

ns of his ideal city necessarily involve number many subjects are as metic—for the average hem that number when he more abstract arith-ness elevated level, arith-able in military tactics, to the best advantage.

ay have been visualizing of the Pythagoreans in used. But always he rthy purpose of mathe-

self at odds with those ically that there is little another, and that mathe-what our fathers believed s the fact in this some-mathematics in a general a clarity reinforced the thorough training in the ing arithmetic and geom-sand years.

s answered "another I." than Plato, nor Plato a

f the series, "Sixes and Sevens" 1 in the fall by McGraw-Hill

## ✓ AMICABLE NUMBERS ✓

By EDWARD BRIND ESCOTT

**T**HE theory of numbers has been studied continuously from the time of Pythagoras (6th century B.C.) to the present time. Two subjects which were among the first to be studied were Perfect Numbers and Amicable Numbers.

A perfect number is a number which equals the sum of its aliquot divisors. By aliquot divisors is meant the divisors of the number (excluding the number itself). Example: 6 is the smallest perfect number. The aliquot divisors of 6 are 1, 2, 3 and since  $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$  this is a perfect number.

Two numbers are called amicable if each equals the sum of the aliquot divisors of the other.

The smallest pair of amicable numbers is 220 and 284. The sum of the aliquot divisors of 220 is  $1 + 2 + 4 + 5 + 10 + 11 + 20 + 22 + 44 + 55 + 110 = 284$ . The sum of the aliquot divisors of 284 is  $1 + 2 + 4 + 71 + 142 = 220$ .

This pair was known to the Pythagoreans.

In the 9th century an Arabian mathematician, Thabit ben Korrah, gave the following formulae for amicable numbers:

$2^n p q$  and  $2^n r$  are amicable numbers if  $p = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$ ,  $q = 3 \cdot 2^n - 1$  and  $r = 9 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$  are all primes and  $n > 1$ . This rule leads to amicable numbers for  $n = 2$  (giving the above pair),  $n = 4$ , and  $n = 7$  but for no further values of  $n < 200$ .

Fermat (1636) rediscovered this rule and gave the pair of amicable numbers for  $n = 4$ .

Descartes (1638) gave a rule the equivalent of the above and discovered the pair of amicable numbers for  $n = 7$ .

Euler (1750) was the next one to study these numbers and, treating the problem with his customary thoroughness, discovered 59 other pairs.

The complete list is given on page 65. The history of the subject up to 1919 is taken from Dickson.<sup>1</sup>

In studying this subject, the following formulae due to Euler will be

<sup>1</sup> L. E. Dickson, *History of the Theory of Numbers*, v. 1, Washington, Carnegie Institute of Washington (1919).

useful. . . Denoting the sum of the divisors of a number (including the number itself) by  $S(N)$  and let the number  $N$  be completely factored into its prime factors

$$N = p^m q^n \dots \text{then } S(N) = [(p^{m+1} - 1)/(p - 1)] \cdot [(q^{n+1} - 1)/(q - 1)] \dots$$

If  $N = p$ ,  $S(p) = (p^2 - 1)/(p - 1) = p + 1$ .

If  $M$  and  $N$  are relatively prime,  $S(MN) = S(M) \cdot S(N)$ .

The characteristic property of the amicable numbers  $m$  and  $n$  may be expressed by the two equations  $S(m) - m = n$ ,  $S(n) - n = m$ .

These may be replaced by the two equations

$$S(m) = S(n) \quad (1)$$

$$S(m) = m + n \quad (2)$$

In this paper (excepting the Miscellaneous Forms) the common factor of the two numbers will be denoted by  $E$  (an integer, not usually prime) and by  $p, q, r, s, \dots$  distinct odd primes not dividing  $E$ .

Usually the pair of amicable numbers  $Epq\dots$  and  $Ers\dots$  will be written  $E_{rs\dots}^{pq\dots}$ .

The treatment of the possible solutions depends on the number of prime factors in the numbers  $m$  and  $n$ .

1st Form:  $Epq, Er$ .

In this case equations (1) and (2) become

$$S(E) \cdot (p + 1)(q + 1) = S(E) \cdot (r + 1) \quad (3)$$

$$S(E) \cdot (p + 1)(q + 1) = E(pq + r) \quad (4)$$

Equation (3) may be further simplified by removing the common factor  $S(E)$  which gives

$$(p + 1)(q + 1) = r + 1 \quad (5)$$

Eliminating  $r$  between equations (5) and (4) we have

$$S(E) \cdot (p + 1)(q + 1) = E(2pq + p + q) \quad (6)$$

Then the problem reduces to the solution of equation (6) in the two unknowns  $p$  and  $q$  subject to their being unequal odd primes not dividing  $E$ .

Consider the case when  $E = 2^n$ . Since  $S(2^n) = 2^{n+1} - 1$ , equation (6), reduces to

$$pq - (2^n - 1)(p + q) = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

This equation may be factored in the form

$$[p - (2^n - 1)][q - (2^n - 1)] = 2^{2n} \quad (7)$$

Factoring the second taken as  $2^{n-m}$  and  $2^{n+m}$ .

$$p = (2^n - 1)$$

whence

$$p = 2^{n-m}(2^m + 1) - 1,$$

If  $m = 1$  this solution

$$p = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} -$$

which is the formula of T

If  $m$  is an even number not be prime. If  $m = 3$  squares and could not be values of  $n$  which will ma

If  $m = 7$  and  $n = 8$  w; all prime numbers. This

These are all the exampl

On the general case, eq

$$\frac{S(E)}{E} =$$

where  $g$  is a positive num

It is of advantage to m less than 2 or a table of va

Example: Take, for exa

$$S(E) = 13 \cdot 8 \cdot 14. \text{ From}$$

$$2p$$

which may be factored

$$(2p)$$

f a number (including the  
V be completely factored

$$)] \cdot [(q^{n+1} - 1)/(q - 1)] \dots$$

$$S(M) \cdot S(N).$$

e numbers  $m$  and  $n$  may  
 $= n$ ,  $S(n) - n = m$ .  
ns

$$(1)$$

$$(2)$$

us Forms) the common  
3 (an integer, not usually  
is not dividing  $E$ .

