A relation in number, which makes it divisible by three

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Abstract. A number of sequence based on a relationship of: $\frac{1}{2}n$, 2n, $\frac{1}{5}n$ or 5n, which were put together in odd iterations, is always divisible by three.

e.g.

17, 34, 68, 136 This is a three iteration sequence with relation of "2n" We can see:
$$173,468,136 \div 3 = 57,822,712$$

- If the first number in sequence be a three multiplication itself, the number of iterations doesn't need to be necessarily odd; it would work for even numbers too.
- There are two examples, one for odd numbers and the other for even numbers, given at the end of this paper, you can check that to better understand the theory and conclusion and mainly how it works. (Page 13)

To understand this better and prove it step by step, we will start by finding a function that would help us represent a whole number as a result of adding each number to the previous number. (For example, sequence 3, 15, 75 would be defined as one number 31575)

Relation of 5n and 2n:

The general formula is shown below:

(1)
$$\sum_{i=0}^{iterations} x5^{i}10^{\sum_{j=i+1}^{iterations} [(\log x5^{i})+1]} \quad | \text{ For 5n Relation}$$

(2)
$$\sum_{i=0}^{iterations} x2^{i}10^{\sum_{j=i+1}^{iterations} [(\log x2^{i})+1]} \quad | \quad \text{For 2n relation}$$

iterations: Number of iterations you want the sequence be based on, and it should be odd.

x: The first number of sequence (May also refer as input number)

i : The current iteration number

j: The auxiliary variable

 $10^{\sum_{j=i+1}^{iterations}[(\log x^2 or 5^i)+1]}$ In this part, we multiply the current number by 10 to the power of the sum of the further iteration's digits count, from the next iteration till the end of iterations. (Square brackets are used as a floor). Inside the brackets, there is a log with a base of 10, and adding 1 to the log's result will show us the current iteration's digits count.

Then we multiply it by 5 or 2 (depending on the relation) to the power of the current iteration, and next multiply it by x, so it will tell us the exact number that we will get in sequence by multiplying our input number, after that, we sum all the numbers with zeroes in front, so finally this formula provides a simple derivation to find the whole number at once.

Relation of 5n and 2n (proof):

The method used to prove the theory is based on "the rule of three": a number is divisible by three if and only if the sum of digits is divisible by 3. By considering the rule, we will first prove the theory based on 5n and 2n relation. Then, we will tell the proof based on divisions.

- We know that the number of iterations should be odd.
- We consider the input number as x.

- 5n relation:

i	Sum	Sequence
I	6 <i>x</i>	x 5x
II	4 <i>x</i>	x 5x 25x
III	3 <i>x</i>	x 5x 25x 125x
IV	7 <i>x</i>	x 5x 25x 125x 625x
V	9 <i>x</i>	x 5x 25x 125x 625x 3125x
VI	1 <i>x</i>	x 5x 25x 125x 625x 3125x 15625x
VII	6 <i>x</i>	x 5x 25x 125x 625x 3125x 15625x 78125x
VIII	4 <i>x</i>	x 5x 25x 125x 625x 3125x 15625x 78125x 390625x
IX	3 <i>x</i>	x 5x 25x 125x 625x 3125x 15625x 78125x 390625x 1953125x

TABLE 1

Table 1 shows that the sum of all digits with odd iteration (due to the concept of iteration on the first page) will always repeat the same pattern: 6-3-9.

- 2n relation:

i	Sum	Sequence
I	3 <i>x</i>	x 2x
II	7 <i>x</i>	x 2x 4x
III	6 <i>x</i>	x 2x 4x 8x
IV	4 <i>x</i>	x 2x 4x 8x 16x
V	9 <i>x</i>	x 2x 4x 8x 16x 32x
VI	1 <i>x</i>	x 2x 4x 8x 16x 32x 64x
VII	3 <i>x</i>	x 2x 4x 8x 16x 32x 64x 128x
VIII	7 <i>x</i>	x 2x 4x 8x 16x 32x 64x 128x 256x
IX	6 <i>x</i>	x 2x 4x 8x 16x 32x 64x 128x 256x 512x

TABLE 2

Table 2 shows that the sum of all digits with odd iteration will always repeat the same pattern of 3-6-9.

