# Chapter 7.1: "Decimal Patterns of the 7"

In this sub-chapter, we will examine the 'Decimal Patterns' which are yielded by the 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which are yielded by the Division of each of the 'Base Numbers' by the 7 (individually). While as was alluded to in "Chapter 7", the term *'Decimal Pattern'* refers to a new concept, with this concept involving the Infinitely repeating condensed value pattern which is yielded by the fluctuating (though Cyclical) condensed values of a 'Repetition Pattern', as is explained below.

The Function of "1/7" yields an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which contains a 'Repetition Pattern' whose condensed value (or Quality) varies depending on how far the 'Repetition Pattern' is carried out. This means that if we only carry the 142857... 'Repetition Pattern' out to one digit (.1), then its condensed value would be 1. Next, if we were to carry the same 'Repetition Pattern' out to two digits (.14), then its condensed value would be 5, as "1+4=5". Next, if we were to carry the same 'Repetition Pattern' out to three digits (.142), then its condensed value would be 7, as "1+4+2=7". Next, if we were to carry the same 'Repetition Pattern' out to four digits (.1428), then its condensed value would be 6, as "1+4+2+8=15(6)". Next, if we were to carry the same 'Repetition Pattern' out to five digits (.14285), then its condensed value would be 2, as "1+4+2+8+5= 20(2)". Finally, if we were to carry the same 'Repetition Pattern' out through one full six-digit iteration (.142857), then its condensed value would be 9, as "1+4+2+8+5+7=27(9)".

In this example, the condensed value of 9 completes one full iteration of the 'Decimal Pattern'. The iterations of the six 'Decimal Patterns' which will be examined in this sub-chapter will all end with a condensed value of 9, with these condensed values of 9 all yielding the repetition points of the 'Decimal Patterns'. These condensed values of 9 yield the repetition points of the 'Decimal Patterns' due to the fact that they are condensed from non-condensed sums which are yielded by the Addition of the last Number of the 'Repetition Patterns', which means that the next addend would be the first Number in the second iteration of the 'Repetition Pattern', and Adding the first Number in the next iteration of the 'Repetition Pattern' to a non-condensed sum which condenses to the 9 will yield a sum which condenses to a value which displays Matching in relation to that of the first digit of the 'Decimal Pattern'. (This is due to the fact that Adding any of the 'Base Numbers' to a non-condensed sum which condenses to the 9 will yield a condensed sum which displays Matching in relation to the original Number, as has been explained previously.) It is the condensed values of 9 (and the repetition points which they yield) which ensure that all of these 'Decimal Patterns' will repeat to Infinity.

Each of the 'Repetition Patterns' which are yielded by the Division of one of the 'Base Numbers' by the 7 will eventually yield an Infinitely repeating six-digit 'Decimal Pattern' like that which is explained above, each of which will be yielded via the same basic method of Addition.

With all of that said, we will start with the Function of "1/7", which is shown below (with its 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient shown through one non-highlighted iteration of its 'Repetition Pattern').

1/7= .142857...

Above, we see the familiar 'Enneagram Pattern', which (as a 'Repetition Pattern') yields the 'Decimal Pattern' which was determined a moment ago, and is shown again below.

1,5,7,6,2,9,...

Within this 'Decimal Pattern', all three of the Family Groups are represented twice (as will be the case in relation to all of these 'Decimal Patterns'), as is shown below. (In this example, the constituent Numbers of the 'Decimal Pattern' are highlighted in a Family Group color code, with this being the color code which will be used (for the most part) throughout this sub-chapter).

1,5,7,6,2,9

Above, we can see that the '1,4,7 Family Group' is represented by the 1 and the 7 (both of which are highlighted in green), the '2,5,8 Family Group' is represented by the 5 and the 2 (both of which are highlighted in red), and the '3,6,9 Family Group' is represented by the 6 and the 9 (both of which are highlighted in blue).

This means that in relation to this 'Decimal Pattern', all three of the Family Groups are represented, while one of the Numbers is missing from each of the Family Groups, with these Numbers being the 4, the 8, and the 3, respectively. Though these three Numbers are not actually missing, they are simply hiding in the condensed values of the two halves of the 'Decimal Pattern', as is shown below.

```
     30(3)
    /     \
 13(4) 17(8)
 / | \  / | \
 1,5,7,6,2,9
```

Above, we can see that separating this 'Decimal Pattern' out into two halves and Adding the Numbers in each of those halves together yields two of the three missing Numbers (as condensed values), in that "1+5+7=13(4)" and "6+2+9=17(8)". While Adding the non-condensed sums of the halves together yields a non-condensed sum which condenses to the third missing Number, in that "13+17=30(3)".

In this case, we have yielded the Numbers which are missing from this 'Decimal Pattern' by summing and condensing its halves in order to yield two of the missing Numbers, and then Adding those non-condensed (or condensed) halves together in order to yield the third missing Number (as a condensed sum). The six 'Decimal Patterns' which will be examined in this sub-chapter will all involve similar (though more complex) missing/hidden Number characteristics, while the six sets of missing Numbers will display various forms of Mirroring and Matching between one another (collectively), as will be seen towards the end of this sub-chapter.

While condensing the thirds of this 'Decimal Pattern' will eventually yield condensed values which exclusively involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', as is shown below.

```
     24(6)
     /     \
 6 13(4) 11(2)
 /\    /\    /\
1,5,7,6,2,9
```

Above, we can see on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern' that these thirds Add to non-condensed sums which condense to members of each of the three Family Groups, with these condensed sums being 6, 4, and 2. The non-condensed sum of 6 is a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group', as is the condensed value of the non-condensed sum which is yielded by the Addition of the other two non-condensed sums (in that "13+11=24(6)"). The thirds of each of the six 'Decimal Patterns' which we will examine in this sub-chapter will all eventually yield sums which condense exclusively to members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' in a similar manner, which will be seen as we progress.

