

$$\text{連分数} \quad \frac{P}{Q} = \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{a.t.}} + \frac{1}{a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_n}}$$

$$( \frac{P}{Q} \in (0, 1) )$$

(  $P_1 = P, Q_1 = Q$  )  $\exists n, P_n > 2$

$$b_n = \frac{P_n}{Q_n} \quad \times (2. \text{ 1番目を内包する} \rightarrow)$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_n &\Rightarrow l_{n+1} = \overline{l_n} - a_n \\ a_n &\qquad\qquad\qquad a_{n+1} = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{b_{n+1}} \right\rfloor \text{ 2つめ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_{n+1} &= \overline{l_n} - a_n \\ &= \overline{l_n} - \left\lfloor \overline{l_n} \right\rfloor \\ &= \overline{a_n} - \left\lfloor \frac{a_n}{P_n \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{a_n}{P_n} \right\rfloor} \right\rfloor = \frac{P_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{n+1} = a_n - P_n \left\lfloor \frac{a_n}{P_n} \right\rfloor \\ ( a_n \neq P_n \text{ かつ } a_n \neq 0 ) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{n+1} = P_n \\ a_{n+1} = \left\lfloor \frac{a_n}{P_n} \right\rfloor \end{array} \right.$$

$$( a_n \neq P_n \text{ かつ } a_n \neq 0 )$$

$$q_1 = a_1 p_1 + r_1$$

2-11. 11

$$(q_1) - q_1 = a_2 p_2 + r_2$$

2. 3. 7.

$$q_2 = a_3 p_3 + r_3$$

⋮

$$q_l = a_l p_l + r$$

$$\frac{P}{q} = (0; a_1, \dots, a_n) \text{ ви}$$

$$\left( \frac{P}{q} \right)_{a \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{P}{q} - \left[ \frac{P}{q} \right] = (0, a_1, \dots, a_n) \text{ ви}$$

$$\frac{P}{q} = \left( \frac{P}{q} - \left[ \frac{P}{q} \right], a_1, \dots, a_n \right)$$

↓  
a\_0.

в тк.

左辺 - 右辺  $\left( \rightarrow \text{一般に成り立つ} \right)$

但し  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \quad (n=0+\frac{1}{1})$

$\exists \epsilon > 0$  に対して  $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}$  で  $|a_n - 1| < \epsilon$  を満たす  $a_n$  が存在する。

[Pf]  $1 = [1]$  を用いて

$$1 = [a_0 : a_1, \dots, a_n]$$

$$= a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \dots + a_n}$$

$$> a_0$$

とある。

$$a_1 + \dots + a_n$$

$$a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_n}$$

$\geq 1$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = 0. \text{ よって } 1 = a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}$$

$$1 = a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_n} \quad \text{を用いて} \quad a_n > 1 \text{ である。}$$

$$a_{n-1} = 0, \quad \text{これは矛盾である。}$$

# 一般の循環小数

$$[a_0; a_1, \dots, a_n] = [b_0; b_1, \dots, b_\ell] = \frac{p}{q}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = b_0 = \lfloor \frac{p}{q} \rfloor,$$

$$\frac{p}{q} - a_0 = \overbrace{a_1 - - -}^{\text{d1}} \quad \text{d1}$$
$$\overbrace{\frac{p}{q} - a_0}^{\text{d2}} = a_1 + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{d2}} = b_1 + \overbrace{\dots}^{\text{d3}}$$

$\alpha_0 < 1$        $\alpha_0 < 1$        $\alpha_0 < 1$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = b_1 \quad \text{なぜd1とd2が等しい?}$$

$$\frac{P}{Q_h} = [q_0 : q_1, \dots, q_n] \text{ 亂れ}$$

$$\frac{P}{P+q_h} = 0 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{q_h}{P}}$$

$$\frac{P}{Q_h} < 1 \quad (q_0 = 0) \text{ 亂れ} \quad \frac{q}{P} = q_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 \dots d_{11}}$$

$$1 + \frac{q}{P} = q_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 \dots d_{11}}$$

$$\frac{P}{P+q_h} = 0 + \frac{1}{q_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 \dots}} = [0, q_1, a_2 \dots]$$

