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AFDELING NUMERIEKE WISKUNDE
(DEPARTMENT OF NUMERICAL MATHEMATICS)

NW 127/82 APRIL

H.J.J. TE RIELE

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Preprint

amsterdam 1982

stichting
mathematisch
centrum

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kruislaan 413 1098 SJ amsterdam

Printed at the Mathematical Centre, 413 Kruislaan, Amsterdam.

The Mathematical Centre, founded the 11-th of February 1946, is a non-profit institution aiming at the promotion of pure mathematics and its applications. It is sponsored by the Netherlands Government through the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research (Z.W.O.).

1980 Mathematics subject classification: Primary: 10A20

Rules for constructing hyperperfect numbers *)

by

H.J.J. te Riele

ABSTRACT

Two rules are given by which hyperperfect numbers with k+2 different prime factors can be constructed from certain related numbers with k+1 and with k different prime factors, respectively. By means of these rules many HP's with three and with four, and one with five different prime factors were constructively computed.

It is proved that *all* HP's of the form $p^{\alpha}q$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$, (below a given bound) can be found with one of these two rules or with an additional rule for the construction of certain HP's of the form p^2q. Furthermore, the results are presented of an exhaustive search for all HP's $\le 10^8$. It turns out that all HP's found could also have been computed (but using much less computer time) with at least one of the rules given here.

Finally, a generalisation of HP's to so-called hypercycles is described.

KEY WORDS & PHRASES: *Hyperperfect numbers*

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*) This paper will be submitted for publication elsewhere.

1. INTRODUCTION

As usual, let $\sigma(n)$ denote the sum of all the divisors of n (with $\sigma(1) = 1$) and let $\omega(n)$ denote the number of different prime factors of n, with $\omega(1) := 0$. The set of prime numbers will be denoted by $\mathcal{P}$. The set of hyperperfect numbers (HP's) is the set $M := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n$, where

$$(1) \qquad M_n := \{m \in \mathbb{N} \mid m=1+n\,[\sigma(m)-m-1]\}.$$

We also define the sets

$$(2) \qquad {}_kM_n := \{m \in M_n \mid \omega(m)=k\}, \quad k,n \in \mathbb{N},$$

and ${}_kM := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} {}_kM_n$; clearly, we have $M_n = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} {}_kM_n$. We will also use the related set $M^* := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n^*$, where

$$(3) \qquad M_n^* := \{m \in \mathbb{N} \mid m=1+n\,[\sigma(m)-m]\},$$

and the sets

$$(4) \qquad {}_kM_n^* := \{m \in M_n^* \mid \omega(m)=k\}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$$

and ${}_kM^* := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} {}_kM_n^*$, so that also $M_n^* = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} {}_kM_n^*$.
It is not difficult to verify that ${}_1M_n = \emptyset$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, and that

$${}_0M_n^* = \{1\}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and}$$

$$(5) \qquad {}_1M_n^* = \begin{cases} \{(n+1)^\alpha, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{N}\}, & \text{if } n+1 \in \mathcal{P}, \\ \emptyset, & \text{if } n+1 \notin \mathcal{P}. \end{cases}$$

M_1 is the set of perfect numbers (for which $\sigma(m)=2m$). The n-hyperperfect numbers M_n, introduced by MINOLI and BEAR [1], are a meaningful generalization of the even perfect numbers because of the following

RULE 0 ([2]). If $p \in P$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ and if $q := p^{\alpha+1}-p+1 \in P$ then $p^{\alpha}q \in M_{p-1}$. There are 71 hyperperfect numbers below 10^7 ([2],[3] and [4]). Only one of them belongs to ${}_3M$, all others are in ${}_2M$. In [5] and [6] the present author has constructively computed several elements of ${}_3M$ and two of ${}_4M$.

In section 2 of this paper we shall give rules by which one may find (with enough computer time) an element of ${}_{(k+2)}M_n$ and of ${}_{(k+1)}M_n$ from an element of ${}_kM_n^*$ ($k \geq 0$), and an element of ${}_kM_n^*$ from an element of ${}_{(k-2)}M_n^*$ ($k \geq 2$). Because of (5) this suggests the possibility to construct HP's with k different prime factors for any positive integer $k \geq 2$. By actually applying the rules we have found many elements of ${}_3M$, seven elements of ${}_4M$ and one element of ${}_5M$.

