

一类连分数的有理逼近

王莉¹, 于秀源^{1,2}

(1. 杭州师范学院数学系, 浙江 杭州 310012; 2. 衢州学院数学系, 浙江 衢州 324000)
(E-mail: liwangchina@hotmail.com)

摘要: 设 $f(n)$ 是非负函数, $\kappa, b, s_i, t_i (i = 1, 2, \dots)$ 是正常数, 研究形如

$$[a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots] = [\overline{\kappa n + b}]_{n=0}^{\infty} \text{ 和 } [\overline{s_n, f(n), t_n}]_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

的连分数有理逼近的下界.

关键词: 有理逼近; 连分数; 下界估计.

MSC(2000): 11A55, 11J70, 11J72

中图分类号: O156.7

1 引言

设 $[a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots]$ 是连分数, p_n/q_n 是它的第 n 个渐近分数, 1995 年, T.Okano 利用 $\tan(1/k)$ (k 是正整数) 的连分数展开式:

$$\tan \frac{1}{k} = [a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots] = [0, \overline{(2n-1)k}]_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

证明下面的定理.

定理^[1] 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $q' = q'(k, \varepsilon)$, 使得对所有整数 $p, q (q \geq q')$ 都有

$$\left| \tan \frac{1}{k} - \frac{p}{q} \right| > \left(\frac{1}{2k} - \varepsilon \right) \frac{\log \log q}{q^2 \log q}.$$

本文对形如

$$[a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots] = [\overline{\kappa n + b}]_{n=0}^{\infty} \text{ 和 } [\overline{s_n, f(n), t_n}]_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

的连分数的有理逼近进行研究, 其中 $f(n)$ 是非负函数, $\kappa, b, s_i, t_i (i = 1, 2, \dots)$ 是正常数.

2 主要结果

引理^[2] 设 α 是一实数, 若有理数 p/q 适合

$$\left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{2q^2}, \tag{1}$$

则 p/q 必为 α 的一个渐近分数.

收稿日期: 2004-10-27

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金 (10271037), 浙江省自然科学基金 (M103060)

设 N 是正整数, $0 < \delta < \min\{1, \kappa/e\}$, 记

$$\eta_N = \left(\kappa + \frac{\kappa + b + 2}{N}\right) \frac{\log(N + 1 + \frac{b+1}{\kappa}) + \log \log \frac{\kappa N + \kappa + b + 1}{e}}{\log \delta(N + 1 + \frac{b+1}{\kappa})},$$

$$\delta_n = \frac{(\kappa n + \kappa + b + 2) \log \log q_n}{\log q_n}, \eta_N^* = \max\{\delta_n | 1 \leq n < N\}, \eta > \max\{2, \eta_N, \eta_N^*\}.$$

定理 1 设 $\gamma = [\overline{\kappa n + b}]_{n=0}^\infty$, $\kappa, b \in Z_+$, 则对所有整数 p 和 $q (\geq 2)$,

$$|\gamma - \frac{p}{q}| > \frac{\log \log q}{\eta q^2 \log q}.$$

证明 若有理数 p/q 不是 γ 的渐近分数, 则由引理,

$$|\gamma - \frac{p}{q}| > \frac{1}{2q^2}.$$

若 $p/q = p_n/q_n$ 是 γ 的第 n 个渐近分数, 则

$$q_{n+1} = a_{n+1}q_n + q_{n-1} = f(n+1)q_n + q_{n-1} < (\kappa n + \kappa + b + 1)q_n,$$

$$|\gamma - \frac{p_n}{q_n}| > \frac{1}{q_n(q_n + q_{n+1})} > \frac{1}{(\kappa n + \kappa + b + 2)q_n^2}. \quad (2)$$

