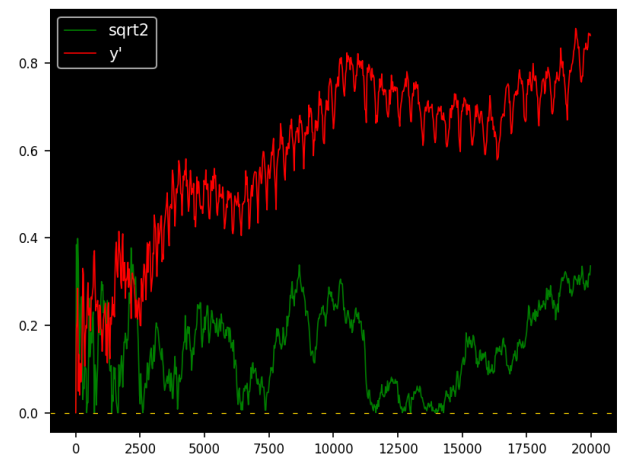
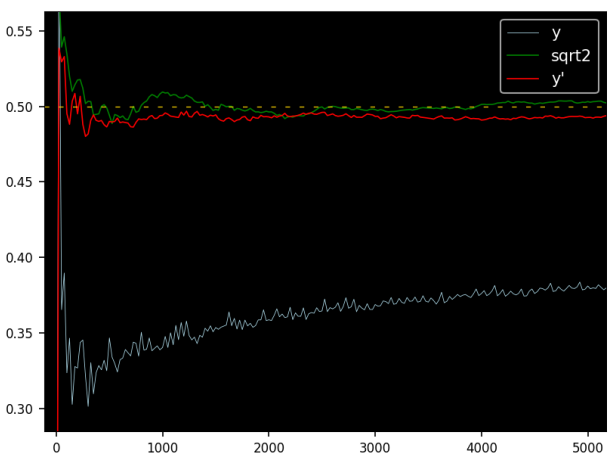
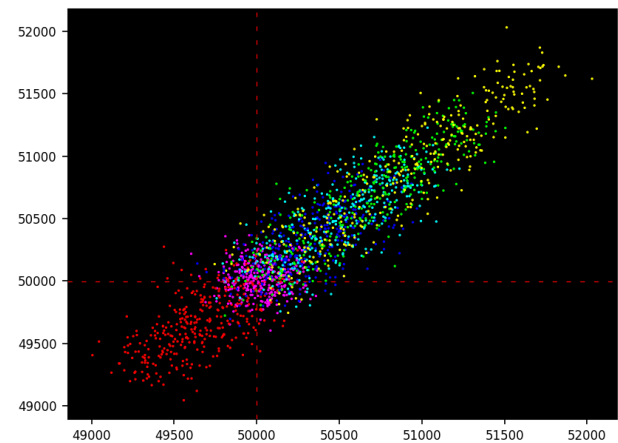
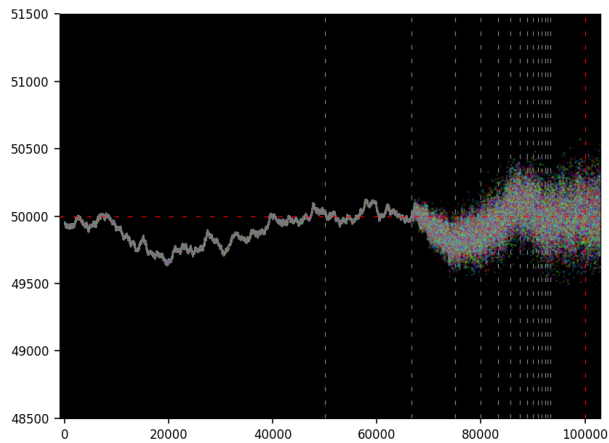
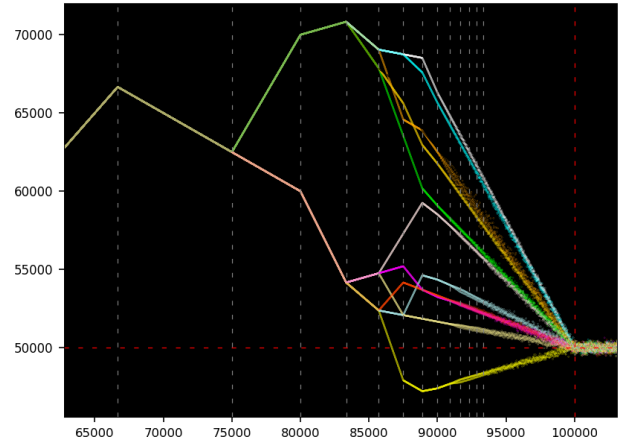
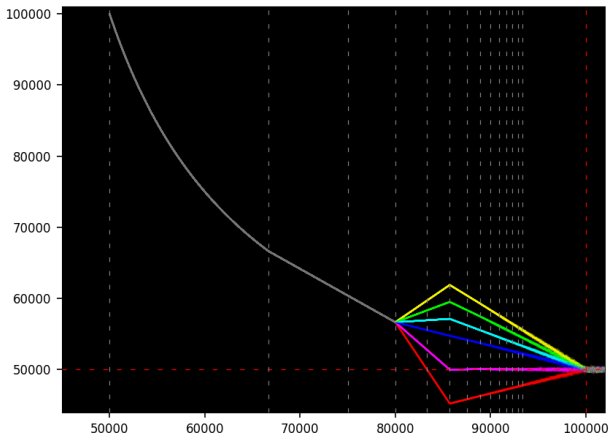

