III Method of ABBASSA

III –A) The New Year's Day (1st Method) :

$$x$$

$$2000 - z = 2000 - [(\alpha' \times 100) + \beta']$$

$$-z = -(28 \times a') - b'' \quad / \quad b'' < 28$$

$$-b'' + 28 = b' \quad / \quad b' < 28$$

$$b' = (4 \times c') + d' \quad / \quad c' < 7 \; ; \quad d' < 4$$

$$2000 + y = 2000 + (\alpha \times 100) + \beta$$

$$y = (28 \times a) + b \quad / \quad b < 28$$

$$b = (4 \times c) + d \quad / \quad c < 7 \; ; \quad d < 4$$

$$J_{1j,m} = S + VC \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} c'_0 = 0 \\ c'_1 = 1 \\ c'_2 = 2 \\ c'_3 = 3 \\ c'_4 = 4 \\ c'_5 = 5 \\ c'_6 = 6 \end{matrix} + d' + 1 + (\alpha' - \frac{\lambda'}{4})$$

$d' \neq 0$

$$J_{1j,m} = S + VC \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} c_0 = 0 \\ c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = 2 \\ c_3 = 3 \\ c_4 = 4 \\ c_5 = 5 \\ c_6 = 6 \end{matrix} + d + 1 - (\alpha - \frac{\lambda}{4}).$$

$d \neq 0$

$$J_{1j,m} = S + VC \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} c'_0 = 0 \\ c'_1 = 1 \\ c'_2 = 2 \\ c'_3 = 3 \\ c'_4 = 4 \\ c'_5 = 5 \\ c'_6 = 6 \end{matrix} + (\alpha' - \frac{\lambda'}{4})$$

$d' = 0$

$$J_{1j,m} = S + VC \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} c_0 = 0 \\ c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = 2 \\ c_3 = 3 \\ c_4 = 4 \\ c_5 = 5 \\ c_6 = 6 \end{matrix} - (\alpha - \frac{\lambda}{4}).$$

$d = 0$

- $\alpha' = 4$, and $\beta' \geq 18$
- $\alpha' \geq 5$

$\Big\} \longrightarrow (\alpha' - \frac{\lambda'}{4}) = -1$

- $\beta = 0$, and $\alpha \neq$ multiple of 4 we add (+1) to $J_{1j,m}$.

- $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$; λ = greater multiple of $4 \leq \alpha$.
- $\alpha' \in \mathbb{N}$; λ' = greater multiple of $4 \leq \alpha'$.
- $\beta < 100$; $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$; $\lambda \in \mathbb{N}$.
- $\beta' < 100$; $\beta' \in \mathbb{N}$; $\lambda' \in \mathbb{N}$.
- $\mathbb{N}$ is the whole of the numbers natural.