

# 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:

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

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  $n \bmod 3$  property of the input argument number; that is, a  $1 \bmod 3$  input gives a  $2 \bmod 3$  output and a  $2 \bmod 3$  input gives a  $1 \bmod 3$  output; whereas a  $0 \bmod 3$  input gives a  $0 \bmod 3$  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  $1 \bmod 6$  odd number, being a  $1 \bmod 3$  odd number that is of the type  $(6m-5)$ ; (2) a  $5 \bmod 6$  odd number, being a  $2 \bmod 3$  odd number that is of the type  $(6m-1)$ ; (3) a  $3 \bmod 6$  odd number, being a  $0 \bmod 3$  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  $4 \bmod 6$  even number, being a  $1 \bmod 3$  even number that is of the type  $(6m-2)$  - irrespective of whether the input is a  $1 \bmod 6$  odd number or a  $3 \bmod 6$  odd number or a  $5 \bmod 6$  odd number. Note that one single application of the ‘push-Up’ operator  $U$  transforms any input odd number  $m$  into a  $4 \bmod 6$  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  $4 \bmod 6$  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  $1 \text{MOD} 6$  or  $5 \text{MOD} 6$  or  $3 \text{MOD} 6$  whereas all the upper rungs of the *Binary-Exponential-Ladder* are either (1) alternately  $2 \text{MOD} 6$  and  $4 \text{MOD} 6$  or (2) all being  $0 \text{MOD} 6$  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  $1 \text{MOD} 6$  number of the form  $(6m-5)$ ; (2) or a  $5 \text{MOD} 6$  number of the form  $(6m-1)$ ; (3) or a  $3 \text{MOD} 6$  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  $BEL(n)$ .

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

$BEL(1 \text{ MOD } 6)$  or equivalently  $BEL(6m-5)$  has, as its *set of immediate-predecessors*,  $\{BEL([(1 \text{ MOD } 6).2^w - 1]/3)\}$  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  $\{[(1 \text{ MOD } 6).2^w - 1]/3\}$  or equivalently  $\{[(6m-5).2^w - 1]/3\}$  and the output of  $U^\#$  being  $\{(1 \text{ MOD } 6).2^w\}$  or equivalently  $\{(6m-5).2^w\}$  that is contained in  $BEL(1 \text{ MOD } 6)$ . Each of the three possible classes of BEL, namely,  $BEL(1 \text{ MOD } 6)$  and  $BEL(5 \text{ MOD } 6)$  and  $BEL(3 \text{ MOD } 6)$  can be the immediate-predecessor of  $BEL(1 \text{ MOD } 6)$ .

$BEL(5 \text{ MOD } 6)$  or equivalently  $BEL(6m-1)$  has, its *set of immediate-predecessors*,  $\{BEL([(5 \text{ MOD } 6).2^v - 1]/3)\}$  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  $\{[(5 \text{ MOD } 6).2^v - 1]/3\}$  or equivalently  $\{[(6m-1).2^v - 1]/3\}$  and the output of  $U^\#$  being  $\{(5 \text{ MOD } 6).2^v\}$  or equivalently  $\{(6m-1).2^v\}$  that is contained in  $BEL(5 \text{ MOD } 6)$  or equivalently  $BEL(6m-1)$ . Each of the three possible classes of BEL, namely,  $BEL(1 \text{ MOD } 6)$  and  $BEL(5 \text{ MOD } 6)$  and  $BEL(3 \text{ MOD } 6)$  can be the immediate-predecessor of  $BEL(5 \text{ MOD } 6)$ .

$BEL(3 \text{ MOD } 6)$  or equivalently  $BEL(6m-3)$  *has no immediate-predecessors*.

