Chapter 7.4: "The Decimal Pattern Set of the 7"

In "Chapter 7.1", we examined the six individual '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". In this sub-chapter, we will examine the various sub-patterns which are displayed by the 'Decimal Pattern Set' which these six 'Decimal Patterns' comprise. We will begin with a chart of this six-member 'Decimal Pattern Set', which is shown below, with this chart containing all six of these individual 'Decimal Patterns', all of which are listed one beneath the other.

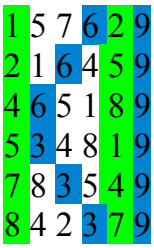
'Decimal Pattern' 1 - 1 5 7 6 2 9
'Decimal Pattern' 2 - 2 1 6 4 5 9
'Decimal Pattern' 3 - 4 6 5 1 8 9
'Decimal Pattern' 4 - 5 3 4 8 1 9
'Decimal Pattern' 5 - 7 8 3 5 4 9
'Decimal Pattern' 6 - 8 4 2 3 7 9

The most obvious of the sub-patterns which are displayed by this 'Decimal Pattern Set' involves the fact that all six of these individual 'Decimal Patterns' end with the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9' (as was explained in "Chapter 7.1"). Though upon closer examination of the chart which is seen above, we can see that the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' which are contained within this 'Decimal Pattern Set' also display a sub-pattern, one which involves orientationally Mirrored diagonal lines, with these two orientationally Mirrored diagonal lines displaying a form of 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' between one another. This means that the '3,6,9 Family Group' members which are contained within this 'Decimal Pattern Set' display an overall sub-pattern, as can be seen in the chart which is shown below (with the '3,6,9 Family Group' members all highlighted in blue). (Throughout this sub-chapter, the highlighting will be overlaid on top of (or technically behind) the black Numbers, with this form of highlighting having been seen in previous chapters.)

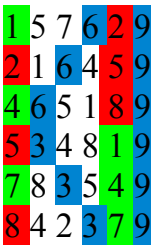
1 5 7 6 2 9
2 1 6 4 5 9
4 6 5 1 8 9
5 3 4 8 1 9
7 8 3 5 4 9
8 4 2 3 7 9

Above, we can see that the '3,6,9 Family Group' members which are contained within this 'Decimal Pattern Set' display an overall sub-pattern which involves orientationally Mirrored diagonal lines of 3's and 6's, along with the vertical column of 9's which is oriented to the far-right side of the chart.

The orientationally Mirrored diagonal lines of 3's and 6's which are highlighted above are horizontally bordered by vertical columns which contain complete '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Groups', as is shown below (with the two '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Groups' highlighted arbitrarily in green). (The rightmost of these vertical '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' columns acts as the separation between the diagonal lines of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' and the vertical column of 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9's'.)

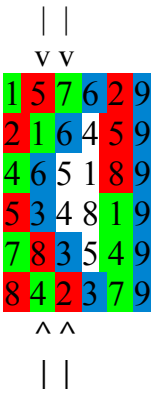


Above, we can see that the two vertical columns which are highlighted in green each involve a uniquely disordered variation on a complete '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group'. In the rightmost of these two green columns, the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' is separated into halves, while in the leftmost of these two green columns, the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' is separated into intertwined Family Groups. This can be seen in the chart which is shown below, with the two vertical '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' columns now highlighted in a Family Group color code.



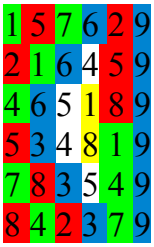
Above, we can see that in the rightmost of these two vertical columns, the '1,4,7 Family Group' runs from the middle to the bottom, and the '2,5,8 Family Group' runs from the top to the middle. While in the leftmost of these two columns, the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups are intertwined with one another.

While there are two additional complete Family Groups which are contained within this 'Decimal Pattern Set', as is shown below (with the complete Family Groups all highlighted in a Family Group color code, and with arrows indicating the orientations of the two new (intertwined) Family Groups).



