

1. We noticed that there are ten numbers between the last of the previous set, and the last of the first of the current set. For example: 2, 3, 4 or 14, 15, 16 or 26, 27, 28 or 38, 39, 40 or 50, 51, 52 or 62, 63, 64 or 74, 75, 76 or 86, 87, 88 or 98, 99, 100 or 110, 111, 112.

2. 63, 64, 65 and 3, 4, 5 - Any multiple of three and every digit but the last one is an even number. (eg. 123 and 12 is an even number.)

3. If the first is a multiple of 3, then it's obviously 3, 4, 5, as they are consecutive numbers.

4. Some examples include: 4, 5, 6, & 44, 45, 46 & 64, 65, 66. All of the numbers end in the original number.

5. There's no obvious way to work this out, but the only set we found was 2, 3, 4, 5.

6. There is obviously no way to do this either.

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1. When you add 3 consecutive Fibonacci numbers, it makes a new Fibonacci sequence:

$$\begin{array}{l} 0+1+1=2 \\ 1+1+2=4 \\ 1+2+3=6 \\ 2+3+5=10 \\ 3+5+8=16 \\ 5+8+13=26 \\ 8+13+21=42 \end{array}$$

Also, the sum of the three numbers is the final number in the sequence doubled.

2. Once the numbers are divided by 2, the answer is the 3rd number in the number sentence of 4 numbers.

$$\begin{array}{l} 1+1+2+3 \div 2 = 2 \\ 2+3+5+8 \div 2 = 5 \\ 3+5+8+13 \div 2 = 8 \end{array}$$

3. The answer is the fifth number.

$$\begin{array}{l} 1+1+2+3+5+8 = 20 \div 4 = 5 \\ 2+3+5+8+13+21 = 52 \div 4 = 13 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1+1+2 = 4 \div 2 = 2 \\ 2+3+5 = 10 \div 2 = 5 \\ 5+8+13 = 26 \div 2 = 13 \end{array}$$

Add together 3 consecutive Fibonacci numbers. Divide the answer by 2 and you will get the last number in the problem.