We all know "the rule of three"; so by considering that rule, our number of sequences, in odd iterations, would have the sum that is divisible by three, so it will also be itself divisible by three.

- in both tables, shown iterations are from one to nine, but the conclusion that I said is based on a larger scale of iterations and sequences, but because of the large space it would acquire, I showed it on shorter sequences.

Relation of $\frac{1}{5}n$ and $\frac{1}{2}n$:

For this relation, I could not find a fixed formula like the last two formulas because we may get numbers with decimal points or with choosing a large value for iterations, we should divide too much, and we may get into smaller amounts than one (e.g., we will get 0.0875 based on iteration=5 and x=24 with $\frac{1}{2}n$ relation), and even some values need to be updated after each iteration.

Let us start with understanding these formulas below:

(3)
$$\delta = \sum_{m=1}^{\log_{\varepsilon} x} [\{x \bmod \varepsilon^m = 0\}]$$

 δ : Counts how many times the number is divisible by 2 or 5.

 ε : For $\frac{1}{2}n$ relation we replace " ε " with "2", and for $\frac{1}{5}n$ we replace " ε " with "5".

 $\frac{1}{2}n$ Relation formula:

(4)
$$[\{x \mod 2^i = 0\} \times \frac{x}{2^i} + [\{x \mod 2^i \neq 1\} \times x5^i 10^{-\delta}]]$$

(5)
$$\beta = \sum_{i=0}^{itteration} [\{x \mod 2^i = 0\} \times \frac{x}{2^i} + [\{x \mod 2^i \neq 1\} \times x5^i 10^{-\delta}]]$$

 $\frac{1}{2}n$ Relation formula:

(6)
$$[\{x \mod 5^i = 0\} \times \frac{x}{5^i} + [\{x \mod 5^i \neq 1\} \times x2^i 10^{-\delta}]]$$

(7)
$$\beta = \sum_{i=0}^{itteration} [\{x \bmod 5^i = 0\} \times \frac{x}{5^i} + [\{x \bmod 5^i \neq 1\} \times x2^i 10^{-\delta}]]$$

x: The first number of the sequence. (May also refer as input number)

i: The current iteration number.

[{}: Indicators, returns 0 or 1 depending to the statement inside.

 β : We will use it to counts digits till the end of iteration except for the current number.

In (4) and (6), we are calculating the iteration number, and you can see after the second indicator (when the current number isn't divisible by 5 or 2), for 2 division instead of $\frac{x}{2^i}$ we multiplied by $x5^i$ and precisely the opposite for 5 division, it has a simple reason why I have done that, with dividing the number by 2 or 5 when the current number isn't divisible by it we will get a number with a decimal value, the product of 2 and 5 is 10, just for reminding! So, if you have a non-divisible number consider as A, divide that number by two and name it A2; if you multiply that number by five and call it A5, the ratio of these numbers to each other is ten times, $\frac{A5}{A2} = 10$ And the opposite is precisely accurate for five divisions, and Indeed with this method, we are dropping the decimal point out.

$$\frac{19}{2}$$
 = 9.5 \rightarrow 19 × 5 = 95 | $\frac{19}{5}$ = 3.8 \rightarrow 19 × 2 = 38

E.g. Input(x) = 18, iterations=3, division by 2, generation=2 (i=2)

- δ According to the formula will be: 1
- The number without using the method: $\frac{18}{4} = 4.5$
- The number with using the method: $18 \times 25 \times 10^{-1} = 45$

E.g. Input(x) = 18, iterations=3, division by 5, generation=2 (i=2)

- δ According to the formula will be: 0
- The number without using the method: $\frac{18}{25} = 0.72$
- The number with using the method: $18 \times 4 \times 10^0 = 72$

(8)
$$output = \sum_{i=0}^{itteration} Theta1 \times 10^{\beta}$$

- (8): This is our general formula for $\frac{1}{5}n$ and $\frac{1}{2}n$ relation, but we should update the values each iteration according to formulas below:
- It's not a simultaneously update, so the order is essential.
- At the beginning, theta1 = input number (x)

$$output := output \times 10^{-\left[\left(\frac{x}{2^{i+1}} < 0\right) \times \left[-\left(\log \frac{x}{2^{i+1}}\right) + 1\right]}$$
 theta1 := $-\left[\left(x \mod 2^i = 0\right) \times \frac{theta1}{2} + \left[\left(x \mod 2^i \neq 1\right) \times theta1 \times 5\right]\right]$ $\beta := \beta - \left[\left(\log theta1\right) + 1\right]$