Breakthroughs on the Digit Distribution of Classic Constants



Contents

1	Link Between the Digit Sum Function and Auto-Convolutions	5
1.1	A new type of string operators	5
1.1.1	String class	5
1.1.2	Truncation, number representation, and convergence	5
1.1.3	String convolution and square root	6
1.1.4	Well-balanced strings	6
1.2	Infinite sequences of iterated auto-convoluted strings	6
1.2.1	Visualizing iterated auto-convoluted string sequences	7
1.2.2	Fundamental result about the number of zeros and ones	8
1.3	Solving one of the greatest mathematical mysteries	11
1.3.1	Testing different seeds	12
1.3.2	Another interesting sequence	14
1.3.3	Surprising, unpublished results about the digit distribution	14
1.3.4	Application to cryptography	14
1.3.5	Python code	15
2	Petabyte Challenge to Help Crack the Famous Math Conjecture	18
2.1	Introduction	18
2.2	Spectacular behavior of the digit sum function	19
2.2.1	Potential scenarios	19
2.2.2	Dynamics of the unbroken bifurcation process	20
2.3	Case studies	21
2.4	An extreme case	22
2.5	Applications and AI Challenge with petabytes dataset	23
2.5.1	AI challenge	23
2.5.2	The dataset	24
2.6	Python code	25
3	From Digit Sum to Universal Dataset and Benchmarking AI Algorithms	28
3.1	Introduction	28
3.2	Deep dive into the digit sum function	29
3.2.1	Digit sum function: examples	29
3.2.2	Spectacular behavior of digit sum with primorials	30
3.2.3	Future research	31
3.2.4	References	32
3.2.5	Comparison with standard methodology	32
3.3	Infinite dataset and applications	33
3.4	Python code	33
3.4.1	Forward iterations	34
3.4.2	Backward iterations	37
4	Quantum Dynamics, Logistic Map, and Digit Distribution of Special Constants	40
4.1	Introduction	40
4.2	Logistic map and the digit sum function	41
4.2.1	Model comparison, with illustrations	41
4.2.2	Normality of special math constants	44
4.2.3	Applications and references	44
4.3	Re-balancing an uneven digit distribution	45
4.3.1	Digit-balancing transforms	45

4.3.2	Digit block balancing	47
4.4	Conclusion	51
4.5	Main Python code	52
5	Test of Normality and Digit Distribution of Algebraic Numbers	55
5.1	Simple normality test with application to PRNGs	55
5.1.1	High performance computing with Chebyshev polynomials	56
5.1.2	Application with test of randomness and Python code	57
5.1.3	Problem and solution	59
5.2	Another interesting discrete quadratic dynamical system	59
5.2.1	Case with multiple limits	60
5.2.2	Case with single limit	60
5.3	Surprising results about the digit distribution	61
5.3.1	Python code for the computer-assisted proof of the main theorem	63
5.3.2	Python code for the deeper theorem	65
5.4	Strong patterns found in the digits of algebraic numbers	66
5.4.1	Python code to compute the digits	68
5.5	Correlated bit strings: seminal result and applications	69
5.5.1	Autocorrelations in related sequences	71
5.5.2	Python code	71
6	Quantum States and the Riemann Zeta Function	73
6.1	Synthetic primes, quantum states, and the Riemann Hypothesis	73
6.1.1	Definitions	73
6.1.2	Building a Beurling eta function by deletion	74
6.1.3	Building a Beurling eta function by swapping	74
6.1.4	Applications and Python code	75
6.2	Quantum derivatives, GenAI, and the Riemann Hypothesis	81
6.2.1	Cornerstone result to bypass the roadblocks	82
6.2.2	Quantum derivative of functions nowhere differentiable	83
6.2.3	Project and solution	84
6.2.4	Python code	88
7	Convolution, Approximations, and Signal Processing	93
7.1	Approximations to mathematical function	93
7.1.1	Finding the roots of ζ with fast-converging series	93
7.1.2	Approximation based on quantization	94
7.2	Non-causal discrete convolution with Gaussian kernel	95
7.2.1	Problem	95
7.2.2	Solution	96
7.2.3	Python code	97
Appendix A	The Pi Day xLLM agent	100
Appendix B	Quantum, chaotic and fractal types of algorithmic convergence	103
B.1	Digit count generating function and fractal convergence	103
B.2	Other examples of chaotic convergence	105
B.2.1	Smooth convergence but with multiple branches	105
B.2.2	Chaotic convergence with multiple branches	105
B.2.3	Deep dive into the chaotic case	109
B.2.4	Interesting connection between 3^n and the digits of $\sqrt{2}$	111
B.3	Random polynomials and spectral analysis of digit distributions	114
B.3.1	Orbits of the digit generating function	114
B.3.2	Connection to Littlewood, Shapiro, and Newman Polynomials	116
B.3.3	Spectral signature of even versus uneven bit strings	117
B.3.4	Mesmerizing video featuring 1000 cases, with Python code	119
Bibliography		124
Index		126

