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This is
R.G. Wilson, Jr.

By the way
Robert G. Wilson
22 January 1992

Neil James Alexander Sloane
% Mathematics Research Center
Room ZC - 376
AT&T Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.
Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974
201-582-3000, ext. 2005

Subject: A Handbook 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, ...


Sequentially yours,

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