



Mensionization Complementation

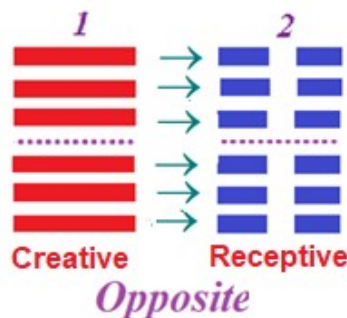
The Mathematics of Hermetic Alchemy

Section 6-A

The King Wen Arrangement

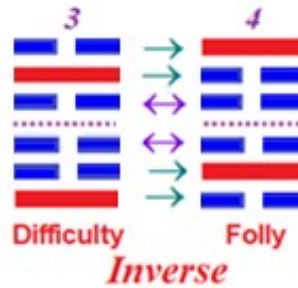
The *King Wen arrangement* of the Hexagrams is aligned in “*pairs*” of hexagrams, which on first glance is not very noticeable. A pair of hexagrams consists of one of three forms; *opposite*, *inverse*, or *opposite* and *inverse*; I have yet to determine why the specific order in which they are arranged was used.

In the following explication we are going to discuss the *opposite* and *inverse* nature of the *King Wen* arrangement of the *Hexagrams*. For example, hexagrams 1 and 2 are holistically defined as “*Opposites*.” If one line of a hexagram is *yin* and its corresponding line in the other hexagram is *yang* then the two lines would be opposites. However for a *pair* of *adjacent* hexagrams to be classified as *opposite*, each line of each pair of hexagrams must be the opposite of the other as shown in the illustration below.



In the illustration above, a green arrow indicates the two lines are *opposites*. *Opposites* are easy to identify visually, as you can see from the above graphic. Notice that hexagram 1 & 2 are not an *inverse* of each other; the *inverse* of the hexagram 1 is equal to itself, the same is true with the hexagram 2. However, when it comes to an *inverse*, you have to be careful. It is sometimes difficult to visually notice; plus you must *intuitively* understand the definition of a *mathematical*

inverse. Next, let's view hexagram 3 and hexagram 4, which are an *inverse* set of hexagrams.



Note the two *purple* double-headed arrows. The *purple* arrows immediately tell us the two hexagrams are *not* opposites, the purple arrow means the corresponding lines are either both *yin* lines or both *yang* lines. The individual lines 3 & 4 of each hexagram contain corresponding *yin* lines; to be an opposite one *yin* line in each set of the two *yin* lines would have to be *yang*.

As I mentioned at the beginning, there are *three* types of hexagrams *pairs* found in the *King Wen* arrangement; (1), an *opposite pair*, (2), an *inverse pair*, and (3), both an *opposite* & *inverse pair*. In the *King Wen* arrangement, hexagrams are to be viewed as “*Pairs of Hexagrams*.” Each “*pair*” will only be one of the *three* (3) types listed above.

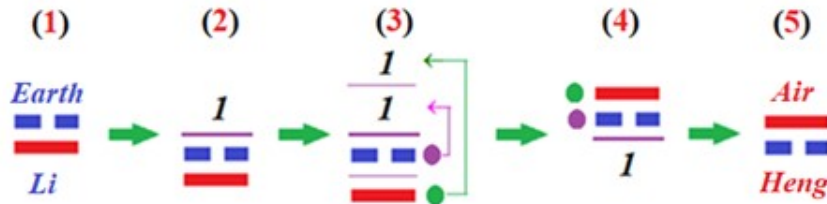
Before we begin analyzing each *pair*, I will once again show you how to find a *mathematical inverse*; do not let the term *mathematical* scare you away, it will be so simple anyone can immediately understand it. However, keep in the back of your mind hexagrams 1, 2, & 3, 4, the two we have just discussed. We will continue with the other hexagrams in a few moments.

Review of the Inverse of a Lineal Figure

We need to refresh our memory on calculating the *inverse* of any of the *I Ching's* lineal figures using the *Extremes–Means* rule from *proportionality* and *complex fractions* from *Section 5-A*. In the beginning graphic below, the *Hermetic Alchemy bigram Earth* element, which is also a “*Syncretic*” *analog* of the *I Ching Li Hsiang* element, is used.

