

Generalization for specific type of continued fraction

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Abstract

I came across "The Ramanujan Machine" on the Internet and, using my intuition on those kind of stuff, I found some interesting results. The link to the website mentioned above is <https://www.ramanujanmachine.com/results/> and the results I found is listed below:

Formula #1

$$n + \frac{1}{n+1 + \frac{2}{n+2 + \frac{3}{n+3 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{n!} e^{-\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!}}$$

Formula #2

$$n + 2 - \frac{1}{n+3 - \frac{2}{n+4 - \frac{3}{n+5 - \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} - \frac{1}{e}$$

Formula #3

$$1 + \frac{n+1}{2 + \frac{n+2}{3 + \frac{n+3}{4 + \frac{n+4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{d^n \left(x e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \right)}{dx^n} \frac{d^{n-1} \left(\frac{x}{1-x} e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \right)}{dx^{n-1}}$$

at point $x=0$ and $n > 1$

Formula #4

$$1 - \frac{n+1}{2 - \frac{n+2}{3 - \frac{n+3}{4 - \frac{n+4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{n \frac{d^n \left(e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \right)}{dx^n}}{\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \frac{n!}{k!}} = \frac{n \frac{d^n \left(e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \right)}{dx^n}}{e^x \frac{d^n \left(\frac{x^n}{e^x} \right)}{dx^n}}$$

at point $x=0$

Now here I am using formula #1 to get formula #5
 (By the way you can do the same on all the other formulas as well)

Formula #5

$$n + \frac{1+m}{n+1 + \frac{2+m}{n+2 + \frac{3+m}{n+3 + \frac{4+m}{n+4 + \frac{5+m}{\dots}}}}} = \frac{m}{m-1} \frac{m-2}{3} \dots \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} \frac{(n-m)!}{e^{-\sum_{k=0}^{n-m} \frac{1}{k!}}} - (n-m)$$

$$2 - \frac{1}{3 - \frac{2}{4 - \frac{3}{5 - \dots}}} = + \frac{e}{1e-0!} = \frac{e}{e-1}$$

1.58197670686932642438...

$$3 - \frac{1}{4 - \frac{2}{5 - \frac{3}{6 - \dots}}} = - \frac{e}{0e-1!} = e$$

(The Ramanujan Machine)

$$4 - \frac{1}{5 - \frac{2}{6 - \frac{3}{7 - \dots}}} = + \frac{e}{1e-2!} = \frac{e}{e-2}$$

3.78442238235466562875...

$$5 - \frac{1}{6 - \frac{2}{7 - \frac{3}{8 - \dots}}} = - \frac{e}{2e-3!} = - \frac{e}{2e-6}$$

4.82447016745576732333...

$$6 - \frac{1}{7 - \frac{2}{8 - \frac{3}{9 - \dots}}} = + \frac{e}{9e-4!} = \frac{e}{9e-24}$$

5.85160064959487971142...

$$7 - \frac{1}{8 - \frac{2}{9 - \frac{3}{10 - \dots}}} = - \frac{e}{44e-5!} = - \frac{e}{44e-120}$$

6.87129660173296177453...

$$8 - \frac{1}{9 - \frac{2}{10 - \frac{3}{11 - \dots}}} = + \frac{e}{265e-6!} = \frac{e}{265e-720}$$

7.88628876557801878356...

$$9 - \frac{1}{10 - \frac{2}{11 - \frac{3}{12 - \dots}}} = - \frac{e}{1854e-7!} = - \frac{e}{1854e-5040}$$

8.89810304707489785707...

$$n+2 - \frac{1}{n+3 - \frac{2}{n+4 - \frac{3}{n+5 - \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{(-1)^n e}{d_n e - n!}$$

$$d_n = n! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \approx \frac{n!}{e}$$

1, 0, 1, 2, 9, 44, 265, 1854, 14833, 133496, 1334961, 14684570, 176214841, 2290792932, 32071101049, 481066515734, 7697064251745, 130850092279664, 2355301661033953, ...

<https://oeis.org/A000166>

or you can use this formula if you want:

$$n+2 - \frac{1}{n+3 - \frac{2}{n+4 - \frac{3}{n+5 - \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} - \frac{1}{e}}$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{3}{3 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{e-1} \quad 0.581976706869326424385002005\dots$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{2}{3 + \frac{3}{4 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{e-2} \quad 1.392211191177332814376552878\dots$$

$$2 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{2}{4 + \frac{3}{5 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{2e-5} \quad 2.290616692785362422107533414\dots$$

$$3 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{2}{5 + \frac{3}{6 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{6e-16} \quad 3.229025365397119837675231238\dots$$

$$4 + \frac{1}{5 + \frac{2}{6 + \frac{3}{7 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{24e-65} \quad 4.188238134527411898322660568\dots$$

$$5 + \frac{1}{6 + \frac{2}{7 + \frac{3}{8 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{120e-326} \quad 5.1594418420839725853068506481\dots$$

$$6 + \frac{1}{7 + \frac{2}{8 + \frac{3}{9 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{720e-1957} \quad 6.1381140537326221409501709982\dots$$

$$7 + \frac{1}{8 + \frac{2}{9 + \frac{3}{10 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{5040e-13700} \quad 7.1217242609829384029720880055\dots$$

$$n + \frac{1}{n+1 + \frac{2}{n+2 + \frac{3}{n+3 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{n!e - d_n}$$

$$d_n = n! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!}$$

$1 \cdot 1 + 1 = 2$
 $2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 5$
 $3 \cdot 3 + 1 = 16$
 $16 \cdot 4 + 1 = 65$
 $65 \cdot 5 + 1 = 326$
 $326 \cdot 6 + 1 = 1957$

