7

7

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As an early prime number in the series of positive integers, the number seven has symbolic associations in religion, mythology, superstition and philosophy. The seven classical planets resulted in seven being the number of days in a week. 7 is often considered lucky in Western culture and is often seen as highly symbolic.

Seventh power

is: 102 7 = 12 7 + 35 7 + 53 7 + 58 7 + 64 7 + 83 7 + 85 7 + 90 7 . {\displaystyle 102^{7}=12^{7}+35^{7}+53^{7}+58^{7}+64^{7}+83^{7}+85^{7}+90^{7}.} The

In arithmetic and algebra, the seventh power of a number n is the result of multiplying seven instances of n together. So:

n7 = n × n × n × n × n × n × n.

Seventh powers are also formed by multiplying a number by its sixth power, the square of a number by its fifth power, or the cube of a number by its fourth power.

The sequence of seventh powers of integers is:

0, 1, 128, 2187, 16384, 78125, 279936, 823543, 2097152, 4782969, 10000000, 19487171, 35831808, 62748517, 105413504, 170859375, 268435456, 410338673, 612220032, 893871739, 1280000000, 1801088541, 2494357888, 3404825447, 4586471424, 6103515625, 8031810176, ... (sequence A001015 in the OEIS)

In the archaic notation of Robert Recorde, the seventh power of a number was called the "second sursolid".

Enclosed Alphanumerics

Alphanumerics[1] Official Unicode Consortium code chart (PDF) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F U+246x ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? U+247x ? ? ? ? ? ?

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.

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.

Pahawh Hmong

was added to the Unicode Standard in June 2014 with the release of version 7.0. The Unicode block for Pahawh Hmong is U+16B00–U+16B8F: Asia portal Language

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).

Ahom script

Ahom numerals 0 ? 1 ? 2 ? 3 ? 4 ? 5 ? 6 ? 7 ? 8 ? 9 ? 10 ? 20 ?

The Ahom script or Tai Ahom Script is an abugida that is used to write the Ahom language, a dormant Tai language undergoing revival spoken by the Ahom people till the late 18th-century, who established the Ahom kingdom and ruled the eastern part of the Brahmaputra valley between the 13th and the 18th centuries. The old Ahom language today survives in the numerous manuscripts written in this script currently in institutional and private possession.

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.

Thai numerals

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 5 is

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.

Vai syllabary

Unicode Standard in April, 2008 with the release of version 5.1. In Windows 7 and earlier, since this version only gives names for characters released in

The Vai syllabary is a syllabic writing system devised for the Vai language by Momolu Duwalu Bukele of Jondu, in what is now Grand Cape Mount County, Liberia. Bukele is regarded within the Vai community, as well as by most scholars, as the syllabary's inventor and chief promoter when it was first documented in the 1830s. It is one of the two most successful indigenous scripts in West Africa in terms of the number of current users and the availability of literature written in the script, the other being N'Ko.

Sorang Sompeng script

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

The Sorang Sompeng script is used to write Sora, a Munda language with 300,000 speakers in India. The script was created by Mangei Gomango in 1936 and is used in religious contexts.

The Sora language is also written in the Latin, Odia, and Telugu scripts.

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