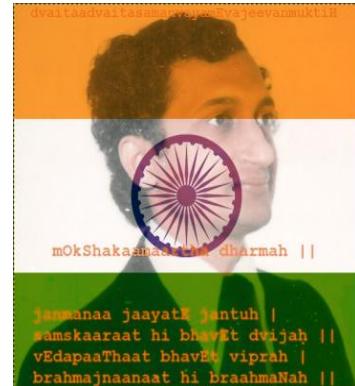


COLLATZ-HASSE-SYRACUSE-ULAM-KAKUTANI SEQUENCE

CONVERGENCE TO THE TRIVIAL CYCLE PROVED

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ABSTRACT

The convergence of the *Collatz-Hasse-Syracuse-Ulam-Kakutani Sequence* is proved, thus proving the *Collatz Conjecture*, which has been an *unsolved problem*. The proof is based on the *isomorphism* established between the set of positive integers and a carefully designed *system* with a hierarchy (arborescence) of *binary exponential ladders* defined on the set of positive odd numbers.

Keywords: Collatz-Hasse-Syracuse-Ulam-Kakutani (CHSUK) Sequence;
Collatz-Hasse-Syracuse-Ulam-Kakutani (CHSUK) Conjecture;
Convergence, Isomorphism, Dedekind-Peano Axioms.

AMS MSC Mathematics Subject Classification: 11B50.

1. INTRODUCTION

The *Collatz-Hasse-Syracuse-Ulam-Kakutani Conjecture* (simply referred to as the *Collatz Conjecture*) states that the Collatz-Hasse-Syracuse-Ulam-Kakutani (CHSUK) Sequence (also referred to as the *Collatz Sequence*) converges to the trivial cycle $\{(4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1)\}$, starting from any positive integer.

This research report presents a proof for the same, reasoning with the most fundamental *Dedekind-Peano Axioms* and *Modulus Arithmetic* applied to a meticulously designed *Structured System Framework of Binary Exponential Ladders* defined on the set of positive odd numbers, and establishes an *isomorphism* between the *structured system framework of Binary Exponential Ladders* and the set of natural numbers.

2. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

We define the *Collatz Function* $C(n)$ with a positive integer n as its input argument, in terms of a ‘pull-Down’ operator $D(n)$ and a ‘push-Up’ operator $U(n)$ as follows:

$$\text{if } (n \text{ is even}) \ C(n) := D(n) = (n / 2); \text{ else } C(n) := U(n) = (3*n + 1); \quad [\text{Eqn.1}]$$

where the ‘pull-Down’ $D(n)$ operator takes only an even number as its input argument whereas the ‘push-Up’ operator $U(n)$ takes only an odd number as its input argument and gives an output that is an even number.

For convenience in our study of the Collatz Sequence, we define the *Compact Collatz Function* $T(m)$ by the repeated application of the ‘pull-down’ operator $D(m)$ wherever applicable, say, ($p \geq 1$) times, that is, $D^*(m) := D^p(m)$ so as to get an output $D^#(m)$ that is an odd number:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } (m \text{ is even}) \ T(m) := D^*(m) := D^p(m) = (m / 2^p) := D^#(m); \\ \text{else } (m \text{ is odd}) \ T(m) := U(m) = (3 * m + 1) := U^#(m); \end{aligned} \quad [\text{Eqn.2}]$$

where $D^#(m)$ is called the “D-floor number” associated with the input argument m ; and $U^#(m)$ is called the “U-ceiling number” associated with the input argument m .

The *Compact Collatz Function* $T(m)$ may as well be considered to have been redefined with the newly introduced two operators, the “D-floor operator” $D^#(m)$ and the “U-ceiling operator” $U^#(m)$ as given in [Eqn.2] above.

This new definition for the *Compact Collatz Function* $T(m)$ facilitates our study of the corresponding *Compact Collatz Sequence*; which is no different from its equivalent Collatz Sequence, once we understand that the repeated application, say, ($p \geq 1$) times, of the ‘pull-Down’ operator $D(m)$ has now been collapsed into an equivalent single “D-floor operator” $D^#(m)$ giving the D-floor number $D^#(m)$ as its output. The push-Up operator U has been simply redefined as the “U-ceiling operator” $U^#$ for uniformity and elegant completeness.

The *Compact Collatz Sequence* is obtained by the repeated sequential application of the *Compact Collatz Function* $T(m)$ starting with the given initial input number m - represented by an alternating series of $D^#$ number and $U^#$ number - except possibly the starting initial ‘seed’ number m and the final terminating number, which as per the Collatz Conjecture, is anyway a $D^#$ number that is unity.

