

NEW CULLEN PRIMES

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ABSTRACT. Numbers of the forms $C_n = n \cdot 2^n + 1$ and $W_n = n \cdot 2^n - 1$ are both called Cullen numbers. New primes C_n are presented for $n = 4713, 5795, 6611, 18496$. For W_n , several new primes are listed, the largest one having $n = 18885$. Furthermore, all efforts made to factorize numbers C_n and W_n are described, and the result, the complete factorization for all $n \leq 300$, is given in a Supplement.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1905, the Reverend J. Cullen [6] called attention to the numbers $C_n = n \cdot 2^n + 1$, the particular case of $k \cdot 2^n + 1$ where $k = n$. He observed that C_n was composite for all n in the interval $1 < n < 100$, with the only possible exception of $n = 53$. Shortly afterwards, Cunningham [7] gave the prime factor 5591 for C_{53} and restated Cullen's assertion for $1 < n \leq 200$, now leaving $n = 141$ as the only uncertain case in the considered range. Cunningham pointed out that primes of the form $C_n = n \cdot 2^n + 1$ seemed to be remarkably rare.

Half a century later, in 1957, Robinson [22] showed that C_{141} was in fact a prime. Moreover, he established that this was the only prime C_n with $1 < n \leq 1000$. In our numerical investigation we were able to determine four additional primes C_n . It can now be asserted that C_n is prime for $n = 1, 141, 4713, 5795, 6611, 18496$, and for no other $n \leq 30000$.

The analogous numbers $W_n = n \cdot 2^n - 1$ have also been investigated. As to their primality, Riesel [21] found in 1968 that W_n is prime for $n = 2, 3, 6, 30, 75, 81$, but for no other $n \leq 110$. Considerably extending this search, we could add to Riesel's list the primes W_n with $n = 115, 123, 249, 362, 384, 462, 512, 751, 822, 5312, 7755, 9531, 12379, 15822, 18885$. All other values of $n \leq 20000$ yielded composite numbers.

A comprehensive study of divisibility properties of numbers C_n and W_n was presented by Cunningham and Woodall (abbreviated C&W in what follows) in 1917. On account of their classical paper [8], the notations C_n (for "Cunningham numbers") and W_n (for "Woodall numbers") have been used, while the term Cullen numbers is extended to both these varieties (cf. [13, 24]). C&W also initiated the project of actually factoring the considered numbers. This work has been extended over the past decades, inasmuch as increasingly

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powerful factorization methods were developed. In a Supplement to this paper the complete factorization of numbers C_n and W_n is given for all $n \leq 300$.

2. FACTOR TABLES

C & W's report includes the factorization of C_n and W_n for all $n \leq 32$, except for the single number W_{30} , whose primality was not recognized. In the interval $32 < n \leq 66$, the character of W_n remained doubtful only for $n = 39, 42, 51$. The factor table for the original Cullen numbers C_n has subsequently been completed at least up to $n \leq 43$ by Beeger [1], to $n \leq 61$ by E. Karst, D. H. Lehmer and J. S. Madachy (as reported in [13]), and to $n \leq 101$ by Steiner [24]. Here, three errata have to be observed: one digit is missing in each of the factorizations given for $n = 91, 97, 101$.

Also from [13] we learn that the factorizations of W_n were completed for all $n \leq 49$ by Karst and Madachy, and that Madachy also factored W_n for $n = 52, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60$, and 76. The decomposition of W_{50} attributed to Lehmer gives the cofactor $1197765858343217 = 30503527 \cdot 39266471$ as a prime, and the numbers W_{123} and W_{249} are falsely reported as composites. The factors of W_{51} were later given in [24]. Finally, [13] lists small factors of numbers C_n and W_n up to $n = 300$.

In the Supplement, the complete factorization of both C_n and W_n is extended to just that limit. The tables were compiled and carefully checked by the author of this paper. Factors for $n \leq 210$ considered difficult to obtain at the time were provided by G. Löh and W. Niebuhr. Thus, Löh completed C_n for $102 \leq n \leq 171$ and W_n to $n \leq 122$ in 1984, using the methods of [2, 18, 20], and Niebuhr completed C_n and W_n for $n \leq 210$ in 1986 with his implementation of the multiple polynomial quadratic sieve (MPQS) based on the description given in [23].

In 1988, H. Suyama supplied the smallest factor of W_{278} and the 16-digit prime factor of W_{211} , enabling us to prove primality for the 51-digit cofactor of this number. Suyama used his implementation of the elliptic curve method (ECM), cf. [17]. With only the exception of W_{211} , the complete range of $210 < n \leq 260$ was done by the author in 1991, using the excellent factorization and prime-testing routines distributed with version 8.15 of Y. Kida's UBASIC, as released in December 1990. For a description of UBASIC, see [19]. The programs ECMX, MPQSX, and MPQSHD, written by Kida, were run on an IBM PS/2-70 386 PC equipped with a mathematical coprocessor. The most demanding application, the decomposition of the 78-digit number C_{251} into its two prime factors with MPQSHD, required 264 hours.

The completion of the final segment $260 < n \leq 300$ seemed too hard for UBASIC and was therefore not attempted, leaving unfinished 16 numbers C_n and 12 numbers W_n . They were finally accomplished with the assistance of Niebuhr and R. P. Brent. Niebuhr factorized 21 of the remaining composites, using his own programs for ECM and for MPQS. The latter was run on an IBM ES/9021-440 mainframe. The largest numbers thus treated were the 77-digit cofactors of $C_{261}, W_{264}, W_{267}$, and W_{289} , which required about 64 hours of CPU time on the average, and the 79-digit cofactor of C_{297} , which took 81 hours.

The other seven composites had 80, 81, 83, or 86 digits. All these were

attacked and finished with Brent's program MVFAC [4], a vectorized implementation of ECM. For details, see [3] and [17]. The program was run by Brent himself on a Fujitsu VP 2200/10 vector processor at the Computer Sciences Laboratory of the Australian National University, and, more intensively, on an SNI S100/10 (similar to a VP 2100/10) recently installed at the Computation Center of the University of Hamburg. Brent obtained the factorization of W_{277} (83-digit cofactor), and the author finished the remaining six numbers. The most notable factor determined with MVFAC was a 39-digit prime factor of C_{296} found after trying only 750 curves. It is also the largest "penultimate" factor contained in Tables I or II of the Supplement. The factorizations for $n \leq 300$ were completed on August 16, 1992.

