



# *Mensionization Complementation*

## *The Mathematics of Hermetic Alchemy*

### INDEX F

#### *Seal of Solomon Trigrams and Hexagrams*



*Shield of David    Seal of Solomon*

There is an important philosophical difference between the two graphic structures above. In modern times many people reference the “*Shield of David*” as the “*Star of David.*” *King David*, although unsupported by archaeology, supposedly used the motif on his shield in their various wars. It became known as the *Star of David* in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when the Zionist movement made it their *official* seal. It eventually became the logo for the Flag of Israel.

The *Seal of Solomon* was anciently used as a *motif* by several different philosophies as a reference for some of their *beginning* principles. *Solomon* was noted for his early involvement in the mysteries and the occult. Notice the interlocking triangles within the *Seal of Solomon*. The interlocking of the triangles tells us they are intertwined together and interact with each other.

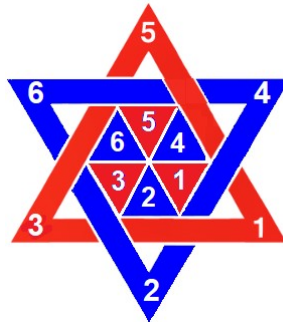
The triangles were first combined one above the other in an inter-locking fashion to represent an inherent bond between *oppositions* where one cannot exist without the other. i.e., *Opposites* must occur in “*pairs*.” When you speak of “*good*” it automatically infers there exists an opposite “*evil*.” It is another example of the use of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  to define oppositions.

The six pointed-pointed *Seal of Solomon* is referenced in dictionaries as a *hexagram*, just as in a *hexagram* of the *I Ching*; they both have six main elements in their structure. In this explication we are going to use the *six-sided hexagon* within the *Seal of Solomon* to represent an *I Ching*

hexagram. Just the mathematical *geometrical* structure will show basic properties and *symmetrical* relationships that otherwise are not available within an *I Ching hexagram* graphic.

### Understanding the Example Graphics

The following *example* graphic will show how each hexagram is presented and discuss the reasoning behind their ordering plus the inner *hexagon's* graphic's individual numbering of the hexagram's individual lines.



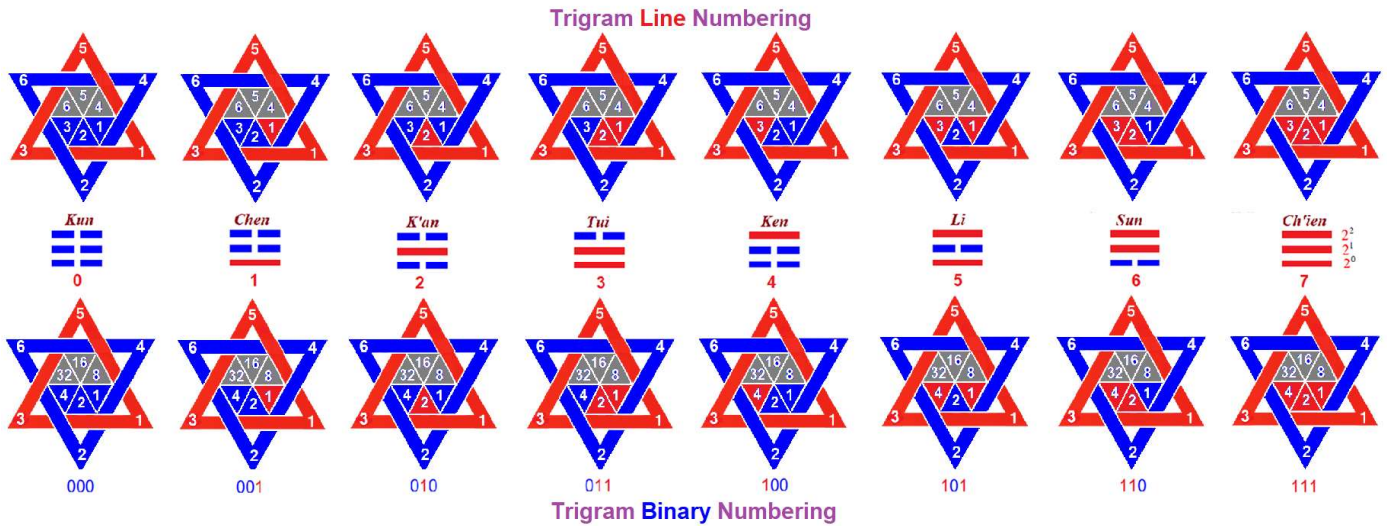
Recall line 1 of an *I Ching* hexagram is the *bottom* line of its lineal figure. Line 1 of the hexagram in the graphic above is shown on the bottom right of the *red* triangle. It was set up in this way for several reasons. The first is that it separates the *red* & *blue* colored inner *hexagon* into upper and lower sections, which divides the *hexagon* into an upper *trigram* and a lower *trigram*. This separation will aid in viewing the different arrangements of the inner *hexagon*.