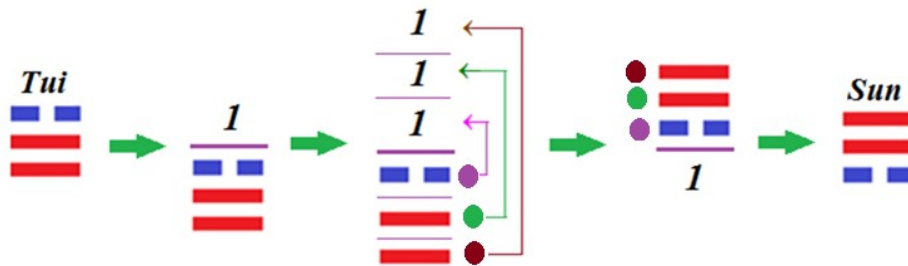


First, convert the element to a normal fraction by changing it into its mathematical reciprocal (shown by the second step below). Next, convert it into a complex fraction (third step).



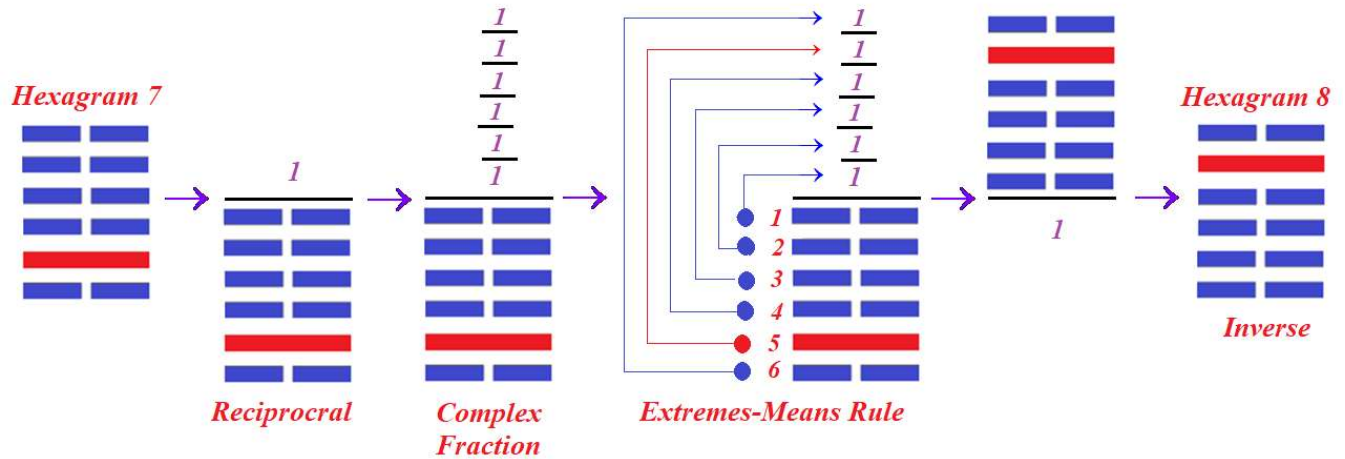
In the third or middle step, the green arrow (\leftarrow) and green dot becomes the upper and lower “Extremes” and the purple arrow (\leftarrow) and dot becomes the “Means or the innermost properties of the complex fraction.” Next multiply the Extremes times Extremes and then multiply the Means times Means, all the while changing their relative positions. Remember “anything” multiplied or divided by one (1) is itself (even bigrams). The process inverts the graphic, outputting the lineal figure’s inverse. The King Wen arrangement of the hexagrams is by opposite and/or inverse pairs.

Follow these same steps for the trigram (shown below) and the result will be the inverse of the trigram graphic Tui. The graphic below has one (1) set of extremes and two (2) sets of means. The transformation will essentially just “flip” the trigram mathematically about the trigram’s center line (its center-line will remain unchanged).

