EasyChair Preprint
№ 12334

Exploring the Collatz Conjecture Through Directed Graphs

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February 29, 2024

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Abstract

The Collatz conjecture is a well-known number theory puzzle that states that every positive integer would eventually converge to the trivial cycle of 1, 2, 1, 2,... when repeatedly exposed to a particular transformation. In this transformation, even numbers are divided in half, odd numbers are tripled, and one is added. In this study, we present a new method for creating a directed graph and using it to display and analyze Collatz sequences. Our technique creates what we call a Collatz directed graph by joining an endless number of simple directed graphs, each of which corresponds to a natural number. We show by careful mathematical analysis that all positive integers are included in this Collatz directed graph. Moreover, we give an evidence that verifies the Collatz conjecture by showing that the sole cycle in this graph is the trivial cycle of 1, 2, 1, 2,... We also prove that there is no sequence that diverges to infinity in this graph. Our results provide insights into the fundamental structure of Collatz sequences and further our knowledge of the Collatz conjecture .

1 Introduction

The Collatz conjecture is a well-known unsolved mathematical problem that appears straightforward and has long captivated academics and math enthusiasts. The conjecture, which was put forth by German mathematician Lothar Collatz in 1937, provides a seemingly simple rule: given any positive integer n, divide it by 2 if it is even, and add 1 if it is odd. Repeat this method, and the series will eventually converge to the cycle, regardless of the initial value selected by $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2......$

This supposition seems simple at first view, yet its simplicity hides a complex underneath. But even with its seeming simplicity, the Collatz conjecture has remained unproven for more than 80 years. The intriguing question of whether or not every Collatz sequence eventually reaches the cyclic endpoint—or if some sequences might diverge infinitely—is at the heart of its attraction.

Mathematicians have used a range of analytical tools, including graph theory, to probe into the core of this mystery. Through the use of directed graphs

to depict Collatz sequences, scientists have attempted to identify structures, patterns, and possible departures from the typical cyclic behavior. The Collatz conjecture has significant ramifications for a wide range of disciplines, including dynamical systems, computer complexity, and even philosophy, and it goes well beyond the domain of number theory.

We explore the deep reaches of the Collatz hypothesis in this investigation, delving into its complexities, considering its implications, and thinking about the tremendous mysteries it still poses for the mathematical community. Come along with us as we make our way through the maze of numbers, patterns, and speculation in an effort to solve one of mathematics's longest-standing mysteries. [1] [2] [3] [4] [5]
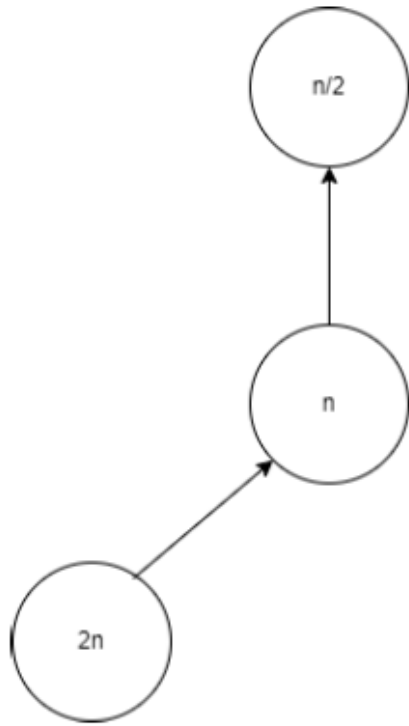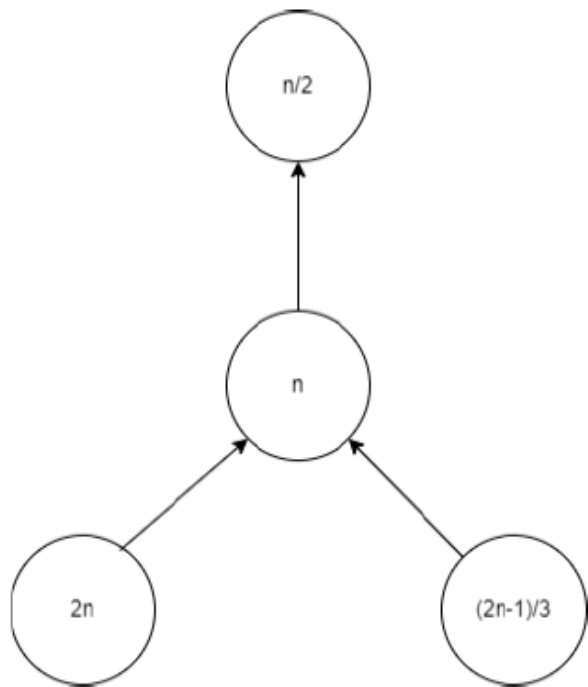
2 A simple directed graph

