

6

6

capable of tiling the plane. A hexagon also has 6 edges as well as 6 internal and external angles. 6 is the second smallest composite number. It is also

6 (six) is the natural number following 5 and preceding 7. It is a composite number and the smallest perfect number.

Sixth power

$a^6 + b^6 + c^6 = d^6 + e^6 + f^6$. *{\displaystyle a^{6}+b^{6}+c^{6}=d^{6}+e^{6}+f^{6}.} It has not been proven whether the equation $a^6 + b^6 = c^6 +$*

In arithmetic and algebra the sixth power of a number *n* is the result of multiplying six instances of *n* together. So:

$$n^6 = n \times n \times n \times n \times n \times n.$$

Sixth powers can be formed by multiplying a number by its fifth power, multiplying the square of a number by its fourth power, by cubing a square, or by squaring a cube.

The sequence of sixth powers of integers are:

0, 1, 64, 729, 4096, 15625, 46656, 117649, 262144, 531441, 1000000, 1771561, 2985984, 4826809, 7529536, 11390625, 16777216, 24137569, 34012224, 47045881, 64000000, 85766121, 113379904, 148035889, 191102976, 244140625, 308915776, 387420489, 481890304, ... (sequence A001014 in the OEIS)

They include the significant decimal numbers 10⁶ (a million), 1006 (a short-scale trillion and long-scale billion), 10006 (a quintillion and a long-scale trillion) and so on.

2-6-6-6

The 2-6-6-6 (in Whyte notation) is an articulated locomotive type with two leading wheels, two sets of six driving wheels and six trailing wheels. Only

The 2-6-6-6 (in Whyte notation) is an articulated locomotive type with two leading wheels, two sets of six driving wheels and six trailing wheels. Only two classes of the 2-6-6-6 type were built. One was the "Allegheny" class, built by the Lima Locomotive Works. The name comes from the locomotive's first service with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway beginning in 1941, where it was used to haul loaded coal trains over the Allegheny Mountains. The other was the "Blue Ridge" class for the Virginian Railway. These were some of the most powerful reciprocating steam locomotives ever built, at 7,500 horsepower (5,600 kW) (which was exceeded by only the Pennsylvania Railroad class Q2 in indicated horsepower), and one of the heaviest at 386 tons for the locomotive itself plus 215 tons for the loaded tender.

Other equivalent classifications are:

UIC classification: 1CC3 (also known as German classification and Italian classification)

French classification: 130+033

Turkish classification: 34+36

Swiss classification: 3/4+3/6

The UIC classification is refined to (1'C)C3' for simple articulated locomotives.

Patria 6×6

The Patria 6×6 (Patria XA-300) is a six-wheeled armoured personnel carrier produced by the Finnish defence industry company Patria. Patria 6×6 is primarily

The Patria 6×6 (Patria XA-300) is a six-wheeled armoured personnel carrier produced by the Finnish defence industry company Patria.

Patria 6×6 is primarily designed for troop transport but can be configured for other roles as well. The basic platform can be tailored to meet varying user requirements by many optional features e.g. swimming system, winch, upgraded armour protection and diverse weapon systems. Available weapons range from machine gun up to 25/30 mm medium calibre direct fire weapon systems and Patria Nemo 120 mm turreted mortar system.

The layout has driver and commander in front, engine compartment behind the driver and rear compartment for troop and role specific equipment. A passage in right side allows moving between front and rear compartments.

Patria 6×6 chassis is based on Patria AMVXP structures and components. The expected service life of the vehicle is more than 30 years.

Battlefield 6

Battlefield 6 is an upcoming first-person shooter game developed by Battlefield Studios and published by Electronic Arts. Serving as the eighteenth installment

Battlefield 6 is an upcoming first-person shooter game developed by Battlefield Studios and published by Electronic Arts. Serving as the eighteenth installment in the Battlefield series, the game will release on October 10, 2025 on PlayStation 5, Windows and Xbox Series X/S.

The game's single-player campaign is set in 2027 and features a conflict between a fractured NATO and Pax Armata, a private military company.