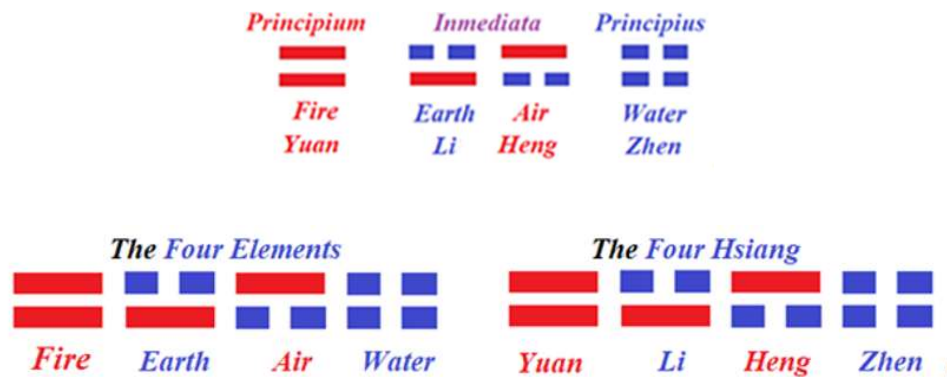


A hexagram can be converted into its inverse by the same procedure. In the hexagram, there is one (1) set of extremes and five (5) sets of means. The top and bottom positions are always considered the extremes.

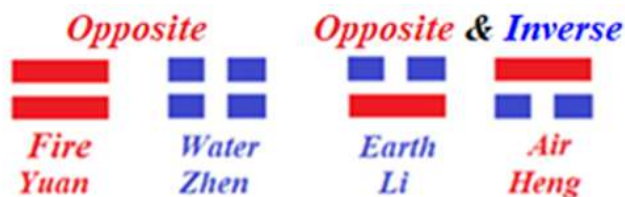
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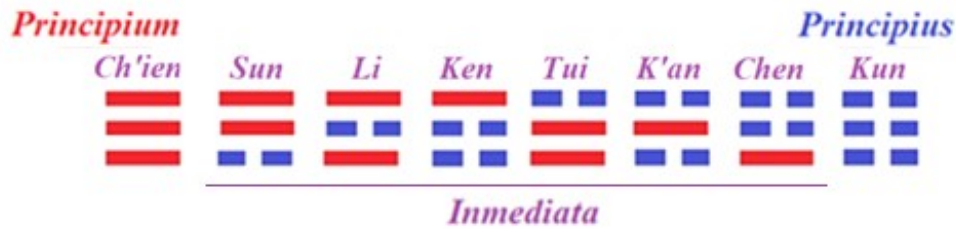
Now that we have reviewed how to construct a *mathematical inverse* of any the lineal figures, let's define the *inverse* of each of the *I Ching* and *Hermetic Alchemy's* four bigrams. Let's once *again* review the *Alchemical Principium*, *Principius*, and *inmediata* elements.



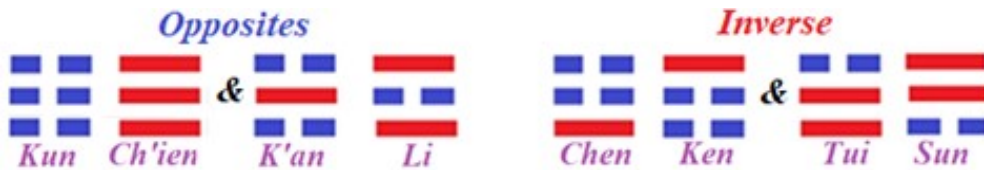
In *Hermetic Alchemy* the *Four Elements* are separated into a *Principium*, *Inmediata*, and *Principius*; plus the *I Ching's* bigrams are "Syncretic" analogs of *Hermetic Alchemy*. If we do a *math inverse* operation on the *Principium* and *Principius* bigrams it will return *the original bigrams*; in other words these two bigrams do *not* have an *inverse*, they are considered as "opposites only." The same *math* process on the *Inmediata* bigrams shows they *are inverse*. However, they are an *inverse* of each other.



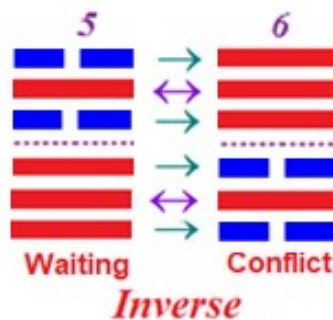
In the *math* process of the *trigrams*; the graphic listed below shows the *Principium*, *Principius*, and *Inmediata* of the trigrams.



