

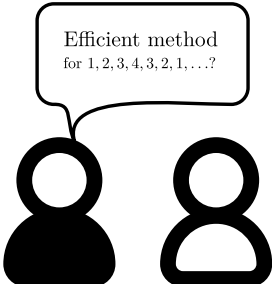
Logical treatment for the oscillatory sequence  
 $1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, \dots$  to find any term and a  
computer program to assist the operation

Damodar Rajbhandari, B.Sc.

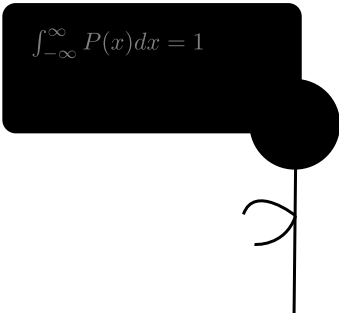
Theory of Complex Systems Division  
Institute of Theoretical Physics  
Jagiellonian University

Specialisation Seminar IV  
20 May, 2021

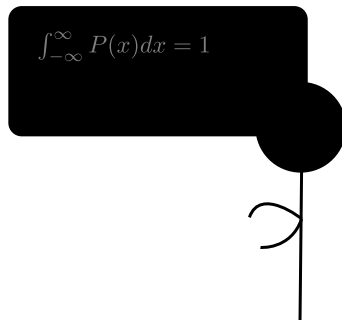
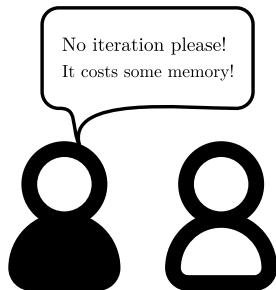
# Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



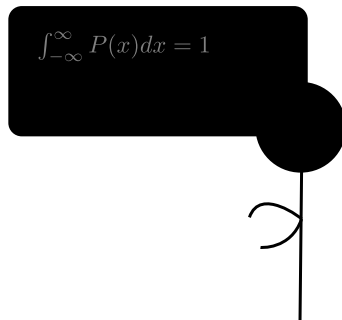
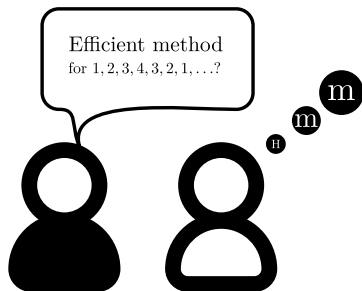
Efficient method  
for 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, ...?


$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x) dx = 1$$

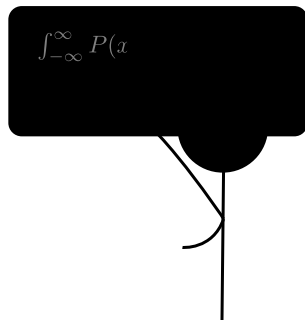
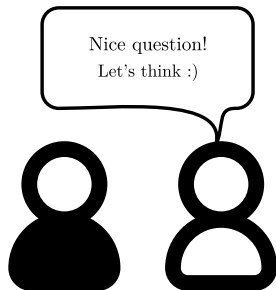
# Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



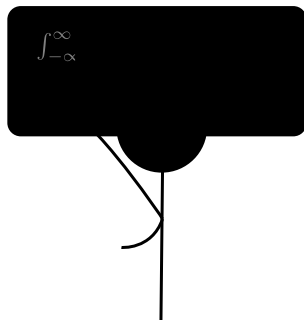
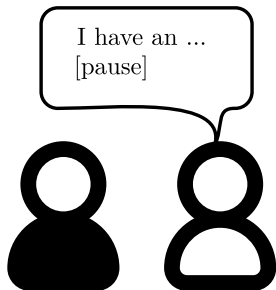
Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



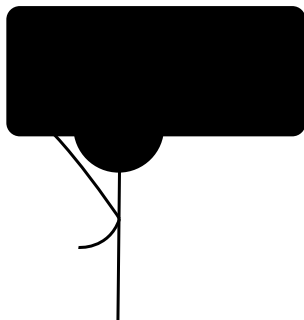
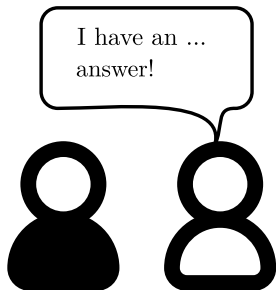
Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