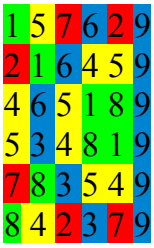
Above, on the top of the chart, we can see that the arrows indicate the Numbers 5,7, and 1, and on the bottom of the chart, we can see that the arrows indicate the Numbers 8,4, and 2. These six Numbers form a pair of intertwined 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups, with this intertwinement involving a form of orientational Mirroring between the Family Groups, in that the '1,4,7 Family Group' has two of its digits oriented towards the top of the chart, while the '2,5,8 Family Group' has two of its digits oriented towards the bottom of the chart (while in both cases, the two digits are the first and third members of their respective Family Groups).

With all of the complete Family Groups which are contained within this 'Decimal Pattern Set' highlighted in their appropriate colors, we are left with a group of currently unaccounted for (non-highlighted) Numbers, all of which are oriented towards the center of the chart. While these six Numbers do not involve any instances of complete Family Groups, they do maintain an overall form of 'Sibling Parity', as is shown below.



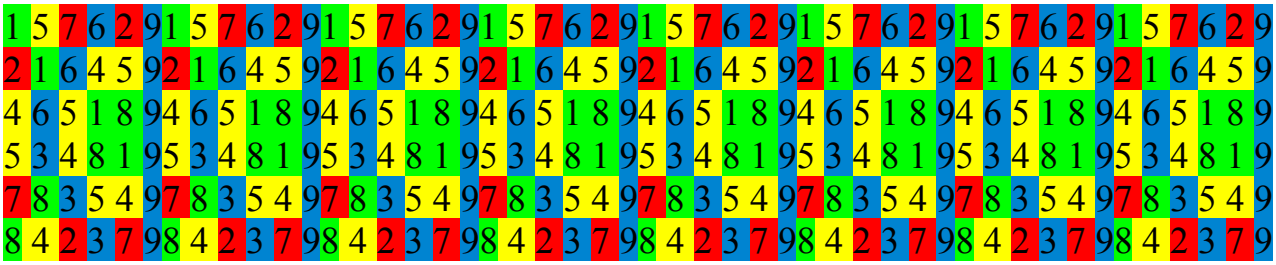
Above, we can see that these six center Numbers involve one pair of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' (which is highlighted arbitrarily in yellow), and two orientationally Mirrored pairs of the '4/5 Siblings' (both of which are shown in non-highlighted black).

The 'Sibling Parity' which is displayed by the six center Numbers which are seen above is maintained throughout this 'Decimal Pattern Set', as is shown below (with this example involving an alternate form of arbitrary highlighting which is explained below the chart).



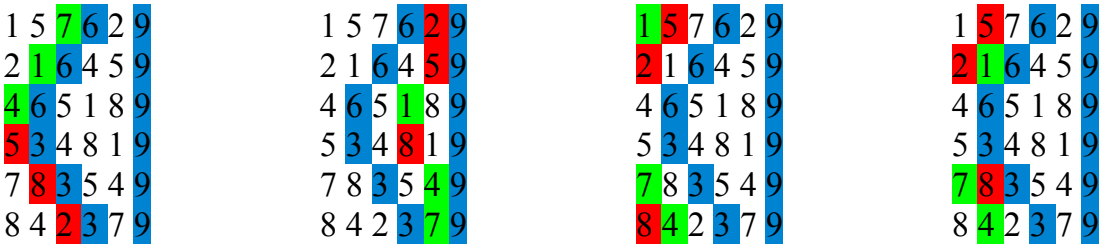
Above, we can see that 'Sibling Parity' is maintained throughout this 'Decimal Pattern Set', in that this chart contains four pairs of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' (all of which are highlighted in green), three pairs of the '2/7 Siblings' (all of which are highlighted in red), and five pairs of the '4/5 Siblings' (all of which are highlighted in yellow). (While the three pairs of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' are all still highlighted in blue, as are the six instances of the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9'.)

