

Table 9: s=32

Table 9: Primitive Pythagorean Triples (PPT) with s=32													
•	• PPT	r	r ² /2	s	t	s+t	(s+t) ²	(s ² + t ²)	U/c	*next c	*next p	*next t	
						√W	W	U					c
•	9-40-41	8	32	1	32	33	1089	1025	41	25			
	20-48-52	16	128	4	32	36	1296	1040	52	20			
•	33-56-65	24	288	9	32	41	1681	1105	65	17			
	48-64-80	32	512	16	32	48	2304	1280	80	16			
•	65-72-97	40	800	25	32	57	3249	1649	97	17			
	80-84-116	48	1152	32	36	68	4624	2320	116	20			
•	88-105-137	56	1568	32	49	81	6561	3425	137	25	377	137	225
	96-128-160	64	2048	32	64	96	9216	5120	160	32			
•	104-153-185	72	2592	32	81	113	12769	7585	185	41	457	185	289
	112-180-212	80	3200	32	100	132	17424	11024	212	52			
•	120-209-241	88	3872	32	121	153	23409	15665	241	65	545	241	361
	128-240-272	96	4608	32	144	176	30976	21760	272	80			
•	136-273-305	104	5408	32	169	201	40401	29585	305	97	641	305	441
	144-308-340	112	6272	32	196	228	51984	39440	340	116			
•	152-345-377	120	7200	32	225	257	66049	51649	377	137	745	377	529
Δ	• a=Δ16 [a (all)=Δ8] b=c=(all)= ΔX _n	Δ8 [a (all)=Δ4]	Δ32X _n (all)		ΔX _n (all) t=7 ² ,8 ² ,9 ² , ...(all)	ΔX _n (all)			ΔX _n (all)	ΔX _n (all)	ΔX _n (all)	ΔX _n (all)	(X _n) ² (all)
	n=23,25,27,...		n=15,17,19 ...		n=15,17,19 ...	n=15,17,19 ...			n=23,25,27, ...	n=7,9,11,...	n=39,41,43, ...	n=23,25,27, ...	n=15,16,17, ...
Δ=difference				a _p = previous		a= current		a _n = next					
Summary —>		<p>Every s=32 PPT can be generated from the initial 3-4-5 PPT. Switching the “s” & “t” pair-sets gives the s=2,8,18,32,... EVEN PPTs and from the s=2, the ODD s=9,25,49,81,... can be generated the same way. ALL PPTs are related back to the 3-4-5 PPT! Disregard the grayed out rows of s=1,4,9,16,25,32 and all non-Primitive Pythagorean Triples (nPPT) except for the r and r²/2 columns as they are shown to show how the specific s=32 pattern is formed. Refer to Table 3 (s=2) and Table 5 (s=8) to see how the s=32 PPTs are a derivative. Notice that the spacing between subsequent PPTs now skips not to the next PPT but to the third thereafter, i.e. every fourth one. If “c”=137, it’s “p” value skips past the next 3 PPT to the one thereafter, e.i. to the “c”=377 row. This is a consistent pattern for all s=32. While s=2 pointed to the next PPT row, s=32 points to the fourth next row! As all subsequently larger s-sets will show, each has a similar skip pattern that is a consistent multiplier for that given s-set!</p> <p>Another key pattern is that the “t” values for all PPTs follow a (1,4,9,16,25,36),49,64,81,100 (in BOLD) sequence — like that of the PD — skipping all the EVENS, those divisible by 4. An EVEN + ODD or ODD + EVEN pattern for “a,b” and “a²,b²” and “s,t” values holds true. Patterns described typically begin with the first s=32 PPT row. Some pattern values also run through the other nPPT and/or s≠32 rows. Notice the s=32 pattern for PPTs runs 1 (BLUE)-1-1 (BLUE)-1-1 (BLUE),...</p> <p>Copyright©2014, Reginald Brooks, Brooks Design.</p>											