

Conversion of Continued Fractions into Power Series

By A. J. Zajta and W. Pandikow

Abstract. In Section 1, continued fractions of the special form

$$(1) \quad \cfrac{1}{\cfrac{1}{1} - \cfrac{z_1 t}{\cfrac{1}{1} - \cfrac{z_2 t}{\cfrac{1}{1} - \cfrac{z_3 t}{\cfrac{1}{1} - \dots}}}}$$

are considered, and a general formula is given for the coefficients of the power series corresponding to (1). In Section 2, the problems of programming the computation of coefficients are discussed.

The continued fraction (1), or its variants, has been studied by many distinguished mathematicians. The problem of converting (1) into a power series has also been considered, and a number of partial results are known. A detailed account can be found in Perron [1].

In this paper, we will not make use of the techniques that are generally applied in the theory of continued fractions. Instead, our approach employs some simple combinatorial and probabilistic arguments. Nevertheless, the methods are quite elementary and can be understood even by those who are unfamiliar with probability theory.

1. The conversion formula is expressed in the following

THEOREM. *The coefficients $F_n(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)$ of the power series*

$$(2) \quad 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) \cdot t^n,$$

associated with the continued fraction (1), have the following explicit form:

$$(3) \quad \sum z_1^{e_1} \prod_{k=2}^n \binom{e_{k-1} + e_k - 1}{e_k} z_k^{e_k},$$

where the exponents e_k ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$) are nonnegative integers and the summation is to be extended over all partitions of the positive integer n , with parts e_k ,

$$(4) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n e_k = n.$$

The proof is carried out in several steps. First, we introduce a finite n -termed sequence $\{\gamma_i\}_1^n$ of random variables γ_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, defined by the following properties:

Received August 20, 1973.

AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 05A15, 40-04, 41-04; Secondary 05A17.

Key words and phrases. Continued fractions, power series, conversion formula, partitions, random variables, random walk with a barrier, generating functions, convolution formula, algorithm for generating partitions, pointer addresses, memory space, memory locations.

Copyright © 1975, American Mathematical Society

- (i) $\gamma_i - \gamma_j = \text{integer} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n),$
- (ii) $\gamma_i \geq \gamma_1 \quad (i = 2, \dots, n),$
- (iii) $\gamma_i \leq \gamma_{i-1} + 1 \quad (i = 2, \dots, n).$

Such sequences will be referred to as *gamma sequences*. The value c that is actually taken by the first element, γ_1 , will be called the *floor* of the sequence. Two of these sequences, $\{\gamma_i\}_1^n$ and $\{\gamma'_i\}_1^n$, will be called equivalent, if $\gamma_1 - \gamma'_1 = \gamma_2 - \gamma'_2 = \dots = \gamma_n - \gamma'_n$. This defines an equivalence relation, under which all these gamma sequences (for each fixed n) fall into equivalence classes. Since every class can be represented by one single sequence belonging to it, we shall find it convenient to choose as each representative gamma sequence the “reduced” sequence, that is, the one with floor $c = 1$.

Reduced sequences have a simple geometric interpretation by considering random walks on a line with a barrier. A particle starts at the origin and takes n discrete steps of $+1$ and n discrete steps of -1 , but never crosses the origin. We represent the walk graphically in the (x, y) -plane by a path joining the points $(0, 0), (1, y_1), \dots, (i, y_i), \dots, (2n, 0)$. A point $P(i, y_i)$ of the path is called a *point of increase* if $y_i = y_{i-1} + 1$. A reduced gamma sequence may then be defined as the sequence of y coordinates of the points of increase.

For any reduced gamma sequence of n elements, let ν_k denote the number of those elements γ_i whose values are equal to k . Let us consider the following event:

$$(5) \quad C_n(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_j) = \prod_{k=1}^j \{\nu_k = e_k\},$$

where $j \leq n, e_k > 0$ and $e_1 + e_2 + \dots + e_j = n$. This event may occur in various ways; we denote by $N[C_n(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_j)]$ the total number of instances when $C_n(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_j)$ occurs. The number $N[C_n(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_j)]$ can be computed from a recursive formula, provided $N[C_{n'}(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{j-1})]$ is known. The event $C_{n'}(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{j-1})$ is related to a reduced gamma sequence of $n' = n - e_j$ elements, for which the values of variables $\nu_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, j - 1$, remain the same as before. The original gamma sequence may be obtained from the sequence of n' elements by adjoining e_j new elements, each having the same value j . The new elements cannot be inserted in an arbitrary order: by condition (iii), they can be adjoined consecutively or each can be adjoined immediately following an element of value $j - 1$. This means that there are exactly

$$\binom{e_{j-1} + e_j - 1}{e_j}$$

different possibilities, thus

$$N[C_n(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_j)] = N[C_{n'}(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{j-1})] \cdot \binom{e_{j-1} + e_j - 1}{e_j},$$

or, by induction,

$$(6) \quad N[C_n(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_j)] = \prod_{k=2}^j \binom{e_{k-1} + e_k - 1}{e_k}$$

