

Lucky Numbers

- Step1:** Ask them to write their 2 digit “luck number” (from 10 to 99) at the top of a slip of paper.
- Step 2.** Ask them to wrote your lucky number directly under the number they wrote for their age.
Tell them your lucky number is 90. (Say if you live to be 90 you will be lucky).
- Step 3.** Ask them to add these two numbers together.
- Step 4.** Ask them to cross out the last digit on the left of this total and write that digit under the ones digit on the right end of the answer and then add the two numbers together.
- Step 5.** Ask them to tell you what this number is. When they tell you that number you tell them that your luck number has found their lucky number and announce their lucky number.their age.

Requirements;

1. A “lucky number” that will guarantee the total of it and their lucky number is more than 100.
2. The last number you add to get their number is found by subtracting your lucky number from 99.

Example 1 with your lucky number of 95 :

Step1: Their lucky umber is 13

Step 2. You give say that your lucky number as 95.

Also subtract your lucky number from 99 to get 4.

Step 3:

13	Their “lucky number”
+ 95	Your “lucky number”
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108	Total

Step 4:

08
+ 1
<hr/>
9

Step 5: Add 4 (99 minus your lucky number of 95) to this number to get their **lucky number of 13.**

Example 2 with your lucky number of 90 :

Step1: Their lucky number is 56

Step 2. You give your lucky number as 90.

Your lucky number must be large enough to force the sum of it and their lucky number to be a 3 digit number. I always use 90 as the math is easy.

Also subtract your lucky number from 99 to get **9**.

Step 3:

5 6	Their “lucky number”
<u>+ 9 0</u>	Your “lucky number”
1 4 6	Total

Step 4:

4 6
<u>+ 1</u>
4 7

Step 5: Add 9 (99 minus your lucky number of 90) to this number to get their **lucky number of 56**.

How does this work?

If you use 90 as your lucky number then you have added 90 to their lucky number in step 3.

In step 4 you have have taken 99 away $146 - 99 = 47$. The net result is a subtraction of 9 from your spectator's number. You have a net loss of 9 (the difference between you lucky number and 99)

When you add 9 you are bringing the number back to its original value.

Step 3

A B	Thier Lucky number
<u>+ C D</u>	Your Lucky Number
	Sum of the lucky numbers

Step 4

F G	Left digit removed
<u>- F</u>	Left Digit
	New Number

The number in 4 Step is 99 less then the sum of the 2 Lucky Numbers.

Step 4 = Their Lucky number + your lucky number – 99

Step 5 takes that number and adds 99 – your lucky number

Their Lucky number + your lucky number – 99 + 99 – your lucky number = **Their lucky number**

Their Age and a Lucky Number

You can use this same effect to find a persons age. It is a nice effect but has a small limitation for use in a classroom. If you teach 7th grade then most students in your class are 11 or 12. It almost as likely that you guessed their age as found it using math. The following effect to find age is presented in case you want to see how it works to find a person age instead of a lucky number.

Step1: Ask them to write their age at the top of a slip of paper.

Step 2. Ask then to wrote your lucky number directly under the number they wrote for their age. Tell them your lucky number is 90. (Say if you live to be 90 that you will be lucky).

Step 3. Ask them to add these two numbers together.

Step 4. Ask them to cross out the last digit on the left of this total and write that digit under the ones digit on the right end and then add the numbers together.

Step 5. Ask them to tell you what this number is. They will tell you that number is and you tell them their age.

Requirements;

1. A “lucky number” that will guarantee the total of it and their age is more than 100.
2. The last number you add to get their age is found by subtracting the lucky number from 99.

Example 1 with a lucky number of 95 :

Step1: Their age is 13

Step 2. You give a lucky number as 95.

Also subtract this lucky number from 99 to get 4.

Step 3:

13	Their age
+ 95	Your “lucky number”
108	Total

Step 4:

08
+ 1
9

Step 5: Add 4 (99 minus your lucky number of 95) to this number to get their **age of 13.**

Example 2 with a lucky number of 90 :

Step1: Their age is 56

Step 2. You give a lucky number as 90.

The lucky number must be large enough to force the sum of it and their age to be a 3 digit number. If you are working with students over 10 years old use 90 as the math is easy. 90 will also work for anyone older you may be working with.

Also subtract this lucky number from 99 to get **9**.

Step 3:

5 6	Their age
+ 9 0	Your "lucky number"
1 4 6	Total

Step 4:

4 6
+ 1
4 7

Step 5: Add 9 (99 minus your lucky number of 90) to this number to get their **age of 56**.

How does this work?

If you use 90 as your lucky number then you have added 90 to their age in step 3.

In step 4 you have have taken 99 away $146 - 99 = 47$. The net result is a subtraction of 9 from your spectator's age. You have a net loss of 9 (the difference between you lucky number and 99) When you add 9 you are bringing the number back to its original value.

Step 3

A B	Your age
+ C D	Lucky Number
Sum of age + lucky number	

Step 4

F G	Left digit removed
- F	Left Digit
New Number	

The number in 4 Step is 99 less then the sum of their Age and The Lucky Number

Step 4 = Age + LN - 99

Step 5 takes that number Age + LN - 99 and adds 99 - LN

Age + LN - 99 + 99 - LN = Their Age