Table 8: s=25

Table 8: Primitive Pythagaorean Triples (PPT) with s=25

•	• PPT	r	$r^2/2$	s	t	s+t √W	$(s+t)^2$ W	$(s^2 + t^2)$ U	c	U/c p	*next c	*next p	*next t
•	**12-35-37**	10	50	2	25	27	729	629	37	17			
•	**28-45-53**	20	200	8	25	33	1089	689	53	13			
•	**48-55-73**	30	450	18	25	43	1849	949	73	13			
•	**65-72-97**	40	800	25	32	57	3249	1649	97	17	277	97	162
	75-100-125	50	1250	25	50	75	5625	3125	125	25			
•	**85-132-157**	60	1800	25	72	97	9409	5809	157	37	377	157	242
•	**95-168-193**	70	2450	25	98	123	15129	10229	193	53	433	193	288
•	**105-208-233**	80	3200	25	128	153	23409	17009	233	73	493	233	338
•	**115-252-277**	90	4050	25	162	187	34969	26869	277	97	557	377	392
	125-300-325	100	5000	25	200	225	50625	40625	325	125			
Δ	**a=Δ10 or 20 [a (all)=Δ10] b (all)=c (all) =Δ4X$_n$**	Δ10 or 20 [a (all)=Δ10]	Δ25X$_n$		$2(X_n)^2$ (all)	Δ2X$_n$ (all)			Δ4X$_n$ (all)	Δ4X$_n$ (all)	Δ4X$_n$ (all)	Δ4X$_n$ (all)	$2(X_n)^2$ (all)
	n=7,8,9,…		**n=18,22,26 …**		**n=4,5,6,…**	**n=9,11,13, …**			**n=7,8,9,…**	**n=2,3,4,…**	**n=12,13,14, …**	**n=7,8,9,…**	**n=9,10,11 …**
Δ=difference						**a_p= previous**		**a= current**		**a_n= next**			

Summary——>

Every **s=25** 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=2,8 &18** 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=25** pattern is formed. Refer to **Table 3** (**s=2**) to see how the **s=25** PPTs are a derivative. Notice that the spacing between subsequent PPTs now skips not to the next PPT but to the third one thereafter, i.e. every fourth one. If "c"=97, it's "**p**" value skips past the very next PPT to the third thereafter, e.i. to the "c"=277 row. This is a consistent pattern for all **s=25**. While **s=2** pointed to the next PPT row, **s=25** 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**!

Another key pattern is that the "**t**" values for all PPTs follow a (2,8,18),**32**,50,**72**,**98**,**128**,**162**,200,**242** sequence (in **BOLD**) that when divided by 2 gives the (1,4,9),**16**,25,**36**,**49**,**64**,**81**,100,**121** (in **BOLD**) sequence — like that of the PD — skipping all those divisible by 25. 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=25** PPT row. Some pattern values also run through the other nPPT and/or **s≠25** rows.

Notice the **s=25** pattern for PPTs runs **1** (BLUE)-1-**4** (BLUE)-1-**4** (BLUE),…