## **Continued Fractions**

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## §1 Introduction

Definition 1.1. A finite continued fraction is an expression of the form



where  $a_0, a_1, \ldots a_k$  are natural numbers. A continued fraction of the above form can be denoted as  $[a_0, a_1, \ldots a_k]$  for short.

Exercise 1.2. Simplify each of the following continued fractions:

- 1. [2, 3, 2]
- 2. [1, 4, 3, 4]
- 3. [6, 9, 4, 2]
- 4. [9, 12, 21, 2]

**Exercise 1.3.** Write each of the following as a continued fraction:

- 1.5/12
- 2. 5/3
- 3. 33/23
- 4. 37/31

**Exercise 1.4.** Find all positive integer solutions to  $x + \frac{1}{y + \frac{1}{z}} = \frac{10}{7}$ .

**Exercise 1.5.** Prove that when  $\frac{10}{7}$  is replaced with  $\frac{8}{5}$ , there are no solutions.

**Exercise 1.6.** Find positive integers (a, b, c, d) such that

$$a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c + \frac{1}{d}}} = \frac{931}{222}$$

## §2 Infinite Continued Fractions

Continued fractions don't necessarily need to be finite.

Definition 2.1. An *infinite* continued fraction is an expression of the form

$$a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \dots}}$$
 (1)

Exercise 2.2. Prove that a continued fraction is rational if and only if it is finite.

**Definition 2.3.** An infinite continued fraction is *periodic* if a portion of it repeats. More formally, the continued fraction  $[a_0, a_1, a_2, \ldots]$  is periodic if it is of the form  $[a_0, \ldots, a_r, a_{r+1}m \ldots a_{r+p}, a_r, a_{r+1}, \ldots, a_{r+p}, \ldots]$ . In this case, we denote it as  $[a_0, \ldots, \overline{a_r, \ldots, a_{r+p}}]$ 



Exercise 2.5. Write

$$5 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{4 + \cdots}}}$$

using the continued fraction notation and find its value.

Exercise 2.6. Simplify the following:

- 1.  $[\overline{1}]$
- 2.  $[2, \overline{4}]$
- 3.  $[\overline{1,2}]$

**Exercise 2.7.** Show that if a is positive, then

$$\sqrt{a + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{a + \cdots}}}} = 1 + \frac{a}{1 + \frac{a}{1 + \frac{a}{1 + \cdots}}}$$

Exercise 2.8. Simplify the expression

$$5 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{5 + \frac{1}{3 + \dots}}}$$

**Exercise 2.9.** (Challenge) Prove that all periodic continued fractions are solutions to quadratics with integer coefficients.