

BBS-ISL Matrix

To find the Row/Column placement of any Inner Grid (IG) number (#):

STEPS:

1. find Factors
2. add Factors, divide by 2 = Row #
3. confirm by determining Col #
 - a. divide IG # by larger Factor (or simply take the smaller Factor)
 - b. subtract the resulting quotient from the Row # = Col #
 - c. verify by finding the Δ between the two PD #s

Ex: 33 (Two Factor Sets, example for Factor Set: 3,11 only*)

1. Factors: 3, 11 — (1,33)
2. Row: $3 + 11 = 14$, $14 \div 2 = 7 = \text{Row } 7$
3. Column - confirm & verify:
 - a. Divide: $33 \div 11 = 3$
 - b. Subtract: $7 - 3 = 4 = \text{Col } 4$
 - c. verify: $7^2 - 4^2 = 49 - 16 = 33$

Therefore: IG# 33 appears 2 times on the IG at:

- Row 7, Col 4
- Row 17, Col 16 (* see note @ bottom)

Ex: 96 (Five Factor Sets, example for four Factor Sets only)

1. Factors: 2,48—3,32—4,24—8,12—(1,96)

2. Row:

- $2 + 48 = 50$, $50 \div 2 = 25 = \text{Row } 25$
- $3 + 32 = 35$, $35 \div 2 = 17.5 = \text{Row XXXX}$ (Is NOT whole integer #)
- $4 + 24 = 28$, $28 \div 2 = 14 = \text{Row } 14$
- $8 + 12 = 20$, $20 \div 2 = 10 = \text{Row } 10$

3. Column - confirm & verify:

- a. Divide:
 - $96 \div 48 = 2$
 - xxx skip because not whole integer #
 - $96 \div 24 = 4$
 - $96 \div 12 = 8$
- b. Subtract:
 - $25 - 2 = 23 = \text{Col } 23$
 - xxx
 - $14 - 4 = 10 = \text{Col } 10$
 - $10 - 8 = 2 = \text{Col } 2$
- c. verify:
 - $25^2 - 23^2 = 625 - 529 = 96$
 - xxx
 - $14^2 - 10^2 = 196 - 100 = 96$
 - $10^2 - 2^2 = 100 - 4 = 96$

Therefore: IG# 96 appears 4 times on the IG. The three examples at:

- Row 25, Col 23
- Row/Col XXX (skip because not whole integer #)
- Row 14, Col 10
- Row 10, Col 2
- (*see note @ bottom re: 1,96)

SIMPLIFICATION

SIMPLIFICATION:

1. $\sum \text{Factors} \div 2 = \text{Row \#}$
2. $\text{Row \#} - \text{Factor \#} = \text{Col \#}$
3. verify PD - PD = IG #

Ex: 96 (Factors: 1,96—2,48—3,32—4,24—8,12)

Factors: 2,48

1. $\sum \text{Factors} \div 2 = \text{Row \#}$:
 - $(2 + 48) \div 2 = \text{Row } 25$
2. $\text{Row \#} - \text{Factor \#} = \text{Col \#}$:
 - $25 - 2 = \text{Column } 23$
3. verify $\text{PD} - \text{PD} = \text{IG\#}$:
 - $25^2 - 23^2 = 625 - 529 = 96$

Therefore: IG# 96 Appears on the IG at:

- Row 25, Col 23

Factors: 3,32

1. $\sum \text{Factors} \div 2 = \text{Row \#}$:
 - xxx (no IG# with this Factor Set)

Factors: 4,24

1. $\sum \text{Factors} \div 2 = \text{Row \#}$:
 - $(4 + 24) \div 2 = \text{Row } 14$
2. $\text{Row \#} - \text{Factor \#} = \text{Col \#}$:
 - $14 - 4 = \text{Column } 10$
3. verify PD - PD = IG#:
 - $14^2 - 10^2 = 196 - 100 = 96$

Therefore: IG# 96 appears on the IG at:

- Row 14, Col 10

Factors: 8,12

1. $\sum \text{Factors} \div 2 = \text{Row \#}$:
 - $(8 + 12) \div 2 = \text{Row } 10$
2. $\text{Row \#} - \text{Factor \#} = \text{Col \#}$:
 - $10 - 8 = \text{Column } 2$
3. verify PD - PD = IG#:
 - $10^2 - 2^2 = 100 - 4 = 96$ on the IG at:
4. Row 10, Col 2