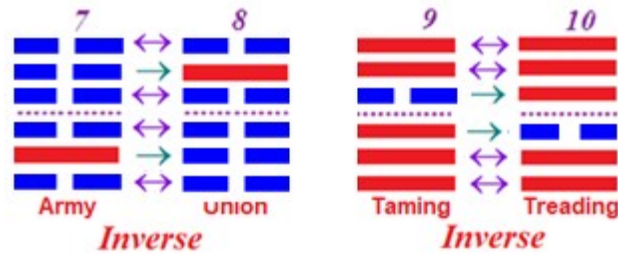
Trigrams *Ch'ien* & *K'un* are *opposites* only, as are trigrams *Li* & *K'an*. Trigrams *Chên* & *Kên* and *Tui* & *Sun* are *inverse* trigrams.



Now that you have the *mathematics* on how to find an *opposite* or an *inverse*, I'll show you a simpler way to find it. We will use the hexagram pair 5 & 6 by the *Trigram Process* to do this one.

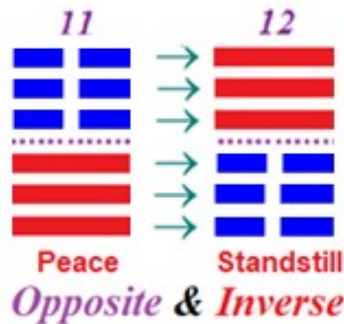


Notice the upper *trigram* in hexagram 5 is *K'an* and the lower *trigram* is *Ch'ien*. If you just *vertically* “*flip*” hexagram 5 it will give you the *inverse* which is hexagram 6. This transformation is the *Trigram Process*. There is one caveat to this process; if when you *flip* the hexagram and the result is the *same* hexagram you began with, it does not have an *inverse*; it will have only an *opposite*. I know this part is very confusing but read on. There are *two* (2) double-headed *purple* arrows in the set above, so we know immediately it *cannot* be an *opposite*; it will have to be an *inverse*. We will continue the transformations with hexagrams 7 & 8 and 9 & 10. These two hexagram pairs have only an *inverse* which can be calculated by the *Trigram Process*.

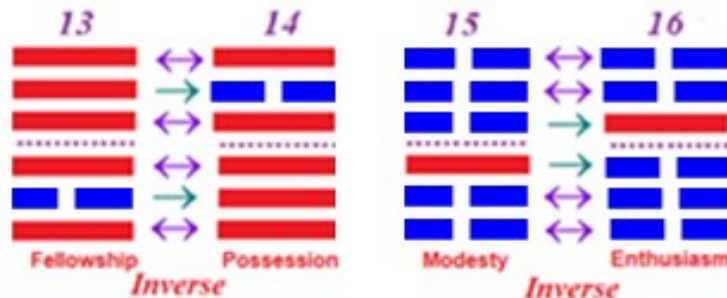


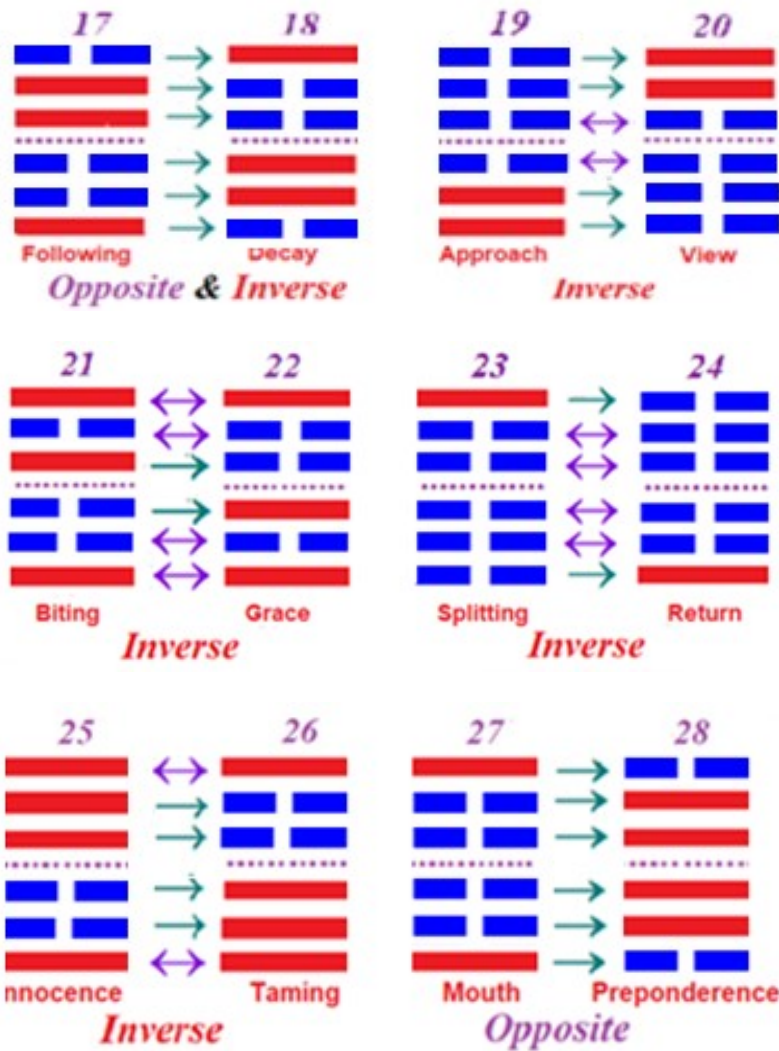
Both pairs of hexagrams are *inverse* because of the *purple* arrows. You can easily interchange each pair by the *Trigram Flipping Process*. Specifically notice that each trigram pair is an *inverse* of each other. In hexagram (9) the top trigram is *Sun*, but when it is *inversed* in hexagram (10) it becomes trigram *Tui*. The term “*Trigram Process*” is confusing at times because the *hexagram* is the one *flipped*; however the *trigrams* are the ones that change in the *flipping* process.