3. OBSERVATIONS ON THE PULL-DOWN OPERATOR

The pull-Down operator D always takes only an even number n as its input argument. Every application of this pull-down operator results in an alternating

(toggling) effect on the nMOD3 property of the input argument number; that is, a 1MOD3 input gives a 2MOD3 output and a 2MOD3 input gives a 1MOD3 output; whereas a 0MOD3 input gives a 0MOD3 output. Repeated application of D, in case applicable, results in a final output that is an odd number and therefore becomes an input for the push-Up operator. In such a case, we call it a “D-floor operator” $D^\#$ as defined in [Eqn.2] above, and its output a “D-floor number” $D^\#(n)$ characterized by being a odd number; $D^\#(n)$ may be in any one of the three possible types: (1) a 1MOD6 odd number, being a 1MOD3 odd number that is of the type (6m-5); (2) a 5MOD6 odd number, being a 2MOD3 odd number that is of the type (6m-1); (3) a 3MOD6 odd number, being a 0MOD3 odd number that is of the type (6m-3).

4. OBSERVATIONS ON THE PUSH-UP OPERATOR

The push-Up operator U *always* takes only an odd number m as its input argument, and *always* gives an output that is a 4MOD6 even number, being a 1MOD3 even number that is of the type (6m-2) - irrespective of whether the input is a 1MOD6 odd number or a 3MOD6 odd number or a 5MOD6 odd number. Note that one single application of the ‘push-Up’ operator U transforms any input odd number m into a 4MOD6 even number that becomes an input to the “D-floor operator $D^\#$ ”. That is why we may as well call the push-Up operator U as the “U-ceiling operator $U^\#$ ” as defined in [Eqn.2] above.

5. OBSERVATIONS ON THE COMPACT COLLATZ FUNCTION

Start with any positive integer. (1) If the starting initial number n is even, then we apply the D-floor operator $D^\#$ operator giving an output that is the D-floor number $D^\#(n)$ which is given as input to the U-ceiling operator. Of course, if the starting number is a power of 2 we terminate at unity. So, now we have a D-floor number $D^\#(n)$ that is an odd number greater than unity, in any non-trivial case, as the initial $D^\#$ node in the Compact Collatz Sequence. (2) If on the other hand the starting initial number n is an odd number, we treat that itself as the initial $D^\#$ node in the Compact Collatz Sequence.

Having thus obtained the initial $D^\#$ node in the Compact Collatz Sequence, we apply the U-ceiling operator $U^\#$ to get the U-ceiling number $U^\#$ that is a 4MOD6 even number. That in turn is given as input to the D-floor operator $D^\#$. Now the process continues.

Note that the Compact Collatz Sequence can therefore be defined by a *trajectory* generated by an alternating sequence of a “D-floor number” $D^\#$ and a “U-ceiling number” $U^\#$, with its starting initial node being a $D^\#$ number. The Compact Collatz Function as presented in [Eqn.2] defines the unique link (directed arc) from any given D-floor number $D^\#$ as the predecessor node to its corresponding unique U-ceiling number $U^\#$ as the successor node and also the unique link (directed arc)

from any given U-ceiling number $U^\#$ as the predecessor node to its corresponding unique D-floor number $D^\#$ as the successor node. The unique link (directed arc) from a starting initial even “seed” number leading to the first node (D-floor number $D^\#$) in the *trajectory* is similarly defined.

As mentioned earlier, the application of the D-floor operator $D^\#$ on a U-ceiling number $U^\#$ that is a 4MOD6 even number of the form $(6m-2)$ can lead to a D-floor number $D^\#$ that is an odd number that can be either: (1) a 1MOD6 odd number, being a 1MOD3 odd number that is of the type $(6m-5)$; (2) a 5MOD6 odd number, being a 2MOD3 odd number that is of the type $(6m-1)$; but can never be (3) a 3MOD6 odd number, that is a 0MOD3 odd number of the type $(6m-3)$. Note that the only situation when the D-floor operator $D^\#$ gives an output D-floor number $D^\#$ that is a 3MOD6 odd number of the type $(6m-3)$ is when its input is a 0MOD6 even number, which is impossible for any U-ceiling number $U^\#$, although such an input may come in those special cases wherein the starting initial ‘seed’ number itself is a 0MOD6 even number that is of the form $(6m-3).2^p$ leading to an output $D^\#$ that is again a 3MOD6 odd number of the form $(6m-3)$.