Table I of the Supplement includes the factorization of $C_{128} = 2^{135} + 1$ obtained by Le Lasseur and published by Lucas [16] in 1878 (one digit in the largest factor misprinted), as well as Robinson's prime C_{141} . Table II includes the factorization of $W_{64} = 2^{70} - 1$ already contained in [16], that of $W_{128} = 2^{135} - 1$ established by P. Poulet in 1946 (see [14]), and the previously known primes. It also includes the factorizations of W_{100} and W_{256} , which, according to [13], had been completed by Karst and K. R. Isemonger, respectively. It should be noted that for $n = 100, 144, 196, 256$ the factorization of W_n was facilitated by an algebraic decomposition, as was the case historically for C_{128} and W_{128} .

C & W listed all 44 values of $n \leq 1000$ for which no factor of C_n was known and they showed that in every case the smallest factor p had to be > 1000 . Precisely these C_n were tested for primality by Robinson to discover that only C_{141} was prime in that range. Apart from this prime, six more of the C_n in question, corresponding to $n = 233, 245, 251, 252, 285, 293$, are in Table I and thus completely factored. In seven cases with $n > 300$ the factorization of C_n could also be established:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{318} &= 10939 \cdot 100429275849522701 \cdot p78, \\ C_{436} &= 1081501579 \cdot 43008589651 \cdot 3717967975567 \cdot p102, \\ C_{579} &= 4988803100279081295749323 \cdot p153, \\ C_{634} &= 2459 \cdot 1085629591 \cdot 2756181749 \cdot 7148901709 \cdot p162, \\ C_{753} &= 164834525239 \cdot p219, \\ C_{921} &= 2428711 \cdot 2719027 \cdot 4410839 \cdot p261, \\ C_{933} &= 197724478669 \cdot p273. \end{aligned}$$

Here pN denotes an N -digit prime. The seven cofactors, like others to be mentioned below, were proved prime by using the procedure APRT-CL (Cohen-Lenstra version of Adleman-Pomerance-Rumely Test), programmed by K. Akiyama, which is included in Kida's UBASIC. The factorization of C_{579} was obtained through MVFAC.

For 27 of the remaining 30 Cullen numbers C_n , we give in Table 1 a prime factor. If by trial division a factor p was found below 10^7 , the smallest factor of C_n is tabulated. If, however, a factor $p > 10^7$ is given, it was found by one of Pollard's methods or (for $n = 581, 648, 941$) by Brent's MVFAC and might not be the least. Thus, only three Cullen numbers C_n with $n \leq 1000$ have no known factor, which are for $n = 435, 453, 915$.

TABLE 1. Prime factors p of Cullen numbers $C_n = n \cdot 2^n + 1$

n	p	n	p
333	2423	711	367957
402	1117	713	3079
412	1091	778	33667759
473	365969	816	6451
516	20641	849	7103923
532	18313	869	69508729
533	95257	870	39869
580	2843	899	1633716607
581	2660379251641	900	18176209
587	60744852593	916	247451
588	203793838081	941	7717335184972583304615708011
609	70038149	942	2598767
648	240383530451966593	953	381287
693	134409623339		

A prime factor $p < 10^7$ does exist for all but 41 of the composite numbers W_n with $n \leq 1000$. Six of these are completely factored since they have $n \leq 300$. The following six with $n > 300$ were factored by finding one factor (in the case of W_{885} , MVFAC determined a composite factor):

$$\begin{aligned} W_{369} &= 7728415141 \cdot p104, \\ W_{463} &= 141959514756636037 \cdot p125, \\ W_{672} &= 962794776758617477606791593 \cdot p179, \\ W_{789} &= 738497627270005859999837 \cdot p217, \\ W_{885} &= 8353578155864671 \cdot 84769280380290403 \cdot p237, \\ W_{908} &= 3057961301 \cdot p267. \end{aligned}$$

For 23 of the remaining 29, a factor $p > 10^7$ is presented in Table 2. The factor given for $n = 366$ and the smaller factor of W_{463} were kindly supplied

TABLE 2. Prime factors p of Cullen numbers $W_n = n \cdot 2^n - 1$

n	p	n	p
332	12165323	675	1608969227141
350	5169607633	722	64952161193
366	62497690394803	723	128915821
386	119570203	765	130234223449138177
423	3537292571	795	80958347
522	40818521	824	1757762099
541	3241623612714017	866	10885241
564	26768197513	906	16556069
570	48623921	931	15127751
621	16127089673	932	114082154860229
663	60166683064673819	943	405108238890652513
669	73399869877		

by H. Suyama, who found them in 1988. Those for $n = 541, 663, 765, 932, 943$ are due to MVFAC, like the above factors of W_{672} and W_{789} . The numbers W_n without a known factor now occur for $n = 349, 375, 668, 715, 951, 963$.

There is presently a project underway attempting complete factorizations for the whole range $300 < n \leq 1000$. As of the end of February 1994, 147 numbers C_n and 142 numbers W_n had virtually been finished. A machine readable list with all known factors is available from the author, who would welcome any new factors that readers may wish to contribute.

3. DIVISIBILITY PROPERTIES

In pursuance of the original observations made by Cullen and by Cunningham, a glance at the factor table for C_n suggests that a prime p divides both the numbers C_{p-1} and C_{p-2} . A more general statement is in fact true. For a given odd prime p let $n_k = (2^k - k)(p-1) - k$, $k \geq 0$. This includes $n_0 = p-1$ and $n_1 = p-2$. The statement is that p divides C_{n_k} for all $k \geq 0$, and it is verified easily. Since $n_k \equiv -2^k \pmod{p}$, we have $n_k \cdot 2^{n_k} \equiv -2^{k+n_k} \equiv -2^{(2^k-k)(p-1)} \pmod{p}$, which by Fermat's theorem is congruent to $-1 \pmod{p}$. Therefore $C_{n_k} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. Obviously, n_k cannot be a multiple of p .

To describe the totality of numbers C_n that are divisible by a given prime p , two remarks are in order. First, the numbers $C_n \pmod{p}$ are periodic with period ph_p , where $h_p = \exp_p(2)$ is the smallest positive integer h such that $2^h \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. As a consequence, if p divides C_n for some n , then p also divides C_{n+ph_p} . Secondly, from the definition of n_k it may be deduced that there are exactly h_p numbers n_k which are incongruent modulo ph_p , and no other n with $0 < n < ph_p$ gives a C_n with a prime factor p (cf. [8]). So, the totality of all n such that C_n is divisible by p is obtained as follows. Determine $n'_k = n_k \pmod{ph_p}$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, h_p - 1$, $0 < n'_k < ph_p$. Then, for every k , include $n = n'_k + rph_p$ for all $r \geq 0$.