AT-6

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AT-6 Spiral, the NATO reporting name for an anti-tank missile system of the Soviet Union

T-6 Texan, a WWII-era training aircraft used by numerous air forces

AT-6B Wolverine, Armed version of the Beechcraft T-6 Texan II training aircraft for primary weapons training or light attack roles

6-8-6

notation for the classification of steam locomotives by wheel arrangement, 6-8-6 represents the arrangement of six unpowered leading wheels, eight powered

Under the Whyte notation for the classification of steam locomotives by wheel arrangement, 6-8-6 represents the arrangement of six unpowered leading wheels, eight powered and coupled driving wheels, and six unpowered trailing wheels.

Other equivalent classifications are:

UIC classification: 3D3 (also known as German classification and Italian classification)

French classification: 343

Turkish classification: 410

Swiss classification: 4/10.

The only known example of the 6-8-6 wheel arrangement is the experimental Pennsylvania Railroad class S2, a steam turbine locomotive.

Enclosed Alphanumerics

Plane named Enclosed Alphanumeric Supplement (U+1F100–U+1F1FF), as of Unicode 6.0. Many of these characters were originally intended for use as bullets for

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.

Korean War

Korea, the war is usually referred to as the "625 War"; (6·25 ??; ?????), the "625 Upheaval"; (6·25 ??; ?????; yugio dongnan), or simply "625";, reflecting

The Korean War (25 June 1950 – 27 July 1953) was an armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula fought between North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea; DPRK) and South Korea (Republic of Korea; ROK) and their allies. North Korea was supported by China and the Soviet Union, while South Korea was supported by the United Nations Command (UNC) led by the United States. The conflict was one of the first major proxy wars of the Cold War. Fighting ended in 1953 with an armistice but no peace treaty, leading to the ongoing Korean conflict.

After the end of World War II in 1945, Korea, which had been a Japanese colony for 35 years, was divided by the Soviet Union and the United States into two occupation zones at the 38th parallel, with plans for a future independent state. Due to political disagreements and influence from their backers, the zones formed their own governments in 1948. North Korea was led by Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang, and South Korea by Syngman Rhee in Seoul; both claimed to be the sole legitimate government of all of Korea and engaged in border clashes as internal unrest was fomented by communist groups in the south. On 25 June 1950, the Korean People's Army (KPA), equipped and trained by the Soviets, launched an invasion of the south. In the absence of the Soviet Union's representative, the UN Security Council denounced the attack and recommended member states to repel the invasion. UN forces comprised 21 countries, with the United States

providing around 90% of military personnel.

Seoul was captured by the KPA on 28 June, and by early August, the Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) and its allies were nearly defeated, holding onto only the Pusan Perimeter in the peninsula's southeast. On 15 September, UN forces landed at Inchon near Seoul, cutting off KPA troops and supply lines. UN forces broke out from the perimeter on 18 September, re-captured Seoul, and invaded North Korea in October, capturing Pyongyang and advancing towards the Yalu River—the border with China. On 19 October, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army (PVA) crossed the Yalu and entered the war on the side of the North. UN forces retreated from North Korea in December, following the PVA's first and second offensive. Communist forces captured Seoul again in January 1951 before losing it to a UN counter-offensive two months later. After an abortive Chinese spring offensive, UN forces retook territory roughly up to the 38th parallel. Armistice negotiations began in July 1951, but dragged on as the fighting became a war of attrition and the North suffered heavy damage from U.S. bombing.

Combat ended on 27 July 1953 with the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, which allowed the exchange of prisoners and created a four-kilometre-wide (2+1⁄2-mile) Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) along the frontline, with a Joint Security Area at Panmunjom. The conflict caused more than one million military deaths and an estimated two to three million civilian deaths. Alleged war crimes include the mass killing of suspected communists by Seoul and the mass killing of alleged reactionaries by Pyongyang. North Korea became one of the most heavily bombed countries in history, and virtually all of Korea's major cities were destroyed. No peace treaty has been signed, making the war a frozen conflict.

6-ton 6×6 truck

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The 6-ton 6×6 truck (supply catalog designations G512, 514, 526, and 547) was a family of heavy tactical trucks built for the United States Army during World War II. It was designated a “6-ton” truck because the basic cargo version was designed to transport a 6-short ton (5,400 kg) cargo load over all terrain in all weather. The chassis were built by Brockway Motor Company, The Corbitt Company, The Four Wheel Drive Auto Company (FWD), Ward LaFrance Truck Corporation, and White Motor Company. They were replaced by the M54 5-ton 6x6 trucks in the 1950s.

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