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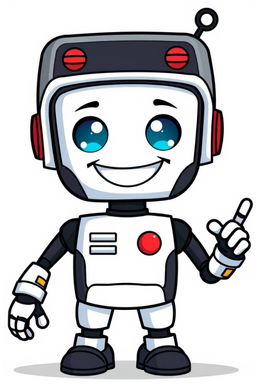

See also: 5′, ⅝, ⅝, ⅝, Ƽ, 5., and ⑤ English Wikipedia has an article on:Wikipedia A West Arabic numeral, ultimately from Indic numerals (compare Devanagari ५ (5)). See 5 § Evolution of the Arabic digit for more. 5 (prev 4, next 6) The cardinal number five. A digit in the decimal system of numbering, as well as octal, and hexadecimal. May. Comeronyms: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 (phonetics, often superscript) the pitch of a tone, either high or low depending on local convention; '5' is most commonly the highest or lowest pitch (but see 6) Synonyms: ˥, ˩ (phonetics, Sinosphere, often superscript) tone number 5, typically identified with dark departing yin qu (陰去) Synonym: ⁵ Letter styles Oldstyle 5 in Fraktur script. The following are equivalent forms as digits: The following are only equivalent as representations of the cardinal number: (Arabic digits): 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Other representations of 5: 5 (plural 5s) 5-cell5-gon5-over-1Camp 5Zone 5 Poblacion 五 (ng5, “five”) and 唔 (m4, “not”) are near homophones. 5 (Hong Kong Cantonese, leetspeak) alternative form of 唔 (m4, “not”) home / math / fraction calculator Below are multiple fraction calculators capable of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, simplification, and conversion between fractions and decimals. Fields above the solid black line represent the numerator, while fields below represent the denominator. Mixed Numbers Calculator Simplify Fractions Calculator Decimal to Fraction Calculator Fraction to Decimal Calculator Big Number Fraction Calculator Use this calculator if the numerators or denominators are very big integers. In mathematics, a fraction is a number that represents a part of a whole. It consists of a numerator and a denominator. The numerator represents the number of equal parts of a whole, while the denominator is the total number of parts that make up said whole. For example, in the fraction of 38, the numerator is 3, and the denominator is 8. A more illustrative example could involve a pie with 8 slices. 1 of those 8 slices would constitute the numerator of a fraction, while the total of 8 slices that comprises the whole pie would be the denominator. If a person were to eat 3 slices, the remaining fraction of the pie would therefore be 58 as shown in the image to the right. Note that the denominator of a fraction cannot be 0, as it would make the fraction undefined. Fractions can undergo many different operations, some of which are mentioned below. Addition: Unlike adding and subtracting integers such as 2 and 8, fractions require a common denominator to undergo these operations. One method for finding a common denominator involves multiplying the numerators and denominators of all of the fractions involved by the product of the denominators of each fraction. Multiplying all of the denominators ensures that the new denominator is certain to be a multiple of each individual denominator. The numerators also need to be multiplied by the appropriate factors to preserve the value of the fraction as a whole. This is arguably the simplest way to ensure that the fractions have a common denominator. However, in most cases, the solutions to these equations will not appear in simplified form (the provided calculator computes the simplification automatically). Below is an example using this method. ab + cd = a×db×d + c×bd×b = ad + bcbd EX: 34 + 16 = 3×64×6 + 1×46×4 = 2224 = 1112 This process can be used for any number of fractions. Just multiply the numerators and denominators of each fraction in the problem by the product of the denominators of all the other fractions (not including its own respective denominator) in the problem. EX: 14 + 16 + 12 = 1×6×24×6×2 + 1×4×26×4×2 + 1×4×62×4×6 = 1248 + 848 + 2448 = 4448 = 1112 An alternative method for finding a common denominator is to determine the least common multiple (LCM) for the denominators, then add or subtract the numerators as one would an integer. Using the least common multiple can be more efficient and is more likely to result in a fraction in simplified form. In the example above, the denominators were 4, 6, and 2. The least common multiple is the first shared multiple of these three numbers. Multiples of 2: 2, 4, 6, 8 10, 12 Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12 Multiples of 6: 6, 12 The first multiple they all share is 12, so this is the least common multiple. To complete an addition (or subtraction) problem, multiply the numerators and denominators of each fraction in the problem by whatever value will make the denominators 12, then add the numerators. EX: 14 + 16 + 12 = 1×34×3 + 1×26×2 + 1×62×6 = 312 + 212 + 612 = 1112 Fraction subtraction is essentially the same as fraction addition. A common denominator is required for the operation to occur. Refer to the addition section as well as the equations below for clarification. ab – cd = a×db×d – c×bd×b = ad – bcbd EX: 34 – 16 = 3×64×6 – 1×46×4 = 1424 = 712 Multiplying fractions is fairly straightforward. Unlike adding and subtracting, it is not necessary to compute a common denominator in order to multiply fractions. Simply, the numerators and denominators of each fraction are multiplied, and the result forms a new numerator and denominator. If possible, the solution should be simplified. Refer to the equations below for clarification. ab × cd = acbd EX: 34 × 16 = 324 = 18 The process for dividing fractions is similar to that for multiplying fractions. In order to divide fractions, the fraction in the numerator is multiplied by the reciprocal of the fraction in the denominator. The reciprocal of a number a is simply 1a. When a is a fraction, this essentially involves exchanging the position of the numerator and the denominator. The reciprocal of the fraction 34 would therefore be 43. Refer to the equations below for clarification. ab / cd = ab × dc = adbc EX: 34 / 16 = 34 × 61 = 184 = 92 It is often easier to work with simplified fractions. As such, fraction solutions are commonly expressed in their simplified forms. 220440 for example, is more cumbersome than 12. The calculator provided returns fraction inputs in both improper fraction form as well as mixed number form. In both cases, fractions are presented in their lowest forms by dividing both numerator and denominator by their greatest common factor. Converting between fractions and decimals: Converting from decimals to fractions is straightforward. It does, however, require the understanding that each decimal place to the right of the decimal point represents a power of 10; the first decimal place being 101, the second 102, the third 103, and so on. Simply determine what power of 10 the decimal extends to, use that power of 10 as the denominator, enter each number to the right of the decimal point as the numerator, and simplify. For example, looking at the number 0.1234, the number 4 is in the fourth decimal place, which constitutes 104, or 10,000. This would make the fraction 123410000, which simplifies to 6175000, since the greatest common factor between the numerator and denominator is 2. Similarly, fractions with denominators that are powers of 10 (or can be converted to powers of 10) can be translated to decimal form using the same principles. Take the fraction 12 for example. To convert this fraction into a decimal, first convert it into the fraction of 510. Knowing that the first decimal place represents 10-1, 510 can be converted to 0.5. If the fraction were instead 5100, the decimal would then be 0.05, and so on. Beyond this, converting fractions into decimals requires the operation of long division. By Numerology.com Staff Every one of the numbers in Numerology has its very own set of personality traits that sets it apart from the other numbers. The traits the numbers represent help us understand the meaning of these important symbols and the unique ways they impact our lives. The foundation of Numerology are the meanings of the single-digit numbers, and the number 5 in Numerology holds a special place in this mix. In the span of single-digit numbers 1-9, 5 is the number in the exact middle. It acts as a go-between and a pivotal point of change. What is the definition of 5 in Numerology? A key characteristic of the number 5 is curiosity and the need for a variety of exciting experiences in order to feel fulfilled. It craves freedom and adventure and isn't afraid to let the wind carry it where it may. For the 5, life isn't about setting goals and making plans, it's about getting out there and experimenting. Anything that stirs the senses piques the 5's interest and it can't wait to partake in the experience. The Numerology number 5 is a master of change, able to go with the flow and adapt itself to thrive in different environments and social situations. It is happiest when things feel fresh, high energy, and full of possibility. The moment an experience starts to feel too routine or predictable, the 5 will move on to something more captivating. The only thing this number is truly attached to is being unattached. Find out if the number 5 shows up in your chart with a FREE Numerology reading » Strengths of the number 5 Curious: The opposite of tunnel vision, the Numerology number 5 has 360-degree vision and everything it sees looks enticing. This curious nature leads it into a variety of exciting and enlightening new experiences few others may