$q \dots$  and  $Ers \dots$  will be  
pends on the number of

$$\cdot (r + 1) \quad (3)$$

$$pq + r \quad (4)$$

removing the common

$$1 \quad (5)$$

we have

$$+ p + q \quad (6)$$

equation (6) in the two  
al odd primes not divid-

$) = 2^{n+1} - 1$ , equation

$$^{n+1} - 1$$

$$] = 2^{2n} \quad (7)$$

Factoring the second member of this equation, the factors may be taken as  $2^{n-m}$  and  $2^{n+m}$ . This gives for the solution of equation (7)

$$p - (2^n - 1) = 2^{n-m}, q - (2^n - 1) = 2^{n+m}$$

whence

$$p = 2^{n-m}(2^m + 1) - 1, q = 2^n(2^m + 1) - 1, r = 2^{2n-m}(2^m + 1)^2 \quad (8)$$

If  $m = 1$  this solution takes the form

$$p = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1, q = 3 \cdot 2^n - 1, r = 9 \cdot 2^{2n-1} - 1 \quad (9)$$

which is the formula of Thabit ben Korrah.

If  $m$  is an even number,  $n$  is the difference of two squares and cannot be prime. If  $m = 3$  either  $p$  or  $q$  would be the difference of two squares and could not both be prime. If  $m = 5$  there are no known values of  $n$  which will make  $p$ ,  $q$ , and  $r$  prime.

If  $m = 7$  and  $n = 8$  we have  $p = 257$ ,  $q = 33\,023$ ,  $n = 8\,520\,191$ , all prime numbers. This gives the solution discovered by Legendre.

These are all the examples known where  $E = 2^n$ .

On the general case, equation (6) may be written

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{S(E)}{E} &= 2 - \frac{(p + 1) + (q + 1)}{(p + 1)(q + 1)} \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{g} \end{aligned}$$

where  $g$  is a positive number (integral or fractional).

It is of advantage to make a table of values for which  $S(E)/E$  is less than 2 or a table of values of  $g$  and the corresponding values of  $E$ .

Example: Take, for example,  $E = 3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$ , then  $g = \frac{9}{2}$ .

$S(E) = 13 \cdot 8 \cdot 14$ . From equation (6) we have

$$2pq - 7(p + q) = 16$$

which may be factored

$$(2p - 7)(2q - 7) = 81$$

Equating  $2p - 7$  and  $2q - 7$  to all possible unequal factors of 81 we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2p - 7 &= 1, 3 \\ 2q - 7 &= 81, 27 \\ p &= 4, 5 \\ q &= 44, 17 \end{aligned}$$

The only prime values of  $p$  and  $q$  are  $p = 5, q = 17$ , whence  $r = 107$ . We have the solution

$$\begin{matrix} 3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 & 5 \cdot 17 \\ & 107 \end{matrix}$$

2nd Form:  $Epq, Ers.$

In this case equations (1) and (2) become

$$S(E) \cdot (p+1)(q+1) = S(E) \cdot (r+1)(s+1) \quad (10)$$

$$S(E) \cdot (p+1)(q+1) = E \cdot (pq + rs) \quad (11)$$

In equation (10) the common factor  $S(E)$  may be removed

$$(p+1)(q+1) = (r+1)(s+1) \quad (12)$$

Solving equation (12) for one of the unknowns—say  $s$ —and substituting in equation (11) we have

$$(r - 15)pq - (15r + 31)(p + q) - 16r^2 - 31(r + 1) = 0 \quad (13)$$

In order to find solutions for  $p$  and  $q$  in integers, it is of advantage to have the coefficient of  $pq$  as small as possible.

1st. Let  $r = 17$ , equation (13) becomes

$$pq - 143(p + q) = 2591$$

or, factored,

$$(p - 143)(q - 143) = 23,040 = 2^9 3^2 5$$

Put the factors  $(p - 143)$  and  $(q - 143)$  in the first member equal to all possible pairs of even factors of the second member (48 pairs altogether); neglecting all values of  $p$  and  $q$  which are not prime. From equation (12) find  $s$  and omitting values of  $s$  which are not prime, only two sets of values of  $p, q, r$ , and  $s$  remain, which give the following pairs of amicable numbers:

$$\begin{matrix} 2^4 & 17 \cdot 10 \cdot 303 \\ & 167 \cdot 1103 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2^4 & 17 \cdot 5119 \\ & 239 \cdot 383 \end{matrix}$$

- 2nd. Let  $r = 19$ . C  
3rd. Let  $r = 23$ . T  
4th. Let  $r = 47$ . O

Historical Notes:<sup>\*</sup> The discovered during the Pythagoras (*c.* 540 B.C.) numbers 220 (=  $2^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$ ) discovered by Fermat an century but even to the end been discovered. Details son, *History of the Theo* 38–50.

The complete record follows:

Pythagoras	1 (540 B.C.)
Fermat	1 (1636)
Descartes	1 (1638)
Euler	59 (1747)
Legendre	1 (1830)
B. N. I. Paganini	1 (1867)
P. Seelhoff	2 (1884)
L. E. Dickson	2 (1911)

$$(1) 2^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \text{ (Pythagoras)} \quad (2) 2$$

\* From *Mathematical Tables and*

<sup>1</sup> T. E. Mason, "On Amicable Numbers," 28 (1921), p. 195–200.

<sup>2</sup> P. Poulet, *La Chasse Aux Nombres*, Brussels, 1929, p. 28–51. The 156 pairs found by Poulet are classified, and include the 68 new pairs found by him.

<sup>3</sup> All of these pairs are in Poulet's list, and were first published earlier in Gerardin's periodical.

<sup>4</sup> P. Poulet, "De nouveaux amiables trouvés par Mr. Escott," *Journal de Mathématiques Pures et Appliquées*, 1929, p. 322. Mr. Escott had sent him 322 pairs of amicable numbers, and all but one of them had not been published.

<sup>5</sup> B. H. Brown, "A New Pair of Amicable Numbers," 43.

Otto Gmelin, *Ueber volkommene und unvollkommene Zahlen*, 1717.

The author of this doctor's dissertation was Otto Gmelin, who died in 1717. He was a Swiss mathematician and engineer, known for his work on fortifications and his contributions to the field of mathematics. His dissertation, titled "Ueber volkommene und unvollkommene Zahlen" (On Perfect and Imperfect Numbers), was submitted to the University of Basel in 1717. It contains a detailed study of amicable numbers, including their properties and methods for finding them. Gmelin's work was highly regarded and influenced later mathematicians, such as Euler and Fermat, who also studied amicable numbers. The manuscript of Gmelin's dissertation is now held at the University of Basel library.

unequal factors of 81 we

$q = 17$ , whence  $r = 107$ .