Lines 1, 2, & 3 of the graphic are in a *clockwise* direction and lines 4, 5, & 6 are in an *counter-clockwise* direction. This arrangement solves a *binary* situation within *Trigrams*. In *Section 5-A*, on the discussion of Binary Trigrams, each trigram *opposite pair* sums to a binary value of *seven* (7), it can be seen in the above graphics' *red* and *blue's* 180° alignment of the numbering.



## The 8 Seal of Solomon Trigrams

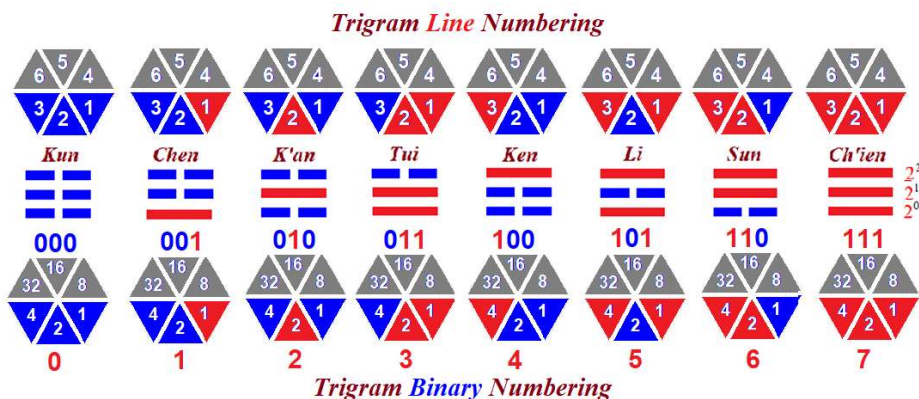


The *hexagrams* and *trigrams* are 3- dimensional in their nature; therefore both *trigrams* and *hexagrams* use *variations* of the inner *hexagon* symbol within the *Seal of Solomon* hexagram. More often the *hexagrams* and *trigrams* are shown as a single *hexagon* graphic without the *Seal of Solomon* opposite pair of equilateral *triangles* surrounding them as a means of saving space; however, whether it is a *trigram* or *hexagram*, it should be thought of as a complete *Seal of Solomon diagram*. In this index we will include both *trigrams* and *hexagrams*.

The *line* numbering and the *binary* numbering remain the same except the *trigrams* have the top three numbers 4, 5, and 6 grayed out.