Hexagram 11 & 12 are the first of several that are both *opposite* and *inverse*. They do not have any *purple* arrows which mean they are *opposite*; however they are also *inverse* by the *Trigram Process*.

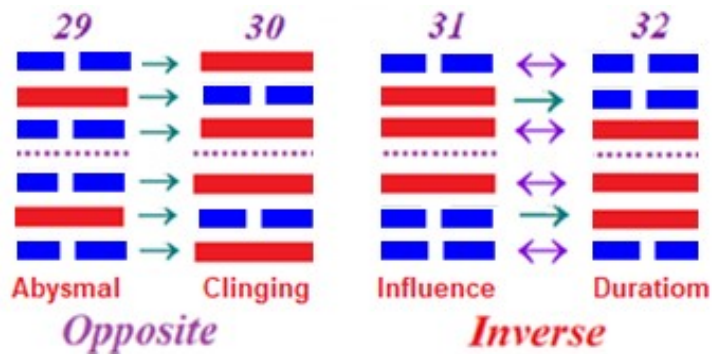


Now that you have seen *all* versions of the *opposite* and/or *inverse* nature of the hexagram *pairs*; we will at this point show the remaining hexagrams so you will have them available for future use if needed.

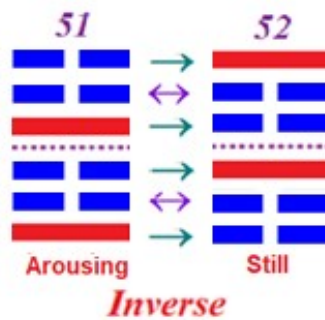
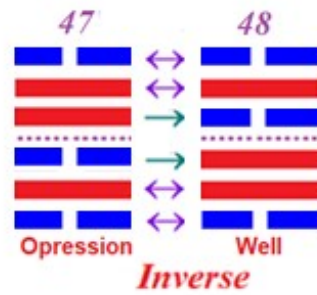
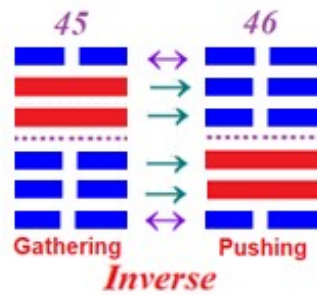
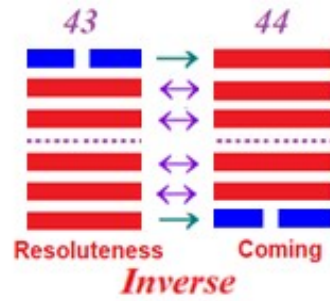
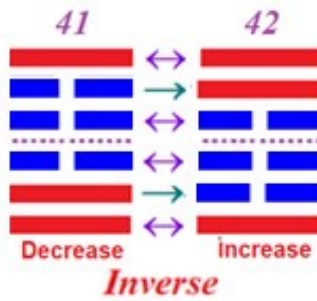
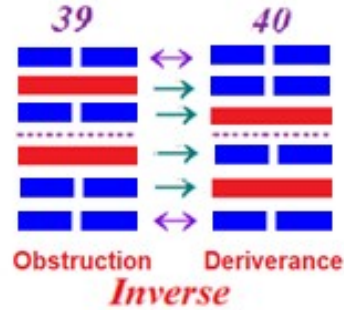
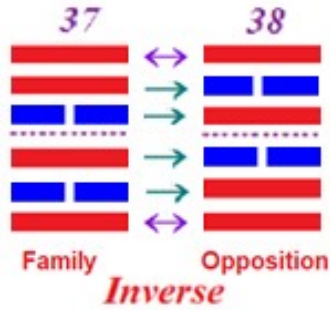
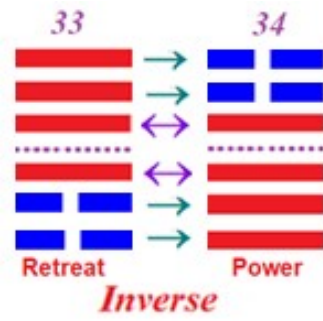


