

A seed and a jumping bean

Consider S:

S=0,1,1,1,2,3,1,3,6,3,1,5,10,7,1,3,14,7,1,13,18,7,1,3,22,11,1,21,26,15,1,3,30,7,1,29,34,15,1,3,38,27,1,37,42,15,1,3,46,7,
 ...
 n=1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,1,1,1, 1,1,1,1, 1,1,1, 2, 2,2,2,2, 2, 2,2, 2, 2, 3,3,3, 3,3,3, 3, 3, 3,3,4, 4, 4,4, 4, 4,
 4,4,4, 4,5, ...

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 0

Read "n" vertically; thus S(10)=3, S(25)=22 and S(47)=1, for instance.

S works like this:

- take any S(n), the "seed" [for instance if n=10, take S(10)=3 (this 3 is "the seed")];
 - jump from S(n) to the right, over S(n) integers [from S(10)=3 over 1,5,10 (3 integers)];
 - land on S[n+1+S(n)], "the bean" [land on 7, "the bean"];
- S has been build in order to always have S(n)+S[n+1+S(n)]=n [or "seed"+"bean"=n thus 3+7=10].

This sequence is infinite and well defined.
Here is how S was build, step by step;

S =
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

If we put "1" at the beginning of S, we will have a "0" in third position:

S = 1 . 0
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

This is because the seed "1" asks us to jump over one integer (to the right) and land on the bean - with "bean" + "seed" = 1.

If "0" can be an integer of S, we'd better try to start S with "0" and see if the result works - because we always prefer our S's to be the lexicographic first ones.

We thus begin S with "0":

S = 0
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

This "0" asks us to jump over 0 integer and land on a "bean" such that "bean" + "seed" = 1; we have then:

S = 0 1
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

This "1" is now the seed for another bean (such that "bean" + "seed" = n):

S = 0 1 . 1
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

And this "1" is the seed for a new bean (which has to obey the same "bean+seed=n" law):

S = 0 1 . 1 . 3
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

This "3" is itself a new seed:

S = 0 1 . 1 . 3 . . . 3
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

And this "3" is itself, etc.

S = 0 1 . 1 . 3 . . . 3 . . . 7
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

The "7" asks us to jump over 7 integers and to write "7" on the landing space:

S = 0 1 . 1 . 3 . . . 3 . . . 7 . . . 7
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

And this "7" forces a "15" (which comes from 22-7) above n = 30:

S = 0 1 . 1 . 3 . . . 3 . . . 7 . . . 7 15
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Etc.
This goes to infinity, of course - but what about the "holes" we have left behind in S?
As we want S to be the lexicographic first sequence with the property "seed+bean=n", we try to fill the leftmost hole --S(3)-- with a zero:

S = 0 1 0 1 . 3 . . . 3 . . . 7 . . . 7 15
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

But this doesn't work, as 0 + 1 (the "1" to the right of 0) is not 3 (the number under 0) as it should be. We then try to fill the hole with "1":

S = 0 1 1 1 . 3 . . . 3 . . . 7 . . . 7 15
 n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

... and this produces a "2" (in yellow) in the next hole - because of the law "bean+seed=n":

```
S = 0 1 1 1 2 3 . . . 3 . . . 7 . . . 7 . . . 15
n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
```

But this "2" starts a brand new infinite series of integers to the right, of course (new integer in yellow):

```
S = 0 1 1 1 2 3 . 3 . 3 . . . 7 . . . 7 . . . 15
n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
```

... then:

```
S = 0 1 1 1 2 3 . 3 . 3 . 5 . 7 . . . 7 . . . 15
n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
```

... and:

```
S = 0 1 1 1 2 3 . 3 . 3 . 5 . 7 . . . 7 . . . 15
n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
```

... further:

```
S = 0 1 1 1 2 3 . 3 . 3 . 5 . 7 . . . 7 . . . 15
n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
```

... etc.

We have a doubt, here: will the two series "collide" at some point?
 More: we notice immediately that we'll have to start another series of "seeds and beans", because we have a new leftmost hole to fill! Let's start with that one - which is in position S(7) - and try to fill it with a "1" (as the "0" is obviously leading to a contradiction):

```
S = 0 1 1 1 2 3 1 3 . 3 . 5 . 7 . . . 7 . . . 15
n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
```

... producing (in yellow):

```
S = 0 1 1 1 2 3 1 3 6 3 . 5 . 7 . . . 7 . . . 15
n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
```

... and:

```
S = 0 1 1 1 2 3 1 3 6 3 . 5 . 7 . 3 . 7 . . . 15
n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
```

... further:

```
S = 0 1 1 1 2 3 1 3 6 3 . 5 . 7 . 3 . 7 . 13 . . . 15
n = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
```

Etc.

At my great surprise, I've noticed that no "collisions" will ever occur if we always fill the leftmost hole with a "1"!