## 8.3 QUARternary-EXPONENTIAL-LADDER

The above property, that *only* the alternating rungs, defined by  $(1 \text{ MOD } 6).4^u$  of  $BEL(1 \text{ MOD } 6)$  or  $(5 \text{ MOD } 6).2.4^u$  of  $BEL(5 \text{ MOD } 6)$  are the 'active' nodes in the CHSUK-Sequence; makes it convenient to define a system of *Quarternary-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  $BEL(1 \text{ MOD } 6)$  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 is its single unique immediate-successor, and that it has no other immediate-successor distinct from itself; because of the fact that 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)  $BEL(1 \text{ MOD } 6)$  or equivalently  $BEL(6m-5)$ ; (2)  $BEL(5 \text{ MOD } 6)$  or equivalently  $BEL(6m-1)$ ; and (3)  $BEL(3 \text{ MOD } 6)$  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.  $BEL(1)$  is an **invariant base element** or equivalently a **sink node** in BELnet, the network of binary exponential ladders.

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

## 9. STRUCTURED SYSTEM FRAMEWORK H

From the above discussion we find that it is convenient for our study to consider a *Structured System Framework* H 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 *ordering relationship* between the adjacent terms of the sequence is derived from the *successor predecessor relationships among the BELs* that form the member elements of these adjacent terms in the sequence.

Specifically,  $H_k$  is defined as the set formed by the unique immediate-successor of each BEL belonging to  $H_{k+1}$  and also the set of immediate-predecessors of each BEL belonging to  $H_{k-1}$ ; that is,

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

and

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

Note that the second part of [Eqn.6] here is required to ensure that BELs of the class/type  $BEL(3 \text{ MOD } 6)$  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

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

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; and also to **guarantee that the entire set of all the BELs are present in H thus making it as a re-organized structure for BELnet.**

## 9.1 CLOSED CHAINS AND UNBOUNDED CHAINS AND A SINK NODE IN H

The design of the structured system framework H can *in general* allow for the existence of **sink nodes (invariant base elements)** and/or **unbounded open chains** and/or **closed chains (loops)**. That is, the structured system framework H can in general be partitioned into three mutually disjoint and independent components,

$$H = H^s \cup H^\& \cup H^\infty \quad [\text{Eqn.9}]$$

where  $H^s$  corresponds to the set of all possible terms in H with sink nodes,  $H^\&$  corresponds to the set of all possible terms in H with unbounded open chains and  $H^\infty$  corresponds to the set of all possible terms in H with closed chains (loops).

Note that in this research report, our focus is only on  $H^s$ ; whereas  $H^\&$  and  $H^\infty$  are left out for further study/research – including the question of their possible existence itself – although those questions and related details are indeed inconsequential in the study of convergence of the CHSUK Sequence, as will be evident later here.

## 9.2 A SINK NODE $H_0$ IN $H^s$

We have observed earlier that  $BEL(1)$  itself is its single unique immediate-successor and does not have any immediate-successor distinct from itself, although it has multiple immediate-predecessors. Therefore,  $BEL(1)$  is an invariant-base-element or equivalently a sink node in BELnet. Therefore, the component  $H^s$  must necessarily have a term  $H_0$  as its *invariant-base-element or equivalently a sink node*, that is,  $H_0 := \{BEL(1)\}$ ; with  $BEL(1)$  being its **singleton member element**. That is,

$$H^s := \{H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots\}; \quad [\text{Eqn.10}]$$



From the above discussion we observe that  $H^s := \{H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots\}$  is, by its very design, an **infinite (well-ordered) 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.

The Collatz-Hasse-Syracuse-Ulam-Kakutani (Chsuk) Theorem is presented and proved below, which establishes an isomorphism between  $H^s$  and the set of positive integers, thus proving that the convergence of the CHSUK Sequence starting from any given positive integer contained in any BEL that is in  $H^s$  to the trivial cycle  $\{(4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1)\}$  at the base of  $BEL(1)$  which itself is in  $H^s$ .

## 10. COLLATZ-HASSE-SYRACUSE-ULAM-KAKUTANI (CHSUK) THEOREM

### STATEMENT OF THE CHSUK THEOREM

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

#### PROOF

We show that  $H^s$  satisfies the Dedekind-Peano's axioms (replacing the 'successor' by the 'predecessor') and therefore  $H^s$  is isomorphic with the set of natural numbers; and satisfies the above stated convergence statement.

**DEDEKIND-PEANO AXIOM : Existence of 0 as the invariant base element.**

$H_0 \in H^s$ .  $H_0$  is the invariant-base-element of  $H^s$ .

