

ON (MOD N) SPIRALS

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1. INTRODUCTION

This note is intended to introduce the process of constructing (mod n) spirals and the idea of a *complete spiral*. It also introduces a few theorems, with proof, related to patterns seen in the construction of *complete spirals*; regarding the lengths of sides, iteration counts, and ending corners of these objects. Further, from the theorem on iteration counts one sees that these complete spirals provide a (manual) process for discovering the *greatest square divisor* of integers $n \geq 2$. Lastly, grayscale visualizations of a number *complete spirals* were generated to further the investigatory process and are shared herein. While not inspired by Ulam's Spiral [1], the construction of a (mod n) spiral is similar in nature. The author's are unaware of other work or literature on this topic, so have no references other the couple related to code; in part this is why the note has been written. Further, the investigation provided some bit of fun which has made it worthwhile.

2. SPIRAL CONSTRUCTION

In this section, we describe the construction of a (mod n) spiral; much of the notation defined and assumptions made here are assumed throughout.

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n \geq 2$ and so $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$. Let L be a square lattice.

Choose a point $l_0 \in L$ and it will be the starting point of the spiral; choose $l_0 = (0, 0)$, the origin. Let l_0^* be the value assigned to the point l_0 . We want to assign the first element of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ to the first point in the spiral, thus, we assign $l_0^* = 0$. Now, we wish to choose a second point in the spiral, l_1 , by moving in the positive x direction by one unit and assign it the second value of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. So we have $l_1 = (1, 0)$ and $l_1^* = 1$. We will continue to choose points l_i and assigning values from $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ in an increasing order.

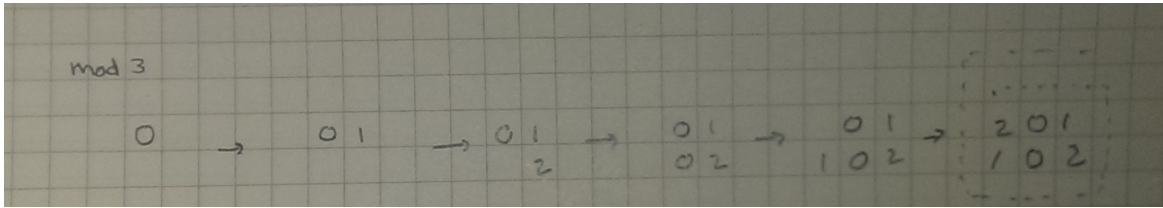


FIGURE 1. Building a (mod 3) spiral

To continue this process, let us try to visualize us being on the lattice work itself. Orient your mind so that previous move to l_1 was you “moving forward”. With current position l_1 , check the lattice point to your right: if it is assigned a value already, move “forward” to the next lattice point. However, if the lattice point to the right was *not* occupied, then you “turn right” and “move forward” to occupy it. You are now at l_2 and have $l_2^* = 2$ and, based on above, $l_2 = (1, -1)$. . You repeat this pattern of “looking right” to determine if you should “turn right” or keep “moving forward” and then assigning values from $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. Continuing on with the lattice points we find $\{l_i\}_{i=3}^6 = \{(0, -1), (-1, -1), (-1, 0), (-1, 1)\}$

At some point, the process will reach a lattice point l_i in which $l_{i-1}^* = n - 1$. This is means an *iteration of (mod n)* has occurred and we assign $l_i^* = 0$. This restarts going through values of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. The (mod n) spiral is the set of tuples $\{(l_0, l_0^*), (l_1, l_1^*), \dots\}$

The purpose of inventing notation for the lattice points is to help give a scalar mapping into the lattice based on the spiral. Currently it is not used, but could be used in research investigating patterns on the diagonals of generated spirals. In looking at the construction of a spiral based on $\mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z}$ in figure 2, with the starting point l_0 with value $l_0^* = 0$ marked by a box, one can begin to see the diagonal patterns one might wish to investigate.

3. COMPLETE SPIRAL

The initial interest in generating spirals of increasing size for various $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ was se more of the diagonal patterns as referred to above and seen in figure 2. In thinking about how to do this in strict manner, the following definitions were created after some thought:

Definition 1 (complete spiral). *A complete spiral is achieved when in the spiral construction you reach a point where $l_i^* = n - 1$, l_i is on a corner, and the lengths of the outermost sides are equal.*

Definition 2 (k^{th} complete spiral of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$). *The first complete spiral reached in the spiraling process is $k=1$, or 1^{st} complete spiral, Ond_n^1 . Spiraling further and reaching other complete spirals, we increment k and have Ond_n^k .*

The word *Ond* is “spiral” in Swahili.