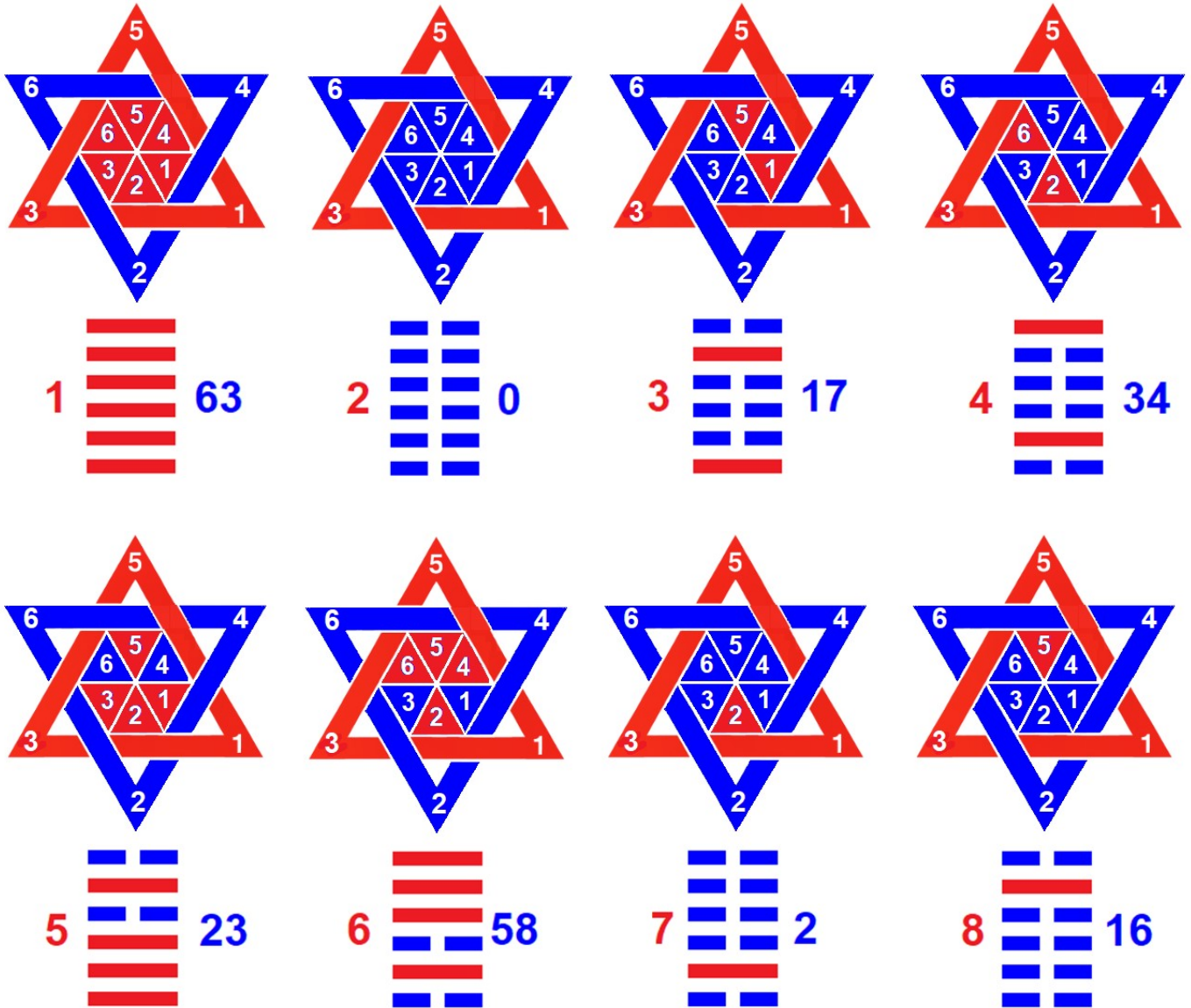


The following graphic shows each single *Hexagon* of the *trigrams* along with their *I Ching* analogs and *binary* values. The *zeros* and *one's* numbering beneath the *I Ching* graphic is each *trigram's binary* value; while the red umbers (1-7) below the *hexagons* are their decimal values.

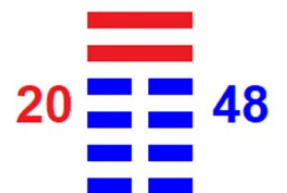
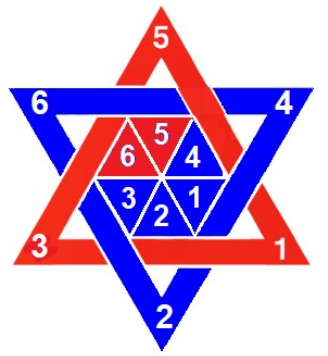
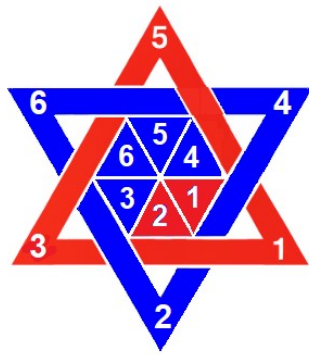
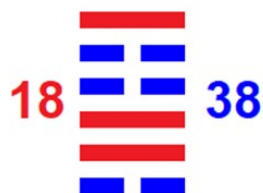
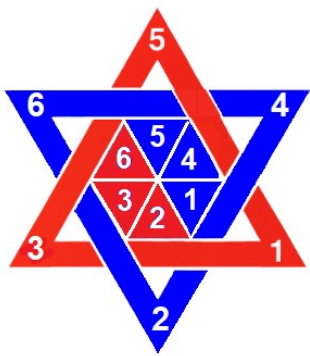