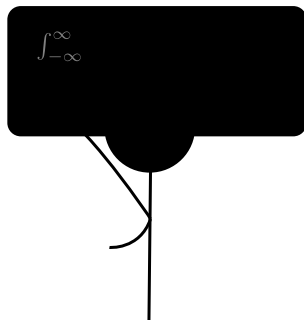
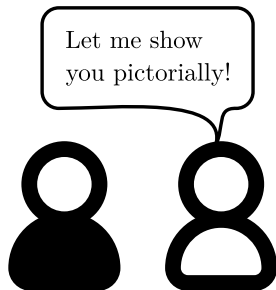
Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year

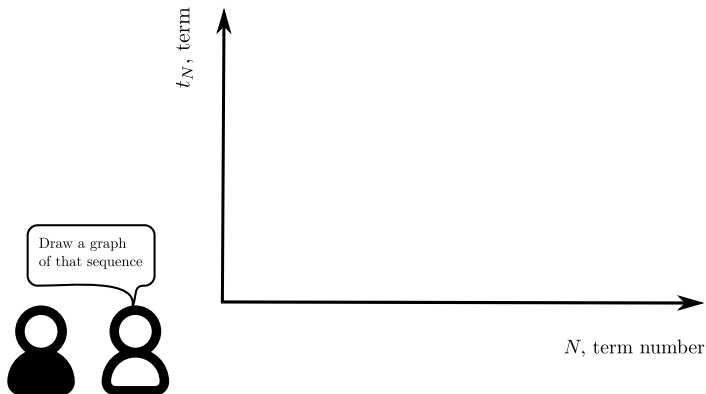


Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year

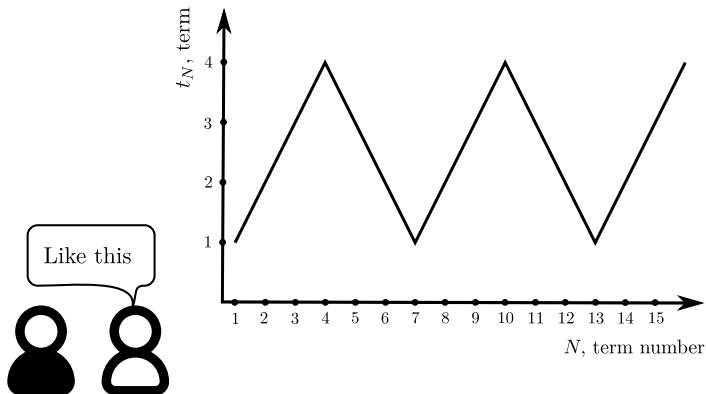




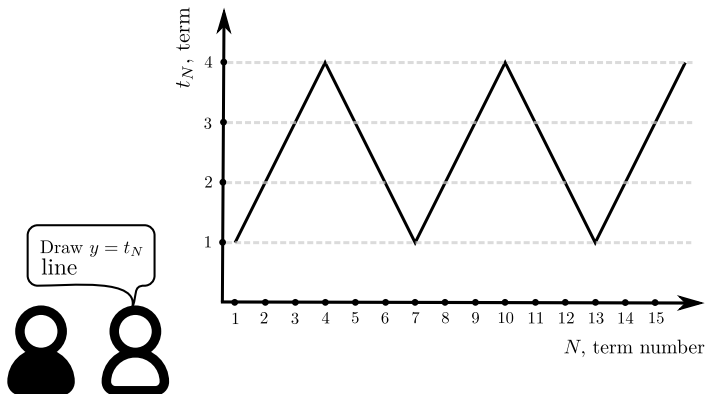
Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