6. ANALYSIS OF THE COMPACT COLLATZ SEQUENCE

From the above observations, it is clear that corresponding to every positive integer n as the starting initial ‘seed’ number, there is a starting initial node in the trajectory representing the *Compact Collatz Sequence*, that is a $D^\#$ number in exactly one of the three possible forms as mentioned above - that can be an input argument to the U-ceiling operator $U^\#$ giving exactly one unique output $U^\#$ which itself can be an input to the D-floor operator $D^\#$ so that the process continues. Successive application of each of these two operators ($U^\#$ and $D^\#$) wherever applicable, traces a unique *trajectory*, wherein each node represents a number that is the unique output number of the appropriate operation applied to the input number represented by the preceding node in the trajectory.

The anticipated terminating trivial cycle $\{(4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1)\}$ can be obtained only through a final application of the D-floor operator $D^\#$ on a 4MOD6 even number that is of the form $(6m-2)$.

7. BINARY-EXPONENTIAL-LADDER WITH ITS DEFINING-BASE-RUNG $D^\#$

Here, we present a meticulously designed *Structured System Framework* that partitions the set of positive integers to facilitate a general systems analysis of the *Compact Collatz Sequence*.

Let every positive odd number be associated with a *Binary-Exponential-Ladder*, denoted by $BEL(2m-1)$ and defined as a sequence $\{(2m-1).2^u\}$ with $(u \geq 0)$; its *defining-base-rung* given by the odd number $(2m-1)$. Thus, we establish an exact

one-to-one mapping between the *set of positive odd numbers* that form the $D^\#$ value for the *defining-base-rung* and the corresponding *Binary-Exponential-Ladder* $BEL(D^\#)$.

Every positive even number in the form $(2m-1).2^u$ with $(u>0)$; for which there exists its corresponding $D^\#$ value, $D^\#((2m-1).2^u) = (2m-1)$; for which there exists exactly one corresponding *Binary-Exponential-Ladder* $BEL(2m-1)$ that contains the given even number $(2m-1).2^u$ as one of its higher rungs in that $BEL(2m-1)$ ladder.

Thus, we establish that *the set of all Binary-Exponential-Ladders form a partition of the set of all positive integers*; with an exact one-to-one correspondence between each positive odd number $D^\#$ and the corresponding *Binary-Exponential-Ladder* for which it is the *defining-base-rung* $D^\#$; whereas each of the positive even numbers correspond to exactly one of the higher rungs of a specific *Binary-Exponential-Ladder* identified by the D-floor number $D^\#$ associated with that given positive even number.

This partitioned framework of positive integers goes another step deeper because of the fact that the *defining-base-rung* $D^\#$ of a *Binary-Exponential-Ladder* $BEL(D^\#)$ can itself be in one of the three possible forms 1MOD6 or 5MOD6 or 3MOD6 whereas all the upper rungs of the *Binary-Exponential-Ladder* are either (1) alternatingly 2MOD6 and 4MOD6 or (2) all being 0MOD6 numbers.

The Collatz Conjecture states that every Collatz Sequence, starting from any positive integer, converges to the trivial cycle $\{(4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1)\}$ which is in $BEL(1)$ that is uniquely identified by its *defining-base-rung* $D^\#$ value that is unity. Therefore, our focus will be the *Binary-Exponential-Ladders* $BEL(1)$ and its relationship with every other *Binary-Exponential-Ladder* $BEL(D^\#)$.

As seen above, $D^\#$ can be (1) either a 1MOD6 number of the form $(6m-5)$; (2) or a 5MOD6 number of the form $(6m-1)$; (3) or a 3MOD6 number of the form $(6m-3)$. $BEL(6m-5)$ contains the output of $U^\#$ at $(6m-5)2^w$ with w being an even exponent that is of the form $(2k)$ wherein the input of $U^\#$ is given by $\lceil \{(6m-5).2^w - 1\}/3 \rceil$. $BEL(6m-1)$ contains the output of $U^\#$ at $(6m-1)2^v$ with v being an odd exponent that is of the form $(2k-1)$ wherein the input of $U^\#$ is given by $\lceil \{(6m-1).2^v - 1\}/3 \rceil$. However, $BEL(6m-3)$ cannot contain any such output of the U-ceiling operator $U^\#$ irrespective of any input argument.

8. IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD OF A BINARY-EXPONENTIAL-LADDER

The relationship between a pair of *Binary-Exponential-Ladders* $BEL(m)$ and $BEL(n)$ can be considered to be defined and characterized by the relationship between the corresponding pair of the *defining-base-rung* $D^\#$ values m and n along with the corresponding pair $U^\#(m)$ and $U^\#(n)$.