In section 3 necessary and sufficient conditions are given for numbers of the form $p^{\alpha}q$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$, to be hyperperfect. For example, for $\alpha \geq 3$, these conditions imply that there are no other HP's of the form $p^{\alpha}q$ than those characterised by Rule 0. The results of this section enable us to compute very cheaply *all* HP's of the form $p^{\alpha}q$ below a given bound. Unfortunately, we have not been able to extend these results to more complicated HP's like those of the form $p^{\alpha}q^{\beta}$, $\alpha \geq 2$ and $\beta \geq 2$, or $p^{\alpha}q^{\beta}r^{\gamma}$ with $\alpha \geq 1$, $\beta \geq 1$ and $\gamma \geq 1$, etc.

Because of the importance of the set M^* for the construction of hyperperfect numbers, we give in section 4 the results of an exhaustive search for all $m \in M^*$ with $m \leq 10^8$ and $\omega(m) \geq 2$. It turned out that elements of ${}_3M^*$ are very rare compared with ${}_2M^*$, in analogy with the sets ${}_3M$ and ${}_2M$. This search also gave all elements $\leq 10^8$ of M, almost for free, because of the similarity of the equations defining M^* and M.

The paper concludes with a few remarks, in section 5, on a possible generalisation of hyperperfect numbers to so-called hypercycles, special cases of which are the ordinary perfect numbers and the amicable number pairs.

2. RULES FOR CONSTRUCTING HYPERPERFECT NUMBERS

We have found the following rules (we write $\bar{a}$ for $\sigma(a)$):

RULE 1. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $a \in {}_kM_n^*$ and $p := n\bar{a} + 1 - n$; if $p \in P$ then $ap \in {}_{(k+1)}M_n$.

RULE 2. Let $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $a \in {}_kM_n^*$ and $p := n\bar{a} + A$, $q := n\bar{a} + B$, where $AB = 1 - n + n\bar{a} + n^2\bar{a}^2$; if $p \in P$ and $q \in P$ then $apq \in {}_{(k+2)}M_n$.

RULE 3. Let $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $a \in {}_kM_n^*$ and $p := n\bar{a} + A$, $q := n\bar{a} + B$, where $AB = 1 + n\bar{a} + n^2\bar{a}^2$; if $p \in P$ and $q \in P$ then $apq \in {}_{(k+2)}M_n^*$.

The proofs of these rules don't require much more than the application of the definitions, and are therefore left to the reader. In fact, the proof of Rule 2 was already given in [6], although the rule itself was formulated there less explicitly.

Rule 1 can be applied for $k \geq 1$, but not for $k = 0$ since ${}_0M_n^* = \{1\}$ and $a = 1$ gives $p = 1 \notin P$. For $k = n = 1$ Rule 1 reads: if $p := 2^{\alpha+1}-1 \in P$, then $2^\alpha p \in {}_2M_1$, which is Euclid's rule for finding even perfect numbers. For $k = 1$ Rule 1 is equivalent with Rule 0 given in section 1.

Rules 2 and 3 can both be applied for $k \geq 0$. For instance, for $k = 0$ Rule 2 reads: let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be given; if $p := n + A \in P$ and $q := n + B \in P$, where $AB = 1 + n^2$, then $pq \in {}_2M_n$. For $n = 1$, 2 and 6 this yields the hyperperfect numbers 2×3, 3×7 and 7×43, respectively. Rule 3 reads for $k = 0$: let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be given; if $p := n + A \in P$ and $q := n + B \in P$, where $AB = 1 + n + n^2$, then $pq \in {}_2M_n^*$. For $n = 4$ and $n = 10$ we find that $7 \times 11 \in {}_2M_4^*$ and $13 \times 47 \in {}_2M_{10}^*$, respectively.