Definition 3 (Iterations of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ in Ond_n^k). *The number of times $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ is used in order to reach the k^{th} square is the iteration count.*

We see in figure 3 the cases of (mod 3) for $k = 1, 2$. In the case of Ond_3^1 , it is a 3-by-3 square and took 3 iterations of S_3 . For Ond_3^2 , it results in 6-by-6 and 12 iterations. With Ond_4^1 , we see 2 and 1, and Ond_4^2 , we see 4 and 4.

The author pursued generating spirals with pencil and paper in a methodical manner to create sets of complete spirals for various values of n and k . While tedious and not exactly related to the initial goal of looking at diagonal patterns, it helped to realize there seemed to be patterns found in the construction of the spirals. Specifically in the sizes of the complete spirals, iteration counts, and where the last lattice point rested; this led the author to investigate what the patterns were.

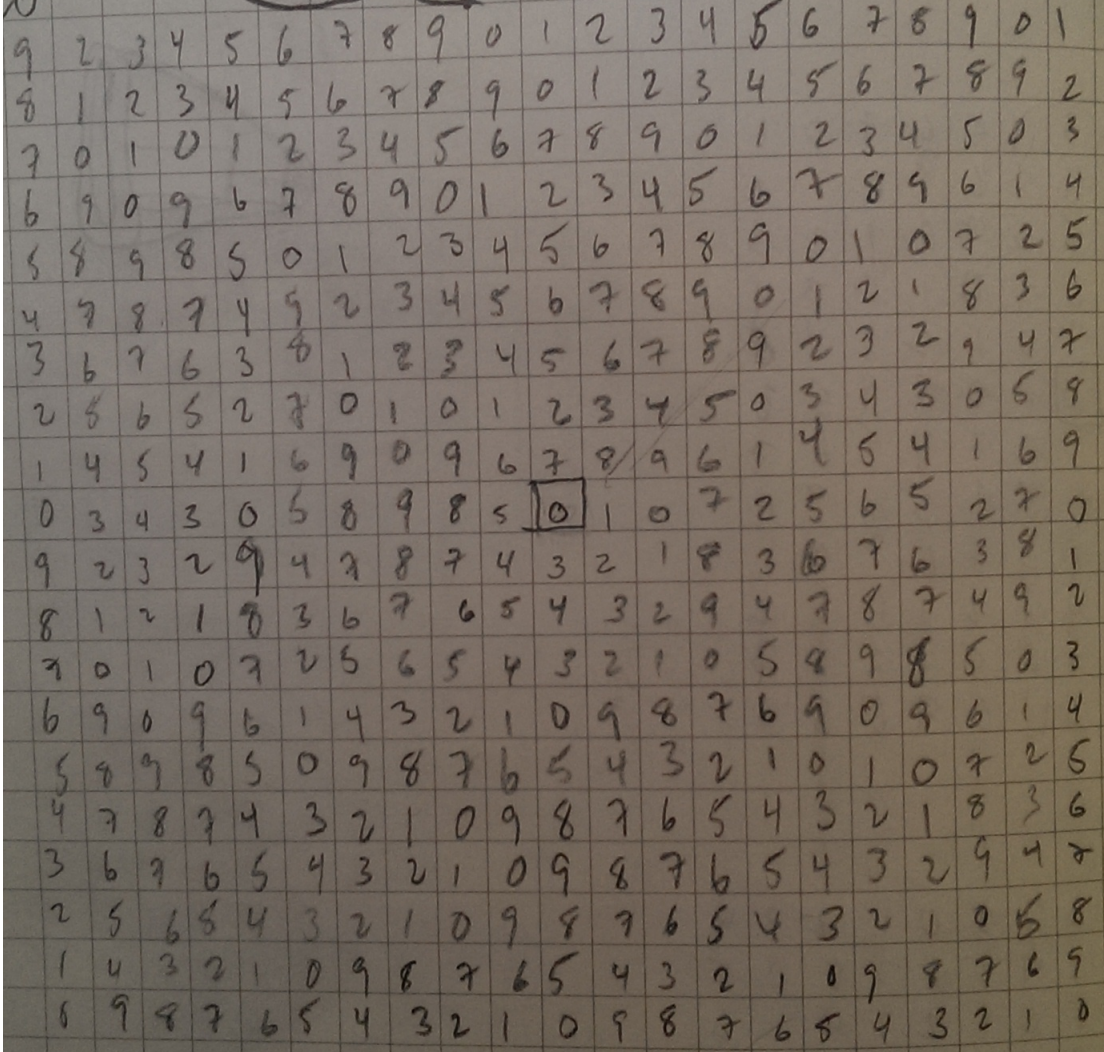


FIGURE 2. a (mod 10) spiral with starting 0 enblocked

3.1. **On the side lengths and iterate counts of $On d_n^k$.** In order to investigate these patterns, the author determined that more data was needed and, due to the tedium of pencil and paper, a program should be written to generate complete spirals [2]. This allowed the author to generate a larger number of complete spirals and collect data on lengths, iterations, and ending points.