In particular, the prime $p = 3$ divides all C_n with $n \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{6}$. As a further example, for $p = 11$, $h_p = 10$, we get $n'_k = 10, 9, 18, 47, 6, 45, 24, 103, 52, 71$, and all integers n congruent modulo 110 to any one of these.

A similar description can be given for the set of subscripts n for which W_n is divisible by p . Let $n_k = -(2^k + k)(p-1) - k$ (these are negative integers) for $k \geq 0$, determine $n'_k = n_k \pmod{ph_p}$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, h_p - 1$, $0 < n'_k < ph_p$, and, for every k , include $n = n'_k + rph_p$ for all $r \geq 0$. In this case, $p = 3$ divides all W_n with $n \equiv 4, 5 \pmod{6}$, and $p = 11$, $h_p = 10$ give $n'_k = 100, 79, 48, 107, 16, 65, 64, 73, 102, 61$, and all n congruent modulo 110 to any one of these.

Note that for $n = 65, 64$ we have two consecutive numbers W_n , and actually an infinity of such pairs, which are both divisible by the same prime $p = 11$. For numbers C_n this situation occurs for every prime p , as we have seen. For numbers W_n , however, this is restricted to the case that h_p is an even number. The minimality of h_p then implies that $2^{h_p/2} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ and thus also $2^{ph_p/2} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$. It is now easily seen that $W_n \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ for $n = ph_p/2 + p - 1$ and for $n = ph_p/2 + p - 2$.

Other divisibility rules are also contained in the given general description.

For instance, p divides $C_{(p+1)/2}$ and $W_{(3p-1)/2}$, or it divides $C_{(3p-1)/2}$ and $W_{(p+1)/2}$, according as the Jacobi symbol $(2/p)$ is -1 or $+1$. Again, this can be verified immediately. For more details, see [7] and [8].

In spite of the apparent similarity in the description of small factors for both sequences $\{C_n\}$ and $\{W_n\}$, considerably more composites are obtained for the original Cullen numbers C_n . This is primarily due to the fact that every prime $p > 3$ immediately gives four consecutive composite numbers C_n . In addition to C_{p-1} and C_{p-2} , always two neighboring numbers of the sequence are divisible by 3. If p is of the form $p = 6k + 1$, then 3 divides C_p and C_{p+1} , and in the case of $p = 6k - 1$, the prime 3 divides C_{p-3} and C_{p-4} . In the special situation of a twin prime pair $p, q = 6k \pm 1$, together a string of eight consecutive composites C_n occurs.

To give an indication of how the notable difference in the number of primes of the forms C_n and W_n comes about, let us first consider all values of $n \leq 110$ such that C_n has no prime factor $p \leq n + 2$. Here we get $n = 33, 53, 75$, where $n = 75$ can be eliminated through the prime factor $p = 2n - 1 = 149$. In the case of W_n , however, 32 values of n remain in the first step, of which eight are eliminated by a factor $p = 2n - 1$. The remainder of 24 includes, of course, the six values of $n \leq 110$ giving rise to the primes W_n determined by Riesel.

4. CULLEN PRIMES

In our search for new primes, we tested C_n for $n \leq 20000$ in 1984 and continued (without success) to $n \leq 30000$ in 1987. Similarly, W_n was tested up to $n \leq 15000$ in 1984, and to $n \leq 20000$ in 1987. In this case two more primes were found for $n = 15822$ and $n = 18885$. All other new Cullen primes were thus discovered in 1984. The methods used for proving primality are found in [5]. For $1000 < n \leq 20000$, a total of 632 numbers C_n and 1203 numbers W_n had actually to be tested after the sieving procedure. In addition, 321 numbers C_n with $20000 < n \leq 30000$ remained without known factor. We also considered the possibility of $n \cdot 2^n \pm 1$ forming a pair of twin primes. Such "Cullen twins" may indeed exist for some large n . But we showed (by testing individual numbers C_n) that this n must exceed $n = 41528$.

The prime $C_{18496} = 17^2 \cdot 2^{18502} + 1 = (17 \cdot 2^{9251})^2 + 1$ might be of some interest in relation to Conjecture E of Hardy and Littlewood [10], which states that an infinity of primes $N^2 + 1$ should exist (actually, the conjecture was given in a quantitative asymptotic form). At the time of its discovery, our prime seemed to be the largest one known of that expression. But now we know five larger ones, discovered by H. Dubner (unpublished), which are of the form $b^{2^m} + 1$, with b even. The largest of these primes is $200944^{2^{11}} + 1$, which has 10861 digits and was found in September, 1992. Incidentally, Dubner [9] has also considered a generalization of Cullen numbers given by $n \cdot b^n + 1$ for $b > 2$.

Regarding the primes W_n listed for $n > 110$, it appeared that four of them had already been known for some time. As a matter of fact, Williams and Zarnke [25] had found W_{115} to be prime, Jönsson [12] had found $181 \cdot 2^{363} - 1 = W_{362}$, Riesel [21] had given $3 \cdot 2^{391} - 1 = W_{384}$, and W_{512} turned out to be the Mersenne prime $M_{521} = 2^{521} - 1$ discovered by Robinson (see [15]).

A first result concerning the distribution at large of Cullen primes C_n was obtained by Hooley [11]. By applying sieve methods, he showed that the natural

density of positive integers $n \leq x$ for which C_n is a prime is of the order $o(x)$ for $x \rightarrow \infty$. In that sense, almost all Cullen numbers are composite. Suyama (communicated personally) has reworked Hooleys proof to show that it is applicable to any sequence of numbers $n \cdot 2^{n+a} + b$, where a, b are arbitrarily fixed integers. In particular, Hooley's result also follows for numbers W_n .

In the context of a search for prime factors of Fermat numbers our particular interest in Cullen numbers C_n emanated from the remark of C & W, supported by an explicit argument, that primes of the form C_n seemed likely as possible divisors of Fermat numbers. However, the four new primes C_n proved not to divide any of these.

Instead, there is some evidence for the likelihood that a prime W_n divides a Mersenne number M_p . We noticed that $W_2 = M_3$ and $W_{512} = M_{521}$, and that W_3 divides M_{11} , W_6 divides M_{191} , and W_{123} divides M_p for $p = 123 \cdot 2^{122} - 1$, a 39-digit prime. In all three cases where W_n properly divides M_p , we have $p = (W_n - 1)/2 = n \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$, that is, p and the divisor $W_n = 2p + 1$ are both primes.

