$(10000001)_2$ 

Who? Gunter Liszewski

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- B What will be here?

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- B What will be here?
- C How?
- D Thoughts!

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Because of this, there is that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

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Then  $\sum_{0 \le k \le 2}$  gives 0+1+4=5, and, on the other side n=2 and  $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$  sets as  $\frac{2(2+1)(2\times 2+1)}{6}$  or in concrete  $\frac{2\times 3\times 5}{6}$ , or even just 5.