

Collatz Directed Graph

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Abstract

We present the construction of a directed graph based on the iterating $T(n) = (2n - b)/3^b$, where $b=0$ and $b=1$ if $n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$. Let G be a directed graph with nodes $V(G)$ represented by integers generated from $T(n)$ starting with $n=1$. This graph is called the Collatz directed graph. Let A be a set consists of all nodes in G and $N = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ the set of all natural numbers. It is proved that $(N - A)$ is an empty set.

1. Introduction

Define the iterating function introduced by R. Terras[1]:

$$T(n) = (2n - b)/3^b, \quad (1)$$

where $b=0$ and $b=1$ if $n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$

2. The Collatz directed graph

Let G be a directed graph with nodes $V(G)$ represented by integers generated from (1) starting with $n=1$. This graph is called the Collatz directed graph as shown in Figure 1.

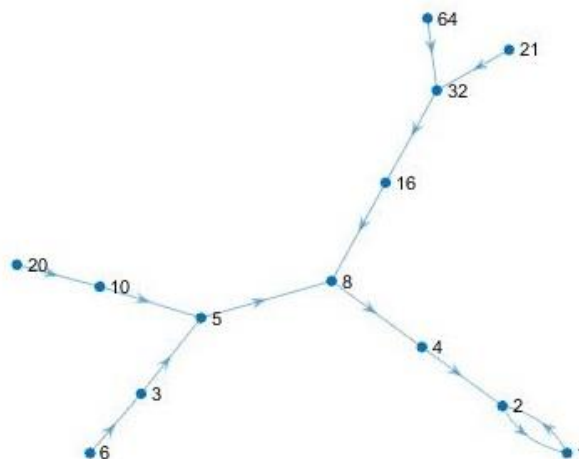


Figure 1. Some part of G starting at 6, 20, 21, 64

Define a recursive equation on N by setting $b = 1$ when a_n is odd and $b = 0$ when a_n is even,

$$a_{n+1} = (3^b a_n + b)/2 \quad (2)$$

Denote each natural number as node in a graph \hat{G} , by eq.(1) each node in \hat{G} can have one or two incoming node, and by (2) each node can have only one outgoing node as shown in Figure 2.

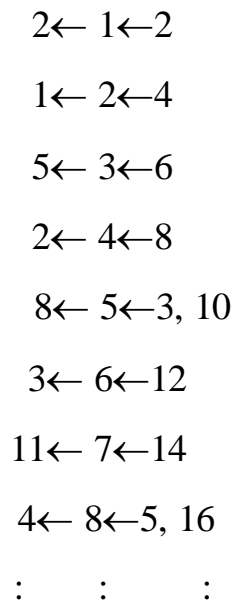


Figure 2 Structure of \hat{G}

The Collatz conjecture asserts that by using (2) repeatedly always lead to 1 for any $a_0 \in N$. Let B be a set consists of all nodes of \hat{G} then $B = N$. The validity of the Collatz conjecture is established by proving that $(N-A)$ is an empty set, where A is a set of all nodes in G . This assertion will be proved by contradiction as follows:

Assume $(N-A) = \{ n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_m \}$ is not an empty set. Since each $n_i, i=1,2,\dots,m, m \in N$ always has $2n_i$ as its incoming node, but $2n_i$ is not in $(N-A)$. Thus, $(N-A)$ is an empty set.

References

- [1] R. Terras, (1976). "A stopping time problem on the positive integers".
Acta Arithmetica, 30(3), 241-252.