$s.$

$+ 1)(s + 1)$	(10)
$pq + rs)$	(11)
may be removed	
$(s + 1)$	(12)
knowns—say $s$ —and sub-	
$- 31(r + 1) = 0$	(13)
gers, it is of advantage to	
le.	

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 $0 = 2^9 3^{25}$ 

n the first member equal  
second member (48 pairs  
 $q$  which are not prime.  
lues of  $s$  which are not  
 $s$  remain, which give the

17·5119  
239·383

- 2nd. Let  $r = 19$ . One solution is found.  
 3rd. Let  $r = 23$ . Three solutions are found.  
 4th. Let  $r = 47$ . One solution is found.

Historical Notes: \* This list contains 390 pairs of amicable numbers discovered during the past 2500 years. Iamblichus attributes to Pythagoras (*c.* 540 B.C.) the discovery of the first pair of amicable numbers 220 (=  $2^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$ ) and 284 (=  $2^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$ ). The next two pairs were discovered by Fermat and Descartes. Euler added 59 pairs in the next century but even to the end of the nineteenth century only 66 pairs had been discovered. Details in this regard may be found in L. E. Dickson, *History of the Theory of Numbers*, v. 1, Washington, 1919, p. 38–50.

The complete record of discoveries, with approximate dates, is as follows:

Pythagoras	1 (540 B.C.)	T. E. Mason <sup>1</sup>	14 (1921)
Fermat	1 (1636)	P. Poulet <sup>2</sup>	65 (1929)
Descartes	1 (1638)	A. Gerardin <sup>3</sup>	5 (1929?)
Euler	59 (1747–50)	E. B. Escott <sup>4</sup>	233 (1934)
Legendre	1 (1830)	B. H. Brown <sup>5</sup>	1 (1939)
R. N. L. Paganini	1 (1867)	Poulet and Gerardin	4 (1929)
P. Seelhoff	2 (1884)		
L. E. Dickson	2 (1911)	TOTAL (May 1943)	390

Form  $E_r^{pq}$ 

$$(1) 2^2 \frac{5 \cdot 11}{71} \text{ (Pythagoras)} \quad (2) 2^4 \frac{23 \cdot 47}{1151} \text{ (Fermat)} \quad (3) 2^7 \frac{191 \cdot 383}{73727} \text{ (Descartes)}$$

\* From *Mathematical Tables and Other Aids to Computation*, v. 1, 1943, p. 95–96.

<sup>1</sup> T. E. Mason, "On Amicable Numbers and Their Generalizations," *Amer. Math. Mo.*, v. 28 (1921), p. 195–200.

<sup>2</sup> P. Poulet, *La Chasse Aux Nombres. Fascicule I. Parfait, Amiables et Extensions*, Brussels, 1929, p. 28–51. The 156 pairs of amicable numbers, known at this time, are here classified, and include the 68 new pairs found by Poulet.

<sup>3</sup> All of these pairs are in Poulet's list of 1929. It is possible that their discovery was announced earlier in Gerardin's periodical *Sphinx Oedipe*.

<sup>4</sup> P. Poulet, "De nouveaux amiables," *Sphinx*, v. 4 (1934), p. 134–135. Poulet here states that Mr. Escott had sent him 322 pairs of amicable numbers; he prints 21 pairs discovered by Mr. Escott, and all but one of the 42 numbers are less than  $10^9$ . The other 214 pairs had not been published.

<sup>5</sup> B. H. Brown, "A New Pair of Amicable Numbers," *Amer. Math. Mo.*, v. 46 (1939), p. 345.

Otto Gmelin. *Ueber volkommene und befreundete Zahlen.* (Inaugural-Diss., Heidelberg, 1917.)

The author of this doctor's dissertation informed the writer that it was written under trying circumstances. World War I was in progress and most of the students were in service. No new examples are given.