Next, all three of the complete Family Groups can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', as is shown and explained below, starting with the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

```
    10(1)
    /     \
  /    7    \
/   /     \   \
1,5,7,6,2,9
      \/
    13(4)
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 1 and the 9 Add to the condensed 1, and the 5 and the 2 Add to the 7. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 7 and the 6 Add to the condensed 4, with this condensed value completing the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

While there is an alternate '1,4,7 Family Group' which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', as is shown below.

```
 4    1    7
 /\    /\    /\
1,5,7,6,2,9
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 1 and the 5 Subtract to the 4, the 7 and the 6 Subtract to the 1, and the 2 and the 9 Subtract to the 7, with these three condensed values completing the alternate '1,4,7 Family Group'. (It should be mentioned at this point that throughout this sub-chapter, the Subtraction Functions' will be performed in whichever direction yields a 'Positive Base Charged' difference, as has been the case (for the most part) throughout previous chapters.)

Next, we will examine the complete '2,5,8 Family Group' which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', which is shown below.

```
      8
     /   \
    /  5  \
   /  / \  \
 1,5,7,6,2,9
      \ /
     11(2)
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 1 and the 9 Subtract to the 8, and the 7 and the 2 Subtract to the 5. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 5 and the 6 Add to the condensed 2, with this condensed value completing the '2,5,8 Family Group'.

Next, we will examine the complete '3,6,9 Family Group' which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', which is shown below.

```
  6      3
 /\     / \
1,5,7,6,2,9
     \ /
      9
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 1 and the 5 Add to the 6, and the 6 and the 9 Subtract to the 3. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 7 and the 2 Add to the 9, with this condensed value completing the '3,6,9 Family Group'.

This means that all three of the complete Family Groups can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern' simply by Adding or Subtracting pairs of Numbers. This complete Family Group characteristic will also be displayed by the sixth of these 'Decimal Patterns', as will be seen towards the end of this sub-chapter.

Next, we will examine the Matching Number pattern which can be yielded by Adding together the pairs of Numbers within the 'Decimal Pattern' which are separated by three steps, as is shown below.

```
1,5,7,6,2,9
A | | A | |     1+6=  7(7)
  B |   B |     5+2=  7(7)
    C     C     7+9=16(7)
```

Above, we can see that the 1 and the 6 (which are indicated by the "A's"), the 5 and the 2 (which are indicated by the the "B's"), and the 7 and the 9 (which are indicated by the the "C's") all individually Add to non-condensed sums which condense to the 7. This three-step ("A,B,C") method of Addition will yield a Matching Number pattern in relation to all six of these 'Decimal Patterns', which will be seen as we progress.

Finally, before we move on to the next 'Decimal Pattern', it should be noted that this current 'Decimal Pattern' condenses to a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (in that "1+5+7+6+2+9=30(3)"), as will be the case in relation to all of the 'Decimal Patterns' which will be examined in this sub-chapter (with these condensed values eventually forming a reversed and Shifted '3,6,9 Family Group' sub-pattern, which will be seen as we progress).

That concludes this section, which involved an examination of the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "1/7".

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In this section, we will examine the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "2/7", which is shown below.

2/7= .285714...        'Decimal Pattern' - 2,1,6,4,5,9,...

Within this 'Decimal Pattern', all three of the Family Groups are represented twice (as was the case in relation to the previous 'Decimal Pattern'), as is shown below.

2,1,6,4,5,9

Above, we can see that the '1,4,7 Family Group' is represented by the 1 and the 4 (both of which are highlighted in green), the '2,5,8 Family Group' is represented by the 2 and the 5 (both of which are highlighted in red), and the '3,6,9 Family Group' is represented by the 6 and the 9 (both of which are highlighted in blue).

This means that in relation to this 'Decimal Pattern', all three of the Family Groups are represented, as was the case in relation to the previous 'Decimal Pattern'. Though as was the case in relation to the previous 'Decimal Pattern', one of the Numbers is missing from each of the three Family Groups, with the missing Numbers in this case being the 7, the 8, and the 3, respectively.

Though where the Numbers which were missing from the previous 'Decimal Pattern' were eventually yielded by condensing the halves of the 'Decimal Pattern', this simple condensive method will not work in relation to this current 'Decimal Pattern'. This has to do with the fact that this 'Decimal Pattern' condenses to the 9 (in that "2+1+6+4+5+9=27(9)"), and as has been seen in previous chapters, the 9, when Halved, simply yields more 9's (as condensed values), as is shown below.

```
  9    18(9)
 /|\    /|\
2,1,6,4,5,9
```

Above, we can see that the halves of this 'Decimal Pattern' each condense to the 9. Therefore, re-combining the non-condensed sums of the two halves (as was done in relation to the previous 'Decimal Pattern') will simply yield one condensed 9, as is shown below.

```
 27(9)
  /  \
9   18(9)
```

Above, we can see that the Addition of the non-condensed sums of the halves of this 'Decimal Pattern' yields a non-condensed sum which condenses to the 9, with this condensed value of 9 seemingly not involving any of the missing Numbers (these being the 3, the 7, and the 8). Though upon further examination of this particular group of missing Numbers, we can see that these three Numbers also condense to the 9 (via an intermediary pair of '3/6 Sibling/Cousins'), as is shown below.

```
 18(9)
  /  \
  3 15(6)
  |  / \
  3,7,8
```

Above, we can see that this group of three missing Numbers condenses to an instance of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins', which themselves condense to the 9. This means that in this case, the missing Numbers are again hidden in the halves of the 'Decimal Pattern' (as they were in relation to the previous 'Decimal Pattern'), though they can only be yielded in the form of a condensed 9, which is due to the fact that this overall 'Decimal Pattern' condenses to the 9 (as was mentioned a moment ago). (This overall condensed 9 characteristic will also be displayed by the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "5/7", as will be seen a bit later in this sub-chapter.)

