Proof of Collatz conjecture

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Abstract

In this paper we try prove the Collatz conjecture also known the 3x+1 problem.

The conjecture :

let a_0 be a strictly positive integer and consider the recursive sequence $(\mathrm{a_n})_{\mathrm{n}\geq 0}$

$$\forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N} \qquad a_{(n+1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_n}{2} & ,\text{if } a_n = 2\mathrm{k} \ , \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3a_n + 1 & ,\text{if } a_n = 2\mathrm{k}+1 \ , \ k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

So there exist $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a_{n_0} = 1$.

$$\text{Therfore } \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \begin{cases} a_{(n_0+3k)} = 1 \\ a_{(n_0+3k+1)} = 4 \\ a_{(n_0+3k+2)} = 2 \end{cases}$$

The sequence $(a_n)_{n\geq n_0}$ is the cycle(1,4,2)

Let $(\mathrm{u_n})_{\mathrm{n}\geq 0}$ be the subsequence of $(\mathrm{a_n})_{\mathrm{n}\geq 0}$ such that :

$u_0 = a_0$

$$\forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N} \qquad u_{(n+1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{u_n}{4} & , if\ u_n = 4k \ , \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \frac{u_n}{2} & , if\ u_n = 4k+2 \ , \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3u_n + 1 & , if\ u_n = 4k+1 or\ u_n = 4k+3 \ , \ k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

Remark :the terms of the sequences $(\mathrm{a_n})_{\mathrm{n}\geq 0}$ and $(\mathrm{u_n})_{\mathrm{n}\geq 0}$ are strictly positive integers because a_0 is a strictly positive integer

Lemma1 :

There exist no integer n_0 such that $\forall n \geq n_0 \ \ u_n\ is\ a\ multiple\ of\ 5$

Proof :

Suppose that there exist an integer n_0 such that $\forall n \geq n_0 \ \ u_n\ is\ a\ multiple\ of\ 5$

take $u_{n_0}$and write $u_{n_0} = 5 \times 2^p q\ with\ p \in \mathbb{N}, q \in \mathbb{N}\ and\ \ q\ odd$

if $\mathrm{p} = 2\mathrm{k}$ we have $u_{(n_0+k)} = 5q$ then $u_{(n_0+k+1)} = 15q + 1$wich is not multiple of 5

if $\mathrm{p} = 2\mathrm{k}+1$ we have $u_{(n_0+k+1)} = 5q$ then $u_{(n_0+k+2)} = 15q + 1$wich is not multiple of 5

this is a contradiction

so there exist no integer n_0 such that $\forall n \geq n_0 \ \ u_n\ is\ a\ multiple\ of\ 5$

let the sequence $(v_n)_{n\geq 0}$ such that :

$v_0 = u_0 = a_0$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \;\; v_{(n+1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{v_n}{4} & ,if\ v_n=4k\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ 3v_n+10 & ,if\ v_n=4k+2\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ 3v_n+1 & ,if\ v_n=4k+1\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ 3v_n+11 & ,if\ v_n=4k+3\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

Lemma2 :

there exist an integer n_0 such that $\forall n \geq n_0$ The sequence $(v_n)_{n\geq n_0}$ is the cycle $(1,4)$ or the cycle$(10,40)$

or the cycle$(11,44)$.

Proof :

Let's consider the subsequence $(w_n)_{n\geq 0}$ of $(v_n)_{n\geq 0}$ such that :

$w_0 = v_0 = a_0$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \;\; w_{(n+1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{w_n}{4} & ,if\ w_n=4k\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \frac{3w_n+10}{4} & ,if\ w_n=4k+2\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \frac{3w_n+1}{4} & ,if\ w_n=4k+1\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \frac{3w_n+11}{4} & ,if\ w_n=4k+3\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

Remark :the terms of the sequences $(v_n)_{n\geq 0}$ and $(w_n)_{n\geq 0}$ are strictly positive integers because a_0 is a strictly positive integer

We have $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad w_{(n+1)} \leq \frac{3w_n+11}{4}$

So $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \;\; 4w_{(n+1)} \leq 3w_n + 11$

So $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \;\; 4(w_{(n+1)} - 11) \leq 3(w_n - 11)$

So $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \;\; (w_{(n+1)} - 11) \leq \frac{3(w_n-11)}{4}$