(Euler)				
(4) $2^2 \cdot 23$	$5 \cdot 137$		(9) $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 \cdot 37$	$7 \cdot 887$
	$827$			$7103$
(5) $2^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 17$	$389 \cdot 509$		(10) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$	$5 \cdot 17$
	$198899$			$107$
(6) $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$	$53 \cdot 1889$		(11) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 41 \cdot 163$	$5 \cdot 977$
	$102059$			$5867$
(7) $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13$	$11 \cdot 19$		(12) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$	$41 \cdot 461$
	$239$			$19403$
(8) $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 19$	$29 \cdot 569$		(13) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$	$5 \cdot 41$
	$17099$			$251$
(17) $2^8$	$257 \cdot 33023$	(Legendre)	(20) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 23$	$83 \cdot 1931$
	$8520191$			$162287$ (Seelhoff)
(18) $2^7 \cdot 263$	$4271 \cdot 280883$	(Poulet)	(21) $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 31$	$149 \cdot 449$
	$1199936447$			$67499$ (Poulet and Gerardin)
(19) $2^7 \cdot 467$	$281 \cdot 2107103$	(Poulet)	(22) $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13$	$149 \cdot 449$
	$594203327$			$67499$ (Poulet and Gerardin)
			(23) $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 59$	$89 \cdot 5309$
				$477899$ (Mason)
(Escott)				
(24) $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 61$	$239 \cdot 161039$		(27) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 23$	$1931 \cdot 4691$
	$38649599$			$9064943$
(25) $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 31 \cdot 79$	$17 \cdot 7109$		(28) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 23$	$83 \cdot 1931$
	$127979$			$162287$
(26) $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 107$	$3209 \cdot 4493$		(29) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 17 \cdot 271$	$179 \cdot 5419$
	$14425739$			$975599$
			(30) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 271$	$179 \cdot 5419$
				$975599$
Form $E_s^{par}$				
(Escott)				
(34) $2^8 \cdot 31$	$17 \cdot 107 \cdot 4339$		(36) $2^4$	$17 \cdot 151 \cdot 1283$
	$8436959$			$3513023$
(35) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$	$5 \cdot 43 \cdot 167$		(37) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$	$5 \cdot 53 \cdot 97$
	$44351$			$31751$
Form $E_{rs}^{pq}$				
(Euler)				
(41) $2^2$	$5 \cdot 131$		(48) $2^4$	$23 \cdot 479$
	$17 \cdot 43$			$89 \cdot 127$
(42) $2^2$	$5 \cdot 251$		(49) $2^4$	$47 \cdot 89$
	$13 \cdot 107$			$53 \cdot 79$
(43) $2^3$	$17 \cdot 79$		(50) $2^5$	$37 \cdot 12671$
	$23 \cdot 59$			$227 \cdot 2111$
(44) $2^4$	$17 \cdot 5119$		(51) $2^5$	$59 \cdot 1103$
	$239 \cdot 383$			$79 \cdot 827$
(45) $2^4$	$19 \cdot 1439$		(52) $2^6$	$79 \cdot 11087$
	$149 \cdot 191$			$17 \cdot 10303$
(46) $2^4$	$23 \cdot 1367$		(53) $2^5$	$383 \cdot 9203$
	$53 \cdot 607$			$1151 \cdot 3067$
(47) $2^4$	$23 \cdot 467$		(54) $2^6$	$37 \cdot 2411$
	$103 \cdot 107$			$227 \cdot 401$
(67) $2^6$	$139 \cdot 863$	(Seelhoff)	(69) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19$	$11 \cdot 10499$
	$167 \cdot 719$			$89 \cdot 1399$ (Mason)
(68) $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 31$	$19 \cdot 359$	(Mason)	(70) $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	$41 \cdot 599$
	$47 \cdot 149$			$59 \cdot 419$ (Mason)
(71) $2^8$	$73 \cdot 264959$			(83)
	$479 \cdot 40847$			
(72) $2^7$	$137 \cdot 99839$			(84)
	$2879 \cdot 4783$			
(73) $2^7$	$179 \cdot 736447$			(85)
	$443 \cdot 298559$			
(74) $2^8$	$263 \cdot 109919$			(86)
	$16487 \cdot 17599$			
(75) $2^8$	$263 \cdot 36227327$			(87)
	$8513 \cdot 112327$			
(76) $2^8$	$269 \cdot 4755967$			(88)
	$5039 \cdot 254783$			
(77) $2^8$	$293 \cdot 58367$			(89)
	$3583 \cdot 4787$			
(78) $2^8$	$311 \cdot 3062399$			(90)
	$1429 \cdot 668159$			
(79) $2^8$	$383 \cdot 7643$			(91)
	$1567 \cdot 1871$			
(80) $2^3 \cdot 19$	$67 \cdot 1367$	(Gerardin)		(92)
	$101 \cdot 911$			
(81) $2^8 \cdot 29$	$19 \cdot 2087$	(Poulet and		(93)
	$173 \cdot 239$	Gerardin)		
(82) $2^8 \cdot 37$	$101 \cdot 348628799$			(94)
(107) $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	$53 \cdot 1759$			
	$59 \cdot 1583$			
(108) $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 31$	$7 \cdot 30689$			
	$59 \cdot 4091$			
	$17 \cdot 150767$			
(109) $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 49$	$971 \cdot 2791$			
(110) $2^5 \cdot 79$	$227 \cdot 10427$			
	$631 \cdot 3761$			
(111) $2^8 \cdot 3593$	$37 \cdot 22765247$			
	$227 \cdot 3794207$			
(112) $2^8 \cdot 131$	$2357 \cdot 6436223$			
	$19387 \cdot 782783$			
(113) $2^8 \cdot 131$	$3373 \cdot 132047$			
	$6287 \cdot 70853$			
(114) $2^7 \cdot 337$	$673 \cdot 9104399$			
	$2699 \cdot 2272727$			
(115) $2^9 \cdot 1087$	$13043 \cdot 536423$			
	$31247 \cdot 223921$			
(116) $2^9 \cdot 1087$	$15217 \cdot 2647943$			
	$20663 \cdot 1950077$			
(117) $2^9 \cdot 1279$	$5867 \cdot 25579$			
	$7673 \cdot 19559$			
(118) $2^{10}$	$1279 \cdot 4725863$			
	$5147 \cdot 1175039$			
(119) $2^{10}$	$1279 \cdot 126359$			
	$6911 \cdot 23399$			
(120) $2^{10}$	$1279 \cdot 125063$			
	$6947 \cdot 23039$			
(121) $2^{12}$	$5119 \cdot 1013687$			
	$23039 \cdot 225263$			
(122) $2^{12}$	$6143 \cdot 187067$			
	$16127 \cdot 71263$			
(123) $2^{12}$	$6143 \cdot 7610483$			
	$12347 \cdot 3786751$			
(124) $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 19$	$29 \cdot 44687$			
	$1063 \cdot 1259$			

(Poulet)		
(71) 2 <sup>6</sup>	73·264959 479·40847	151·281717 281·151847
(72) 2 <sup>7</sup>	137·99839 2879·4783	179·5623 239·4217
(73) 2 <sup>7</sup>	179·736447 443·298559	71·2707631 761·25583
(74) 2 <sup>8</sup>	263·109919 16487·17599	61·98899 859·7129
(75) 2 <sup>8</sup>	263·3627327 8513·1123327	67·104059 373·18919
(76) 2 <sup>8</sup>	269·4755967 5039·254783	89·4987 173·2579
(77) 2 <sup>8</sup>	293·58367 3583·4787	29·2215823 6967·69529
(78) 2 <sup>8</sup>	311·3062399 1429·668159	23·5501 251·523
(79) 2 <sup>8</sup>	383·7643 1567·1871	19·2392403 6907·69259
(80) 2 <sup>9</sup> 19	67·1367 (Gerardin) 101·911	17·102387407 30347·60727
(81) 2 <sup>9</sup> 29	19·2087 (Poulet and 173·239 Gerardin)	17·25626356999 20249·2277898
(82) 2 <sup>9</sup> 37	101·348628799 3019·11774879	19·6619 199·661
(95) 2 <sup>9</sup> 683	29·155723 37·122939	
(96) 2 <sup>9</sup> 997	17·10767599 199·969083	
(97) 2 <sup>9</sup> 2137	17·119671 167·12821	
(98) 2 <sup>9</sup> 7639	17·381949 149·45833	
(99) 3 <sup>2</sup> 5·13·31	191·589049 271·415799	
(100) 3 <sup>2</sup> 5·13	191·589049 271·415799	
(101) 3 <sup>2</sup> 7·11·13	23·7523 53·3343	
(102) 3 <sup>2</sup> 5·11	23·7523 53·3343	
(103) 3 <sup>2</sup> 7·11·13	23·659 79·197	
(104) 3 <sup>2</sup> 5·11	23·659 79·197	
(105) 3 <sup>2</sup> 7·11·19	89·503 107·419	
(106) 3 <sup>2</sup> 7·13·19	89·503 107·419	