The six 'Decimal Patterns' which comprise this 'Decimal Pattern Set' all repeat Infinitely, which means that we can extend these individual 'Decimal Patterns' out through multiple iterations, with these multiple iterations forming the extended chart which is shown below (with the Siblings all highlighted in the same arbitrary color code as was used in relation to the previous example).



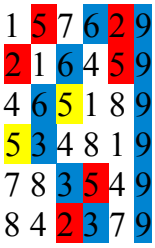
Above, we see the same overall Sibling pattern which was seen a moment ago, this time repeated through eight iterations. This extended chart more clearly indicates the overall form of orientational Mirroring which is displayed between instances of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' and the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' (which are highlighted in blue and green, respectively). (This form of orientational Mirroring involves the fact that the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' form vague arrows which point to the left, while the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' form vague arrows which point to the right, as will be explained a bit later in this sub-chapter, after we highlight the instances of Cousins which are contained within the chart of this 'Decimal Pattern Set'.)

Next, getting back to Family Groups for a moment, there are a variety of alternate Family Groups which can be highlighted within the chart of this 'Decimal Pattern Set', all of which display forms of orientational Mirroring between one another which are similar to those which are displayed by the instances of Family Groups which were seen earlier in this sub-chapter, as is shown below.



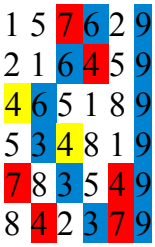
Above, we can see that all of these individual pairs of alternate Family Groups display orientational Mirroring between one another. (The four pairs of Family Groups which are seen above are only a representative sample of the alternate Family Groups, in that there are additional instances of alternate Family Groups which can be highlighted within this chart. Though at this point, there is little to be gained by highlighting all of these alternate instances of Family Groups, therefore we will just move along to an examination of the instances of Cousins which are contained within this chart.)

Next, we will examine the various Cousin pairs which are contained within the chart of this 'Decimal Pattern Set', starting with the instances of the '2/5 Cousins', all of which are highlighted below (in an arbitrary color code which is explained below the chart). (We are starting with the '2/5 Cousins' due to the fact that the instances of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' have already been examined as Siblings.)



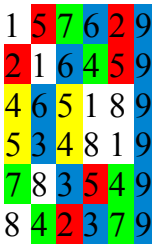
Above, we can see that the '2/5 Cousins' do not maintain Parity, in that there are two extra instances of the 5, both of which are highlighted in yellow. These two extra 5's are both oriented towards the middle of the chart, while the three complete instances of the '2/5 Cousins' (all of which are highlighted in red) are all oriented towards the top or the bottom of the chart. (Also, all three of the complete instances of the '2/5 Cousins' involve Neighboring Numbers, with two of these instances of Neighboring Numbers involving a diagonal form of adjacency.)

Next (disregarding the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins', as they have already been examined as Siblings), we will highlight all of the instances of the '4/7 Cousins' which are contained within this chart, as is shown below. (This example will involve the same arbitrary color code as was used in relation to the previous example.)



Above, we can see that the '4/7 Cousins' do not maintain Parity, in that there are two extra instances of the 4, both of which are highlighted in yellow. These two extra 4's are both oriented towards the middle of the chart (as was the case in relation to the extra 2's which were involved in the previous example), while the three complete '4/7 Cousin' pairs (all of which are highlighted in red) are all oriented towards the top or the bottom of the chart (as was the case in relation to the complete '2/5 Cousin' pairs which were involved in the previous example). While all of these complete instances of the '4/7 Cousin' pairs involve Neighboring Numbers, with two of these instances of Neighboring Numbers involving a diagonal form of adjacency, as was the case in relation to the complete instances of the '2/5 Cousin' pairs which were involved in the previous example. (These two instances of extra Cousins display a form of Mirroring in relation to the two instances of extra Cousins which were involved in the previous example, in that the extra Cousins which were involved in the previous example involve the second member of the '2/5 Cousins', while the extra Cousins which are involved in this example involve the first member of the '4/7 Cousins'.)

