

A0945  
A0946

Niel Sloane  
AT & T Bell Laboratories  
Room 2C-376  
600 Mountain Avenue  
Murray Hill  
New Jersey 07974  
U. S. A.

August 27, 1991

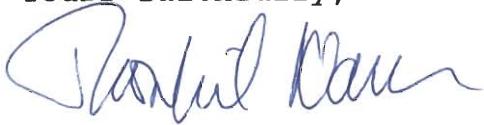
Dear Niel Sloane,

Thank you for your letter of May 26 1991 in which you ask for additional terms for your sequence 329: 2, 3, 7, 43, 53, 5, ... 5471 (where each term is the least prime factor of 1 + the product of all previous terms). Unfortunately, I haven't done any serious work in factoring since 1982. However, on receiving your request and noticing that the number whose least factor is sought to find the next term is not too large, I implemented a couple of the most simple methods in Miranda (a functional programming language that, fortunately, includes unlimited precision integer operations). The machinery used is a SUN workstation situated at Odense University.

Using trialdivision, Pollard's Rho, and the simple primality test based on knowledge of factors of  $N-1$ , I found the next two terms to be 52662739 and 23003, respectively. Please verify. The next term is beyond my current simple implementation and/or patience.

I enclose a listing that includes these numbers to guard against errors in the present letter. I also enclose a couple of other items that may be useful. The report PB-144 contains details of the factorizations for sequence 330.

Yours faithfully,



Thorkil Naur

Fredensgade 4  
DK-5560 Aarup  
Denmark

A0946  
A0945

## MULLIN'S SEQUENCE OF PRIMES IS NOT MONOTONIC

THORKIL NAUR

**ABSTRACT.** The sequence of primes defined by  $p_1 = 2$  and  $p_{n+1} = (\text{largest prime factor of } p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_n + 1)$  is not monotone increasing. We present the first eleven primes of the sequence and observe that  $p_{10} < p_9$ .

Following Euclid's scheme for proving the infinitude of the primes, Mullin [6] defines the sequence of primes

$$p_1 = 2, \quad p_{n+1} = \text{largest prime factor of } p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_n + 1$$

and asks (among other questions concerning this and a related sequence) whether it is monotone increasing. We have computed the first eleven terms of this sequence, which are given below (for completeness, we give all the known primes in the sequence):

$n$	$p_n$
1	2
2	3
3	7
4	43
5	139
6	50207
7	340999
8	2365347734339
9	4680225641471129
10	1368845206580129
11	889340324577880670089824574922371

We observe that  $p_{10} < p_9$  and the sequence is thus not monotone increasing. Each  $p_{n+1}$  was found by completely factoring  $p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_n + 1$ . The factorizations corresponding to the last four primes are

$n$	Complete factorization of $p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_n + 1$
7	$23 \cdot 79 \cdot p_8$
8	$17 \cdot 127770091783 \cdot p_9$
9	$89 \cdot 839491 \cdot 556266121 \cdot 836312735653 \cdot p_{10}$
10	$1307 \cdot 56030239485370382805887 \cdot p_{11}$

These factorizations were found using direct search and the methods described in Morrison and Brillhart [5] and Pollard [8, 9]. The larger prime factors were proved

Received by the editors January 21, 1983.

1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 10A40; Secondary 10A25.

©1984 American Mathematical Society  
0002-9939/84 \$1.00 + \$.25 per page

prime by using the methods of Brillhart, Lehmer and Selfridge [1]. For details, see pp. 45–52 of Naur [7].

The first nine terms of the sequence, as published earlier in Guy and Nowakowski [3], agree with those given above. Guy and Nowakowski [3] also discuss several related sequences. The incorrect computation by Korfhage [4] is cited in Cox and van der Poorten [2] and Sloane [10] (sequence number 330).

Cox and van der Poorten [2] prove that if the  $j$ th prime  $q_j$  occurs as the  $(k+1)$ st term of the sequence, then a certain set of congruences (modulo 2), which depends on  $j$  and  $k$ , must be solvable. The congruences for  $j = 16$ ,  $k = 6$  are stated to be unsolvable, and this is taken as proving that none of the primes less than  $q_{16} = 53$  occur in the sequence, except for 2, 3, 7, and 43, which occur among the first  $k = 6$  terms. However, to prove the nonoccurrence of a prime using this argument, it is clearly necessary to show that the congruences are unsolvable for *all*  $k$ , not just one, so it is still not known whether all primes occur in the sequence. The unproved result concerning the nonoccurrence of primes less than 53 is also cited in Guy and Nowakowski [3].

The author would like to thank Professor B. H. Mayoh for bringing his attention to this problem and the referee for pointing out the paper by Guy and Nowakowski [3].

