$-case\ A: \quad L = \{2N-1, 2N-1, 2N\}$

$(Py)\ (2N-1)^2 = N^2 + h^2$

$\Rightarrow \exists\ m > n\ \ 2N-1 = m^2 + n^2\ and\ N = m^2 - n^2\ (1)$

$other\ case\ N = 2 \times m \times n\ impossible\ due\ to\ \equiv 3$

$(1) \Rightarrow m^2 = 3 \times n^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{m} approximate \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$With\ the\ continuous\ fraction\ for\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\ we\ found\ n, d\ \ d^2 = n^2 + 1$

$m = d\ ; N = m^2 - n^2\ ; 2N-1 = m^2 + n^2\ ; h = 2 \times m \times n\ ; P = 6N - 2$
$-case\ B: \quad L = \{2N+1, 2N+1, 2N\}$

$(Py)\ (2N+1)^2 = N^2 + h^2$

$\Rightarrow \exists\ m > n\ \ 2N-1 = m^2 + n^2\ and\ N = 2 \times m \times n\ (2)$

$other\ case\ N = m^2 - n^2\ impossible\ due\ to\ \equiv 4$

$(2) \Rightarrow m^2 + n^2 - 4m \times n = 1 \Leftrightarrow (m-2n)^2 = 3 \times n^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{m-2n} approximate \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$With\ the\ continuous\ fraction\ for\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\ we\ found\ n, d\ \ d^2 = n^2 + 1$

$m = d + 2n\ ; N = 2 \times m \times n\ ; 2N+1 = m^2 + n^2\ ; h = m^2 - n^2\ ; P = 6N + 2$

$P_i^{\alpha_i} \Rightarrow \frac{P_i^{\alpha_i} - 1}{P_i - 1}$

$\frac{k-1}{k+1} \times \binom{2k}{k}$

$C(2n) = \sum_{k=2}^{k=n} \frac{k-1}{k+1} \times \binom{2k}{k} \times \binom{2n}{2k}$

$P \rightarrow SumDiv[P]$