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Kyoto University
Diophantine approximations with leaping convergents

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1 Introduction

Every real number $\alpha$ can be expressed as its simple continued fraction expansion as

$$
\alpha = [a_0; a_1, a_2, \ldots] = a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{a_2 + \cfrac{1}{\ldots}}},
$$

where $a_0$ is an integer and $a_n$ $(n = 1, 2, \ldots)$ are positive integers. The sequence of partial quotients $a_0, a_1, a_2, \ldots$ can be determined uniquely by the algorithm:

$$
\begin{align*}
\alpha &= a_0 + 1/\alpha_1, \\
\alpha_n &= a_n + 1/\alpha_{n+1}, \\
\end{align*}
$$

where $a_0 = [\alpha]$ and $a_n = [\alpha_n]$ $(n \geq 1)$.

Such expansions are well characterized by truncating the expansion:

$$
\frac{p_n}{q_n} = [a_0; a_1, \ldots, a_n] = a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{\ldots + \cfrac{1}{a_n}}},
$$

They are the best rational approximations to $\alpha$ and are called *convergents* (see [2, Module 5]). It is well-known that $p_n$’s and $q_n$’s satisfy the recurrence relations:

$$
\begin{align*}
p_n &= a_n p_{n-1} + p_{n-2} \\
q_n &= a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}
\end{align*}
$$

$(n \geq 0)$,

$p_{-1} = 1, \quad p_{-2} = 0, \quad q_{-1} = 1, \quad q_{-2} = 0$.

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Given integers \( r \) and \( i \) with \( r \geq 2, \ 0 \leq i \leq r - 1 \), we denote the \textit{leaping convergents} by

\[
\frac{p_{rn+i}}{q_{rn+i}} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots).
\]

This concept was hinted by Elsner ([4]) and has been developed in [9, 10, 11, 13, 14]. Bumby and Flahive ([1]) called them \textit{leapers} in a slightly different meaning.

\section{Diophantine approximations}

It is known that

\[
\frac{1}{q_{n+1} + q_n} < |p_n - q_n\alpha| < \frac{1}{q_{n+1}} \quad (n \geq 0)
\]

([8, p. 20]). More precisely, by using the notation above,

\[
p_n - q_n\alpha = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\alpha_{n+1}q_n + q_{n-1}}
\]

\[
= \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\alpha_1\alpha_2\ldots\alpha_{n+1}} \quad (n \geq 0)
\]

(e.g. see [2, Lemma 5.4]). Since \( \alpha_n > 1 \ (n \geq 1) \), we have \( p_n - q_n\alpha \to 0 \ (n \to \infty) \). Hence, \( p_n/q_n \ (n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots) \) are the best rational approximations to \( \alpha \).

When \( \alpha \) is a real quadratic irrational, this error can be well characterized. Suppose that

\[
\alpha = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} = [a; \overline{2a}] = [a; 2a, 2a, \ldots],
\]

where \( a \) is a positive integer. Then by

\[
\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \cdots = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} + a,
\]

we obtain

\[
p_n - q_n\alpha = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\left(\sqrt{a^2 + 1} + a\right)^{n+1}}
\]

\[
= (-\sqrt{a^2 + 1} + a)^{n+1}
\]

\[
= e^{-(n+1)\sinh^{-1}a}.
\]
3 Leaping convergents

In [11] we obtained the explicit forms of the leaping convergents of the continued fraction expansion $e^{1/s} = [1; s(2k-1)-1, 1, 1]_{k=1}^{\infty}$ ($s \geq 2$). Let $p_n/q_n$ be the $n$th convergent of the continued fraction expansion of $e^{1/s}$ ($s \geq 2$) and $p_n^*/q_n^*$ be that of $e = [2; 1, 2k, 1]_{k=1}^{\infty}$. $p_n/q_n$ itself does not have any explicit form, but we can see something in view of leaping convergents. For $n \geq 1$ we have

$$p_{3n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(n+k)!}{k!(n-k)!} s^k,$$

$$p_{3n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(n+k+1)!}{k!(n-k)!} s^{k+1},$$

$$p_{3n+2} = (n+1) \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{(n+k)!}{k!(n-k+1)!} s^k,$$

$$q_{3n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{n-k} \frac{(n+k)!}{k!(n-k+1)!} s^k,$$

$$q_{3n+1} = (n+1) \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n-k+1} \frac{(n+k)!}{k!(n-k+1)!} s^k,$$

$$q_{3n+2} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{n-k} \frac{(n+k+1)!}{k!(n-k)!} s^{k+1}.$$

Obtaining such explicit forms and proving the results are elementary and omitted. However, there are several interesting applications by using such expressions. We introduce one application in this article. Other applications can be seen in e.g. [1, 5, 6].