#### REFERENCES

1. J. Brillhart, D. H. Lehmer and J. L. Selfridge, *New primality criteria and factorizations of  $2^m \pm 1$* , Math. Comp. **29** (1975), 620–647.
2. C. D. Cox and A. J. van der Poorten, *On a sequence of prime numbers*, J. Austral. Math. Soc. **8** (1968), 571–574.
3. R. Guy and R. Nowakowski, *Discovering primes with Euclid*, Delta (Waukesha) **5** (1975), 49–63.
4. R. R. Korfhage, *On a sequence of prime numbers*, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. **70** (1964), 341–342; *Errata*, 747.
5. M. A. Morrison and J. Brillhart, *A method of factoring and the factorization of  $F_7$* , Math. Comp. **29** (1975), 183–205.
6. A. A. Mullin, *Recursive function theory*, Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. **69** (1963), 737.
7. T. Naur, *Integer factorization*, DAIMI PB-144, Dept. Comput. Sci., Univ. of Aarhus, Denmark, 1982.
8. J. M. Pollard, *Theorems on factorization and primality testing*, Proc. Cambridge Philos. Soc. **76** (1974), 521–528.
9. ——, *A Monte Carlo method for factorization*, BIT **15** (1975), 331–334.
10. N. J. A. Sloane, *A handbook of integer sequences*, Academic Press, New York, 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, ODENSE UNIVERSITY, ODENSE, DENMARK

## New Integer Factorizations

By Thorkil Naur

**Abstract.** New factorizations of Fibonacci numbers, Lucas numbers, and numbers of the form  $2^n \pm 1$  are presented together with the strategy (a combination of known factorization methods) used to obtain them.

**1. Introduction.** This paper presents new complete factorizations of 174 large integers of interest. The factorizations have been obtained by the author over the past four years using a combination of known methods. Our factorization strategy, which has been implemented on a micro-programmable computer, makes extensive use of J. M. Pollard's factorization methods (Pollard [8] and Pollard [9]). The strategy also includes the well-known method of trial division, the continued fraction method (Morrison and Brillhart [6]), and the primality tests of Brillhart, Lehmer and Selfridge [3].

Section 2 contains a summary of our factorization strategy. Since we use known methods, no details of these methods are given. Section 3 contains the actual results and describes their form. We have attacked the cofactors (i.e. the factors remaining after the known factors are removed) of Fibonacci numbers, Lucas numbers, and numbers of the form  $2^n \pm 1$ , whose factorizations were not previously known.

The paper is a condensed version of Naur [7], which, in addition to the material in this paper, contains summaries of the factorization methods used and full factorization tables.

It should be noted that most of the factorizations presented here have been independently discovered by J. Brillhart, D. H. Lehmer, J. L. Selfridge, B. Tuckerman, S. S. Wagstaff, or their colleagues, possibly using a strategy similar to the one described here (Lehmer [5], Pollard [10], and Wagstaff [12]).

**2. Strategy.** The factorization strategy combines known methods and may be summarized as follows:

*Step 1.* Trial divide to  $10^6$ . This step hardly needs further comment (for an efficient implementation of trial division, see Wunderlich and Selfridge [18]).

*Step 2.* Use Pollard's two methods simultaneously. The  $P - 1$  method is able to discover a prime factor  $p$ , if the factors of  $p - 1$  are small. We use the first stage of the method as described at the end of Pollard [8]. For previous uses of the  $P - 1$  method, see Williams and Judd [15] and [16], Williams and Seah [17], and Williams [13], the latter giving an account of the related  $P + 1$  method.

---

Received August 11, 1982; revised February 23, 1983.

1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 10-04, 10A25, 10A40.

©1983 American Mathematical Society  
0025-5718/83 \$1.00 + \$.25 per page

The rho method (or Monte Carlo method, see Pollard [9]) is usually able to find a prime factor  $p$  in about  $O(p^{1/2})$  steps. Improvements of the rho method (see Brent [1] and Brent and Pollard [2]) have only been recently published and have not been used.

Both the  $P - 1$  method and the rho method can be broken into smaller steps, and a step from each method is executed alternately.

*Step 3.* Having executed a suitable number of steps of Pollard's methods, the continued fraction method (Morrison and Brillhart [6]) is invoked, if the number has 53 or fewer digits.

*Step 4.* Whenever a factorization is discovered in Steps 2 or 3, both factors are tested for primality using the tests from Brillhart, Lehmer and Selfridge [3] (the number itself is also tested after Step 1). Since these tests require a certain number of factors of  $N \pm 1$  to be known before the primality of  $N$  can be verified, these auxiliary factorizations are attempted simultaneously using our strategy recursively. When a sufficient number of factors is found, the factoring is stopped and the primality tests are carried out.

