Chapter 6: "Dividing by the 6"

In this chapter, we will examine one Cycle of nine iterations of the Function of "1/6", similar to the manner in which we examined one Cycle of nine iterations of the Function of "1/3" in "Chapter 3". As was the case in "Chapter 3", these iterations will all yield 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients, each of which contains a 'Repetition Pattern', each of which displays sub-patterns, which themselves display sub-sub-patterns. In fact, as is the case in relation to "Chapter 3", this parent chapter will involve so many different types of sub-patterns that it will require multiple sub-chapters in order for us to fully explore them all. (These sub-patterns include 'Progressive Patterns', as well as Averages, along with the sub-patterns which are displayed by these Averages, the Averages of these Averages, the sub-patterns which are displayed by the Averages of the Averages, etc. .)

In the first section of this chapter, we will Divide the 1 repeatedly by the 6, in order to examine the 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which are yielded by these Functions (with the concept of 'Repetition Patterns' having been explained in "Chapter Two").

We will start with the Function of "1/6", which is shown below. (In these first few of these examples, the 'Repetition Patterns' will be shown through three iterations, with the first iteration highlighted in red, and with a "(*)" separating the following two non-highlighted iterations in relation to some of the longer 'Repetition Patterns', as has been the case throughout the previous chapters.)

1/6= .1666...

Above, we can see that this Function yields an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which contains a single-digit 'Repetition Pattern' which consists of a lone 6, with this 'Repetition Pattern' being preceded by a lone non-repeating 1 (which is highlighted in green). (The non-repeating part of an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient is a characteristic which is seen in relation to most of the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which are yielded by the '/6 Division Function', as was explained in "Chapter Two".)

Next, we will examine the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the second iteration of the Function of "1/6", which is shown below (with this Function being equivalent to the Functions of ".1666.../6" and "1/36"). (It should be noted at this point that each of these iterations will involve a Function Number which is six times Greater than the previous Function Number, in that we started with the Function of "1/6", which was followed by the Function of "1/36" (with 36 being the product which is yielded by the Function of "6X6"), which will be followed by the Function of "1/216" (with 216 being the product which is yielded by the Function of "36X6"). While it should also be noted that the current Function Number is 36, which condenses to the 9, which means that all of the upcoming Function Numbers will also condense to the 9. This is due to the fact that any Octave of the 9, when Multiplied by any Number, will always yield a product which condenses to the 9, as this is an inherent characteristic of the 'Octaves Of The 9', as has been explained in previous chapters.)

.02777...

Above, we can see that this Function yields an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which contains a single-digit 'Repetition Pattern' which is comprised of a lone 7. (We can also see above that the non-repeating part of this 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient contains a 0, in addition to a lone non-0 Number. Though the non-repeating parts of these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients do not display any sub-patterns, therefore we will not be tracking these digits. However, the end of this Cycle of nine iterations will be indicated by the non-repeating part of the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the ninth iteration of the Function of "1/6", as will be explained towards the end of this section.)

Next, we will examine the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by third iteration of the Function of "1/6", which is shown below (with this Function being equivalent to the Function of "1/216").

.004629629629...

Above, we can see that this Function yields an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which contains a three-digit 'Repetition Pattern', with the three digits which comprise this 'Repetition Pattern' being 6, 2, and 9. These three digits Add to a non-condensed sum of 17, which condenses to the 8, with this condensed value of 8 indicating one of the many sub-patterns which are displayed by this Cycle of iterations. This particular sub-pattern appears to be a '+1 Growth Pattern', in that the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the first iteration of the Function of "1/6" Adds to a condensed value of 6, the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the second iteration of the Function of "1/6" Adds to a condensed value of 7, and the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the third iteration of the Function of "1/6" Adds to a condensed value of 8. However, the seeming '+1 Growth Pattern' which is displayed by the condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns' is actually a '/2 Reduction Pattern', as will be explained along with the fifth iteration of the Function of "1/6".

Also, before we move on, it should be mentioned that the 'Repetition Pattern' which is seen above contains 'Progressive Patterns', as is the case in relation to all of the multiple-digit 'Repetition Patterns' which will be seen throughout this chapter, with these 'Progressive Patterns' being numerous and complex enough to require their own sub-chapter. In this parent chapter, we will examine the individual 'Repetition Patterns' themselves, along with the sub-patterns which involve one complete 'Cycle Of Nine' of these 'Repetition Patterns'. Then in "Chapter 6.3: Progressive Patterns of the 6", we will examine the various 'Progressive Patterns' which are contained within each of the individual 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which are yielded by the first five iterations of the Function of "1/6".

