Mr G's Little Book on

Perfect and Amicable Numbers

How to Find Perfect Numbers
6 is perfect because I + 2 + 3 = 6 and
28 because + 2 + 4 + 7 + 4 = 28

Step I

Write down the powers of 2. ie start with 2 and keep doubling

2	4	8	16	32
64	128	256	512	1024
2048	4096	8192	16384	32768

Step 2

Now subtract I from each number

I	3	7	15	31
63	127	255	511	1023
2048	4095	8191	16383	32767

Step 3

Spot the numbers that are prime This is a bit tricky – maybe look on google

I	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	15	<u>31</u>
63	<u>127</u>	255	511	1023
2047	4095	8191		

Now pair up these prime numbers with the previous power of 2 and multiply the two numbers together.

3	× 2	= 6
7	× 4	= 28
31	× 16	= 496
127	× 64	= 81286
8191	× 409	6 = 33550336

And these are all perfect numbers.

Commentary

How would you find that last one if you didn't know the trick? There are more but they get very big very quickly. There is a good reason why this trick works to find all EVEN perfect numbers.

That leaves open the question as to whether there is an odd perfect number. There is as yet no way either to determine one or to determine whether is exists or does not exist. Quite a bit has been determined as to its nature if it did exist.

The smart money is that there isn't one and the smarter money is that its non existence is not provable.

How to Find Amicable Numbers

220 and 284 are amicable because factors of 220 are 1 2 4 5 10 11 20 22 44 55 110 (220) which add to 284 factors of 284 are 1 2 4 71 142 (284) which add to 220 There are no known rules to find all amicable numbers only (complicated) rules to find some of them. The next pair (1184,1120) wasn't

discovered until 1866 by a teenager called Nicolo Paginini despite famous mathematicians searching for hundreds of years before him.

The next pair are (2620,2924) and (5020,5564) but don't take my word for it. Prove it but you can use a calculator.

If you and your friend each carry one number you are **guaranteed** to stay friends for life (maybe).

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