Introduction

Since the first edition entitled “0 and 1 – From Elemental Math to Quantum AI” and released in early 2025, a lot of progress has been made. Fascinating new results have been uncovered and proved by the author, many still leading to interesting quantum dynamics. In 100 pages, the new material presented here goes far beyond any articles and books published so far on the topic.

This second edition offers a trip deep into the most elusive and fascinating multi-century old conjecture in number theory: are the binary digits of the fundamental math constants evenly distributed? No one even knows if the proportions of ‘0’ and ‘1’ exist, for any of them: it could oscillate indefinitely between 0% and 100%. This new edition includes a new chapter on testing randomness with a much simplified version of Weyl’s criterion. It also features a breakthrough result regarding the binary digit distribution, stating that the proportion of 1 must lie between $\frac{5}{16}$ and $\frac{11}{16}$ for a large class of numbers including all the standard mathematical constants such as π , e or $\sqrt{2}$. The details, with a hard, computer-assisted proof, are in the new chapter 5 and published here for the first time. In another example, I use quadratic dynamical systems on a matrix space with Chebyshev polynomials to unearth beautiful results.

This book is written in simple English even when covering advanced topics, avoiding jargon and advanced mathematics when not necessary. It is offered with enterprise-grade Python code for scientific and high performance computing with the Gmpy2 library, numerous high-quality illustrations, a comprehensive clickable index and bibliography, along with efficient algorithms not taught in any classroom or textbook. The target audience includes professionals in computer science, physics, AI, machine learning, engineering, quantitative finance, and related fields, as well as students and beginners with one year of exposure to college-level mathematics and Python.

The book opens up new fundamental research areas in theoretical and computational number theory, numerical approximation, dynamical systems, quantum dynamics, and the physics of numbers. It has a strong emphasis on applications: automated pattern detection and theorem proving with AI, agent-based modeling, building a universal unbiased pattern-rich synthetic dataset, cryptography (fast, strong random number generators based on irrational numbers), dynamical systems with chaos detection and isolation, computer-intensive simulations, and high performance computing to handle numbers such as $2^n + 1$ at power 2^n with $n = 10^6$.

Each chapter is self-contained and can be read separately from the others. Compared to the first version, this second edition contains significantly more material, including results published here for the first time. In particular, chapters 6 and 7 are new additions and contain a mix of theory, applications, and off-the-beaten path problems with solution. Quantum states and the Riemann zeta function are central themes in each of them. The section on signal processing and discrete convolution is a very strong, practical introduction to the topic, serving as a cheat sheet for practitioners or as a solid presentation for beginners, summarizing in a few pages material usually spread over several chapters.

About the author

Vincent Granville is a pioneering AI scientist and mathematician, co-founder at DataScienceCentral (acquired by TechTarget in 2020), co-founder and AI lead at [Bonding AI](#), author and patent owner. He worked with Visa, Wells Fargo, eBay, NBC, Microsoft, CNET and several startups. He is also one of top AI influencers working with NVIDIA, and publish a GenAI newsletter with 200,000 subscribers.



Vincent is a former post-doc at University of Cambridge. He published in *Journal of Number Theory*, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* (Series B), and *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*. He is the author of multiple books, available [here](#), including “Synthetic Data and Generative AI” (Elsevier, 2024). Vincent lives in Washington state, and enjoys doing research on stochastic processes, dynamical systems, probabilistic and computational number theory.