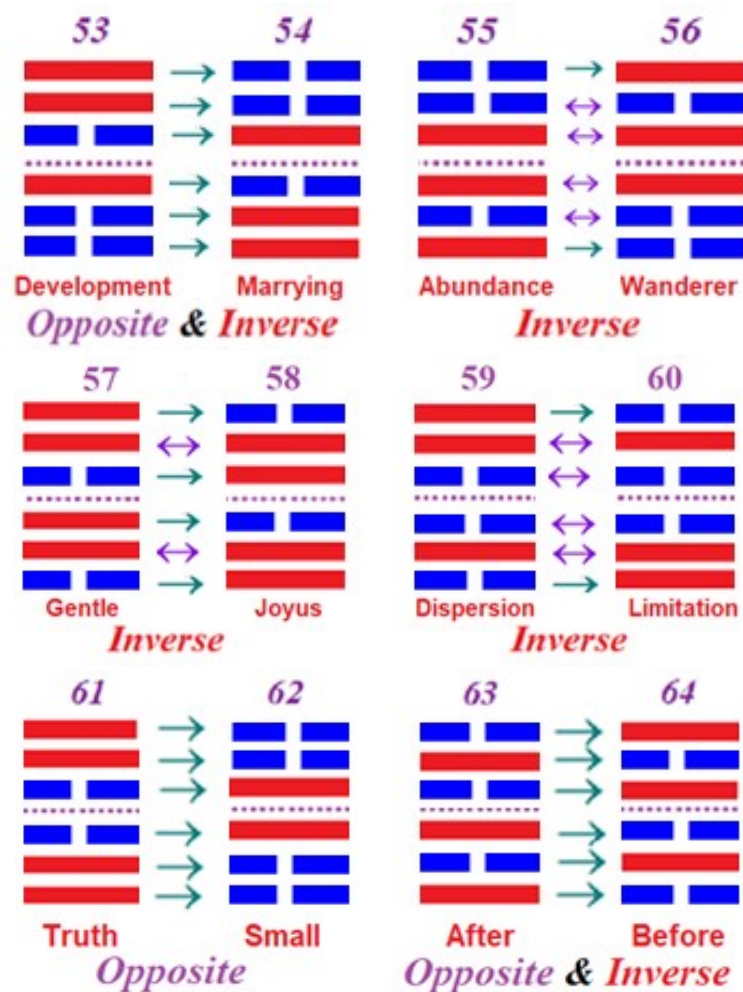


Note on hexagrams 27 & 28, if you flip each *hexagram* singularly by the *Trigram Process* you get the original one back; this pair only has an *opposite*.



Note on hexagram 29 & 30, If you flip each hexagram singularly by the *Trigram Process* you get the original one back; This pair only has an *opposite*.





Note on hexagram 61 & 62, if you flip each one singularly by the *Trigram Process* you get the original one back; this pair only has an *opposite*.