(Escott)		
(107) 2·5·11	53·1759 59·1583	11·2686319 223·143909
(108) 2·5·31	7·30689 59·4091	7·929 11·619
(109) 2 <sup>4</sup> 349	17·150767 971·2791	2579·133979 4729·73079
(110) 2 <sup>8</sup> 79	227·10427 631·3761	499·280979 839·167249
(111) 2 <sup>8</sup> 3593	37·22765247 227·3794207	129·46103 67·874619
(112) 2 <sup>9</sup> 131	2357·6436223 19387·782783	1289·46103 41·1286107
(113) 2 <sup>9</sup> 131	3373·132047 6287·70853	463·116423 563·9859
(114) 2 <sup>7</sup> 337	673·9104399 2699·2272727	1409·3943 89·1691647
(115) 2 <sup>9</sup> 1087	13043·536423 31247·223921	7079·21503 101·64271
(116) 2 <sup>9</sup> 1087	15217·2647943 20663·1950077	311·21011 101·64271
(117) 2 <sup>9</sup> 1279	5867·25579 7673·19559	311·21011 101·4799
(118) 2 <sup>10</sup>	1279·4725863 5147·1175039	479·1019 101·4799
(119) 2 <sup>10</sup>	1279·126359 6911·23399	479·1019 101·4799
(120) 2 <sup>10</sup>	1279·125063 6947·23039	1493·163199 5099·47807
(121) 2 <sup>12</sup>	5119·1013687 23039·225263	1493·163199 5099·47807
(122) 2 <sup>12</sup>	6143·187067 16127·71263	53·774959 179·232487
(123) 2 <sup>12</sup>	6143·7610483 12347·3786751	53·774959 179·232487
(124) 3 <sup>2</sup> 5·13·19	29·44687 1063·1259	

	Form E <sub>st</sub> <sup>pqr</sup>	(Euler)	(Mason)	(Dickson)	(Poulet)	(Escott)	
(142) $2^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 1187$ 43·2267	(148) $2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 59 \cdot 173$ 47·2609	(154) $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 29$ 31·89					(210) $2^{31} \cdot 7 \cdot 1223 \cdot 1172663$ 10547·980423
(143) $2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 \cdot 1619$ 647·719	(149) $2^3 \cdot 29 \cdot 47 \cdot 59$ 17·4799	(155) $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 5 \cdot 17 \cdot 1187$ 131·971					(211) $2^{31} \cdot 7 \cdot 1223 \cdot 5025239$ 91367·4847039
(144) $2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 \cdot 1871$ 467·1151	(150) $2^4 \cdot 17 \cdot 107 \cdot 13679$ 809·51071	(156) $3^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 23 \cdot 11 \cdot 19 \cdot 367$ 79·1103					(212) $2^{31} \cdot 7 \cdot 1223 \cdot 8663003$ 89963·8486207
(145) $2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 \cdot 2543$ 383·1907	(151) $2^4 \cdot 23 \cdot 47 \cdot 9767$ 1583·7103	(157) $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 23 \cdot 11 \cdot 19 \cdot 367$ 79·1103					(213) $2^{31} \cdot 9 \cdot 47 \cdot 179 \cdot 1883051$ 24623·660719
(146) $2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 29 \cdot 239$ 191·449	(152) $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 \cdot 673$ 7·60659	(158) $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 17 \cdot 23 \cdot 397$ 7·21491					(214) $2^{32} \cdot 3 \cdot 29 \cdot 359$ 359·33211
(147) $2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 163 \cdot 191$ 31·11807	(153) $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 19 \cdot 107$ 47·359						(215) $2^{31} \cdot 23 \cdot 61 \cdot 449$ 199·3347
							(216) $2^4 \cdot 17 \cdot 167 \cdot 114299$ 761·453599
							(217) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 53 \cdot 1889 \cdot 886463$ 139967·646379
							(218) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 53 \cdot 1889 \cdot 1411829$ 121013·1190699
							(219) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 419 \cdot 325939$ 30319·270899
							(220) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 419 \cdot 5316959$ 25439·5266799
							(221) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 419 \cdot 636473$ 27449·584303
							(222) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 419 \cdot 147377$ 68207·54449
							(223) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 419 \cdot 2011129$ 25849·1960559
							(224) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 419 \cdot 1274249$ 26249·1223279
							(225) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 419 \cdot 233279$ 33599·174959
							(226) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 419 \cdot 170741$ 40949·105071
							(227) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 419 \cdot 182159$ 38639·118799
							(228) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 419 \cdot 244199$ 32999·186479
							(229) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 83 \cdot 139 \cdot 5742623$ 11807·5719279
							(230) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 83 \cdot 139 \cdot 93683$ 16879·65267
							(231) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 83 \cdot 139 \cdot 78539$ 19403·47599
							(232) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 83 \cdot 139 \cdot 108863$ 15679·81647
							(233) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 461 \cdot 9337$ 8819·29347
							(234) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 53 \cdot 2099 \cdot 49633$ 26891·209299
							(235) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 83 \cdot 149 \cdot 5807$ 2879·25409
							(236) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 97 \cdot 113 \cdot 25849$ 12539·23029
							(237) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 83 \cdot 149 \cdot 42767$ 1889·285119
							(238) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 53 \cdot 1931 \cdot 198769$ 81971·252979
							(239) $3^{25} \cdot 7 \cdot 53 \cdot 1931 \cdot 211319$ 77279·285281
							(240) $3^{25} \cdot 13 \cdot 11 \cdot 19 \cdot 1409$ 449·751

.54) 3<sup>25</sup> 7-11-29  
 .54) 3<sup>25</sup> 31-89  
 .55) 3<sup>27</sup>-13 5-17-1187  
 155) 3<sup>27</sup>-13 131-971  
 156) 3<sup>27</sup>-13-23 11-19-367  
 156) 3<sup>27</sup>-13-23 79-1103  
 157) 3<sup>25</sup>-23 11-19-367  
 157) 3<sup>25</sup>-23 79-1103  
 158) 3<sup>25</sup> 17-23-397  
 158) 3<sup>25</sup> 7-21491