To establish in general whether W_n divides any M_p or not, the complete factorization of $(W_n - 1)/2$, if available, can be used. In fact, a divisor W_n of M_p must also be of the form $2kp + 1$. Equivalently, $(W_n - 1)/2 = kp$, hence the particular subscript p should divide $(W_n - 1)/2$. So, for all different prime factors p of this number, one would have to check if $M_p \bmod W_n = 0$. But in practice a much easier test suffices, as Suyama has indicated in a personal communication. To see whether a prime q divides some Mersenne number or not, only an "evenly factored portion" of $q - 1$ and its cofactor need to be used.

Let q be a prime and $q - 1 = 2^{\alpha_0} \cdot p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r} \cdot C$, where p_j are odd primes and C is composite. If $2^{p_j} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{q}$ for $1 \leq j \leq r$ and $2^C \not\equiv 1 \pmod{q}$, then q cannot be a factor of any Mersenne number. In the alternative case that $2^C \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$, q may be a factor of M_p , where p is some prime factor of C . Indeed, if for an unknown factor p of C we had $q \mid M_p$, that is $2^p \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$, then necessarily $2^C \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$.

For all primes $q = W_n$ with $30 \leq n \leq 822$ (except for the otherwise settled $n = 123$) this test was conclusive by using only one odd factor p_1 of $W_n - 1$. In most cases, a very small p_1 was readily found, while for $n = 249$ and $n = 384$ the factors $p_1 = 708211533214392631$ resp. $p_1 = 12694590781$ determined by Suyama had to be used. It has also been checked that the Cullen number W_{5312} does not divide any Mersenne number, by calculating $2^C \bmod W_{5312}$ for $C = (W_{5312} - 1)/(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2)$. But here we had the interesting case that, nevertheless, $2^{C'} \equiv 1 \pmod{W_{5312}}$ for $C' = (W_{5312} - 1)/(2 \cdot 3)$. For W_{7755} , the test could not be carried out, because no factor of the composite number $(W_{7755} - 1)/2$ was found. Recently, Dubner has kindly tested the numbers W_n for $n = 9531, 12379, 15822, 18885$, without detecting a divisibility. In the case of $n = 15822$ he obtained $2^C \equiv 1 \pmod{W_{15822}}$, where $C = (W_{15822} - 1)/(2 \cdot 7)$ and no further factor of this number was known.

Of course, W_n may also be identical to a Mersenne number without being a prime. Generally, W_n is a Mersenne number whenever $n = 2^m$ and $m + 2^m$ is prime. This is the case for $m = 1$: $W_2 = M_3 = 7$; $m = 3$: $W_8 = M_{11} = 23 \cdot 89$; $m = 5$: $W_{32} = M_{37} = 223 \cdot 616318177$; $m = 9$: $W_{512} = M_{521}$; and also for $m = 15, 39, 75, 81, 89, 317, 701, 735$ and no other $m \leq 1310$.

5. BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

When we searched the literature for references to Cullen numbers, we were intrigued by the fact that almost nothing could be found about Cullen as a person. Even mathematical or encyclopaedic dictionaries usually giving such information failed to disclose Cullen's complete first name or to mention the year of his birth or his death. Only the abbreviation "S. J." placed after his name in a footnote to [8] suggested that he was a Jesuit priest. That hint finally enabled us to locate the most appropriate and authoritative source for this matter, namely, the Department of Historiography and Archives of the English Province of the Society of Jesus. The archivist of that institution, Father T. G. Holt, was kind enough to provide the following biographical data, which we are pleased to present to the reader in unabridged form.

Father James Cullen, S. J., was born on April 19th 1867 at Drogheda in Ireland. At first he was educated privately, then by the Christian Brothers. Next he went to Trinity College, Dublin, to study pure and applied Mathematics. Afterwards he was in business for a while, but after a short period at an apostolic school in Ireland to learn Latin he entered the noviceship of the English Jesuits at Manresa House, Roehampton, London, as he had decided to become a priest. From 1892 till 1895 he was at Manresa in the noviceship and then for a year's study. From 1895 till 1897 he studied philosophy at the Jesuit house for philosophical studies at St Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst in Lancashire. From 1897 till 1901 he studied theology at the theologate of the English Jesuits at St Beuno's College in North Wales. He was ordained priest at St Beuno's College on July 31st 1901. In 1902 and 1903 he taught Mathematics to young Jesuits who had finished their noviceship at Manresa House. In 1905 he taught Mathematics at the Jesuit boarding school Mount St Mary's College in Derbyshire. It is said that he found difficulty in teaching. In 1906 he was sent to Stonyhurst College, also a boarding school, as accountant and later manager of the College farm and estate. Meanwhile he kept in touch with leading mathematicians and contributed articles to *Nature*, the *Mathematical Gazette* and the *Messenger of Mathematics*. In 1921 he left Stonyhurst and was appointed to supervise accounts of other English Jesuit houses. He died on December 7th 1933.

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Supplement to
NEW CULLEN PRIMES

WILFRID KELLER AND WOLFGANG NIEBUHR

TABLE I
Factorization of Cullen numbers $C_n = n \cdot 2^n + 1$

n	$C_n = n \cdot 2^n + 1$
1	3
2	3^2
3	5^2
4	$5 \cdot 13$
5	$7 \cdot 23$
6	$5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$
7	$3 \cdot 13 \cdot 23$
8	$3 \cdot 683$
9	$11 \cdot 419$
10	$7^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 19$
11	$13 \cdot 1733$
12	$13 \cdot 19 \cdot 199$
13	$3^2 \cdot 11833$
14	$3 \cdot 157 \cdot 487$
15	$17 \cdot 29 \cdot 997$
16	$17 \cdot 61681$
17	$5^2 \cdot 19 \cdot 4691$
18	$11 \cdot 19 \cdot 107 \cdot 211$
19	$3 \cdot 17 \cdot 37 \cdot 5279$
20	$3^3 \cdot 103 \cdot 7541$
21	$23 \cdot 1914791$
22	$13 \cdot 23 \cdot 43 \cdot 7177$
23	$5 \cdot 151 \cdot 421 \cdot 607$
24	$5 \cdot 11 \cdot 1399 \cdot 5233$
25	$3 \cdot 17 \cdot 2459 \cdot 6689$
26	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 2373919$
27	$7 \cdot 29 \cdot 53 \cdot 336823$
28	$29^2 \cdot 8937209$
29	$31 \cdot 83 \cdot 6051013$
30	$17^2 \cdot 31 \cdot 59 \cdot 149 \cdot 409$
31	$3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 61 \cdot 1483 \cdot 11681$
32	$3 \cdot 1777 \cdot 25781083$
33	$47 \cdot 6031230671$
34	$19 \cdot 23 \cdot 67 \cdot 1061 \cdot 18803$
35	$37 \cdot 32502455213$
36	$37^2 \cdot 1933 \cdot 934861$
37	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 339016085231$
38	$3^2 \cdot 20879 \cdot 55586743$
39	$41 \cdot 3433 \cdot 152326961$
40	$41 \cdot 131611 \cdot 8150491$

