SUCESIONES "LOOK AND SAY"

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¿Conocéis alguna sucesión numérica?

¿Qué es una sucesión?

¿Habéis visto alguna en clase de Matemáticas?

Sucesiones aritméticas (progresiones aritméticas)

Ejemplos

¿Qué les pasa?

- 3 ¿Cómo sigue?
- 5 ¿Cuál es el término que está en la posición 10?
- 9 ¿Cuál es el término que está en la posición 100?
- ¿Cómo son los elementos de esta sucesión?
 - ¿Cuál es el término anterior a 141?

Sucesiones geométricas (progresiones geométricas)

Ejemplos

¿Qué les pasa?

2 ¿Cómo sigue?

2 ¿Cuál es el término que está en la posición 10?

686 ¿Cuál es el término que está en la posición 100?

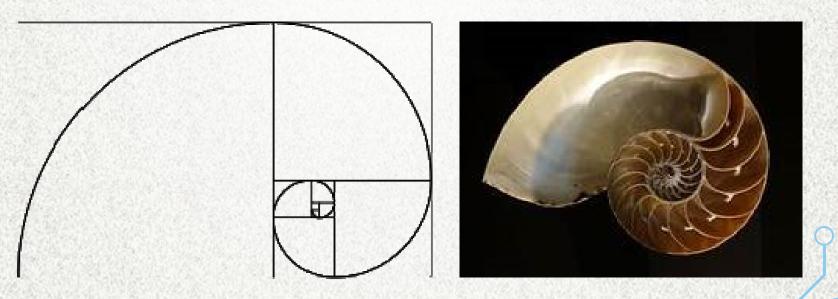
¿Cómo son los elementos de esta sucesión?

¿Cuál es el término anterior a 235298?

Otra sucesión "famosa":

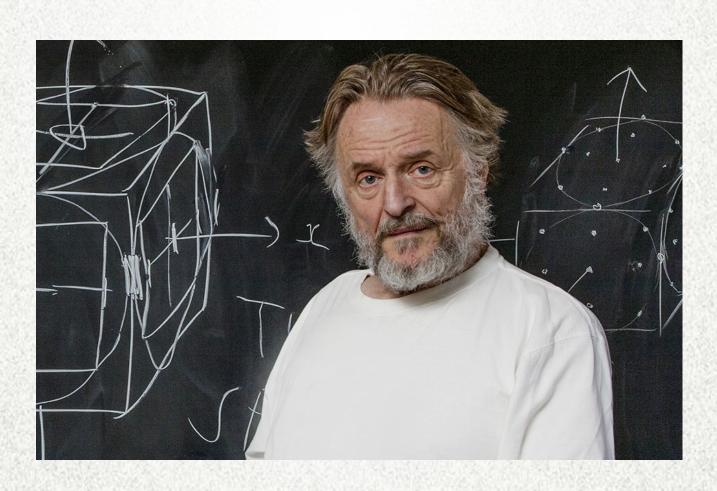
La sucesión de Fibonacci

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, 1597, ...



¿Es una progresión aritmética o geométrica como las anteriores?

Y AHORA OTRAS SUCESIONES....



