

THE ON-LINE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INTEGER SEQUENCES[®]

founded in 1964 by N. J. A. Sloane

 [Hints](#)
 (Greetings from [The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences!](#))

Draft edits for [A271421](#)

(Underlined text is an addition; strikethrough text is a ~~deletion~~.)

*This sequence contains draft edits but has not been submitted for review.
To submit the changes for review, click the button at the bottom.*

[A271421](#) allocated for Roger Maertens
 ([history](#); [edit](#); [published version](#))

Individual edits:

#3 by [Roger Maertens](#) at Thu Apr 07 10:06:55 EDT 2016

NAME	allocated <u>DNA of for the Roger Natural Maertens Numbers</u>
DATA	<u>1, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4, 1, 4, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2</u>
OFFSET	<u>2,3</u>
COMMENTS	<u>It is the DNA of the Natural numbers except the not-prime number 1</u> <u>I can prove the comment is correct, because the sequence is based on the</u> <u>unique prime factorisation of the Natural Numbers, except number 1.</u> <u>If the prime factorisation of 1 is accept as 1^1 than a number 1 has to add</u> <u>in front of the sequence.</u>
REFERENCES	<u>Handbook of mathematical Functions, Abramowitz and Stegun 1972 page 844</u>
LINKS	<u>None</u>
FORMULA	<u>Based on the unique prime factorisation of the Natural Numbers.</u> <u>Count the quantity of primes of the Number, it is even (qe) or odd (qo).</u> <u>Count the sum of the powers of the primes of the number, it is even(se) or</u> <u>odd(so).</u> <u>There are four (4) possibilities qese, qeso, qose, qoso</u> <u>I define the four(4) numbers in the sequence</u> <u>qese = 2</u> <u>qeso = 4</u> <u>qose = 3</u> <u>qoso = 1</u> <u>The numbers 1,2,3,4 in the sequence can be interpreted as the DNA code ATCG</u> <u>of the Natural Numbers</u>
EXAMPLE	<u>Number 92</u> <u>The prime factorisation of 92 equals 2^2.23^1, two primes (qe), sum of</u> <u>powers equals 3 (so), thus qeso, thus 4 in the sequence</u>
MAPLE	<u>None</u>
MATHEMATICA	<u>None</u>
PROG	<u>None</u>
CROSSREFS	<u>None</u>
KEYWORD	allocated <u>nonn,nice</u>
AUTHOR	<u>Roger Maertens, Apr 07 2016</u>
STATUS	approved <u>editing</u>

All edits since published version (omitting small deletions for readability):

NAME DNA of the Natural Numbers

DATA 1, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4, 1, 4, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2,
1, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2

OFFSET 2,3

COMMENTS It is the DNA of the Natural numbers except the not-prime number 1
I can prove the comment is correct, because the sequence is based on the
unique prime factorisation of the Natural Numbers,except number 1.
If the prime factorisation of 1 is accept as 1^1 than a number 1 has to add
in front of the sequence.

REFERENCES Handbook of mathematical Functions, Abramowitz and Stegun 1972 page 844

LINKS None

FORMULA Based on the unique prime factorisation of the Natural Numbers.
Count the quantity of primes of the Number, it is even (qe) or odd (qo).
Count the sum of the powers of the primes of the number, it is even(se) or
odd(so).
There are four (4) possibilities qese, qeso, qose, qoso
I define the four(4) numbers in the sequence
qese = 2
qeso = 4
qose = 3
qoso = 1
The numbers 1,2,3,4 in the sequence can be interpreted as the DNA code ATCG
of the Natural Numbers

EXAMPLE Number 92
The prime factorisation of 92 equals $2^2 \cdot 23^1$, two primes (qe), sum of
powers equals 3 (so), thus qeso, thus 4 in the sequence

MAPLE None

MATHEMATICA None

PROG None

CROSSREFS None

KEYWORD allocated
nonn,nice,changed

AUTHOR [Roger Maertens](#), Apr 07 2016

STATUS approved
editing

Discussion of this draft (optional):

(Notes entered here will be displayed in the edit history and mailed to people who have contributed to this draft of the sequence. THEY DO NOT BECOME PART OF THE PUBLISHED SEQUENCE.)

Add note to discussion.

These changes are ready for review by an OEIS Editor.