$C_n = n \cdot 2^n + 1$	n
41 13 - 43 - 1291 - 124932557	41 86 3 - 5 - 3889 - 6687383 - 69261971 - 240088711
42 23 - 43 - 83 - 2253270487	42 87 19 - 89 - 173 - 29853 - 20137054479863047603
43 3 - 5 - 163 - 2633 - 58752797	43 88 89 - 2337 - 13807459 - 1032370337143867
44 3 - 5 - 28809 - 1785040843	44 89 7 - 79867 - 372067 - 26833558332119205703
45 11 - 47 - 2437 - 1286355329	45 90 7 - 47 - 179 - 1891878275724737586 - 367971
46 5 - 31 - 47 - 139297 - 31898921	46 91 3 - 181 - 9157 - 74609 - 69733279767367491
47 7 - 11 - 43 - 3593 - 556021079	47 92 3 - 94957781 - 533057872502798481877
48 7 - 379 - 997 - 5107973329	48 93 71 - 79 - 887 - 127703 - 144964741560484793
49 3 ⁴ - 340549971822769	49 94 7 - 62469 - 423070606982760504838059
50 3 - 163 - 211 - 563 - 857 - 1130869	50 95 29 - 97 - 768973 - 17375 - 260685510632059489
51 53 - 101 - 21453725107033	51 96 97 - 57735121 - 1358122681230804234961
52 7 - 11 - 17 - 53 - 1433 - 2355599273	52 97 3 - 5 - 13 - 263553 - 1806689 - 153844901969056309
53 5591 - 16747 - 5098461301	53 98 3 - 929 - 260171 - 428321422144886040432769
54 29 - 107 - 7187 - 501053 - 394739	54 99 13 - 101 - 197 - 35461 - 6841051101464703338053
55 3 - 109 - 2186537 - 2772896459	55 100 101 - 120061189421 - 104537114683315156481
56 3 ² - 1021 - 43913649864786853	56 101 103 - 24860720509330324184692650598951
57 5 - 13 - 39 - 10740337 - 1894494979	57 102 53 - 103 - 22619 - 4188641917664387 - 36729888929
58 31 - 59 - 101 - 7002713 - 12923089	58 103 3 - 52 - 11 - 1951 - 2333 - 57413 - 538329365392675711
59 37 - 43 - 61 - 350446511482643	59 104 3 - 5 - 140624706585315248272700942249711
60 61 - 2267 - 1529093 - 327141571	60 105 107 - 39806398287540661579709558 - 598723
61 3 - 19 - 37 - 41 - 70 - 1557 - 110359 - 683759	61 106 5 - 17 - 71 - 107 - 211 - 4157 - 1257245807344233937
62 3 - 5104570123 - 18671146721	62 107 23 - 109 - 9967 - 4408246339 - 15760939709749967
63 5 - 313993 - 3701180843366117	63 108 109 - 2481577 - 6861664297 - 2287393306776469
64 53 - 29 - 41 - 113 - 7416361 - 47332381	64 109 110 - 373 - 61428359 - 3417532243 - 1538758185211763
65 67 - 149 - 2357 - 367019 - 27765929	65 110 32 - 7 - 3137736253 - 72232986051438629730219
66 53 - 13 - 67 - 107 - 131 - 8353 - 382030403	66 111 73 - 113 - 647 - 659 - 303159 - 1906440727 - 3017406215899
67 32 - 413009 - 7451263 - 356987159	67 112 53 - 107 - 113 - 51681119 - 174936896508185445369
68 3 - 7 - 481894819 - 19738420991	68 113 124 - 17409703 - 27967800660274353861538439
69 7 - 71 - 193 - 13579 - 312172148131	69 114 59 - 227 - 566310312909631 - 31217706133588719
70 37 - 47 - 71 - 139 - 4815361753391	70 115 11 - 729 - 1361 - 10998 - 6040974323677 - 11079463709153
71 11 ² - 73 - 173 - 5113 - 21456452254477	71 116 3 - 11 - 19 - 191 - 2377 - 8448443 - 16068643 - 24937413111887
72 41 - 73 - 6011 - 40163 - 470567385537	72 117 52 - 881 - 8689 - 17382493 - 585731217707363180401
73 3 - 7 - 89 - 277 - 133175225410135499	73 118 61 - 79 - 1314346889871839 - 61909111020721873
74 3 ³ - 130860119 - 39562165753429	74 119 11 - 19 - 3463 - 11329 - 964552988488 - 4711309041677511
75 149 - 367 - 298013 - 663557 - 262026467	75 120 11 - 983 - 11789 - 6974348643991 - 179412997157805683
76 47 - 79389 - 27729643 - 117272609	76 121 3 ² - 19763 - 80971 - 422246367269 - 84029110598486051
77 5 - 17 - 79 - 1732823680386823649523	77 122 3 - 719186379059 - 3006468605348642669176742057
78 41 - 79 - 78094529 - 93197166057943	78 123 5 - 229 - 821 - 11465422899 - 121354493981577075459727
79 3 - 59 - 157 - 3533 - 367303629 - 13170269561	79 124 124 - 29831493 - 1762149543952458314332353802249
80 3 - 67 - 1980787 - 245393561523640663	80 125 23 - 127 - 3023 - 6021293084345299862911962573847
81 83 - 13633 - 984686689 - 175774059403	81 126 126 - 5 - 127 - 251 - 1627 - 4334719904037881929719526509387
82 43 - 83 - 163 - 68161532216232044607	82 127 3 - 453 - 166342804696688353327358941933731584433
83 5 - 23 - 15373 - 2208616169 - 205864436623	83 128 3 - 11 - 19 - 331 - 811 - 15121 - 87211 - 188377001 - 385388642647891
84 5 - 2971 - 22637 - 48317827058228467	84 129 131 - 6323636977 - 980307465865449642359262684027
85 3 ² - 15607 - 24763 - 132157 - 144163 - 49620299	85 130 67 - 131 - 93056049341 - 216646700655115035509110253

