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## Data Article

# Datasets on the statistical properties of the first 3000 squared positive integers



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## ABSTRACT

The data in this article are as a result of a quest to uncover alternative research routes of deepening researchers' understanding of integers apart from the traditional number theory approach. Hence, the article contains the statistical properties of the digits sum of the first 3000 squared positive integers. The data describes the various statistical tools applied to reveal different statistical and random nature of the digits sum of the first 3000 squared positive integers. Digits sum here implies the sum of all the digits that make up the individual integer.

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## Specifications Table

Subject area	Mathematics
More specific subject area	Number Statistics, Computational number theory
Type of data	Tables and Figures

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How data was acquired	The raw data is available in mathematical literature
Data format	Analyzed
Experimental factors	Zero and negative integers were not considered
Experimental features	Exploratory data analysis, mathematical computation
Data source location	Covenant University Mathematics Laboratory, Ota, Nigeria
Data accessibility	All the data are in this data article

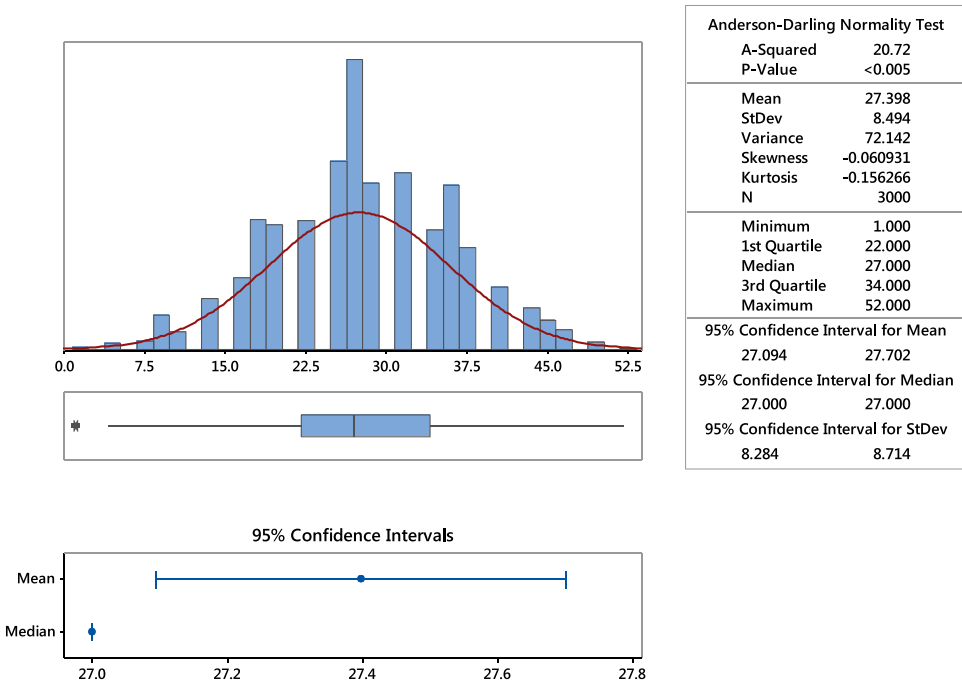
**Value of the data**

- The data provides the exploratory statistics of digits sum of squared positive integers and their subsets.
- This technique of analysis can be used in data reduction.
- The data analysis can be applied to other known numbers.
- The data when completely analyzed can help deepen the understanding of the random nature of integers.

**1. Data**

The data provides a description of the statistical properties of the digits sum of the first 3000 squared positive integers and the subsets. The subsets are the even and odd positive integers. The subsets are equivalence and their descriptive statistics are summarized in Figs. 1–3:

**Summary Report for Digits sum of squared positive integers**



**Fig. 1.** The summary statistics of the digits sum of squared positive integers. **Remark:** The gaps observed in the histogram are because the digits sum of squared positive integers cannot yield some numbers such as: 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15 and so on.

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