Next, we will examine the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by fourth iteration of the Function of "1/6", which is shown below (with this Function being equivalent to the Function of "1/1296").

.00077160493827160493827(*)160493827...

Above, we can see that this 'Repetition Pattern' contains nine digits, with these nine digits Adding to a non-condensed sum of 40, which condenses to the 4. This condensed value of 4 maintains the previously established sub-pattern which is displayed by the condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns', as will be explained along with the next iteration of the Function of "1/6". Also, this 'Quantity Of Nine' is indicative of the 'X3 Growth Pattern' which is displayed by the Quantities of digits which are contained within these 'Repetition Patterns', as will also be explained along with the next iteration of the Function of "1/6".

Next, we will examine the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by fifth iteration of the Function of "1/6", which is shown below (with this Function being equivalent to the Function of "1/7776").

.00012860082304526748971193415637860082304526748971193415637(*)860082304526748971193415637...

Above, we can see that this 'Repetition Pattern' contains twenty-seven digits, with this 'Quantity Of Twenty-Seven' confirming the 'X3 Growth Pattern' which is displayed by the Quantities of digits which are contained within these 'Repetition Patterns', in that the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the second iteration of the Function of "1/6" contains one digit, the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the third iteration of the Function of "1/6" contains three digits, the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the fourth iteration of the Function of "1/6" contains nine digits, and the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the fifth iteration of the Function of "1/6" contains twenty-seven digits. While the twenty-seven digits which comprise this 'Repetition Pattern' Add to a non-condensed sum of 119, which condenses to the 2. This condensed value of 2 maintains the previously established sub-pattern which is displayed by the condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns', as is explained below.

As was mentioned earlier, the sub-pattern which is displayed by the condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns' is a '/2 Reduction Pattern', in that the digits which comprise the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the second iteration of the Function of "1/6" Add to a non-condensed value which condenses to the 7, the digits which comprise the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the third iteration of the Function of "1/6" Add to a non-condensed value which condenses to the 8, the digits which comprise the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the fourth iteration of the Function of "1/6" Add to a non-condensed value which condenses to the 4, and the digits which comprise the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the fifth iteration of the Function of "1/6" Add to a non-condensed value which condenses to the 2. (To clarify, at this point, the progression of '/2 Division Functions' is "7/2=3.5(8)", "8/2=4", and "4/2=2".)

Also, before we move on, it should be mentioned that the '/2 Reduction Pattern' which is explained in the preceding paragraph does not involve the condensed value of the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the first iteration of the Function of "1/6". This characteristic, which involves the skipping of the first of the values which is involved in a pattern, will be encountered again a bit later in this chapter, as well as in "Chapter 6.6: Tossing Stones".

Next, we will examine the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by sixth iteration of the Function of "1/6", which is shown below (with this Function being equivalent to the Function of "1/46656"). (These longer 'Repetition Patterns' all contain an excessive Quantity of digits, therefore for the remainder of this section, only one complete iteration of each of the 'Repetition Patterns' will be shown.)

.000021433470507544581618655692729766803840877914951989026063100137174211248285322359396...

Above, we can see that this 'Repetition Pattern' contains eighty-one digits, with this 'Quantity Of Eighty-One' maintaining the 'X3 Growth Pattern' which is displayed by the Quantities of digits which are contained within these 'Repetition Patterns'. While this 'Repetition Pattern' Adds to a non-condensed value of 361, which condenses to the 1, with this condensed value of 1 confirming the '/2 Reduction Pattern' which is displayed by the condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns'.

