# Experimental Mathematics and Data Mining:

## Extracting Identities from the Online Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences

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## Online Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences (OEIS)

- Searchable online database http://oeis.org/
- Contains almost 200,000 integer sequences
- Created by Neil Sloane (AT & T Bell Labs)
- Maintained by OEIS Foundation
- Example:  $F_n = 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...$

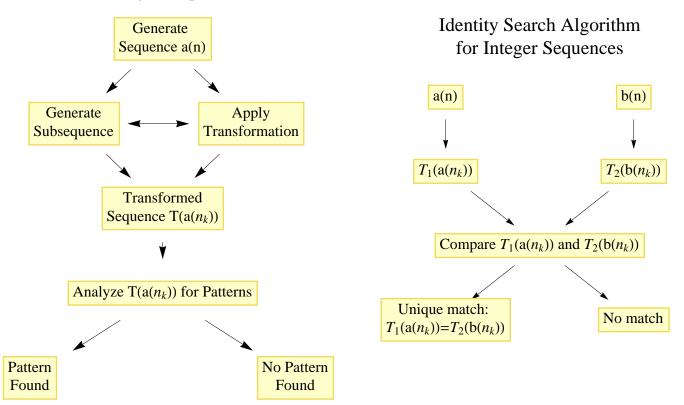
## Data Mining

#### Large Scale Pattern Recognition

Data mining is the process of extracting patterns from large datasets using computer science, mathematics, and statistics.

- Mining the OEIS
- Number Patterns of Integer Sequences
- Integer Sequence Identities (Clusters)

## Number Pattern Search Algorithm for Integer Sequences



## **Experimental Mathematics**

#### Example 1

■ A000045 : Fibonacci sequence *F<sub>n</sub>* = 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ..., 39088169 (39 terms)

A000045S1T3: Sums of Squares Transformation

 $\sum_{k=0}^{n} F_k^2 = 0, 1, 2, 6, 15, 40, 104, \dots, 2472169789339634$ 

A000045S1T8: Product of Consecutive Terms Transformation  $F_nF_{n+1} = 0, 1, 2, 6, 15, 40, 104, \dots, 2472169789339634$ 

EXPERIMENTAL CONJECTURE:  $\sum_{k=0}^{n} F_k^2 = F_n F_{n+1}$ 

- Example 2
- A131524: Number of possible palindromic rows in an n X n crossword puzzle  $a_n = 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 7, 7, 12, ..., 121392; n \ge 1$  (50 terms)

A131524S2T4: Binomial Transform of  $a_{2n}$  (pad  $a_0 = 0$ ):

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} \binom{n}{k} a_{2k} = 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, \dots 4181 \quad (n \ge 0)$$

■ A018910S1T4: Pisot sequence L(4,5)  $b_n = 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 23, 36, 57, ..., 165580143 n \ge 0$  (39 terms)

A018910S1T4: Binomial Transform of  $b_n$ :

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} \binom{n}{k} b_{k} = 4, -1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, \dots, 4181, \dots, 9227465 \quad (n \ge 0)$$

EXPERIMENTAL CONJECTURE:  $\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^n \binom{n}{k} a_{2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+2} (-1)^{n+2} \binom{n+2}{k} b_k \quad (n \ge 1)$ 

PROBLEM: Determine an appropriate distance function (or similarity measure) to match two sequences that are similar, but not exactly the same.

## **EUREKA Project**

#### **GOAL: Mine the OEIS for new identities**

- Implementation: Mathematica and MySQL
- Use *Mathematica* to apply transformations to each integer sequence in OEIS and store in MySQL database
- Use *Mathematica* to search MySQL database for *identity clusters* (transformations which match); each cluster corresponds to a set of equivalent identities
- Programming Challenges
- Sequence matching: variations of the same sequence, offsets, false positives
- Extremely large integers
- Large data sets
- Parallel/distributed computing

- 8 Experimental Mathematics Data Mining OEIS Mathfest Aug 2011.nb
  - Example: Fibonacci Identity Cluster

### **Current Progress**

- Scope
- Approximately 8 million transformed sequences have been calculated (A000001-A170000)
- MySQL database of transformed sequences contains over 142 million rows (each row stores a term of a sequence) 6 GB file
- Results so far
- Completed search for identity clusters involving A000001-A050000
- Over 400,000 matches between transformed sequences found by EUREKA
- Preliminary analysis shows:
  - Most matches are trivial or already mentioned in OEIS (> 99%)
  - Small fraction of false positives (> 0.9%)

## **Next Steps**

- Scale up processing power and memory
- Perform search on a cluster of computers
- Implement parallel/distributed computing
- Improve sequence matching algorithms
- Reduce search-times
- Reduce false positives
- Expand Scope of Search
- Enlarge collection of sequence transformations
- Extend algorithms to 2-D sequences, rational sequences (e.g. Bernoulli numbers)

#### Disseminate Work

- Create database website
- Publish new interesting (non-trivial) EUREKA's experimental conjectures
- Seek Help
- Need collaborators to analyze EUREKA's experimental conjectures: filter out trivial matches and false positives
- Need good programmers (recruit students!)

## The End

Thank you