So if $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \;\; w_n > 11$ the sequence $(z_n)_{n\geq 0}$ where $z_n = w_n - 11$ satisfies :

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \;\; z_n \geq 1$ and $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \;\; z_{(n+1)} < z_n$ (because $\frac{3(w_n-11)}{4} < w_n - 11$)

the sequence of integers $(z_n)_{n\geq 0}$ is increasing strictly so it will reach 0 .this is a contradiction

we deduce that There exist n_0 such that $w_{n_0} \leq 11$

(we can also use $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \;\; (w_n - 11) \leq \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n (w_0 - 11)$)

1) If $w_{n_0} = 1$ The sequence $(w_n)_{n\geq n_0}$ is 1,1,1 … so $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}\ n \geq n_0 \;\; w_n = 1$
2) If $w_{n_0} = 2$ The sequence $(w_n)_{n\geq n_0}$ is 2,4,1,1,1 … so $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}\ n \geq (n_0 + 2) \;\; w_n = 1$
3) If $w_{n_0} = 3$ The sequence $(w_n)_{n\geq n_0}$ is 3,5,4,1,1,1 … so $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}\ n \geq (n_0 + 3) \;\; w_n = 1$
4) If $w_{n_0} = 4$ The sequence $(w_n)_{n\geq n_0}$ is 4,1,1,1 … so $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}\ n \geq (n_0 + 1) \;\; w_n = 1$
5) If $w_{n_0} = 5$ The sequence $(w_n)_{n\geq n_0}$ is 5,4,1,1,1 … so $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}\ n \geq (n_0 + 2) \;\; w_n = 1$
6) If $w_{n_0} = 6$ The sequence $(w_n)_{n\geq n_0}$ is 6,7,32,8,2,4,1,1,1 … so $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}\ n \geq (n_0 + 6) \;\; w_n = 1$
7) If $w_{n_0} = 7$ The sequence $(w_n)_{n\geq n_0}$ is 7,32,8,2,4,1,1,1 … so $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}\ n \geq \; (n_0 + 5) \; w_n = 1$
8) If $w_{n_0} = 11$ The sequence $(w_n)_{n\geq n_0}$ is 11,11,11 … so $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}\ n \geq n_0 \;\; w_n = 11$

9) If $w_{n_0} = 8$ The sequence $(\mathrm{w_n})_{n\geq n_0}$ is 8,2,4,1,1,1 … so $\forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\ n \geq (n_0+3)\ \ w_n = 1$
10) If $w_{n_0} = 9$ The sequence $(\mathrm{w_n})_{n\geq n_0}$ is 9,7,32,8,2,4,1,1,1 … so $\forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\ n \geq (n_0+6)\ \ w_n = 1$
11) If $w_{n_0} = 10$ The sequence $(\mathrm{w_n})_{n\geq n_0}$ is 10,10,10 … so $\forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\ n \geq n_0\ \ w_n = 10$

Let $m_0 = n_0 + 6$

So we have $\forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\ \ n \geq m_0\ \ w_n = 1$ or $\forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\ \ n \geq m_0\ \ w_n = 10$ or $\forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\ \ n \geq m_0\ \ w_n = 11$

Since $(\mathrm{w_n})_{\mathrm{n}\geq 0}$ is a subsequence of $(\mathrm{v_n})_{\mathrm{n}\geq 0}$

We deduce that :

there exist an integer p_0 such that The sequence $(v_n)_{n\geq p_0}$ is the cycle $(1{,}4)$ or the cycle$(10{,}40)$

or the cycle$(11{,}44)$.

Lemma3 :

in $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}\quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}\quad \overline{u_n} = \overline{v_n}$

Proof :

$$\forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\qquad 4u_{(n+1)} = \begin{cases} u_n & ,if\ u_n = 4k\ ,\ \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\ 2\,u_n & ,if\ u_n = 4k+2\ ,\ \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\ 4(3u_n+1) & ,if\ u_n = 4k+1 or\ u_n = 4k+3\ ,\ k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } \forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\qquad \overline{4u_{(n+1)}} = \begin{cases} \overline{u_n} & ,if\ u_n = 4k\ ,\ \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \overline{2\,u_n} & ,if\ u_n = 4k+2\ ,\ \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \overline{4(3u_n+1)} & ,if\ u_n = 4k+1 or\ u_n = 4k+3\ ,\ k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