The above strategy has been implemented on the micro-programmable computer Mathilda, developed at the Aarhus University (Schriver and Kornerup [11]).

TABLE 1. Fibonacci numbers

n	Factorization of $U_n$
191.	4870723671313 * 757810806256989128439975793
221.	233 * 1597 : 203572412497 * 90657498718024645326392940193
233.	139801 * 25047390419633 * 631484089583693149557829547141
239.	10037 * 62141 * 2228536579597318057 * 28546908862296149233369
251.	582416774750273 * 21937080329465122026187124199656961913
253.	89 * 28657 : 4322114369 * 2201228236641589 * 1378497303338047612061
257.	5653 * 32971978671645905645521 * 1230026721719313471360714649
259.	13 * 73 * 149 * 2221 : 1553 * 404656773793 * 3041266742295771985148799223649
265.	5 * 953 * 55945741 : 15901 * 2741218753681 * 926918599457468125920827581
267.	2 * 1069 * 1665088321800481 : 122887425153289 * 64455877349703042877309
269.	5381 * 2517975182669813 * 32170944747810641 * 169360439829648789853
289.	1597 : 577 * 1733 * 98837 * 101232653 * 106205194357 * 65807865827772544483848541
291.	2 * 193 * 389 * 3084989 * 361040209 : 76674415738994499773 * 227993117754975870677
303.	2 * 743519377 * 770957978613 : 8550224389674481 * 96049657917279874251369421
305.	5 * 4513 * 555003497 : 2441 * 6101 * 20415253966247698801 * 647277670717998240943961
319.	89 * 514229 : 1913 * 578029 * 1435522969 * 1535414556003613 * 18626243184683463348283529
333.	2 * 17 * 73 * 149 * 2221 * 1459000305513721 : 12653 * 124134848933957 * 930507731557590226767593761
355.	5 * 6673 * 46165371073 : 4261 * 75309701 * 309273161 * 9207609261398081 * 49279722643391864192801
361.	37 * 113 : 6567762529 * 1196762644057 * 3150927827816930878141597 * 12020126510714734783009241
367.	733 * 17969789 * 75991753 * 5648966761 * 43397676601 * 114150315493 * 797357235624701499134444201
369.	2 * 17 * 2789 * 59369 * 68541957733949701 : 8117 * 199261 * 84738793193 * 9382599520669 * 117838518633351469
377.	233 * 514229 : 104264251753 * 361575655741 * 608146585345567981670893199985449202015060094237

