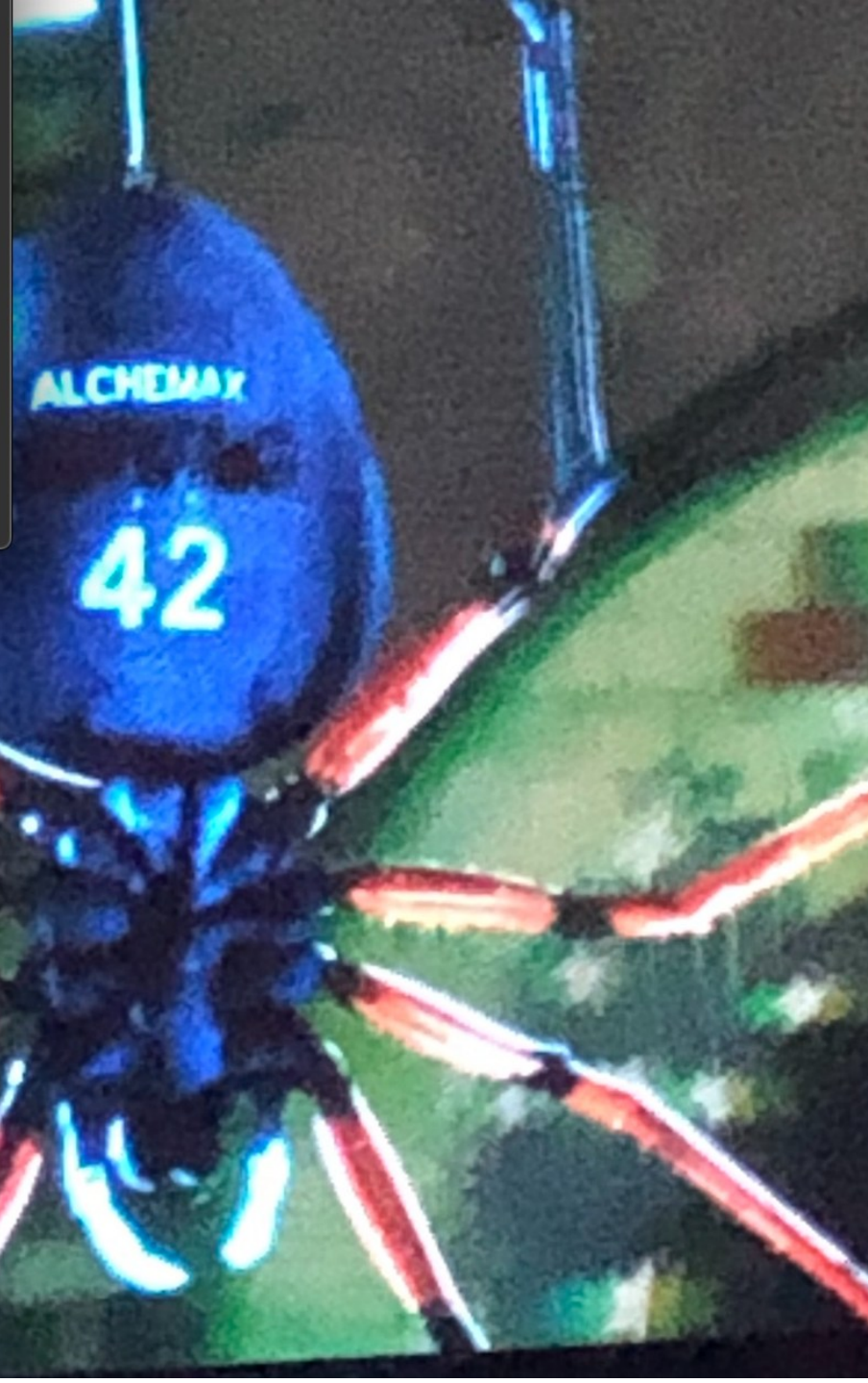
$$\frac{F_E}{F_G} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 Gm_e^2} \approx 4.2 \times 10^{42}$$