一方面, 由 $q_n = a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2} = f(n)q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}$ 知,

$$q_n \geq f(n)q_{n-1} \geq \cdots \geq \prod_{i=1}^n f(i) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\kappa i + b),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log q_n &\geq \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\kappa i + b) \geq \int_0^n \log(\kappa x + b) dx = (n + \frac{b}{\kappa}) \log \frac{\kappa n + b}{e} + \frac{b}{\kappa} (1 - \log b) \\ &\geq \begin{cases} (n + \frac{b}{\kappa}) \log \frac{\kappa n + b}{e}, & b = 1, 2 \\ (n + \frac{b}{\kappa} - \varepsilon) \log \frac{\kappa n + b}{e}, & 0 < \varepsilon < \frac{b}{\kappa}, n \geq N_0, b \geq 3 \end{cases}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中 $N_0 = [\frac{b(\log b - 1)}{\varepsilon \kappa} + 1 - b] + 1$.

另一方面, 由 $q_n = a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2} = f(n)q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}$ 知

$$q_n \leq (f(n) + 1)q_{n-1} \leq \cdots \leq \prod_{i=1}^n (f(i) + 1) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\kappa i + b + 1),$$

$$\log q_n \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\kappa i + b + 1) \leq \int_1^{n+1} \log(\kappa x + b + 1) dx \leq (n + 1 + \frac{b+1}{\kappa}) \log \frac{\kappa n + \kappa + b + 1}{e},$$

$$\log \log q_n \leq \log(n + 1 + \frac{b+1}{\kappa}) + \log \log \frac{\kappa n + \kappa + b + 1}{e}, \quad (4)$$

因为

$$f_1(x) = \frac{\log \log \frac{\kappa x + \kappa + b + 1}{e}}{\log(x + 1 + \frac{b+1}{\kappa})} \quad (x \geq N_1, N_1 \in Z_+), \quad (5)$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{\log(x+1 + \frac{b+1}{\kappa})}{\log \delta(x+1 + \frac{b+1}{\kappa})} \quad (0 < \delta < \min\{1, \kappa/e\}) \quad (6)$$

是严格单调减函数, 所以对取定的 δ , 由 $\delta(n+1 + \frac{b+1}{\kappa}) < \frac{\kappa n+b}{e}$ 知, 存在正整数 N_2 , 当 $n \geq N = \max\{N_0, N_1, N_2\}$ 时, 由 (3)–(6) 式, 得

$$\frac{\log \log q_n}{\log q_n} \leq \frac{1}{\kappa n + \kappa + b + 2} (\kappa + \frac{\kappa + b + 2}{N}) f_2(N) (1 + f_1(N)) = \frac{1}{\kappa n + \kappa + b + 2} \eta_N. \quad (7)$$

另外, 对于 $q_n < q_N$,

$$|\gamma - \frac{p_n}{q_n}| > \frac{1}{(\kappa n + \kappa + b + 2)q_n^2} = \frac{\log \log q_n}{\delta_n q_n^2 \log q_n} \geq \frac{\log \log q_n}{\eta_N^* q_n^2 \log q_n}. \quad (8)$$

综合 (1),(2),(7) 和 (8) 式, 定理得证.

对于 $\coth(2k) = \frac{e^{2k}+1}{e^{2k}-1}$, 它的连分数展开式^[3] 为:

$$\coth(2k) = [a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots] = [1/k, 3/k, 5/k, \dots], \quad (9)$$

根据定理 1, 有下面的推论.

推论 对所有整数 p 和 $q (q \geq 2)$, 都有

$$|\coth 2 - \frac{p}{q}| > \frac{\log \log q}{4q^2 \log q}.$$

证明 由 (9) 式得, $\coth 2 = [1, 3, 5, \dots]$. 在定理 1, 令 $\kappa = 2, b = 1$, 经直接计算得 $N = N_1 = 26, \eta_N = 3.2168696 \dots$.

对于 $1 \leq n \leq 25, \delta_1 = 0.5992 \dots, \delta_2 = 3.3103 \dots, \delta_3 = 3.6097 \dots, \delta_4 = 3.6245 \dots, \delta_5 = 3.5829 \dots, \delta_6 = 3.5313 \dots, \delta_7 = 3.4814 \dots, \delta_8 = 3.4362 \dots, \delta_9 = 3.3959 \dots, \delta_{10} = 3.3603 \dots, \delta_{11} = 3.3286 \dots, \dots$, 得 $\eta_N^* = \delta_4 = 3.6245 \dots$, 故 $\eta = 4$.