Rule 3 shows a rather curious "side-effect" for $k \geq 1$: if both the numbers p and q in this rule are prime, then not only $apq \in {}_{(k+2)}M_n^*$, but also the number $b := pq$ is an element of ${}_2M_{n\bar{a}}^*$. Indeed, we have

$$\frac{b-1}{\sigma(b)-b} = \frac{pq-1}{p+q+1} = \frac{n^2\bar{a}^2+n\bar{a}(A+B)+AB-1}{2n\bar{a}+A+B+1} =$$

$$= \frac{n^2\bar{a}^2+n\bar{a}(A+B)+n\bar{a}+n^2\bar{a}^2}{2n\bar{a}+A+B+1} = n\bar{a} \in \mathbb{N}.$$

For example, we know that $7 \times 11 \in {}_2M_4^*$. From Rule 3 with $k = 2$, $n = 4$, $a = 7 \times 11$ we find that $7 \times 11 \times 547 \times 1291 \in {}_4M_4^*$; the side-effect is that $547 \times 1291 \in {}_2M_{(4\times8\times12)}^* = {}_2M_{384}^*$.

In [5] we gave the following additional

RULE 4. Let $t \in \mathbb{N}$ and $p := 6t-1$, $q := 12t+1$; if $p \in P$ and $q \in P$ then $p^2q \in {}_2M_{(4t-1)}$.
For example, t=1 and t=3 give $5^2 13 \in {}_2M_3$ and $17^2 37 \in {}_2M_{11}$, respectively. In section 3 we will prove that with Rules 1, 2 and 4 it is possible to find all HP's of the form $p^\alpha q$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$, below a given bound. We leave it to the reader to find out why there is no rule (at least for $k \geq 1$), analogous to Rule 1, for finding an element of ${}_{(k+1)}M_n^*$ from an element of ${}_kM_n^*$.

From Rules 1 - 3 it follows that elements of ${}_kM_n$ for some given $k \in \mathbb{N}$ may be found from ${}_{(k-1)}M_n^*$ (with Rule 1) and from ${}_{(k-2)}M_n^*$ (with Rule 2) provided that sufficiently many elements of ${}_{(k-1)}M_n^*$ resp. ${}_{(k-2)}M_n^*$ are available; these can be found with Rule 3 and the "starting" sets ${}_0M_n^*$ and ${}_1M_n^*$ given in (5). We have carried out this "program" for the constructive computation of HP's with three, four and five different prime factors.

(i) Construction of elements of ${}_3M_n$. With Rule 1 we found 34 HP's of the form pqr, from numbers $pq \in {}_2M_n^*$ (the smallest one is $61 \times 229 \times 684433 \in {}_3M_{48}$ and the largest one $9739 \times 13541383 \times 1283583456107389 \in {}_3M_{9732}$). The elements of ${}_2M_n^*$ were "generated" with Rule 3 from ${}_0M_n^* = \{1\}$. With Rule 2 we found, from prime powers $p^\alpha \in {}_1M_n^*$, 67 HP's of the form pqr (five of the smallest were given in [5], the largest one is
$8929 \times 79727051 \times 577854714897923 \in {}_3M_{8928}$), 48 HP's of the form p^2qr (the smallest five were given in [5], the largest one is
$7459^2 414994003583 \times 3444400460163740816321 9 \in {}_3M_{7458}$), 9 of the form p^3qr (the smallest one is given in [5], the largest one is
$811^3 432596915921 \times 89927962885420066391 \in {}_3M_{810}$), 4 of the form p^4qr (the smallest one is $7^4 30893 \times 36857 \in {}_3M_6$, the largest one is
$223^4 553821371657 \times 130059326113901 \in {}_3M_{222}$) and furthermore
$7^6 1340243 \times 2136143 \in {}_3M_6$, $13^7 815787979 \times 11621986347871 \in {}_3M_{12}$ and
$19^8 322687706723 \times 1164084440291000 6759 \in {}_3M_{18}$.