The non-condensed value of the 'Repetition Pattern' which is seen above indicates another of the sub-patterns which are displayed by this Cycle of iterations. This particular sub-pattern is displayed by the non-condensed sums of the last four of these 'Repetition Patterns', these being 17, 40, 119, and 361, respectively. This sub-pattern involves a variation on an 'X3 Growth Pattern', one which is similar to the 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant which is displayed by the condensed values of the 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which are yielded by repeated iterations of the Function of "1/3" (which was seen in "Chapter 3"). In this case, the non-condensed value of 17 should Multiply by the 3 to yield a product of 51. Though the non-condensed value of the fourth of these 'Repetition Patterns' is 40, which is 11 Lesser than the assumed value of 51. Next, this non-condensed value of 40 should Multiply by the 3 to yield a product of 120. Though the non-condensed value of the fifth of these 'Repetition Patterns' is 119, which is 1 Lesser than the assumed value of 120. Next, this non-condensed value of 119 should Multiply by the 3 to yield a product of 357. Though the non-condensed value of the sixth of these 'Repetition Patterns' is 361, which is 4 Greater than the assumed value of 357. These three 'X3 Multiplication Function' variants involve the specific variations of "-11", "-1", and "+4", with these three variations comprising the first half of one Cycle of the variations which are displayed by this particular 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant. We will continue to track this 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant as we progress, and we will examine one complete Cycle of the specific variations which are displayed by this 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant towards the end of this chapter, once we determine the non-condensed sums of a few more of the 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which are yielded by the iterations of the Function of "1/6".

Next, we will examine the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by seventh iteration of the Function of "1/6", which is shown below (with this Function being equivalent to the Function of "1/279936").

.00000357224508459076360310928212162780064014631915866483767718335619570187471422039323273891175125743026977594878829446730681298582533150434385002286236854138088705989940557841792409693644261545496113397347965249199817101051668952903520804755372656 60...

Above, we can see that this 'Repetition Pattern' contains two hundred and forty-three digits, with this 'Quantity Of Two Hundred And Forty-Three' maintaining the 'X3 Growth Pattern' which is displayed by the Quantities of digits which are contained within these 'Repetition Patterns'. While this 'Repetition Pattern' Adds to a non-condensed sum of 1094, which condenses to the 5, with this condensed value of 5 maintaining the '/2 Reduction Pattern' which is displayed by the non-condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns'.

The non-condensed value of the 'Repetition Pattern' which is seen above maintains the 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant which is displayed by the non-condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns', in that the previous non-condensed value of 361, when Multiplied by the 3, yields a product of 1083, though the current non-condensed value of 1094 is 11 Greater than the expected value of 1083. This incomplete 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant is shown below, with the variation of "+11" marking the beginning of the second half of the first Cycle of the overall repeating pattern which is displayed by the individual variations.

X3	17	
|	40	-11
|	119	-1
|	361	+4
V	1094	+11

Next, we will examine the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by eighth iteration of the Function of "1/6", which is shown below (with this Function being equivalent to the Function of "1/1679616").

.0000005953741807651272671848803536046334400243865264441396128638926992836457857033
98872123151958542905044962658131382411217802164304221917390641670477061423563481176
64990092973632068282274043590916018899557994208199969516841944825483920134125895442
76787075140984606005182136869379667733577198597774729461972260326169791190367322054
56485291876238378295991464715744551135497637555250723975003810394756896814509983234
26306965401615607376924249352232891327541533302850175278158817253467459228776101204
08474317939338515470202713001066910531931108062795305593659503124523700655387898186
25209571711629324798049077884468830970888584057308337143728090230147843316567596402
98734948940710257582685566224660874866636183508611492150586800792562109434...

Above, we can see that this 'Repetition Pattern' contains seven hundred and twenty-nine digits, with this 'Quantity Of Seven Hundred And Twenty-Nine' maintaining the 'X3 Growth Pattern' which is displayed by the Quantities of digits which are contained within these 'Repetition Patterns'. While this 'Repetition Pattern' Adds to a non-condensed sum of 3283, which condenses to the 7, with this condensed value of 7 maintaining the '/2 Reduction Pattern' which is displayed by the condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns'.

The non-condensed value of the 'Repetition Pattern' which is seen above maintains the 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant which is displayed by the non-condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns', in that the previous non-condensed value of 1094, when Multiplied by the 3, yields a product of 3282, though the current non-condensed value of 3283 is 1 Greater than the expected value of 3282. This incomplete 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant is shown again below, with the variation of "+1" continuing the second half of the first Cycle of the overall repeating pattern which is displayed by the individual variations.

X3	17	
|	40	-11
|	119	-1
|	361	+4
|	1094	+11
V	3283	+1

Next, we will examine the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by ninth iteration of the Function of "1/6", which is shown below (with this Function being equivalent to the Function of "1/10077696"). (This example is shown in a slightly smaller font, due to the excessive length of the 'Repetition Pattern'.)