$$\frac{P}{Q_h} > 1 \text{ 乱れ} \quad (q_0 \neq 0)$$

$$0 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{q_h}{P}} = 0 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{q_0 + \frac{1}{d_{11}}}}$$

$$\frac{P}{P+q_h} = [0 : 1, q_0, \dots, q_n] \text{ 亂れ}$$

$$f = \frac{P+q_h}{q_h} = 1 + \frac{P}{q_h} + 1$$

$$\frac{P}{q_h} = [q_0 + 1, q_1, \dots, q_n] \text{ 亂れ}$$

$$D_0 := [a_1 : \dots : a_n]$$

$$\frac{P}{Q}$$

$$\frac{P}{P+Q} [0 : a_1 : \dots : a_n] \quad (a_0 \neq 0)$$

$$[1 : a_1 : \dots : a_n] \frac{P}{P+Q}$$

$$[a_0 : a_1 : \dots : a_n]$$

$$\frac{P}{Q}$$

$$\frac{a}{P+Q}$$

$$[0 : a_0 : \dots : a_n]$$

$$[0 : 1 : a_1 : \dots : a_n]$$

$$[T_m]$$

$$\frac{P}{Q} \neq \frac{1}{1} \text{ とする. } \frac{P}{Q} = [a_0 : a_1 : \dots : a_n] \text{ とする.}$$

$h$  が  $\frac{P}{Q}$  ならば

$h$  が  $\frac{1}{1}$  とする

$$f_1 \vdash a_{n-1} \square$$

$$f_2 \vdash a_{n-1} \square$$

$$f_1 \vdash a_{n-1} \square$$

$$f_2 \vdash a_{n-1} \square$$

$$f_1 \vdash a_{n-2} \square$$

⋮

$$f_1 \vdash a_1 \square$$

$$f_2 \vdash a_1 \square$$

$$f_1 \vdash a_0 \square$$

$$f_2 \vdash a_0 \square$$

1  $\frac{1}{1} = [1]$   
~~5~~  $\frac{2}{2} = [0:2]$   $2 = [2]$   
~~5~~  $\frac{3}{3} = [0:3]$   $3 = [3]$   
~~4~~  $\frac{4}{4} = [0:4]$   
~~5~~  $\frac{5}{5} = [0:5]$   
~~6~~  $\frac{1}{6} = [0:6]$   $\frac{1}{6} = [1:6]$   $\frac{1}{6} = [2:6]$   
~~6~~  $\frac{9}{6} = (2:6)$   $\frac{9}{6} = (3:6)$   
 2  $\frac{9}{10} \sum_{i=1}^6 (0:(1:3:6))$   
 $\frac{9}{44} (0:2:3:6)$

(P)  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} / (\exists^* \vdash \phi_3 \mid \text{易系内証})$

$[a_0 : a_1, \dots, a_n] \vdash \phi_3$

左が主; 右が従.

①  $a_0 = 0 \rightarrow a_1 = [ \alpha \in \mathbb{I} ]$

$[a_2 : a_3, \dots, a_n]$

$[a_0 : a_1, \dots, a_n]$

左  $\vdash a_1 = 1 \rightarrow$   
右  $\vdash a_0 = 0 \rightarrow$

左) OK.

② 3つ以上  $\alpha \in \mathbb{I}$

左  $\vdash a_1 \rightarrow$  右  $\vdash [0 : [ \alpha_1, a_2, \dots, a_n ]]$

$[0 : a_1, \dots, a_n]$

右) OK.

左  $\vdash a_0 \rightarrow$

$[a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n]$

左が従; 右が主

$\sum_{i=1}^n C_i$

$\frac{P}{Q}$  が  $x^r - 1 = 113$  の約数法.

①  $\frac{P}{Q} < 1 \quad 0 < \underline{Q}$

$$q_1 = a_1 P_1 + r_1 \quad (a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_2 &= a_2 P_2 + r_2 \\ &\vdots \\ f &= f_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$q_n = a_n P_n$$

$\frac{P}{Q} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$  の約数

- 一般の  $\frac{P}{Q}$  は  $1 < \frac{P}{Q} < 1 + \frac{1}{a_1, \dots, a_n}$  とします.