TABLE 2. *Lucas numbers*n Factorization of  $V_n$ 

166. 3 : 6464041 \* 245329617161 \* 10341247759646081  
 197. 31498587119111339 \* 4701907222895068350249889  
 211. 33128448586319 \* 3768695026320506495615952689771  
 221. 521 \* 3571 : 2337127044022973021 \* 3531495042124863863141  
 227. 39499 \* 5098421 \* 4311537234701 \* 317351386961794678797301  
 230. 3 \* 41 \* 4969 \* 275449 : 3116523496881881 \* 2224700455311857347241  
 242. 3 \* 43 \* 307 : 200872171147 \* 3564873012035809 \* 13253086025993542387  
 244. 7 : 487 \* 52471477541626010209 \* 5500902230146438151405489047  
 252. 2 \* 7^2 \* 23 \* 167 \* 14503 \* 103681 \* 65740583 : 503 \* 4322424761927  
     \* 571385160581761  
 253. 139 \* 199 \* 461 : 13343097459037867049 \* 439589715274978576995097049  
 256. 34303 \* 73327699969 \* 125960894984050328038716298487435392001  
 257. 2107028233569599 \* 125090447782502159 \* 1945042261468790758531  
 258. 2 \* 3^2 \* 313195711516578281 : 7772507 \* 73254041816089 \* 258422401920467  
 269. 13451 \* 49098524855733491 \* 290341026883813109 \* 860882346042166879  
 272. 2207 : 4470047 \* 7378607647 \* 4284840775681 \* 224189164930816106106049  
 274. 3 : 547 \* 27947 \* 86409516719752275209 \* 461963939612677343458490143601  
 277. 1109 \* 5923369 \* 1003666289 \* 322458613167451 \* 3647646099535497480264359  
 281. 20567460049 \* 46415343154434259 \* 55678135331080359350346681814561  
 286. 3 \* 43 \* 307 \* 90481 : 5147 \* 2441129996120243  
     \* 13092861035652370656608696909281  
 287. 29 \* 370248451 : 256579 \* 319973431 \* 101731310703289  
     \* 10635841025639256246541  
 288. 2 \* 1087 \* 4481 \* 11862575248703 : 270143 \* 25033626656641  
     \* 1974737795746080149567  
 292. 7 : 839207 \* 1213555783 \* 2864461601 \* 4953066392881  
     \* 1045794092558661358680161  
 296. 47 : 15400289 \* 19088449 \* 77894162661647 \* 89311781152481  
     \* 754276330346432303  
 299. 139 \* 461 \* 521 : 599 \* 2233531 \* 1194215681621 \* 143236388738249  
     \* 40197222522537856361  
 301. 29 \* 6709 \* 144481 : 39488879317091 \* 1050474234583201  
     \* 689529693448123842995171  
 302. 3 : 70963651961 \* 95305716283 \* 64119657493918388500959028976916724219027  
 304. 2207 : 607 \* 1823 \* 20063 \* 91807 \* 1156984541407 \* 12441241017224321  
     \* 52601970578546783  
 308. 7^2 \* 263 \* 881 \* 967 \* 14503 : 7872253927 \* 9623520524969002343  
     \* 1935298980672778761041  
 309. 2^2 \* 619 \* 1031 \* 5257480026438961 : 1270029990781  
     \* 2216051880587916003268636813231  
 310. 3 \* 41 \* 3020733700601 : 180501911066713425499001  
     \* 911316263659755894779625401  
 320. 127 \* 186812208641 : 62379555831803099867272961  
     \* 5079180256659675431743744001  
 322. 3 \* 281 \* 4969 \* 275449 : 643 \* 770867 \* 25154641 \* 163674763583689  
     \* 8357802723902097130683089  
 331. 526291 \* 54184296181 \* 4386484568249611  
     \* 11957954590103942275063852978039182929  
 334. 3 : 821641 \* 7162963 \* 50187047747 \* 14167898020159929481  
     \* 504752765667203736366779801  
 338. 3 \* 90481 : 2027 \* 141283 \* 404112157123 \* 478061565712797524641  
     \* 2892106995173496522201467  
 339. 2^2 \* 412670427844921037470771 : 44607276283528829839  
     \* 954423225346040964978868549  
 340. 7 \* 2161 \* 23230657239121 : 5441 \* 897601 \* 17276792316211992881  
     \* 3834936832404134644974961  
 348. 2 \* 7 \* 23 \* 299281 \* 834428410879506721 : 56058952425321966662183  
     \* 1185031046372137517381447  
 350. 3 \* 41 \* 281 \* 401 \* 570601 \* 12317523121 : 2801 \* 28001  
     \* 248773766357061401 \* 7358192362316341243805801  
 374. 3 \* 43 \* 67 \* 307 \* 63443 : 2243 \* 49369 \* 3827019260681  
     \* 1586361987756363049 \* 12812807672672518125975550387

TABLE 2. (*Continued*)

n Factorization of  $V_n$

391.  $139 * 461 * 3571 : 10949 * 2476673936041 * 834484880498372128537891307445941852925566419249911616229$
393.  $2^2 * 1049 * 414988698461 * 5477332620091 : 32845130922638389 * 43274370280887890687749341750584741809$
399.  $2^2 * 29 * 211 * 229 * 9349 * 95419 * 10694421739 * 2152958650459 : 28729 * 519499 * 561434197549 * 252171167457207277136719$
400.  $2207 * 23725145626561 : 107420801 * 177736001 * 51793685214662401 * 7601587101128729489773008667804801$
402.  $2 * 3^2 * 6163 * 201912469249 * 2705622682163 : 1609 * 2915186157721 * 3625049985433518620724629754945150956569$
410.  $3 * 41^2 * 163 * 800483 * 350207569 : 628774904181521 * 143860188296781167161 * 2322429099336692919718294260481$
411.  $2^2 * 541721291 * 78982487870939058281 : 242491 * 104446810724929 * 18070186267894449189347092077457768249$
441.  $2^2 * 19 * 29 * 211 * 1009 * 31249 * 65269 * 620929 * 8844991 * 599786069 * 35281 * 80642113181244469 * 16247350756640617732192770750349$
444.  $2 * 7 * 23 * 10661921 * 114087288048701953998401 : 887 * 2663 * 17761 * 21423730326721 * 1753583251175771127559228156664349601$
450.  $2 * 3^3 * 41 * 107 * 401 * 601 * 2521 * 570601 * 10783342081 * 87129547172401 : 1801 * 186374563189054810201 * 427694148584338087778220001$
457.  $143392891 * 48175086409 * 864351271995241 * 53865562038701008975397146407705442118820462326130285905669299$
474.  $2 * 3^2 * 21803 * 5924683 * 14628982449 * 184715524801 : 947 * 10279163 * 8411395441 * 5922309413062354009 * 376943442492584130991581889$
478.  $3 : 632890270126128456721 * 414612475582425401119754697066276232016-4758443697460091641243037362105014072881$
483.  $2^2 * 29 * 139 * 211 * 461 * 691 * 1289 * 1485571 * 1917511 * 965840862268529759 : 9661 * 236235695207989 * 9952648158500556841649035737455844289$
498.  $2 * 3^2 * 6464041 * 245329617161 * 10341247759646081 : 20276569 * 93750172283 * 212216314620580244514251999177476639338737695720283$

