Chapter Five: "Family Group Quirks"

In this chapter, we will examine some of the quirks of the three Family Groups. As was the case in relation to "Chapter Four" (which involved Cousin quirks), this chapter will mainly involve confirmations of and/or variations on the behaviors which the Numbers display in relation to one another.

We will start by Squaring the multiple-digit representations of each of the three Family Groups, as is shown below.

147X147= 21609(9)
258X258= 66564(9)
369X369=136161(9)

Above, we can see that all three of these non-condensed products condense to the 9, as is highlighted in blue. Also, we can see above that all three of these non-condensed products can be condensed down to a complete '3,6,9 Family Group', with the non-condensed Numbers which yield the condensed 3's highlighted in green, those which yield the condensed 6's highlighted in red, and those which yield the condensed 9's highlighted in blue.

Next, we will Multiply the multiple-digit representations of the Family Groups by one another, as is shown below.

147X258=37926(9)
147X369=54243(9)
258X369=95202(9)

Above, we can see that the non-condensed products which are yielded by these three Functions all condense to the 9. Also, we can see above that two of these non-condensed products can be condensed down to a complete '3,6,9 Family Group', while one of these non-condensed products condenses to the 9 through two non-condensed 9's, as there are no (non-condensed or condensed) 3's or 6's contained within that particular non-condensed product.

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Next, we will examine the pattern of behavior which involves the fact that the Multiplication of the third member of a Family Group yields a non-condensed product which is comprised of the first two members of that same Family Group. This overall quirk involves a short, finite, slightly flawed '+1 Growth Pattern' in relation to its Function Numbers (factors), as is shown and explained below. (The next few examples will involve a color code which indicates the first, second, and third members of the complete Family Groups, with these digits being highlighted in green, red, and blue, respectively.)

We will start by Multiplying the third member of the '1,4,7 Family Group' by the 2, as is shown below.

7X2=14

Above, we can see that the Multiplication of the third member of the '1,4,7 Family Group' by the 2 yields a non-condensed product of 14, with this non-condensed product containing the Numbers 1 and 4, which along with the initial 7, comprise a complete instance of the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

Next, we will Multiply the third member of the '2,5,8 Family Group' by the 3, as is shown below.

8X3=24*

Above, we can see this Function involves the first step in the '+1 Growth Pattern' which is displayed by the non-Family Group factors which are involved in this overall pattern of behavior, in that this example involves an 'X3 Multiplication Function', where as the previous examples involves an 'X2 Multiplication Function'. Also, we can see above that the Function of "8X3" yields a non-condensed product of 24, which is 1 Lesser than the expected value of 25 (with 25 being the multiple-digit representation of the remaining two members of the '2,5,8 Family Group'). This "-1" flaw in the non-condensed product is the only flaw in this overall pattern of behavior, and is considered to be a form of a 'Negative Shock' (which is indicated above by the "*"). (We could avoid this 'Negative Shock' by Multiplying the 8 by 3.125, which would yield the requisite non-condensed product of 25 (in that "8 X 3.125 = 25"), though the factor of 3.125 would alter the '+1 Growth Pattern' which is displayed by the non-Family Group factors which are involved in this overall pattern of behavior.)

Next, we will Multiply the third member of the '3,6,9 Family Group' by the 4, as is shown below.

9X4=36

Above, we can see that the Multiplication of the third member of the '3,6,9 Family Group' by the 4 yields a non-condensed product of 36, with this non-condensed product being comprised of the 3 and the 6, which along with the initial 9, complete the '3,6,9 Family Group'. While the Function of "9X4" also completes the relatively short '+1 Growth Pattern' which is displayed by the non-Family Group factors which are involved in these three examples, in that this example involves an 'X4 Multiplication Function, where as the previous example involves an 'X3 Multiplication Function', and the first of these examples involves an 'X2 Multiplication Function'.

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Next, we will examine the quirk which involves the fact that any two Numbers from different Family Groups will always Average out to a value which condenses to a member of the third Family Group, as is shown and explained below, starting with the Addition of the various members of the 2,5,8 and 3,6,9 Family Groups to the various members of the '1,4,7 Family Group'. (It should be mentioned at this point that all of the examples which will be seen throughout the remainder of this chapter will involve Family Group highlighting, as is the case in relation to the example which is seen below.)