(ii) Construction of elements of ${}_4M_n$. In order to construct elements of ${}_4M_n$ with Rule 1, sufficiently many elements of ${}_3M_n^*$ had to be avaiable. This was realised with Rule 3, starting with elements $p^\alpha \in {}_1M_{(p+1)}$, $p \in P$. The following four HP's with four different prime factors were found:
$3049 \times 9297649 \times 69203101249 \times 59815474589630678249969 53 \in {}_4M_{3048}$,

$4201 \times 17692621 \times 7061044981 \times 22047863708807110541094 01 \in {}_4M_{4200}$,
$181^2 5991031 \times 579616291 \times 20591020685907725650381 \in {}_4M_{180}$,
$181^3 1108889497 \times 33425259193 \times 397811517868254406833465 49261 \in {}_4M_{180}$.
By means of Rules 2 and 3 the following three additional elements of ${}_4M_n$ were found:
$1327 \times 6793 \times 10020547039 \times 17769709449589 \in {}_4M_{1110}$ (already in [5]),
$1873 \times 24517 \times 79947392729 \times 80855915754575789 \in {}_4M_{1740}$ (already in [6]),
$5791 \times 10357 \times 222816095543 \times 482764219012881017 \in {}_4M_{3714}$.
(iii) Construction of an element of ${}_5M_n$. We have also constructively computed one element of ${}_5M_n$ with Rule 1. The elements of ${}_4M^*_n$ needed for this purpose were computed from ${}_0M^*_n$ by twice applying Rule 3 (first yielding elements of ${}_2M^*_n$ and next elements of ${}_4M^*_n$). The HP found is the largest one we know of (apart from the ordinary perfect numbers). It is the 87-digit number

$$\begin{aligned}&209549717187078140588332885132193432897405 4\\&0743790641423676492553831733902070878659079 3 =\\&4783 \times 83563 \times 1808560287211 \times 297705496733220305347 \times\\&\times 97376201932070065009352012848057532005076130 1 \in {}_5M_{4524}.\end{aligned}$$

3. CHARACTERIZATION OF ALL HP's OF THE FORM $p^\alpha q$

The hyperperfect numbers of the form $p^\alpha q$ are characterised by the following

THEOREM. *Let* $m := p^\alpha q (\alpha \in N, p \in P, q \in P)$ *be an hyperperfect number, then*

(i) $\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow (\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ *with* $m \in {}_2M_n$ *such that* $p = n + A,\ q = n + B$, *with* $AB = 1 + n^2)$;

(ii) $\alpha = 2 \Rightarrow (\exists t \in \mathbb{N}$ *with* $m \in {}_2M_{(4t-1)}$ *and* $p = 6t - 1$ and $q = 12t + 1)$ $\vee\ (m \in {}_2M_{(p-1)}$ *with* $q = p^3 - p + 1)$;

(iii) $\alpha > 2 \Rightarrow (m \in {}_2M_{(p-1)}$ *with* $q = p^{\alpha+1} - p + 1)$.

PROOF. (i) This case follows immediately from Rule 2 (with k=0).
(ii) If p^2q is hyperperfect, then the number $(p^2q-1)/((p+1)(p+q))$ must be

a positive integer. Consider the function $f(x,y) := (x^2y-1)/((x+1)(x+y))$, $x,y \in \mathbb{N}$. We want to characterise all pairs x,y for which $f(x,y) \in \mathbb{N}$. We can safely take $x \geq 2$ and $y \geq 2$. Let $x \geq 2$ be fixed, then we have for all $y \geq 2$

$$f(x,y) < \frac{x^2y}{(x+1)(x+y)} < \frac{x^2}{x+1} = x-1 + \frac{1}{x+1} .$$

Hence, the largest integral value which could possibly be assumed by f is $x-1$, and one easily checks that this value is actually assumed for $y = x^3 - x + 1$. So we have found

$$f(x,x^3-x+1) = x-1, \quad x \in \mathbb{N},\ x \geq 2. \tag{6}$$

One also easily checks that f is monotonically increasing in y (x fixed) so that

$$2 \leq y \leq x^3-x+1. \tag{7}$$

Now in order to have $f \in \mathbb{N}$, it is necessary that $x + 1$ divides $x^2y - 1$, or, equivalently, that $x + 1$ divides $y - 1$ (since $(x^2y-1)/(x+1) =$ $= y(x-1) + (y-1)/(x+1)$). Therefore, we have $y = k(x+1)+1$, with $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $1 \leq k \leq x(x-1)$ by (7). Substitution of this into f yields

$$f(x,y) = \frac{kx^2+x-1}{(k+1)(x+1)} = x-1 - \frac{x^2-x-k}{(k+1)(x+1)} =: x-1 - g(x,k).$$