②  $\frac{P}{Q} = (a_0; a_1, \dots, a_n) \vdash 1 < \frac{P}{Q} < 1 + \frac{1}{a_1, \dots, a_n}$ .

$h$  が奇数ならば

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{左} \vdash a_{n-1} \text{ は} \\ \text{右} \vdash a_{n-1} \text{ は} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{左} \vdash a_{n-2} \text{ は} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{左} \vdash a_1 \text{ は} \\ \text{右} \vdash a_0 \text{ は} \end{array} \right\}$$

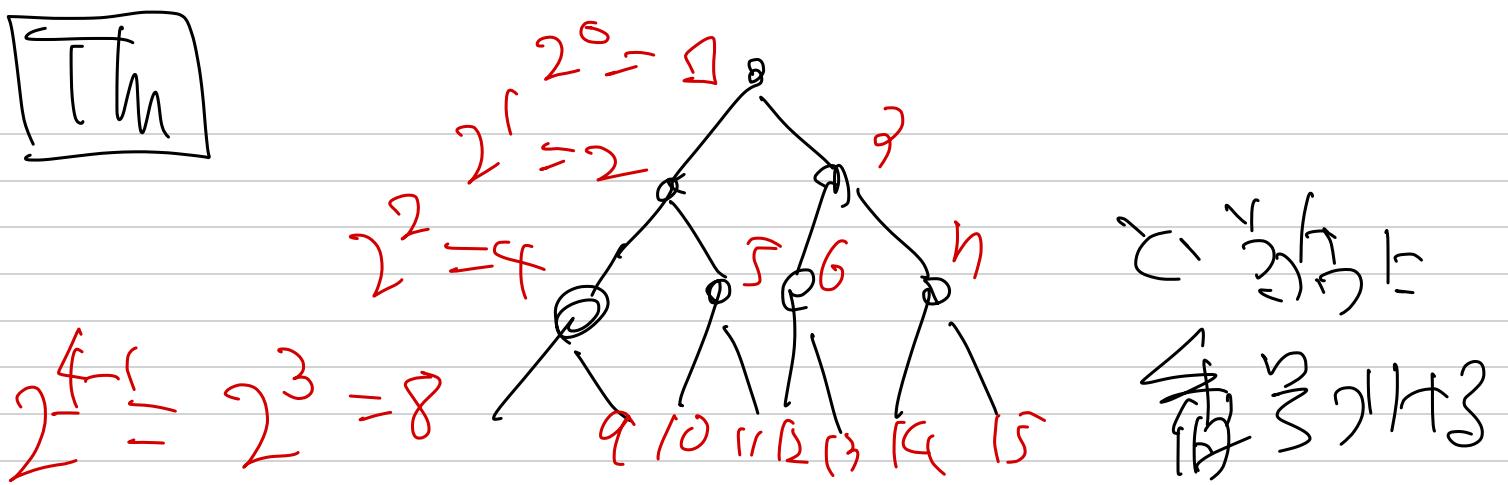
$h$  が偶数ならば

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{左} \vdash a_{n-1} \text{ は} \\ \text{右} \vdash a_{n-1} \text{ は} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{左} \vdash a_1 \text{ は} \\ \text{右} \vdash a_0 \text{ は} \end{array} \right\}$$

It's



$\Sigma$  が  $\mathbb{X}$  の  $\frac{\mathcal{F}}{G}$  は  $(\alpha_0 : \alpha_1, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_n)$  に

2. 形容詞と形動詞

నీసు ద్వారా నుండి

$$| \{ \dots \} \{ \dots \} f =: \{ \dots \} \{ \dots \} |$$

$$\left( \sum_{k=0}^n a_k t^k + \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=0}^n a_k t^{-k} \right) \left[ \frac{1}{t} \sum_{k=0}^n b_k t^{-k} - \frac{1}{t} \right]$$