1+2= 3 and 3/2=1.5(6)	4+2= 6 and 6/2=3 (3)	7+2= 9 and 9/2=4.5(9)
1+3= 4 and 4/2=2 (2)	4+3= 7 and 7/2=3.5(8)	7+3=10 and 10/2=5 (5)
1+5= 6 and 6/2=3 (3)	4+5= 9 and 9/2=4.5(9)	7+5=12 and 12/2=6 (6)
1+6= 7 and 7/2=3.5(8)	4+6=10 and 10/2=5 (5)	7+6=13 and 13/2=6.5(2)
1+8= 9 and 9/2=4.5(9)	4+8=12 and 12/2=6 (6)	7+8=15 and 15/2=7.5(3)
1+9=10 and 10/2=5 (5)	4+9=13 and 13/2=6.5(2)	7+9=16 and 16/2=8 (8)

Above, we can see that the Average values of the various pairs of Numbers which involve members of the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups all condense to values which maintain the '3,6,9 Family Group', and the Average values of the various pairs of Numbers which involve members of the 1,4,7 and 3,6,9 Family Groups all condense to values which maintain the '2,5,8 Family Group'.

Next, we will examine a chart which involves the Addition of the various members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' to the various members of the '2,5,8 Family Group', as is shown below.

2+3= 5 and 5/2=2.5(7)	5+3= 8 and 8/2=4 (4)	8+3=11 and 11/2=5.5(1)
2+6= 8 and 8/2=4 (4)	5+6=11 and 11/2=5.5(1)	8+6=14 and 14/2=7 (7)
2+9=11 and 11/2=5.5(1)	5+9=14 and 14/2=7 (7)	8+9=17 and 17/2=8.5(4)

Above, we can see that the Average values of the various pairs of Numbers which involve members of the 2,5,8 and 3,6,9 Family Groups all condense to values which maintain the '1,4,7 Family Group'.

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Next, we will Square and "Cube" the individual Numbers which are contained within each of the Family Groups, as is shown and explained below. (To clarify, the term *Cube* involves the same traditional and Quantum Mathematical meaning.)

We will start by Squaring and Cubing each of the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group', as is shown below.

1X1 = 1(1)
1X1X1= 1(1)

4X4 = 16(7)
4X4X4= 64(1)

7X7 = 49(4)
7X7X7=343(1)

Above, we can see that the Squaring of any member of the '1,4,7 Family Group' yields a non-condensed product which condenses to the Cousin of the Squared Number, in that the Squaring of the 1 yields a non-condensed product which condenses to the 1, the Squaring of the 4 yields a non-condensed product which condenses to the 7, and the Squaring of the 7 yields a non-condensed product which condenses to the 4. While we can also see above that the Cubing of the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group' yields condensed fellow (non-Cousin) Family Group members in relation to the '4/7 Cousins', in that the Cubing of the 4 yields a non-condensed product which condenses to the 1, as does the Cubing of the 7, while the Cubing of the 'Self-Cousin 1' yields a non-condensed product which condenses to the 1, as is also the case in relation to the Squaring of the 1. (This means that non-condensed products which are yielded by the Cubing of the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group' all condense to the 1.)

Next, we will Square and Cube each of the members of the '2,5,8 Family Group', as is shown below.

2X2 = 4(4)
2X2X2= 8(8)

5X5 = 25(7)
5X5X5=125(8)

8X8 = 64(1)
8X8X8=512(8)

Above, we can see that the Squaring of the members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' yields non-condensed products which condense exclusively to members of the '1,4,7 Family Group', while the Cubing of the members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' yields non-condensed products which condense exclusively to members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' (in that all three of these non-condensed products condense to the 8). (The condensed products of 8 which are yielded by the Cubing of the members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' display 'Sibling Mirroring' in relation to the condensed products of 1 which are yielded by the Cubing of the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group'.)

Next, we will Square and Cube each of the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', as is shown below.