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

**DEDEKIND-PEANO AXIOM : Existence of a *successor function*.**

By the very design of  $H^s := \{H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots\}$ , for every positive integer  $k$ ,

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

Application of the Compact Collatz Function with the input from numbers contained in some BEL that is a member of  $H_k$  yield the single unique output number contained in some immediate-successor BEL that is a member of  $H_{k+1}$ ; because the definition of the successor predecessor relationship between  $H_k$  and  $H_{k+1}$ .

**DEDEKIND-PEANO AXIOM : 0 is not a successor; 0 has no predecessor; 0 is a source node in the sequence of natural numbers.**

$H_0$  is not a predecessor to any other  $H_k$ . 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  $H_k$ .

$H_0$  does not have any successor.

$H_0$  is a sink node in the sequence  $H^s := \{H_0, H_1, H_2, \dots\}$ .

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  $H^s$ ;  
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  $H^s$ ;

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

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

This guarantees the Compact Collatz Sequence to be a linear directed path (chain) with no forking or merging in  $H^s$  (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, wherein each of these terms in  $H^s$  correspond to a node (either a  $D^\#$  or a  $U^\#$  node) in the Compact CHSUK Sequence which is itself an alternating sequence of these  $D^\#$  nodes and  $U^\#$  nodes as observed earlier.

**DEDEKIND-PEANO AXIOM : Principle of induction.**

Collatz Sequence starting with any number from  $BEL(1) \in H_0$  converges in the trivial cycle  $\{(4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1)\} \in BEL(1) \in H_0$ .

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  $H_k \in H^s$ ,  $k \geq 0$ ; must necessarily reach  $H_0$  and therefore converge in the trivial cycle.

Thus, we establish a direct isomorphism between  $H^s$  and the set of Natural Numbers  $N$ ; and the proof of convergence of the Collatz Sequence is an immediate consequence of this isomorphism with a bijection mapping between them.

**END OF PROOF**

## 11. CONCERNS REGARDING EXTRANEIOUS OBJECTS $H^\&$ AND/OR $H^\infty$ IN $H$

The CHSUK Theorem safeguards the CHSUK Conjecture from being affected by any concerns regarding the presence or absence of and/or the nature of any

possible extraneous objects or sub-systems that may in general be considered as rogue elements. However, with the limited knowledge of this author, it is claimed that there cannot exist any such rogue elements or extraneous objects of the types  $H^s$  and/or  $H^\infty$  in the structured system framework  $H$ ; after having established the bijection between  $H^s$  and the set of natural numbers along with the isomorphism between them, as proved in the CHSUK Theorem presented above.

## 12. SOME EXPLICIT FORMS FOR THE BEL-NEIGHBORHOOD

We can perform some simple algebraic manipulation to get the parametric relation [Eqn.11] that gives a generic form for the set  $H_k$  that is the set of  $k^{\text{th}}$  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  $m > 1$ .

$$m = [2^z - \{3^0.2^{z_0} + 3^1.2^{z_1} + 3^2.2^{z_2} + \dots + 3^{k-1}.2^{z_{k-1}}\}] / 3^k \quad [\text{Eqn.11}]$$

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.11] 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  $z$ ; ( $z_k := 0$ ;  $z_{k-1} = 0$  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/trajectory 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.11] given above ( $p_k = 0$  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  **$z := (z_0 + p_0)$ ;  $z_{j-1} := (z_j + p_j)$ ;  $z_k := 0$ ;  $p_k = 0$  for positive odd number  $m$ .**

Table-1 : Some typical CHSUK generative parameter tuples																	
p0	p1	p2	p3	p4	p5	p6		n		z	z0	z1	z2	z3	z4	z5	z6
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																	

Table-1 gives some of the possible set of valid values for the **CHSUK generative parameters** and therefore the corresponding valid values of the exponents in [Eqn.11] above along with their resultant  $n(P_k) := n(p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k)$  values.

### 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.11] 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  $\{(4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1)\}$ .