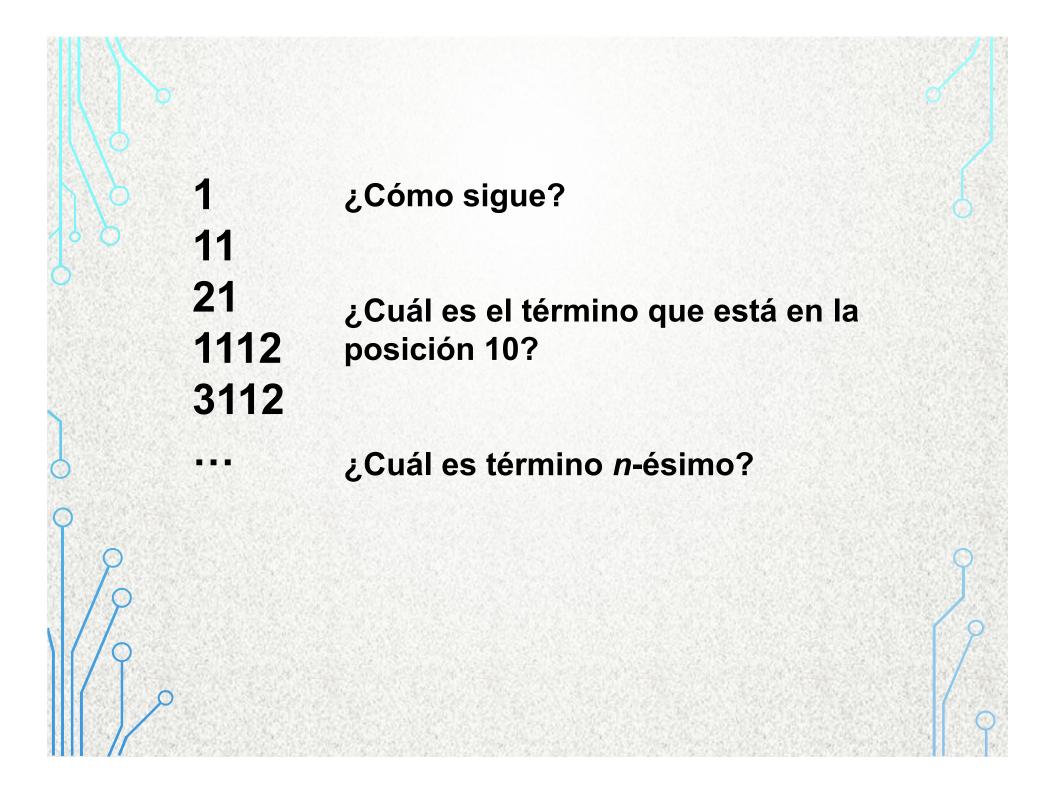
JOHN H. CONWAY

Nacido en Liverpool, 1937.
 Fallecido en Nueva Jersey, 2020.

Estudió en Cambridge

 Profesor de Matemáticas en la Universidad de Princeton

 Referente en el campo de la Teoría de juegos y de la Matemática recreativa



Sucesión <u>ordenada</u> "look and say" ("ver y decir")

1 Un uno

11 Dos unos

21 Un uno y un dos

1112 Tres unos y un dos

3112

. . .

Sucesión <u>ordenada</u> "look and say" ("ver y decir")

1 Un uno

11 Dos unos

21 Un uno y un dos

1112 Tres unos y un dos

3112 Dos unos, un dos y un tres

211213

. . .

Sucesión <u>ordenada</u> "look and say" ("ver y decir")

1 Un uno

11 Dos unos

21 Un uno y un dos

1112 Tres unos y un dos

3112 Dos unos, un dos y un tres

211213

...

Siguiendo el mismo proceso el término 10 sería el 31121314

En el término 13 se alcanza el

21322314



On a Curious Property of Counting Sequences

Victor Bronstein and Aviezri S. Fraenkel

This note is dedicated to the memory of Professor Joseph Gillis who passed away on Nov. 18, 1993, in his 82nd year.

1. INTRODUCTION. A counting sequence \mathscr{S} is a sequence of sequences $\{S_i\}_{i=0}^k$ of positive integers. The sequence S_{i+1} is obtained from S_i by counting the number m_k of times an integer k occurs in S_i and writing down in S_{i+1} the pairs m_k , k in increasing order of k, for all k for which $m_k > 0$.

Example. Beginning with $S_0 = (1)$, and with $S_0 = (6,7)$, the first few elements of the two resulting sequences $\mathscr L$ are depicted in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Initial elements of the counting sequences

for $S_0 = (1)$ and $S_0 = (6,7)$	
1	67
11	1617
2 1	211617
1112	31121617
3112	4112131617
211213	511213141617
312213	61121314151617
212223	71121314152617
114213	61221314151627
31121314	51321314152617
:	:

As usual, \mathbb{Z}^0 and \mathbb{Z}^+ denote the set of nonnegative integers and the set of positive integers respectively. The *length* $|S_i|$ of $S_i \in \mathscr{S}$ is the number of elements of S_i ,(counting multiplicities). Thus $|S_1| = 2$ for S_1 in the left column of Table 1, and $|S_1| = 4$ for S_1 in the right column. Any sequence of finite length is called *finite*. What is the asymptotic behavior of the sequences S_i ? Does the length and hence the elements of $\{S_i\}$, grow without bound?

