Table179_RunningSums-EDMT+

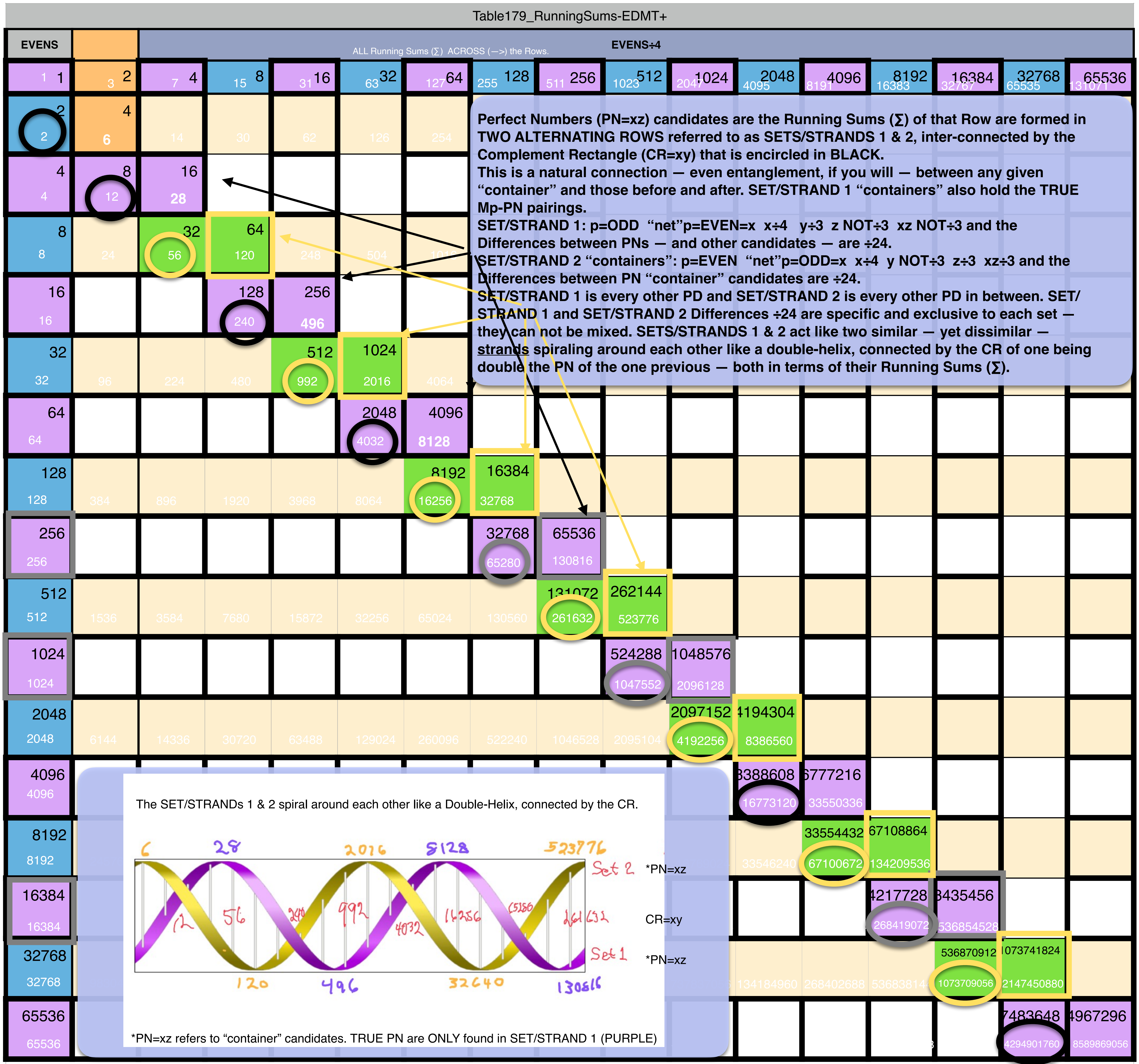

Table179_RunningSums-EDMT+

EVENS

ALL Running Sums (∑) ACROSS (—>) the Rows.

