

$$n' = (\text{MAXd} + \text{MINd}) / 2$$

Hello [SeqFans](#),

Let's start with $n = 723810$.

We read n from left to right, digit by digit, in this way:

7 says: replace me by the biggest of the 7 digits on my right (including me)
Then 7 is replaced by 8 --> $n = 823810$

2 says: replace me by the biggest of the 2 digits on my right (including me)
Then 2 is replaced by 3 --> $n = 833810$

3 says: replace me by the biggest of the 3 digits on my right (including me)
Then 3 is replaced by 8 --> $n = 838810$

8 says: replace me by the biggest of the 8 digits on my right (including me)
Then 8 is replaced by 8 --> $n = 838810$

1 says: replace me by the biggest of the 1 digit(s) on my right (including me)
Then 1 is replaced by 1 --> $n = 838810$

0 says: replace me by the biggest of the 0 digit(s) on my right (including me)
Then 0 is replaced by nothing and disappears --> $n = 83881$

So $n = 723810$ becomes 83881. This result is called **MAXd** (maximum digit)

The **MINd** (minimum digit) operation works in the same way (just replace "biggest" by "smallest", above).

We then get for $n: 723810 \rightarrow 02101$ which is 2101.

We will now transform n into n' :

$$n' = (\text{MAXd} + \text{MINd}) / 2$$

For $n = 723810$ we have $n' = (83881 + 2101) / 2 = 42991$

We could then iterate from there. But we will see first what happens with $n = 1234$ and present the iteration like this:

/ MAXd	/ MAXd'				
n MAXd+MINd = n'	MAXd'+MINd' = n", etc.				
\ MINd	\ MINd'				
/1344	/1899	/1994	/1919	/1919	
1234 2578 = 1289	3188 = 1594	3438 = 1719	3038 = 1519	3038 = 1519	
\1234	\1289	\1444	\1119	\1119	

... we see that 1519 is a fixed point.

What would be **S**, the "fixed-points" sequence of $(\text{MAXd} + \text{MINd}) / 2$?

S starts, I think, like this:

S = 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,22, ...

Could we have $(\text{MAXd} + \text{MINd}) = \text{odd number}$? Yes, in a (very) few cases:

/3	
30 3 = 1,5	
\0	

If so, the iteration stops as "impossible".

Best,
É.

Douglas McNeil:

> **S** = 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,22, ...

Agreed: I find

sage: **S**

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[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 122, 133, 144, 155, 166, 177, 188, 199, 222, 315, 333, 417, 444, 519, 555, 666, 777, 888, 999, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1122, 1133, 1144, 1155, 1166, 1177, 1188, 1199, 1222, 1315, 1333, 1417, 1444, 1519, 1555, 1666, 1777, 1888, 1999, 2222, 3155, 3333, 3519, 4117, 4177, 4417, 4444, 5119, 5199, 5519, 5555, 6666, 7777, 8888, 9999]
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> Could we have $(\text{MAXd} + \text{MINd}) = \text{odd number}$? Yes, in a (very) few cases:

Not so rare-- I think any multiple of 10 with a last nonzero digit being 3,5,7, or 9 will produce an odd number.

sage: **O**[:100]

9
 19
 519
 3519
 53519
 453519
 4453519
 14453519
 114453519
 1114453519
 11114453519
 etc.

Vraiment étrange !

Entre 10^j et $10^{(j+1)}$, on garde les mêmes nombres en rajoutant un 1 devant, mais on a aussi de nouvelles branches qui se créent, par ex. 151999 donne naissance à 1151999, mais aussi à 5151999

ou encore, quand on examine dans la suite les nombres ne contenant que des 1, des 4 et des 7 (par exemple) :