In looking at the initial data, for small choices of n, k , a few patterns in tuples of (lengths, iterations) were found, including (kn, k^2n) , $(\frac{kn}{2}, \frac{k^2n}{4})$, and (\sqrt{nk}, k^2) . Not proving suitable, the prime factorization of n for each complete spiral $On d_n^k$ with the lengths and iteration

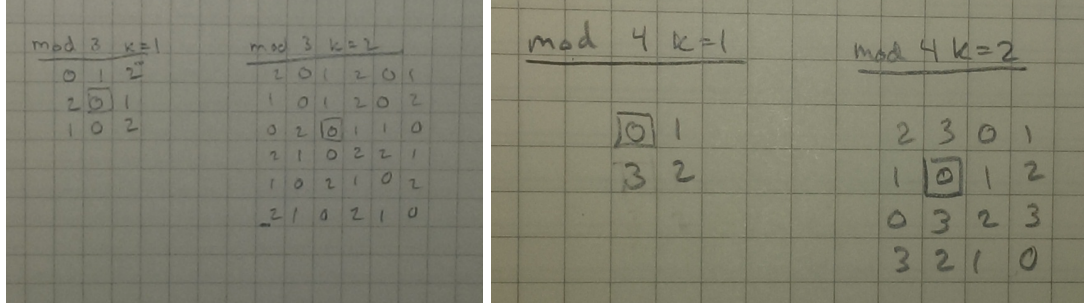


FIGURE 3. Ond_3^1 and Ond_3^2 on the left, Ond_4^1 and Ond_4^2 on the right

data was generated for analysis. From this data, the author determined there was a relation involved with finding the greatest square divisor of n , which led to the following theorems.

Theorem 3.1 (Length of Sides of Ond_n^k). *Let λ be the length of the sides of Ond_n^k . If s is the greatest square divisor of n , then $\lambda = \frac{kn}{\sqrt{s}}$.*

Proof. Fix an integer $n \geq 2$. Let λ be the length of the side of a complete spiral. In order to achieve some Ond_n for side length λ , then it must be that $n|\lambda^2$. Realize that we can write $n = q_1^2 q_2$ where q_2 is square-free. In the case of n being square free, $q_1^2 = 1$ and $q_2 = n$. Then we must have $\lambda = kq_1 q_2$ and that each $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ satisfies this. Thus, Ond_n^k has side $\lambda = kq_1 q_2$. Since, $n = q_1^2 q_2$, then we have $\lambda = \frac{kn}{q_1}$ and we see $\sqrt{s} = q_1$ since q_1^2 is the greatest square divisor of n . \square

Theorem 3.2 (Iteration Count of Ond_n^k). *Let ξ be the iteration count of Ond_n^k . If s is the greatest square divisor of n , then, $\xi = \frac{k^2 n}{s}$.*

Proof. This follows from the proof of theorem 3.1. Realize that $\xi n = \lambda^2 = \frac{k^2}{s}$ and so $s = q_1^2$. Thus s is the greatest square divisor of n . \square

One will note that in the case where n is a product of just one of each prime factor, these reduce to $\lambda = kn$ and $\xi = k^2 n$. These can also be considered an upper bound for all cases. Further, it should be noted that if n is square free, then the upper bound is achieved. One might consider these to be the least robust in the case of length and iteration counts.

3.1.1. Construction to Find G.S.D.. A most interesting aspect to this process of complete spiral construction is the connection to greatest square divisor of some integer n . To see this more clearly, choose some n and construct, by hand, the Ond_n^1 . At this point, you know λ and ξ , so pick one, substitute $k = 1$ and solve for s . So from a constructivist approach we find the greatest square divisor.

3.2. Ending Corner of Ond_n^k . Another pattern in the generation of *complete spirals* that was noticed is related to which corner the last lattice point comes to rest. It seems to end

on either the top right or bottom left corner and this depends on values of n and k . One can see this in figure 3.

Theorem 3.3 (Ending Corner). *If $l_{max} \in L$ is the last lattice point in the complete spiral $On d_n^k$, then l_{max} is either the top-right corner or bottom-left corner. If n even, then l_{max} will always be the bottom-left corner. If n odd and k odd, then l_{max} will be the top-right corner of $On d_n^k$. If n odd and k even, then l_{max} will be the bottom-left corner.*

Proof. In writing the never-completing spiral for \mathbb{N} , one notices odd perfect squares on the upper right diagonal and even perfect squares on the lower left diagonal. Note that the root of these perfect squares is the length, λ , of a given $On d$. If λ is odd, then the ending corner is top right and if λ is even, then the ending corner is bottom left. Realize the even/odd-ness of λ depends on kn even/odd-ness. If kn is even, then either k or n is even. If kn is odd, then k and n are odd. Thus with n even, $On d_n$ always ends in the bottom left and with n odd, there is the alternating between corners depending on k . \square

3.3. Cases Verified. I have verified the conjectures on length, iteration count, and end corners for $n = 2 \dots 450$ and $k = 1 \dots 5$. This code may be found at [2]. At this location, if you view the file *run.log* you will see log output of the code running.