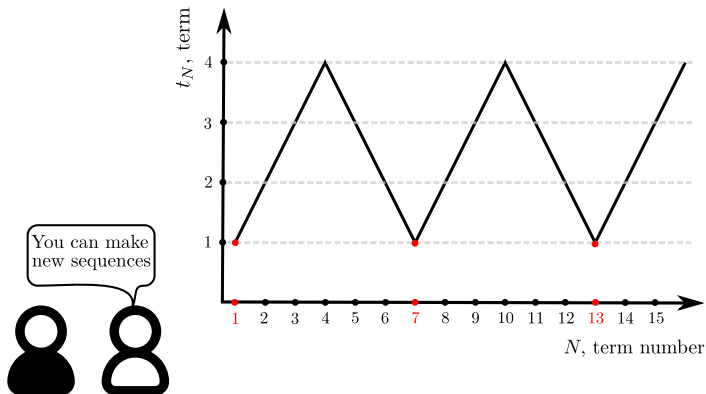
Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



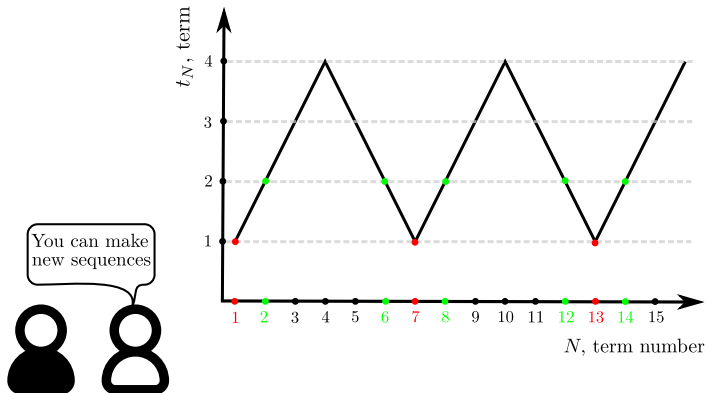
Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



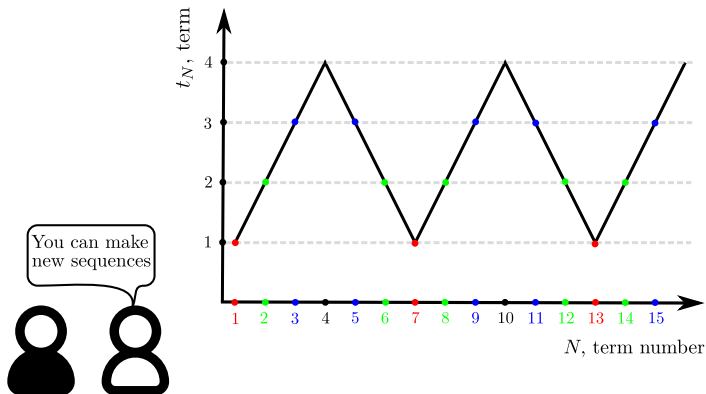
# Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



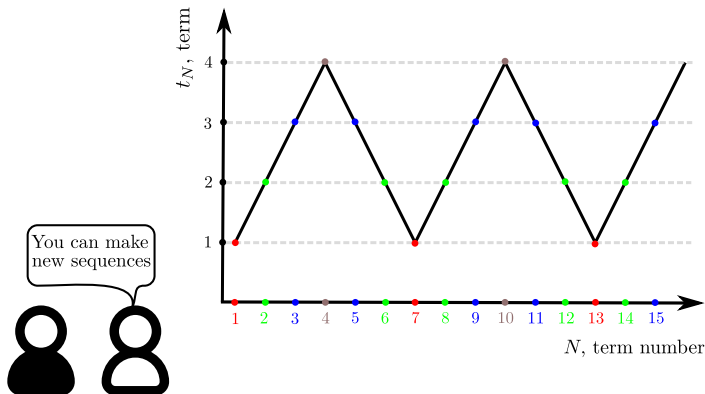
# Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



# Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



# Let me take you back to my B.Sc. 2nd year



Now, we have four new arithmetic progressions

$t_N$	Lying on the $y = t_N$ line	General term
1	1, 7, 13, 19, ... to $i$ terms	$t_i$
2	2, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, ... to $j$ terms	$t_j$
3	3, 5, 9, 11, 15, 17, ... to $k$ terms	$t_k$
4	4, 10, 16, ... to $l$ terms	$t_l$