4 Diophantine approximations of $e^{1/s}$ and $e^{2/s}$ in terms of integrals

If $\alpha$ is not a quadratic irrational, it becomes complicated to express the error function $p_n - q_n \alpha$. Cohn ([3]) got an idea to express this error function in terms of integrals when $\alpha = e$. This idea was immediately extended by Osler ([15]), who expressed this error explicitly in terms of integrals. Namely, when
$p_n/q_n$ is the $n$-th convergent of the continued fraction of $e^{1/s}$, he showed that for $n \geq 0$

$$p_{3n} - q_{3n}e^{1/s} = -\frac{1}{s^{n+1}} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n(x-1)^n}{n!} e^{x/s} dx,$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)  

$$p_{3n+1} - q_{3n+1}e^{1/s} = \frac{1}{s^{n+1}} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{n+1}(x-1)^n}{n!} e^{x/s} dx$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)  

and

$$p_{3n+2} - q_{3n+2}e^{1/s} = \frac{1}{s^{n+1}} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n(x-1)^{n+1}}{n!} e^{x/s} dx.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)  

This result explains that each left-hand side tends to 0 because each right-hand side tends to 0 as $n$ tends to infinity. Hence, it is demonstrated that the simple continued fraction expansion of $e^{1/s}$ ($s \geq 2$) is given by $e^{1/s} = [1; (2k-1)s-1, 1, 1]_{k=1}^{\infty}$.

The result itself may be interesting independently, but using the concept of leaping convergents, we can obtain similar results concerning the values other than $e^{1/s}$. If we substitute combinatorial expressions of leaping convergents of $e^{1/s}$ in the previous section, we have the following.

**Theorem 1.** For $n \geq 0$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(n+k)!}{k!(n-k)!} s^k - e^{1/s} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{n-k} \frac{(n+k)!}{k!(n-k)!} s^k = -\frac{1}{s^{n+1}} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n(x-1)^n}{n!} e^{x/s} dx,$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)  

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(n+k+1)!}{k!(n-k)!} s^{k+1} - e^{1/s}(n+1) \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{n-k+1} \frac{(n+k)!}{k!(n-k+1)!} s^k = \frac{1}{s^{n+1}} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{n+1}(x-1)^n}{n!} e^{x/s} dx,$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)  

$$(n+1) \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{(n+k)!}{k!(n-k+1)!} s^k - e^{1/s} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{n-k} \frac{(n+k+1)!}{k!(n-k)!} s^{k+1} = \frac{1}{s^{n+1}} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n(x-1)^{n+1}}{n!} e^{x/s} dx.$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)  

The identities (4), (5), (6) yield the similar results concerning other kinds of real numbers related to $e^{1/s}$. 

It is known that the continued fraction expansion of $e^{2/s}$ is given by

$$e^{2/s} = \left[1; \frac{(6k-5)s-1}{2}, (12k-6)s, \frac{(6k-1)s-1}{2}, 1, 1 \right]_{k=1}^{\infty},$$

where $s > 1$ is odd (See [16], §32, (2)). In [12] the author gave a proof of the continued fraction expansion of $e^{2/s}$ by showing similar errors explicitly.