have. For the 5, the best way to learn is to experiment. Adaptable: This number does not stick with any one idea, job, relationship, or situation long, so being flexible is vital. Its detached emotions allow it more freedom of movement. Whether something changes by choice or by chance, this number can easily shift gears and direct its attention and energy toward its new circumstances. Social: The number 5 is an explorer and knows that one of the best ways to experience the world is to interact with the people in it. Whether it's one-on-one or in a lively group setting, this number flourishes in social situations and never misses a chance to engage with and learn from someone new. Find out if the number 5 shows up in your chart with a FREE Numerology reading » Non-committal: An uncontrollable need for freedom and constant change makes the number 5 very non-committal. To the 5, committing means being bored and tied down, which goes against everything it stands for. Forming meaningful relationships and becoming proficient in life skills are difficult because this number lacks the attention to see things through. Unreliable: Easily distracted and sometimes curious to a fault, the number 5 has difficulty maintaining its focus long enough to follow through on projects and promises. This inconsistency is damaging to agreements and relationships of all types and can make the 5 come across as incapable and uncaring. Directionless: This number has no problem just seeing where life takes it. But without any sense of direction, the 5 wastes a lot of time on experiences that don't serve a purpose while missing out on opportunities that could make it more successful. Looking back, the 5 may realize it should have spent more time preparing. Find out if the number 5 shows up in your chart with a FREE Numerology reading » Life Path 5 number in Numerology Life is an adventure to people with a 5 Life Path. They are curious individuals who crave variety and thrive in upbeat social settings. What they need to learn is commitment. A constant need to change their situation may ultimately lead to an unfulfilling life. Reveal more insight into what it means to be a Life Path number 5 » Personality traits for number 5: Flexible Adventurous Unpredictable Outgoing Social Restless Energetic Independent Inconsistent The Number 5 in Tarot & Astrology The number 5 card in a Tarot deck is The Hierophant. He is an advocate of learning and acts as a messenger between the people and the heavens. In Astrology, the zodiac sign Leo is primarily associated with the number 5. Leo is the 5th astrological sign and is an energy force that embraces enjoyment and expression. The signs Virgo and Gemini are also associated with the 5 -- two curious signs that thrive on information and acquired knowledge. Find out if the number 5 shows up in your chart with a FREE Numerology reading » You could have many 5s in your Numerology chart, or none at all! Wherever this number appears in your chart will tell you what part of your life is impacted by its energy. But whether it's your Life Path, Birth Day number, Destiny number, Expression number, or any other number you reveal in your Numerology reading, you're sure to feel its adventurous and exciting influence! Find out if the number 5 shows up in your chart with a FREE Numerology reading » Other Numerology meanings Number 1 Number 2 Number 3 Number 4 Number 6 Number 7 Number 8 Number 9 Find out if the number 5 shows up in your chart with a FREE Numerology reading » Please ensure that your password is at least 8 characters and contains each of the following: a number a letter a special character: @$#!%*?& The number 5 is renowned in numerous cultures and historical contexts for its representation of diverse and significant concepts. More than a mere tool for counting, it holds symbolism in celestial observations and beloved sports.The number 5 can also be seen on the human body because of the five senses, and five fingers and toes on each hand and foot. Astronomy points out that there are five special spots called Lagrange points in outer space. These points show us how the number 5 is also a part of the way things move and stay put up in the sky.Mathematics also appreciates the number 5 through its basic properties, such as the commutative, associative, distributive, and identity properties, which are foundational to understanding mathematical operations.The number 5 is also common when we just go about our day. For example, some top athletes wear it on their jerseys because it says they're good at what they do. The five rings we see in the Olympics show how people from all the big land areas of the world can come together and be friends. Whether it's used to understand something deep or just