Notes: Grundy values and distinct distances

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Abstract

In this work we examine some basic properties of Grundy values for heaps of n beans and it's distances between themselves as well as between the sequence $\{0, \ldots, k-1\}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

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Contents

[1] `https://research.carolin-zoebelein.de`

[2] The author believes in the importance of the independence of research and is funded by the public community. If you also believe in this values, you can find ways for supporting the author's work here: `https://research.carolin-zoebelein.de/funding.html`

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Preamble

This notes are inspired by questions on Mathoverflow[3], a Q&A site for professional mathematicians.

1. Introduction

March 26th, 2020, Mikhail Tikhomirov posted the following question with title *Distinct distances between adjacent equal elements* in the categories *co.combinatorics* and *integer-sequences* on Mathoverflow:

Let's call a sequence $a_1, \ldots, a_n$ ***suitable*** *if for any positive integer d there is at most one index i such that $a_i = a_{i+d}$ and all elements $a_{i+1}, \ldots, a_{i+d-1}$ are not equal to a_i.*

For each k, I'm interested in longest suitable sequences with all elements in $\{0, \ldots, k-1\}$. There is a suitable sequence of length $3k-1$: start with numbers $0\ldots, k-1$ in order, followed by first $2k-1$ elements of A025480[4]. E.g., for $k = 3$ this sequence would look as follows: $0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2$. It isn't difficult to prove that this pattern works for any k.

With brute-force I've discovered a few curious observations:

1. $3k-1$ *appears to be the maximum length of a suitable sequence with elements in* $\{0, \ldots, k-1\}$*;*
2. *The number of longest suitable sequences appears to be* $k! \times A002047^5[k]$.

How can this be explained?

Now, we will have a look at this problem.

2. Grundy values

At first, we want to spend some time with the Grundy values for heaps of n beans in the game where you're allowed to take up to half of the beans in a heap [1], at first.

2.1. Definition

A025480 [1], describes the integer sequence of so-called *Grundy values* for heaps of n beans, which are defined by

$$a\,(2n) = n \quad \text{and} \quad a\,(2n+1) = a\,(n)\,. \tag{1}$$

To get a feeling for this numbers, let's look at the first ones.

[3] `https://mathoverflow.net`
[4] `http://oeis.org/A025480`
[5] `http://oeis.org/A002047`

0. $a\,(2 \cdot 0) = a\,(0) = 0$
   $a\,(2 \cdot 0 + 1) = a\,(1) = a\,(0) = 0$
1. $a\,(2 \cdot 1) = a\,(2) = 1$
   $a\,(2 \cdot 1 + 1) = a\,(3) = a\,(1) = a\,(0) = 0$
2. $a\,(2 \cdot 2) = a\,(4) = 2$
   $a\,(2 \cdot 2 + 1) = a\,(5) = a\,(2) = 1$
3. $a\,(2 \cdot 3) = a\,(6) = 3$
   $a\,(2 \cdot 3 + 1) = a\,(7) = a\,(3) = a\,(1) = a\,(0) = 0$
4. $a\,(2 \cdot 4) = a\,(8) = 4$
   $a\,(2 \cdot 4 + 1) = a\,(9) = a\,(4) = 2$
5. $a\,(2 \cdot 5) = a\,(10) = 5$
   $a\,(2 \cdot 5 + 1) = a\,(11) = a\,(5) = a\,(2) = 1$

2.2. Element determination

In this section, we want to show an easy method to determine the sequence elements.

At first, we will define $m^e := 2n$ (m is even) respectively $m^o := 2n + 1$ (m is odd) and hence, we can rewrite equation (1) to

$$a\,(m^e) = \frac{m^e}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad a\,(m^o) = a\left(\frac{m^o - 1}{2}\right). \tag{2}$$

If we look at our examples and the definition of Grundy values, we see that starting by any m^o the calculation of the final element stops if we reach a m^e after an certain number of odd m^o's. So, the m^e are our termination cases of element computation.

We will determine an equation which connects the starting element m_1^o with the final termination element m_{i+1}^e. For this let's look at the following:

1. m_1^o be our given odd starting element.
2. Determine first step: $m_2^o = \frac{m_1^o - 1}{2}$
   We assume that our result m_2^o is also an odd number.
3. Determine second step: $m_3^o = \frac{m_2^o - 1}{2} = \frac{\frac{m_1^o - 1}{2} - 1}{2} = \frac{m_1^o - 1 - 2}{2^2}$
   We assume that our result m_3^o is also an odd number.
4. Determine third step: $m_4^o = \frac{m_3^o - 1}{2} = \frac{\frac{m_1^o - 1 - 2}{2^2} - 1}{2} = \frac{m_1^o - 1 - 2 - 2^2}{2^3}$
   And so on ... .

We get in general:

$$\begin{aligned} m_i^o &= \frac{m_1^o - \sum_{k=0}^{i-2} 2^k}{2^{i-1}} \\ &= \frac{m_1^o - 2^0 - \sum_{k=1}^{i-2} 2^k}{2^{i-1}} \\ &= \frac{m_1^o - 1 - 2\frac{2^{i-2}-1}{2-1}}{2^{i-1}} \\ &= \frac{m_1^o - 2^{i-1} + 1}{2^{i-1}} \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

for all $i \geq 2$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. To determine the final sequence element, we have to do one even step:

$$\begin{aligned} n_{i+1}^e &= \frac{m_1^o - 2^{i-1} + 1}{2^{i-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{(2n_1^o + 1) - 2^{i-1} + 1}{2^i} \\ &= \frac{2n_1^o - 2^{i-1} + 2}{2^i} \\ &= \frac{n_1^o - 2^{i-2} + 1}{2^{i-1}} \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

with $m_1^o = 2n_1^o + 1$ and $m_i^e = 2n_{i+1}^e$. We will solve equation (4) for n_1^o:

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{i-1} n_{i+1}^e &= n_1^o - 2^{i-2} + 1 \\ n_1^o &= 2^{i-1} n_{i+1}^e + 2^{i-2} - 1 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

3. Distance examinations

Now, we want to use the result from the section above for some distance examinations.