It follows that $x+1$ must divide x^2-x-k or, equivalently, that $x+1$ must divide $k-2$. Hence, $k=j(x+1)+2$, with $j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $0 \leq j \leq x-2$. Substitution of this into g yields

$$g(x,j(x+1)+2) = \frac{x-2-j}{j(x+1)+3} .$$

This function is decreasing in j, and for $j = 0,1,\ldots,x-2$ it assumes the values:

$$g(x,2) = (x-2)/3,$$

$$g(x,x+3) = \frac{x-3}{x-4} < 1,$$

$$\vdots$$

$$g(x,x(x-1)) = 0.$$

It follows that there is precisely one more possibility (in addition to (6)) for f to be a positive integer, viz., when $j=0$, $k=2$, $y=2x+3$ and $x(\text{mod } 3)=2$. So we have found

$$(8) \qquad f(3t-1,6t+1) = 2t-1, \quad t \in \mathbb{N}.$$

The statement in the theorem now easily follows from (6) and (8).

(iii) As in the proof of (ii) we now have to find out for which values of $x,y \in \mathbb{N}$, $x \geq 2$ and $y \geq 2$, the function $f(x,y) \in \mathbb{N}$, where

$$f(x,y) := \frac{x^{\alpha}y-1}{(x^{\alpha-1}+\ldots+1)(x+y)}, \quad \alpha > 2.$$

For fixed $x \geq 2$ we have

$$f(x,y) < \frac{x^{\alpha}}{x^{\alpha-1}+\ldots+1} = x-1 + \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}+\ldots+1}.$$

As in the proof of (ii) we find that $f(x,y) = x-1$ for $y = x^{\alpha+1}-x+1$ and that $2 \leq y \leq x^{\alpha+1}-x+1$. Furthermore, $x^{\alpha-1}+\ldots+1$ must divide $x^{\alpha}y-1$, so that $y = k(x^{\alpha-1}+\ldots+1)+1$, with $1 \leq k \leq x(x-1)$. Substitution of this into f yields a certain function g, in the same way as in the proof of (ii), but in this case g can only assume integral values for $k = x(x-1)$. This implies the statement in the theorem, case (iii). Q.E.D.

It is easy to see that the characterizations given in this theorem are equivalent to Rule 2 ($k=0$) when $\alpha=1$, to Rule 4 or Rule 1 ($k=1$) when $\alpha=2$, and to Rule 1 ($k=1$) when $\alpha > 2$.

This theorem enables us to find very cheaply all HP's of the form $p^{\alpha}q$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$, below a given bound. For example, to find all HP's in M_n of the form pq below 10^8, we only have to check whether $p := n+A \in \mathcal{P}$ and

$q := n+B \in P$ for all possible factorisations of $AB = 1 + n^2$, for $1 \le n \le 4999$. This range of n follows from the fact that if $pq \in M_n$ then $pq > 4n^2$. The following additional restrictions can be imposed on n:

(i) n should be 1 or even since, if n is odd and $n \ge 3$ then $n^2 + 1 \equiv \equiv 2 \pmod 4$, so that one of A and B is odd and one of p and q is even and ≥ 4.

(ii) If $n \ge 3$ then $n \equiv 0 \pmod 3$ since if $n \equiv 1$ or $2 \pmod 3$ then $n^2 + 1 \equiv 2 \pmod 3$, so that one of A and B is $\equiv 1 \pmod 3$ and the other is $\equiv 2 \pmod 3$; consequently, one of p and q is $\equiv 0 \pmod 3$ and > 3.

Hence, the only values of n to be checked are $n = 1$, $n = 2$ and $n = 6t$, $1 \leqslant t \leqslant 833$.

4. EXHAUSTIVE COMPUTER SEARCHES

From the rules given in section 2 it follows that it is of importance to know elements of M^*, when one wants to find elements of M. Therefore, we have carried out an exhaustive computer search for all elements of M^* below the bound 10^8. Because of (5) the search was restricted to elements with at least two different prime factors. A check was done whether $(m-1)/(\sigma(m)-m) \in \mathbb{N}$, for all $m \le 10^8$ with $\omega(m) \ge 2$. Since the most time consuming part is the computation of $\sigma(m)$, a second check was done (in case $(m-1)/(\sigma(m)-m) \notin \mathbb{N}$) whether $(m-1)/(\sigma(m)-m-1) \in \mathbb{N}$. If so, m was an HP, so that our program also produced, almost for free, all HP's below 10^8. The results are as follows.