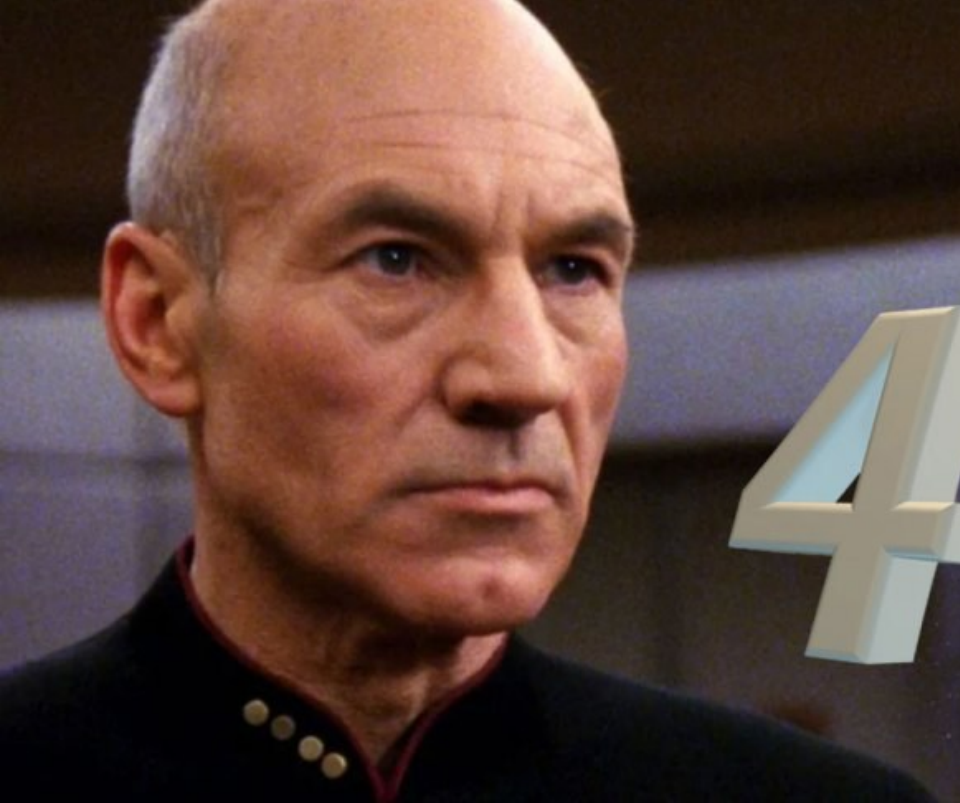
SETI (Search for Extraterrestrial Life)  
42 antennas, each 6m diameter





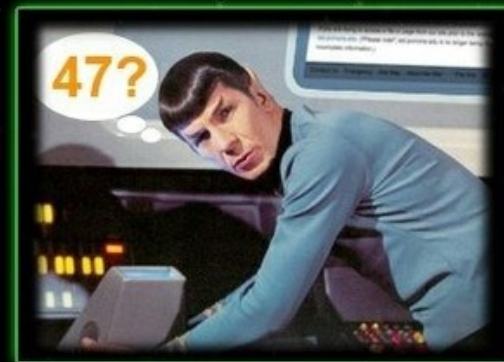






47

“42 adjusted  
for inflation”



You may have noticed that the number 47 pops up a lot in the Star Trek franchise. This is because one of the writers and producers of Star Trek, the Next Generation, Deep Space Nine, and Star Trek: Voyager, Joe Menosky, had a mathematics professor in college, Donald Bentley, who used to joke that all numbers are equal to 47. This quickly became a running gag on the show. If you didn't notice it before, you'll certainly notice it now when watching Star Trek! (47 is everywhere if you watch closely).



# Laws of Cricket



Illustrated

by Chap. Crombie

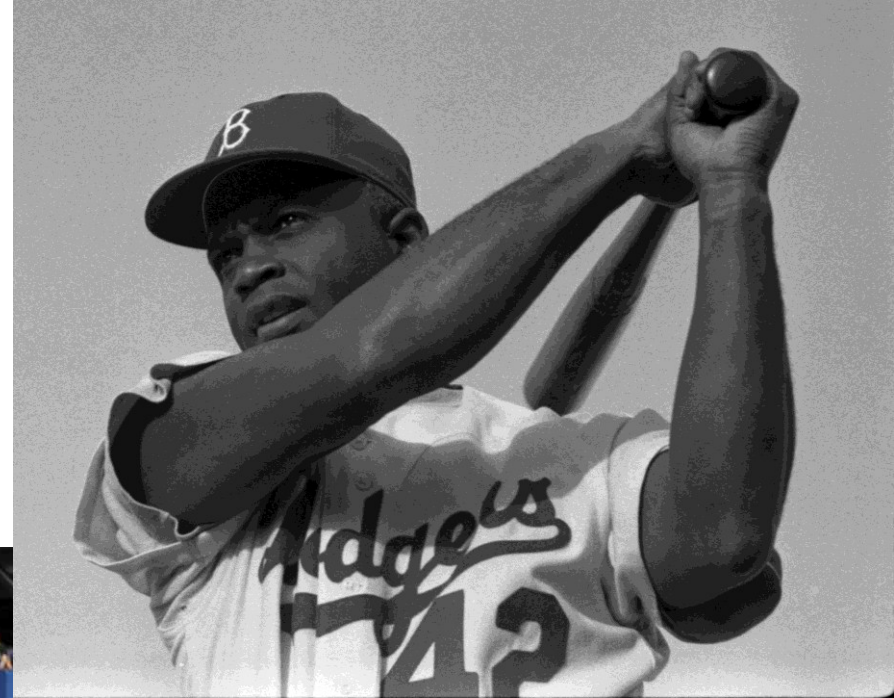
**Law 42: Players' conduct.** The umpires shall penalise unacceptable conduct based on the severity of the actions. Serious misconduct can see a player sent from field; lesser offences, a warning and penalty runs



# Jackie Robinson day

## 15<sup>th</sup> April

The shirt number 42 is not used by *any* players, apart from on April 15<sup>th</sup>, when ALL players wear 42.



Jackie Robinson  
(1919-1972)

First black major league baseball player (from 1947). This ended eighty years of racial segregation in baseball.