Since, we now know our valid $\bar{n}_i^0$ range, we can finally also have a look at z_{ij}.

For the intersection of two equations, we have given

$$(1)\quad z_{ij} = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2x_j+1} \left\{ y_i + \left\lfloor \frac{\Delta_i(-1+\Delta x_{ij})}{2x_i+1} \right\rfloor - x_j(-\Delta_j+\Delta_i) \right\} \right\rfloor$$

respectively

$$(2)\quad z_{ij} = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2x_i+1} \left\{ y_j + \left\lfloor \frac{\Delta_j(-1+\Delta x_{ij})}{2x_j+1} \right\rfloor - x_i(-\Delta_j+\Delta_i) \right\} \right\rfloor$$

→ assume „i" be the intersection of all $(2x_i+1)$ apart from the Maximum ($\Rightarrow$ „j" $\hat{=}$ Maximum) and do the intersection with this Maximum as the last intersection, at all.

→ So, if we take eq(2), we can take y_j „Maximum" and determine z_{ij} from this.

→ If we also do the same for the Minimum in the intersection step before, we can determine our valid z_{ij} range from this.