The immediate-neighborhood of a given *Binary-Exponential-Ladder* $BEL(D^\#)$ is defined by the *immediate-predecessors* and *immediate-successors*, considering

the U-ceiling operator $U^\#$; since the D-floor operator $D^\#$ is applicable only within a given Binary-exponential-Ladder and not between a pair of them.

8.1 SINGLE UNIQUE IMMEDIATE SUCCESSOR

It turns out that the *only one single unique immediate successor* of $BEL(m)$ is $BEL(D^\#(U^\#(m)))$ that contains $U^\#(m)$ as one of its higher rungs, with $n := D^\#(U^\#(m))$ as its identifying characteristic D-floor number being its defining-base-rung.

$$S(BEL(m)) = BEL(D^\#(U^\#(m))) := BEL(n); \quad [Eqn.3]$$

8.2 MULTIPLE IMMEDIATE PREDECESSORS

There exists a *set of immediate-predecessors* for each $BEL(D^\#)$ of the form $BEL(6m-5)$ and $BEL(6m-1)$ although none for $BEL(6m-3)$. Note that if $S(BEL(m))$ is $BEL(n)$ than $BEL(m)$ is one of the predecessors of $BEL(n)$.

The *set of immediate-predecessors* for a given $BEL(n)$ is defined by considering the *inverse of the immediate-successor relationship* - as the set of all BELs each of which having its single unique immediate-successor as $BEL(n)$.

$$\{P(BEL(n))\} := \{BEL(m) \mid BEL(n) = S(BEL(m))\}; \quad [Eqn.4]$$

$BEL(1MOD6)$ or equivalently $BEL(6m-5)$ has, as its *set of immediate-predecessors*, $\{BEL([(1MOD6).2^W - 1]/3)\}$ or equivalently $\{BEL([(6m-5).2^W - 1]/3)\}$ with w being an positive even exponent of the form $(2k)$, wherein the input of $U^\#$ is given by $\{[(1MOD6).2^W - 1]/3\}$ or equivalently $\{[(6m-5).2^W - 1]/3\}$ and the output of $U^\#$ being $\{(1MOD6).2^W\}$ or equivalently $\{(6m-5).2^W\}$ that is contained in $BEL(1MOD6)$. Each of the three possible classes of BEL, namely, $BEL(1MOD6)$ and $BEL(5MOD6)$ and $BEL(3MOD6)$ can be the immediate-predecessor of $BEL(1MOD6)$.

$BEL(5MOD6)$ or equivalently $BEL(6m-1)$ has, its *set of immediate-predecessors*, $\{BEL([(5MOD6).2^V - 1]/3)\}$ or equivalently $\{BEL([(6m-1).2^V - 1]/3)\}$ with v being a positive odd exponent of the form $(2k-1)$, wherein the input of $U^\#$ is given by $\{[(5MOD6).2^V - 1]/3\}$ or equivalently $\{[(6m-1).2^V - 1]/3\}$ and the output of $U^\#$ being $\{(5MOD6).2^V\}$ or equivalently $\{(6m-1).2^V\}$ that is contained in $BEL(5MOD6)$ or equivalently $BEL(6m-1)$. Each of the three possible classes of BEL, namely, $BEL(1MOD6)$ and $BEL(5MOD6)$ and $BEL(3MOD6)$ can be the immediate-predecessor of $BEL(5MOD6)$.

$BEL(3MOD6)$ or equivalently $BEL(6m-3)$ *has no immediate-predecessors*.

8.3 QUARTERNARY-EXPONENTIAL-LADDER

The above observed property, that *only* the alternating rungs, defined by $(1MOD6).4^u$ of $BEL(1MOD6)$ or $(5MOD6).2.4^u$ of $BEL(5MOD6)$ being the ‘active’ nodes in the CHSUK-Sequence; naturally makes it convenient to define a system

of *Quaternary-Exponential-Ladders* QEL wherein every rung of QEL becomes an ‘active’ node in the CHSUK-Sequence. This concept is not directly needed for proving the convergence of the Collatz Sequence, and therefore we will not take up this line of study in this research report.

8.4 BEL(1) AS THE CENTRAL FOCUS

Considering BEL(1) as our central focus of interest, which itself belongs to the type BEL(1MOD6) or equivalently BEL(6m-5); it is interesting to note that it has its *single unique immediate-successor* - as $S(BEL(1)) = BEL(D^{\#}(U^{\#}(1))) = S(BEL(1))$ that is BEL(1) itself because of the trivial cycle $\{4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1\}$ contained within BEL(1).