Ex: 1125

Factors: (1, 1125)

Factors: (3, 375)

Factors: (5, 225)

Factors: (9, 125)

Factors: (15, 75)

Factors: (25, 45)

1. $\sum \text{Factors} \div 2 = \text{Row \#}$:

- $(1 + 1125) \div 2 = \text{Row } 563$
- $(3 + 375) \div 2 = \text{Row } 189$
- $(5 + 225) \div 2 = \text{Row } 115$
- $(9 + 125) \div 2 = \text{Row } 67$
- $(15 + 75) \div 2 = \text{Row } 45$
- $(25 + 45) \div 2 = \text{Row } 35$

2. $\text{Row \#} - \text{Factor \#} = \text{Col \#}$:

- $\text{Row } 563 - 1 = \text{Col } 562$
- $\text{Row } 189 - 3 = \text{Col } 186$
- $\text{Row } 115 - 5 = \text{Col } 110$
- $\text{Row } 67 - 9 = \text{Col } 58$
- $\text{Row } 45 - 15 = \text{Col } 30$
- $\text{Row } 35 - 25 = \text{Col } 10$

3. verify by PD - PD = IG#:

- $563^2 - 562^2 = 316,969 - 315,844 = 1125$
- $189^2 - 186^2 = 35,721 - 34,596 = 1125$
- $115^2 - 110^2 = 13,225 - 12,100 = 1125$
- $67^2 - 58^2 = 4,489 - 3,364 = 1125$
- $45^2 - 30^2 = 2,025 - 900 = 1125$
- $35^2 - 10^2 = 1,225 - 100 = 1125$

Therefore: IG# 1125 appears 6 times on the IG at:

- Row 563, Col 562
- Row 189, Col 186

- Row 115, Col 110
- Row 67, Col 58
- Row 45, Col 30
- Row 35, Col 10

*The Factor Set that includes 1,X where X = the IG#,
ALWAYS lies on the 1st Parallel Diagonal (3,5,7,..) if ODD;
and,if X=EVEN IG#, it will NOT be on the matrix grid, as 1+EVEN # = ODD #,
e.i. IG# 33, using Factor Set 1,33, resolves to Row 17 Col 16,
while IG# 8 does NOT have a Row/Col presence with Factor Set 1,8 as it does NOT resolve to a
whole number.

FURTHUR INSIGHTS

In the *Dickson Method* for calculating ALL **Pythagorean Triples (PTs)**, factors, as Paired Factor Sets (s, t) , come into play as:

- letting r =EVEN #, such that $r^2 = 2st$ is satisfied,
- gives $a = r + s$, $b = r + t$, and $c = r + s + t$
- and ALL PTs can be found.

In **Exponentials**, factors also come into play as Factor Sets (s,t) — useful for finding the Axis Row and Column locations for any given exponential X^z value on the IG, where $X = 1 - 2 - 3 - \dots$ and $z = 1 - 2 - 3 - \dots$

The SIMPLIFICATION method shown above is really:

- $(s + t) / 2 = \text{Row \#}$
- $\text{Row \#} - s = \text{Col. \#} = (t - s) / 2$

Ex: 96 (Factors:4,24)

- $(s + t) / 2 = \text{Row \#} = (4 + 24) / 2 = 14$
- $(t - s) / 2 = \text{Col. \#} = (24 - 4) / 2 = 10$

Therefore: IG# 96 appears on the IG at:

- Row 14, Col 10

Furthermore, you can work back in REVERSE, if you know the IG exponential value,:

- divide t / s , until it reaches the s value,
- add the # of divisions + 1 (for the s value itself), and
- the \sum will equal the exponential z -value of X , where $X = s$ value.

This ONLY works for Exponential IG #s.

Ex: 96 (Factors: 4,24) Does not work— NOT an exponential

Ex: 32 (Factors: 2, 16)

- $16 / 2 - 8 / 2 - 4 / 2 - 2 / 2 - 2 = 4 + 1 \text{ divisions} = 5 = z$
- $X = s = 2$
- $X^z = 2^5 = 32$

Therefore: IG# 32 = 2^5

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