Next, we will highlight all of the Cousins within the same chart, as is shown below. (The arbitrary color code which is used in the chart which is shown below is as follows. The complete pairs of the '2/5 Cousins' are all highlighted in red, the complete pairs of the '4/7 Cousins' are all highlighted in green, and the complete pairs of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' are all highlighted in blue (as are the six instances of the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9'), while the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' are all shown in non-highlighted black, and the four extra Cousins are all highlighted in yellow.)



Above, we can see that the complete pairs of the 2/5 and 4/7 Cousins display a vertical form of orientational Mirroring between one another, while the complete pairs of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' and the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' display a horizontal form of orientational Mirroring between one another. (The orientational Mirroring which is displayed between the complete pairs of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' and the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' was mentioned earlier in this sub-chapter, and will be examined in a moment.) Also, with all four of the instances of extra Cousins highlighted within the same chart, we can see that they involve two orientationally Mirrored pairs of the '4/5 Siblings'.

In the example which is seen above, we are assuming that all four of the pairs of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' which are contained within the chart are acting as Cousins of one another, which would mean that these Numbers do not involve any instances of extra Cousins. Though considering that the 4/7 and 2/5 Cousins which are contained within this chart both involve two instances of extra Cousins, it only stands to reason that the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' might involve two instances of extra Cousins as well. (To clarify, while the four pairs of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' which are contained within this chart display an overall form of 'Cousin Parity', the unique qualities of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' means that two (or more) of these Numbers may be acting as 'Self-Cousins', as opposed to acting as Cousins of one another.) Furthermore, considering that the other instances of extra Cousins are oriented towards the middle of the chart, we can assume that the (assumed) instances of extra '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' would also be oriented towards the middle of the chart. While if we were to extend our assumptions out one step further, and assume that the (assumed) instance of extra Cousins are the rightmost of the two middle pairs of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins', this would yield alternating instances of vertically aligned extra Cousins, as is highlighted in the middle of the chart which is shown below.

1 5 7 6 2 9
2 1 6 4 5 9
4 6 5 1 8 9
5 3 4 8 1 9
7 8 3 5 4 9
8 4 2 3 7 9

Above, we can see that if we consider the far-right instance of the vertically aligned 1 and 8 to be an instance of extra Cousins, this would yield three horizontally alternating vertical occurrences of extra Cousins (all of which are highlighted above in yellow).

The assumptions which are explained above also Perfect the aforementioned form of orientational Mirroring which is displayed between the instances of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' and the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' which are contained within this chart, as is shown below (with the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' highlighted arbitrarily in green, and the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' highlighted arbitrarily in red).

1 5 7 6 2 9
2 1 6 4 5 9
4 6 5 1 8 9
5 3 4 8 1 9
7 8 3 5 4 9
8 4 2 3 7 9

Above, we can see the aforementioned form of orientational Mirroring which is displayed between the instances of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' and the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' which are contained within this chart.