**3. Results.** The factorization results are given in Tables 1 through 6. All factorizations listed are complete, i.e. all factors are prime. The algebraic factors (if any) are separated from the primitive factors by a colon (:). We have not given any details of the actual methods used to obtain the various factorizations.

The author has investigated the Fibonacci numbers  $U_n$ , defined by  $U_0 = 0$ ,  $U_1 = 1$ ,  $U_{n+2} = U_{n+1} + U_n$ , for odd  $n$ ,  $1 \leq n \leq 399$ , and the Lucas numbers  $V_n$ , defined by  $V_0 = 2$ ,  $V_1 = 1$ ,  $V_{n+2} = V_{n+1} + V_n$ , for all  $n$ ,  $0 \leq n \leq 500$ . Tables 1 and 2 contain factorizations of  $U_n$  and  $V_n$ , respectively, which have not been listed as complete in Jarden [4], Morrison and Brillhart [6], Williams and Judd [15] and [16], Williams and Holte [14], or Williams [13].

The numbers  $2^n - 1$  have been investigated for odd  $n$ ,  $1 \leq n \leq 299$ , and Table 3 contains factorizations of numbers of this form which have not been listed as complete in Brillhart, Lehmer and Selfridge [3] or Williams [13]. The numbers  $2^n + 1$  have been investigated for  $0 \leq n \leq 300$ ,  $2 \leq n \leq 598$ , if  $n = 4k + 2$ . Table 4 contains factorizations of  $2^n + 1$  with  $n \neq 4k + 2$ , which have not been listed as

TABLE 3.  $2^n - 1$ ,  $n$  oddn Factorization of  $2^n - 1$ 

169. 8191 : 4057 \* 6740339310641 \* 3340762283952395329506327023033  
 173. 730753 \* 1505447 \* 70084436712553223 \* 155285743288572277679887  
 185. 31 \* 223 \* 616318177 : 1587855697992791 \* 7248808599285760001152755641  
 191. 383 \* 7068569257 : 39940132241 \* 332584516519201 \* 87274497124602996457  
 193. 13821503 \* 61654440233248340616559 \* 14732265321145317331353282383  
 199. 164504919713 \* 4884164093883941177660049098586324302977543600799  
 205. 31 \* 13367 \* 164511353 : 2940521 \* 70171342151  
     \* 3655725065508797181674078959681  
 213. 7 \* 228479 \* 48544121 \* 212885833 : 66457 \* 2849881972114740679  
     \* 4205268574191396793  
 215. 31 \* 431 \* 9719 \* 2099863 : 1721 \* 731516431 \* 514851898711  
     \* 29792728974404776444862191  
 217. 127 \* 2147483647 : 5209 \* 62497 \* 6268703933840364033151  
     \* 378428804431424484082633  
 219. 7 \* 439 \* 2298041 \* 9361973132609 : 3943 \* 671165898617413417  
     \* 4815314615204347717321  
 223. 18287 \* 196687 \* 1466449 \* 2916841 \* 1469495262398780123809  
     \* 596242599987116128415063  
 235. 31 \* 2351 \* 4513 \* 13264529 : 2391314881 \* 72296287361  
     \* 73202300395158005845473537146974751  
 237. 7 \* 2687 \* 202029703 \* 1113491139767 : 1423 \* 49297 \* 23728823512345609279  
     \* 31357373417090093431  
 243. 7 \* 73 \* 2593 \* 71119 \* 262657 \* 97685839 : 487 \* 16753783618801  
     \* 192971705688577 \* 3712990163251158343  
 247. 8191 \* 524287 : 15809 \* 6459570124597 \* 402004106269663  
     \* 1282816117617265060453496956212169  
 267. 7 \* 618970019642690137449562111 : 78903841 \* 28753302853087  
     \* 24124332437713924084267316537353  
 271. 15242475217  
     \* 248927757868131890277330541567820045256364273970773286542188386932989391  
 273. 7^2 \* 79 \* 127 \* 337 \* 911 \* 8191 \* 121369 \* 112901153 \* 23140471537  
     : 108749551 \* 4093204977277417 \* 86977595801949844993  
 279. 7 \* 73 \* 2147483647 \* 658812288653553079 : 16183 \* 34039 \* 1437967  
     \* 833732508401263 \* 2034439836951867299888617  
 283. 9623 \* 68492481833  
     \* 23579543011798993222850893929565870383844167873851502677311057483194673  
 285. 7 \* 31 \* 151 \* 191 \* 32377 \* 524287 \* 1212847 \* 420778751 \* 30327152671  
     : 1491477035689218775711 \* 25349242986637720573561  
 287. 127 \* 13367 \* 164511353 : 17137716527  
     \* 51954390877748655744256192963206220919272895548843817842228913  
 295. 31 \* 179951 \* 3203431780337 : 4721 \* 132751 \* 5794391 \* 128818831  
     \* 3812358161 \* 452824604065751 \* 4410975230650827973711