**Theorem 2.** Let $p_n/q_n$ be the $n$-th convergent of the continued fraction of $e^{2/s}$. Then, for $n \geq 0$

$$p_{5n} - q_{5n}e^{2/s} = -\left(\frac{2}{s}\right)^{3n+1} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{3n}(x-1)^{3n}}{(3n)!} e^{2x/s} dx,$$  \hspace{1cm} (7)

$$p_{5n+1} - q_{5n+1}e^{2/s} = -\frac{2^{3n+1}}{s^{3n+2}} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{3n+1}(x-1)^{3n+1}}{(3n+1)!} e^{2x/s} dx,$$  \hspace{1cm} (8)

$$p_{5n+2} - q_{5n+2}e^{2/s} = -\left(\frac{2}{s}\right)^{3n+3} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{3n+2}(x-1)^{3n+2}}{(3n+2)!} e^{2x/s} dx,$$  \hspace{1cm} (9)

$$p_{5n+3} - q_{5n+3}e^{2/s} = \left(\frac{2}{s}\right)^{3n+3} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{3n+3}(x-1)^{3n+2}}{(3n+2)!} e^{2x/s} dx,$$  \hspace{1cm} (10)

and

$$p_{5n+4} - q_{5n+4}e^{2/s} = \left(\frac{2}{s}\right)^{3n+3} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{3n+2}(x-1)^{3n+3}}{(3n+2)!} e^{2x/s} dx.$$  \hspace{1cm} (11)

The proof in [12] was done term by term calculations by using the basic relations $p_n = a_np_{n-1} + p_{n-2}$ and $q_n = a_nq_{n-1} + q_{n-2}$. The proof here is based upon the explicit combinatorial expressions of the leaping convergents of $e^{2/s}$ in [14]. Let $p_n/q_n$ be the $n$-th convergent of $e^{2/s}$. 
Proposition 1. For $n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ we have

\[ p_{5n} = \sum_{k=0}^{3n} \frac{(3n + k)!}{k!(3n - k)!} \left( \frac{s}{2} \right)^k, \]

\[ p_{5n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{3n+1} \frac{(3n + k + 1)!}{k!(3n - k + 1)!} \frac{s^k}{2^{k+1}}, \]

\[ p_{5n+2} = \sum_{k=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(3n + k + 2)!}{k!(3n - k + 2)!} \left( \frac{s}{2} \right)^k, \]

\[ p_{5n+3} = \sum_{k=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(3n + k + 3)!}{k!(3n - k + 2)!} \left( \frac{s}{2} \right)^{k+1}, \]

\[ p_{5n+4} = 3(n+1) \sum_{k=0}^{3n+3} \frac{(3n + k + 2)!}{k!(3n - k + 3)!} \left( \frac{s}{2} \right)^k, \]

and

\[ q_{5n} = \sum_{k=0}^{3n} (-1)^{3n-k} \frac{(3n + k)!}{k!(3n - k)!} \left( \frac{s}{2} \right)^k, \]

\[ q_{5n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{3n+1} (-1)^{3n-k+1} \frac{(3n + k + 1)!}{k!(3n - k + 1)!} \frac{s^k}{2^{k+1}}, \]

\[ q_{5n+2} = \sum_{k=0}^{3n+2} (-1)^{3n-k+2} \frac{(3n + k + 2)!}{k!(3n - k + 2)!} \left( \frac{s}{2} \right)^k, \]

\[ q_{5n+3} = 3(n+1) \sum_{k=0}^{3n+3} (-1)^{3n-k+3} \frac{(3n + k + 2)!}{k!(3n - k + 3)!} \left( \frac{s}{2} \right)^{k+1}, \]

\[ q_{5n+4} = \sum_{k=0}^{3n+2} (-1)^{3n-k+2} \frac{(3n + k + 3)!}{k!(3n - k + 2)!} \left( \frac{s}{2} \right)^{k+1}. \]

By using these combinatorial expressions of leaping convergents, we can prove Theorem 2 very easily. If we replace $s$ by $s/2$ and $n$ by $3n$ in (4), then we get (7). If we replace $s$ by $s/2$ and $n$ by $3n + 1$ in (4) and divide both sides by 2, then we get (8). If we replace $s$ by $s/2$ and $n$ by $3n + 2$ in (4), then we get (9). If we replace $s$ by $s/2$ and $n$ by $3n + 2$ in (5), then we get (10). If we replace $s$ by $s/2$ and $n$ by $3n + 2$ in (6), then we get (11).
5 Diophantine approximations of linear forms of \( e \) in terms of integrals

The method mentioned in the previous section is applicable to any linear form of \( e^{1/s} \) or \( e^{2/s} \) if the explicit forms of the corresponding leaping convergents are explicitly written. For example, it is known that

\[
\frac{e + 1}{3} = [1; 4, 5, 4k - 3, 1, 1, 36k - 16, 1, 1, 4k - 2, 1, 1, 36k - 4, \cdots]_{k=1}^\infty
\]