for fun, the number 5 continues to show how everything is connected and fits together nicely, which makes it a beacon of teamwork, fairness, and being a part of something bigger.Exploring the essential properties of numerical values uncovers the unique aspects of the number 5. As a figure central to various mathematical concepts, its special features stand out in the realm of numbers.The number 5 is classified as a prime number because its only factors are 1 and 5, meaning it cannot be evenly divided by any other positive integer.The number 5 is also recognized as an odd number since it cannot be divided evenly by the number 2.The number 5 is the 3rd prime number and the 5th Fibonacci number.The number 5 is a balanced prime, being at an equal distance from the previous prime 3, and the next prime 7.The number 5, being a prime, is a key example that illustrates the theorem. It cannot be broken down further into other primes.The rules for divisibility are clear when it comes to the number 5, if the last digit is either 5 or 0, the entire number can be divided by 5.The number 5 is essential in several math concepts and theorems, especially when it comes to understanding prime factorization and the rules for divisibility.The number 5 is prominent in geometry and the natural world, evident in structures such as the five Platonic solids and the pentagon. This number is also manifest in biological forms like the five-petaled wild rose.The five-pointed star, or pentagram, not only follows the golden ratio, emphasizing its mathematical importance, but it also carries historical symbolism of harmony and significance.In the 6th century BCE, the Pythagoreans adopted the pentagram as a symbol of recognition, naming it 'Hugieia'. They were captivated by its mathematical precision and golden ratio proportions. The pentagram's five points were possibly symbolic of health, the known planets, or the human form.In the three-dimensional space, there are strictly five regular polyhedra possible, tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron, a fact that greatly intrigued the ancient Greeks.A pentagon is characterized by its five equal sides and angles, with the sum of its internal angles always adding up to 540 degrees.By joining alternate corners of a pentagon, one can inscribe a pentagram inside it, showcasing the intimate geometric link between these two shapes.Flowers like roses and apple blossoms often display a five-fold symmetry in their petal and seed arrangements, echoing the geometric structure of pentagons and pentagrams.The diagonals within a pentagon intersect at points that divide each other in the golden ratio, a proportion found extensively in nature and classical architecture.Astronomer Johannes Kepler once sought to connect the orbit of planets with the five Platonic solids, attributing divine connotation to their geometric aspects, prior to formulating his laws of planetary motion.The five-pointed star has contemporary significance as well and is seen on the U.S. flag, the flag of the European Union, military emblems, and badges for police and emergency services.The number 5 holds rich cultural and symbolic meanings across various traditions worldwide. From spiritual significance to lucky associations, the number 5 appears prominently in religion, mythology, and even modern popular culture.Within Christianity, the number 5 holds deep spiritual meaning, representing God's grace and kindness towards humanity. It is reinforced by the five books of the Pentateuch and the quintet of ministries within the church.The Pythagoreans from ancient Greece honored the five-pointed star, attributing mystical significance to its mathematical properties and using it as a recognition symbol.The number 5 in China correlates with the five central elements and historically, it signified imperial power.In Islam, the number 5 reflects the Five Pillars of Islam, with adherents praying five times daily as a sacred practice.The five-color composition of the five Olympic rings stands for the union of the world's five continents in global athletic events, with each hue represented on the flags of the participating nations at the time of their creation.Sikhism's Panj Kakkar symbolizes faithfulness, embracing five physical articles of faith that followers wear to express religious commitment.Based on the Law of Fives, Discordianism views the number 5 as sacred, insisting that all occurrences are connected to the number in some form.For the ancient Babylonians, the pentagram held cosmic relevance, linking the five visible planets to the five elements.In Cantonese, the number 5 sounds like the word for 'not' or 'no', so giving five of something is considered unlucky and symbolizes bad luck or lacking