3X3 = 9(9)
3X3X3= 27(9)

6X6 = 36(9)
6X6X6=216(9)

9X9 = 81(9)
9X9X9=729(9)

Above, we can see that the Squaring and Cubing of the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' yields non-condensed products which condense exclusively to members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', in that all of these non-condensed products condense to the 9. (This condensed 9 behavior is due to the Attractive behavior which the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9' displays in relation to the 'Multiplication Function', which has been encountered in previous chapters, and will eventually be examined more thoroughly in "Chapter Eight: Solving the Invalid Functions".)

The overall behaviors which have been seen in this section indicate the unique forms of Dominance which the 1,4,7 and 3,6,9 Family Groups display, in that the Functions which involve the members of the more Dominant '1,4,7 Family Group' yield products which condense exclusively to members of their own Family Group, while half of the Functions which involve the members of the more Passive '2,5,8 Family Group' yield products which condense to members of the more Dominant '1,4,7 Family Group'. While the '3,6,9 Family Group' displays its own unique form of Dominance over (and independence from) the other two Family Groups, which in this case exclusively involves the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9'. (It should be noted at this point that the 9 displays its own unique form of Dominance over all of the other Numbers, as will be explained in upcoming Standard Model of Physics themed chapters.)

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Next, we will examine the quirk which involves the patterns which are displayed by the condensed values of the products which are yielded by first Multiplying a Number by itself (for example, the Function of "9X9" which is seen atop the leftmost of the columns which are shown below), then Multiplying a pair of Numbers which are 1 Lesser and 1 Greater than the original Number (for example, the Function of "8X10" which is seen below the Function of "9X9", with the 8 being 1 Lesser than the 9, and 10 being 1 Greater than the 9), then repeating this process until we yield one complete Cycle of the repeating pattern which is displayed by the condensed values of the products (in this case, the rest of the Functions are "7X11", "6X12", "5X13", "4X14", "3X15", "2X16", "1X17", and "0X18"). The groups of products which are yielded in this manner will contain patterns in their condensed values which display Mirroring or Matching between one another based on the Family Group and/or Sibling membership of the original (dual) Number, as is shown and explained below, starting with the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (which are shown in the reversed order of 9,6,3). (It should be mentioned at this point that some of the condensed values of the non-condensed products which will be seen in this section will be yielded via instances of 'Positive/Negative Sibling Mirroring'.)

9X 9=81(9)	6X 6= 36(9)	3X 3= 9(9)
8X10=80(8)	5X 7= 35(8)	2X 4= 8(8)
7X11=77(5)	4X 8= 32(5)	1X 5= 5(5)
6X12=72(9)	3X 9= 27(9)	0X 6= 0(9)
5X13=65(2)	2X10= 20(2)	-1X 7= -7(2)
4X14=56(2)	1X11= 11(2)	-2X 8= -16(2)
3X15=45(9)	0X12= 0(9)	-3X 9= -27(9)
2X16=32(5)	-1X13= -13(5)	-4X10= -40(5)
1X17=17(8)	-2X14= -28(8)	-5X11= -55(8)
0X18= 0(9)	-3X15= -45(9)	-6X12= -72(9)

Above, we can see that all three of the patterns which are displayed by the condensed values of the vertically aligned products display Matching between one another. Also, we can see above that these condensed value patterns each display a Weak form of 'Family Group Mirroring', in that the condensed values of 9 are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', while the condensed values of 8 and 5 are members of the '2,5,8 Family Group'. While we can also see above that the condensed values of the vertically aligned products display a '-1,-3,-5,-7,-9,-2,-4,-6,-8 Reduction Pattern' (in that "9-1=8", "8-3=5", "5-5=0(9)", "9-7=2", "2-9= -7(2)", "2-2=0(9)", "9-4=5", "5-6= -1(8)", and "8-8=0(9)"), which itself displays a '+2 Growth Pattern' in relation to its values of change. (The 'Reduction Pattern' which is displayed by the condensed values of the products is a result of the '-1,-3,-5,-7,-9,-11,-13,-15,-17 Reduction Pattern' which is displayed by the non-condensed products.)

