

Solution to The Man Who Loved Only Numbers

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Each description contains a single Greek letter variable which corresponds to a unique number. They are as follows:

$$\alpha = 5, \beta = 10000, \gamma = 1, \delta = 42, \epsilon = 12, \zeta = 50, \eta = 1984, \theta = 6, \lambda = 2, \\ \mu = 8, \xi = 80, \pi = 20000, \rho = 7, \sigma = 22, \tau = 4, \phi = 451, \chi = 3, \psi = 9$$

Each description is followed by an expression in parentheses, which is an index into the description preceding it (excluding spaces/punctuation, but including variables):

$$\left(\frac{\tau!}{\gamma}\right) = \left(\frac{4!}{1}\right) = 24: C$$

$$\left(\frac{\eta}{\mu^\lambda} - \theta\right) = \left(\frac{1984}{8^2} - 6\right) = 25: O$$

$$\left(\frac{\sigma \cdot \chi}{\theta - \tau}\right) = \left(\frac{22 \cdot 3}{6 - 4}\right) = 33: N$$

$$((\rho - \alpha) \cdot \epsilon) = ((7 - 5) \cdot 12) = 24: A$$

$$(\rho + \sqrt{\delta + \sigma}) = (7 + \sqrt{42 + 22}) = 15: N$$

$$\left(\delta + \frac{\sigma \cdot \phi}{\epsilon}\right) = \left(42 + \frac{22 \cdot 6}{12}\right) = 53: D$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{\beta}\right)^\lambda\right) = \left(\left(\frac{20000}{10000}\right)^3\right) = 8: O$$

$$\left(\frac{\beta + \lambda \cdot \pi}{\eta + \psi + \rho}\right) = \left(\frac{10000 + 2 \cdot 20000}{1984 + 9 + 7}\right) = 25: Y$$

$$(\sqrt{\zeta - \gamma} + \mu) = (\sqrt{50 - 1} + 8) = 15: L$$

$$(\tau^\lambda) = (4^2) = 16: E$$

$$(\delta + \gamma) = (42 + 1) = 43: M$$

$$(\chi \cdot (\tau + \psi)) = (3 \cdot (4 + 9)) = 39: A$$

$$\left(\frac{\phi - \gamma}{\zeta} + \tau\right) = \left(\frac{451 - 1}{50} + 4\right) = 13: T$$

$$(\sqrt{\delta + \chi + \tau}) = (\sqrt{42 + 3 + 4}) = 7: H$$

$$\left(\frac{\xi}{\lambda \cdot (\zeta - \delta)}\right) = \left(\frac{80}{2 \cdot (50 - 42)}\right) = 5: P$$

$$(\xi - \sigma) = (80 - 22) = 58: R$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha \cdot (\phi - \gamma)}{\zeta}\right) = \left(\frac{5 \cdot (451 - 1)}{50}\right) = 45: O$$

$$(\gamma + \sqrt{\phi - \lambda \cdot \alpha}) = (1 + \sqrt{451 - 2 \cdot 5}) = 22: F$$

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous math professor character is Sherlock Holmes' nemesis, **MORIARTY**.