

Table 4: s=3,4,5,6,7

Table 4: nonPrimitive Pythagorean Triples (nPPT) with s=3,4,5,6,7,... and other												
•	• 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				
	none	thru r=70		3	s=3 @ r=6,12,18,24,30,36,42,48,54,60,66,72—>nPPT -still gives the “c” and “p” values for next r=value							
	none	thru r=71		4	s=4 @ r=4,8,12,16,20,24,28,32,36,40,44,48,52,56,60,64,68,72—>nPPT -still gives the “c” and “p” values for next r=value							
	none	thru r=72		5	s=5 @ r=10,20,30,40,50,60,70 —> nPPT -still gives the “c” and “p” values for next r=value							
	none	thru r=73		6	s=6 @ r=6,12,18,24,30,36,42,48,54,60,66,72 —> nPPT -still gives the “c” and “p” values for next r=value							
	none	thru r=74		7	s=7 @ r= 14,28,42,56,70 —> nPPT -still gives the “c” and “p” values for next r=value							
	none	thru r=75		8	s=8 see Table 5							
	none	thru r=76		9	s=9 see Table 6							
	none	thru r=77		10	s=10 @ r=10, 20,30,40,50,60,70 —> nPPT - still gives the “c” and “p” values for next r=value							
	none	thru r=78		11+	s=11,13,15,17,19,21,23, 25 (see Table 8), 27,29,31,33,35,37,39,41,43,45,47, 49 (see Table 10),... —> nPPT except BOLD -still gives the “c” and “p” values for next r=value							
	none	thru r=79		12+	s=12,14,16, 18 (see Table 7), 20,22,24,26,28,30, 32 (see Table 9), 34,36,38,40,42,44,46,48, 50 ,... —> nPPT except BOLD -still gives the “c” and “p” values for next r=value							
	Summary — —>	<p>The Primitive Pythagorean Triples (PPT) follow an “s”-set pattern of: s=1,(4),9,(16),25,(36),49,(64),81, (100),... for the s=ODDS, and, s=2,(4),(6),8,(10),(12),(14),(16),18, (20-22-24-26-28-30), 32, (34-48), 50, (52-70),72,(74-96), 98 for the s=EVENS. The latter can be reduced to: 2(1)²=2, 2(2)²=8, 2(3)²=18, 2(4)²=32, 2(5)²=50, 2(6)²=72, 2(7)²=49,...</p> <p>The latter BOLD PPTs, when divided by 2, reveal: 1,4,9,16,25,36,49,... the Prime Diagonal number sequence that is also present in s=1. The PPTs follow the same Prime Diagonal number sequence that defines the BBS-ISL matrix. The non-Primitive Pythagorean Triples (nPPT), while still part of the sequencing of the next “c” and “p” values, are NOT part of the PD sequencing pattern and therefore do not contain PTTs within their ranks except for when a member is part of the exclusive PPT group, e.i. those marked in BOLD.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">See Tables. Copyright©2014, Reginald Brooks, Brooks Design.</p>										