3.4. Grayscale Visualization. In the process of investigating sizes and iteration counts of $On d_n^k$, I implemented a method to map the generated spirals to grayscale images. This works best for positive integers, n , less than 256. I define the map as $f : \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\} \mapsto \{0, \text{floor}(\frac{255}{n}), 2\text{floor}(\frac{255}{n}), \dots, (n-1)\text{floor}(\frac{255}{n})\}$. The mapping f takes $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ to a set of brightness values. These brightness values are easily used to create grayscale images.

An example of this is $On d_{28}^{29}$ seen in figure 4 and $On d_{16}^{30}$ seen in figure 5.

However, due to computation time taking to generate the spirals and the images, I only generated $N = 2 \dots 30$ for $k = 1 \dots 50$. They may be viewed at [3].

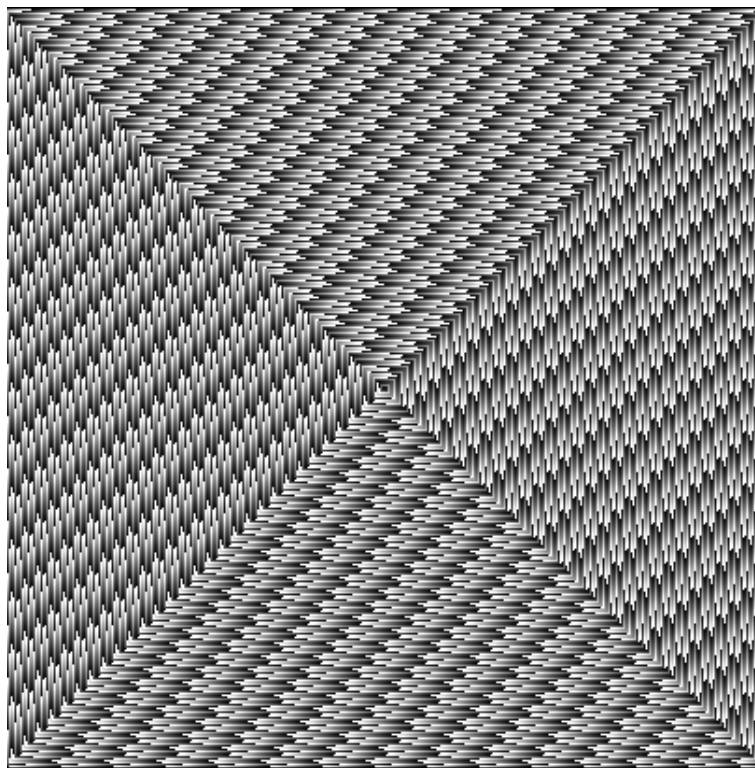
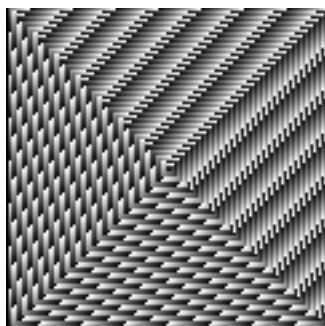
4. CONCLUSION

This note has introduced (mod n) spiral construction and the idea of *complete spirals* with respect to (mod n) spirals. This note also gives 3 theorems with proof about some features of these spirals. Also introduced is a grayscale visualization of these spirals.

4.1. Future Work. The diagonal patterns in the larger k $On d_n^k$ spirals would make for interesting to see how to categorize and determine their generators. In a private conversation [5] suggested also looking at the angular velocity of spiral growth, which might be fun.

It would be of interest to think about looking at how spiraling might work for cubes or higher dimensional squares, since the lattice is the basis for the spiral. Further, it might be interesting to see how one might spiral with objects in \mathbb{R}^2 such as a triangle.

4.2. Acknowledgments. Recognizing Veracode Inc for providing time to think about this and Jared Carlson of Veracode for some initial discussion.

FIGURE 4. grayscale visualization of Ond_{28}^{29} FIGURE 5. grayscale visualization of Ond_{16}^{30}

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- [3] A. Reiter, <https://github.com/cwcomplex/modNspirals/tree/master/somegrey>
- [4] A. Reiter, <https://github.com/cwcomplex/modNspirals/blob/master/squareoff.py>

- [5] R. Kusner, A. Reiter, *private email correspondence*