

## 7. CALENDARS

Suppose you are asked to find the day of the week on 6th NOV, 1983, or on what day you celebrated your birth day 10 years ago, it would be a tough job to find it if you do not know the method. The method of finding the day of the week lies in the number of "odd days".

Every 7th day will be the same day count wise, i.e. if today is Monday, then the 7th day counting from Tuesday onwards will once again be Monday. Odd days are the days remaining after completion of an exact number of weeks. Odd days are the remainder obtained on dividing the total number of days with seven.

**Example:**  $54 \text{ days} \div 7 = 5 \text{ odd days.}$

$$73 \text{ days} \div 7 = 3 \text{ odd days}$$

S.No.	Month	Days	Odd days
1.	January	31	3
2.	February	29/28	1/0
3.	March	31	3
4.	April	30	2
5.	May	31	3
6.	June	30	2
7.	July	31	3
8.	August	31	3
9.	September	30	2
10.	October	31	3
11.	November	30	2
12.	December	31	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>366/365</b>	<b>2/1</b>

### **Leap and Non-leap Year:**

A Non-leap year has 365 days whereas a leap year has 366 days (one extra day because of 29 days in the month of February). Every year which is divisible by 4 is called a leap year.

A non-leap year consists of 365 days (52 complete weeks + 1 day). The extra one day is the odd day.

A Leap year consists of 366 days, (52 complete weeks + 2 days), the extra two days are the odd days. So, a leap year has two odd days.

**Example:** Years 632, 856, 968, 1340, 1672, 1820, 1996, 2008... Are leap years as all these years divisible by 4.

Years 410, 530, 674, 893, 1015, 1346, 1626, 1854, 1998, 2006.... Are non leap years as all these years not divisible by 4.

**Note:** Every century, year which is a multiple of 400, is a leap year. A century year which is not divisible by 400 is a non-leap year.

**Example:** 400, 800, 1200, 1600 .... are leap years. 500, 700, 900, 1900 ... are nonleap years.

### **Counting the number of Odd Days:**

100 years consist of 24 leap years + 76 ordinary years. (100 years when divided by 4, we get 25. But the 100th year is not a leap year, hence only 24 leap years).

$$= 2 \times 24 \text{ odd days} + 1 \times 76 \text{ odd days}$$

$$= 124 \text{ days}$$

$$= 17 \text{ weeks} + 5 \text{ days}$$

The extra 5 days are the odd days.

So, 100 years contain 5 odd days.

Similarly, for 200 years we have 10 extra days (1 week + 3 days).

$$\therefore 200 \text{ years contains 3 odd days.}$$

Similarly, 300 years contain 1 odd day and 400 years contain 0 odd days. This repeats from here for every 400 years.

500 years~100 years

600 years~200 years

700 years~300 years

800 years~400 years

1300 years~100 years

1800 years~200 years

2700 years~300 years

100 years 5 odd days

200 years 3 odd days

300 years 1 odd day

400 years 0 odd days

### **Counting of number of odd days, when only one date is given and no reference date is given:**

Here we take 1<sup>st</sup> January 1 AD as the earlier date and we assume that this day is a Monday. We take its previous day, i.e. Sunday as the reference day. After this the above mentioned method is applied to count the number of odd days and find the day of the week for the given date.

Monday	1
Tuesday	2
Wednesday	3
Thursday	4
Friday	5
Saturday	6
Sunday	7~0

### **Counting number of odd days, when reference date is given to find the required date:**

Here first we find the gap between reference date and required date. If the gap is in years, then we find the







Calendars													
1	2	6	2	11	4	16	3	21	1	26	4	31	4
2	3	7	4	12	1	17	4	22	1	27	4	32	3
3	4	8	3	13	3	18	3	23	1	28	3	33	1
4	3	9	4	14	1	19	4	24	2	29	4	34	2
5	1	10	2	15	4	20	4	25	3	30	4	35	2