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(165) 2<sup>3</sup> 17-19-281  
 53-1879  
 (166) 3<sup>27</sup>-13-19 17-23-1335949  
 3079-187379

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17-137-2990783  
 17-137-735263

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(187) 2<sup>4</sup> 37-43-107  
 263-683  
 37-79-4787  
 (188) 2<sup>4</sup> 41-346559  
 (189) 2<sup>4</sup> 43-47-1097  
 53-42943  
 23-61-3299  
 (190) 2<sup>4</sup> 197-24799  
 47-167-389  
 (191) 2<sup>4</sup> 29-104831  
 59-359-683  
 (192) 2<sup>4</sup> 23-615599  
 101-367-185429  
 (193) 2<sup>4</sup> 19-348015023  
 179-743-19001  
 (194) 2<sup>4</sup> 17-141374879  
 179-797-6959  
 (195) 2<sup>4</sup> 17-55540799

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2-5<sup>2</sup>31 13-109-319679  
 9239-53279  
 2-5<sup>2</sup>31 13-149-1097  
 853-2699  
 2-5<sup>2</sup>31 19-59-599  
 79-8999  
 2<sup>2</sup>11 13-47-1407449  
 7919-119419  
 2<sup>2</sup>13 19-97-7019  
 17-764399  
 2<sup>2</sup>23 5-137-17327  
 911-15731  
 2<sup>2</sup>23 5-137-11177  
 971-9521

(210) 2<sup>3</sup>17 71-1223-1172663  
 10547-980423  
 (211) 2<sup>3</sup>17 71-1223-5025239  
 91367-4847039  
 (212) 2<sup>3</sup>17 71-1223-8663003  
 89963-8486207  
 (213) 2<sup>3</sup>19 47-179-1883051  
 24623-660719  
 (214) 2<sup>3</sup>23 29-137-2887  
 359-33211  
 (215) 2<sup>3</sup>31 23-61-449  
 199-3347  
 (216) 2<sup>4</sup> 17-167-114299  
 761-453599  
 (217) 3<sup>25</sup>-7 53-1889-886463  
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 121013-1190699  
 (219) 3<sup>25</sup>-7 59-419-325939  
 30319-270899  
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 25439-5266799  
 (221) 3<sup>25</sup>-7 59-419-636473  
 27449-584303  
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 26249-1223279  
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 33599-174959  
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 40949-105071  
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 (229) 3<sup>25</sup>-7 83-139-5742623  
 11807-5719279  
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 (233) 3<sup>25</sup>-7 59-461-9337  
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 (235) 3<sup>25</sup>-7 83-149-5807  
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 1889-285119  
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 81971-252979  
 (239) 3<sup>25</sup>-7 53-1931-211319  
 77279-285281  
 (240) 3<sup>25</sup>-13 11-19-1409  
 449-751

(241) 3<sup>25</sup>-13 7-1949-12239  
 127-2983499  
 (242) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-19 29-569-152459  
 23099-112859  
 (243) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-19 29-569-113021  
 28349-68171  
 (244) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-19 29-569-117779  
 27179-74099  
 (245) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-19 29-569-125113  
 25849-82763  
 (246) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-19 29-569-289381  
 19531-253349  
 (247) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-19 37-113-1165187  
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 (248) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-19 37-113-255587  
 4483-246923  
 (249) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-19 37-113-28499  
 7219-17099  
 (250) 3<sup>45</sup>-11 23-359-161783  
 9719-143807  
 (251) 3<sup>45</sup>-11 23-359-52223  
 16319-27647  
 (252) 3<sup>45</sup>-11<sup>2</sup> 53-89-660887  
 4931-651239  
 (253) 3<sup>45</sup>-11<sup>2</sup> 53-89-445463  
 4967-435779  
 (254) 3<sup>45</sup>-11<sup>2</sup> 53-89-137933  
 5237-127919  
 (255) 3<sup>45</sup>-11<sup>2</sup> 53-89-73553  
 5657-63179  
 (256) 3<sup>45</sup>-11<sup>2</sup> 53-89-30293  
 8747-16829  
 (257) 3<sup>45</sup>-11<sup>2</sup> 53-89-28109  
 11243-12149  
 (258) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-31 149-449-6203411  
 69011-6067499  
 (259) 3<sup>25</sup>-13 149-449-6203411  
 69011-6067499  
 (260) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-31 139-569-6594659  
 287279-1831849  
 (261) 3<sup>25</sup>-13 139-569-6594659  
 287279-1831849  
 (262) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-31 149-449-2366099  
 71699-2227499  
 (263) 3<sup>25</sup>-13 149-449-2366099  
 71699-2227499  
 (264) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-31 149-449-1707947  
 73547-1567499  
 (265) 3<sup>25</sup>-13 149-449-1567499  
 (266) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-31 149-449-1558619  
 74219-1417499  
 (267) 3<sup>25</sup>-13 149-449-1558619  
 74219-1417499  
 (268) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-31 149-449-1076399  
 77999-931499  
 (269) 3<sup>25</sup>-13 149-449-1076399  
 77999-931499  
 (270) 3<sup>25</sup>-13-31 149-449-603899  
 91499-445499  
 (271) 3<sup>25</sup>-13 149-449-603899  
 91499-445499