While condensing the thirds of this 'Decimal Pattern' will eventually yield condensed values which exclusively involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (as was the case in relation to the previous 'Decimal Pattern'), as is shown below.

```
      24(6)
       /    \
  3 10(1) 14(5)
  /\   /\   /\
 2,1,6,4,5,9
```

Above, we can see on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern' that these thirds Add to non-condensed sums which condense to members of each of the three Family Groups, with these condensed sums being 3, 1, and 5. The non-condensed sum of 3 is a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group', as is the condensed value of the non-condensed sum which is yielded by the Addition of the other two non-condensed sums (in that "10+14=24(6)"). There are a variety of sub-patterns which are displayed (collectively) by the condensive patterns which are yielded by the thirds of these 'Decimal Patterns', all of which will be examined towards the end of this sub-chapter.

Next, there are two complete Family Groups which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', both of which are shown and explained below, starting with the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

```
       7
     /    \
    /  4   \
   / /    \  \
  2,1,6,4,5,9
       \/
     10(1)
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 9 and the 2 Subtract to the 7, and the 5 and the 1 Subtract to the 4. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 6 and the 4 Add to the condensed 1, with this condensed value completing the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

This particular 'Decimal Pattern' does not yield a complete '2,5,8 Family Group', which makes this the first of these 'Decimal Patterns' which does not yield one of the three complete Family Groups. There is a sub-pattern which is displayed (collectively) by the four 'Decimal Patterns' which do not yield individual complete Family Groups, as will be seen towards the end of this sub-chapter.

While the second of the complete Family Groups which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern' is the '3,6,9 Family Group', which is shown below.

```
 3   9
/\  /\
2,1,6,4,5,9
     \   /
     15(6)
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 2 and the 1 Add to the 3, and the 4 and the 5 Add to the 9. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 6 and the 9 Add to the condensed 6, with this condensed value completing the '3,6,9 Family Group'.

Next, we will examine the Matching Number pattern which can be yielded by Adding together the pairs of Numbers within the 'Decimal Pattern' which are separated by three steps, as is shown below. (This is the "A,B,C" pattern of Addition which yielded three 7's when it was applied to the previous 'Decimal Pattern'.)

```
2,1,6,4,5,9
A | | A | |     2+4=  6(6)
  B | B   |     1+5=  6(6)
    C     C     6+9=15(6)
```

Above, we can see that the 4 and the 2, the 1 and the 5, and the 6 and the 9 all Add to non-condensed sums which condense to the 6. (Again, this "A,B,C" method of Addition will yield a Matching Number pattern in relation to all six of these 'Decimal Patterns', which will be seen as we progress.)

Finally, as was mentioned a moment ago, this 'Decimal Pattern' condenses to the 9, in that "2+1+6+4+5+9=27(9)", with this condensed value of 9 maintaining the reversed and Shifted '3,6,9 Family Group' sub-pattern which is displayed by the condensed values of these 'Decimal Patterns. (The condensed value of the next 'Decimal Pattern' will complete the first iteration of this reversed and Shifted '3,6,9 Family Group' sub-pattern, as will be seen towards the end of the next section.)

That concludes this section, which involved an examination of the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "2/7".

*********

In this section, we will examine the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "3/7", which is shown below.

3/7= **.**428571...  'Decimal Pattern' - 4,6,5,1,8,9,...

Before we progress any further, it should be noted that the first of these 'Decimal Patterns' begins with the 1, and the second of these 'Decimal Patterns' begins with the 2, though the third of these 'Decimal Patterns' begins with the 4 (as opposed to the 3). This is due to the fact that the six 'Decimal Patterns' which will be examined in this sub-chapter will all begin with a member of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group', which will be seen as we progress. (This lack of '3,6,9 Family Group' members is another example of the 'Connection Between The 7 And The 3,6,9 Family Group'.)

Within this 'Decimal Pattern' (as was the case in relation to the previous two 'Decimal Patterns') all three of the Family Groups are represented twice, as is shown below.

4,6,5,1,8,9

Above, we can see that the '1,4,7 Family Group' is represented by the 4 and the 1 (both of which are highlighted in green), the '2,5,8 Family Group' is represented by the 5 and the 8 (both of which are highlighted in red), and the '3,6,9 Family Group' is represented by the 6 and the 9 (both of which are highlighted in blue).

This means that in relation to this 'Decimal Pattern', all three of the Family Groups are represented, as has been the case in relation to the previous two 'Decimal Patterns'. While again, one of the Numbers is missing from each of the three Family Groups, with the missing Numbers in this case being the 7, the 2, and the 3, respectively.