something.The number 5 appears frequently in the natural world, from the five-fold symmetry of many flowers to the five fingers or toes of most mammals. In science, the number 5 is significant as the atomic number of boron and in describing the geometrical structure of many molecules and crystals.Boron, which has the atomic number 5, and is the fifth element plays a crucial role in plant growth by aiding the formation and strengthening of cell walls.Wild roses and many other flowers display a star-like arrangement with five petals, reflecting a common pattern of five-fold symmetry in plants.Echinoderms, such as starfish and sea urchins, are characterized by pentaradial symmetry, where their body parts are organized in groups of five or multiples thereof.A typical trait among most amphibians, reptiles, and mammals is the presence of five fingers or toes on each limb.The simplest form of stable alkane is pentane, an organic molecule with a chain of five carbon atoms.In space, five Lagrange points allow for the stable orbit of smaller objects in conjunction with two larger ones, such as the Earth and the Sun, proving strategic for placing astronomical equipment.The number 5 plays a subtle yet important role in everyday life, revealed through our basic senses and the framework of language. Five vowels anchor speech across languages, demonstrating the number's broad influence.The traditional five human senses are sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste, which are essential for perceiving and interacting with our surroundings.Within the English alphabet, there are five vowels: a, e, i, o, and u, which are crucial for forming spoken and written words in the language.Words containing five syllables, such as 'unbelievable', 'investigation', or 'communication', are known as pentasyllabic.Human anatomy generally includes five fingers on each hand and five toes on each foot, a feature common to most mammals.In the scoring system of baseball, the third baseman is traditionally assigned the number 5.Starfish, a species of marine life, are recognized for their pentaradial symmetry, which means their bodies consist of five equal parts radiating from a central area.A musical quintet refers to either a piece of music designed for five instruments or vocalists or to a group comprising five musicians.The number 5 is considered a prime number due to its unique divisibility properties. It belongs to a special group of numbers that can only be divided evenly by two distinct factors: the number 1 and the number itself.In other words, when dividing the number 5 by any positive integer other than 1 and 5, there will always be a remainder. This characteristic is the defining feature of prime numbers, which are positive integers greater than 1 that have exactly two factors.In geometry, the number 5 is significant due to its connection to the five Platonic solids (tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron), which are the only regular polyhedra possible in three-dimensional space. The dodecahedron, in particular, has pentagonal faces.The number 5 is also associated with the pentagram, a five-pointed star polygon with intriguing mathematical properties related to the golden ratio.The number 5 appears frequently in nature, such as in the five-fold symmetry of many flowers (e.g., wild roses, buttercups), the five-pointed leaves of some plants, and the five arms or rays of echinoderms like starfish and sea urchins. Many fruits, such as apples and pears, have a five-part core structure that reflects the five-fold symmetry of their flowers.The number 5 holds cultural and spiritual significance in various traditions worldwide. In Christianity, there are five wounds of Christ. In Hinduism, the god Shiva has five faces. In Islam, there are five pillars of the faith, and Muslims pray five times a day.In the Gregorian calendar, May is the fifth month of the year and is often associated with growth, renewal, and celebration in many cultures. For example, May Day (May 1st) is a traditional spring festival in many parts of Europe, while Cinco de Mayo (May 5th) is a significant celebration of Mexican heritage and pride.The number 5 holds cultural and spiritual significance in various traditions worldwide. In Christianity, there are five wounds of Christ. In Hinduism, the god Shiva has five faces. In Islam, there are five pillars of the faith, and Muslims pray five times a day.In the Gregorian calendar, May is the fifth month of the year and is often associated with growth, renewal, and celebration in many cultures. For example, May Day (May 1st) is a traditional spring festival in many parts of Europe, while Cinco de Mayo (May 5th) is a significant celebration of Mexican heritage and pride.The famous