PFJ  $\rightarrow$  F 2D 矩表で2D

$$(G_1 \cdots G_n)_2 \text{ の } 3$$

→

$$(G_1 \cdots G_n)_2$$



× f2 2

$$(G_1 \cdots G_n)_2 \quad (G_1 \cdots G_n)_2$$

1511

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_2$$

$$(10)_2 \quad (11)_2$$

$$\begin{matrix} / & \backslash & / & \backslash \\ (100)_2 & (101)_2 & (11)_2 & (111)_2 \end{matrix}$$

f2 2 は 3 が 1 に 2 ある,

[Cqr]  $\frac{Q}{Q} = (q_0 : q_1, \dots, q_n)$  は

上式の  $q_0 + \dots + q_n$  段目を  $1 - q_1$  と

左端には  $q_0 + \dots + q_n$  (二進数)

$$= (2^{q_0 + \dots + q_n}) + 1 \text{ 番目}$$

[例]  $\frac{Q}{444} = [0 : 2, 3, 6]_{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3}$  となる

$$\Rightarrow (1000000 | 1100)_{2, 5, 3, 2}$$

(6-1)

$1024 \times 12256 \times 286432 / 68421$

$$2^{10} 2^9 2^8 2^7 \{ 2^6 2^4 2^3 2^2 2^1 2^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{上式 } 6+2+3 &= [(1 \times 2^6) + (1 \times 2^2) + (1 \times 2^0)] \\ &= 2^9 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

左上 n番目の数を  $f_n$  とす。

とすれば  $T_m^k$  がしばり,

ま  $f_l$  から  $m$  番目左から  $l$  番目の  
は  $n = 2^{(m-l)} + l - 1$

5) パッケージ化

左上 5の11段目左+29番目

$$\Rightarrow n = 2^{10} + 2^9 - 1$$

$$= 2^{10} + 2^8$$

$$= 2^{10} + 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow n = (100\ 0\ 00\ 1\ 100),_2$$

$$2^{10} 2^9$$

$$2^5 2^4$$

$$2^2 2^1 2^0$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & | & | & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 0 & | & | & | & | & | & | \\ a_3 & a_2 & a_1 & a_0 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

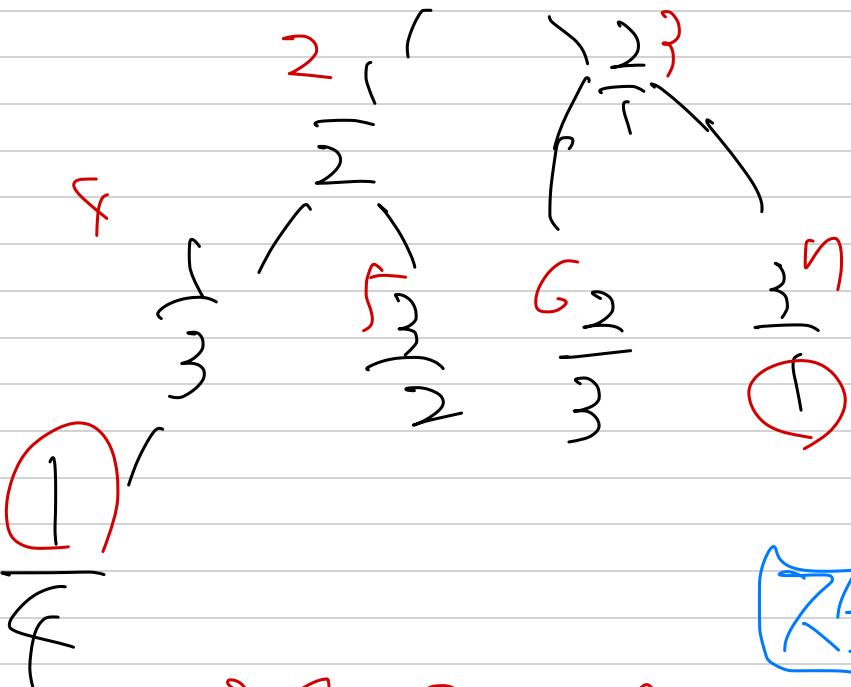
$$\Rightarrow \frac{P}{Q} = (a_0 : a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

$$= (0 : 2, 3, 6)$$

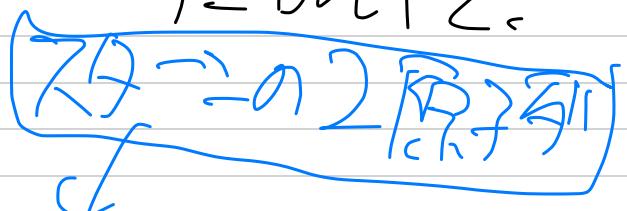
$$\Rightarrow \frac{D}{E} = Of \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{6}}} = \frac{19}{44}$$