8.5. BELnet : NETWORK OF BINARY-EXPONENTIAL-LADDERS

The above discussion about the successor predecessor relationship among the binary-exponential-ladders and its neighborhood leads to the observation that the network of binary-exponential-ladders, **BELnet**, has countably infinite number of each of the three classes/types of nodes: (1) BEL(1MOD6) or equivalently BEL(6m-5); (2) BEL(5MOD6) or equivalently BEL(6m-1); and (3) BEL(3MOD6) or equivalently BEL(6m-3). Each BEL being a node of the BELnet has a single unique outward directed arc that points towards its single unique immediate-successor, specifically linking onto some higher rung. Multiple (countably infinite number of) inward directed arcs, each linked onto some specific higher rung of a given BEL, emanate from its immediate-predecessor BEL.

The *connectedness of the network of binary-exponential-ladders BELnet* will be evident from the *design of a structured system framework* consisting of the entire set of binary-exponential-ladders, that is designed simply as a *re-organized condensation of the very same BELnet*, as presented below.

9. STRUCTURED SYSTEM FRAMEWORK OF BELs

From the above discussion we find that it is convenient for our study to consider a *Structured System Framework* as an infinite sequence of terms each of which being a set of BELs; that is, $H := \{ \dots H_{k-1} < H_k < H_{k+1} \dots \}$ wherein the *unique ordering relationship* between the adjacent terms of the sequence is derived from the uniqueness characteristic of the *immediate-successor* relationship among the BELs that form the member elements of these adjacent terms in the sequence. Specifically, H_{k-1} is defined as the set formed by the unique immediate-successor of each BEL belonging to H_k and H_k is defined as the set formed by the unique immediate-successor for each BEL belonging to H_{k+1} etc.

$$H := \{ \dots H_{k-1} < H_k < H_{k+1} \dots \}; \quad [Eqn.5]$$

that is,

$$H_{k-1} := \{S(BEL(m)) \mid BEL(m) \in H_k\} \text{ and } H_k := \{BEL(m) \mid S(BEL(m)) \in H_{k-1}\} \quad [Eqn.6]$$

Note that the second part of [Eqn.6] here is required to ensure that BELs of the class/type $BEL(3MOD6)$ can be included in each term H_k since each of them have immediate-successor in H_{k-1} although none of them have any predecessors in H_{k+1} .

Now, we may as well define the predecessor relationship as the inverse of the above defined successor relationship, as –

$$H_{k-1} := S(H_k) \quad \text{and} \quad H_k := S(H_{k+1}) \quad [\text{Eqn.7}]$$

and

$$P(H_{k-1}) := H_k \quad \text{and} \quad P(H_k) := H_{k+1} \quad [\text{Eqn.8}]$$

However, the multiplicity of the *immediate-predecessor* relationship among the BELs requires that the set of all immediate-predecessors of every element of H_{k-1} form the elements of the set H_k so as to guarantee the strict and complete ordering relation $H_{k-1} < H_k < H_{k+1}$ among these sets, in spite of only a partial ordering relationship among the BELs.

10. cBELnet : CONDENSED NETWORK OF BELs

The *structured system framework* $H = \{\dots H_{k-1} < H_k < H_{k+1} \dots\}$ defined above is a connected *digraph* that is like a linear directed path (chain) with no forking but merging only at the deeper BEL level, because of the above-mentioned successor predecessor relationships between the BEL elements that are members of the adjacent terms in the sequence, and that H is a structured system framework meticulously designed merely as a re-organized *condensation* of the entire set of all the BELs. This establishes the connectedness of BELnet.

10.1 NON-EXISTENCE OF NON-TRIVIAL CYCLES IN BELnet

The design of the structured system framework H can *in general* allow for the existence of trivial cycles at a deeper BEL level within a single term H_k or even non-trivial cycles (closed chains) consisting of several terms in the sequence.

However, the above specific design of the structured system framework H does not allow the existence of isolated islands of closed chains (non-trivial cycles), because H itself must be a connected digraph with one single linear directed path (chain). The possibility of the presence of even a single isolated island of closed chain (non-trivial cycle) is excluded by this characteristic property of the structured system framework H .

Also, the presence of trivial cycle among the BELs that form the member elements of any given single term H_k is also excluded, because these member elements of any given single term H_k are not related through any successor predecessor relationships, except that each BEL in H_k has its immediate-successor in H_{k-1} .