Before we move on to the condensed value patterns which are yielded by the members of the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups, it should be mentioned that the patterns which are displayed by these runs of non-condensed and condensed products continue on to Infinity. For example, in relation to the leftmost of the three examples which are seen above, the continued progression of Functions would be "-1X19= -19(8)", "-2X20= -40(5)" "-3X21= -63(9)", etc., with the non-condensed and condensed values of these products all maintaining the established patterns .(To clarify, the pattern which is displayed by the condensed values of the products repeats to Infinity, while that which is displayed by the non-condensed values of the products progresses on to Infinity.)

Next, we will examine similar groups of 'Multiplication Functions' which involve initial dual factors which are members of the '1,4,7 Family Group', as is shown below.

7X 7= 49(4)	4X 4= 16(7)	1X 1= 1(1)
6X 8= 48(3)	3X 5= 15(6)	0X 2= 0(9)
5X 9= 45(9)	2X 6= 12(3)	-1X 3= -3(6)
4X10= 40(4)	1X 7= 7(7)	-2X 4= -8(1)
3X11= 33(6)	0X 8= 0(9)	-3X 5= -15(3)
2X12= 24(6)	-1X 9= -9(9)	-4X 6= -24(3)
1X13= 13(4)	-2X10= -20(7)	-5X 7= -35(1)
0X14= 0(9)	-3X11= -33(3)	-6X 8= -48(6)
-1X15= -15(3)	-4X12= -48(6)	-7X 9= -63(9)
-2X16= -32(4)	-5X13= -65(7)	-8X10= -80(1)

Above, we can see that these three columns of condensed products display a form of Mirroring between one another (where as the three columns of condensed products which were seen in relation to the previous example display Matching between one another). This particular form of Mirroring can be seen in the horizontal rows of condensed products, all of which contain a complete instance of a 1,4,7 or 3,6,9 Family Group. (The condensed quotients which are seen in this example display a Weak form of 'Family Group Mirroring' between one another (in that they involve 1,4,7 and 3,6,9 Family Group members), with this form of 'Family Group Mirroring' displaying 'Perfect Mirroring' in relation to the Weak form of 'Family Group Mirroring' which is displayed between the condensed quotients which were seen in relation to the previous example.) While we can also see above that the condensed values of the vertically aligned groups of products display a '-1,-3,-5,-7,-9,-2,-4,-6,-8 Reduction Pattern', with this 'Reduction Pattern' displaying Matching in relation to the 'Reduction Pattern' which is displayed by the condensed values of the vertically aligned products which were seen in relation to the previous example, and the vertically aligned groups of non-condensed products display a '-1,-3,-5,-7,-9,-11,-13, -15,-17 Reduction Pattern', with this 'Reduction Pattern' displaying Matching in relation to that which is displayed by the vertically aligned groups of non-condensed products which were seen in relation to the previous example.

Next, we will examine similar groups of 'Multiplication Functions' which involve initial dual factors which are members of the '2,5,8 Family Group', as is shown below.

8X 8= 64(1)	5X 5= 25(7)	2X 2= 4(4)
7X 9= 63(9)	4X 6= 24(6)	1X 3= 3(3)
6X10= 60(6)	3X 7= 21(3)	0X 4= 0(9)
5X11= 55(1)	2X 8= 16(7)	-1X 5= -5(4)
4X12= 48(3)	1X 9= 9(9)	-2X 6= -12(6)
3X13= 39(3)	0X10= 0(9)	-3X 7= -21(6)
2X14= 28(1)	-1X11= -11(7)	-4X 8= -32(4)
1X15= 15(6)	-2X12= -24(3)	-5X 9= -45(9)
0X16= 0(9)	-3X13= -39(6)	-6X10= -60(3)
-1X17=-17(1)	-4X14= -56(7)	-7X11= -77(4)