In what follows, we will assume that different possible paths of the random walk are equally probable. Then the joint generating function of variables $\nu_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, may be expressed as follows:

$$(7) \quad G_n(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) = \frac{F_n(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)}{F_n(1, 1, \dots, 1)},$$

where

$$(8) \quad F_n(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) = \sum N[C_n(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_j)] z_1^{e_1} z_2^{e_2} \dots z_j^{e_j}.$$

Here, z_k denotes the generating function variable corresponding to ν_k . The summation must be extended over all partitions of n into positive integers e_k , i.e.,

$$n = e_1 + e_2 + \dots + e_j, \quad (j \leq n).$$

The functions $F_n(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)$ can be computed in two different ways. On the one hand, by applying (6), we have

$$(9) \quad F_n(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) = \sum z_1^{e_1} \prod_{k=2}^n \binom{e_{k-1} + e_k - 1}{e_k} z_k^{e_k}.$$

On the other hand, they satisfy the following convolution formula:

$$(10) \quad F_{n+1}(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{n+1}) = z_1 \cdot \sum_{k=0}^n F_k(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k) \cdot F_{n-k}(z_2, z_3, \dots, z_{n-k+1}),$$

where we put $F_0 = 1$. Using this formula, the functions F_n can be computed recursively.

Proof of the Convolution Formula (10). Consider a reduced gamma sequence of $n + 1$ elements. By omitting the initial element (whose value is of course equal to 1), three possibilities may occur:

(i) The new sequence is also a reduced gamma sequence. This happens if $\gamma_2 = 1$ in the original sequence.

(ii) The new sequence is a gamma sequence with floor $c = 2$. This happens if $\nu_1 = 1$ in the original sequence.

(iii) In the original sequence $\gamma_2 = 2$ and $\nu_1 > 1$. Then there exists an integer k such that $2 \leq k < n$, $\gamma_{n-k+2} = 1$ and $\gamma_i > 1$ for $2 \leq i < n - k + 2$. The new sequence breaks up into two distinct gamma sequences, $\{\gamma_i\}_2^{n-k+1}$ and $\{\gamma_i\}_{n-k+2}^{n+1}$. The first has the floor value $c = 2$ and the second is a reduced sequence.

Case (i) contributes to the right-hand side of (10) by $z_1 \cdot F_n(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)$, case (ii) contributes by $z_1 \cdot F_n(z_2, z_3, \dots, z_{n+1})$, and, finally, case (iii) contributes by

$$z_1 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} F_k(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k) \cdot F_{n-k}(z_2, z_3, \dots, z_{n-k+1}).$$

The Generating Function for the Functions F_n . This is defined by the infinite power series:

$$(11) \quad \phi_1(t) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) \cdot t^n.$$

Using similar notation, we introduce further generating functions $\phi_k(t), k = 2, 3, \dots$, e.g.,

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi_2(t) &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(z_2, z_3, \dots, z_{n+1}) \cdot t^n, \\ \phi_3(t) &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(z_3, z_4, \dots, z_{n+2}) \cdot t^n, \text{ etc.} \end{aligned}$$

Now, let us form the Cauchy product of the power series of $\phi_1(t)$ and $\phi_2(t)$ and apply (10). We have

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1(t) \cdot \phi_2(t) &= 1 + \frac{1}{z_1} F_2(z_1, z_2) \cdot t + \frac{1}{z_1} F_3(z_1, z_2, z_3) t^2 + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{tz_1} (\phi_1(t) - 1), \end{aligned}$$

whence $\phi_1(t) = 1/(1 - z_1 t \phi_2(t))$, or in general,

$$(13) \quad \phi_k(t) = \frac{1}{1 - z_k t \phi_{k+1}(t)}, \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots).$$

Using this formula repeatedly, we have the representation of $\phi_1(t)$ in a continued fraction:

$$\phi_1(t) = \cfrac{1}{\cfrac{1}{1} - \cfrac{z_1 t}{\cfrac{1}{1} - \cfrac{z_2 t}{\cfrac{1}{1} - \cfrac{z_3 t}{\cfrac{1}{1} - \dots}}}}$$

Hence the theorem.

COROLLARY. The total number of different possible paths of random walks which were described earlier in this paper, is equal to $(1/(n + 1)) \binom{2n}{n}$.

Proof. Clearly, the total number of paths is given by $F_n(1, 1, \dots, 1)$ and this can be computed as the coefficient of t^n in the power series associated with $\phi_1(t)$ when $z_k = 1$ for all k . But then $\phi_k(t) = \phi_1(t)$ for all k and hence by (13)

$$t \cdot \phi_1^2(t) - \phi_1(t) + 1 = 0.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1(t) &= \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4t}}{2t} = \frac{1}{2t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n+1} \cdot (-4t)^{n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} t^n, \end{aligned}$$

and so the Corollary follows.

2. Computationally, two different cases arise in handling the problem of the title; that is, the technique of the conversion depends on whether the variables $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n, \dots$ are given as functional expressions of n or they are specified as numerical values. In what follows, we will treat the first case. Our results will then hold under the condition laid down in the first case. In the second case, the computation is much simpler because the variables z_n have been assigned numerical values at the outset.