n	$C_n = n \cdot 2^n + 1$	
221	223 · 313553 · 308298930277 · p ₅₁	266 · 3 · 52 · 349 · 461 · 25981 · 34429 · 38736789857883394756898958001 · p ₃₉
222	13 · 113 · 223 · 443 · 344171 · p ₅₆	267 · 11 · 37 · 269 · 1780361920474933713 · p ₆₀
223	3 · 5 · 17142875575820291 · p ₅₂	268 · 157 · 269 · 1486392233337747 · p ₆₄
224	3 · 5 · 131 · 5250967 · 186338701 · 1948401751 · 3633555433037 · p ₃₁	269 · 101 · 271 · 733 · 88329239 · 264729861 · 33447645469614844621 · p ₄₁
225	227 · 761 · 4241 · 1072961 · 1138146714685786980619 · p ₃₆	270 · 137 · 271 · 70831729 · 56793431294591 · 5126497534125707556113 · p ₃₆
226	5 · 11 · 151 · 191 · 227 · 981719447643013 · 73284847859761399627 · p ₂₆	271 · 3 · 29 · 541 · 1300967 · 2087283859 · 63588877359 · 3228117514822997881 · p ₃₄
227	47 · 229 · 6209419 · 62128127 · p ₅₃	272 · 3 · 11 · 53 · 986157771170862764261581 · 19 · 37 · 148139 · 13571832888683 · 71686682543270117427 · p ₄₁
228	73 · 229 · 4789 · 498653 · p ₅₇	273 · 23 · 139 · 847 · 6569 · 1897367 · 197972922003092788873035843 · p ₄₁
229	3 · 11 · 301622720557 · p ₅₇	274 · 23 · 277 · p ₈₂
230	3 · 11 · p ₇₁	275 · 23 · 277 · p ₈₂
231	131 · 233 · 461 · 534923 · p ₆₀	276 · 277 · 1462597141394 · 1908904640781 · p ₈₈
232	61 · 233 · 1619 · 10867044065993 · p ₅₂	277 · 3 · 5 · 83 · 359 · 461 · 617 · 31033 · 48991 · p ₆₆
233	17389 · 2928794234257417 · 2696093873882735333 · p ₃₆	278 · 3 · 7 · 89 · 1471 · 34253 · 381859 · 279 · 7 · 281 · 557 · 25261 · p ₇₆
234	467 · p ₇₁	280 · 281 · 61643 · p ₈₀
235	3 · 4099 · 155688656027718434040121 · p ₄₅	281 · 283 · 564719 · 236025301 · 72774196049 · 24090224171782970193198073 · p ₃₄
236	3 · 7 · 29 · 17299 · 321599692831 · 2516978752559533613456641 · p ₃₁	282 · 283 · 563 · 15937 · 81457 · 216807 · 10582853 · 47082195578299225313557321 · p ₃₅
237	5 · 7 · 239 · 604957 · 1724555797 · 21728147227 · 89540042563 · 526901242589 · p ₂₂	283 · 32 · 5 · 7 · 4007741 · 19829095489 · 23012605391 · p ₅₈
238	11 · 239 · 367 · 11146451 · p ₆₁	284 · 3 · 5 · 82074058980508682207 · p ₈₈
239	149 · 241 · 431 · 27836331563 · 1696193174414482124371 · p ₃₇	285 · 30904835631 · 105048364443 · 287 · 3177283904952691222562463378883 · p ₃₂
240	137 · 241 · 17380141 · p ₆₃	286 · 5 · 191 · 571 · 1600177320221253154715923 · p ₅₆
241	3 · 7 · 109 · 251 · 677 · p ₆₇	287 · 17 · 23 · 59 · 61 · 67 · 553 · 8527 · 33745967 · 161845825543244886737453797 · p ₃₈
242	3 · 17 · 523 · 4737076637 · 3257138123 · p ₅₃	288 · 17 · 319 · 2855904 · 51 · 936280508682207 · p ₆₅
243	5 · 59 · 58907 · 581373 · 18377998765480297327009873 · p ₄₆	289 · 3 · 41 · 193 · 937 · 1697 · 128473 · 1346349968161512346851185200459 · p ₄₄
244	5 · 11 · 4517 · 14234771 · 103522546497268413031966177 · p ₃₈	290 · 3 · 58687 · 598703908892041857497 · 408955093 · 846742735531985863 · p ₃₄
245	30765339546459867970 · 123091515 · p ₅₅	291 · 11 · 17 · 293 · 850873 · 1348760417 · 174147908726094291201341 · p ₄₈
246	5 · 491 · 47353 · 10030753 · 31051654471 · p ₅₀	292 · 293 · 7867 · 24810223 · 150104039 · 114404201891 · 349919920788943293 · p ₃₆
247	3 · 2 · 85601 · 16906867 · p ₆₄	293 · 12010369901 · 68407661168143771308920443 · p ₅₅
248	3 · 5851 · 294793 · 4566037 · p ₆₂	294 · 79 · 149 · 587 · 1277 · 77295399144650022001 · p ₆₂
249	241 · 251 · 4013 · 91081 · 856411 · 246522216963224591 · 7776427048612116457 · p ₂₂	295 · 3 · 23 · 541 · 122507681 · 108214271237041 · p ₆₅
250	127 · 167 · 251 · 499 · 425237 · p ₆₃	296 · 3 · 13 · 254661727 · 20328674935626617944192863394680763543 · p ₄₂
251	30765339546459867970 · 123091515 · p ₅₂	297 · 5 · 17 · 61 · 254898797 · 7648803855688551677952453796447789 · p ₄₄
252	18424659817 · 1445339558231345939 · p ₄₈	298 · 151 · 199 · 691 · 101691391 · 22018719373125348966627 · p ₅₄
253	3 · 13 · 29453 · 16247207 · 12947682943 · p ₅₅	299 · 7 · 519037 · 3190832476819 · 4464189318176161338907 · p ₅₂
255	32 · 53 · 113 · 8680459887401 · p ₆₂	300 · 7 · 157 · 4220221272271 · p ₇₈
256	13 · 41 · 61 · 257 · 509 · 32911 · 35393 · 43053463247 · p ₅₀	
257	9 · 257 · 673 · 289153 · 119752433 · 4387203889 · 16875081675650881 · p ₃₂	
258	7 · 23 · 97 · 131 · 167 · 337 · 559667 · 2303136347 · 36436467 · p ₄₃	
259	3 · 43 · 71 · 83 · 855381 · p ₇₀	
260	3 · 23 · 1690253 · 5083453 · 29861808013 · 13221664979960397979 · p ₃₇	
261	229 · 263 · 337666820937693285838207301286537183 · p ₄₁	
262	7 · 263 · 53 · 131 · 196481897 · 947389849671572710177818323379917 · p ₃₄	
263	5 · 227869364096539724679720775 · p ₅₄	
264	5 · 5021 · 582119738209 · p ₆₅	
265	3 · 11 · 17367004185637 · p ₆₇	