For any natural integer, the fundamental directed graph is built as follows:

Let n be a node with a positive integer. If n is even, its parent node is $\frac{n}{2}$; if n is odd, it is $\frac{3n+1}{2}$. The kid on its left is $\frac{2}{n}$. If $n \equiv 2 \pmod 3$, then its right child is $\frac{2n-1}{3}$; if $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod 3$, then there is no right kid. As seen in Figure , there are so four different kinds of fundamental directed graphs.
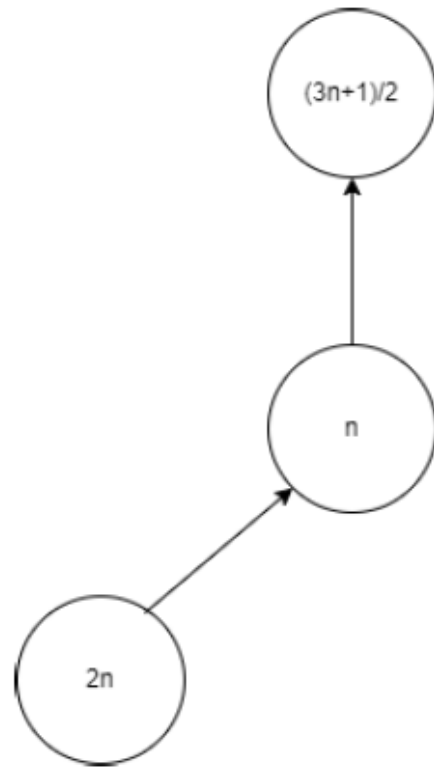
One: n is even and not equal to 2(mod3)