Olympic rings logo consists of five interlocking rings in five colors (blue, yellow, black, green, and red), representing the five inhabited continents and the meeting of athletes from around the world at the Olympic Games.The number 5 is reflected in several aspects of human anatomy. Humans have five fingers on each hand and five toes on each foot. We also classically recognize five senses: sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste. Additionally, the human body has five main parts: the head, two arms, and two legs.The perception of the number 5 varies by culture; it is considered lucky in some traditions due to positive associations, while in others, it might be seen as unlucky for differing reasons.The number 5 is closely connected to the golden ratio (approximately 1.618), an aesthetically pleasing proportion found throughout nature and art. The golden ratio is related to the Fibonacci sequence, in which each number is the sum of the two preceding ones.The further along the Fibonacci sequence (which includes 5), the closer the ratio of adjacent numbers approaches the golden ratio.The number 5 is significant in numerous contexts, from its presence in architectural designs to its role in musical compositions. It is a prime and Fibonacci number, influencing a wide range of fields such as nature, language, the arts, and even the economy, as seen in currencies like the five-pound note.This commonness underlines its importance as a symbol with various meanings and implications across cultures and disciplines. Natural number This article is about the number. For other uses, see 5 (disambiguation), Number Five (disambiguation), and The Five (disambiguation). Natural number ← 4 5 6 → −1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 → List of numbersIntegers← 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 →CardinalfiveOrdinal5th (fifth)Numeral systemquinaryFactorizationprimePrime3rdDivisors1, 5Greek numeralΕ΄Roman numeralV, vGreek prefixpenta-/pent-Latin prefixquinque-/quinqu-/quint-Binary1012Ternary123Senary56Octal58Duodecimal512Hexadecimal516Greekε (or E)Arabic, Kurdishھ٥Persian, Sindhi, Urdu٥Ge'ez፭Bengali৫Kannada೫Punjabi੫Chinese numeral五Armenianե֊Devanāgarī५Hebrewה׳Khmer៥Telugu౫Malayalam൫Tamil௫Thai๕Babylonian numeral𒐜Egyptian hieroglyph, Chinese counting rod𝍠𝍡𝍢𝍣𝍤Maya numerals𝋡Morse code.....ASCII valueENQSantali᱕ 5 (five) is a number, numeral and digit. It is the natural number, and cardinal number, following 4 and preceding 6, and is a prime number. Humans, and many other animals, have 5 digits on their limbs. The first Pythagorean triple 5 is a Fermat prime, a Mersenne prime exponent,[1] as well as a Fibonacci number. 5 is the first congruent number, as well as the length of the hypotenuse of the smallest integer-sided right triangle, making part of the smallest Pythagorean triple (3, 4, 5).[2] 5 is the first safe prime[3] and the first good prime.[4] 11 forms the first pair of sexy primes with 5.[5] 5 is the second Fermat prime, of a total of five known Fermat primes.[6] 5 is also the first of three known Wilson primes (5, 13, 563).[7] A shape with five sides is called a pentagon. The equilateral pentagon is the first regular polygon that does not tile the plane with copies of itself. The pentagon solid has the largest face of any of the five regular three-dimensional regular Platonic solids. A conic is determined using five points in the same way that two points are needed to determine a line.[8] A pentagram, or five-pointed polygram, is a star polygon constructed by connecting some non-adjacent of a regular pentagon as self-intersecting edges.[9] The internal geometry of the pentagon and pentagram (represented by its Schläfli symbol {5/2}) appears prominently in Penrose tilings. Pentagrams are facets inside Kepler–Poinsot star polyhedra and Schläfli–Hess star polychora. There are five regular Platonic solids the tetrahedron, the cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.[10] The plane contains a total of five Bravais lattices, or arrays of points defined by discrete translation operations. Uniform tilings of the plane, are generated from combinations of only five regular polygons.[11] A hypertetrahedron, or 5-cell, is the 4 dimensional analogue of the tetrahedron. It has five vertices. Its orthographic projection is homomorphic to the group K5.[12]:p.120 There are five fundamental mirror symmetry point group families in 4-dimensions. There are also 5 compact hyperbolic Coxeter groups, or 4-prisms, of rank 5, each generating uniform honeycombs in hyperbolic 4-space as permutations of rings of the Coxeter diagrams.