

## Numberscope Katherine Stange

University of Colorado, Boulder Experimental Mathematics Lab JMM, January 18, 2020

Follow along at math.katestange.net/illustration/numberscope

# Experimental Mathematics Lab at CU Boulder



Part of a growing movement of Geometry Labs United.

Outreach, experimentation, computation, visualization, pedagogy, research.

### Numberscope Contributors

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# On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences

The OEIS Foundation is supported by donations from users of the OEIS and by a grant from the Simons Foundation.

#### OI3627 THE ON-LINE ENCYCLOPEDIA OE33 OF INTEGER SEQUENCES®

founded in 1964 by N. J. A. Sloane

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#### The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences® (OEIS®)

Enter a sequence, word, or sequence number:

1,2,3,6,11,23,47,106,235

Search <u>Hints</u> <u>Welcome</u> <u>Video</u>

For more information about the Encyclopedia, see the Welcome page.

Languages: English Shqip السرية Bangla האדרקסראנג (江龍主, 高化主(1)、南化主(2)) Hrvatski Čeština Dansk Nederlands Esperanto Eesti (مسى Suomi Français Deutsch Elληνικά אדרפוים) 所在 Magyar Igbo Bahasa Indonesia Italiano 日本語 新闻 한국의 Lietuvių 町石 Bokmåi Nynorsk Polski Portuguės Romānā Русский Српски Slovenščina Español Svenska Tagalog กามาไมย Türkçe Українська () Tiếng Việt Cymraeg

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# On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences: The Movie



#### The OEIS Movie

# Numberscope: the dream

An online tool that easily pairs a sequence (e.g. input OEIS number) with a visualization tool (e.g. graph).

Audience: researchers, citizen scientists, artists, anyone.

Community extensible: open source, community wiki, API for creating and contributing visualization methods, sequence input etc.

# What might we visualize, though?



growth rate

divisibility properties

self-similarity

fractal nature

substring statistics

modular periodicity

. . .



0: 90 degrees, 1 step



0: 90 degrees, 1 step



0: 90 degrees, 1 step



0: 90 degrees, 1 step



0: 90 degrees, 1 step



Hofstadter Figure-Figure A005228 3,7,12,18,26,35,45,56,69,83,98,114,...

press h for help

9960 length (f/g; v/b)3 modulus (m/n; o/p)

Turtle Rules: press a/x to add/remove

Term	Angle	Speed	Steps	Speed
0	137.0	0.000	3.0	0.00
1	0.0	0.000	2.0	0.00
2	105.0	0.000	1.0	0.00



2	2-adic val of Z						
0,	0,1,0,	2,0,1,0	,3,0,1,0	,2,0,1,0	,4,0,		
	pres	ss h for	help				
99 2	960	length moduli	(f/g; v/t 1s (m/n;	o) ; o/p)			
рг	Tu ress a/	rtle R 'x to ad	ules: d/remov	ve			
Те 0 1	21111	Angle 120.0 24.0	Speed 0.000 0.000	Steps 8.0 7.0	Speed 0.00 0.00		



Number of divisors of n A000005 2,2,3,2,4,2,4,3,4,2,6,2,4,4,5,2,6,2,... press h for help 9960 length (f/g; v/b) modulus (m/n; o/p) 2 Turtle Rules: press a/x to add/remove Term Angle Speed Steps Speed 0 119.0 0.000 8.0 0.00 0.000 9.0 60.0 0.00





Coi A00 7,15,	Continued fraction Pi A001203 7,15,1,292,1,1,1,2,1,3,1,14,2,1,1,2, press h for help						
9960	length	(f/g; v/	b)				
T press	urtle R a/x to ac	ules: Id/remo	ve				
Term	Angle	Speed	Steps	Speed			
0	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.00			
1	0.0	0.000	1.0	0.00			
2	1.0	0.000	0.0	0.00			
3	2.0	0.000	0.0	0.00			
4	4.0	0.000	0.0	0.00			
5	8.0	0.000	0.0	0.00			
6	16.0	0.000	0.0	0.00			
7	32.0	0.000	0.0	0.00			
8	64.0	0.000	0.0	0.00			
9	128.0	0.000	0.0	0.00			