A counting sequence \mathscr{S} is called *ultimately periodic* if there exist positive integers i_0 and p such that $S_i = S_{i+p}$ for all $i \ge i_0$. The smallest such p is called the *period* of \mathscr{S} , and the smallest such i_0 is called the *prepriod* of \mathscr{S} . For example, $S_0 = (2,2)$ is ultimately periodic with $i_0 = 0$ and p = 1, i.e., it is periodic with period 1 from the beginning. Our purpose is to prove the following surprising fact.

560 NOTES [June–July

The Long and the Short on Counting Sequences

Jim Sauerberg and Linghsueh Shu

1. INTRODUCTION. Consider the sequence of positive integers $S_0 = 2, 1, 1, 4$. S_0 consists of two 1's, one 2, and one 4, so let us define S_1 to be this description: $S_1 = 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 4$. Repeating this process, S_1 consists of three 1's, two 2's and one 4, so set $S_2 = 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 4$. Continuing in this way for several more steps produces

$$S_3 = 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4$$

$$S_4 = 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4$$

$$S_5 = 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 4$$

$$S_6 = 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 4$$

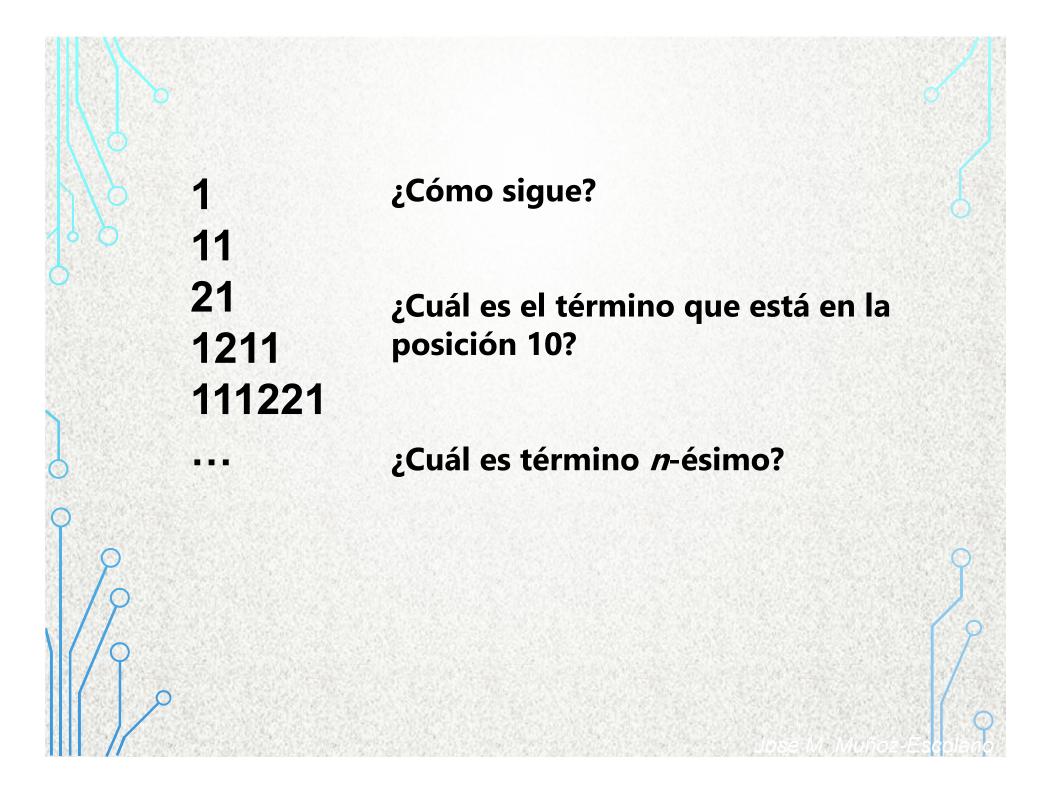
In general, given any finite sequence of positive numbers S_0 , this process of constructing S_{i+1} to be the sequence that counts how many times each number in S_i appears in S_i creates a counting sequence $\{S_i\}_{i\geq 0}$. As the reader certainly noticed, in our counting sequence we have $S_5 = S_6 = S_7 = \cdots$. In fact, in any counting sequence, because S_{i+1} is uniquely determined by S_i , if there exist numbers p and i such that $S_i = S_{i+p}$, then $S_i = S_{i+p}$ for all $i' \geq i$. We then say that $\{S_i\}_{i\geq 0}$ is ultimately periodic. The rather surprising main result of [1] is