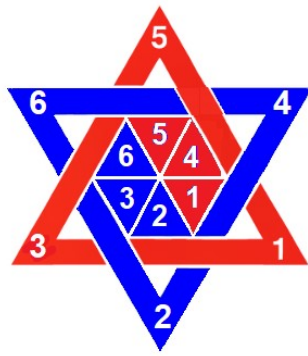
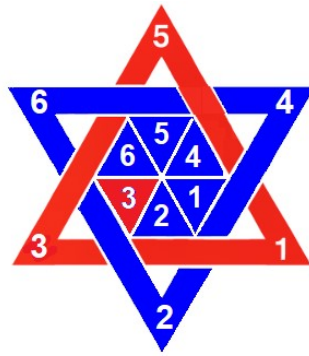
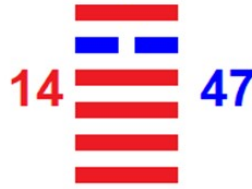
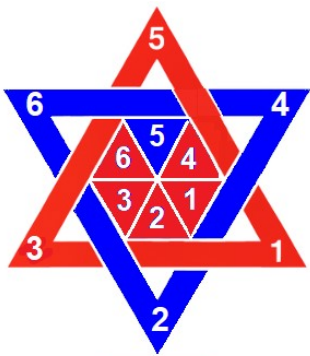
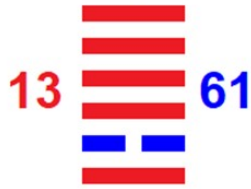
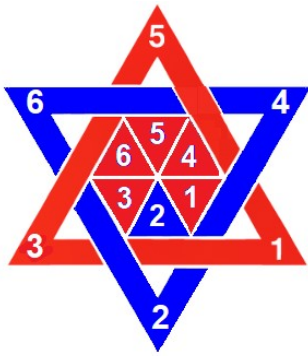
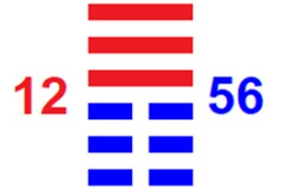
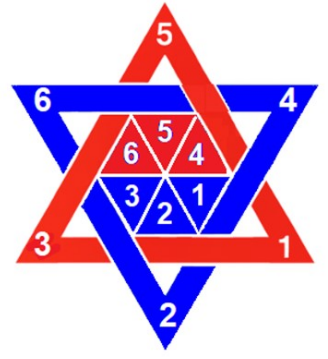
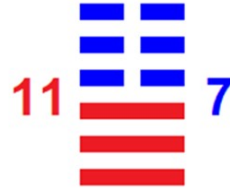
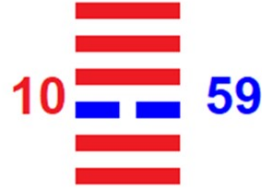
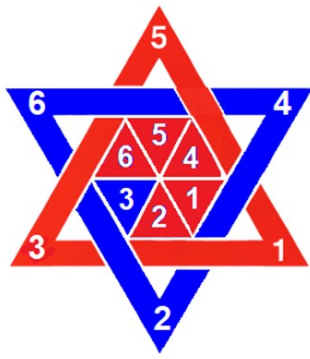
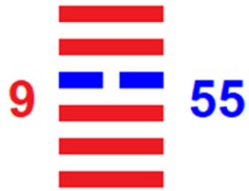
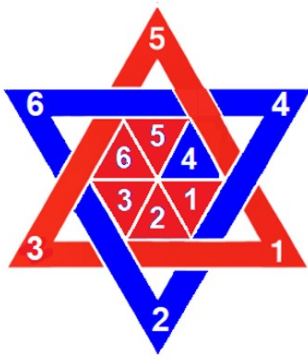


