


Each yyGram (A, B, ...) appears under just those names-for-yang lists ( {...} ) that make it luck out ☰, yang, and is absent under those lists for which it lacks out invisible, yin.

Only inside-outside matters; line-up is unimportant. For instance,  $\underset{k}{\cup} \underset{m}{\cup} p = g \underset{m}{\cup} \underset{k}{\cup} p$ .

Worked sample S, a two-name yyGram (over there )

Tabulate the S luck-out:

	, yin ☷	☰, yang
{ }		{b}
{g}		{b,g}

Note for yang:

"b, no matter g."


Guess yyGram = b. Confirm.


b | list { }  
= ☷, subst all yin. Agrees.

b | list {b}  
= ☰, subst b yang. Agrees.

b | list {g}  
= ☷, subst b yin. Agrees.

b | list {b,g}  
= ☰, subst all yang. Agrees. ■

 = ☷, zang luck

 = ☰, fu luck

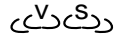
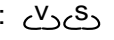

### Two-name yyGrams

{ }	{g}	{b}	{g,b}
		S	S
A		A	
			B
C	<hr/>		

### Three-name yyGrams


{ }	{p,y}	{p,h}	{y,h}
		D	
		E	E
F	F	F	
{p}	{y}	{h}	{p,y,h}
		D	
		E	E
F	F	F	


### Answers to yyGrams™ #2:

A: z                      D:   
 B: ☰; stuck           E:   
 C:                 F: m s  
 final: yin

## Yin? Yang? Which is it?

We find a yyGram made of those above. How does it luck out on the list shown after | ?

 = ?

There are shortcuts that let you know this = yin for all lists:  
 "self-imply" and "isle of silence." Focus on .