(e.g. see [7, p.294, (19)]). In fact, this is a special case of

\[
\frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3} = [0; 1, 2, (12k - 11)s + (4k - 5), 1, 5, (12k - 9)s + (4k - 4), 1, 5, (12k - 7)s + (4k - 3), 1, 1, 9(12k - 5)s + 4(9k - 4), 1, 1, (12k - 3)s + (4k - 2), 1, 1, 9(12k - 1)s + 4(9k - 1), 1, 1]_{k=1}^\infty.
\]

If \( s = 0 \), the rule \([\ldots, a, -b, \gamma] = [\ldots, a - 1, 1, b - 1, -\gamma]\) is applied for

\[
[0; 1, 2, -1, 1, 5, 0, 1, 5, 4k - 3, 1, 1, 36k - 16, \cdots]_{k=1}^\infty.
\]

Let \( p_n/q_n \) be the \( n \)-th convergent of the continued fraction expansion of \((e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1)/3\). Then by induction on \( n \) it is shown that

\[
\begin{align*}
p_{18n+2} &= 2 \sum_{i=0}^{3n} \frac{(6n+2i)!}{(2i)!(6n-2i)!} (3s + 1)^{2i}, \\
q_{18n+2} &= 3 \sum_{k=0}^{6n} \frac{(-1)^k(6n+k)!}{k!(6n-k)!} (3s + 1)^k, \\
p_{18n+3} &= -\frac{5}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n} \frac{(6n+2i)!}{(2i)!(6n-2i)!} (3s + 1)^{2i} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n} \frac{(6n+2i+2)!}{(2i+1)!(6n-2i)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \\
q_{18n+3} &= \sum_{k=0}^{6n+1} (-1)^k \frac{(18n-2k+3)(6n+k)!}{k!(6n-k+1)!} (3s + 1)^k, \\
p_{18n+4} &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n} \frac{(6n+2i)!}{(2i)!(6n-2i)!} (3s + 1)^{2i}, \\
q_{18n+4} &= \sum_{k=0}^{6n} (-1)^k \frac{(6n+k+1)!}{k!(6n-k)!} (3s + 1)^{k+1}, \\
p_{18n+5} &= 2 \sum_{i=0}^{3n} \frac{(6n+2i+2)!}{(2i+1)!(6n-2i)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \\
q_{18n+5} &= 3 \sum_{i=0}^{6n+1} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(6n+k+1)!}{k!(6n-k+1)!} (3s + 1)^k, \\
p_{18n+6} &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+1} \frac{(6n+2i+2)!}{(2i+1)!(6n-2i)!} (3s + 1)^{2i} - \frac{5}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n} \frac{(6n+2i+2)!}{(2i+1)!(6n-2i)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \\
q_{18n+6} &= 2 \sum_{k=0}^{6n+2} (-1)^k \frac{(6n+k+3)(6n+k+1)!}{k!(6n-k+2)!} (3s + 1)^k.
\end{align*}
\]
\[ p_{18n+7} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+1} \frac{(6n+2i+2)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-2)!} (3s + 1)^{2i} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n} \frac{(6n+2i+2)!}{(2i+1)! (6n-2i)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \]
\[ q_{18n+7} = \sum_{k=0}^{6n+3} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}(12n-k+6)(6n+k+2)!}{k!(6n-k+3)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+8} = 2 \sum_{i=0}^{3n+1} \frac{(6n+2i+2)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i+2)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \]
\[ q_{18n+8} = 3 \sum_{k=0}^{6n+2} \frac{(-1)^{k}(6n+k+4)!}{k!(6n-k+2)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+9} = - \sum_{i=0}^{3n+1} \frac{(6n+2i+2)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-2)!} (3s + 1)^{2i} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+1} \frac{(6n+2i+4)!}{(2i+1)! (6n-2i+2)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \]