Above, we can see that these three columns of condensed products display a form of Mirroring between one another which is similar to that which is displayed between the vertical columns of condensed products which were seen in the previous example, as can again be seen in the horizontal rows of condensed products, all of which involve a complete instance of a 1,4,7 or 3,6,9 Family Group. Also, we can see above that the condensed values of the vertically aligned groups of products display a '-1,-3,-5,-7,-9,-2,-4,-6,-8 Reduction Pattern', with this 'Reduction Pattern' displaying Matching in relation to those which are displayed by the condensed values of the vertically aligned groups of products which were seen in relation to the previous two examples, and the vertically aligned groups of non-condensed products display a '-1,-3,-5,-7,-9,-11,-13,-15,-17 Reduction Pattern', with this 'Reduction Pattern' displaying Matching in relation to those which are displayed by the vertically aligned groups of non-condensed products which were seen in relation to the previous two examples. (Also, it should be mentioned that the fact that the Functions which involve initial dual factors which are members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' yield products which condense exclusively to members of the 1,4,7 and 3,6,9 Family Group is another example of the unique forms of Dominance which the 1,4,7 and 3,6,9 Family Groups display over the '2,5,8 Family Group'.)

Next, we will examine the various forms of Mirroring and Matching which are displayed between the sets of columns which are yielded by the groups of Functions which involve initial dual factors which are members of the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Group, as well as the 'Self-Mirroring' which is displayed by the column which is yielded by the group of Functions which involves initial dual factors which are members of the the '3,6,9 Family Group', all of which is shown and explained below.

'1,4,7 Family Group'		**'2,5,8 Family Group'**	**'3,6,9 Family Group'**
4 7 1	-	1 7 4	9
3 6 9	-	9 6 3	8
9 3 6	-	6 3 9	5
4 7 1	-	1 7 4	9
6 9 3	-	3 9 6	2
6 9 3	-	3 9 6	2
4 7 1	-	1 7 4	9
9 3 6	-	6 3 9	5
3 6 9	-	9 6 3	8
4 7 1	-	1 7 4	9
| | |		| | |	|
52(7) 64(1) 40(4)		40(4) 64(1) 52(7)	66(3)

Above, we can see that the three columns of condensed products which are yielded by the example which involves initial Functions which involve dual '1,4,7 Family Group' member factors display orientational Mirroring in relation to those which are yielded by the example which involves initial Functions which involve dual '2,5,8 Family Group' member factors. (This form of orientational Mirroring can be seen in the individual horizontal rows of condensed products, each of which contains six values which display a palindromic form of Mirroring.) While we can also see above that the six columns of condensed products which are yielded by the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Group members all Add to sums which condense to members of the '1,4,7 Family Group'. (Furthermore, we can determine that the three non-condensed sums which yield these columns of condensed values are each separated by a difference of 12 or 24, in that "64-52=12", "52-40= 12", and "64-40=24".) Also, we can see above that the lone column of condensed products which is yielded by the example which involves initial

Functions which involve dual '3,6,9 Family Group' member factors Adds to a non-condensed sum of 66, with this non-condensed sum exclusively involving '3,6,9 Family Group' members, as does its condensed value of 3. While we can also see above that there is a form of orientational Mirroring displayed between the columns of condensed products which are yielded by the examples which involve initial Functions which involve dual 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Group member factors and that which is yielded by the example which involves initial Functions which involve dual '3,6,9 Family Group' member factors, in that the former all involve (from top to bottom) one non-'3,6,9 Family Group' member followed by two '3,6,9 Family Group' members while the latter involves one '3,6,9 Family Group' member followed by two non-'3,6,9 Family Group' members.

The various forms of Mirroring and Matching which were seen in relation to the previous three examples arise due to the Matching which is displayed between the condensed value patterns which are yielded by the columns of Functions which involve initial dual Functions which are Siblings of one another, as is shown below, first in relation to the two pairs of traditional Siblings, then in relation to the various forms of Sibling/Cousins. (To clarify, in the examples which are seen below, the initial dual factors are Siblings of one another.)