注 通过类似证明, 容易得到 $\coth 1, \coth 2/3, \coth 1/2$ 等无理数有理逼近的下界.

设 $c_1 \leq s_n \leq c_2, d_1 \leq t_n \leq d_2, \vartheta_1 n \leq f_n \leq \vartheta_2 n (n = 1, 2, \dots), c_1, c_2, d_1, d_2, \vartheta_1, \vartheta_2$ 是正常数, 且 $c_2 d_2 \vartheta_2 > e/2, c_2 d_2 > 1, 0 < \delta < \min\{1, \frac{c_1 d_1 \vartheta_1}{e}\}$, M 是正整数, 记

$$\tau_M = (\vartheta_2 + \frac{\vartheta_2 + 2}{M-1}) \frac{\log M + \log \log \frac{2c_2 d_2 \vartheta_2 M}{e}}{\log \delta M}, \theta_m = \frac{(f(m) + 2) \log \log q_{3m-3}}{\log q_{3m-3}},$$

$$\tau_M^* = \max\{\theta_m | 1 \leq m < M\}, \tau \geq \max\{c_2 + 2, d_2 + 2, \tau_M, \tau_M^*\}.$$

定理 2 设 $\lambda = \overline{[s_n, f(n), t_n]_{n=1}^\infty}$, 则对所有整数 p 和 $q (\geq 2)$,

$$|\lambda - \frac{p}{q}| > \frac{\log \log q}{\tau q^2 \log q}.$$

证明 若有理数 p/q 不是 λ 的渐近分数, 则由引理,

$$|\lambda - \frac{p}{q}| > \frac{1}{2q^2}.$$

若 $p/q = p_n/q_n$ 是 λ 的第 n 个渐近分数, 令 $a_{3m-3} = s_m, a_{3m-2} = f(m), a_{3m-1} = t_m (m = 1, 2, \dots)$, 则

当 $n = 3m - 1$ 时, $q_{3m} = a_{3m}q_{3m-1} + q_{3m-2} = s_{m+1}q_{3m-1} + q_{3m-2} < (c_2 + 1)q_{3m-1}$,

$$\left| \lambda - \frac{p_{3m-1}}{q_{3m-1}} \right| > \frac{1}{q_{3m-1}(q_{3m-1} + q_{3m})} > \frac{1}{(c_2 + 2)q_{3m-1}^2}; \quad (10)$$

当 $n = 3m - 2$ 时, $q_{3m-1} = a_{3m-1}q_{3m-2} + q_{3m-3} = t_m q_{3m-2} + q_{3m-3} < (d_2 + 1)q_{3m-2}$,

$$\left| \lambda - \frac{p_{3m-2}}{q_{3m-2}} \right| > \frac{1}{q_{3m-2}(q_{3m-2} + q_{3m-1})} > \frac{1}{(d_2 + 2)q_{3m-2}^2}; \quad (11)$$

当 $n = 3m - 3$ 时, $q_{3m-2} = a_{3m-2}q_{3m-3} + q_{3m-4} = f(m)q_{3m-3} + q_{3m-4} < (f(m) + 1)q_{3m-3}$,

$$\left| \lambda - \frac{p_{3m-3}}{q_{3m-3}} \right| > \frac{1}{q_{3m-3}(q_{3m-3} + q_{3m-2})} > \frac{1}{(f(m) + 2)q_{3m-3}^2}; \quad (12)$$

一方面, 由 $q_{3m-3} \geq (c_1 d_1 \vartheta_1)^{m-1} (m-1)!$ 得

$$\log q_{3m-3} \geq (m-1) \log(c_1 d_1 \vartheta_1) + \int_1^{m-1} \log x dx \geq (m-1) \log \frac{c_1 d_1 \vartheta_1 (m-1)}{e}. \quad (13)$$