Theorem 1. For any finite sequence of positive integers S_0 , the associated counting sequence $\{S_i\}_{i\geq 0}$ is ultimately periodic. In other words, given S_0 there are integers p_0 and p so that $S_{i+p} = S_i$ for all $i \geq p_0$.

The smallest p_0 and smallest p satisfying Theorem 1 are called the *pre-period* and the *period* of the counting sequence $\{S_i\}$. Then a *periodic counting sequence* of period p, or simply a p-cycle, is a counting sequence of pre-period 0 and period p. For example, the counting sequence corresponding to $S_0 = 2, 1, 1, 4$ has pre-period 5 and period 1, that is, it "ends" in a 1-cycle. Similarly, the counting sequence corresponding to $S_0 = 5, 6$ ends in a two-cycle, and the counting sequence corresponding to $S_0 = 6, 7$ ends in a three-cycle.

Several different types of counting sequences have been studied in recent years (see [1], [5], [6], [7], [8], and M4779 in [9]). In this paper we consider these counting sequences, bring out their connections, and explore the periodic behavior of each. To expand on this, the questions we answer are:

- What are the possible periods p? For each p, how many p-cycles are there?
 In Section 3 we find all possible periods and classify all cycles. Partial answers to these questions are given in [6].
- 2) A puzzle of Raphael Robinson [3, pp. 389-390] asks the reader to place numbers in the blanks so that the following is true: "In this sentence, the number of occurrences of 0 is __, of 1 is __, of 2 is __, of 3 is __, of 4 is __, of 5 is __, of 6 is __, of 7 is __, of 8 is __, and of 9 is __." To find such a



iiES MUCHO MÁS DIFÍCIL!!

Crece continuamente. No se "estaciona" y no tiene "ciclos" (salvo para un número en concreto, ¿cuál?)

Conway en 1986 probó que la razón entre el número de cifras de un término y el número de cifras del término siguiente tendía a $\lambda = 1.303577269034...$ donde λ era una única solución positiva de la ecuación:

$$x^{71}-x^{69}-2x^{68}-x^{67}+2x^{66}+2x^{65}+x^{64}-x^{63}-x^{62}-x^{61}-x^{60}-x^{59}+2x^{58}+5x^{57}+3x^{56}-2x^{55}-10x^{54}-3x^{53}-2x^{52}+6x^{51}+6x^{50}+x^{49}+9x^{48}-3x^{47}-7x^{46}-8x^{45}-8x^{44}+10x^{43}+6x^{42}+8x^{41}-5x^{40}-12x^{39}+7x^{38}-7x^{37}+7x^{36}+x^{35}-3x^{34}+10x^{33}+x^{32}-6x^{31}-2x^{30}-10x^{29}-3x^{28}+2x^{27}+9x^{26}-3x^{25}+14x^{24}-8x^{23}-7x^{21}+9x^{20}+3x^{19}-4x^{18}-10x^{17}-7x^{16}+12x^{15}+7x^{14}+2x^{13}-12x^{12}-4x^{11}-2x^{10}+5x^{9}+x^{7}-7x^{6}+7x^{5}-4x^{4}+12x^{3}-6x^{2}+3x-6=0$$

No obstante, tiene una buena propiedad. la "vuelta atrás" en esta sucesión es sencilla... ¿Cuál es el anterior a 21322314 ?