.000000099229030127521211197480058934105573337397754407356602143982116547274297617233145353
858659757150840827109688563735202967027384036986231773611746176903927246862774983488289386
780470456739318193364832596657013666615861403241375806533556876492404613117919016410100086
368947822994462226286643296245491032871005436163186506122034242747548646039729715998577452
624091855916272925875120662500635065792816135751663872377178275669359345628207082253721485
545902555504750292130264695422445765381293502006807905298988975257836711883351115175532185
134379921759894325052075395010923131636437534928618604887466341512980744805161814764009551
389523954681705024640552761266067164558248234517095971142610374434791444393639181019153584
311334654270182390895696794187877864146725600772240004064421074023268810648783213940964283
899812020525326423817507493776355230401869633694050703652898440278412843570593913529441650
154956053447137123405984860031499263323680333282528069908042473200223543159071279784585683
076766753035614489661128892953309962912157699537672102829853172788700909414215312706396382
665244119290758522582939592541787329167301732459482802418330539043844942336026012294873748
920388152212569222171416958796931362089112432047960168673474571965655641924503378550017781
842198851801046588426560991718742061677589798303104201595285271554133008179647411471828481
430676218056190621348371691307219427932733831224914901183762637809277041101458111060305847
685820250978001320936849057562363460854544530813392267438906670731087740689935477315449880
607630950566478687191993090484174160443021897068536300360717370319565106945079510237260580
196108316821622720113803790072651526698165929990346999949194736574709139866890209825737946
451252349743433419702281156327795559619976629578824366204338769496519839455367576080881979
373063049331910785957425189249606259208453995833968399126149469084997205710511609002692678
961540415587054818879235888838083625463598028755779098714626835340141238632322308591170045
216684448508865518467713255093227658385408728344256464969770868261951938220799674846314078
138495148097342884722857288015038357973886094599400497891581567850429304475943707768124777
72697251435248691764466798760351572 4...

Above, we can see that this 'Repetition Pattern' contains two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven digits, with this 'Quantity Of Two Thousand One Hundred And Eighty-Seven' maintaining the 'X3 Growth Pattern' which is displayed by the Quantities of digits which are contained within these 'Repetition Patterns'. While this 'Repetition Pattern' Adds to a non-condensed sum of 9845, which condenses to the 8, with this condensed value of 8 maintaining the '/2 Reduction Pattern' which is displayed by the condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns'. Also, we can see above the non-repeating part of this 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient contains seven 0's and two 9's, with these nine digits Adding to a non-condensed sum of 18, which condenses to the 9. (The fact that the ninth iteration of the Function of "1/6" has yielded a quotient which contains a nine-digit non-repeating part which contains two 9's, and therefore condenses to the 9, is an indication that we have reached the end of a Cycle of iterations.)

The non-condensed value of the 'Repetition Pattern' which is seen above completes one Cycle of the 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant which is displayed by the non-condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns'. The previous non-condensed value of 3283, when Multiplied by the 3, yields a product of 9849, though the current non-condensed value of 9845 is 4 Lesser than the expected value of 9849. This "-4" variation on an 'X3 Multiplication Function' completes one Cycle of this 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant, as is shown and explained below.

X3	17	
|	40	-11
|	119	-1
|	361	+4
|	1094	+11
|	3283	+1
V	9845	-4

Above, we see the individual variations of "-11", "-1", "+4", "+11", "+1", and "-4", with these six unique variations on an 'X3 Multiplication Function' comprising one complete Cycle of this particular 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant. These variations can be also considered to be a form of Shock (as is the case in relation to the variations on an 'X3 Multiplication Function' which were seen in "Chapter 3"), with these six Shocks displaying a "-,-,+,+,+,-" 'Shock Pattern'. This 'Shock Pattern' displays an overall form of Self-Mirroring, in that the variations of 11, 1, and 4 involve respective Charges of "-", "-", and "+" in the first half of the Cycle, and "+", "+", and "-" in the second half of the Cycle. (Though unfortunately, technological limitations will prevent us from tracking this 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant through its next Cycle of iterations, as will be explained in the next section of this chapter.)