As has been the case in relation to the first two of these 'Decimal Patterns', the three missing Numbers can be yielded from the halves of the 'Decimal Pattern' (as condensed values). Though in this case (as well as the next), the three missing Numbers can only be yielded via a form of 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring', as is shown and explained below.

```
15(6) 18(9)
 / | \  / | \
4,6,5,1,8,9
```

Above, we can see that separating this 'Decimal Pattern' into two halves and Adding the Numbers in each of those halves together yields non-condensed sums which condense to the 6 and the 9. These two condensed values display 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' in relation to the missing 7, 2, and 3, when the missing Numbers are condensed in the manner which is shown below.

```
 9  3
/\  |
7,2,3
```

Above, we can see that the missing Numbers condense to the 9 and the 3, with these two condensed values displaying 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' in relation to the condensed values of the halves of the 'Decimal Pattern' from which they are missing (these being 6 and 9). This overall form of

'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' involves the 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' which is displayed between the 3 and the 6 and the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' which is displayed between the two 9's, as well as orientational Mirroring which is displayed between these two pairs of Numbers. (The three Numbers which are missing from the fourth of these 'Decimal Patterns' will be yielded through similar form of overall 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring', as will be seen in the next section.)

While condensing the thirds of this 'Decimal Pattern' will eventually yield condensed values which exclusively involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (as has been the case in relation to the previous two 'Decimal Patterns'), as is shown below.

```
      27(9)
    /       \
 10(1) 6  17(8)
   /\   /\   /\
   4,6,5,1,8,9
```

Above, we can see on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern' that these thirds Add to non-condensed sums which condense to members of each of the three Family Groups, with these condensed sums being 1, 6, and 8. The non-condensed sum of 6 is a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group', as is the condensed value of the non-condensed sum which is yielded by the Addition of the other two non-condensed sums (in that "10+17=27(9)").

Next, there are two complete Family Groups which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', both of which are shown and explained below, starting with the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

```
      13(4)
    /       \
   4,6,5,1,8,9
      \/  \/
      1   7
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 4 and the 9 Add to the condensed 4. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 6 and the 5 Subtract to the 1, and the 1 and the 8 Subtract to the 7, with these condensed values completing the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

While the second of the complete Family Groups which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern' is the '2,5,8 Family Group', which is shown below.

```
      5    17(8)
    /   \   /\
   4,6,5,1,8,9
      \/
     11(2)
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 4 and the 1 Add to the 5, and the 8 and the 9 Add to the condensed 8. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 6 and the 5 Add to the condensed 2, with this condensed value completing the '2,5,8 Family Group'.

The two Family Group patterns which are seen above are the only two complete Family Group patterns which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', which means that this is the first of these 'Decimal Patterns' which does not yield a complete '3,6,9 Family Group'. (Again, the sub-pattern which is displayed (collectively) by the four 'Decimal Patterns' which do not yield individual complete Family Groups will be examined towards the end of this sub-chapter.)

Next, we will examine the Matching Number pattern which can be yielded by Adding together the pairs of Numbers within the 'Decimal Pattern' which are separated by three steps, as is shown below.

```
4,6,5,1,8,9
A | | A | |      4+1=  5(5)
  B |   B |      6+8=14(5)
    C     C      5+9=14(5)
```

Above, we can see that the 4 and the 1, the 6 and the 8, and the 5 and the 9 all Add to non-condensed sums which condense to the 5. This 5,5,5 Matching Number pattern confirms the previously unmentioned '-1 Reduction Pattern' which is displayed (collectively) by the condensed sums which are yielded by these 'Decimal Patterns' when they are condensed via this "A,B,C" method of Addition. In relation to the first of these 'Decimal Patterns', this method of Addition yields three condensed 7's, and in relation to the second of these 'Decimal Patterns', this method of Addition yields three condensed 6's. Now, in relation to the third of these 'Decimal Patterns', this method of Addition yields three condensed 5's, which means that we would expect this same three-step method of Addition to yield three condensed 4's when it is applied to the fourth of these 'Decimal Patterns' (as will be seen in the next section).

Finally, it should be noted that this current 'Decimal Pattern' condenses to the 6, in that "4+6+5+1+8+9=33(6)". This condensed value of 6 completes the first iteration of the reversed and Shifted '3,6,9 Family Group' sub-pattern which is displayed (collectively) by the condensed values of these six 'Decimal Patterns', in that the first of these 'Decimal Patterns' condenses to the 3, the second of these 'Decimal Patterns' condenses to the 9, and the third of these 'Decimal Patterns' condenses to the 6. (This Shifted and reversed '3,6,9 Family Group' sub-pattern is another example of the 'Connection Between The 7 And The 3,6,9 Family Group'.)

That concludes this section, which involved an examination of the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "3/7".

*********

In this section, we will examine the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "4/7", which is shown below.

4/7= .571428...        'Decimal Pattern' - 5,3,4,8,1,9,...

Within this 'Decimal Pattern' (as was the case in relation to the previous three 'Decimal Patterns') all three of the Family Groups are represented twice, as is shown below.

5,3,4,8,1,9

Above, we can see that the '1,4,7 Family Group' is represented by the 4 and the 1 (both of which are highlighted in green), the '2,5,8 Family Group' is represented by the 5 and the 8 (both of which are highlighted in red), and the '3,6,9 Family Group' is represented by the 3 and the 9 (both of which are highlighted in blue).

This means that in relation to this 'Decimal Pattern', all three of the Family Groups are represented, as has been the case in relation to the previous three 'Decimal Patterns'. While again, one of the Numbers is missing from each of the three Family Groups, with the missing Numbers in this case being the 7, the 2, and the 6, respectively.

