

Table 1a: r=2 to r=100

PPT	Table 1a: r-sets (r=2 to r=100)								
	r	r²	s	t	(s² + t²)		Uc		# of Primitives within r-set
					U	c	p	p	

Black Dot & Dark Grey PPTs across Table

Summary ->>
 Table 1a: r-sets is the first of two major classifications that reveal and make sense of the Primitive Pythagorean Triples (PPTs) and their distributions within the BBS-ISL Matrix. The *Dickson Method*, which generates **Factor-Pair sets** (the "s" and "t" pair-sets above, as derived from r²/2, where r=EVEN #). The other major classification parameter is to parse out the PPTs by their distribution as "s-sets", i.e. as they form **s=1, s=2, s=3, s=4, ...,** groups. This is extensively covered in **Tables 2-10** and **11-14**.
 Within the **r-set** distribution, a large number of PPT patterns emerge. Foremost, is that the Primordial Diagonal (PD) derived numbers sequences: **1-4-9-16-25-36-49-64-81...** and their double (2x) **2-8-18-32-50-72-98...** exclusively make up ALL the PPTs. The **BOLD** numbers from the PPTs! All **r-sets** contain at least 2 PPTs except as noted. All r-sets naturally contain the **s=1** PPT. Thus all **r-sets** contain at least 1 PPT. Those r-sets that contain only a single PPT are found in r-sets: **2-4-8-16-32-64...** See the pattern!
 All **r-sets** contain a **s=2** triple, mostly these are PPTs, but not all!
 The leading candidates are **s=2, s=8, s=9, s=18, s=25, s=32, s=49,** and **s=50** (within the **r=2** to **r=100** sets).
 Between the few **r-sets** with only 1 PPT and the majority r-sets with 2 PPTs, are a third group with 4 PPTs: the **s=1** is a given, and 3 out of the patterned combinations of the **s=2, s=8, s=9, s=18, s=25, s=32, s=49,** and **s=50** sets combine to give the total of 4 PPTs.
 Also, note the arrows: Every "c" value for **s=1** PPT becomes the "p" value for the next **s=1** PPT! This is a progressive pattern that expands with the expansion of the **s-set** values (**s=2, 8, 9, 18, 25, 32, 49, ...** See Tables 2, 3, 4, ...
Table 1b will emphasize the distribution of the number of PPTs found within any given **r-set**. This pattern is just one of several, that, when combined, reveal just how inter-connected all the PTTs — PPTs and nPPTs, alike — are, and ultimately, how they ALL derive from the original primordial and primitive **3-4-5** PPT.
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