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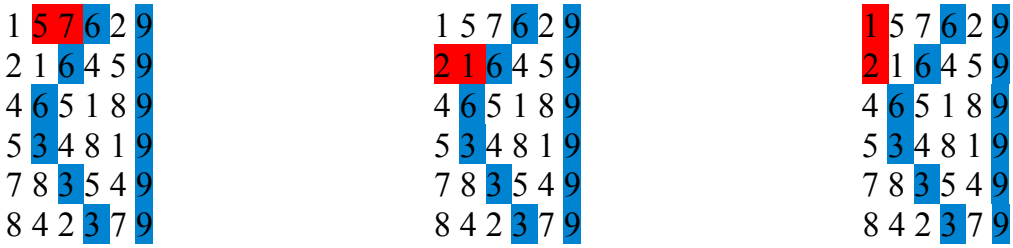
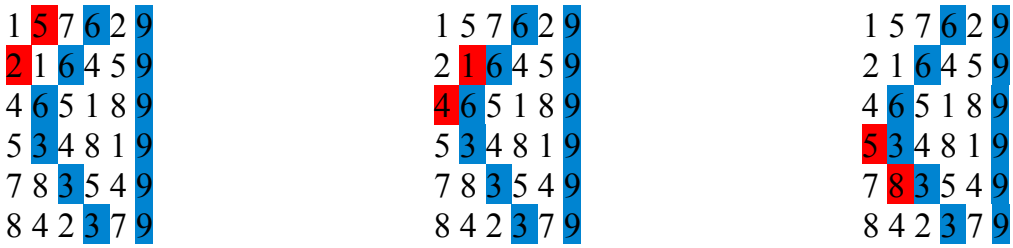
Next, we will examine the characteristic which involves all of the non-'3,6,9 Family Group' member Neighboring Numbers which are contained within the chart of this 'Decimal Pattern Set' either Adding

or Subtracting to a condensed member of the '3,6,9 Family Group'. This characteristic is most clearly displayed in relation to the 3, in that most of the pairs of Neighboring Numbers which are contained within this chart either Add or Subtract to the condensed 3. Therefore, in this section, we will highlight the various pairs of Neighboring Numbers which are contained within this chart which either Add or Subtract to the condensed 3. (While any other pairs of Neighboring Numbers will either Add or Subtract to the 6 or the 9, though none of these instances of Neighboring Numbers will be highlighted in this section.) We will start with the pairs of Numbers which are oriented on the top-left of the chart, as is shown below. (Throughout the following examples, the pairs of Neighboring Numbers which are being examined will be highlighted arbitrarily in red, while all of the '3,6,9 Family Group' members which are contained within the chart will be highlighted in blue (as they have been throughout this sub-chapter), as they act as a framework for the rest of the Numbers. Also, these examples will be shown in horizontal groups of three, in order to conserve space.)



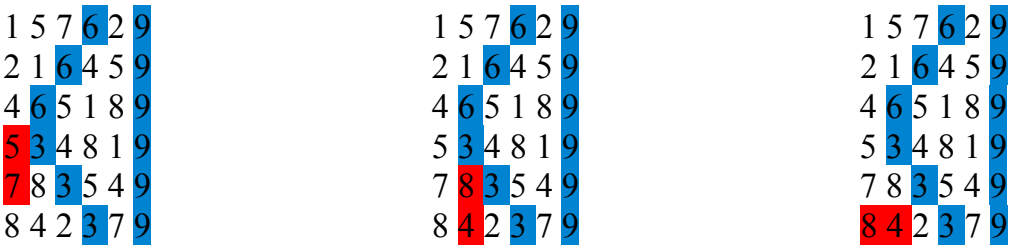
Above, we can see that these three pairs of Neighboring Numbers all Add to the condensed 3, in that "5+7=12(3)", "2+1=3", and "1+2=3".

Next, by switching the Function to Subtraction, we can track this condensed 3 characteristic down the left side of the chart, as is shown below. (In this case, all three of the examples involve diagonally adjacent pairs of Numbers, as will be the case in relation to a few of the upcoming examples.)



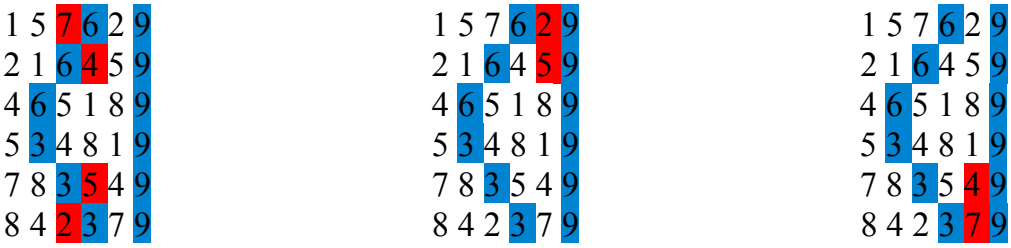
Above, we can see that these three pairs of Neighboring Numbers all Subtract to the 3, in that "5-2=3", "4-1=3", and "8-5=3".