As has been the case in relation to the first three of these 'Decimal Patterns', the three missing Numbers can be yielded from the halves of the 'Decimal Pattern' (as condensed values). Though in this case, as was the case in relation to the previous 'Decimal Pattern', the three missing Numbers can be yielded via a form of 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring', as is shown and explained below.

```
12(3) 18(9)
 / | \  / | \
5,3,4,8,1,9
```

Above, we can see that separating this 'Decimal Pattern' into two halves and Adding the Numbers in each of those halves together yields non-condensed sums which condense to the 3 and the 9. These two condensed values display 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' in relation to the missing 7, 2, and 6, when the missing Numbers are condensed in the manner which is shown below.

```
 9  6
 /\  |
7,2,6
```

Above, we can see that the missing Numbers condense to the 9 and the 6, with these two condensed values displaying 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' in relation to the condensed values of the halves of the 'Decimal Pattern' from which they are missing (these being 3 and 9). This overall form of 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' involves the 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' which is displayed between the 6 and the 3 and the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' which is displayed between the two 9's, as well as orientational Mirroring which is displayed between these two pairs of Numbers.

While condensing the thirds of this 'Decimal Pattern' will eventually yield condensed values which exclusively involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (as has been the case in relation to the previous three 'Decimal Patterns'), as is shown below.

```
     18(9)
   /       \
 8 12(3) 10(1)
 /\   /\   /\
5,3,4,8,1,9
```

Above, we can see on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern' that these thirds Add to non-condensed sums which condense to members of each of the three Family Groups, with these condensed sums being 8, 3, and 1. The non-condensed sum of 3 is a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group', as is the condensed value of the non-condensed sum which is yielded by the Addition of the other two non-condensed sums (in that "8+10=18(9)").

Next, there are two complete Family Groups which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', both of which are shown and explained below, starting with the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

```
 13(4) 10(1)
 /      \   /\
5,3,4,8,1,9
     \/
      7
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 5 and the 8 Add to the condensed 4, and the 1 and the 9 Add to the condensed 1. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 3 and the 4 Add to the 7, with this condensed value completing the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

While the second of the complete Family Groups which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern' is the '2,5,8 Family Group', which is shown below.

```
  2     17(8)
 /\      /  \
5,3,4,8,1,9
       \  /
        5
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 5 and the 3 Subtract to the 2, and the 8 and the 9 Add to the condensed 8. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 4 and the 1 Add to the 5, with this condensed value completing the '2,5,8 Family Group'.

This 'Decimal Pattern' does not yield a complete '3,6,9 Family Group', as was the case in relation to the previous 'Decimal Pattern'. (Again, the sub-pattern which is displayed (collectively) by the four 'Decimal Patterns' which do not yield individual complete Family Groups will be examined towards the end of this sub-chapter.)

Next, we will examine the Matching Number pattern which can be yielded by Adding together the pairs of Numbers within the 'Decimal Pattern' which are separated by three steps, as is shown below.

```
5,3,4,8,1,9
A | | A | |      5+8=13(4)
  B | B   |      3+1= 4(4)
    C     C      4+9=13(4)
```

Above, we can see that the 5 and the 8, the 3 and the 1, and the 4 and the 9 all Add to non-condensed sums which condense to the 4. This 4,4,4 Matching Number pattern maintains the previously established '-1 Reduction Pattern' which is displayed (collectively) by these 'Decimal Patterns' when they are condensed via this "A,B,C" method of Addition.

Finally, it should be noted that this current 'Decimal Pattern' condenses to the 3, in that "5+3+4+8+1+9=30(3)". This condensed value of 3 displays Matching in relation to that of the first of these 'Decimal Patterns', which means that this condensed value of 3 begins the second iteration of the previously established reversed and Shifted '3,6,9 Family Group' sub-pattern which is displayed (collectively) by the condensed values of these 'Decimal Patterns'.

That concludes this section, which involved an examination of the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "4/7".

*********

In this section, we will examine the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "5/7", which is shown below.

5/7= .714285...        'Decimal Pattern' - 7,8,3,5,4,9,...

Before we progress any further, it should be noted that this 'Decimal Patterns' begins with the 7 (as opposed to the 6), which is due to the fact that these six 'Decimal Patterns' all begin with a member of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group', as was mentioned in the third section of this sub-chapter.

Within this 'Decimal Pattern' (as was the case in relation to the previous four 'Decimal Patterns') all three of the Family Groups are represented twice, as is shown below.

7,8,3,5,4,9

Above, we can see that the '1,4,7 Family Group' is represented by the 7 and the 4 (both of which are highlighted in green), the '2,5,8 Family Group' is represented by the 8 and the 5 (both of which are highlighted in red), and the '3,6,9 Family Group' is represented by the 3 and the 9 (both of which are highlighted in blue).

This means that in relation to this 'Decimal Pattern', all three of the Family Groups are represented, as has been the case in relation to the previous four 'Decimal Patterns'. While again, one of the Numbers is missing from each of the three Family Groups, with the missing Numbers in this case being the 1, the 2, and the 6, respectively. Though in this case, we are working with a 'Decimal Pattern' which condenses to the 9 (in that "7+8+3+5+4+9=36(9)"), which means that the three missing Numbers can only be found in the form of a condensed 9 (as was the case in relation to the second of these 'Decimal Patterns'), as is explained below.

As was the case in relation to the second of these 'Decimal Patterns', condensing the halves of this 'Decimal Pattern' yields two non-condensed sums which condense to the 9 (individually), with these two non-condensed sums Adding to a non-condensed sum which itself condenses to the 9, as is shown below.

```
      36(9)
     /     \
  18(9)  18(9)
  /|\     /|\
 7,8,3,5,4,9
```

Above, we can see that the Addition of the non-condensed sums of the halves of this 'Decimal Pattern' yields a non-condensed sum which condenses to the 9, with this condensed value of 9 seemingly not involving any of the missing Numbers (these being the 1, the 2, and the 6). Though as was the case in relation to the second of these 'Decimal Patterns', upon further examination, we can see that this particular group of missing Numbers condenses to the 9 (via an intermediary pair of '3/6 Sibling/Cousins'), as is shown below.

```
   9
  / \
 3   6
 /\  |
1,2,6
```

Above, we can see that this group of three missing Numbers condenses to the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins', which themselves condense to the 9. This means that in this case, the missing Numbers are again hidden in the halves of the 'Decimal Pattern' (as has been the case in relation to all of these 'Decimal Patterns'), though they can only be yielded in the form of a condensed 9 (as was the case in relation to the second of these 'Decimal Patterns'). (This is due to the fact that this overall 'Decimal Pattern' condenses to the 9, as was mentioned a moment ago.)