The presence of a trivial cycle within any given BEL is not ruled out. In fact, as observed earlier, BEL(1) itself is its single unique immediate-successor and does not have any immediate-successor distinct from itself, although it has multiple immediate-predecessors. Therefore, the above sequence **H must necessarily have a term H_0 with $BEL(1)$ being its singleton element**, thus forcing the sequence H to be *modified and updated* so as to form **cBELnet**, defined as the condensed network of binary exponential ladders.

$$H := \{H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots\} := cBELnet; \quad [Eqn.9]$$

as the redefined structure for the *Structured System Framework H*.

From the above discussion we observe that the modified and updated *Structured System Framework H* := $\{H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots\} := cBELnet$ is an infinite sequence of terms, each term being a countably infinite set of BELs with an exception that the 'root' $H_0 := \{BEL(1)\}$ is a singleton set. The set of k^{th} immediate predecessors of $BEL(1)$ form the set H_k at tier-k level in the hierarchy, if one wishes to consider it as a hierarchy.

Now another question arises, as to why the tier-0 level 'root' $H_0 := \{BEL(1)\}$ must be a singleton set. The reason for this is based on the characteristic property that every BEL has a single unique immediate-successor and that the cBELnet H is designed such that each of the member elements of H_k has its immediate-successor in H_{k-1} as mentioned above. Since $BEL(1)$ is its own immediate-successor, combining it with any other BELs, each having its single unique immediate-successor, as a member element in the tier-0 level 'root' H_0 would lead to an unacceptable situation wherein $BEL(1)$ must necessarily be present in H_1 and again in H_2 etc. - a useless and inconvenient situation that can be avoided.

Similar reasoning applies in excluding the possibility of the entire cBELnet being one giant closed chain (loop) in the presence of $BEL(1)$ being an idempotent element - because the structured system framework H may then be decomposed (partitioned) into two parts - (1) a sequence of terms like H_0, H_1, H_2 , etc; and (2) an isolated island of closed chain. But this violates the connectedness property of the structured system framework, and therefore to be excluded as non-existent.

10.2 ISOMORPHISM BETWEEN THE SET OF NATURAL NUMBERS AND cBELnet

The Structured System Framework H that is cBELnet of BELs has a direct one-to-one correspondence (mapping) with the set of positive integers, considering the distinctly specific rungs of each of the Binary Exponential Ladders; the lowest rung in each $BEL(D^\#)$ being the *defining-base-rung* $D^\#$ that is mapped to the corresponding odd number and each of the higher rungs being mapped to the corresponding even number.

Note that there is a strict and complete ordering relation $H_{k-1} < H_k < H_{k+1}$ between the *adjacent terms in the sequence* or the *adjacent levels of the hierarchy* or the *adjacent tier levels*, because of the above-mentioned successor predecessor relationships between them, and a clear *idempotent element* H_0 which is its own successor; completing the preparations for the application of the Dedekind-Peano Axioms in the CHSUK Theorem presented below.

The (1) strict and complete ordering in cBELnet H with a single unique root node H_0 ; with the above mentioned (2) successor predecessor relationships between the BELs that form the elements of H_k at tier level k and those of H_{k-1} at tier level k-1 in the hierarchy; and the fact that (3) there is an exact one-to-one correspondence between the set of positive integers and the set of all rungs in all the BELs; along with the fact that (4) the cBELnet H is merely a well-organized network of the entire set of all the BELs; imply that - that cBELnet H represents an **arborescence** of BELs, wherein there is *exactly one single unique directed path (chain)* with no forking but merging only at the deeper BEL level, from *every positive integer to the trivial cycle* that is *at the defining base rung of BEL(1)*.

11. COLLATZ-HASSE-SYRACUSE-ULAM-KAKUTANI (CHSUK) THEOREM

STATEMENT OF THE CHSUK THEOREM

The CHSUK Sequence converges to the trivial cycle $\{(4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1)\}$.

PROOF

We show that cBELnet, the *Structured System Framework* H by its very design, satisfies the Dedekind-Peano's axioms (replacing the 'successor' by the 'predecessor') and therefore H is isomorphic with the set of natural numbers; and satisfies the above stated convergence statement.

DEDEKIND-PEANO AXIOM : Existence of 0.

$H_0 \in H$.

The trivial cycle $\{(4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1)\}$ is contained in $H_0 \in H$.

DEDEKIND-PEANO AXIOM : Existence of a successor function.

By the very design of F, for every positive integer k,

$H_k \in H$ is the *predecessor* of $H_{k-1} \in H$.

Application of the Collatz Function with the input from numbers in H_k yield the output contained in H_{k-1} .

DEDEKIND-PEANO AXIOM : 0 is not a successor.