TABLE II
Factorization of Cullen numbers $W_n = n \cdot 2^n - 1$

n	$W_n = n \cdot 2^n - 1$	$W_n = n \cdot 2^n - 1$
1	1	3 · 19 · 4517 · 386177899
2	7	42 · 6709 · 161123 · 170881
3	23	43 · 29 · 191 · 773 · 883 · 100043
4	32 · 7	44 · 7 · 53 · 208640481 · 3883
5	3 · 53	45 · 71 · 89 · 412397 · 607573
6	383	46 · 3 · 7 · 18251 · 1206517519
7	5 · 179	47 · 3 · 103 · 18854679 · 3984181
8	23 · 89	48 · 3 · 52 · 40703633 · 156376397
9	17 · 271	49 · 5 · 39014093 · 4986860539
10	3 · 3413	50 · 47 · 30503527 · 39266471
11	3 ² · 2503	51 · 228713 · 257489 · 198071
12	23 · 2137	52 · 5 · 103 · 18854679 · 3984181
13	5 · 19 ² · 59	53 · 3 · 52 · 40703633 · 156376397
14	5 ⁴ · 367	54 · 5 · 39014093 · 4986860539
15	7 ³ · 1433	55 · 37 · 1609 · 4933497 · 6679139
16	3 · 5 ² · 11 · 31 · 41	56 · 5 · 941 · 857646177709663
17	3 · 47 · 15803	57 · 7 · 113 · 197 · 52716933184389
18	79 · 59729	58 · 3 ² · 1857484646311031239
19	13 · 29 · 26423	59 · 3 · 23 · 1151 · 589481 · 726486469
20	1879 · 11161	60 · 60 · 9377 · 22259 · 3314220089413
21	13 · 41 · 53 · 1559	61 · 11 · 5908739 · 2164073856799
22	3 ³ · 271 · 12611	62 · 13 · 23 · 37 · 25845117340910969
23	3 · 7 · 9 · 187523	63 · 479 · 71843 · 16885359 · 197099
24	47 · 67 · 127867	64 · 3 · 11 · 31 · 43 · 71 · 127 · 281 · 86171 · 122921
25	7 · 119837257	65 · 3 ² · 7 · 11 · 59 · 58651325105345017
26	229 · 661 · 11527	66 · 41 · 1097 · 2973611 · 36412375309
27	5 · 307 · 2360633	67 · 5 · 7 · 5649741848618965521
28	3 · 19 · 2999 · 43969	68 · 13 · 101 · 101 · 863 · 15 · 1631 · 1156548163
29	32 · 733 · 1009 · 2339	69 · 137 · 1583 · 41866553 · 4485905329
30	32212254719	70 · 3 · 37045301 · 743606802286993
31	263 · 983 · 287503	71 · 3 · 1332789373 · 41928107956153
32	223 · 616318177	72 · 43445874813 · 782635658047
33	5 · 217561 · 260587	73 · 5 · 112 · 773 · 1474272195907258831
34	3 · 5 · 29 · 10501 · 127873	74 · 5 · 370423 · 4014713 · 879874883977
35	3 · 587 · 682902239	75 · 283341888972178712821759
36	5 · 7 · 71 · 22153 · 44939	76 · 3 ⁸ · 59 · 151 · 9043 · 1083649 · 266166367
37	73 · 69660839431	77 · 3 · 457007371 · 8487038900154911
38	17 · 518239 · 1185617	78 · 7 · 59 · 137 · 4168445747052867020851
39	1217 · 17617482943	79 · 11 · 53 · 28319 · 507919 · 589450293977
40	3 ² · 79 · 1747 · 35407667	80 · 131 · 738775409688323160126909
41		81 · 195845982777569926302400511
42		82 · 3 · 13 · 571 · 17806362814077792864683
43		83 · 3 ² · 17 · 421 · 1246218533877375736651
44		84 · 17 · 37 · 167 · 379 · 2687 · 1518885 · 1247211937
45		85 · 13 · 2329447918090727323138363

n	$W_n = n \cdot 2^n - 1$
86	7 ² · 13579444308487587501689647
87	5 · 17 · 4094810539717 · 3867980140583
88	3 · 7 · 59 · 318743 · 6886207624077760551
89	3 · 13 · 23003 · 61 · 4059612605701719570561
90	3 · 8570354118 · 1295574930 · 1629243
91	61 · 103 · 1087 · 1583629493 · 20831512931639
92	41 · 16328 · 3867 · 660267236 · 30 · 601 · 573
93	5 · 17 ² · 637389196697801331881175379
94	3 ² · 5 · 12445010777 · 3324601949501589203
95	3 · 853 · 2833 · 10841 · 26163313498973784177
96	5 · 191 · 436610833 · 182411083385499893917
97	193 · 7963867112832788338418 · 4074431
98	17 · 3089 · 10649127 · 254871049 · 27198698 · 1889
99	7 · 3453983 · 1643587938033998151287831
100	3 · 11 · 13 · 67 · 199 · 769 · 1024 · 25373 · 2113879 · 52457663
101	3 · 97 · 3 · 15737 · 16252503511 · 44675235879073
102	11 · 19 · 24746806168955784982128745423
103	1803437 · 25737919 · 1110312353 · 202674567187
104	521 · 3733 · 10645689710519084455592422891
105	491 · 870301 · 996753729068785 · 63 · 3087649
106	3 · 97 · 300112427 · 9847100840728826719
107	3 · 5 · 7 · 11 · 137 · 515857 · 1247 · 327 · 3085307 · 55322764669
108	157 · 161411101 · 138302563052501951150471
109	7 · 26325617 · 21715821 · 1765748661625864793
110	130651 · 16684475181 · 655066277051943559
111	1097 · 2843 · 69193 · 107251 · 2708417 · 4597163694127
112	3 ² · 223 · 2897548338699000969327343266393
113	3 · 5 · 75880099 · 5689708397 · 18120025 · 1723491271
114	5 ² · 4391 · 2156884 · 8098209980980985915063761
115	4776913109852414148248056322848498319
116	5 ² · 919 · 7331 · 213011270207009 · 2688606281442027
117	37 · 233 · 225454116500915744 · 14473756710363
118	3 · 4759 · 677213 · 405563866178792704713724991
119	3 ² · 13 · 23 · 139 · 4789 · 118 · 39489 · 373703784364139
120	7 · 17 · 239 · 1453 · 3859848413303804590734 · 396707603
121	241 · 314068189569 · 4249524527708403701879
122	101 · 11621 · 552655412459766383808910681 · 64247
123	130796034785235721893734617315859062783
124	3 · 83 · 242036542973 · 437582858062640493699779
125	3 · 31 · 157 · 197 · 307 · 30830126533 · 1946629168116568357
126	11 · 1151 · 62491903 · 1354747131147755549323268061
127	5 · 19805081533 · 2162905921177104122885562 · 167727
128	7 · 31 · 73 · 151 · 271 · 631 · 23311 · 262657 · 348031 · 49971617830801
129	257 · 2341 · 81761 · 2117501 · 24191938471 · 34840479703801
130	36 · 7 · 67153 · 1794539 · 287739112655984621230369219