We multiply by $\overline{4}$

$$\text{So } \forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\qquad \overline{16u_{(n+1)}} = \begin{cases} \overline{4u_n} & ,if\ u_n = 4k\ ,\ \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \overline{8\,u_n} & ,if\ u_n = 4k+2\ ,\ \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \overline{16(3u_n+1)} & ,if\ u_n = 4k+1 or\ u_n = 4k+3\ ,\ k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } \forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\qquad \overline{u_{(n+1)}} = \begin{cases} \overline{4u_n} & ,if\ u_n = 4k\ ,\ \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \overline{3\,u_n} & ,if\ u_n = 4k+2\ ,\ \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \overline{(3u_n+1)} & ,if\ u_n = 4k+1 or\ u_n = 4k+3\ ,\ k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases} \qquad (1)$$

$$\forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\ \ v_{(n+1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{v_n}{4} & ,if\ v_n=4k\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ 3v_n+10 & ,if\ v_n=4k+2\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ 3v_n+1 & ,if\ v_n=4k+1\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ 3v_n+11 & ,if\ v_n=4k+3\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } \forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\ \ 4v_{(n+1)} = \begin{cases} v_n & ,if\ v_n=4k\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ 4(3v_n+10) & ,if\ v_n=4k+2\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ 4(3v_n+1) & ,if\ v_n=4k+1\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ 4(3v_n+11) & ,if\ v_n=4k+3\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } \forall \mathrm{n} \in \mathbb{N}\ \ \overline{4v_{(n+1)}} = \begin{cases} \overline{v_n} & ,if\ v_n=4k\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \overline{4(3v_n+10)} & ,if\ v_n=4k+2\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \overline{4(3v_n+1)} & ,if\ v_n=4k+1\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \overline{4(3v_n+11)} & ,if\ v_n=4k+3\ ,\ \ k\in\mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

We multiply by $\overline{4}$

So $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\overline{16v_{(n+1)}} = \begin{cases} \overline{4v_n} & ,if\ v_n=4k\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \overline{16(3v_n+10)} & ,if\ v_n=4k+2\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \overline{16(3v_n+1)} & ,if\ v_n=4k+1\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \overline{16(3v_n+11)} & ,if\ v_n=4k+3\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \end{cases}$

So $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\overline{v_{(n+1)}} = \begin{cases} \overline{4v_n} & ,if\ v_n=4k\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \overline{3v_n} & ,if\ v_n=4k+2\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \overline{(3v_n+1)} & ,if\ v_n=4k+1\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \\ \overline{(3v_n+1)} & ,if\ v_n=4k+3\ ,\ k\in\mathbb{N} \end{cases}$ (2)

Since $\overline{u_0} = \overline{v_0}$ we deduce from (1) and (2) that the sequences $(\overline{u_n})_{n\geq 0}$ and $(\overline{v_n})_{n\geq 0}$ are equal

So in $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\overline{u_n} = \overline{v_n}$

So there exist a sequence $(s_n)_{n\geq 0}$ with $s_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ $u_n = v_n + 5s_n$

1) if The sequence $(v_n)_{n\geq n_0}$is the cycle (4,1)

we have $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ $\begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 5q_p \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 5Q_p \end{cases}$ where $q_p and\ Q_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

2) if The sequence $(v_n)_{n\geq n_0}$is the cycle $(40,10)$

we have $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ $\begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 40 + 5q_p \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 10 + 5Q_p \end{cases}$ where $q_p and\ Q_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

3) if The sequence $(v_n)_{n\geq n_0}$is the cycle $(44,11)$

we have $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ $\begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 44 + 5q_p \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 11 + 5Q_p \end{cases}$ where $q_p and\ Q_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

in the case 2) we have $\forall n \geq n_0$ $u_n\ is\ a\ multiple\ of$ 5 so it is not possible.

in the case 3) we have $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ $\begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 5(q_p + 8) \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 5(Q_p + 2) \end{cases}$ where $q_p\ and\ Q_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

so $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ $\begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 5q'_p \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 5Q'_p \end{cases}$ where $q'_p and\ Q'_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

so we are in the case 1)

we deduce that :