complete in Brillhart, Lehmer and Selfridge [3] or Williams [13]. For  $n = 4k + 2$ ,

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

which has been investigated for  $1 \leq 2k + 1 \leq 299$ . Tables 5 and 6 contain factorizations of these factors which have not been listed as complete in Brillhart, Lehmer and Selfridge [3] or Williams [13].

TABLE 4.  $2^n + 1$ 

n Factorization of  $2^n + 1$

151. 3 : 18717738334417 \* 50834050824100779677306460621499
152. 257 : 27361 \* 69394460463940481 \* 11699557817717358904481
157. 3 : 15073 \* 2350291 \* 17751783757817897 \* 96833299198971305921
163. 3 : 11281292593 \* 1023398150341859 \* 337570547050390415041769
169. 3 \* 2731 : 4929910764223610387 \* 18526238646011086732742614043
172. 17 : 3855260977 \* 64082150767423457 \* 1425343275103126327372769
179. 3 : 58745093521 \* 4547868190665879373495950562775707707143803
184. 257 : 43717618369 \* 549675408461419937 \* 3970299567472902879791777
188. 17 : 1198107457 \* 23592342593 \* 4501946625921233 \* 181352306852476069537
193. 3 : 6563 \* 35679139 \* 1871670769 \* 7455099975844049  
\* 1280761337388845898643
197. 3 : 197002597249 \* 1348959352853811313 \* 251951573867253012259144010843
208. 65537 : 928913 \* 18558466369 \* 23877647873 \* 21316654212673  
\* 715668470267111297
209. 3 \* 683 \* 174763 : 419 \* 3410623284654639440707  
\* 1607792018780394024095514317003
211. 3 : 4643 \* 9878177 \* 5344743097 \* 199061567251  
\* 22481127512575175864234185190299
219. 3^2 \* 1753 \* 1795918038741070627 : 9070197542196643  
\* 3278244690156222434135906137
221. 3 \* 2731 \* 43691 : 443 \* 4714692062809  
\* 4507513575406446515845401458366741487526913
223. 3 : 219256122131 \* 20493495920905043950407650450918171260318303154708405513
227. 3 : 297371 \* 3454631579714210387  
\* 69982170658265444713117545258712031103399659
235. 3 \* 11 \* 283 \* 165768537521 : 328006342451 \* 461797907949997211  
\* 235457374510092115086834691
243. 3^6 \* 19 \* 163 \* 87211 \* 135433 \* 272010961 : 1459 \* 139483  
\* 10429407431911334611 \* 918125051602568899753
245. 3 \* 11 \* 43 \* 281 \* 86171 \* 4363953127297 : 491 \* 15162868758218274451  
\* 50647282035796125885000330641
249. 3^2 \* 499 \* 1163 \* 2657 \* 155377 \* 13455809771 : 9202419446683  
\* 3388098290567587377052016525627948593
253. 3 \* 683 \* 2796203 : 4049 \* 85009 \* 31797547 \* 81776791273  
\* 2822551529460330847604262086149015242689
260. 17 \* 61681 \* 858001 \* 308761441 : 42641 \* 5746001 \* 2400573761  
\* 65427463921 \* 173308343918874810521923841
261. 3^3 \* 19 \* 59 \* 3033169 \* 96076791871613611 : 523 \* 6929826139  
\* 3453412901832690553 \* 33563856450515702761
264. 97 \* 257 \* 673 \* 229153 \* 119782433 \* 43872038849 : 16875081675650881  
\* 86945388997210442828259494992321
273. 3^2 \* 43 \* 2731 \* 5419 \* 224771 \* 1210483 \* 22366891 \* 25829691707 : 547  
\* 105310750819 \* 292653113147157205779127526827
277. 3 : 25792643401363  
\* 3138280009399679017344631051542622769205877134953845128202334345822857
279. 3^3 \* 19 \* 529510939 \* 715827883 \* 2903110321 : 26227 \* 119232435043  
\* 85384915399027 \* 6444365376140611199022187
288. 641 \* 6700417 \* 18446744069414584321 : 3457 \* 816769  
\* 1562985901350085709953 \* 1422346738975853644793916289