'2/7 Siblings'

7X 7= 49(4)	2X 2= 4(4)
6X 8= 48(3)	1X 3= 3(3)
5X 9= 45(9)	0X 4= 0(9)
4X10= 40(4)	-1X 5= -5(4)
3X11= 33(6)	-2X 6= -12(6)
2X12= 24(6)	-3X 7= -21(6)
1X13= 13(4)	-4X 8= -32(4)
0X14= 0(9)	-5X 9= -45(9)
-1X15= -15(3)	-6X10= -60(3)
-2X16= -32(4)	-7X11= -77(4)

'4/5 Siblings'

5X 5= 25(7)	4X 4= 16(7)
4X 6= 24(6)	3X 5= 15(6)
3X 7= 21(3)	2X 6= 12(3)
2X 8= 16(7)	1X 7= 7(7)
1X 9= 9(9)	0X 8= 0(9)
0X10= 0(9)	-1X 9= -9(9)
-1X11= -11(7)	-2X10= -20(7)
-2X12= -24(3)	-3X11= -33(3)
-3X13= -39(6)	-4X12= -48(6)
-4X14= -56(7)	-5X13= -65(7)

Above, we can see that each of these pairs of condensed value patterns displays Matching between one another.

Next, we will examine the Matching which is displayed between the condensed values of the products which are yielded by the columns of Functions which involve initial dual Functions which are Sibling/Cousins of one another, as is shown below.

'1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins'

8X 8= 64(1)	1X 1= 1(1)
7X 9= 63(9)	0X 2= 0(9)
6X10= 60(6)	-1X 3= -3(6)
5X11= 55(1)	-2X 4= -8(1)
4X12= 48(3)	-3X 5= -15(3)
3X13= 39(3)	-4X 6= -24(3)
2X14= 28(1)	-5X 7= -35(1)
1X15= 15(6)	-6X 8= -48(6)
0X16= 0(9)	-7X 9= -63(9)
-1X17= -17(1)	-8X10= -80(1)

'3/6 Sibling/Cousins' / 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9'

3X 3= 9(9)	6X 6= 36(9)	9X 9=81(9)
2X 4= 8(8)	5X 7= 35(8)	8X10=80(8)
1X 5= 5(5)	4X 8= 32(5)	7X11=77(5)
0X 6= 0(9)	3X 9= 27(9)	6X12=72(9)
-1X 7= -7(2)	2X10= 20(2)	5X13=65(2)
-2X 8= -16(2)	1X11= 11(2)	4X14=56(2)
-3X 9= -27(9)	0X12= 0(9)	3X15=45(9)
-4X10= -40(5)	-1X13= -13(5)	2X16=32(5)
-5X11= -55(8)	-2X14= -28(8)	1X17=17(8)
-6X12= -72(9)	-3X15= -45(9)	0X18= 0(9)

Above, we can see that the condensed value patterns which are yielded by the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' display Matching between one another, as do the condensed value patterns which are yielded by the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' and the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9'.

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Next, we will examine one last Family Group quirk, with this quirk involving the fact that the Division of the multiple-digit representations of the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups by one another (in the reversed order of "258/147") yields a variation on an interesting and soon to be familiar pattern, in that the Function of "258/147" yields an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which contains a Shifted variation on the "E^2 Pattern", as is shown and explained below. (To clarify, the 'E^2 Pattern' can be yielded by Dividing the 1 twice by the 7 (or once by 49), and will be the subject of "Chapter 7^2 : Squaring the Enneagram". While the term *'E^2 Pattern'* is an abbreviation of the term "*Enneagram Squared Pattern*", in that while the 'Enneagram Pattern' (which has been seen briefly in previous chapters) is yielded by the Division of the 1 by the 7, the 'E^2 Pattern' is yielded by the Division of the 1 by 49, with 49 being the product which is yielded by the Function of 7^2 .)

258/147=1.755102040816326530612244897959183673469387...

The 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is seen above contains a 'Repetition Pattern' which involves a Shifted variation on the 'E^2 Pattern', as is shown below, with this 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient shown above a standard (non-Shifted) instance of the 'E^2 Pattern'.

258/147=1.755102040816326530612244897959183673469387...
E^2 Pattern - 020408163265306122448979591836734693877551...

Above, we can see that all of the vertically aligned pairs of Numbers display Matching between one another, including the first four of the Numbers which are contained within the 'Repetition Pattern', if we Shift them over to the end of the 'Repetition Pattern'.

We will not be examining the 'E^2 Pattern' any further in this chapter, as it is a complex pattern which will be covered extensively in "Chapter 7^2 : Squaring the Enneagram".

That brings this section, and therefore this chapter, to a close.