Relation of $\frac{1}{5}n$ and $\frac{1}{2}n$ (proof):

- $\frac{1}{5}n$ relation:

i	Sum	Sequence
I	$\frac{6}{5}x$	$x \frac{1}{5}x$
II	$\frac{31}{25}x$	$x \frac{1}{5}x \frac{1}{25}x$
III	$\frac{156}{125}x$	$x \frac{1}{5} x \frac{1}{25} x \frac{1}{125} x$
IV	$\frac{781}{625}x$	$x \frac{1}{5} x \frac{1}{25} x \frac{1}{125} x \frac{1}{625} x$
V	$\frac{3906}{3125}x$	$x \frac{1}{5} x \frac{1}{25} x \frac{1}{125} x \frac{1}{625} x \frac{1}{3125} x$
VI	100-0	$x \frac{1}{5} x \frac{1}{25} x \frac{1}{125} x \frac{1}{625} x \frac{1}{3125} x \frac{1}{15625} x$
VII		$x \frac{1}{5}x \frac{1}{25}x \frac{1}{125}x \frac{1}{625}x \frac{1}{3125}x \frac{1}{15625}x \frac{1}{78125}x$
VIII	$\frac{488281}{390625}x$	$x \frac{1}{5}x \frac{1}{25}x \frac{1}{125}x \frac{1}{625}x \frac{1}{3125}x \frac{1}{15625}x \frac{1}{78125}x \frac{1}{390625}x$
IX	$\frac{2441406}{1953125}x$	$x \frac{1}{5}x \frac{1}{25}x \frac{1}{125}x \frac{1}{625}x \frac{1}{3125}x \frac{1}{15625}x \frac{1}{78125}x \frac{1}{390625}x \frac{1}{1953125}x$

TABLE 3

According to table 3 sum of digits in numerator repeat, the same pattern of 6-4-3-7-9-1 every six iterations. And in odd iteration, the 6-3-9 pattern repeats. So by the "rule of three" it is always divisible by three.

- $\frac{1}{2}n$ Relation:

i	Sum	Sequence
I	$\frac{3}{2}x$	$x \frac{1}{2}x$
II	$\frac{7}{4}x$	$x \frac{1}{2} x \frac{1}{4} x$
III	$\frac{15}{8}x$	$x \frac{1}{2} x \frac{1}{4} x \frac{1}{8} x$
IV	$\frac{31}{16}x$	$x \frac{1}{2} x \frac{1}{4} x \frac{1}{8} x \frac{1}{16} x$
V	$\frac{63}{32}x$	$x \frac{1}{2} x \frac{1}{4} x \frac{1}{8} x \frac{1}{16} x \frac{1}{32} x$
VI	$\frac{127}{64}x$	$x \frac{1}{2} x \frac{1}{4} x \frac{1}{8} x \frac{1}{16} x \frac{1}{32} x \frac{1}{64} x$
VII	$\frac{255}{128}x$	$x \frac{1}{2} x \frac{1}{4} x \frac{1}{8} x \frac{1}{16} x \frac{1}{32} x \frac{1}{64} x \frac{1}{128} x$
VIII	$\frac{511}{256}x$	$x \frac{1}{2} x \frac{1}{4} x \frac{1}{8} x \frac{1}{16} x \frac{1}{32} x \frac{1}{64} x \frac{1}{128} x \frac{1}{256} x$
IX	$\frac{1023}{512}x$	$x \frac{1}{2} x \frac{1}{4} x \frac{1}{8} x \frac{1}{16} x \frac{1}{32} x \frac{1}{64} x \frac{1}{128} x \frac{1}{256} x \frac{1}{512} x$

TABLE 4

According to table 4, we can see the numerator of the sum of each iteration is $2^{i+1}-1$ and we now that $2^{i+1}=(-1)^{i+1} \mod 3$ if iteration be an odd number, iteration+1 would be even and $(-1)^{i+1}$ will be +1, and the equation will become: $2^i-1=0 \mod 3$, and this number is always divisible by three. So here in odd iteration (i+1 was even, so iteration will be odd), we have a $2^{i+1}-1$ pattern cycling, and it is always divisible by 3.