While condensing the thirds of this 'Decimal Pattern' will eventually yield condensed values which exclusively involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (as has been the case in relation to the previous four 'Decimal Patterns'), as is shown below.

```
       21(3)
        /  \
 15(6) 8  13(4)
  /\   /\   /\
  7,8,3,5,4,9
```

Above, we can see on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern' that these thirds Add to non-condensed sums which condense to members of each of the three Family Groups, with these condensed sums being 6, 8, and 4. The condensed sum of 6 is a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group', as is the condensed value of the non-condensed sum which is yielded by the Addition of the other two non-condensed sums (in that "8+13=21(3)").

Next, there are two complete Family Groups which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', both of which are shown and explained below, starting with the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

```
1       4
/\     /  \
7,8,3,5,4,9
     \  /
      7
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 7 and the 8 Subtract to the 1, and the 5 and the 9 Subtract to the 4. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 4 and the 3 Add to the 7, with this condensed value completing the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

This 'Decimal Pattern' does not yield a complete '2,5,8 Family Group', as was the case in relation to the second of these 'Decimal Patterns'. (Again, the sub-pattern which is displayed (collectively) by the four 'Decimal Patterns' which do not yield individual complete Family Groups will be examined towards the end of this sub-chapter.)

While the second of the complete Family Groups which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern' is the '3,6,9 Family Group', which is shown below.

```
15(6) 12(3)
 /\   /    \
7,8,3,5,4,9
      \/
      9
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 7 and the 8 Add to the condensed 6, and the 3 and the 9 Add to the condensed 3. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 5 and the 4 Add to the 9, with this condensed value completing the '3,6,9 Family Group'.

Next, we will examine the Matching Number pattern which can be yielded by Adding together the pairs of Numbers within the 'Decimal Pattern' which are separated by three steps, as is shown below.

```
7,8,3,5,4,9
A | | A | |      7+5=12(3)
  B | B   |      8+4=12(3)
    C     C      3+9=12(3)
```

Above, we can see that the 7 and the 5, the 8 and the 4, and the 3 and the 9 all Add to non-condensed sums which condense to the 3. This 3,3,3 Matching Number pattern maintains the '-1 Reduction Pattern' which is displayed (collectively) by these 'Decimal Patterns' when they are condensed via this "A,B,C" method of Addition.

Finally, as was mentioned a moment ago, this 'Decimal Pattern' condenses to the 9, in that "2+1+6+4+5+9=27(9)". This condensed value of 9 displays Matching in relation to that of the of the second of these 'Decimal Patterns', which means that this condensed value of 9 maintains the reversed and Shifted '3,6,9 Family Group' sub-pattern which is displayed (collectively) by the condensed values of these 'Decimal Patterns'.

That concludes this section, which involved an examination of the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "5/7".

*********

In this section, we will examine the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "6/7", which is shown below. (This is the last of the unique 'Decimal Patterns' which can be yielded from the 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which are yielded by the Functions which involve the Division of the individual 'Base Numbers' by the 7, as will be explained in the next section.)

6/7= **.**857142... 'Decimal Pattern' - 8,4,2,3,7,9,...

Within this 'Decimal Pattern' (as was the case in relation to the previous five 'Decimal Patterns') all three of the Family Groups are represented twice, as is shown below.

8,4,2,3,7,9

Above, we can see that the '1,4,7 Family Group' is represented by the 4 and the 7 (both of which are highlighted in green), the '2,5,8 Family Group' is represented by the 8 and the 2 (both of which are highlighted in red), and the '3,6,9 Family Group' is represented by the 3 and the 9 (both of which are highlighted in blue).

This means that in relation to this 'Decimal Pattern', all three of the Family Groups are represented, as has been the case in relation to the previous five 'Decimal Patterns'. While again, one of the Numbers is missing from each of the three Family Groups, with the missing Numbers in this case being the 1, the 5, and the 6, respectively. Though as has been the case in relation to all of the previous 'Decimal Patterns', these missing Numbers are hidden in the halves of this 'Decimal Pattern', as is shown below.

```
      33(6)
     /     \
 14(5)   19(1)
 / | \   / | \
 8,4,2,3,7,9
```

Above, we can see that separating this 'Decimal Pattern' out into two halves and Adding the Numbers in each of those halves together yields two of the three missing Numbers (as condensed values), in that "8+4+2=14(5)" and "3+7+9=19(1)". While Adding the non-condensed sums of the halves together yields a non-condensed sum which condenses to the third missing Number, in that "14+19=33(6)".

In this case, as was the case in relation to the first of these 'Decimal Patterns', we have yielded the Numbers which are missing from this 'Decimal Pattern' by summing and condensing its halves in order to yield two of the missing Numbers, and then Adding those non-condensed halves together in order to yield the third missing Number (as a condensed sum). This 'Decimal Pattern' is the last of the unique

'Decimal Patterns' which can be yielded from the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which are yielded by the Functions which involve the Division of the 'Base Numbers' by the 7 (as was mentioned a moment ago), which means that at this point we can determine that this ease in finding the missing Numbers is exclusive to the first and sixth of these 'Decimal Patterns'.