Next, by switching the Function back to Addition, we can track this condensed 3 characteristic through to the bottom-left of the chart, as is shown below.



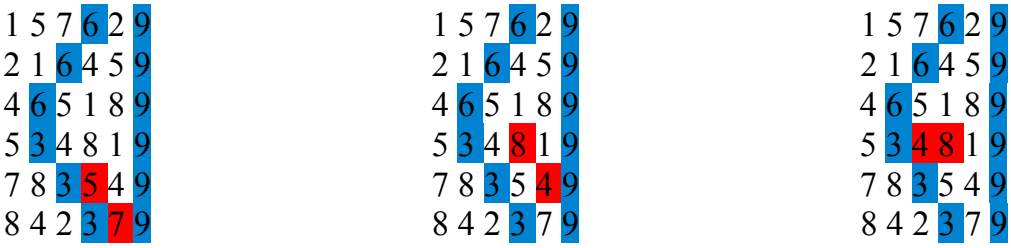
Above, we can see that these three pairs of Neighboring Numbers all Add to the condensed 3, in that "7+5=12(3)" and "8+4=12(3)" (twice).

Next, we will switch the Function back to Subtraction, which will allow us to jump over to the right side of the chart, where this condensed 3 characteristic continues, as is shown below. (The leftmost of the three examples which are shown below involves two pairs of Neighboring Numbers which display a form of orientational Mirroring between one another).



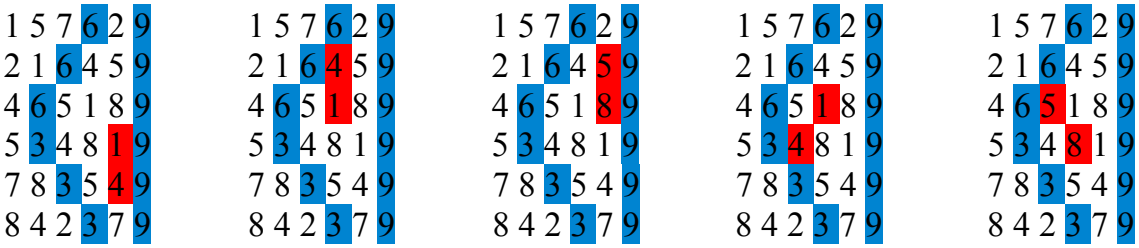
Above, we can see that the leftmost of these three examples involves pairs of the 2/5 and 4/7 Cousins, both of which Subtract to the 3 (in that "7-4=3" and "5-2=3"). These two pairs of Numbers display a form of orientational Mirroring between one another, and complete the first half of this condensed 3 characteristic, in that at this point, all of the Numbers which are oriented to the left side of the chart have been highlighted at least once. While this condensed 3 characteristic continues on the right side of the chart, as can be seen in the center and rightmost of these three examples, in that "5-2=3", and "7-4=3", respectively.

Next, by switching the Function back to Addition, we can track this condensed 3 characteristic up the right side of the chart, as is shown below.



Above, we can see that these three pairs of Neighboring Numbers all Add to the condensed 3, in that "5+7=12(3)" and "8+4=12(3)" (twice).

Finally, by switching the Function back to Subtraction, we can track this condensed 3 characteristic into the center of the chart, as can be seen in the five examples which are shown below.



Above, we can see that these five pairs of Neighboring Numbers all Subtract to the 3, in that "4-1=3" (three times), and "8-5=3" (twice).