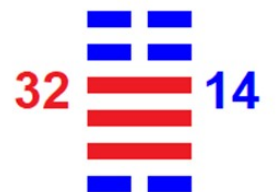
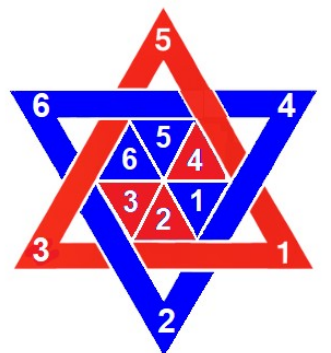
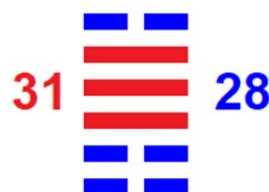
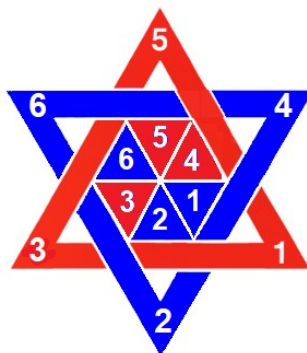
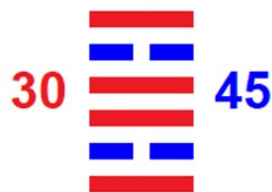
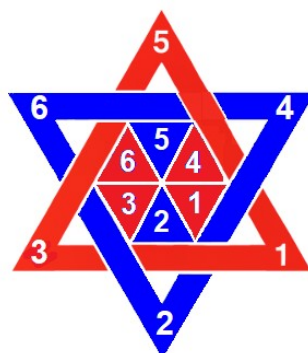
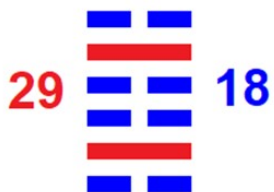
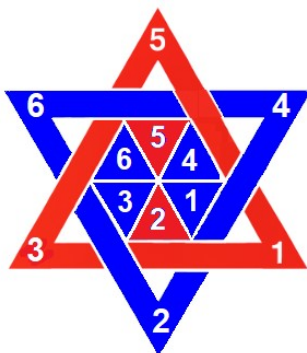
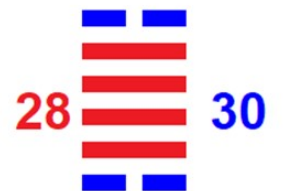
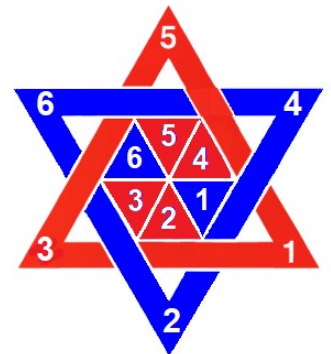
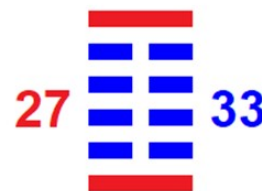
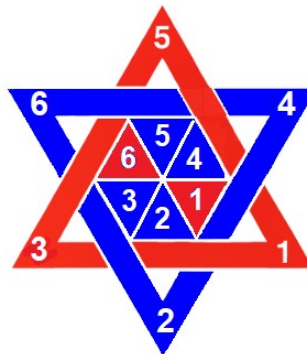
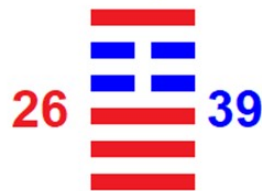
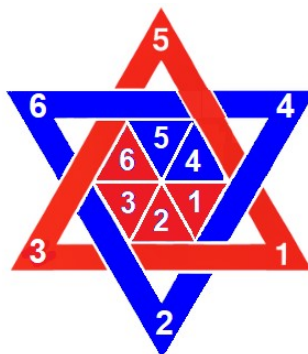
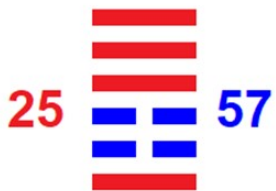
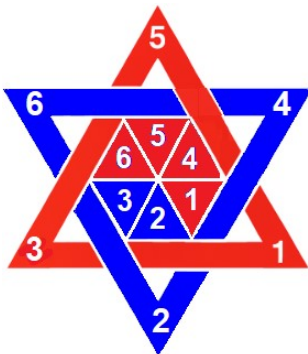
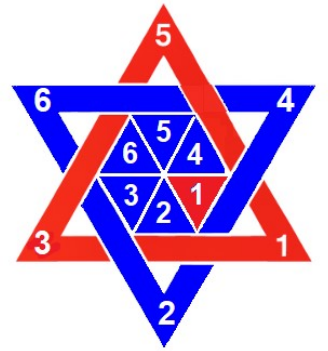
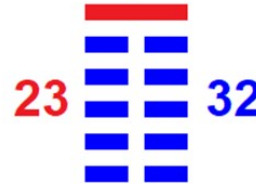
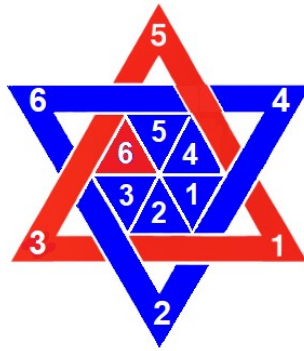
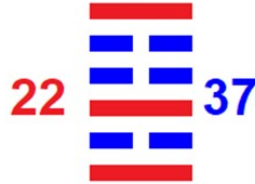
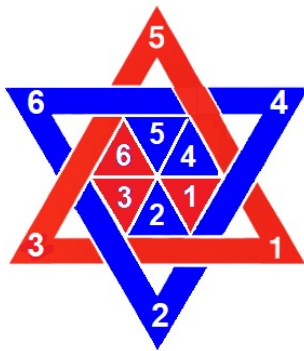
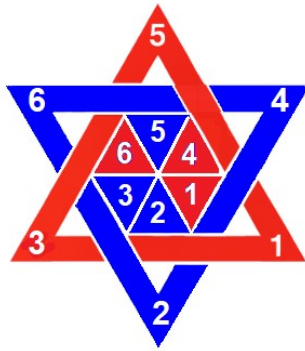
In Section 6-A of Mensionization Complementation I discussed the King Wen arrangement of the I Ching Hexagrams which are arranged in hexagram opposite and/or inverse pair relationships. The King Wen arrangement is used in graphic pairs below. The red number on the bottom left side of each hexagram is the I Ching number and the blue number is its Binary Number.