[13] The four-dimensional 5-cell is the simplest regular polychoron. The smallest non-trivial magic square5 is the value of the central cell of the first non-trivial normal magic square, called the Luoshu square. All integers $n \geq 34$ {\displaystyle n\geq 34} can be expressed as the sum of five non-zero squares.[14][15] There are five countably infinite Ramsey classes of permutations.[16]:p.4 5 is conjectured to be the only odd, untouchable number; if this is the case, then five will be the only odd prime number that is not the base of an aliquot tree.[17]This diagram shows the subquotient relations of the twenty-six sporadic groups; the five Mathieu groups form the simplest class (colored red). Every odd number greater than five is conjectured to be expressible as the sum of three prime numbers; Helfgott has provided a proof of this[18] (also known as the odd Goldbach conjecture) that is already widely acknowledged by mathematicians as it still undergoes peer-review. On the other hand, every odd number greater than one is the sum of at most five prime numbers (as a lower limit).[19] Unsolved problem in mathematics Is 5 the only odd, untouchable number? More unsolved problems in mathematics In graph theory, all graphs with four or fewer vertices are planar, however, there is a graph with five vertices that is not: K5, the complete graph with five vertices. By Kuratowski's theorem, a finite graph is planar if and only if it does not contain a subgraph that is a subdivision of K5, or K3,3, the utility graph.[20] There are five complex exceptional Lie algebras. The five Mathieu groups constitute the first generation in the happy family of sporadic groups. These are also the first five sporadic groups to have been described.[21]:p.54 A centralizer of an element of order 5 inside the largest sporadic group F 1 {\displaystyle \mathrm {F_{1}} } arises from the product between Harada–Norton sporadic group H N {\displaystyle \mathrm {HN} } and a group of order 5.[22][23] Multiplication 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 5 × x 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 Division 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 5 ÷ x 5 2.5 1.6 1.25 1 0.83 0.714285 0.625 0.5 0.5 0.45 0.416 0.384615 0.3571428 0.3 x ÷ 5 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3 Exponentiation 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 5x 5 25 125 625 3125 15625 78125 390625 1953125 9765625 48828125 244140625 1220703125 6103515625 30517578125 x5 1 32 243 1024 7776 16807 32768 59049 100000 161051 248832 371293 537824 759375 The evolution of the modern Western digit for the numeral for five is traced back to the Indian system of numerals, where on some earlier versions, the numeral bore resemblance to variations of the number four, rather than "5" (as it is represented today). The Kushana and Gupta empires in what is now India had among themselves several forms that bear no resemblance to the modern digit. Later on, Arabic traditions transformed the digit in several ways, producing forms that were still similar to the numeral for four, with similarities to the numeral for three; yet, still unlike the modern five.[24] It was from those digits that Europeans finally came up with the modern 5 (represented in writings by Dürer, for example). While the shape of the character for the digit 5 has an ascender in most modern typefaces, in typefaces with text figures the glyph usually has a descender, as, for example, in . On the seven-segment display of a calculator and digital clock, it is often represented by five segments at four successive turns from top to bottom, rotating counterclockwise first, then clockwise, and vice versa. It is one of three numbers, along with 4 and 6, where the number of segments matches the number. This makes it often indistinguishable from the letter S. Higher segment displays may sometimes may make use of a diagonal for one of the two. In Basque, bost, "5", also means "a lot".[25] Five is according to Maharal of Prague the number defined as the center point which unifies four extremes.[citation needed] The Five Pillars of Islam.[26] The five-pointed simple star ☆ is one of the five used in Islamic Girih tiles.[27] Mathematics portal 5 (disambiguation) ^ Sloane, N. J. A. (ed.). "Sequence A000043 (mersenne prime exponents)". The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences. OEIS Foundation. ^ Sloane, N. J. A. (ed.). "Sequence A003273 (Congruent numbers)". The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences. OEIS Foundation. Retrieved 2016-06-01. ^ Sloane, N. J. A. (ed.). "Sequence A005385 (Safe primes p: (p-1)/2 is also prime)". The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences. OEIS Foundation. Retrieved 2023-02-14. ^ Sloane, N. J. A. (ed.). "Sequence A028388 (Good primes)". 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