H_0 is its own predecessor. However, there *does not exist any* $H_k \in H$, $k \neq 0$; that is distinct from H_0 ; with $H_k \neq H_0$; such that H_0 is the predecessor of H_k .

Once the Collatz Sequence reaches the trivial cycle (sink) there is no exit from it.

DEDEKIND-PEANO AXIOM : Successor function is a unique one-to-one mapping.

If H_u is the predecessor of H_v and also H_u is the predecessor of H_w ;
then it necessarily implies $H_v = H_w$ by the very design of H ;
and,

If H_v is the predecessor of H_u and also H_w is the predecessor of H_u ;
then it necessarily implies $H_v = H_w$ by the very design of H ;

This is because the predecessor relation in H is a unique one-to-one mapping (bijection).

Also, note that for each positive integer k there corresponds a unique set $H_k \in H$,
and for each $H_k \in H$ there corresponds a unique positive integer k ; thus,
establishing a **one-to-one mapping (bijection) between the set of positive integers and cBELnet, the Structured System Framework H .**

This guarantees the Compact Collatz Sequence to be a linear directed path (chain)
with no forking or merging in H (although merging is observed deeper at the level
of the BELs) and the path traces through $\dots H_{k+1}$ onto H_k onto $H_{k-1} \dots$ etc in that
order, each of these terms in H forming a hypernode in the CHSUK-Sequence.

DEDEKIND-PEANO AXIOM : Principle of induction.

Collatz Sequence starting with numbers from H_0 converge in the trivial cycle that
is contained in H_0 .

Collatz Sequence starting with any positive number that passes through H_k must
necessarily pass through H_{k-1} because by design $H_{k-1} := S(H_k)$.

Therefore, the Collatz Sequence starting with any positive integer being contained
in some $H_k \in H$, $k \geq 0$; must necessarily reach H_0 and therefore converge in the
trivial cycle.

Thus, we establish a direct isomorphism between the *Structured System Framework H* and the set of Natural Numbers N ; and the proof of convergence of
the Collatz Sequence is an immediate consequence of this isomorphism according
to the property of induction as mentioned above.

END OF PROOF

12. SOME EXPLICIT FORMS FOR THE BEL-NEIGHBORHOOD

We can perform some simple algebraic manipulation to get the parametric relation [Eqn.10] that gives a generic form for the set H_k that is the set of k^{th} predecessors of $H_0 = \{\text{BEL}(1)\}$; that is, the set H_k corresponds to the set of tier- k level of the hierarchy with the set of Binary-Exponential-Ladders $\{\text{BEL}(m)\}$ each with its defining-base-rung m being a positive odd number $m > 1$.

$$m = [2^z - \{3^0 \cdot 2^{z0} + 3^1 \cdot 2^{z1} + 3^2 \cdot 2^{z2} + \dots + 3^{k-1} \cdot 2^{zk-1}\}] / 3^k \quad [\text{Eqn.10}]$$

wherein $k > 0$ is the tier-level whereas $z > 0$ and the k -tuple $(z_0, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{k-1})$ form the set of non-negative integer exponents in [Eqn.10] each of which takes a unique value corresponding to each **positive odd number $m > 1$** . That is, each positive odd number $m > 1$ can be considered to be defined by the corresponding unique set of these parameters. Here the set of values for the k -tuple $(z_0, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{k-1})$ are of decreasing values all less than z ; $(z_k := 0; z_{k-1} = 0 \text{ for positive odd number } m > 1)$.

Now, define $p_0 := (z - z_0); p_j := (z_{j-1} - z_j)$; where p_j corresponds to the number of rungs in $\text{BEL}\{H_j\}$ above the *defining-base-rung* of $\text{BEL}\{H_j\}$ for the node located in $\text{BEL}\{H_j\}$ that the Collatz sequence/trajecotry passes through; $\text{BEL}\{H_j\}$ being the *Binary-Exponential-Ladder* at tier- j with $j=0,1,2, \dots, k$. Thus, we may as well redefine the set of $(k+1)$ parameters as a **tuple $(P_k) := (p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k)$** the set of $(k+1)$ **CHSUK generative parameters** that generate each positive integer n as per the parametric relation [Eqn.10] given above ($p_k = 0 \text{ for positive odd number } m$).

For any $k > 0$, the above set of exponents $z, z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_k$, can be redefined in terms of the newly defined **CHSUK generative parameters**, by rewriting the above definition as $z := (z_0 + p_0); z_{j-1} := (z_j + p_j); z_k := 0; p_k = 0 \text{ for positive odd number } m$.