$W_n = n \cdot 2^n - 1$	n
$3 \cdot 1111119329 \cdot 270408566819209011261182741 \cdot p4$	221
$3 \cdot 13 \cdot 1231 \cdot 7121437 \cdot 38458842648278161343913478469887648062502721$	176
177	13
178	3
179	3
180	359
181	19
182	55329
183	7
184	3
185	3
186	23
187	5
188	19
189	11
190	3
191	32
192	3
193	5
194	5
195	7
196	3
197	3
198	13
199	43
200	79
201	401
202	3 ²
203	3
204	7
205	19
206	199
207	5
208	3
209	3 ⁵
210	11
211	1523978951215517
212	7
213	5
214	3
215	3
216	5 ²
217	11
218	13
219	17
220	3 ²
221	221
222	49943
223	17
224	13
225	7
226	3
227	3 ²
228	6221
229	17
230	24841
231	23
232	3
233	3
234	5
235	7
236	5
237	179
238	3
239	3
240	13
241	13
242	199
243	619
244	3
245	3
246	7
247	5
248	29
249	249
250	3
251	3
252	251
253	5 ²
254	5
255	83
256	3 ²
257	3
258	19
259	97
260	137
261	23
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n	$W_n = n \cdot 2^n - 1$
23	$137 \cdot 19373 \cdot p75$
265	$103 \cdot 433 \cdot 316508477 \cdot p70$
266	$5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 4561 \cdot 744584985346707842779348127853 \cdot p48$
267	$3 \cdot 11 \cdot 29 \cdot 179 \cdot 14153 \cdot 43763 \cdot p70$
268	$3 \cdot 47 \cdot 52817 \cdot 4474837 \cdot 3230125302316958737 \cdot p52$
269	$29 \cdot 753084679 \cdot p74$
270	$181 \cdot 233 \cdot 307 \cdot 48523 \cdot 170239 \cdot 125776109 \cdot 3886011338973 \cdot p47$
271	$2416140541696444378932580061 \cdot p57$
272	$5 \cdot 29 \cdot 87 \cdot 2895349 \cdot 152573235151 \cdot 547689773467 \cdot 1875550427661 \cdot p39$
273	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 83 \cdot 20561111 \cdot p75$
274	$3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 149 \cdot 461 \cdot 17713 \cdot p74$
275	$5 \cdot 83 \cdot 503 \cdot 8401303 \cdot 13158861 \cdot 613852069 \cdot 2705911099269763687 \cdot p39$
276	$7 \cdot 487 \cdot 581336756412301829361710766899 \cdot p54$
277	$9989463834083 \cdot 133723456900330723 \cdot p57$
278	$10973 \cdot 11119 \cdot p79$
279	$3 \cdot 31 \cdot p85$
280	$3^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 17 \cdot p84$
281	$31 \cdot 269463881 \cdot p78$
282	$109 \cdot 167592843149 \cdot 168072493867 \cdot 11088132573219864411610451 \cdot p38$
283	$11 \cdot 1319 \cdot 398059 \cdot p79$
284	$21 \cdot 269463881 \cdot p78$
285	$11 \cdot 569 \cdot 43095878927 \cdot 388790132477980549 \cdot 296995362636456699011 \cdot p36$
286	$3 \cdot 263 \cdot 82781 \cdot 2103139 \cdot 8290893 \cdot 3221074277 \cdot 3259601290084379111 \cdot p39$
287	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 \cdot 31 \cdot p85$
288	$7 \cdot 215972447 \cdot 21832833263633350190983748531663 \cdot p48$
289	$577 \cdot 11555664079 \cdot 5677255600016760328187177557254210823 \cdot p41$
290	$19 \cdot 373 \cdot 2039 \cdot 5373 \cdot 16398379259 \cdot 3024361100545903751433064483 \cdot p41$
291	$13 \cdot 15737 \cdot 310819 \cdot 85781290865209290272775460971 \cdot p49$
292	$3^4 \cdot 18823 \cdot 18517 \cdot p80$
293	$3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 1031 \cdot 7587852017686325286503302477 \cdot p58$
294	$5 \cdot 77213 \cdot 2173953007511 \cdot 2528561667091 \cdot 162498956993182291053171623537 \cdot p31$
295	$197 \cdot 421 \cdot 305047 \cdot 122787799 \cdot 54111564049743561996576535684253 \cdot p42$
296	$5 \cdot 7 \cdot 433 \cdot 32309 \cdot 13464233 \cdot 17015837 \cdot 4062583949060295349731008751 \cdot p40$
297	$593 \cdot 551967117 \cdot 186037286461271729864663 \cdot p59$
298	$3 \cdot 7 \cdot 59 \cdot 100291 \cdot 588303929303 \cdot 5515469479397 \cdot p59$
299	$3^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 19 \cdot 25833510201333193 \cdot 1409394090903798044237375107 \cdot p48$
300	$13 \cdot 589 \cdot 769 \cdot 5722763 \cdot p80$