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Encryption and the Integer (Pythagorean) Triple.

The algorithm the Babylonians used almost four thousand years ago to generate integer (Pythagorean) triples employed the ratio $60/15$ and triangular numbers to construct a , and x^2 to construct c , and $2y^2$ to construct b ; thus $c-a=x^2$ and $c-b=2y^2$. About fifteen hundred years later, Euclid modified the Babylonian algorithm and $x^2+y^2=c$; $x^2-y^2=b$ or $c+b=2x^2$, $c-b=2y^2$. Circa the year 2000, this author modified the Babylonian construct in the method of Euclid and $c+a=x^2$ with $c-b=2y^2$. Consequently, for the integer triple $4,5,3$; $x=1, y=1$ for the Babylonian construct; $x=2, y=1$ for the Euclidian construct; and $x=3, y=1$ for the Sokolian construct. There are numerous other, if not an infinite number of constructs that produce similar results, thus raising the possibility for a system of encryption. (Received February 03, 2017)