I've tried yesterday to understand the patterns arising in S. All I could find was this:

- (a) $S(4n-1)=1$
- (b) $S(8n)=3$
- (c) $S(8n+1)= 6+8(n-1)$
- (d) $S(8n+4)= 5+8(n-1)$
- (e) $S(8n+5)=10+8(n-1)$
- (f) $S(16n+2)=7$

I'm stuck in defining $S(4n+2)$ which would complete the description of all terms of S after S(6)...

I hope I've made no mistakes - and that this might be of interest for the Seqfans!
 Best,
 É.

Jean-Paul Davalan:

(...)
 En partant à la fois de $S(n)+S[n+1+S(n)]=n$ et de $S(4n-1)=1$ (le premier "pattern") et en opérant comme tu l'as fait avec le début de la suite, on obtient TOUT le reste.

$S(n)+S[n+1+S(n)]=n$ peut se décliner sous la forme : $S(n) = A \iff S(n+1+A) = n - A$

$S(4n-1) = 1$ entraîne $S(4n-1+1)=4n-1-1$ c'est-à-dire
 $S(4n+1) = 4n-2$ (correspond aux 3^e et 5^e patterns)

et on recommence $S(4n+1+4n-2+1) = 4n+1-(4n-2)$ c'est-à-dire

$S(8n) = 3$ le second "pattern"

$S(8n+4) = 8n - 3$ soit la 4^e formule, puis $S(8n+4 + 8n-3 + 1) = 8n+4 - (8n - 3)$

$S(16n+2) = 7$ soit la formule (f)

En voici une autre qui débute à n=3 en prenant S(3)=1 :

```

1 2 2 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47
47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47
57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92
93 94 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95

```

Ou encore en partant de S(6)=2 :

```

2 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 39 39

```

Les propriétés de toutes ces suites de la famille doivent être intéressantes. Là aussi, il faudrait que je rédige les démonstrations. À partir de mercredi j’aurai peut-être le temps de le faire.

Une remarque en passant, à ces constructions sont associées des bijections de N vers N^2, comme je l’avais aussi remarqué pour ta suite sur les décimations.

[Aai]:

Illustrating another process of generating sequence S

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Looking at S with 0-based indices we have: This color is for J language

S=0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 6, 3, 1, 5, 10, 7, 1, 3, 14, 7, 1, 13, 18, 7, 1, 3, 22, 11, 1, 21, 26, 15, 1, 3, 30, 7,

n= 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3,

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3

Positions of basic 1’s: +/\ 1, 10\$4

1 2 6 10 14 18 22 ...

These indices are also elements of sequence S at positions: 2+ +/\ 1, 10\$4

3 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 ...

So we can build this sequence by:

starting with a virgin sequence of 0’s: j z=.0\$~y=.58

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...

indices of 1’s: k=. +/\ 1, 4\$~<.4\$~y-2

assigning 1’s: j z=. 1 k } z

0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 ...

assigning indices of the basic 1’s: j z=. (}:k) (}:2+k) } z

0 1 1 1 2 0 1 0 6 0 1 0 10 0 1 0 14 0 1 0 18 0 1 0 22 0 1 0 26 0 1 0 30 0 1 0 34 0 1 ...

There’s another set of numbers that can be found at regular positions, namely:

3 7 15 31... or 2^2 - 1, 2^3 -1, etc.

Calculating principle to obtain the positions of these numbers:

3: starting index 5 = 2 * 3 - 1
and then: 7 9 15 23 31 39 ...
diff: 2 2 6 8 8 8 8 ...

7: starting index 13 = 2 * 7 - 1
and then: 17 21 33 49 65 ...
diff: 4 4 12 16 16 16 ...

15: starting index 29 = 2 * 15 - 1
and then: 37 45 69 101 133 165 197 ...
diff: 8 8 24 32 32 32 32 ...

So for the numbers e = 3, 7, 15, ... with e = 2^(1+i) - 1 and i = 1,2,3,... we have diff sequences:

2 2 6 8 8 8 8 ... basic sequence

Doubling the values for every next 2^(1+i) - 1 ... resulting in index-sequences: +/\ (1~2*1~2^i+1), +~^(i-1) 2 6 8 8 8 ...

Examples:

3: +/\ (1~2*1~2^i+1), +~^(i-1) 2 2 6, 10\$8 [i=.1
5 7 9 15 23 31 39 47 55 63 71 79 87 95

7: +/\ (1~2*1~2^i+1), +~^(i-1) 2 2 6, 10\$8 [i=.2
13 17 21 33 49 65 81 97 113 129 145 161 177 193

Etc.