\[ q_{18n+9} = \sum_{k=0}^{6n+3} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}(12n-k+6)(6n+k+2)!}{k!(6n-k+3)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+10} = \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+4)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+4)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \]
\[ q_{18n+10} = \sum_{k=0}^{6n+4} \frac{(-1)^{k}(12n+k+8)(6n+k+3)!}{k!(6n-k+4)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+11} = \frac{2}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+4)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i}, \]
\[ q_{18n+11} = \sum_{k=0}^{6n+4} \frac{(-1)^{k}(12n-k+10)(6n+k+3)!}{k!(6n-k+4)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+12} = \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+4)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+6)!}{(2i+1)! (6n-2i+4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \]
\[ q_{18n+12} = \sum_{k=0}^{6n+4} \frac{(-1)^{k}(12n-k+4)(6n+k+3)!}{k!(6n-k+4)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+13} = \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+4)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i}, \]
\[ q_{18n+13} = \sum_{k=0}^{6n+4} \frac{(-1)^{k}(6n+2i+4)!}{k!(6n-k+4)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+14} = \sum_{i=0}^{3n+3} \frac{(6n+2i+6)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-6)!} (3s + 1)^{2i} - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+6)!}{(2i+1)! (6n-2i+4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \]
\[ q_{18n+14} = 3 \sum_{k=0}^{6n+4} \frac{(-1)^{k}(6n+k+4)!}{k!(6n-k+4)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+15} = \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+4)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i} - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+6)!}{(2i+1)! (6n-2i+4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \]
\[ q_{18n+15} = \sum_{k=0}^{6n+5} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}(12n-k+10)(6n+k+4)!}{k!(6n-k+5)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+16} = \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+4)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+6)!}{(2i+1)! (6n-2i+4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \]
\[ q_{18n+16} = \sum_{k=0}^{6n+5} \frac{(-1)^{k}(6n-2k+5)(6n+k+4)!}{k!(6n-k+5)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+17} = \frac{2}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+6)!}{(2i+1)! (6n-2i-4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \]
\[ q_{18n+17} = \sum_{k=0}^{6n+5} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}(6n+k+5)!}{k!(6n-k+5)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+18} = \sum_{i=0}^{3n+3} \frac{(6n+2i+6)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-6)!} (3s + 1)^{2i} - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+6)!}{(2i+1)! (6n-2i+4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \]
\[ q_{18n+18} = \sum_{k=0}^{6n+6} \frac{(-1)^{k}(12n-k+12)(6n+k+5)!}{k!(6n-k+6)!} (3s+1)^k, \]
\[ p_{18n+19} = \sum_{i=0}^{3n+3} \frac{(6n+2i+6)!}{(2i)! (6n-2i-6)!} (3s + 1)^{2i} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{3n+2} \frac{(6n+2i+6)!}{(2i+1)! (6n-2i+4)!} (3s + 1)^{2i+1}, \]
\[ q_{18n+19} = \sum_{k=0}^{6n+6} \frac{(-1)^{k}(6n+2k+6)(6n+k+5)!}{k!(6n-k+6)!} (3s+1)^k. \]
Hence, for $n \geq 0$ we obtain the following.