EVENS÷4

1 1	3 2	7 4	15 8	31 16	63 32	127 64	255 128	511 256	1023 512	2047 1024	4095 2048	8191 4096	16383 8192	32767 16384	65535 32768	131071 65536
2 2	4 **6**	14	30	62	126	254										
4 4	8 12	16 **28**														
8 8	24	32 56	64 120	248	504	1016										
16 16			128 240	256 **496**												
32 32	96	224	480	512 992	1024 2016	4064										
64 64					2048 4032	4096 **8128**										
128 128	384	896	1920	3968	8064	8192 16256	16384 32768									
256 256							32768 65280	65536 130816								
512 512	1536	3584	7680	15872	32256	65024	130560	131072 261632	262144 523776							
1024 1024									524288 1047552	1048576 2096128						
2048 2048	6144	14336	30720	63488	129024	260096	522240	1046528	2095104	2097152 4192256	4194304 8386560					
4096 4096											3388608 16773120	6777216 33550336				
8192 8192											33546240	33554432 67100672	67108864 134209536			
16384 16384													4217728 268419072	3435456 536854528		
32768 32768											134184960	268402688	53683814	536870912 1073709056	1073741824 2147450880	
65536 65536															7483648 4294901760	4967296 8589869056

Perfect Numbers (PN=xz) candidates are the Running Sums (∑) of that Row are formed in TWO ALTERNATING ROWS referred to as SETS/STRANDS 1 & 2, inter-connected by the Complement Rectangle (CR=xy) that is encircled in BLACK.
This is a natural connection — even entanglement, if you will — between any given "container" and those before and after. SET/STRAND 1 "containers" also hold the TRUE Mp-PN pairings.
SET/STRAND 1: p=ODD "net"p=EVEN=x x÷4 y÷3 z NOT÷3 xz NOT÷3 and the Differences between PNs — and other candidates — are ÷24.
SET/STRAND 2 "containers": p=EVEN "net"p=ODD=x x÷4 y NOT÷3 z÷3 xz÷3 and the Differences between PN "container" candidates are ÷24.
SET/STRAND 1 is every other PD and SET/STRAND 2 is every other PD in between. SET/STRAND 1 and SET/STRAND 2 Differences ÷24 are specific and exclusive to each set — they can not be mixed. SETS/STRANDS 1 & 2 act like two similar — yet dissimilar — <u>strands</u> spiraling around each other like a double-helix, connected by the CR of one being double the PN of the one previous — both in terms of their Running Sums (∑).

The SET/STRANDs 1 & 2 spiral around each other like a Double-Helix, connected by the CR.

*PN=xz

CR=xy

*PN=xz

*PN=xz refers to "container" candidates. TRUE PN are ONLY found in SET/STRAND 1 (PURPLE)

Table179_RunningSums-EDMT+ Perfect Numbers (PN=xz) in BOLD (WHITE), SET/STRAND 1 in PURPLE, SET/STRAND 2 in GREEN-BLUE-GREEN.

Header Row=Mp=z=2^p -1 in the WHITE ∑s. Header Column=x=2^{p-1} in either WHITE or BLACK.

Border Key: BLACK=Mersenne Prime-Perfect Numbers, and GRAY="containers" — both in SET/STRAND 1. YELLOW="containers" in SET/STRAND 2. In both SETS/STRANDS 1 & 2, the cell value directly below any given BLACK, GRAY or YELLOW PD cell value equals the Complement Rectangle (CR) — xy — of the "container that is next in that Row. This CR value is 2x the starting cell value, e.i. PN 28 has 56 directly below and 56=xy=CR of the adjacent "container" value 120. The CR is shown with a matching CIRCLE/OVAL border to the PD cell that it belongs to. The cell previous to 28 has the value of 12 and 12 is the CR of PN28, and when divided by 2 equals PN6.

This is a natural connection — even entanglement, if you will — between any given "container" and those before and after. SET/STRAND 1 "containers" also hold the TRUE Mp-PN pairings.

SET/STRAND 1: p=ODD "net"p=EVEN=x x÷4 y÷3 z NOT÷3 xz NOT÷3 and the Differences between PNs — and other candidates — are ÷24.

SET/STRAND 2 "containers": p=EVEN "net"p=ODD=x x÷4 y NOT÷3 z÷3 xz÷3 and the Differences between PN "container" candidates are ÷24.

SET/STRAND 1 is every other PD and SET/STRAND 2 is every other PD in between. SET/STRAND 1 and SET/STRAND 2 Differences ÷24 are specific and exclusive to each set — they can not be mixed. SETS/STRANDS 1 & 2 act like two similar — yet dissimilar — <u>strands</u> spiraling around each other like a doublehelix, connected by the CR of one being double the PN of the one previous — both in terms of their Running Sums (∑).