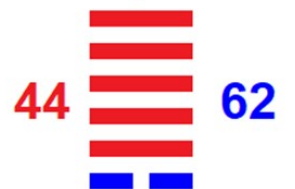
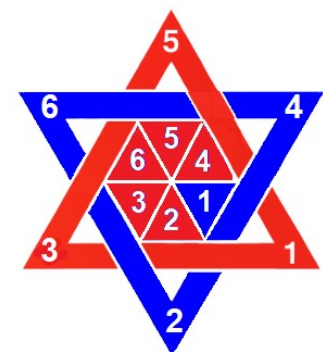
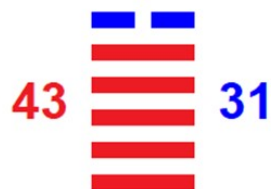
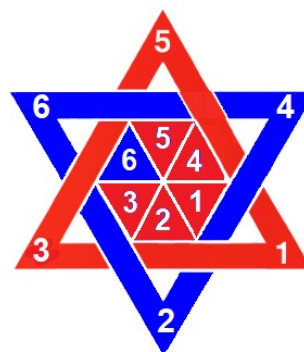
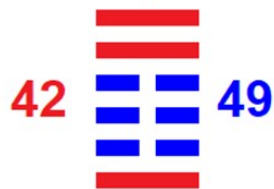
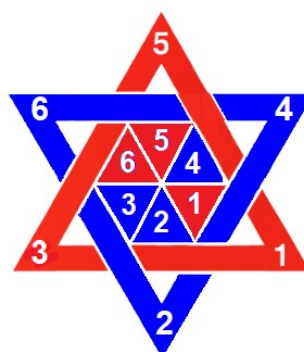
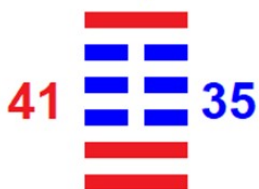
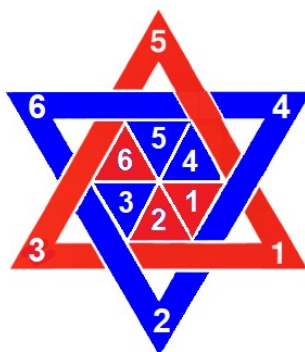
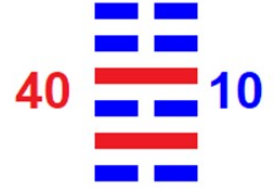
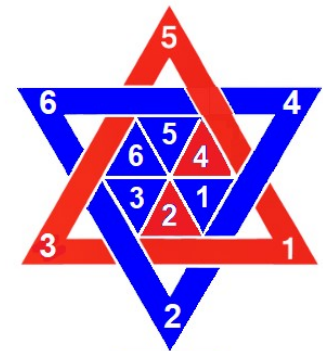
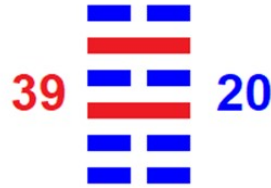
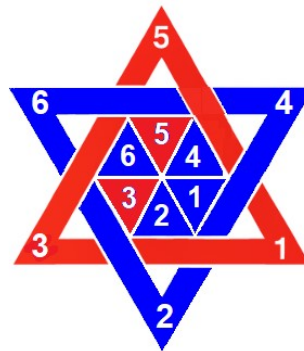
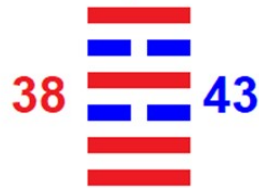
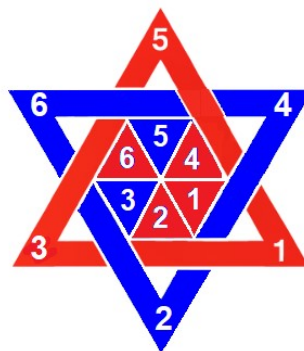
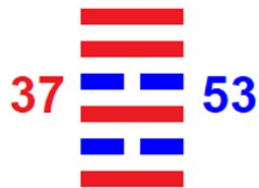
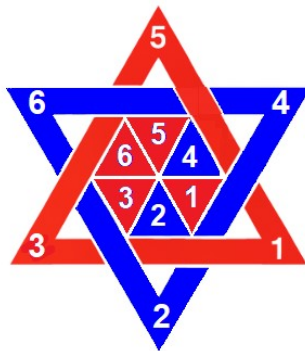
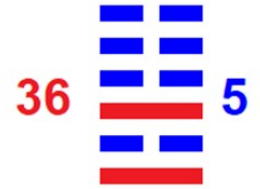
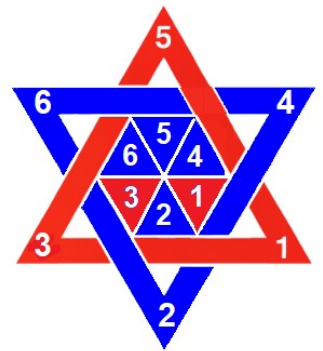
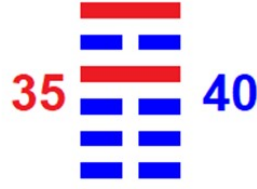
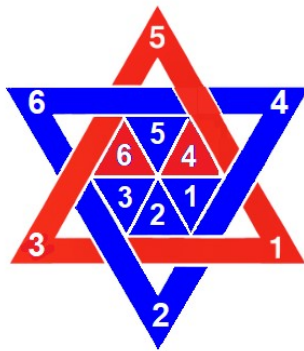
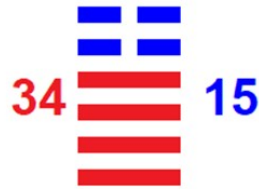
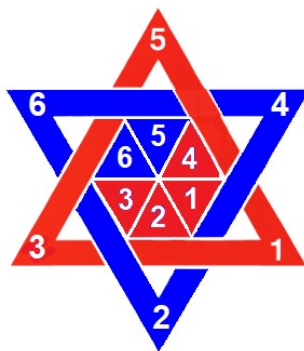
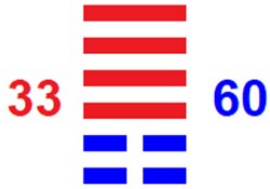
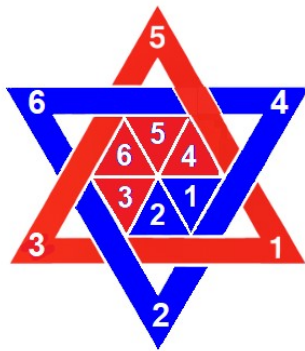
### The 64 Seal of Solomon Hexagrams