After this procedure there are still some '0'-holes left, other than the first one.

```
0 1 1 1 2 3 1 3 6 3 1 0 10 7 1 3 14 7 1 0 18 7 1 3 22 0 1 0 26 15 1 3 30 7 1 0 34 15 1 3 38 0 1 0 42 15
1 3 46 7 1 0 50 0 1 3 54 0
```

Compare with the original sequence S:

6 10 \$ S

```
0 1 1 1 2 3 1 3 6 3 1 0 10 7 1 3 14 7 1 0 18 7 1 3 22 0 1 0 26 15 1 3 30 7 1 0 34 15 1 3 38 0 1 0 42 15
1 3 46 7 1 0 50 0 1 3 54 0
0 1 1 1 2 3 1 3 6 3 1 5 10 7 1 3 14 7 1 13 18 7 1 3 22 11 1 21 26 15 1 3 30 7 1 29 34 15 1 3 38 27 1 37 42 15
1 3 46 7 1 45 50 23 1 3 54 43
```

Remaining numbers to fill these holes are:

5 11 13 21 23 27 29 37 43 45

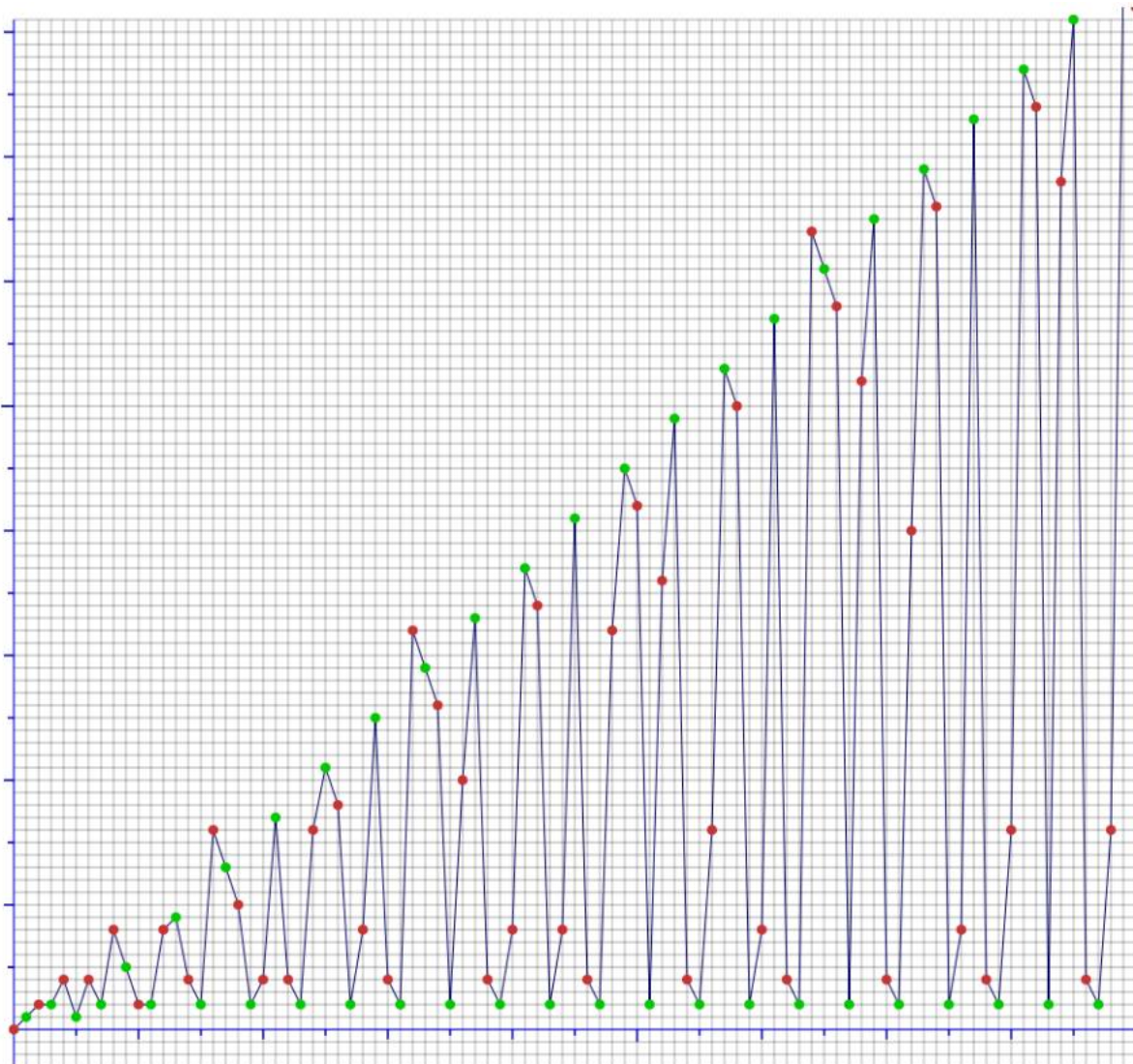
Solution to calculate and fill the remaining 'holes':

```
find first index i of a hole:      i
find first index j where          i == 1 + j + [j]
calculate and fill hole [i]       [i] = 1 + j - [j]
repeat until done: all holes filled.
```

```
--
Met vriendelijke groet,
=@@i
```

Nice, Aai!

Voici le graphique de la suite qui ouvre cette page, généré par le [programme](#) de **Jean-Paul Davalan** (bouton EA1):



Merci **Jean-Paul** & **Aai**,

à+
É.

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