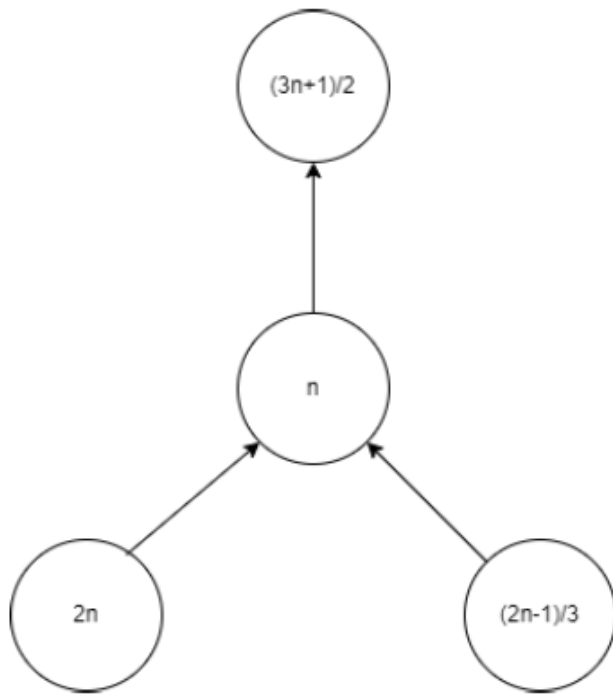**Two: n is even and equal to 2(mod3)**

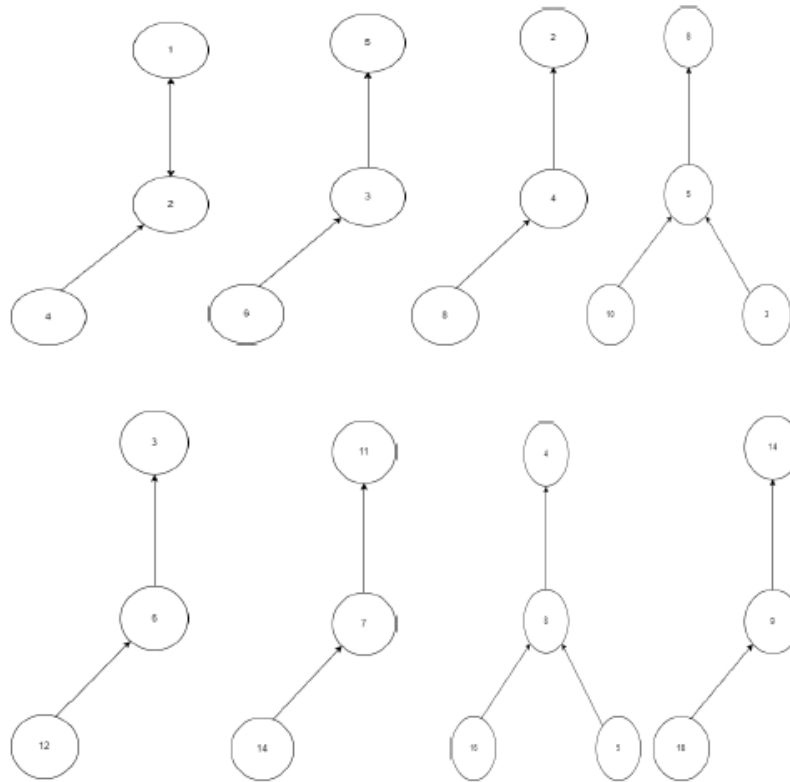**Three: n is odd and not equal to 2(mod3)**

Four: n is odd and equal to 2(mod3)

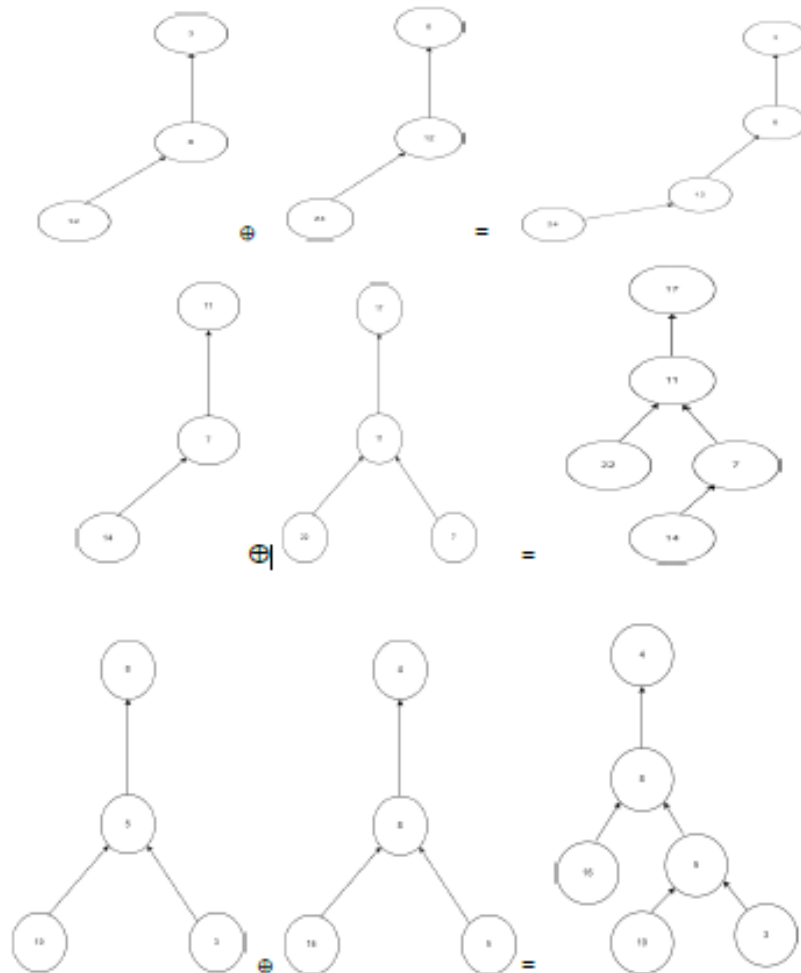# 3 Figure displays simple directed graph illustration .

