

Comparative Study of Reduction Sequences: Baharvand vs Positional Cycle Method

Introduction

Reducing a number N to zero can be performed by different deterministic sequences. This article presents two methods:

- **Baharvand Reduction:** repeatedly subtract the leftmost non-zero digit times its positional value.
- **Positional Cycle Reduction:** subtract powers of ten in a cyclic order of positions.

Baharvand Reduction for $N = 12345$

| Step | Current Number | Digit Subtracted | Next Number |
|------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| 0 | 12345 | 10000 | 2345 |
| 1 | 2345 | 2000 | 345 |
| 2 | 345 | 300 | 45 |
| 3 | 45 | 40 | 5 |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 |

Positional Cycle Reduction for $N = 12345$

| Step | Current Number | Power of 10 | Next Number |
|------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0 | 12345 | 10000 | 2345 |
| 1 | 2345 | 1000 | 1345 |
| 2 | 1345 | 100 | 1245 |
| 3 | 1245 | 10 | 1235 |
| 4 | 1235 | 1 | 1234 |
| 5 | 1234 | 1000 | 234 |
| 6 | 234 | 100 | 134 |
| 7 | 134 | 10 | 124 |
| 8 | 124 | 1 | 123 |
| 9 | 123 | 100 | 23 |
| 10 | 23 | 10 | 13 |
| 11 | 13 | 1 | 12 |
| 12 | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Positional Cycle Reduction for $N = 6789$

| Step | Current Number | Power of 10 | Next Number |
|------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0 | 6789 | 1000 | 5789 |
| 1 | 5789 | 100 | 5689 |
| 2 | 5689 | 10 | 5679 |
| 3 | 5679 | 1 | 5678 |
| 4 | 5678 | 1000 | 4678 |
| 5 | 4678 | 100 | 4578 |
| 6 | 4578 | 10 | 4568 |
| 7 | 4568 | 1 | 4567 |
| 8 | 4567 | 1000 | 3567 |
| 9 | 3567 | 100 | 3467 |
| 10 | 3467 | 10 | 3457 |
| 11 | 3457 | 1 | 3456 |
| 12 | 3456 | 1000 | 2456 |
| 13 | 2456 | 100 | 2356 |
| 14 | 2356 | 10 | 2346 |
| 15 | 2346 | 1 | 2345 |
| 16 | 2345 | 1000 | 1345 |
| 17 | 1345 | 100 | 1245 |
| 18 | 1245 | 10 | 1235 |
| 19 | 1235 | 1 | 1234 |
| 20 | 1234 | 1000 | 234 |
| 21 | 234 | 100 | 134 |
| 22 | 134 | 10 | 124 |
| 23 | 124 | 1 | 123 |
| 24 | 123 | 100 | 23 |
| 25 | 23 | 10 | 13 |
| 26 | 13 | 1 | 12 |
| 27 | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 28 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Column Sequence for $N = 6789$

Cycle 1: 6789 \rightarrow 5789 \rightarrow 5689 \rightarrow 5679 \rightarrow 5678

Cycle 2: 4678 \rightarrow 4578 \rightarrow 4568 \rightarrow 4567

Cycle 3: 3567 \rightarrow 3467 \rightarrow 3457 \rightarrow 3456

Cycle 4: 2456 \rightarrow 2356 \rightarrow 2346 \rightarrow 2345

Cycle 5: 1345 \rightarrow 1245 \rightarrow 1235 \rightarrow 1234

Cycle 6: 234 \rightarrow 134 \rightarrow 124 \rightarrow 123

Cycle 7: 23 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow 12

Cycle 8: 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0

Pattern Analysis

Each complete cycle follows the pattern:

Power of 10: $10^k \rightarrow 10^{k-1} \rightarrow 10^{k-2} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow 10^0$

Where k is determined by the number of digits in the current number.

Comparison Summary

| Method | Steps for N=12345 | Steps for N=6789 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Baharvand Reduction | 5 | 7 |
| Positional Cycle Reduction | 15 | 30 |

Conclusion

The Positional Cycle Reduction provides a systematic,cyclic approach to reducing numbers to zero. The method consistently follows a power-of-10 subtraction pattern, making it predictable but often requiring more steps than the Baharvand method.