#### 13.1 RESTRICTIONS ON THE CHSUK GENERATIVE PARAMETERS

Note that the set of valid values for the CHSUK generative parameters and therefore for the exponents in [Eqn.11] above, are governed by certain rules as can be seen from the earlier observations, 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.

Specifically, [Eqn.12] states the relationship satisfied among (i) the  $[x] \text{MOD} 3$  value of the exponent  $x$  for  $U^\# = \{(6m-5).4^x\}$  at some higher rung in QEL(6m-5); (ii) with its defining-base-rung at (6m-5); and (iii) its predecessor  $D^\# = \{[(6m-5).4^x - 1]/3\}$ . Similarly, [Eqn.12] states the relationship satisfied among (i) the  $[y] \text{MOD} 3$  value of the exponent  $x$  for  $U^\# = \{(6m-1).2.4^y\}$  at some higher rung in QEL(6m-1); (ii) with its defining-base-rung at (6m-1); and (iii) its predecessor  $D^\# = \{[(6m-1).2.4^y - 1]/3\}$ .

$$[(6m-5).4^x - 1]/3 \text{MOD} 3 = [x] \text{MOD} 3 - [m] \text{MOD} 3 + 1 \text{MOD} 3; \quad [\text{Eqn.12}]$$

and

$$[(6m-1).2.4^y - 1]/3 \text{MOD} 3 = [y] \text{MOD} 3 + [m] \text{MOD} 3 - 1 \text{MOD} 3; \quad [\text{Eqn.13}]$$

Rewriting [Eqn.11]&[Eqn.12] for the Binary-Exponential-Ladders, we get the equivalent set of equations as:

$$[(6m-5).2^w - 1]/3 \text{MOD} 3 = [w/2] \text{MOD} 3 - [m] \text{MOD} 3 + 1 \text{MOD} 3; \quad [\text{Eqn.14}]$$

and

$$[(6m-1).2^v - 1]/3 \text{MOD} 3 = [(v-1)/2] \text{MOD} 3 + [m] \text{MOD} 3 - 1 \text{MOD} 3; \quad [\text{Eqn.15}]$$

#### 13.2 PERFECT SYMMETRY IN THE BELnet ARBORESCENCE

From the above discussion one can notice that **BELnet forms an arborescence** in  $H^s$  with a **perfect symmetry**. BEL(1) stands at the center, with its trivial cycle at its defining-base-rung corresponding to  $H_0$ . At every tier-level  $k$  corresponding to the  $k^{\text{th}}$  term  $H_k$  in the sequence  $H^s$ , Binary-Exponential-Ladders of all the three

classes/types are present, each being equal in number; each having its single unique immediate-successor in  $H_{k-1}$ ; each  $\{BEL(6m-5)\}$  and also each  $\{BEL(6m-1)\}$  has its immediate-predecessors in  $H_{k+1}$ ; whereas  $\{BEL(6m-3)\}$  remain as leaf-nodes since they can't have any immediate-predecessors. Thus, one-third of the BELs remain as leaf nodes; the other two-thirds become intermediate nodes that propagate the arborescence structure unboundedly to infinity.

## 14. CONCLUSION

We have presented a meticulously designed *structured system framework* of *Binary-Exponential-Ladders* H merely as a well-organized condensation of the network of Binary-Exponential-Ladders BELnet. We established an isomorphism between the set of positive integers and the relevant component of the structured system framework,  $H^s$  that is shown to be an infinite (well-ordered) sequence or a hierarchy (arborescence) of the *Binary-Exponential-Ladders* having its root at  $H_0$ ; that directly leads to a simple and elegant proof of the convergence of the CHSUK Sequence. We have also presented a possible approach to prove the same result using modulus arithmetic for conditions to be satisfied by the CHSUK generative parameters or equivalently the exponents in a closed form expression, corresponding to every positive odd number.

## 15. RECOMMENDED READING

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 “Monty-Hall Theorem”;  
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## 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 ಅಜ್ಜಿ (ajja) Karinja Halemane Keshava Bhat & ಅಜ್ಜಿ (ajji) Thirumaleshwari, ಅಪ್ಪ (appa) Shama Bhat & ಅಮ್ಮ (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.

ॐ तत्सत्