TABLE 5.  $2^n - 2^{(n+1)/2} + 1$ ,  $n$  odd

n Factorization of  $2^n - 2^{(n+1)/2} + 1$

149. 5 : 12961064789 \* 11011808951971745915313242336927641  
 157. 5 : 2790467761 \* 5941035366826969 \* 22039420334739148343973  
 169. 53 \* 157 : 677 \* 615946323850313 \* 2156563293891550920192462661  
 173. 5 : 13625405957 \* 175739665310505752968877740350313227534889  
 179. 5 : 31815461 \* 416115013830990336221 \* 11575709336636595278866333  
 181. 5 : 9413 \* 178925762979037 \* 3830538323149121 \* 95016376135553173181  
 187. 5 \* 397 \* 26317 : 26509131221 \* 35155077044989397 \* 4029292065629191839853  
 219. 5 \* 293 \* 9929 \* 649301712182209 : 877 \* 1013533 \* 704710824913  
 \* 142406868765525436670617  
 225. 13 \* 37 \* 41 \* 61 \* 101 \* 1201 \* 8101 \* 29247661 \* 1182468601  
 : 413150254353901 \* 3192261504216112476901  
 235. 5^2 \* 3761 \* 7484047069 : 941 \* 894434441 \* 3357909154141 \* 38425816980821  
 \* 722501809616926841  
 243. 5 \* 109 \* 246241 \* 106979941 \* 168410989 : 3333950193493  
 \* 1753477469677913202190537606674204157  
 245. 5^2 \* 29 \* 197 \* 47392381 \* 19707683773 : 306178659371201  
 \* 1372226516822701 \* 1008787906424294727221  
 249. 13 \* 997 \* 46202197673 \* 209957719973 : 136453 \* 218166829 \* 41732461753  
 \* 5791487405427228378717709  
 253. 5 \* 397 \* 1013 \* 1657 : 6994042018866541  
 \* 621109541542884571802304568790331501283098925929529  
 257. 22988734297  
 \* 10073811610622418028425741738319757818107396980605471702450570926313  
 267. 5 \* 123794003928545064364330189 : 3401264941 \* 11221454641  
 \* 10038055841545956979111137292020661  
 269. 5 : 2153 \* 3229 \* 5381 \* 4273873 \* 1633401082697  
 \* 3918695179304214327885157 \* 185382112947811828276076281  
 273. 13^2 \* 53 \* 113 \* 157 \* 313 \* 1249 \* 1429 \* 4733 \* 556338525912325157  
 : 503413 \* 467811806281 \* 275700717951546566946854497  
 275. 5^3 \* 397 \* 268501 \* 3630105520141 : 12101 \* 35201 \* 698617420601  
 \* 18735216413769901 \* 225117233926884384606401  
 289. 137 \* 953 : 7698961 \* 21886549 \* 113478990853  
 \* 398410160527221094178749181184472290805236187881699426313