In both proofs, if in dividing when we get to a decimal value, we should remove the decimal point (we shown with the formulas: if with dividing by two you get to a decimal value you should multiply it by five rather than dividing by two), so the denominator does not have a value to us in proving.

- CODE SECTION: (Python)

Theta0: is our input number (x) – the first number in the sequence. Theta1: is our auxiliary variable, and at first, Theta1 = Theta0. Iterations: is the number of iterations that we want. (Should be odd) Choice: should be either 5 or 2, which one you want to divide with. Delta: is δ , as in the formula shown. Beta: is β , as in the formula shown.

- Relation of 5n or 2n according to the formulas:

```
def output_2(theta0, iteration):
    output = beta = 0
    for i in range (0 , iteration+1):
        for j in range (i+1, iteration+1):
            beta += math.floor(math.log10(theta0*pow(2,j))+1)
        output += theta0*pow(2,i)*pow(10,beta)
        beta = 0
    return output
def output_5(theta0, iteration):
    output = beta = 0
    for i in range (0 , iteration+1):
        for j in range (i+1, iteration+1):
            beta += math.floor(math.log10(theta0*pow(5,j))+1)
        output += theta0*pow(5,i)*pow(10,beta)
        beta = 0
    return output
```

- Relation of $\frac{1}{5}n$ and $\frac{1}{2}n$ according to the formulas:

```
def output(theta0, iteration, choice):
    # values for a and b are set to default for 2 division
    a,b = 2,5
    # exchanging the values of a and b together if the choice was 5
    if choice==5:
        a,b = b,a # a,b = 5,2
    theta1 = theta0
    output = delta = beta = 0
    # finding how many dividable by a it has
    for m in range (0, math.floor(math.log(theta0,a))):
        if (theta0/(pow(a,m)))%a == 0:
            delta += 1
    # finding sum of the digits
    for j in range (1, iteration+1):
        beta += math.floor(math.log10( (theta0*pow(b,j)/pow(10,delta)))
        \\ if theta0%pow(a,j) !=0 else (theta0*pow(b,j)/pow(10,j)) )+1)
    # calculating the output
    for i in range (0 , iteration+1):
        # adding the zeroes 0.007b adding 3 zeroes
        if theta0/pow(a,i) < 1:
            output = output*pow(10,int(-math.log10(theta0/pow(a,i))+1))
        # adding the values to output
        output += int(theta1*pow(10,beta))
        # updating the theta1 to the next number
        theta1 = int(theta1/a if theta1%a == 0 else theta1*b )
        # updating alpha with removing digit counts of current number
        beta -= math.floor((math.log10(theta1)+1))
    return output
```

At first, I was trying to find the whole number according to the sequence, turn it into a code, then finding some relations and a way to prove it. So I know those parts were not necessary for proving the theory, but the coding part and inventing some formulas to find the whole number with being mathematically calculative were so challenging for me and the most enjoyable part that I wanted to show.

Finally, I want to thank my great teacher Mr.Makki and his friendly help and guides for finishing this project. He was always there for me, answering all my questions. Thank you so much.

* Examples:

- 5n Relation:

Input number (x): 7915

Iterations: 7

 $Result: \ 791539575197875989375494687524734375123671875618359375$

= 3 * 2.638465250659586631251648958E + 53

Division remainder = 0.000000

- 2n Relation:

Input number (x): 192

Iterations: 15

7286431457286291456

= 3 * 6.412825605121024204804096082E + 78

Division remainder = 0.000000

- $\frac{1}{5}n$ Relation:

Input number (x): 13

Iterations: 7

Result: 1326052010400208000416000083200001664 = 3 * 4.420173368000693334720000277E+35

Division remainder = 0.000000

$-\frac{1}{2}n$ Relation:

Input number (x): 14

Iterations: 9

Result: 14735175087504375021875010937500546875002734375

= 3 * 4.911725029168125007291670313E+45

Division remainder = 0.000000

Let's have fun with a huge number:

 $\frac{1}{5}n$ Relation

Input number (x): 531

Iterations: 179

Result:

= 3 * 1.770885044252212511062505531E + 14269

Division remainder = 0.000000