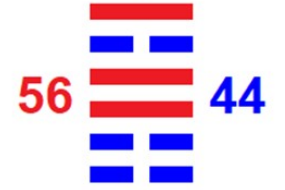
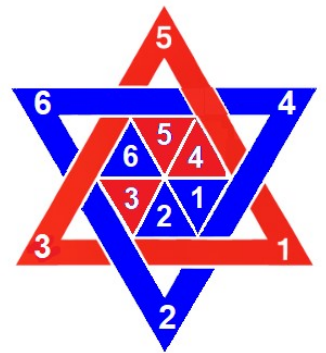
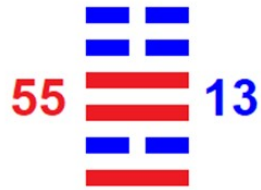
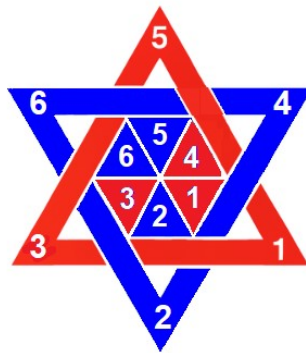
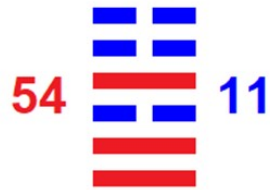
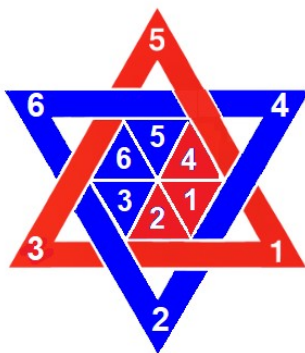
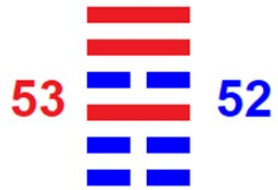
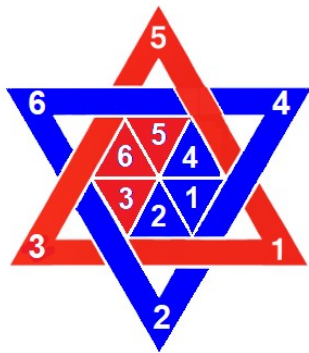
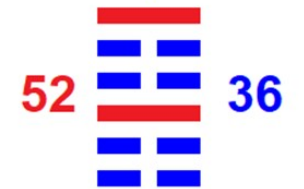
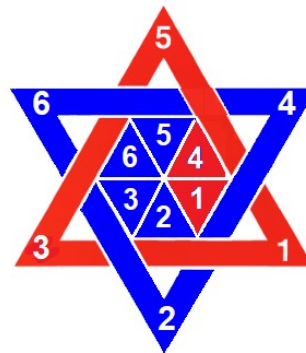
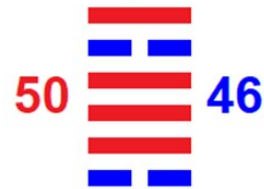
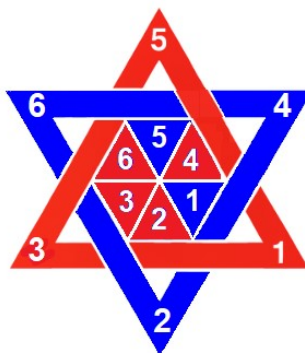
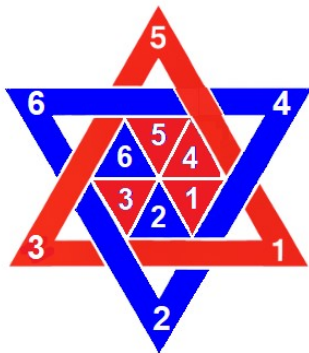
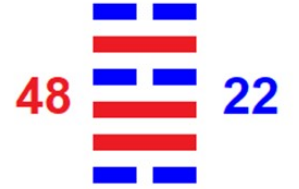
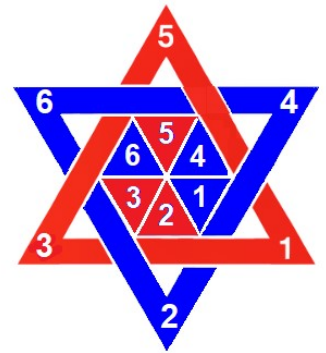
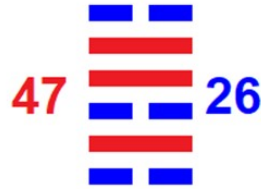
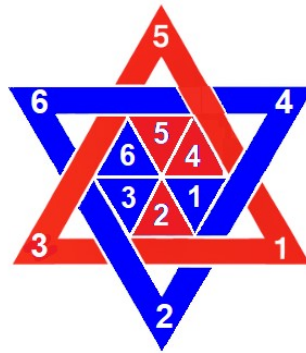
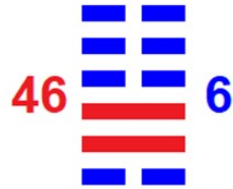
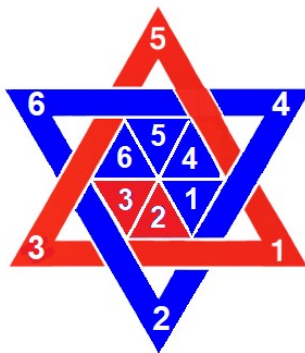
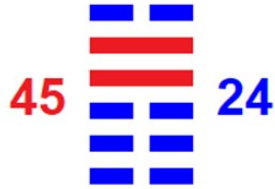
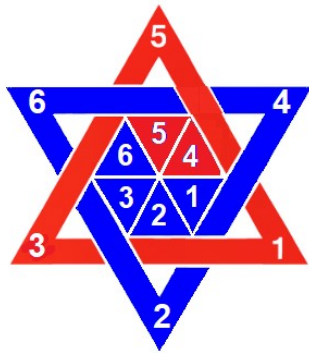


