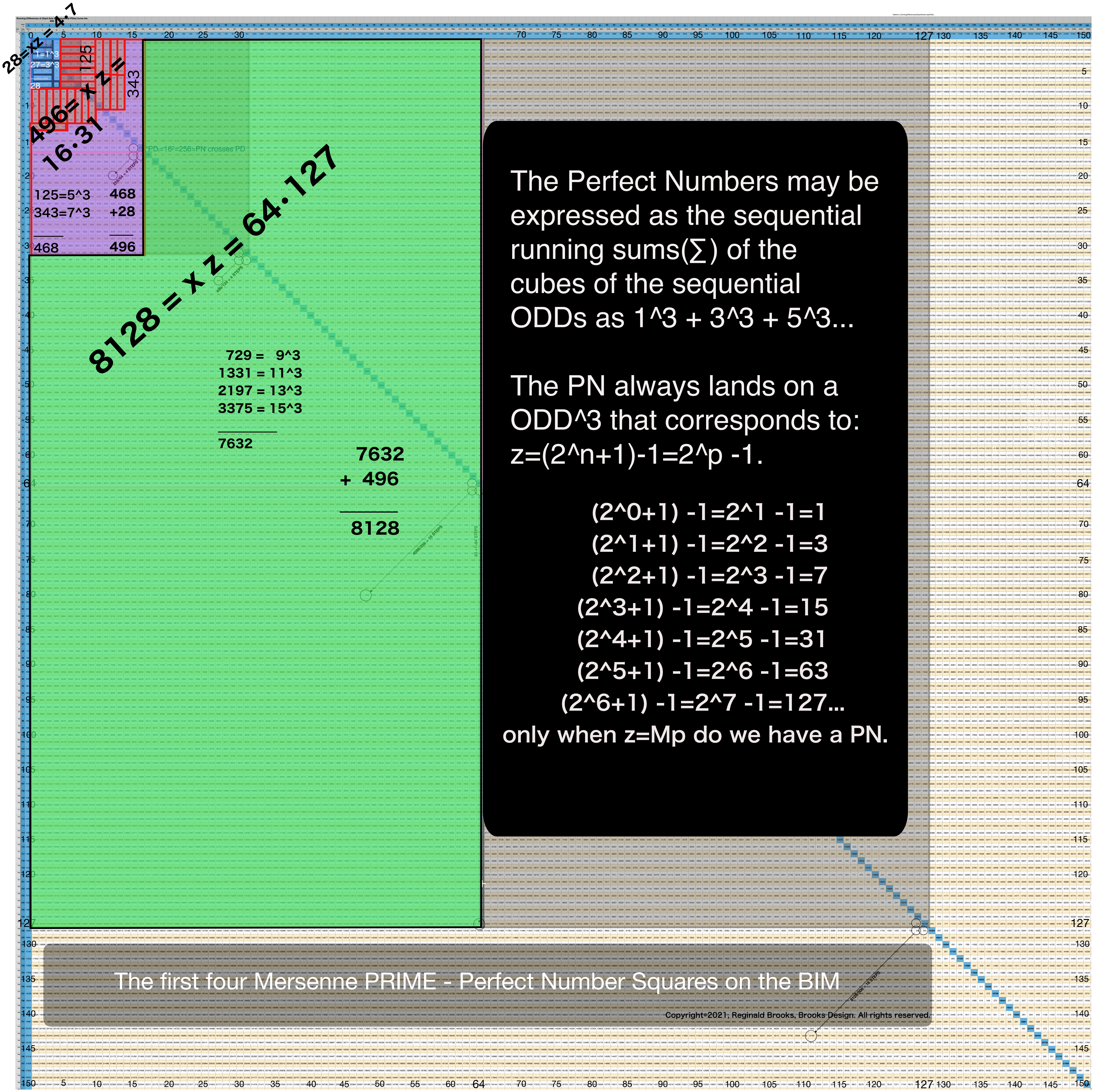

28=xz=4·7
1=1^3
27=3^3
28
125
343
496=x z=
16·31
125=5^3
343=7^3
468
+28
468
496
PD=16²=256=PN crosses PD
8128 = x z = 64·127
729 = 9^3
1331 = 11^3
2197 = 13^3
3375 = 15^3
7632
7632
+ 496
8128
The Perfect Numbers may be expressed as the sequential running sums(∑) of the cubes of the sequential ODDs as 1^3 + 3^3 + 5^3...
The PN always lands on a ODD^3 that corresponds to: z=(2^n+1)-1=2^p -1.
(2^0+1) -1=2^1 -1=1
(2^1+1) -1=2^2 -1=3
(2^2+1) -1=2^3 -1=7
(2^3+1) -1=2^4 -1=15
(2^4+1) -1=2^5 -1=31
(2^5+1) -1=2^6 -1=63
(2^6+1) -1=2^7 -1=127...
only when z=Mp do we have a PN.
The first four Mersenne PRIME - Perfect Number Squares on the BIM