Next, we will examine the various sub-patterns which are displayed by this Cycle of nine iterations of the Function of "1/6", all of which are shown and explained below (with arbitrary colors which will be explained below the chart).

iteration	**Quantity of digits**	**non-condensed value**	**condensed value**	**alt. Function**
1	1	6	6	1/6
2	1	7	7	1/6
3	3	17	8	1/16
4	9	40	4	1/1296
5	27	119	2	1/7776
6	81	361	1	1/46656
7	243	1094	5	1/279936
8	729	3283	7	1/1679616
9	2187	9845	8	1/10077696

Above, in the second column of the chart, we see the Quantities of digits which are contained within these 'Repetition Patterns', all except for the first of which are highlighted in green, with these highlighted Quantities displaying a previously established 'X3 Growth Pattern'. (This particular 'X3 Growth Pattern' skips the initial value of 1, which is shown above in non-highlighted black.) Also, in the fifth column of the chart which is shown above, we see the alternate Functions, with these alternate divisors (all of which are highlighted in purple) displaying a previously established 'X6 Growth Pattern'. While in the third and fourth columns of the chart, we see the non-condensed and condensed values of the 'Repetition Patterns' (which are highlighted in red and blue, respectively), each of which displays a previously established sub-pattern, both of which are shown and explained below.

In the third column of the chart, we see the non-condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns' (all of which are highlighted in red), with these non-condensed values displaying the previously established 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant, which in this case is carried all the way back to the first iteration. This is due to the fact that upon further inspection, we can see that the first two of these non-condensed values almost maintain the established pattern, which is due to the fact that these non-condensed values are actually the end of a previous variant (and partially non-existent) Cycle of this 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant. Starting with the first iteration, the non-condensed value of that 'Repetition Pattern' is 6, and Multiplying this 6 by the 3 should yield a product of 18. Though the next non-condensed value is 7, which is 11 Lesser than the expected value of 18, which gives us the variation of "-11". From there, Multiplying this 7 by the 3 should yield a product of 21, though the next non-condensed value is 17, which is 4 Lesser than the expected value of 21. This gives us the variation of "-4", with this particular variation ending the previous (variant) Cycle of this 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant. (To clarify, the previous Cycle is a variant in that the Function of "-11" precedes the Function of "-4", when we would have expected the Function of "+1" to precede the Function of "-4".) The complete chart of these non-condensed values is shown below, with the previous incomplete variant Cycle highlighted arbitrarily in red. (It is unclear at this point what is causing this variant behavior in the previous Cycle of this 'X3 Growth Pattern' variant.)

X3	6	
|	7	-11
|	17	-4
|	40	-11
|	119	-1
|	361	+4
|	1094	+11
|	3283	+1
V	9845	-4

This "-11,-1,+4,+11,+1,-4" sub-pattern will be seen again in "Chapter 6.6: Averages", therefore for now, we will just move on to the next of these sub-patterns.

In the fourth column of the chart which is shown above (on the previous page), we see the condensed values of these 'Repetition Patterns' (all of which are highlighted in blue), with these condensed values displaying the previously established '/2 Reduction Pattern'. This particular '/2 Reduction Pattern' involves the specific condensed values of 6, 7, 8, 4, 2, 1, 5, 7, and 8, with these condensed values comprising a repeating '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' which runs backward. (This '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' pattern involves a flaw on its first digit, and this flaw will be addressed in a moment.) As of now, this '/2 Reduction Pattern' contains nine digits which comprise one and a half complete '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Groups', which means that at this point, we cannot determine if these nine Numbers comprise one complete Cycle which consists of one and a half instances of a '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group', or if they instead only comprise the first half of a complete eighteen-digit Cycle which consists of three instances of a complete '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group'. An examination of the next Cycle of nine iterations of "1/6" would clarify this one way or the other, though due to technological constraints, this next Cycle of iterations will not be examined in this book. (If the next Number in this '/2 Reduction Pattern' were the 5, then that would indicate the beginning of a new Cycle, while if the next Number were the 4, then that would indicate the continuation of the first Cycle.)

Also, it should be noted that this particular '/2 Reduction Pattern' is comprised of '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Groups' which run backwards, which means that it should begin with the last of the Numbers which comprise the standard order '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group', this being the 5. However, this '/2 Reduction Pattern' instead begins on the 6, which is 1 Greater than the expected value of 5 (though the next instance of the 5 which is contained within this '/2 Reduction Pattern' involves the correct value). This particular flaw arises due to the overall concept of Averages, and the level of "Freedom" which the Quantity of Neighboring Numbers can afford a Number, as is briefly explained below.