**Theorem 3.**

\[
\begin{align*}
p_{18n+2} - \frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3} q_{18n+2} &= -\int_0^1 \frac{x^{6n}(x - 1)^{6n}}{(3s + 1)^{6n+1}(6n)!} e^{x/(3s+1)} \, dx , \\
p_{18n+3} - \frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3} q_{18n+3} &= \int_0^1 \frac{(x + 2)x^{6n}(x - 1)^{6n}}{3(3s + 1)^{6n+1}(6n)!} e^{x/(3s+1)} \, dx , \\
p_{18n+4} - \frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3} q_{18n+4} &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^{6n}(x - 1)^{6n+1}}{3(3s + 1)^{6n+1}(6n)!} e^{x/(3s+1)} \, dx , \\
p_{18n+5} - \frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3} q_{18n+5} &= -\int_0^1 \frac{x^{6n+1}(x - 1)^{6n+1}}{(3s + 1)^{6n+2}(6n+1)!} e^{x/(3s+1)} \, dx , \\
p_{18n+6} - \frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3} q_{18n+6} &= \int_0^1 \frac{(x + 2)x^{6n+1}(x - 1)^{6n+1}}{3(3s + 1)^{6n+2}(6n+1)!} e^{x/(3s+1)} \, dx , \\
p_{18n+7} - \frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3} q_{18n+7} &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^{6n+1}(x - 1)^{6n+2}}{3(3s + 1)^{6n+2}(6n+1)!} e^{x/(3s+1)} \, dx , \\
p_{18n+8} - \frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3} q_{18n+8} &= -\int_0^1 \frac{x^{6n+2}(x - 1)^{6n+2}}{(3s + 1)^{6n+3}(6n+2)!} e^{x/(3s+1)} \, dx , \\
p_{18n+9} - \frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3} q_{18n+9} &= \int_0^1 \frac{(x + 1)x^{6n+2}(x - 1)^{6n+2}}{3(3s + 1)^{6n+3}(6n+2)!} e^{x/(3s+1)} \, dx , \\
p_{18n+10} - \frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3} q_{18n+10} &= \int_0^1 \frac{(x - 2)x^{6n+2}(x - 1)^{6n+2}}{3(3s + 1)^{6n+3}(6n+2)!} e^{x/(3s+1)} \, dx , \\
p_{18n+11} - \frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3} q_{18n+11} &= -\int_0^1 \frac{x^{6n+3}(x - 1)^{6n+3}}{3(3s + 1)^{6n+4}(6n+3)!} e^{x/(3s+1)} \, dx ,
\end{align*}
\]
Remark. When $s = 1$, if we denote the $n$-th convergent of the continued fraction expansion of $(e^{1/4} + 1)/3$ by $p_n^*/q_n^*$, then the relation

$$
\frac{p_n^*}{q_n^*} = \frac{p_{n+2}}{q_{n+2}} \quad (n \geq 0)
$$

is applied to the above Theorem.

When $s = 0$, if we denote the $n$-th convergent of the continued fraction expansion of $(e + 1)/3$ by $p_n^{**}/q_n^{**}$, then the relation

$$
\frac{p_n^{**}}{q_n^{**}} = \frac{p_{n+2}}{q_{n+2}} \quad (n \geq 0)
$$

is applied to the above Theorem. For example, for $n \geq 0$ we have

$$
p_{18n+3}^{**} - \frac{e + 1}{3}q_{18n+3}^{**} = p_{18n+9} - \frac{e^{1/(3s+1)} + 1}{3}q_{18n+9}
$$

$$
eq \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{(x + 1)x^{6n+2}(x - 1)^{6n+2}}{(6n + 2)!}e^x dx.
$$
6 Quadratic irrational revisited

Let $\alpha = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} = [a; \overline{2a}]$ and $p_n/q_n$ be its $n$th convergent. Then it is proved that

\[ p_{2n-1} = n \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(n + k - 1)!}{(2k)!(n - k)!}(2a)^{2k} \]
\[ = \cosh(2n \sinh^{-1} a) = \frac{(\sqrt{a^2 + 1} + a)^{2n} + (\sqrt{a^2 + 1} - a)^{2n}}{2} \]
\[ q_{2n-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n + k)!}{(2k+1)!(n-k-1)!}(2a)^{2k+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{n + k}{2k + 1} \right)(2a)^{2k+1} \]
\[ = \sinh(2n \sinh^{-1} a) = \frac{(\sqrt{a^2 + 1} + a)^{2n} - (\sqrt{a^2 + 1} - a)^{2n}}{2\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} \]
\[ p_{2n} = (2n + 1) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(n + k)!}{(2k+1)!(n-k)!}(2a)^{2k+1} \]
\[ = \sinh((2n + 1) \sinh^{-1} a) = \frac{(\sqrt{a^2 + 1} + a)^{2n+1} - (\sqrt{a^2 + 1} - a)^{2n+1}}{2} \]
\[ q_{2n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(n + k)!}{(2k)!(n-k)!}(2a)^{2k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left( \frac{n + k}{2k} \right)(2a)^{2k} \]
\[ = \cosh((2n + 1) \sinh^{-1} a) = \frac{(\sqrt{a^2 + 1} + a)^{2n+1} + (\sqrt{a^2 + 1} - a)^{2n+1}}{2\sqrt{a^2 + 1}} \].

However, it has not known whether the identity $p_n - q_n \alpha = e^{-(n+1)\sinh^{-1} a}$ plays a basic role in quadratic irrationals, corresponding to Theorem 1 in the case of $e^{1/s}$.

References