- (272)  $3^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 31$  149·449·521399  
 (273)  $3^3 \cdot 13$  149·449·521399  
     98999·355499  
 (274)  $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 31$  149·449·438899  
     115499·250499  
 (275)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 13$  149·449·438899  
     115499·256499  
 (276)  $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 31$  149·449·395039  
     148139·179999  
 (277)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 13$  149·449·395039  
     148139·179999  
 (278)  $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 31$  149·461·291857  
     14699·1375901  
 (279)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 13$  149·461·291857  
     14699·1375901  
 (280)  $3^3 \cdot 5$  7·17·59  
     31·269  
 (281)  $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$  17·197·1379069  
     3581·1372139  
 (282)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  17·197·137069  
     3581·1372139  
 (283)  $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$  17·197·135089  
     3761·127979  
 (284)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  17·197·135089  
     3761·127979  
 (285)  $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$  17·197·49139  
     4211·41579  
 (286)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  17·197·40129  
     4211·41579  
 (287)  $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$  17·197·21059  
     7019·10691  
 (288)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  17·197·21059  
     7019·10691  
 (289)  $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$  19·89·1590467  
     24097·118799  
 (290)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  19·89·1590467  
     24097·118799  
 (291)  $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$  19·89·1205819  
     26729·81199  
 (292)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  19·89·1205819  
     26729·81199  
 (293)  $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$  19·89·910909  
     38219·42899  
 (294)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  19·89·910909  
     38219·42899  
 (295)  $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19$  11·83·83591  
     1031·81647  
 (296)  $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19$  11·83·63439  
     1039·61487  
 (297)  $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19$  11·83·38821  
     1061·36847  
 (298)  $3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19$  11·83·5711  
     2351·2447  
 (299)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 31$  17·29·193  
     89·1163  
 (300)  $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 23 \cdot 137 \cdot 547 \cdot 1093$  17·29·193  
     89·1163  
 (301)  $3^{10} \cdot 5 \cdot 23 \cdot 107 \cdot 3851$  17·29·193  
     89·1163  
 (302)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 31$  17·29·223  
     83·1439  
 (303)  $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 23 \cdot 137 \cdot 547 \cdot 1093$  17·29·223  
     83·1439  
 (304)  $3^{10} \cdot 5 \cdot 23 \cdot 107 \cdot 3851$  17·29·223  
     83·1439  
 (305)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  23·347·2645189  
     46559·474497  
 (306)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  23·349·1115759  
     27893·335999  
 (307)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  23·349·1377713  
     27299·423911  
 (308)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  23·349·982151  
     28349·291007  
 (309)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  23·349·572417  
     31859·150919  
 (310)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  23·359·52223  
     16319·27647  
 (311)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  23·359·161783  
     9719·143807  
 (312)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  29·89·1195991  
     2711·1190699  
 (313)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  29·89·483209  
     2729·477899  
 (314)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  29·89·87359  
     2879·81899  
 (315)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  29·89·80177  
     2897·74699  
 (316)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  29·89·87619  
     2939·62099  
 (317)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  29·89·19889  
     4049·13259  
 (318)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  29·89·15913  
     5449·7883  
 (319)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  29·89·15749  
     5669·7499  
 (320)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  37·53·312799  
     13679·46919  
 (321)  $3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$  37·53·269749  
     14939·37049  
 (322)  $3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 19$  71·179·239  
     1151·2699  
 (323)  $3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19$  71·179·239  
     1151·2699  
 (324)  $3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 19$  53·167·9931  
     6047·14897  
 (325)  $3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19$  53·167·9931  
     6047·14897  
 (326)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 \cdot 31$  138053·167039  
     359·911·70237  
 (327)  $3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 19 \cdot 127$  138053·167039  
     359·911·70237  
 (328)  $3^5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 127$  138053·167039  
     359·911·70237  
 (329)  $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 137 \cdot 547 \cdot 1093$  138053·167039  
     359·911·70237  
 (330)  $3^{10} \cdot 5 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 107 \cdot 3851$  138053·167039  
     359·911·70237  
 (331)  $3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 \cdot 31$  61559·565247  
     359·911·105983  
 (332)  $3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 19 \cdot 127$  61559·565247  
     359·911·105983  
 (333)  $3^5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 127$  61559·565247  
     359·911·105983  
 (334)  $3^6 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 137 \cdot 547 \cdot 1093$  618359  
 (336)  $2 \cdot 5$  7·863·2579  
     23·29·24767  
 (337)  $2 \cdot 5$  11·19·115877  
     17·61·24919  
 (338)  $2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$  13·43·13499  
 (339)  $2^2$  5·71·2580241  
     13·3163·25163  
 (340)  $2^2$  5·71·2162641  
     13·3083·31643  
 (341)  $2^2 \cdot 11$  13·35591·890999  
     53·1049·7830239  
 (342)  $2^3$  17·19·270143  
     27·1259·1607  
 (343)  $2^3$  11·113·4113059  
     29·3527·53161  
 (344)  $2^3$  11·911·42499  
     37·67·179999  
 (345)  $2^3$  17·19·291199  
     57·1091·1999  
 (346)  $2^3$  17·19·591623  
     47·809·5477  
 (358)  $2^3$  11·29·79·264599  
     37799·201599  
 (359)  $2^3$  11·29·79·211499  
     42299·143999  
 (360)  $2^3$  11·29·79·182239  
     48239·108799  
 (361)  $2^3$  11·29·79·292979  
     36479·231299  
 (362)  $2^3$  13·23·59·1117079  
     20879·1078559  
 (372)  $3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 31$  29·41·43·59  
     19·131·1259  
 (374)  $2^5 \cdot 37$   
      $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11^2$  (Paganini)  
 (375)  $2^3 \cdot 19 \cdot 41$  (Euler)  
 (376)  $2^3 \cdot 19 \cdot 467$  (Euler)  
 (377)  $2^5 \cdot 19 \cdot 233$  (Euler)

137·547·1093 17·29·223  
83·1439  
107·3851 17·29·223  
83·1439

23·347·2645189  
46559·474497

23·349·1115759

27803·335999

23·349·1377713

27299·423911

23·349·982151

28349·291007

23·349·572417

31859·150919

23·359·52223

16319·27647

23·359·161783

9719·143807

29·89·1195991

2711·1190699

29·89·483209

2729·477899

29·89·87359

2879·81899

29·89·80177

2897·74699

29·89·67619

2939·62099

29·89·19889

40·13259

29·89·15913

5449·7883

29·89·15749

5669·7499

37·53·312799

13679·46919·

37·53·269749

14939·37049

1·19 71·179·239

1151·2699

71·179·239

1151·2699

53·167·9931

6047·14897

53·167·9931

6047·14897

138053·167039

359·911·70237

1·19·127 138053·167039

359·911·70237

3·19·127 138053·167039

359·911·70237

19·23·107·3851 138053·167039

359·911·70237

31 61559·565247

359·911·105983

1·19·127 61559·565247

359·911·105983

3·19·127 61559·565247

359·911·105983

(334) 3<sup>6</sup>5·19·23·137·547·1093 61559·565247  
359·911·105983 (335) 3<sup>10</sup>5·19·23·107·3851 61559·565247  
359·911·105983

Form E pqr  
stu  
(Escott)

