A number \( m \) is said to be triangular if it can be written as \( 1+2+3+\cdots+n \) for some integer \( n \). The first triangular numbers are 1, 3, 6, 10, 15. The number 10 is triangular and it is the sum of 3 consecutive triangular numbers. Let \( k \) be a positive integer. In this talk we’ll explore the following question: Is there a triangular number that can be written as the sum of \( k \) consecutive triangular numbers? We will show that for infinitely many \( k \), the answer is YES, but that that set has density zero. In our route to this proof we’ll travel through different areas of number theory: Pell equations, the Cohen-Lenstra heuristics for class numbers, and sieve methods.