In this case, the condensed value of 6 is yielded by the first and only member of its 'Repetition Pattern', while all of the other condensed values (with the exception of the condensed value of 7) are yielded by multiple-digit 'Repetition Patterns', each of which contains a variety of different Numbers. This single-digit characteristic locks each of the first two of these 'Repetition Patterns' into only one possible condensed value, while the multiple-digit 'Repetition Patterns' all include a variety of constituent Numbers along with the first Number, which affords them the ability to contain groups of Numbers which facilitate the desired condensed value. This Freedom is not afforded to the first two single-digit 'Repetition Patterns', which involve the 6 and the 7, respectively. This means that while the non-condensed value of the second of these 'Repetition Patterns' coincidentally maintains the expected condensed value of 7, the first of these 'Repetition Patterns' involves a non-condensed value of 6, with this non-condensed value being 1 Greater than the expected value of 5. (While as was mentioned a moment ago, the next instance of the 5 which is contained within this '/2 Reduction Pattern' involves the expected condensed value, which is due to the fact that it is yielded from a multiple-digit 'Repetition Pattern'.)

Expanding a bit on this overall concept, all 'Repetition Patterns' contain constituent digits whose Average value can be determined by Dividing the non-condensed value of the 'Repetition Pattern' by the Quantity of digits which are contained within that particular 'Repetition Pattern' (with this Function yielding a value which is considered to be the Average of the 'Repetition Pattern'). These Averages display qualities, characteristics, effects, tendencies, and interrelations which are so complex that they require their own sub-chapter. As such, even though there is more to be said about the overall concept of Averages, it will not be said in this chapter. Instead, the concept of Averages (and to a lesser extent, that of Freedom) will be explained more thoroughly in "Chapter 6.6: Averages".

Also, before we move on to the next section of this chapter, it should be mentioned again that all of the sub-patterns which were examined in this section are displayed by the 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which are yielded by one complete Cycle of nine iterations of the Function of "1/6". Though unfortunately, as is the case in relation to the iterations of the Function of "1/3" which were examined in "Chapter 3", we will not be able to expand on the overall concept of Cycles, as the next Cycle of nine iterations of the Function of "1/6" is far too complex to be examined in this book. (Though we can note that this Cycle of nine iterations of the Function of "1/6" involves a Quantity which is a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group', as is also the case in relation to the Cycle of nine iterations of the Function of "1/3" which was examined in "Chapter 3".)

****

Next, we will examine the tenth iteration of the Function of "1/6". This Function, which is equivalent to the Function of "1/60466176", and begins the second Cycle of nine iterations of the Function of "1/6", yields an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which contains a 'Repetition Pattern' which contains far too Great of a Quantity of digits to be shown here in its entirety. Therefore, only a small representative sample of this 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient is shown below. (Furthermore, the Quantities of digits which are contained within these 'Repetition Patterns' will maintain the previously established 'X3 Growth Pattern', which will limit us in what we can accomplish going forward from here, as will be explained in a moment.)

.000000016538171687920201866246676489017595556232959067892767023997019424544...

Above, we see a representative sample of the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the tenth iteration of the Function of "1/6". This complete 'Repetition Pattern' contains six thousand five hundred and sixty-one digits, with this 'Quantity Of Six Thousand Five Hundred And Sixty-One' maintaining the previously established 'X3 Growth Pattern' which is displayed by the Quantities of digits which are contained within these 'Repetition Patterns'. Though the determination of the non-condensed sum which is yielded by the Addition of this Great of a Quantity of individual Numbers would be prohibitively complicated, as would the determination of the condensed value of this particular 'Repetition Pattern', which means that at this point, we cannot determine whether or not those values maintain their respective patterns. Furthermore, since these 'Repetition Patterns' maintain the previously established 'X3 Growth Pattern', this will also be the case in relation to this entire Cycle of 'Repetition Patterns', as well as any of the following Cycles of 'Repetition Patterns', which means that we can bring this section, and therefore this chapter, to a close. Though some of the deeper concepts which were touched on in this parent chapter will be expanded on within its various sub-chapters, all of which are listed below.

The first of the three sub-chapters is "Chapter 6.3: Progressive Patterns of the 6", which involves an examination of the various 'Progressive Patterns' which are contained within the 'Repetition Patterns' which were examined in this parent chapter. While the second of the sub-chapters is "Chapter 6.6: Averages", which involves an examination of the Averages of these 'Repetition Patterns', as well as the various concepts which these Averages entail, such as that of Freedom, which was touched on earlier in this chapter, and the third of the sub-chapters is "Chapter 6.9: Tossing Stones", which involves an examination of the overall concept of 'Ripple Patterns', which has been encountered briefly in a few of the previous chapters.