$\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ $\begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 5q_p \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 5Q_p \end{cases}$ where $q_p and Q_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

the sequence $(u_n)_{n\geq n_0}$is in the form

$4 + 5q_0, 1 + 5Q_0, 4 + 5q_1, 1 + 5Q_1, 4 + 5q_2, 1 + 5Q_2, \ldots \ldots ....$

1) if $q_p = 4k_p$

$u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 5q_p = 4 + 20k_p$

So $u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = \frac{u_{(n_0+2p)}}{4} = 1 + 5k_p$ wich is of the form $1 + 5Q_p$

2) if $q_p = 4k_p + 1$

$u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 5q_p = 4 + 5(4k_p + 1) = 9 + 20k_p$

So $u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 3u_{(n_0+2p)} + 1 = 3(9 + 20k_p) + 1 = 28 + 60k_p = 3 + 5(5 + 12k_p)$

wich is not of the form $1 + 5Q_p$

So $q_p \neq 4k_p + 1$

3) if $q_p = 4k_p + 2$

$u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 5q_p = 4 + 5(4k_p + 2) = 14 + 20k_p$

So $u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = \frac{u_{(n_0+2p)}}{2} = 7 + 10k_p = 2 + 5(1 + 2k_p)$ wich is not of the form $1 + 5Q_p$

So $q_p \neq 4k_p + 2$

4) if $q_p = 4k_p + 3$

$u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 5q_p = 4 + 5(4k_p + 3) = 19 + 20k_p$

So $u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 3u_{(n_0+2p)} + 1 = 3(19 + 20k_p) + 1 = 58 + 60k_p = 3 + 5(11 + 12k_p)$

wich is not of the form $1 + 5Q_p$

So $q_p \neq 4k_p + 3$

we deduce that $\forall p \in \mathbb{N} \quad q_p = 4k_p$

So

$\forall \mathrm{p} \in \mathbb{N} \begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 20k_p \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 5k_p \end{cases}$ where $k_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

the sequence $(u_n)_{n \geq n_0}$is in the form

$4 + 20k_0, 1 + 5k_0, 4 + 20k_1, 1 + 5k_1, 4 + 20k_2, 1 + 5k_2, \dots \dots \dots.$

By the same way

1) if $k_p = 4k'_p$

$u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 5k_p = 1 + 20k'_p$

So $u_{(n_0+2p+2)} = 3u_{(n_0+2p+1)} + 1 = 3(1 + 20k'_p) + 1 = 4 + 60k'_p$ wich is of the form $4 + 20k_{(p+1)}$

2) if $k_p = 4k'_p + 1$

$u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 5k_p = 1 + 5(4k'_p + 1) = 6 + 20k'_p$

So $u_{(n_0+2p+2)} = \frac{u_{(n_0+2p+1)}}{2} = 3 + 10k'_p$

$*$ if $k'_p = 2k''_p$ we have $u_{(n_0+2p+2)} = 3 + 20k''_p$

$*$ if $k'_p = 2k''_p + 1$ we have $u_{(n_0+2p+2)} = 13 + 20k''_p$

So $u_{(n_0+2p+2)}$ is not of the form $4+20k_{(p+1)}$

So $k_p \neq 4k'_p + 1$

3) if $k_p = 4k'_p + 2$

$u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 5k_p = 1 + 5(4k'_p + 2) = 11 + 20k'_p$

So $u_{(n_0+2p+2)} = 3u_{(n_0+2p+1)} + 1 = 3\big(11 + 20k'_p\big) + 1 = 34 + 60k'_p = 14 + 20(1 + 3k'_p)$

wich is not of the form $4 + 20k_{(p+1)}$

So $k_p \neq 4k'_p + 2$

4) if $k_p = 4k'_p + 3$

$u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 5k_p = 1 + 5(4k'_p + 3) = 16 + 20k'_p$

So $u_{(n_0+2p+2)} = \frac{u_{(n_0+2p+1)}}{4} = 4 + 5k'_p$

Since $u_{(n_0+2p+2)}$ is in the form $4 + 20k_{(p+1)}$ we have $k'_p = 4k''_p$

So $k_p = 16k''_p + 3$

Since $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ $\begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 20k_p \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 5k_p \end{cases}$ where $k_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

We deduce that we have the following two cases :

1) if $k_p = 4k'_p$ we have:

