3

3

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3 (three) is a number, numeral and digit. It is the natural number following 2 and preceding 4, and is the smallest odd prime number and the only prime preceding a square number. It has religious and cultural significance in many societies.

Cube (algebra)

$3^{3}+4^{3}+5^{3}=6^{3}$ $11 3 + 12 3 + 13 3 + 14 3 = 20 3$ {\displaystyle $11^{3}+12^{3}+13^{3}+14^{3}=20^{3}$} 31 3 + 33 3 + 35 3 + 37 3 + 39 3 + 41 3 =

In arithmetic and algebra, the cube of a number n is its third power, that is, the result of multiplying three instances of n together.

The cube of a number n is denoted n3, using a superscript 3, for example 23 = 8. The cube operation can also be defined for any other mathematical expression, for example (x + 1)3.

The cube is also the number multiplied by its square:

n3 = n × n2 = n × n × n.

The cube function is the function x ? x3 (often denoted y = x3) that maps a number to its cube. It is an odd function, as

(?n)3 = ?(n3).

The volume of a geometric cube is the cube of its side length, giving rise to the name. The inverse operation that consists of finding a number whose cube is n is called extracting the cube root of n. It determines the side of the cube of a given volume. It is also...

Enclosed Alphanumerics

Unused 0 reserved code points Unicode version history 1.0.0 (1991) 139 (+139) 3.2 (2002) 159 (+20) 4.0 (2003) 160 (+1) Unicode documentation Code chart ? Web

Enclosed Alphanumerics is a Unicode block of typographical symbols of an alphanumeric within a circle, a bracket or other not-closed enclosure, or ending in a full stop.

It is currently fully allocated. Within the Basic Multilingual Plane, a few additional enclosed numerals are in the Dingbats and the Enclosed CJK Letters and Months blocks. There is also a block with more of these characters in the Supplementary Multilingual Plane named Enclosed Alphanumeric Supplement (U+1F100–U+1F1FF), as of Unicode 6.0.

Pahawh Hmong

the rimes were eliminated: The -b, -m, -d, -j tones are written as in stage 3; the -v, -, -s, -g tones now use the same rime letters as the other tones

Pahawh Hmong (RPA: Phaj hauj Hmoob, Pahawh: ???? ??? ???, pronounced [p?â hâu m????]; known also as Ntawv Pahawh, Ntawv Keeb, Ntawv Caub Fab, Ntawv Soob Lwj) is an indigenous semi-syllabic script, invented in 1959 by Shong Lue Yang, to write two Hmong languages, Hmong Daw (Hmoob Dawb / White Miao) and Hmong Njua AKA Hmong Leng (Moob Leeg / Green Miao).

Adlam script

Adlam Hindu-Arabic ? 0 ? 1 ? 2 ? 3 ? 4 ? 5 ? 6 ? 7 ? 8 ? 9

The Adlam script is a script used to write Fulani. The name Adlam is an acronym derived from the first four letters of the alphabet (A, D, L, M), standing for Alkule Danday?e Leñol Mulugol (?????? ???????? ????? ???????), which means "the alphabet that protects the peoples from vanishing". It is one of many indigenous scripts developed for specific languages in West Africa.

Adlam is supported in Google's Android and Chrome operating systems. There are also Android apps to send SMS in Adlam and to learn the alphabet. On computers running Microsoft Windows, the Adlam script received native support beginning with Windows 10 version 1903, which was released in May 2019. On macOS, the Adlam script received support beginning with Ventura in 2022.

Thai numerals

Chinese living in South East Asia. In fact, the etymology of Thai numerals 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 is Middle Chinese, while the etymology of Thai numeral

Thai numerals (Thai: ??????, RTGS: lek thai, pronounced [lê?k t??j]) are a set of numerals traditionally used in Thailand, although the Arabic numerals are more common due to extensive westernization of Thailand in the modern Rattanakosin period. Thai numerals follow the Hindu–Arabic numeral system commonly used in the rest of the world. In Thai language, numerals often follow the modified noun and precede a measure word, although variations to this pattern occur.

Emoticon

as when blowing a raspberry. An often used combination is also <3 for a heart and </3 for a broken heart. :O is also sometimes used to depict shock. :/

An emoticon (, ?-MOH-t?-kon, rarely , ih-MOTT-ih-kon), short for emotion icon, is a pictorial representation of a facial expression using characters—usually punctuation marks, numbers and letters—to express a person's feelings, mood or reaction, without needing to describe it in detail.

ASCII emoticons can be traced back hundreds of years with various one-off uses. The protocol as a way to use them to communicate emotion in conversations is credited to computer scientist Scott Fahlman, who proposed what came to be known as "smileys"—:-) and :-(—in a message on the bulletin board system (BBS) of Carnegie Mellon University in 1982. In Western countries, emoticons are usually written at a right angle to the direction of the text. Users from Japan popularized a kind of emoticon called kaomoji,...

Khudabadi script

vowels, 9 vowel signs written as diacritic marks added to the consonants, 3 miscellaneous signs, one symbol for nasal sounds (anusvara), one symbol for

Khudabadi (also Khudawadi) is a script used to write the Sindhi language, sometimes used by some Sindhi Hindus even in the present-day. The script originates from Khudabad, a city in Sindh, and is named after it. Khudabadi is one of the four scripts used for writing Sindhi, the others being Perso-Arabic, Khojki and Devanagari script. It was used by Sindhi Workies (traders and merchants) to record their information and

rose to importance as the script began to be used to record information kept secret from other non-Sindhi groups.

Kayah Li alphabet

0 ? 1 ? 2 ? 3 ? 4 ? 5 ? 6 ? 7 ? 8 ? 9 ?

The Kayah Li alphabet (Kayah Li: ????? ????) is used to write the Kayah languages Eastern Kayah Li and Western Kayah Li, which are members of Karenic branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family. They are also known as Red Karen and Karenni. Eastern Kayah Li is spoken by about 26,000 people, and Western Kayah Li by about 100,000 people, mostly in the Kayah and Karen states of Myanmar, but also by people living in Thailand.

Sharada script

0 ? 1 ? 2 ? 3 ? 4 ? 5 ? 6 ? 7 ? 8 ? 9 ?

The ??rad? (also spelled Sarada or Sharada) script is an abugida writing system of the Brahmic family of scripts. The script was widespread between the 8th and 12th centuries in the northwestern parts of Indian Subcontinent (in Kashmir and neighbouring areas), for writing Sanskrit and Kashmiri. Although originally a signature Brahminical script created in the valley, it was more widespread throughout northwestern Indian subcontinent, and later became restricted to Kashmir, and is now rarely used, except by the Kashmiri Pandit community for religious purposes.

It is a native script of Kashmir and is named after the goddess ??rad? or Saraswati, the goddess of learning and the main Hindu deity of the Sharada Peeth temple.

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