Apart from the ordinary perfect numbers, there are 146 HP's below 10^8. Only two of them have the form $p^\alpha qr$ (viz., $13 \times 269 \times 449 \in {}_3M_{12}$ and $7^2 383 \times 3203 \in {}_3M_6$); these were also found in the searches described in section 2. All others have the form characterised in section 3, and could have been found with a search based on that characterisation (using the fact that if $p^\alpha q \in {}_2M_n$, then $p > n$ and $q > n$). A question which naturally arises is the following: are there any HP's which can *not* be constructed with one of the Rules 1, 2 and 4?

There are 312 numbers $m \le 10^8$ which belong to M^* and which have

$\omega(m) \geq 2$. 306 of them have the form pq and could have been found very cheaply with Rule 3 of section 2. The others are: $7 \times 61 \times 229 \in {}_3M_6^*$, $113 \times 127 \times 2269 \in {}_3M_{58}^*$, $149 \times 463 \times 659 \in {}_3M_{96}^*$, $19 \times 373 \times 10357 \in {}_3M_{18}^*$, $151 \times 373 \times 1487 \in {}_3M_{100}^*$ and $7 \times 11 \times 547 \times 1291 \in {}_4M_4^*$; the second, third and fifth number could not have been found with Rule 3.

5. HYPERCYCLES

A possible generalisation of hyperperfect numbers can be obtained as follows. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be given and define the function $f_n : \mathbb{N}\setminus\{1\} \Rightarrow N$ as follows:

$$f_n(m) := 1 + n[\sigma(m)-m-1], \quad m \in \mathbb{N}\setminus\{1\}. \tag{9}$$

Starting with some $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}\setminus\{1\}$ one might investigate the sequence

$$m_0, f_n(m_0), f_n(f_n(m_0)), \ldots \tag{10}$$

For $n = 1$ this is the well-known aliquot sequence of m_0, which can have cycles of length 1 (perfect numbers), length 2 (amicable pairs) and others. In order to get some impression of the cyclic behaviour for $n > 1$, we have computed, for $2 \leq n \leq 20$, five terms of all sequences (10) with starting term $m_0 \leq 10^6$ and we have registered the cycles with length ≥ 2 and ≤ 5 in the following table.

Table. Hypercycles

i.e., different numbers $m_0, m_1, \ldots, m_{k-1}$ such that $m_k = m_0$ where $m_{i+1} := f_n(m_i)$, f_n defined in (9)

n	k	$m_0, m_1, \ldots, m_{k-1}$
5	2	$19461=3.13.499$, $42691=11.3881$
7	3	$925=5^2 37$, $1765=5.353$, $2507=23.109$
8	2	$28145=5.13.433$, $66481=19.3499$
	3	$238705=5.47741$, $381969=3^3 7.43.47$, $2350961=79.29759$
	4	$94225=5^2 3769$, $181153=7^2 3697$, $237057=3.31.2549$, $714737=61.11717$
	2	$3452337=3^2 7.54799$, $17974897=53.229.1481$
9	2	$469=7.67$, $667=23.29$
	2	$1315=5.263$, $2413=19.127$
	2	$1477=7.211$, $1963=13.151$
	2	$2737=7.17.23$, $6463=23.281$
10	3	$1981=7.283$, $2901=3.967$, $9701=89.109$
12	2	$697=17.41$, $2041=13.157$
	2	$3913=7.13.43$, $12169=43.283$
	2	$54265=5.10853$, $130297=29.4493$
14	2	$1261=13.97$, $1541=23.67$
	3	$508453=11.17.2719$, $1106925=3.5^2 14759$, $10126397=281.36037$
19	2	$9197=17.541$, $10603=23.461$
	4	$184491=3^3 6833$, $1688493=3.562831$, $10693847=709.15083$, $300049=31.9679$
	2	$5151775=5^2 251.821$, $24124073=89.271057$

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