Roth

$$1 + \frac{1}{1}$$



1-6h[2]



$S_n = \{1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, \dots\}$  など

~~これは正しい~~

$\frac{S_{n-1}}{S_n} = (n\text{番目の有理数})$

× まだ

これが well-defined は

$$\left( \frac{\frac{P}{Q}}{P+Q} \right) \rightarrow \frac{P+Q}{P} \times \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n(P+Q)}$$

[Th]

$$S(2n+1) = S(n)$$

$$S(2n+2) = S(n) + S(n+1)$$

[pf]

$$\frac{n\text{香日の有玉数}}{\text{有玉数}} = \frac{S_{n-1}}{S_n}$$



$$\frac{S_{2n+1}}{S_{2n}} = \frac{2n}{\text{香日の有玉数}}$$

$$\frac{2n+1}{\text{香日の有玉数}} = \frac{S_{2n}}{S_{2n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_{2n} = S_n + S_{n-1} \\ S_{2n+1} = S_n \end{array} \right.$$

(1)

Def  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  Figit-

$$h = a_k 2^k + a_{k-1} 2^{k-1} + \dots + a_1 2 + a_0$$

$$\alpha_2 \in \{0, 1, 2\} \quad \text{e.g. } 3$$

花見を 美 2月 開く

Th h(ウェーハ)は2)後層用の二枚、一枚

$$\geq n^{\lfloor c \rfloor} S(n) = h(n)$$

$$6 = 4 + 2$$

$$= 4 + (-1) \cdot (-1)$$

$$= 2 + 2 + 1 + 1$$

$$h(6) = 3$$

$$S_n = \{(1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3), (1, 4, -3)\}$$

$\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{matrix}$

$$\boxed{\text{pf}} \quad h(0) = \begin{cases} 0 = 0 \\ 1 = 1 \\ 2 = 1+1 \in 2. \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad h(2n+1) = h(n) + 2.$$

$$n = a_k 2^k + \dots + a_0 \quad \begin{matrix} z^k & \cancel{x^k} \\ 1 & f(z) \end{matrix}$$

$$2n+1 = a_k 2^{k+1} + \dots + a_0 2 + 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad h(2n+2) = h(n) + h(n+1)$$

n+1

$$n+1 = \underbrace{(a_k, \dots, a_1, 0)}_{n} \cup (a_k, \dots, 2)$$

$$2n+2 \in (a_k, \dots, 1, 2)$$

$$\cancel{= f(z)} \quad \begin{matrix} (a_k, \dots, a_1, 0, 0) \cup (a_k, 2, 0) \\ \cancel{z^k} \cancel{x^k} \cancel{x^{k+1}} \cancel{x^{k+2}} = f(z) \end{matrix}$$

$n < \frac{1}{2}$

$$n+1 = (a_{k+1}, a_1, 1)$$

$$n = (a_k, \dots, a_1, a_0)$$

↓

$$2h+2 \quad (a_k, \dots, a_1, a_0, 2) \quad (a_k, \dots, a_1, 1, 0)$$

3の2

$$f: Q \rightarrow Q$$

$$\alpha(1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}) \in [2]f(1 - \{\alpha\})$$

Ed52

$$(\{\alpha\} = \alpha - L\alpha)$$

すなはち  $\alpha = \alpha' + \beta$  は  $\beta$  が  $\alpha'$  と独立

(1511)

