

Table 1

BBS-ISL Matrix: Factor Pairs Sets & Rows and Columns

Main grid containing rows and columns with numerical data, including headers for Row #, FS, and various sub-matrices. The table is structured with 25 columns and 25 rows, with a diagonal of bold numbers.

Table : This Table brings together the lower half of the the standard, symmetrical BBS-ISL Matrix along with one of it's sub-Matrix expressions: that of the Factor Pair Sets and the Rows & Columns.

Key: PPT= • Primitive Pythagorean Triple. nPPT=nonPrimitive Pythagorean Triple. r=EVEN # where r/2=st. FS=FPS=Factor Pair Set for Inner Grid (IG) Number (#). Every # has one or more FPSs. FS 1 = 1st # in FPS. FS 2= 2nd # in FPS. R=Row. C=Column. Row (vertical axis) and Column (horizontal axis) that the IG# intersects on. The BLUE horizontal color bands=Pythagorean Triples (PTs). The Prime Diagonal (PD), formed from the Axis (Row) x Axis (Column) is in larger BOLD font at the Top of the table for each Column header. The Numbers (#s) within the IG of the Matrix are in BOLD font along the left side of each PD #. Every IG# = FS1 x FS2 (by Factor Pair definition). Every Row & Column #, and, every FS1 & FS2 #, is inter-related: (FS1 + FS2)/2 = Row # and (FS2 - FS1)/2 = Column #. Any SQUARED IG# is also found on the PD, and, is one squared side of a PT (shown as colored cells). A PT Row contains another type of Pair Set, the b^2 and a^2 shorter sides of the triangle, with the c^2 value at the intersection of that Row with the PD. The FS1 of each of those two Pair Sets — the b^2 and a^2 squared #s — is equal to the "s" & "t" values of the Dickson Method (DM) for algebraically calculating ALL PTs as: r=EVEN # where r/2=st is satisfied, such that side "a" = r + s, side "b" = r + t, and side "c" = r + s + t.

Summary -> For example: 3-4-5 PT, with an r=2 value, has b^2 = 16 with FS1 = 2 = s, a^2 = 9 with FS1 = 1 = t. The 1 and 2 values are BOTH the FPS values of FS1 (one for each), and, are the s & t values of the DM calculation (r/2=st=2^2/2=(1)(2)). ALL PTs follow this same pattern. One can take the sum (Σ) of the (FS2a + Col-a) + (FS2b + Col-b) all x r/2 = 4A = 4 x Area of that PT, and that 4A # will be on THAT PT ROW. For example: 3-4-5, [FS2a + Col-a] + [FS2b + Col-b] x r/2 = [8 + 3] + [9 + 4] x 2/2 = 24 = 4A = 1st # on the Row 5. This, too, works for all PTs (though the location of 4A is dependent on f, where f = b - a = t - s = FS1a - FS1b, where f^2 + 4A = c^2 in the proof of any PT. ). Exponentials also follow some very simple patterned sequenced steps but that requires a far larger Matrix Table to more fully demonstrate. In a nutshell: exponential X^2 is, of course, that which forms the PD. All other X^n, where n = 3, 4, 5, ... are found on the Parallel Diagonals (1st, 2nd, 3rd,... diagonals parallel to the PD) starting from the left ROW Axis. For example: 2^3 = 8, 2^4 = 16, 2^5 = 32, ... starts at Row #2, and following the 2nd Parallel Diagonal, 8-16-32-..., exponentials are found. Dropping down to Row #3, and the 3^3 = 27, 3^4 = 81, 3^5 = 243, ... exponentials are found. Drop down to the Row #4 to find the 4^3, 4^4, 4^5, ... exponentials, and so on. This is the pattern "within" exponentials, i.e. X = constant # and the exponential " varies. A different, but fascinating pattern occurs "across" exponentials, as well. Here X varies while the exponential " remains constant. The slope of the line connecting the "across" exponentials is different (steeper). Additionally, each exponential value predicts the location of the next. See the Exponentials Table. Copyright©2016, Reginald Brooks, Brooks Design.