Table 7: Primitive Pythagaorean Triples (PPT) with s=18

•	• PPT	r	r²/2	s	t	s+t √W	(s+t)² W	(s² + t²) U	c	U/c p	*next c	*next p	*next t
•	**7-24-25**	6	18	1	18	19	361	325	25	13	109	25	49
	16-30-34	12	72	4	18	22	484	340	34	10			
	27-36-45	18	162	9	18	27	729	405	45	9			
	40-42-58	24	288	16	18	34	1156	580	58	10			
•	**48-55-73**	30	450	18	25	43	1849	949	73	13	205	73	121
	54-72-90	36	648	18	36	54	2916	1620	90	18			
•	**60-91-109**	42	882	18	49	67	4489	2725	109	25	265	109	169
	66-112-130	48	1152	18	64	82	6724	4420	130	34			
	72-135-153	54	1458	18	81	99	9801	6885	153	45			
	78-160-178	60	1800	18	100	118	13924	10324	178	58			
•	**84-187-205**	66	2178	18	121	139	19321	14965	205	73	409	205	289
	90-216-234	72	2592	18	144	162	26244	21060	234	90			
•	**96-247-265**	78	3042	18	169	187	34969	28885	265	109	493	265	361
Δ	**a=Δ6 or 6X [a (all)=Δ6] b (all)=c (all) =ΔX_n**	Δ6 or 6X [a (all)=Δ6]	$18X_n^2$		X_n (all)	ΔX_n (all)			ΔX_n (all)	ΔX_n (all)	ΔX_n (all)	ΔX_n (all)	$(X_n)^2$ (all)
	n=17,19,21,…		**n=4,5,6…**		**n=5,6,7,…**	**n=11,13,15, …**			**n=17,19,21, …**	**n=5,7,9,…**	**n=29,31,33, …**	**n=17,19,21, …**	**n=11,12,13 …**
Δ=difference						**a_p= previous**		**a= current**		**a_n= next**			

Summary——>

Every **s=18** 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** 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=18** pattern is formed. Refer to **Table 3** (**s=2**) to see how the **s=18** PPTs are a derivative. Notice that the spacing between subsequent PPTs now skips not to the next PPT but to the one thereafter, i.e. every other one. If “c”=73, it’s “**p**” value skips past the very next PPT to the one thereafter, e.i. to the “c”=205 row. This is a consistent pattern for all **s=18**. While **s=2** pointed to the next PPT row, **s=18** points to the second 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**!

Another key pattern is that the “**t**” values for all PPTs follow a the (**1**,4,9,16)**,25**,36,**49**,64,81,100,**121**,144,**169**, (in **BOLD**) sequence — like that of the PD — skipping all those divisible by 4 or 9. 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=9** PPT row. Some pattern values also run through the other nPPT and/or **s≠9** rows. Notice the **s=18** pattern for PPTs runs **1** (BLUE)-1-**1** (BLUE)-1-1-1–**1** (BLUE)-1-**1** (BLUE)-1-1-1–**1** (BLUE)-1-,…