Table-1 gives some of the possible set of valid **CHSUK generative parameters** and therefore the corresponding valid values of the exponents in [Eqn.10] above along with the resultant $n(P_k) := n(p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k)$ values. Note that the set of valid values for the CHSUK generative parameters and therefore for the exponents in [Eqn.10] above are governed by certain rules as can be seen from the earlier observations above, regarding the matching relationship between the $((D^\#)\text{MOD}3)$ of the predecessor and the $((U^\#)\text{MOD}3)$ of the successor in the CHSUK Sequence.

Table-1 : Some typical CHSUK generative parameter tuples															
p_0	p_1	p_2	p_3	p_4	p_5	p_6	n	z	z_0	z_1	z_2	z_3	z_4	z_5	z_6
0							1	2	0						
1							2								
2							4								
3							8								
4							16								
4	0						5	4	0	0					
4	1	0					3	5	1	0	0				
4	3	0					13	7	3	0	0				
4	5	0					85	9	5	0	0				
4	3	2	0				17	9	5	2	0	0			
4	3	2	1	0			11	10	6	3	1	0	0		
4	3	2	1	1	0		7	11	7	4	2	1	0	0	
4	3	2	1	1	2	0	9	13	9	6	4	3	2	0	0

Table-1 : Some typical CHSUK generative parameter tuples

13. A CHALLENGE TO MY COOL-HEADED BRAVE-HEARTS

If you can prove that corresponding to every positive odd number $m > 1$ there exists a unique valid set of CHSUK generative parameters $\{p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$ and therefore the corresponding valid set of exponents $\{z, z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_{k-1}, z_k\}$ in the parametric equation [Eqn.10] given above that generates every positive odd number $m > 1$, then you can directly prove the CHSUK Conjecture establishing the convergence of the CHSUK Sequence to the trivial cycle $\{(4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1)\}$.

14. CONCLUSION

We have presented a meticulously designed *structured system framework* of *Binary-Exponential-Ladders* and established its isomorphism with the set of positive integers, that directly leads to a simple and elegant proof of the convergence of the CHSUK Sequence.

15. RECOMMENDED READING

- [1]. Wikipedia Page – https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collatz_conjecture
- [2]. Jeffrey C Lagarias;
“The 3x+1 problem: An annotated bibliography (1963--1999) (sorted by author)”;
<https://arxiv.org/abs/math/0309224>
- [3]. Jeffrey C Lagarias;
“The 3x+1 Problem: An Annotated Bibliography, II (2000-2009)”;
<https://arxiv.org/abs/math/0608208>
- [4]. Jeffrey C Lagarias;
“The 3x + 1 Problem : An Overview”
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.02635>
- [5]. Halemane, K. P. (2014);
“Unbelievable $O(L^{1.5})$ worst case computational complexity
achieved by *spdspds* algorithm for linear programming problem”;
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1405.6902> (2025).
- [6]. Halemane, K. P. (2025);
“Monty-Hall Theorem”;
<https://engrxiv.org/preprint/view/5594>

16. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge the fact that the most revered Number-Theory Expert Paul Erdos once said about the Collatz Conjecture - "Mathematics is not yet ready for such problems" as quoted by Jeffrey Lagarias [4].

I must necessarily confess here that the *core idea behind this analysis is so stunningly & elusively simple*, that one may simply be taken aback in a profound wonder-struck jaw-drop-silence, maybe with an after-thought: "*oh my goodness, how could it be that it never flashed on me any time earlier!*"! as was also the case in earlier research reports [5]&[6].

17. DEDICATION

To my ಅಜ್ಞಾ(ajja) Karinja Halemane Keshava Bhat & ಅಜ್ಞಿ(ajji) Thirumaleshwari, ಅಪ್ಪಾ(appa) Shama Bhat & ಅಮ್ಮಾ(amma) Thirumaleshwari, for their *teachings through love*, that *quality matters more than quantity*; to my wife Vijayalakshmi for her *ever consistent love & support*; to my daughter [Sriwidya.Bharati](#) and my twin sons [Sriwidya.Ramana](#) & [Sriwidya.Prawina](#) for their *love & affection*.

Whereas [this Original Author-Creator](#) holds the (PIPR:©:) Perpetual Intellectual Property Rights, his legal heirs (three children mentioned above) may avail the same for perpetuity.

To all the *cool-headed brave-hearts*, eagerly awaited but probably yet to be visible among the world professionals, especially the *Subject-Matter-Experts*, who would be attracted to and certainly capable of effectively understanding without any prejudice and appreciating the deeper insights enshrined in this research report.

ॐತत्सत्