The groups of three Numbers which are missing from each of these 'Decimal Patterns' display a variety of sub-patterns (collectively), all of which are indicated in the chart which is shown below. (The various forms of Mirroring and Matching which are displayed between these six groups of missing Numbers all involve condensed members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', with these '3,6,9 Family Group' members being another example of the 'Connection Between The 7 And The 3,6,9 Family Group'.)

```
                          missing Numbers   non-condensed and condensed sums
'Decimal Pattern' 1 - 4,8,3  ------------>  15(6)
'Decimal Pattern' 2 - 7,8,3  ------------>  18(9)
'Decimal Pattern' 3 - 7,2,3  ------------>  12(3)
'Decimal Pattern' 4 - 7,2,6  ------------>  15(6)
'Decimal Pattern' 5 - 1,2,6  ------------>   9(9)
'Decimal Pattern' 6 - 1,5,6  ------------>  12(3)
                      | | |
                     /  |  \
                    /   |   \
               27(9)  27(9)  27(9)
```

Above, we can see that the condensed sums of these six groups of missing Numbers collectively display a Shifted '3,6,9 Family Group' sub-pattern, as is shown to the right of the chart (in blue). This 6,3,9,...sub-pattern displays 'Shifted Mirroring' in relation to the 3,9,6,... sub-pattern which is displayed by the condensed values of these six 'Decimal Patterns'. (While the instances of 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' which are displayed between the individual Numbers which are involved in these two sub-patterns is due to the fact that including the three missing Numbers in the 'Decimal Pattern' from which they are missing would yield an instance of a complete 'Base Set', with the complete 'Base Set' Adding to the condensed 9, as has been explained previously.) Also, we can see that all three of the vertical columns of missing Numbers Add to a non-condensed sum of 27 (which condenses to the 9), as is shown at the bottom of the chart.

While condensing the thirds of this 'Decimal Pattern' will eventually yield condensed values which exclusively involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (as has been the case in relation to the previous five 'Decimal Patterns'), as is shown below.

```
      21(3)
       / \
12(3) 5 16(7)
 /\   /\   /\
 8,4,2,3,7,9
```

Above, we can see on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern' that these thirds Add to non-condensed sums which condense to members of each of the three Family Groups, with these condensed sums being 3, 5, and 7. The condensed sum of 3 is a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group', as is the condensed value of the non-condensed sum which is yielded by the Addition of the other two non-condensed sums (in that "5+16=21(3)").

The six pairs of '3,6,9 Family Group' members which are eventually yielded by condensing the thirds of each of these 'Decimal Patterns' display various forms of Mirroring and Matching (collectively), as do the condensed non-'3,6,9 Family Group' members which yield the second of the condensed '3,6,9 Family Group' members, all of which is indicated in the chart which is shown below.

```
'Decimal Pattern' 1 - 6,6   (4/2)
'Decimal Pattern' 2 - 3,6   (1/5)
'Decimal Pattern' 3 - 6,9   (1/8)
'Decimal Pattern' 4 - 3,9   (8/1)
'Decimal Pattern' 5 - 6,3   (8/4)
'Decimal Pattern' 6 - 3,3   (5/7)
                             | |
                            /   \
                        27(9)   27(9)
```

Above, we can see that there are two sub-patterns displayed by the rightmost pair of vertical columns (those which are contained within the sets of parentheses), both of which are highlighted in a Family Group color code. The rightmost of these two vertical columns displays a sub-pattern which involves complete 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups, which are highlighted in green and red, respectively. While the leftmost of these two columns displays a sub-pattern which involves 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Group variant patterns (these being 4,1,1 and 8,8,5, which are highlighted in green and red, respectively), with these two Family Group variant patterns displaying 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another. Also, these two vertical columns display a form of orientational Mirroring between one another, in that the '1,4,7 Family Group' variant pattern is oriented to the top of the leftmost of these two columns, while the '1,4,7 Family Group' is oriented to the bottom of the rightmost of these two columns. (These two vertical columns also display a form of Matching between one another, in that they both Add to a non-condensed sum of 27 (individually), as is shown at the bottom of the chart.) Then there are the two sub-patterns which are displayed by the leftmost pair of vertical columns (neither of which is highlighted), both of which display 'Perfect Mirroring' (individually). The leftmost of these two columns displays a 6,3,6,3,6,3 sub-pattern, with this sub-pattern displaying 'Perfect Mirroring' between its halves, in that 6,3,6 displays 'Perfect Mirroring' in relation to 3,6,3. While the leftmost of these two columns displays a 6,6,9,9,3,3 sub-pattern, with this sub-pattern also displaying 'Perfect Mirroring' between its halves, in that 6,6,9 displays 'Perfect Mirroring' in relation to 9,3,3.

Next, all three of the complete Family Groups can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', as is shown and explained below, starting with the first of the '1,4,7 Family Groups'. (To clarify, there are two unique instances of a '1,4,7 Family Group' which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', with this being a characteristic which is also displayed by the first of these 'Repetition Patterns', as was seen in the first section of this sub-chapter.)

```
 4
/\
8,4,2,3,7,9
     \/   \/
      1 16(7)
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 8 and the 4 Subtract to the 4. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 2 and the 3 Subtract to the 1, and the 7 and the 9 Add to the condensed 7, with these condensed values completing the first of the '1,4,7 Family Groups'.

While as was mentioned a moment ago, there is an alternate '1,4,7 Family Group' which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', as is shown below.