TABLE 6.  $2^n + 2^{(n+1)/2} + 1$ ,  $n$  odd

n Factorization of  $2^{n+2-(n+1)/2} + 1$

137.	5 : 168434085820849 * 206875670104957744917147613
151.	5 : 4373689270176379261201 * 130530323901899210670077
167.	5 : 75005713 * 27395325377910797 * 18208260781190156536114609
169.	5 * 1613 : 180201997 * 1259036730797 * 408946876729703992293841657
173.	7152893721041 * 1673815085186574700322174232069942181681
183.	5 * 733 * 1709 * 368140581013 : 12836737570021 * 414194958733796530899181
187.	137 * 953 * 2113 : 5237 * 551353793 * 1819762572673 * 135322045917118601273437
191.	5 : 3821 * 89618875387061 * 1833085153842665442652283234165143433597
195.	5 : 3089 * 148997 * 14402030644704405877 * 378791300027089635677652285973
203.	113 * 536903681 : 9810958633253 * 21597468549493958664902504331670645757
209.	5 * 229 * 397 * 457 : 6689 * 2039731321 * 149832750683283097 * 1937385241416564065603093
217.	5 * 29 * 8681 * 49477 : 31249 * 776729668507005203702993 * 139335546032913681584758997
219.	13 * 9444732965601851473921 : 371335727233 * 18478609113710122023550126425157
237.	13 * 604462909806215075725313 : 18890331057055511701 * 1487840558911519281039078769
239.	5 : 77852679293 * 2269474963255693085711432948387582114817557263546457947501201
243.	13 * 37 * 279073 * 3618757 * 4977454861 : 2917 * 4861 * 26129603777437 * 15778453094691989880197773477
249.	5 * 13063537 * 148067197374074653 : 1993 * 80485166514184335373 * 583117579691967491546961181
253.	277 * 2113 * 30269 : 25301 * 109297 * 756550961 * 2569737193 * 9623862953 * 156296877661 * 101027360307659633
263.	5 : 119929 * 731141 * 99972364781 * 338153229347093487293402061645864051641494661202651405269
265.	5^2 * 1801439824104653 : 51941 * 24082141 * 31213331016701 * 33716583668208510447368101472499412321
285.	13 * 41 * 61 * 761 * 131101 * 160969 * 525313 * 2416923620660807201 : 1457772869697961 * 64326196787727903551977150861
297.	5 * 109 * 397 * 42373 * 246241 * 4327489 * 15975607282273 : 2377 * 22573 * 155399494141 * 4712151755917 * 41523259994275786297957
299.	53 * 157 * 277 * 30269 : 20333 * 956801 * 15595841 * 19294368341 * 6339840806910833 * 393345821366273907459718331839045409

**4. Acknowledgements.** The author wishes to thank K. Andersen, P. Kornerup, J. K. Kjærgård, J. W. Nielsen, I. H. Sørensen, S. M. Sørensen, F. Wibroe, and O. Østerby for their generous support and guidance in various phases of this work. Many thanks are also due to D. H. Lehmer and S. S. Wagstaff for making the Cunningham Project tables available to the author.

Department of Computer Science  
Odense University  
DK-5230 Odense M., Denmark

1. R. P. BRENT, "An improved Monte Carlo factorization algorithm," *BIT*, v. 20, 1980, pp. 176-184.
2. R. P. BRENT & J. M. POLLARD, "Factorization of the eighth Fermat number," *Math. Comp.*, v. 36, 1981, pp. 627-630.
3. J. BRILLHART, D. H. LEHMER & J. L. SELFRIDGE, "New primality criteria and factorizations of  $2^m \pm 1$ ," *Math. Comp.*, v. 29, 1975, pp. 620-647.
4. D. JARDEN, *Recurring Sequences*, 3rd ed., Riveon Lemathematica, Jerusalem, 1973.

5. D. H. LEHMER, Letter of July 14, 1982.
6. M. A. MORRISON & J. BRILLHART, "A method of factoring and the factorization of  $F_7$ ," *Math. Comp.*, v. 29, 1975, pp. 183–205.
7. T. NAUR, *Integer Factorization*, DAIMI PB-144, Dept. of Computer Science, University of Aarhus, Denmark, 1982.
8. J. M. POLLARD, "Theorems on factorization and primality testing," *Proc. Cambridge Philos. Soc.*, v. 76, 1974, pp. 521–528.
9. J. M. POLLARD, "A Monte Carlo method for factorization," *BIT*, v. 15, 1975, pp. 331–334.
10. J. M. POLLARD, Letter of July 27, 1982.
11. B. D. SHRIVER & P. KORNERUP, *A Description of the MATHILDA Processor*, DAIMI PB-52, Dept. of Computer Science, University of Aarhus, Denmark, 1975.
12. S. S. WAGSTAFF, Letters of July 20 and 26, 1982.
13. H. C. WILLIAMS, " $A p + 1$  method of factoring," *Math. Comp.*, v. 39, 1982, pp. 225–234.
14. H. C. WILLIAMS & R. HOLTE, "Some observations on primality testing," *Math. Comp.*, v. 32, 1978, pp. 905–917.
15. H. C. WILLIAMS & J. S. JUDD, "Determination of the primality of  $N$  by using factors of  $N^2 \pm 1$ ," *Math. Comp.*, v. 30, 1976, pp. 157–172.
16. H. C. WILLIAMS & J. S. JUDD, "Some algorithms for prime testing using generalized Lehmer functions," *Math. Comp.*, v. 30, 1976, pp. 867–886.
17. H. C. WILLIAMS & F. SEAH, "Some primes of the form  $(a^n - 1)/(a - 1)$ ," *Math. Comp.*, v. 33, 1979, pp. 1337–1342.
18. M. C. WUNDERLICH & J. L. SELFRIDGE, "A design for a number theory package with an optimized trial division routine," *Comm. ACM.*, v. 17, 1974, pp. 272–276.