Abundant, deficient and perfect number classifications

These define three classifications of positive integers based on their proper divisors.

Let $P(n)$ be the sum of the proper divisors of `n` where proper divisors are all positive integers `n` other than `n` itself.

If `P(n) < n` then `n` is classed as `deficient`

If `P(n) === n` then `n` is classed as `perfect`

If `P(n) > n` then `n` is classed as `abundant`

Example: `6` has proper divisors of `1`, `2`, and `3`. `1 + 2 + 3 = 6`, so `6` is classed as a perfect number.

Implement a function that calculates how many of the integers from `1` to `num` (inclusive) are in each of the three classes. Output the results as an array in the following format `[deficient, perfect, abundant]`.

	`getPDA` should be a function.
	`getPDA(5000)` should return an array.
	`getPDA(5000)` return array should have a length of 3.
	`getPDA(5000)` should return `[3758, 3, 1239]`.