	<i>a</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>5</sub>
$a_n$	$a_1$	$a_2$	<i>a</i> <sub>3</sub>	$a_4$	$a_5$
$a_{n+1}$	$a_2$	<i>a</i> <sub>3</sub>	$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$
$a_{n+2}$	<i>a</i> <sub>3</sub>	$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$	<i>a</i> <sub>7</sub>
$a_{n+3}$	$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$	a <sub>7</sub>	$a_8$
$a_{n+4}$	$a_5$	$a_6$	a <sub>7</sub>	$a_8$	$a_9$

contraction = 1

translation = 1

	<i>a</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>5</sub>
$a_{2n}$	<i>a</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>6</sub>	$a_8$	a <sub>10</sub>
$a_{2n+3}$	$a_5$	a <sub>7</sub>	<i>a</i> 9	<i>a</i> <sub>11</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>13</sub>
$a_{2n+6}$	$a_8$	a <sub>10</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>12</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>14</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>16</sub>
$a_{2n+9}$	<i>a</i> <sub>11</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>13</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>15</sub>	a <sub>17</sub>	a <sub>19</sub>
$a_{2n+12}$	<i>a</i> <sub>14</sub>	a <sub>16</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>18</sub>	a <sub>20</sub>	a <sub>22</sub>

contraction = 2

translation = 3

	<i>a</i> <sub>1</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>4</sub>	$a_5$
$a_n$	$a_1$	<i>a</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>3</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>4</sub>	$a_5$
$a_{n+1}$	<i>a</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>a</i> <sub>3</sub>	$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$
$a_{n+2}$	$a_3$	$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$	$a_7$
$a_{n+3}$	$a_4$	$a_5$	$a_6$	a <sub>7</sub>	$a_8$
$a_{n+4}$	$a_5$	$a_6$	a <sub>7</sub>	$a_8$	<i>a</i> 9

Compare the highlighted term with the column header. Colour according to (3 modes):

- ▶ Distance similarity:  $|a_i a_j|$
- Divisibility detection:  $gcd(a_i, a_j)$
- p-adic similarity:  $|v_p(a_i) v_p(a_j)|$



#### Integers

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ... Distance similarity (x to change)

0	modulus (m/n; j/k; z)					
1.000	contract (up/down; i/o; c)					
1.00	transl	ate (right	t/left; s/d; t	)		
20	fade (f/g)					
0.00	frequency					
indices comp	ared:	146	224	diff=7		
values comp	ared:	146				
224						
difference: 78						
e/r change se	q; y to	ggle rand	lom; u jigg	le; h help		









Self-Similarity Telescope











	2	3	5	7	11
$a_n + 2$	0	0	0	0	0
$a_n + 1$	0	0	0	0	0
$a_n$	0	0	0	0	0
$a_n - 1$	0	0	0	0	0
$a_n - 2$	0	0	0	0	0

At each coordinate (prime, sequence), we record with a darker colour if the first N terms are frequently divisible by the prime.

Precisely, a histogram of the *sum of the valuations mod p*, or *the frequency of 0 mod p* (two modes).



#### Ramanujan Tau

Press h for help

-24, 252, -1472, 4830, -6048, -16744, 84480, -113643, -115920, 534612, -370944, -577738, 401856, 1217160, 987136, -6905934, 2727432, 1067 Valuations, total sum Terms beginning at 0, ending at 8000





#### Beatty (floor n\*(sqrt2))

1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, ...

Valuations, total sum

Terms beginning at 0, ending at 10000

D 1 C 1 1



Start at origin...



Start at origin...



Start at origin...



Start at origin...



Start at origin...



Start at origin...



#### Random Modulo 4

#### 2, 3, 3, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 3, 0, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, ...

Modulus (m/n):	4
Fractional step (u/i):	0.50
Number of Walkers (t/	y):1
Size of dots (f/g):	1
Darkness (j/k):	250
Head fade (v/b):	10
Color style (c):	colour by w

alker

q: toggle random l: toggle background p: change palette



#### Random Modulo 3 A000005 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, ... Modulus (m/n): 3 Fractional step (u/i): 0.50 Number of Walkers (t/y):6 Size of dots (f/g): 1 Darkness (j/k): 250 Head fade (v/b): 10 Color style (c): colour by walker q: toggle random l: toggle background p: change palette



#### Prime numbers A000040 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, ... Modulus (m/n): 8 Fractional step (u/i): 0.50 Number of Walkers (t/y):1 Size of dots (f/g): 1 Darkness (j/k): 250 10 Head fade (v/b): colour by walker Color style (c): q: toggle random

l: toggle background p: change palette





l: toggle background p: change palette



#### Number of divisors of n A000005 2, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 4, 3, 4, 2, 6, 2, 4, 4, 5, ...

q: toggle random l: toggle background p: change palette

# Thank you!

If you are interested in being a beta tester, please email me.

If you have a favourite integer sequence, please email me.

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