1, 2, 5, 16, 65, 326, 1957, 13700, 109601, 986410, 9864101, 108505112, 1302061345, 16926797486, 236975164805, 3554627472076, 56874039553217, 966858672404690, ...

<https://oeis.org/A000522>

or you can use this formula if you want:

$$n + \frac{1}{n+1 + \frac{2}{n+2 + \frac{3}{n+3 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{n! \left(e - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \right)}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{e-2}$$

$$1 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{3}{3 + \frac{4}{4 + \frac{5}{\dots}}}} = e-1$$

$$1 + \frac{3}{2 + \frac{4}{3 + \frac{5}{4 + \frac{6}{\dots}}}} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$1 + \frac{4}{2 + \frac{5}{3 + \frac{6}{4 + \frac{7}{\dots}}}} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$1 + \frac{5}{2 + \frac{6}{3 + \frac{7}{4 + \frac{8}{\dots}}}} = \frac{52}{21}$$

$$1 + \frac{6}{2 + \frac{7}{3 + \frac{8}{4 + \frac{9}{\dots}}}} = \frac{365}{136}$$

$$1 + \frac{7}{2 + \frac{8}{3 + \frac{9}{4 + \frac{10}{\dots}}}} = \frac{3006}{1045}$$

$$1 + \frac{8}{2 + \frac{9}{3 + \frac{10}{4 + \frac{11}{\dots}}}} = \frac{28357}{9276}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= xe^{\frac{x}{1-x}} & f(0) &= 0e^{\frac{0}{1}} = 0 \\
f'(x) &= e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{(x^2+1-x)}{(1-x)^2} & f'(0) &= e^{\frac{0}{1}} \cdot \frac{(1)}{(1)^2} = 1 \\
f''(x) &= e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{(2-x)}{(1-x)^4} & f''(0) &= e^{\frac{0}{1}} \cdot \frac{(2)}{(1)^4} = 2 \\
f'''(x) &= e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{(3x^2-11x+9)}{(1-x)^6} & f'''(0) &= e^{\frac{0}{1}} \cdot \frac{(9)}{(1)^6} = 9 \\
f^{(4)}(x) &= e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{(-12x^3+64x^2-103x+52)}{(1-x)^8} & f^{(4)}(0) &= e^{\frac{0}{1}} \cdot \frac{(52)}{(1)^8} = 52
\end{aligned}$$

<https://oeis.org/A006152> Exponential generating function: $e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}$ $A_n = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(xe^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \right)$

0, 1, 2, 9, 52, 365, 3006, 28357, 301064, 3549177, 45965530, 648352001, 9888877692, 162112109029, 2841669616982, 53025262866045, 1049180850990736, 21937381717388657,

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \frac{x}{1-x} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} & f(0) &= \frac{0}{1} \cdot e^{\frac{0}{1}} = 0 \\
f'(x) &= e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{(1)}{(1-x)^3} & f'(0) &= e^{\frac{0}{1}} \cdot \frac{(1)}{(1)^5} = 1 \\
f''(x) &= e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{(4-3x)}{(1-x)^5} & f''(0) &= e^{\frac{0}{1}} \cdot \frac{(4)}{(1)^5} = 4 \\
f'''(x) &= e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{(12x^2-32x+21)}{(1-x)^7} & f'''(0) &= e^{\frac{0}{1}} \cdot \frac{(21)}{(1)^7} = 21 \\
f^{(4)}(x) &= e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{(-60x^3+240x^2-315x+136)}{(1-x)^9} & f^{(4)}(0) &= e^{\frac{0}{1}} \cdot \frac{(136)}{(1)^9} = 136
\end{aligned}$$

<https://oeis.org/A052852> Expansion of e.g.f: $\frac{x}{1-x} \cdot e^{\frac{x}{1-x}}$ $B_n = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(\frac{x}{1-x} e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \right)$

0, 1, 4, 21, 136, 1045, 9276, 93289, 1047376, 12975561, 175721140

$$1 + \frac{n+1}{2 + \frac{n+2}{3 + \frac{n+3}{4 + \frac{n+4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(xe^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \right)}{\frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} \left(\frac{x}{1-x} e^{\frac{x}{1-x}} \right)}$$

at point $x=0$ and $n > 1$

$$1 - \frac{9}{2 - \frac{10}{3 - \frac{11}{4 - \frac{12}{\dots}}}}$$

10.102754066677431484160113796532...

$$1 - \frac{10}{2 - \frac{11}{3 - \frac{12}{4 - \frac{13}{\dots}}}}$$

4.5255427046263345195729537366548...