$\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ $\begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 80k'_p \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 20k'_p \end{cases}$ where $k'_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

2) if $k_p = 16k''_p + 3$ we have :

$\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ $\begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 64 + 320k''_p \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 16 + 80k''_p \end{cases}$ where $k''_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

<u>Case 1</u> :

$\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$ $\begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 4 + 80k'_p \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 1 + 20k'_p \end{cases}$ where $k'_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

So $u_{(n_0+1)} = 1 + 20k'_0$

Suppose that $k'_0 \neq 0$ we can write $k'_0 = 4^r \times d_0$ with $r \in \mathbb{N}$ and $d_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and 4 does not divide d_0

So $u_{(n_0+1)} = 1 + 20 \times 4^r \times d_0$

Then $u_{(n_0+2)} = 4 + 3 \times 20 \times 4^r \times d_0$ and $u_{(n_0+3)} = 1 + 3 \times 20 \times 4^{(r-1)} \times d_0$

Then $u_{(n_0+4)} = 4 + 3^2 \times 20 \times 4^{(r-1)} \times d_0$ and $u_{(n_0+5)} = 1 + 3^2 \times 20 \times 4^{(r-2)} \times d_0$

⋮

⋮

Then $u_{(n_0+2r)} = 4 + 3^r \times 20 \times 4 \times d_0$ and $u_{(n_0+2r+1)} = 1 + 3^r \times 20 \times d_0$

Then $u_{(n_0+2r+2)} = 4 + 3^{(r+1)} \times 20 \times d_0$ and $u_{(n_0+2r+3)} = 1 + 3^{(r+1)} \times 5 \times d_0$

The term $u_{(n_0+2r+3)} = 1 + 3^{(r+1)} \times 5 \times d_0$ must be in the form $1 + 20k'_{(r+1)}$

So 20 divide $3^{(r+1)} \times 5 \times d_0$

So 4 divide d_0. This is a contradiction

So $k'_0 = 0$

Thus $u_{(n_0+1)} = 1$

<u>Case 2</u> :

$\forall \mathrm{p} \in \mathbb{N} \quad \begin{cases} u_{(n_0+2p)} = 64 + 320k''_p \\ u_{(n_0+2p+1)} = 16 + 80k''_p \end{cases}$ where $k''_p \in \mathbb{Z}$

So $u_{(n_0+1)} = 16 + 80k''_0$

Then $u_{(n_0+2)} = 4 + 20k''_0$ and $u_{(n_0+3)} = 1 + 5k''_0$

We have $u_{(n_0+3)} = 16 + 80k''_1$ so $1 + 5k''_0 = 16 + 80k''_1$ so $k''_0 = 3 + 16k''_1$

$u_{(n_0+3)} = 1 + 5k''_0 = 16 + 80k''_1$

Then $u_{(n_0+4)} = 4 + 20k''_1$ and $u_{(n_0+5)} = 1 + 5k''_1$

We have $u_{(n_0+5)} = 16 + 80k''_2$ so $1 + 5k''_1 = 16 + 80k''_2$ so $k''_1 = 3 + 16k''_2$

$u_{(n_0+5)} = 16 + 80k''_2$

We repeat the process

⋮

The sequence of integers $(\mathrm{k}''_\mathrm{n})_{\mathrm{n}\geq 0}$ satisfies the equality : $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad k''_n = 3 + 16k''_{(n+1)}$

So $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \left(k''_n + \frac{1}{5}\right) = 16\left(k''_{(n+1)} + \frac{1}{5}\right)$

So $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \left(k''_{(n+1)} + \frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{16}\left(k''_n + \frac{1}{5}\right)$

So $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \left(k''_n + \frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{16^n}\left(k''_0 + \frac{1}{5}\right)$

So $\lim\limits_{n\to+\infty} k''_n = \frac{-1}{5}$ wich is impossible because the terms $k''_n$are integers

So we have only case1

We have $u_{(n_0+1)} = 1$

Since $(\mathrm{u_n})_{\mathrm{n}\geq 0}$ is a subsequence of $(\mathrm{a_n})_{\mathrm{n}\geq 0}$ we deduce that there exist $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a_{N_0} = 1$

So The sequence $(a_n)_{n\geq N_0}$is the cycle(1,4,2).