



The Perfect Numbers may be expressed as the sequential running sums(Σ) of the cubes of the sequential ODDs as $1^3 + 3^3 + 5^3 \dots$

The PN always lands on a ODD^3 that corresponds to:
 $z = (2^{n+1}) - 1 = 2^p - 1$.

- $(2^0+1) - 1 = 2^1 - 1 = 1$
- $(2^1+1) - 1 = 2^2 - 1 = 3$
- $(2^2+1) - 1 = 2^3 - 1 = 7$
- $(2^3+1) - 1 = 2^4 - 1 = 15$
- $(2^4+1) - 1 = 2^5 - 1 = 31$
- $(2^5+1) - 1 = 2^6 - 1 = 63$
- $(2^6+1) - 1 = 2^7 - 1 = 127 \dots$

only when $z = Mp$ do we have a PN.

*NPS=x*z=xz=PN in 1st set, --NPS-y*z=yz=OC in 2nd set--see Numbers Table 92*

Rows NPS: PN	Columns NPS OC	Row + Col = PN+OC=MPS	Row x Col = PN*OC=Volume
1x1=1	0x1=1	n	1
2x3=6	1x3=3	9	18=3*3*2
3x5=15	2x5=10	n	150=5*5*6
4x7=28	3x7=21	49	588=7*7*12
5x9=45	4x9=36	n	1620=9*9*20
6x11=66	5x11=55	n	3630=11*11*30
7x13=91	6x13=78	n	7098=13*13*42
8x15=120	7x15=105	n	12600=15*15*56
9x17=153	8x17=136	n	20808=17*17*72
10x19=190	9x19=171	n	32490=19*19*90
11x21=231	10x21=210	n	48510=21*21*110
12x23=276	11x23=253	n	69828=23*23*132
13x25=325	12x25=300	n	97500=25*25*156
14x27=378	13x27=351	n	132678=27*27*182
15x29=435	14x29=406	n	176610=29*29*210
16x31=496	15x31=465	961	230640=31*31*240
17x33=561	16x33=528	n	n
18x35=630	17x35=595	n	n
19x37=703	18x37=666	n	n
20x39=780	19x39=741	n	n
64x127=8128	63x127=8001	16129	65032128=127*127*4032

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

Copyright©2021, Reginald Brooks, Brooks Design. All rights reserved.

In the 4 Columns above, the DIAGONAL values of the cubed 1-3-5-... are profiled. The Rows NPS = PN = x·z and the Columns NPS = OC = y·z. Together they add up to = MPS in the third column. The last column takes the product of the PN · OC AREAS = Volume. See Tables 89-92.