Hexagram Table of Opposites and/or Inverse

Hex 1 & 2	[Opposite]	Hex 33 & 34	[Inverse]
Hex 3 & 4	[Inverse]	Hex 35 & 36	[Inverse]
Hex 5 & 6	[Inverse]	Hex 37 & 38	[Inverse]
Hex 7 & 8	[Inverse]	Hex 39 & 40	[Inverse]
Hex 9 & 10	[Inverse]	Hex 41 & 42	[Inverse]
Hex 11 & 12	[Opposite & Inverse]	Hex 43 & 44	[Inverse]
Hex 13 & 14	[Inverse]	Hex 45 & 46	[Inverse]
Hex 15 & 16	[Inverse]	Hex 47 & 48	[Inverse]
Hex 17 & 18	[Opposite & Inverse]	Hex 49 & 50	[Inverse]
Hex 19 & 20	[Inverse]	Hex 51 & 52	[Inverse]
Hex 21 & 22	[Inverse]	Hex 53 & 54	[Opposite & Inverse]
Hex 23 & 24	[Inverse]	Hex 55 & 56	[Inverse]
Hex 25 & 26	[Inverse]	Hex 57 & 58	[Inverse]
Hex 27 & 28	[Opposite]	Hex 59 & 60	[Inverse]
Hex 29 & 30	[Opposite]	Hex 61 & 62	[Opposite]
Hex 31 & 32	[Inverse]	Hex 63 & 64	[Opposite & Inverse]

Every *Hexagram* has its own opposite. The table listed below lists all 64 *hexagrams* and its opposite *hexagram*. It is a nice reference to have available when working with the *King Wen* arrangement.

64 Hexagram Table of Opposites

Hex 1 & 2	[Opposite]	Hex 17 & 18	[Opposite & Inverse]
Hex 2 & 1	[Opposite]	Hex 18 & 17	[Opposite & Inverse]
Hex 3 & 50	[Opposite]	Hex 19 & 33	[Opposite]
Hex 4 & 49	[Opposite]	Hex 20 & 34	[Opposite]
Hex 5 & 35	[Opposite]	Hex 21 & 48	[Opposite]
Hex 6 & 36	[Opposite]	Hex 22 & 47	[Opposite]
Hex 7 & 13	[Opposite]	Hex 23 & 43	[Opposite]
Hex 8 & 14	[Opposite]	Hex 24 & 44	[Opposite]
Hex 9 & 16	[Opposite]	Hex 25 & 46	[Opposite]
Hex 10 & 15	[Opposite]	Hex 26 & 45	[Opposite]
Hex 11 & 12	[Opposite & Inverse]	Hex 27 & 28	[Opposite]
Hex 12 & 11	[Opposite & Inverse]	Hex 28 & 27	[Opposite]
Hex 13 & 7	[Opposite]	Hex 29 & 30	[Opposite]
Hex 14 & 8	[Opposite]	Hex 30 & 29	[Opposite]
Hex 15 & 10	[Opposite]	Hex 31 & 41	[Opposite]
Hex 16 & 9	[Opposite]	Hex 32 & 42	[Opposite]

Hex 33 & 19	[Opposite]	Hex 49 & 4	[Opposite]
Hex 34 & 20	[Opposite]	Hex 50 & 3	[Opposite]
Hex 35 & 5	[Opposite]	Hex 51 & 57	[Opposite]
Hex 36 & 6	[Opposite]	Hex 52 & 58	[Opposite]
Hex 37 & 40	[Opposite]	Hex 53 & 54	[[Opposite & Inverse]
Hex 38 & 39	[Opposite]	Hex 54 & 53	[Opposite & Inverse]
Hex 39 & 38	[Opposite]	Hex 55 & 59	[Opposite]
Hex 40 & 37	[Opposite]	Hex 56 & 60	[Opposite]
Hex 41 & 31	[Opposite]	Hex 57 & 51	[Opposite]
Hex 42 & 43	[Opposite]	Hex 58 & 52	[Opposite]
Hex 43 & 23	[Opposite]	Hex 59 & 55	[Opposite]
Hex 44 & 24	[Opposite]	Hex 60 & 56	[Opposite]
Hex 45 & 26	[Opposite]	Hex 61 & 62	[Opposite]
Hex 46 & 25	[Opposite]	Hex 62 & 61	[Opposite]
Hex 47 & 22	[Opposite]	Hex 63 & 64	[Opposite & Inverse]
Hex 48 & 21	[Opposite]	Hex 64 & 63	[Opposite & Inverse]

(The *Kabbalah* - Section 7)