另一方面, 存在正整数 $M_0 > \frac{c_2 d_2 + 2}{\vartheta_2 (c_2 d_2 - 1)} + 1 (c_2 d_2 > 1)$, 使得 $m \geq M_0$ 时,

$$q_{3m-3} \leq (2c_2 d_2 \vartheta_2)^{m-1} (m-1)!,$$

$$\log q_{3m-3} \leq (m-1) \log(2c_2 d_2 \vartheta_2) + \int_1^m \log x dx \leq m \log \frac{2c_2 d_2 \vartheta_2 m}{e} \quad (c_2 d_2 \vartheta_2 > e/2),$$

$$\log \log q_{3m-3} \leq \log m + \log \log \frac{2c_2 d_2 \vartheta_2 m}{e}, \quad (c_2 d_2 \vartheta_2 > e/2), \quad (14)$$

令 $g_1(x) = \frac{\log \log \frac{2c_2 d_2 \vartheta_2 x}{e}}{\log x}$, $g_2(x) = \frac{\log x}{\log \delta x}$, ($0 < \delta < \min\{1, \frac{c_1 d_1 \vartheta_1}{e}\}$), 则存在正整数 M_1 , 当 $x \geq M_1$ 时, $g_1(x), g_2(x)$ 是严格单调减函数. 取定 δ , 由 $\delta x < \frac{c_1 d_1 \vartheta_1 (x-1)}{e}$, 存在正整数 M_2 , 当 $m \geq M = \max\{M_0, M_1, M_2\}$ 时, 式 (14) 变成

$$\log \log q_{3m-3} \leq g_2(m)(1 + g_1(m)) \log \delta m \leq g_2(M)(1 + g_1(M)) \log \frac{c_1 d_1 \vartheta_1 (m-1)}{e}, \quad (15)$$

再由 (13) 式, (15) 式及 $\vartheta_1 n \leq f(n) \leq \vartheta_2 n$ 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\log \log q_{3m-3}}{\log q_{3m-3}} &\leq \frac{1}{m-1} g_2(M)(1 + g_1(M)) \leq \frac{1}{f(m) + 2} \left(\vartheta_2 + \frac{\vartheta_2 + 2}{M-1} \right) g_2(M)(1 + g_1(M)) \\ &= \frac{1}{f(m) + 2} \tau_M. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

另外, 对于 $q_n < q_{3m-3} (m < M)$, 有

$$\left| \lambda - \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right| > \frac{1}{(f(m) + 2)q_n^2} = \frac{\log \log q_n}{\theta_m q_n^2 \log q_n} \geq \frac{\log \log q_n}{\tau_M^* q_n^2 \log q_n}. \quad (17)$$

综合 (1), (10), (11), (12), (16) 和 (17) 式, 定理得证.

参考文献:

- [1] OKANO T. *A note on the rational approximation to $\tan 1/k$* [J]. Tokyo J. Math., 1995, **18**: 75–80.
- [2] 华罗庚. 数论导引 [M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1986.
HUA Luo-geng. *An Introduction to Number Theory* [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 1986. (in Chinese)
- [3] A.J.van der Poorten. *Continued fraction expansions of values of the exponential function and related fun with continued fraction* [EB/OL]. Available at <http://www-centre.ics.mq.edu.au/alfpapers/a117.pdf>

Rational Approximation to a Class of Continued Fractions

WANG Li¹, YU Xiu-yuan^{1,2}

(1. Dept. of Math., Hangzhou Teachers College, Zhejiang 310012, China;

2. Dept. of Math., Quzhou College, Zhejiang 324000, China)

Abstract: Let $f(n)$ be a nonnegative function, and κ, b, s_i and $t_i (i = 1, 2, \dots)$ positive constants. We discuss the lower bound of rational approximations to two kinds of continued fractions such as

$$[a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots] = [\overline{\kappa n + b}]_{n=0}^{\infty} \quad \text{and} \quad [\overline{s_n, f(n), t_n}]_{n=1}^{\infty}.$$

Key words: rational approximation; continued fraction; evaluation of lower bound.