3.1. First appearances within Grundy sequence

We want to determine the first appearances of a particular number within the Grundy sequence.

At first at all, we have the first appearance of a number simple given by an even step. So, n_{i+1}^e appears for $m_{i+1}^e = 2n_{i+1}^e$, because of $a\left(m_{i+1}^e\right) = a\left(2n_{i+1}^e\right) = n_{i+1}^e$.

So, to determine when this number n_{i+1}^e appears the next, second time, within the Grundy sequence, we simple have take equation (5) for $i = 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} n_{1,1}^o &= 2^{2-1} n_{i+1}^e + 2^{2-2} - 1 \\ &= 2n_{i+1}^e \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

3.2. Positions of sequence elements

We are interested in the positions of sequence elements.

The position pos of a number n^e_{i+1} within a simple integer sequence $0, 1, \dots, k-2, k-1$ is given by

$$n^e_{i+1,pos} = n^e_{i+1} \tag{7}$$

and the position pos of numbers n^u_i respectively n^e_i within Grundy sequence are given by

$$n^o_{i,pos} = 2n^o_i + 2 \quad \text{and} \quad n^e_{i,pos} = 2n^e_i + 1. \tag{8}$$

3.3. Position distance of first appearances

Now, we want to calculate the position distance between the first even and the first odd appearance of a certain number.

$$\begin{aligned} |n^o_{1,1,pos} - n^e_{i+1,pos}| &= 2n^o_{1,1} + 2 - n^e_{i+1,pos} \\ &= 2\left(2n^e_{i+1}\right) + 2 - \left(2n^e_{i+1} + 1\right) \\ &= 4n^e_{i+1} + 2 - 2n^e_{i+1} - 1 \\ &= 2n^e_{i+1} + 1 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

3.4. Position distance of problem statement sequence

Now, we want to calculate the position distance for our given problem statement sequence.

$$\begin{aligned} |n^o_{1,1,pos} - n^e_{i+1,pos}| &= 2n^o_1 + 2 - n^e_{i+1} \\ &= 2\left(2n^e_{i+1}\right) + 2 - n^e_{i+1} \\ &= 4n^e_{i+1} + 2 - n^e_{i+1} \\ &= 3n^e_{i+1} + 2 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

We start counting the sequence by 1. Since we want to have a look at the original problem statement with a given pre-sequence $\{0, 1, \dots, k-2, k-1\}$, we have to resubstitute the solution by $n^e_{i+1} - 1$ to

$$\begin{aligned} |n^o_{1,1,pos} - n^e_{i+1,pos}| &= 3\left(n^e_{i+1} - 1\right) + 2 \\ &= 3n^e_{i+1} - 3 + 2 \\ &= 3n^e_{i+1} - 1 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

3.5. Distance between same number appearences

Finally, we want to determine the distance between two arbitrary appearances $n^o_{1,1}$ and $n^o_{1,2}$ of the same number within the Grundy sequence with the help of equation (5).

$$\begin{aligned} |n^o_{1,1} - n^o_{1,2}| &= \left(2^{i_1-1}n^e_{i+1} + 2^{i_1-2} - 1\right) - \left(2^{i_2-1}n^e_{i+1} + 2^{i_2-2} - 1\right) \\ &= n^e_{i+1}\left(2^{i_1-1} - 2^{i_2-1}\right) + \left(2^{i_1-2} - 2^{i_2-2}\right) \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

With Taylor series we get

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{i_1-1} - 2^{i_2-1} &= \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - 2^{i_2}\right) + \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \frac{i_1^{\mu} \log^{\mu}(2)}{2\mu!} \\ 2^{i_1-2} - 2^{i_2-2} &= \frac{1}{4}\left(-1 + 2^{i_2}\right) + \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \frac{i_1^{\mu} \log^{\mu}(2)}{4\mu!} \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

so we get our searched distance by

$$\begin{aligned} |n^o_{1,1} - n^o_{1,2}| &\approx n^e_{i+1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - 2^{i_2}\right) + \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \frac{i_1^{\mu} \log^{\mu}(2)}{2\mu!}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4}\left(-1 + 2^{i_2}\right) + \sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \frac{i_1^{\mu} \log^{\mu}(2)}{4\mu!}\right) \\ &\approx \left(1 - 2^{i_2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}n^e_{i+1} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \frac{(i_1 \log(2))^{\mu}}{\mu!}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}n^e_{i+1} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \\ &= \left(1 - 2^{i_2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}n^e_{i+1} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\exp(i_1 \log(2)) - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}n^e_{i+1} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

4. Conclusion

In this raw note, we could see several distance properties of Grundy values for heaps of n beans. Let's look at more in future works.

Acknowledgement

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References

[1] THE ON-LINE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INTEGER SEQUENCES: *Grundy values*. http://oeis.org/A025480

[2] TIKHOMIROV, Mikhail: *Distinct distances between adjacent equal elements*. https://mathoverflow.net/questions/355732/distinct-distances-between-adjacent-equal-elements