```
 4    10(1)
 /\      /\
8,4,2,3,7,9
     \     /
        7
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 8 and the 4 Subtract to the 4, and the 3 and the 7 Add to the condensed 1. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 2 and the 9 Subtract to the 7, with this condensed value completing the alternate '1,4,7 Family Group'.

Next, we will examine the complete '2,5,8 Family Group' which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', which is shown below.

```
    17(8)
    /     \
  /   5     \
 /    /\      \
8,4,2,3,7,9
   \     /
    11(2)
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 8 and the 9 Add to the condensed 8, and the 2 and the 3 Add to the 5. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 4 and the 7 Add to the condensed 2, with this condensed value completing the '2,5,8 Family Group'.

Next, we will examine the complete '3,6,9 Family Group' which can be yielded from this 'Decimal Pattern', as is shown below.

```
12(3)  9
  /\   /  \
8,4,2,3,7,9
       \  /
         6
```

Above, on the top of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 8 and the 4 Add to the condensed 3, and the 2 and the 7 Add to the 9. While on the bottom of the 'Decimal Pattern', we can see that the 3 and the 9 Subtract to the 6, with this condensed value completing the '3,6,9 Family Group'.

As was mentioned a moment ago, the sixth of these 'Decimal Patterns', along with the first, are the only two of these 'Decimal Patterns' from which all three of the Family Groups can be yielded completely (while only two of the three Family Groups can be yielded from the other four of these 'Decimal Patterns'). This complete Family Group characteristic displays the concentric behavior which is highlighted in the chart which is shown below. (The individual Family Groups which are contained within the chart which is shown below are highlighted in a Family Group color code.)

'Decimal Pattern' 1 - all three (two '1,4,7 Family Groups')
'Decimal Pattern' 2 - no '2,5,8 Family Group'
'Decimal Pattern' 3 - no '3,6,9 Family Group'
'Decimal Pattern' 4 - no '3,6,9 Family Group'
'Decimal Pattern' 5 - no '2,5,8 Family Group'
'Decimal Pattern' 6 - all three (two '1,4,7 Family Groups')

Above, we can see that all three of the Family Groups can be yielded from the first and the sixth of these 'Decimal Patterns' (in both cases, along with an extra '1,4,7 Family Group'), while the '2,5,8 Family Group' cannot be yielded from the second and fifth of these 'Decimal Patterns', and the '3,6,9 Family Group' cannot be yielded from the third and fourth of these 'Decimal Patterns'.

Next, we will examine the Matching Number pattern which can be yielded by Adding together the pairs of Numbers within the 'Decimal Pattern' which are separated by three steps, as is shown below.

```
8,4,2,3,7,9
A | | A | |      8+3=11(2)
  B |   B |      4+7=11(2)
    C     C      2+9=11(2)
```

Above, we can see that the 8 and the 3, the 4 and the 7, and the 2 and the 9 all Add to non-condensed sums which condense to the 2. This 2,2,2 Matching Number pattern maintains the '-1 Reduction Pattern' which is displayed (collectively) by these 'Decimal Patterns' when they are condensed via this "A,B,C" method of Addition.

Finally, it should be noted that this 'Decimal Pattern' condenses to the 6, in that "8+4+2+3+7+9=33(6)". This condensed value of 6 displays Matching in relation to that of the third of these 'Decimal Patterns', which means that this condensed value of 6 completes the second iteration of the reversed and Shifted

'3,6,9 Family Group' sub-pattern which is displayed (collectively) by the condensed values of these 'Decimal Patterns'.

That concludes this section, which involved an examination of the 'Decimal Pattern' which is yielded by the 'Repetition Pattern' which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "6/7".

*********

In moving on to the seventh of these 'Decimal Patterns', we can see that the Function of "7/7" is a 'Valid Function', which yields the 'Whole Number' 1 as its quotient. This 'Whole Number' quotient does not contain a 'Repetition Pattern', and therefore cannot yield a 'Decimal Pattern', which means that we can move along to the Function of "8/7". Though in looking at the Function of "8/7", we can see that this Function yields an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which contains a 'Repetition Pattern' which displays Matching in relation to that which is contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is yielded by the Function of "1/7" (in that "8/7=1.142857..."), which means that the seventh of these 'Decimal Patterns' will display Matching in relation to the first of these 'Decimal Patterns'. While the Function of "9/7" yields an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which contains a 'Repetition Pattern' which displays Matching in relation to that which is yielded by the Function of "2/7" (in that "9/7=1.285714..."), which means that the eighth of these 'Decimal Patterns' will display Matching in relation to the second of these 'Decimal Patterns'. This means that the six 'Decimal Patterns' which were examined in this sub-chapter are the only six unique 'Decimal Patterns' which can be yielded from the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which are yielded by the Division of the 'Base Numbers' by the 7, which means that we can bring this section, and therefore this sub-chapter, to a close. While the same six 'Decimal Patterns' which were examined in this sub-chapter will be seen again in "Chapter 7.4: 'The Decimal Pattern Set of the 7' ", though in that case, they will be examined collectively, as a six-member 'Decimal Pattern Set'.

Though before we bring this sub-chapter to a close, it should be noted that all of the sub-patterns which were examined in the sixth section of this sub-chapter are contained within one Cycle of the six unique 'Decimal Patterns' which are yielded by the 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which are yielded by the Functions of "1/7", "2/7", "3/7", "4/7", "5/7", and "6/7". This 'Cycle Of Six' is one final example of the 'Connection Between The 7 And The 3,6,9 Family Group', in that Dividing all of the 'Base Numbers' by the 7 yields a total of six unique 'Decimal Patterns'.(This 'Cycle Of Six' is also an example of how Cycles tend to involve Quantities which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', as has been seen throughout previous chapters.)