Now, we have four new arithmetic progressions

$t_N$	Lying on the $y = t_N$ line	General term
1	1, 7, 13, 19, ... to $i$ terms	$t_i$
2	2, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, ... to $j$ terms	$t_j$
3	3, 5, 9, 11, 15, 17, ... to $k$ terms	$t_k$
4	4, 10, 16, ... to $l$ terms	$t_l$

General terms formulae are

- $t_i = 6i - 5$  such that  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
- $t_j = 3j$  when  $j$  is even  
 $= 3j - 1$  when  $j$  is odd, such that  $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
- $t_k = 3k - 1$  when  $k$  is even  
 $= 3k$  when  $k$  is odd, such that  $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
- $t_l = 6l - 2$  such that  $l = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

## Logical part

- Notice  $t_i, t_j, t_k$ , and  $t_l$  are just no. of terms ( $N$ ) in our original sequence. i.e.  $t_x = N$  where  $x \in i, j, k, l$

## Logical part

- ▶ Notice  $t_i, t_j, t_k$ , and  $t_l$  are just no. of terms ( $N$ ) in our original sequence. i.e.  $t_x = N$  where  $x \in i, j, k, l$
- ▶ Revert the general terms

## Logical part

- ▶ Notice  $t_i, t_j, t_k$ , and  $t_l$  are just no. of terms ( $N$ ) in our original sequence. i.e.  $t_x = N$  where  $x \in i, j, k, l$
- ▶ Revert the general terms

For example,

$$t_i = 6i - 5 = N$$
$$\therefore i = \frac{N + 5}{6}$$

## Logical part

- ▶ Notice  $t_i, t_j, t_k$ , and  $t_l$  are just no. of terms ( $N$ ) in our original sequence. i.e.  $t_x = N$  where  $x \in i, j, k, l$
- ▶ Revert the general terms

For example,

$$t_i = 6i - 5 = N$$
$$\therefore i = \frac{N + 5}{6}$$

**Condition:** If  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  then, the  $N^{\text{th}}$  term is 1.

Similarly,

$$t_j = 3j = N$$
$$\therefore j = \frac{N}{3}$$

**Condition:** If  $j \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $j$  is even then, the  $N^{\text{th}}$  term is 2.

Similarly,

$$t_j = 3j = N$$
$$\therefore j = \frac{N}{3}$$

**Condition:** If  $j \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $j$  is even then, the  $N^{\text{th}}$  term is 2.

$$t_j = 3j - 1 = N$$
$$\therefore j = \frac{N+1}{3}$$

**Condition:** If  $j \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $j$  is odd then, the  $N^{\text{th}}$  term is 2.

Similarly,

$$t_k = 3k - 1 = N$$
$$\therefore k = \frac{N+1}{3}$$

**Condition:** If  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $k$  is even then, the  $N^{\text{th}}$  term is 3.

$$t_k = 3k = N$$
$$\therefore k = \frac{N}{3}$$

**Condition:** If  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $k$  is odd then, the  $N^{\text{th}}$  term is 3.

$$t_l = 6l - 2 = N$$
$$\therefore l = \frac{N+2}{6}$$

**Condition:** If  $l \in \mathbb{N}$  then, the  $N^{\text{th}}$  term is 4.



# Axioms (in-general)

- ▶ If all  $(n - 1)$  tests fail then, the last test  $n$  must be true where,  $n =$  total number of tests.
- ▶ If one test passed then, all other remaining tests must fail.

# Axioms (in-general)

- ▶ If all  $(n - 1)$  tests fail then, the last test  $n$  must be true where,  $n =$  total number of tests.
- ▶ If one test passed then, all other remaining tests must fail.

*This is really helpful while implementing the logic we found earlier.*

# Computer Program & Closing Remarks

```
#!/usr/bin/python3

N = int(input("Enter the value of N as you like: "))
if (N + 5) % 6 == 0:
    print("The {}th term is 1".format(N))
elif N % 3 == 0:
    if (N / 3) % 2 == 0:
        print("The {}th term is 2".format(N))
    else:
        print("The {}th term is 3".format(N))
elif (N + 1) % 3 == 0:
    if ((N + 1) / 3) % 2 == 0:
        print("The {}th term is 3".format(N))
    else:
        print("The {}th term is 2".format(N))
else:
    print("The {}th term is 4".format(N))
```