

1. One is the only number equal to the number of numbers it is equal to.
3. Three is the minimum number of decimal places you have to extend pi to for the fractional part to become a palindrome.
5. Five is the most common digit in pi in the first 12 decimal places.
7. $\sum(7^x \cdot 10^{(5-x)}, x=0,5) \cdot 17$ is 4999989. See also 11.
8. Eight is the most common digit in tau in the first 14 decimal places.
10. 10 is the smallest number that isn't a factor of its reverse.
11. $\sum(7^x \cdot 10^{(5-x)}, x=0,5) \cdot 17$ is 11 less than a number that has a lot of zeroes at the end.
12. 12 is the smallest number that isn't divisible by its reverse.
13. 13 is the smallest number that doesn't share any factors in common w/ its reverse.
15. 15 is the third smallest natural number N such that no numbers can be partitioned into N distinct odd numbers.
20. 20 has the property that 20 - 1 and 20 concatenated is divisible by 20.
24. 24 is the first composite number C such that C and N, where C is the Nth composite number, end in the same digit.
29. The first power of two that contains 29 is 2^{2^5}
33. 33 is the first non-trivial repdigit one more than a fifth power.
141. 141 is the first non-trivial palindrome in the digits of pi.
252. 252 is the first non-trivial palindromic central binomial coefficient.
483. 483 is the last three digit string to appear in pi for the first time.
487. 487 is a prime number whose reversal is a square.
976. $976 = 16 \cdot 61$, $16 = 4 \cdot 4$, and $4 = 2 \cdot 2$. Also see 662704.
2701. 2701 is $37 \cdot 73$, which means it is a factor of $111 \cdot 11111111$, or 11122222111.
7777. 7777 is the second non-trivial repdigit one more than a fifth power. And probably the last.
8999. 8999 is the first number in the smallest power of 2 w/ three repeated nines, that has three repeated nines.

9001. Sorry. There is absolutely NOTHING non-notable about 9001. Even the fact that it is the first absolutely notable integer is pretty notable itself.

9123. 9123 is the integer part of the larger solution to $1.001^x = x$.

11070. 11070 is the largest multiple of 41 such that neither it nor any multiples of 41 below it are repunits.

16128. 16128 is halfway between a Carol number and the last five digits of $1/31$ before the repeat.

48828. 48828 is the first five digits of the smallest power of five such that the first five digits are all even.

53211. 53211 is the concatenation of the first five fibonacci numbers backwards.

99999. 99999 is the first non-trivial repdigit one less than a fifth power. Unlike those that are one more than a fifth power, there are an infinite number of these.

662704. $662704 = 976 \cdot 679$. See 976 for the rest of the sequence.