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)
 - $\circ~$ b. subtract the resulting quotient from the Row # = Col #
 - $\circ~$ 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 ÷ 2 = 7 = Row 7
- 3. Column confirm & verify:
 - a. Divide: 33 ÷ 11 = 3
 - b. Subtract: 7 3 = 4 = Col 4
 - c. verify: 7² 4² = 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)

Factors: 2,48-3,32-4,24-8,12-(1,96)
 Row:

 2 + 48 = 50, 50 ÷ 2 = 25 = Row 25
 3 + 32 = 35, 35 ÷ 2 = 17.5 = RowXXXX (Is NOT whole integer #)
 4 + 24 = 28, 28 ÷ 2 = 14 = Row 14
 8 + 12 = 20, 20 ÷ 2 = 10 = Row 10

 Column - confirm & verify:

 a. Divide:

- 96 ÷ 48 = 2
- xxx skip because not whole integer #
- 96 ÷ 24 = 4
- 96 ÷ 12 = 8
- b. Subtract:
 - 25 2 = 23 = Col 23
 - XXX
 - 14 4 = 10 = Col 10
 - 10 8 = 2 = Col 2
- c. verify:
 - $\bullet 25^2 23^2 = 625 529 = 96$
 - XXX
 - $\bullet 14^2 10^2 = 196 100 = 96$
 - 10² 2² = 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 Factors \div 2 = Row #
- 2. Row # Factor # = Col #
- 3. verify PD PD = IG #

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

Factors: 2,48

- 1. \sum Factors \div 2 = Row #:
 - (2 + 48) ÷ 2= Row 25
- 2. Row # Factor # = Col #:
 - 25 2 = Column 23
- 3. verify PD PD = IG#: ◦ 25² - 23² = 625 - 529 = 96

Therefore: IG# 96 Appears on the IG at:

• Row 25, Col 23

Factors: 3,32

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

Factors: 4,24

∑ Factors ÷ 2 = Row #:

 (4 + 24) ÷ 2= Row 14

 Row # - Factor # = Col #:

 14 - 4 = Column 10

 verify PD - PD = IG#:

 14² - 10² = 196 - 100 = 96

Therefore: IG# 96 appears on the IG at:

• Row 14, Col 10

Factors: 8,12

- 1. ∑ Factors ÷ 2 = Row #: ∘ (8 + 12) ÷ 2= Row 10
- 2. Row # Factor # = Col #:
 - ∘ 10 8 = 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)

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1. \sum Factors \div 2 = Row #:
   ∘ (1 + 1125) ÷ 2 = Row 563
   ∘ (3 + 375) ÷ 2 = Row 189
   ○ (5 + 225) ÷ 2 = Row 115
   ○ (9 + 125) ÷ 2 = Row 67
   \circ (15 + 75) ÷ 2 = Row 45
   \circ (25 + 45) \div 2 = Row 35
2. Row # - Factor # = Col #:
   • Row 563 - 1 = Col 562
   • Row 189 - 3= Col 186
   • Row 115 - 5 = Col 110
   • Row 67 - 9 = Col 58
   • Row 45 - 15 = Col 30
   • Row 35 - 25 = Col 10
3. verify by PD - PD = IG#:

    563<sup>2</sup> - 562<sup>2</sup> = 316,969 - 315,844 = 1125

   \circ 189<sup>2</sup> - 186<sup>2</sup> = 35,721 - 34,596 = 1125
   \circ 115<sup>2</sup> - 110<sup>2</sup> = 13,225 - 12,100 = 1125
   \circ 67<sup>2</sup> - 58<sup>2</sup> = 4,489 - 3,364 = 1125
   \circ 45<sup>2</sup> - 30<sup>2</sup> = 2,025 - 900 = 1125
   \circ 35<sup>2</sup> - 10<sup>2</sup> = 1,225 - 100 = 1125
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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 - ... and z = 1 - 2 - 3 - ...

The SIMPLIFICATION method shown above is really:

- (s + t) / 2* = Row #
- Row # s = Col. # = (t s) / 2

Ex: 96 (Factors:4,24)

- (s + t) / 2 = Row # = (4 + 24) / 2 = 14
- (t s) / 2 = 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 divisions = 5 = z
- X = s = 2
- $X^z = 2^5 = 32$

Therefore: IG# $32 = 2^5$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
1	1	3	8	15	24	35	48	63	80	99	120	143	168	195	224	255	288	323	360	399	440	483	528	575	624	675	728	783	840	899	960	1023	1066	1155	1224	1
2	3	4	5	12	21	32	45	60	77	96	117	140	165	192	221	252	285	320	357	396	437	480	525	572	621	672	725	780	837	896	957	1020	1085	1152	1221	2
3	8	5	9	7	16	27	40	55	72	91	112	135	160	187	216	247	280	315	352	391	432	475	520	567	616	667	720	775	832	891	952	1015	1080	1147	1216	:
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5	24	21	16	9	25	11	24	39	56	75	96	119	144	171	200	231	264	299	336	375	416	459	504	551	600	651	704	759	816	875	936	999	1064	1131	1200	1
6	35	32	27	20	11	36	13	28	45	64	85	108	133	160	189	220	253	288	325	364	405	448	493	540	589	640	693	748	805	864	925	988	1053	1120	1189	(
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9	80	77	72	65	56	45	32	17	81	19	40	63	88	115	144	175	208	243	280	319	360	403	448	495	544	595	648	703	760	819	880	943	1008	1075	1144	1
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BBS-ISL Matrix: 35x35

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