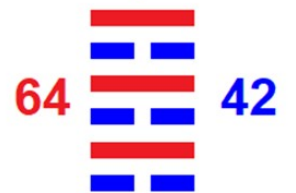
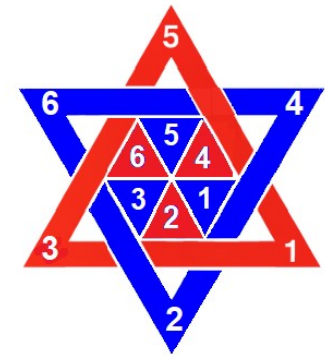
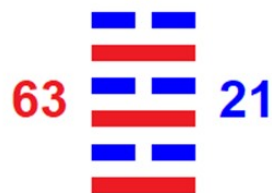
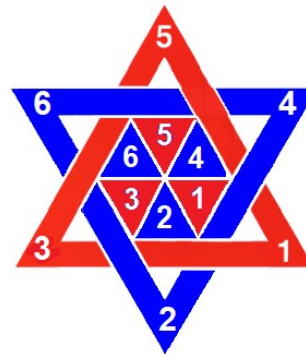
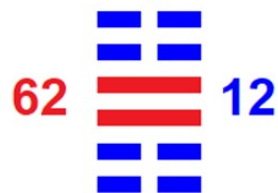
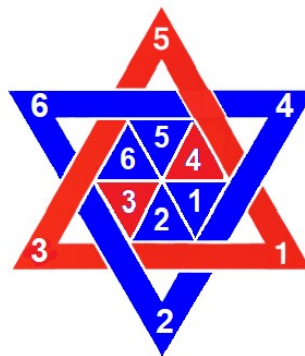
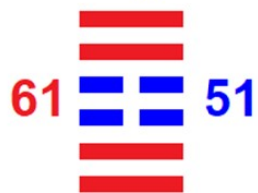
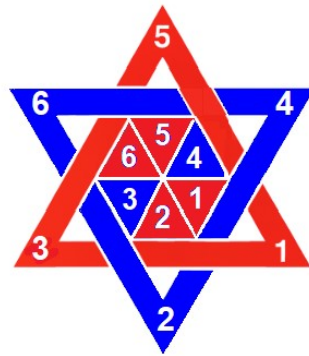
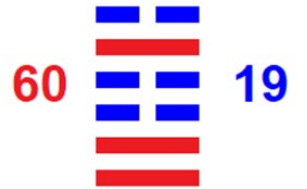
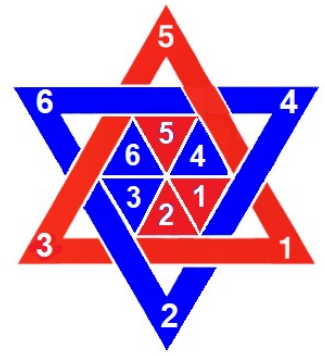
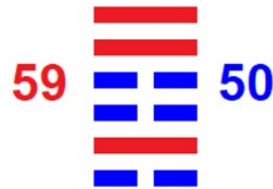
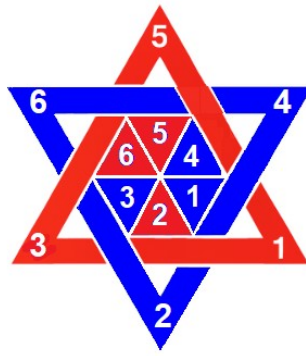
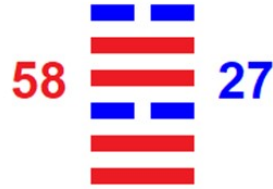
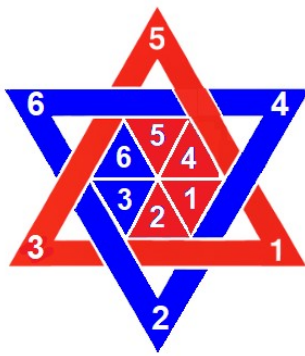
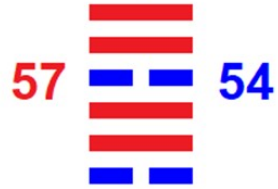
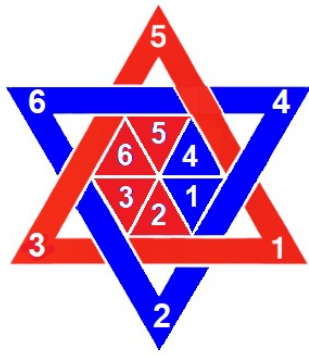
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