(336) 2·5 7·863·2579  
23·29·24767  
(337) 2·5 11·19·115877  
17·61·24919  
(338) 2·7·11 13·43·13499  
29·359·769  
(339) 2<sup>2</sup> 5·71·2580241  
13·3163·25163  
(340) 2<sup>2</sup> 5·71·2162641  
13·3083·31643  
(341) 2<sup>2</sup>11 13·35591·890999  
53·1049·7830239  
(342) 2<sup>3</sup> 17·19·270143  
27·1259·1607  
(343) 2<sup>3</sup> 11·113·4113059  
29·3527·53161  
(344) 2<sup>3</sup> 11·911·42499  
37·67·179999  
(345) 2<sup>3</sup> 17·19·291199  
57·1091·1999  
(346) 2<sup>3</sup> 17·19·591623  
47·809·5477

(Euler)

(357) 3<sup>2</sup>5<sup>2</sup> 11·59·179  
17·19·359

Form E pqrs  
tu  
(Escott)

(358) 2<sup>3</sup> 11·29·79·264599  
37799·201599  
(359) 2<sup>3</sup> 11·29·79·211499  
42299·143999  
(360) 2<sup>3</sup> 11·29·79·182239  
48239·108799  
(361) 2<sup>3</sup> 11·29·79·292979  
36479·231299  
(362) 2<sup>3</sup> 13·23·59·1117079  
20879·1078559

Form E pqrs  
tuv  
(Mason)

(372) 3<sup>2</sup>5<sup>3</sup> 29·41·43·59  
19·131·1259 (373) 3<sup>3</sup>5<sup>3</sup> 29·41·43·59  
19·131·1259

Miscellaneous Forms

(374) 2<sup>6</sup>37  
2·5·11<sup>2</sup> (Paganini)  
(375) 2<sup>3</sup>19·41 (Euler)  
2<sup>5</sup>199  
(376) 2<sup>3</sup>41·467 (Euler)  
2<sup>5</sup>19·233

(377) 2<sup>3</sup>41·3923 (Gerardin)  
2<sup>6</sup>17·2179  
(378) 2<sup>3</sup>17·58211 (Gerardin)  
2<sup>4</sup>43·5669  
(379) 2<sup>3</sup>107·15581 (Gerardin)  
2<sup>5</sup>13·28619

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (380) $2^{6}67 \cdot 11959$ (Gerardin)             | $2^{8}3037 \cdot 4751627$                                |
| $2^{7}311 \cdot 643$                               | $2^{5}13 \cdot 97 \cdot 2505109$ (Escott)                |
| (381) $2^{6}349 \cdot 10607$ (Poulet and Gerardin) | (387) $3^{25} 7 \cdot 797 \cdot 4019$ (Escott)           |
| $2^{7}59 \cdot 15287$                              | $7^{2}450239$  |
| (382) $3^{25} 7 \cdot 769 \cdot 860813$ (Poulet)   | (388) $3^{25} 7 \cdot 1091 \cdot 1709$ (Escott)          |
| $7^{2}239 \cdot 10067$                             | $7^{2}262079$  |
| (383) $3^{25} 7 \cdot 769 \cdot 2117663$ (Poulet)  | (389) $3^{4}11^{19} 7 \cdot 50599 \cdot 120041$ (Escott) |
| $7^{2}5417 \cdot 42239$                            | $7^{2}137 \cdot 6177599$                                 |
| (384) $2^{3}13 \cdot 173 \cdot 29021$ (Escott)     | (390) $3^{35} 7 \cdot 13$                                |
| $2^{5}2029 \cdot 8291$                             | $3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 139$ (B. H. Brown)              |
| (385) $2^{3}13 \cdot 157 \cdot 3277869$ (Escott)   | $2^{6}14051 \cdot 130349$                                |

## CURIOSA

117. Martin's Problem. The solutions of Martin's problem discussed by J. Ginsburg, *SCRIPTA MATHEMATICA*, v. XI, 1945, p. 191, are of two types: that illustrated by Martin, in which the hypotenuses of three Pythagorean triangles form a new right triangle and that illustrated by Ginsburg, in which not only the hypotenuses but also corresponding legs form right triangles.

The Martin problem seems to be more prolific than originally supposed. For example, for the great hypotenuse 65 there are the following solutions:

Ginsburg	Martin	Martin	Martin
15, 20, 25	15, 20, 25	15, 20, 25	15, 20, 25
36, 48, 60	36, 48, 60	36, 48, 60	36, 48, 60
39, 52, 65	33, 56, 65	16, 63, 65	25, 60, 65
 Martin	 Martin	 Martin	 Martin
7, 24, 25	7, 24, 25	7, 24, 25	7, 24, 25
36, 48, 60	36, 48, 60	36, 48, 60	36, 48, 60
39, 52, 65	16, 63, 65	33, 56, 65	25, 60, 65
 Martin	 Martin	 Martin	 Martin
15, 36, 39	15, 36, 39	15, 36, 39	15, 36, 39
20, 48, 52	20, 48, 52	20, 48, 52	20, 48, 52
39, 52, 65	36, 63, 65	33, 56, 65	25, 60, 65

If the great hypotenuse is a product of two equal prime numbers, there is one solution of each type. For example:

Ginsburg	Martin
9, 12, 15	9, 12, 15
12, 16, 20	12, 16, 20
15, 20, 25	7, 24, 25

HINGHAM, MASS.

GEORGE S. TERRY

## SEQUENCES

By PAUL ERI

SUPPOSE  $n$  one's and  $r$  ranged in a series. For example, when  $n =$  possible:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 + 1 - 1 \\ 1 - 1 + 1 \\ 1 - 1 - 1 \end{array}$$

The sum of any of these series by breaking off a series a in any case it lies between gation being made by one in how many of the arrang

Of the 6 arrangements Similarly, of the 20 arra acceptable:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 + \\ 1 + \\ 1 + \\ 1 - \\ 1 - \\ 1 - \end{array}$$

and of the 70 arrangements good ones. It is now e  $_{2n}C_n/(n+1)$  of the  $_{2n}C_n$  a

It is a curious fact tha to be wise to generalize a one's and let it be requir Let us denote by  $f(m, n)$  condition. If  $m > n +$  sum cannot fulfill the con

$$f(m,$$

If  $m = n$  or  $n + 1$ , we :