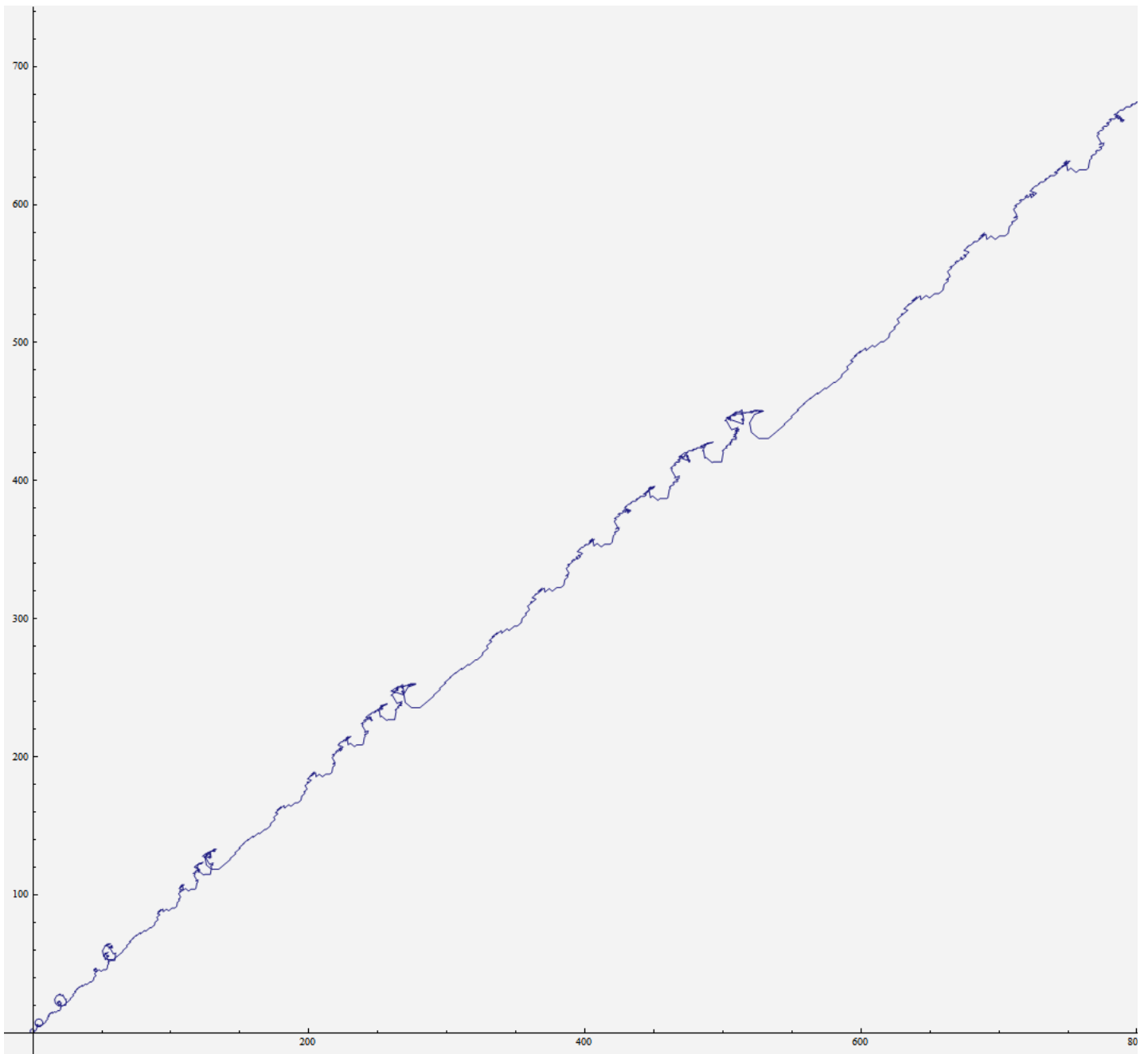
417
 1417
 4117
 4177
 4417
 11417
 14117
 14177
 14417
 41177
 41777
 44177
 111417
 114117
 114177
 114417
 141177
 141777
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 1114117
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 1114417
 1141177
 1141777
 1144177
 1411777
 1417777
 1441777
 4117777
 4177777
 4417777
 11111417
 11114117
 11114177
 11114417
 11141177
 11141777
 11144177
 11411777
 11417777
 11441777
 14117777
 14177777
 14417777
 ...

on voit que les branches se développent régulièrement, mais créent aussi des rejets !

Pour visualiser le côté "fractal perturbé" de cette suite, j'ai dessiné la trajectoire correspondant aux chiffres composant la suite des nombres, c'est à dire :

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 1, 6, 1, 7, 1, 8, 1, 9, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1, 6, 1, 1, 7, 1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 9, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 4, 4, 1, 5, 5, 1, 6, 6, 1, 7, 7, 1, 8, 8, 1, 9, 9, 2, 2, 2, 3, 1, 5, 3, 3, 3, 4, 1, 7, 4, 4, 4, 5, 1, 9, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1, 1, 6...

en assignant une direction à chaque chiffre (1=40°, 2=80°, etc.) On voit que cette suite forme un motif qui se répète en se déformant peu à peu :



Magnifique, Jean-Marc, on voit bien ci-dessus le petit train de vagues qui monte et grossit !
Thanks to all contributors,
Best,
É.
P.-S. this is now <http://oeis.org/A173646>