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R.G. Wilson, v

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Robert G. Wilson

22 January 1992

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Neil James Alexander Sloane
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Subject: A Hdbk of Integer Sequences

Dear Dr. Sloane,

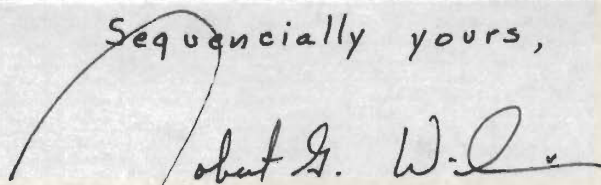
The following sequence should be seriously considered for inclusion in your second edition of the above. The sequence is infinite because its Schnirelmann Density is greater than that of the prime number sequence. I am speaking of the sequence of "weird" numbers, defined as those abundant numbers none of whose proper or aliquot divisors or any subset thereof can be arranged such that when added together equal the number. I am only submitting the primitive or generative "weird" numbers. This is because once a number is on the list, any prime greater than the sum of all of the divisors multiplied by the number is itself a "weird" number.

The sequence begins: 70, 836, 4030, 5830, 7192, 7912, 9272, 10792, 17272, 45356, 73616, 83312, 91388, 113072, 243892, 254012, 338572, 343876, 388076, 519712, 539744, 555616, 682592, 786208, 1188256, 1229152, ...

The references are: "A Number for your Thoughts," p 83-85 d 1982 by Stephen P. Richards; "Dictionary of Curious & Interesting Numbers," p 129 d 1986 by David Wells; "Solving Math Problems

in BASIC," p 86-87 d 1983 by Thomas P. Dence; "Math. Gems I" Math. Assoc. of Am., Dolciani Math. Expositions Nbr. 1, p 115 d 1973 by Ross Honsberger; "A Search for Large Weird Numbers," by Sidney Kranitz, Journal of Rec. Math. v9 n2 p 82-85 d 1976-7; "Pseudo perfect vs. Weird," by S.J. Benkoski and P. Erdős, Math. of Computation v28 n126 p 617-623 d April 1974.

Sequencially yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Robert G. Wilson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping initial 'R' that extends upwards and to the left.

Robert G. Wilson v, PhD ATP/CF#GI