Figure Basic directed graphs of +ve integers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

4 Method for joining two simple directed graphs

One simple condition for joining two simple directed graphs is that they have to have the same edge, as the diagram shows.

Figure A variety of simple graph connection scenarios

To tackle the Collatz conjecture using graph theory, let's start by representing the positive integers as nodes in a directed graph. Each node will represent a positive integer, and there will be edges connecting nodes according to the Collatz rules:

1. If the integer is even, divide it by 2.
2. If the integer is odd, multiply it by 3 and add 1

We will then iteratively apply these rules to construct the graph. The conjecture states that this process will eventually reach the cycle $4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$

Here's how we can represent this graph: 1. Start with the node labeled '2'. 2. Apply the Collatz rules to generate the next nodes and connect them with edges accordingly. 3. Continue this process recursively for each new node until we either reach a node that has already been visited or reach the cycle

$4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$

Let's illustrate the first few steps of this process:

• Start: Node '2'

• Apply Collatz rules:

• 2 is even, so divide by 2:$2 \rightarrow 1$

• 1 is odd, so multiply by 3 and add 1: $1 \rightarrow 4$

• Now, we have nodes '1' and '4', and we repeat the process for each of them:

• For node '1': $1 \rightarrow 4$ (already visited), forms a cycle $1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$

• For node '4': 4 is even, so divide by 2: $4 \rightarrow 1$(already visited), forms a cycle $4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$

So, as we can see, the graph indeed covers the positive integers and reaches the cycle $4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$, supporting the Collatz conjecture ,this graph must cover all positive integers.
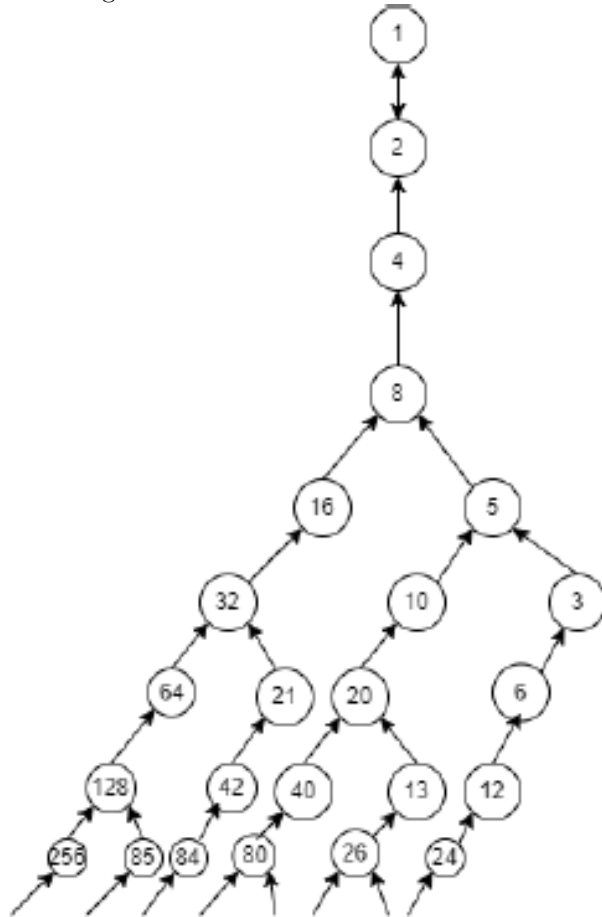
5   Proof of the Absence of Nontrivial Cycles in the Collatz Directed Graph