These five pairs of Numbers complete the second half of this condensed 3 characteristic, in that at this point, all of the Numbers which are oriented to the right side of the chart have been highlighted at least once. While as was mentioned earlier, the Neighboring non-'3,6,9 Family Group' members which are contained within this chart which do not Add or Subtract to the 3 will always either Add or Subtract to one of the other condensed '3,6,9 Family Group' members, though none of these instances of condensed 6's or 9's will be highlighted here.

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Next, we will examine the various forms of Matching which are displayed by the vertical columns which are contained within the chart of this 'Decimal Pattern Set' (both individually and collectively), all of which are shown and explained below.

To start, we will examine the form of Matching which is displayed collectively between these six vertical columns, which is shown below.

1 5 7 6 2 9
2 1 6 4 5 9
4 6 5 1 8 9
5 3 4 8 1 9
7 8 3 5 4 9
8 4 2 3 7 9
| | | | | |
/ / | | \ \
/ / | | \ \
27(9) 27(9) 27(9) 27(9) 27(9) 27(9)

Above, we can see that all six of these vertical columns Add to a non-condensed sum of 27 (with each of these non-condensed sums condensing to the 9).

Next, we will examine the instances of Matching which are displayed between the intertwined 'Growth Patterns' which are contained within each of the vertical columns which are contained within this chart, as is shown and explained below.

The most obvious of the instances of Matching which are displayed by the intertwined 'Growth Patterns' which are contained within these vertical columns can be seen in the centermost of these columns, which involves a descending run of the Numbers 7-2, as is shown below, with the centermost column highlighted arbitrarily in green.

1 5 7 6 2 9
2 1 6 4 5 9
4 6 5 1 8 9
5 3 4 8 1 9
7 8 3 5 4 9
8 4 2 3 7 9

The run of Numbers which is seen above can be considered to contain an intertwined pair of '+7 Growth Patterns', as is shown below (with the two intertwined '+7 Growth Patterns' highlighted arbitrarily in green and red).

1 5 7 6 2 9
2 1 6 4 5 9
4 6 5 1 8 9
5 3 4 8 1 9
7 8 3 5 4 9
8 4 2 3 7 9

Above, we can see that the first of these '+7 Growth Patterns' is highlighted in green, in that "7+7=14(5)", and "5+7=12(3)", and the second of these '+7 Growth Patterns' is highlighted in red, in that "6+7=13(4)", and "4+7=11(2)". Also, it should be noted that these 'Growth Patterns' do not repeat, in that "3+7≠7" and "2+7≠6".

While the other five vertical columns which are contained within this chart display similar intertwined 'Growth Patterns', all of which display Matching (individually), as is shown below.

* *
1 5 7 6 2 9
2 1 6 4 5 9
4 6 5 1 8 9
5 3 4 8 1 9
7 8 3 5 4 9
8 4 2 3 7 9
| | | | | \
+3+1+7+4+5+/-9/0
+3+1+7+4+5+/-9/0

Above, we can see that all six of these columns contain intertwined 'Growth Patterns', with all of these instances of intertwined 'Growth Patterns' displaying Matching between one another (individually). (The rightmost of these columns technically maintains this intertwined 'Growth Pattern' characteristic, with both of these '+/- 9/0 Growth Patterns' involving 'No Change Functions'.) While the two "*'s" which are seen at the top of the chart indicate columns whose 'Growth Patterns' involve instances of Shocks, in that "6+1≠8" and "1+1≠3" (in relation to the second column), and "2+5≠8" and "1+5≠7" (in relation to the fifth column). (All four of these flaws involve the requirement of a 'Positive Shock'.)

That brings this section, and therefore this sub-chapter, to a close. The next chapter is "Chapter 7^2 : 'Squaring the Enneagram' ", with this being a stand-alone chapter which involves an examination of the 'E^2 Pattern' which is yielded by the Division of the 1 by 49.