The coefficients F_n in (2) can be computed by applying either formula (3) or (10). We consider the two methods separately.

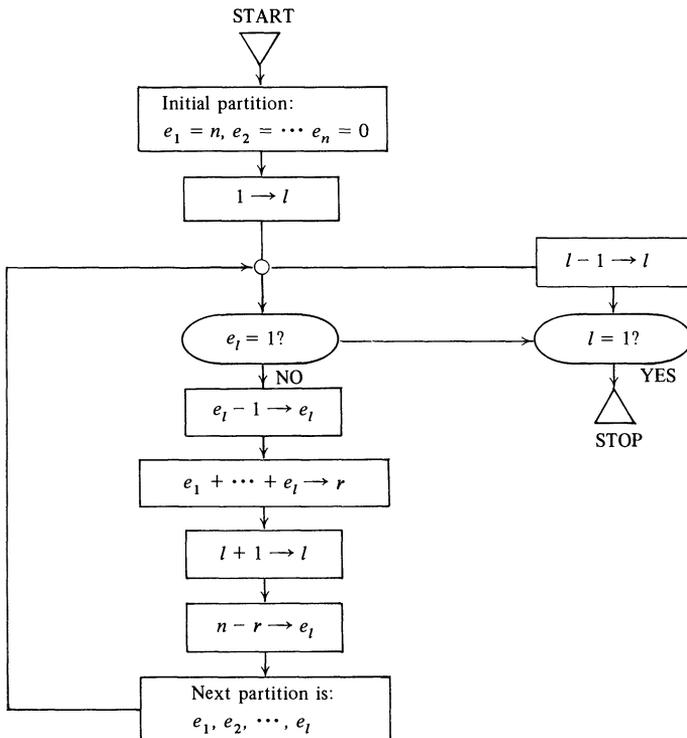
1. The coefficients F_n are computed by using (3). If, for a partition of n :

$$e_k = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad e_{k+1} > 0$$

for some $k \leq n - 1$, then

$$\begin{pmatrix} e_k + e_{k+1} - 1 \\ e_{k+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_{k+1} - 1 \\ e_{k+1} \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

Thus, these partitions do not contribute to F_n and can be discarded. We call the remaining partitions *relevant*. These are generated by an algorithm defined by the following flow-chart, where the variable “ l ” denotes the number of nonzero elements in the partition.



The number of relevant partitions may be denoted by P_n . Obviously, $P_n = 1 + P_1 + \dots + P_{n-1}$ and therefore $P_n = 2^{n-1}$. For each relevant partition, the expression

$$(3') \quad z_1^{e_1} \cdot \prod_{k=2}^n \binom{e_{k-1} + e_k - 1}{e_k} z_k^{e_k}$$

is computed and their values are accumulated to obtain F_n . With n increased by 1, the number of partitions doubles. The average number of factors in (3') increases too, so the computation time becomes slightly more than double. This limits the actual computation of the F_n , while there is no memory problem. Carrying out the computation for some numerical examples, the computation of F_1 to F_{18} on an IBM 1130 took approximately 80 minutes.

2. Formula (10) can be employed to compute the F_n recursively. Each F_n is a polynomial in the z_k 's and is represented in a segment of a one-dimensional array. The end and beginning of this segment are indicated by pointer addresses. Each F_n is a sum of terms having the following form:

$$C \cdot z_1^{e_1} \cdot z_2^{e_2} \cdot \dots \cdot z_n^{e_n}.$$

Such a term is represented by writing the constant C in the first word and the exponents e_k into the following words. To save memory space, zero-exponents at the end of a term may be omitted and the end of each term is then indicated by assigning a negative sign to the last exponent. Multiplication of two terms is performed as a multiplication of the coefficients and addition of the exponents. The transition from $F_k(z_1, \dots, z_k)$ to $F_k(z_2, \dots, z_{k+1})$ is carried out by shifting the exponents in all terms by one to the right and introducing a zero after the coefficient C . During the multiplication of F_k and F_{n-k} , the product of two terms has to be checked, if it exists already among the terms of F_{n+1} . If this is the case, the coefficient of the product is added to the coefficient of that term; otherwise a new term is introduced.

The difficulty of this method lies in the need of memory space. In order to compute F_{n+1} , all the F_1, \dots, F_n must be available. The table below shows the memory locations for F_1 to F_9 .

F_i	Memory locations	F_i	Memory locations
F_1	1-2	F_6	112-255
F_2	3-7	F_7	256-575
F_3	8-19	F_8	576-1279
F_4	20-47	F_9	1280-2815
F_5	48-111		

Department of Mathematics
Kenyatta University College
Nairobi, Kenya, Africa

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul
Instituto de Física
Rua Prof. Luiz Englert
Porto Alegre, R. G. do Sul, Brazil

1. O. PERRON, *Die Lehre von den Kettenbrüchen*, Chapter 8, München, 1929; Reprint, Chelsea, New York.