

The Exponential Power of 2 as it interferes with the MPS

1-3-7-15-31-63-127-255-511-1023-2047-4095-8191

The Running Sum (Σ) defines:
The MPS-Mp-PN-OC-CR

Every Mersenne Prime Square has 6 unique embedded AREAS:

1. MPS: Mersenne Prime Square
2. PN: Perfect Number
3. OC: ODD Complement
4. PNS: Perfect Number Square
5. OCS: ODD Complement Square
6. CR: Complement Rectangle (repeated)

Each AREA is shown on the BIM as STEPS from the DIAGONAL.

STEPS = $x/4$, while $x/2 \cdot \Sigma$ gives values.

Σ = sum of the coordinates.

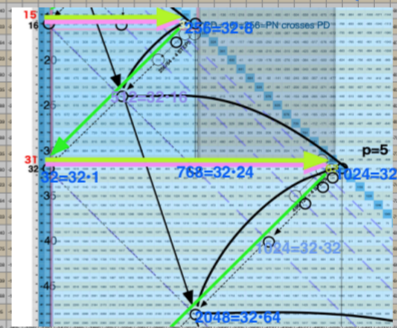
The curved BLACK arc lines follow the exponential power of 2 --- 2^n .

The YELLOW and GREEN lines follow the Running Sums ($\Sigma=z=2^p$) of the exponential power of 2 --- 2^n . (Purple)

The thin dotted BLACK lines show that the exponential power of 2 --- 2^n --- falls midway ---in the center --- of the PNS along the way to the next MPS or PN crossing on the PD.

Follow the Running Sums ($\Sigma=z=2^p$) of the exponential power of 2 --- $2^n=x$ as $z=2^2-1=3$ the YELLOW line goes to the square of $3=9=$ MPS on the PD @ $p=2$; under the 9 is 7 and a GREEN line runs diagonally from it to the $7=z=2^3-1$ on the Axis; a YELLOW line goes to the square of $7=49=$ MPS on the PD @ $p=3$; below 49 is 15 and a GREEN line runs diagonally to $15=z=2^4-1$ on the Axis; a YELLOW line goes to the square of $15=225$ on the PD; under the 225 is 31; a GREEN line runs diagonally from it to $31=z=2^5-1$ on the

Each Axis EVEN forms a NPS around its "Diamond" shape as shown in inset



The first four Mersenne PRIME - Perfect Number Squares on the BIM

See BIM-MPS: Details, Part II