$f_1$

$f_2$

$f_3$

$f_4$

$f_5$

$f_6$

$f_7$

$f_8$

$1$

$2$

$3$

$4$

$5$

$6$

$7$

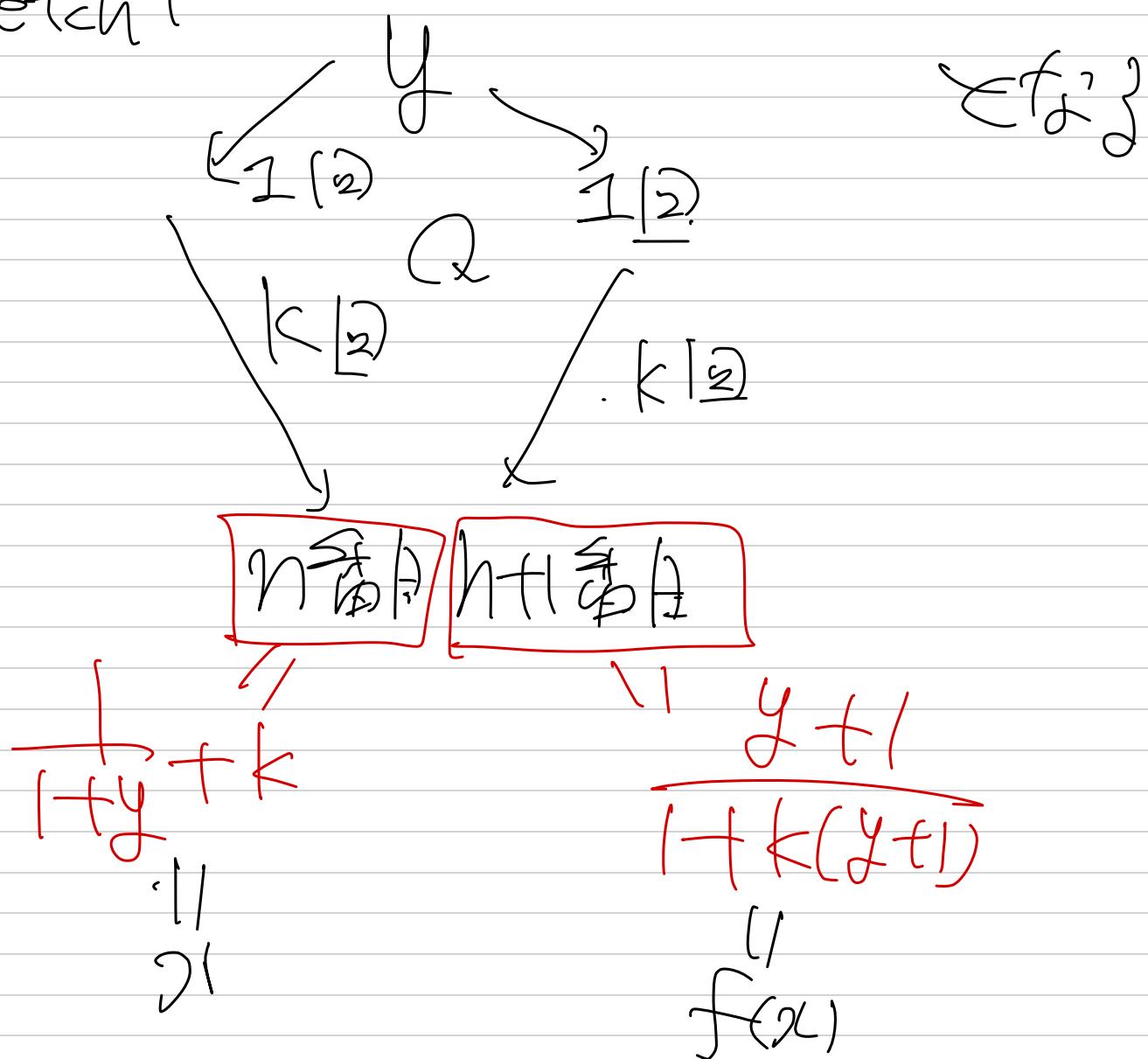
$8$

$$1 \xrightarrow{f_1} 2 \xrightarrow{f_2} 3 \xrightarrow{f_3} 4 \xrightarrow{f_4} 5 \xrightarrow{f_5} 6 \xrightarrow{f_6} 7 \xrightarrow{f_7} 8 \xrightarrow{f_8} \dots$$

Pf) <math>\left\langle \exists x \forall y \right\rangle

天書の 正明(引章) は、

Sketch (-



$$\Rightarrow K = \lfloor x \rfloor$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{K+1 - \left(\frac{y}{y+f}\right)} = \frac{1}{L(y+f) - f(y)}$$

(f(x) は > 0 & 1 - f(x) < 0 となる?)