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{x}{x-1}}$$

$$f(0) = e^{\frac{0}{0-1}} = 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$f'(0) = e^{\frac{0}{0-1}} \cdot \frac{-1}{(-1)^2} = -1$$

$$f''(x) = e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{(2x-1)}{(x-1)^4}$$

$$f''(0) = e^{\frac{0}{0-1}} \cdot \frac{(-1)}{(-1)^4} = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{(-6x^2 + 6x - 1)}{(x-1)^6}$$

$$f'''(0) = e^{\frac{0}{0-1}} \cdot \frac{(-1)}{(-1)^6} = -1$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{(24x^3 - 36x^2 + 12x + 1)}{(x-1)^8}$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = e^{\frac{0}{0-1}} \cdot \frac{(1)}{(-1)^8} = 1$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{(-120x^4 + 240x^3 - 120x^2 - 20x + 19)}{(x-1)^{10}}$$

$$f^{(5)}(0) = e^{\frac{0}{0-1}} \cdot \frac{(19)}{(0-1)^{10}} = 19$$

<https://oeis.org/A293116> Expansion of e.g.f: $e^{\frac{x}{x-1}}$

$$n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \right)$$

1, -1, -1, -1, 1, 19, 151, 1091, 7841, 56519, 396271, 2442439, 7701409, -145269541, -4833158329, -104056218421, -2002667085119, -37109187217649, -679877731030049, ...

[No oeis]

$$A_n = n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \right)$$

0, -1, -2, -3, 4, 95, 906, 7637, 62728, 508671

$$L_n(x) = \frac{e^x}{n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(\frac{x^n}{e^x} \right) = \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{d}{dx} - 1 \right)^n x^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} x^k$$

Laguerre polynomials

<https://oeis.org/A009940>

1, 0, -1, -4, -15, -56, -185, -204, 6209, 112400, 1520271, 19165420, 237686449, 2944654296,

$$B_n(x) = e^x \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(\frac{x^n}{e^x} \right) = \left(\frac{d}{dx} - 1 \right)^n x^n \text{ at point } x=1$$

$$B_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \frac{n!}{k!}$$

$$1 - \frac{n+1}{2 - \frac{n+2}{3 - \frac{n+3}{4 - \frac{n+4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \right)}{\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \frac{n!}{k!}} = \frac{n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \right)}{e^x \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(\frac{x^n}{e^x} \right)}$$

at point $x=0$

Using formula #1 to get formula #5

Proof:

Lets start with formula #1

$$n + \frac{1}{n+1 + \frac{2}{n+2 + \frac{3}{n+3 + \frac{4}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{n!} e^{-\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!}}$$

$$\text{Rearrange} \Rightarrow n+1 + \frac{2}{n+2 + \frac{3}{n+3 + \frac{4}{\dots}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n!} - n} e^{-\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!}}$$

after we rearranged we will set $n \leftarrow n-1$ and we will get:

$$n + \frac{2}{n+1 + \frac{3}{n+2 + \frac{4}{n+3 + \frac{5}{\dots}}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{(n-1)!} - (n-1)} e^{-\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k!}}$$

$$\text{Rearrange} \Rightarrow n+1 + \frac{3}{n+2 + \frac{4}{n+3 + \frac{5}{\dots}}} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{(n-1)!} - (n-1)} e^{-\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k!}}$$

after we rearranged we will set $n \leftarrow n-1$ and we will get:

$$n + \frac{3}{n+1 + \frac{4}{n+2 + \frac{5}{n+3 + \frac{6}{\dots}}}} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{(n-2)!} - (n-2)} e^{-\sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \frac{1}{k!}}$$

$$\text{Rearrange} \Rightarrow n+1+\frac{4}{n+2+\frac{5}{n+3+\frac{6}{\dots}}} = \frac{3}{\frac{2}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{(n-2)!} - (n-2)}} - (n-1)}$$

after we rearranged we will set $n \leftarrow n-1$ and we will get:

$$n+\frac{4}{n+1+\frac{5}{n+2+\frac{6}{n+3+\frac{7}{\dots}}}} = \frac{3}{\frac{2}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{(n-3)!} - (n-3)}} - (n-1)}$$

Now lets repeat m times from the base form and we will get this:

$$n+\frac{1+m}{n+1+\frac{2+m}{n+2+\frac{3+m}{n+3+\frac{4+m}{n+4+\frac{5+m}{\dots}}}}} = \frac{m}{\frac{m-1}{\frac{m-2}{\dots}} - (n-m+m-1)}$$

LHS : Infinite continued fraction

RHS : Finite continued fraction with $m+1$ steps

Examples:

$M=3$

$$n+\frac{1+3}{n+1+\frac{2+3}{n+2+\frac{3+3}{n+3+\frac{4+3}{n+4+\frac{5+3}{\dots}}}}} = \frac{3}{\frac{2}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{(n-3)!} - (n-3)}} - (n-3+2)}$$