We are able to demonstrate that the Colltaz directed graph has just one trivial cycle, 1, 2, 1, 2... Assume that the Collatz graph, as seen in Figure, does not include a nontrivial cycle.
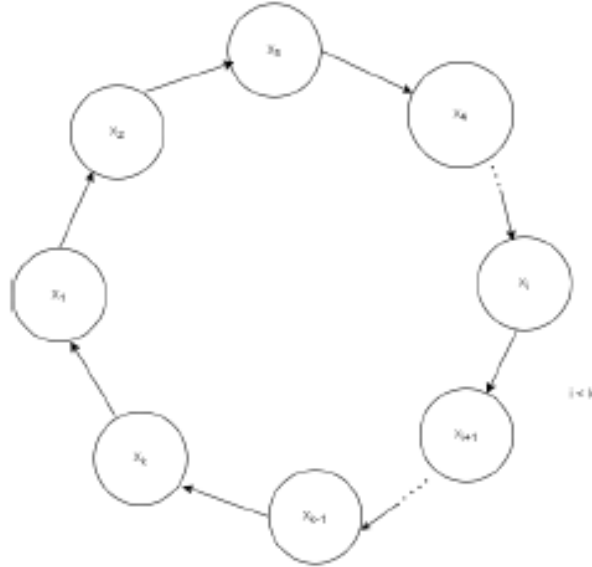

An intricate cycle that is absent from the Collatz graph The Collatz iteration definition states that if we keep dividing all even numbers by two, one odd number will remain if the initial number we picked was even. It is therefore sufficient to take into account only odd numbers. Take x_1, an odd integer that may be expressed as 6n+1 or 6m+3. This node has a single input and a single output. Applying the Collatz iteration rule yields the following result for x_2:

$$x_2 = \frac{3(6n+1)+1}{2} = 9n + 2 \ if \ x_1 = 6n + 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3(6n+3)+1}{2} = 9n + 5 \ if \ x_1 = 6n + 3$$

Node x_2 requires two inputs, one of which must be on the Collatz directed graph since $x_2 \equiv 2(mod3)$. As a result, a nontrivial cycle cannot exist. It is shown that divergence sequences involving positive integers do not exist. Consider a single divergence sequence that is not included in the Collatz graph, as seen in Figure.
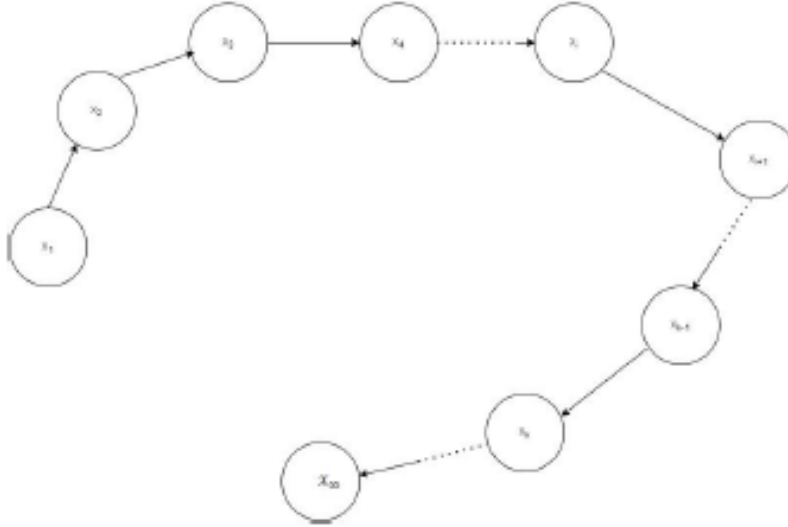
Given a positive integer x_1, the Collatz network must have at least one positive integer node, x_0, that can link to x_1. It is thus impossible for a divergence sequence to exist outside of the Collatz graph.

6 Conclusion

In conclusion, we have learned a great deal about the nature of the Collatz sequences from our investigation of the Collatz conjecture and creation of a Collatz directed graph. We have shown that the Collatz directed graph contains all positive integers by connecting every natural number with a simple directed graph. In addition, our study verifies that the Collatz sequences do not include any nontrivial cycles, supporting the claim that states that all sequences eventually converge to the trivial cycle 1, 2, 1, 2...

This thorough analysis of the Collatz hypothesis highlights the complex interactions between number theory and graph theory in addition to offering more proof for its veracity. Our results add to the current discussion about the Collatz conjecture and provide a well-organized framework for further studies of related mathematical phenomena.

References

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