

A STUDY OF CONTINUED FRACTIONS ARISING FROM SUBGRAPHS OF THE FAREY GRAPH

SEEMA KUSHWAHA



**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
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A STUDY OF CONTINUED FRACTIONS ARISING FROM SUBGRAPHS OF THE FAREY GRAPH

by

SEEMA KUSHWAHA

Department of Mathematics

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Dedicated to
My Family

Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **A Study of Continued Fractions Arising from Subgraphs of the Farey Graph** submitted by **Ms. Seema Kushwaha** to the **Indian Institute of Technology Delhi**, for the award of the Degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**, is a record of the original bona fide research work carried out by her under my guidance and supervision. The thesis has reached the standards fulfilling the requirements of the regulations relating to the degree.

The results contained in this thesis have not been submitted in part or full to any other university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

New Delhi
January, 2017

Dr. Ritumoni Sarma
Assistant Professor
Department of Mathematics
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

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Abstract

We study the Farey graph and certain subgraphs of the Farey graph which are referred to as generalized Farey graphs. In the literature, the generalized Farey graphs are denoted by $\mathcal{F}_{u,N}$ where $u, N \in \mathbb{N}$ with $(u, N) = 1$. We associate certain continued fractions to these graphs when they are connected. In fact, $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}, \mathcal{F}_{1,4}, \mathcal{F}_{3,4}$ are trees, and $\mathcal{F}_{1,1}$ (which is the Farey graph), $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}, \mathcal{F}_{2,3}$ are connected but not trees. We study continued fractions associated to $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$ which are not semi-regular. Continued fractions associated to $\mathcal{F}_{2,3}, \mathcal{F}_{1,4}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{3,4}$ are almost same as continued fractions of $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ or $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$, and continued fractions associated to $\mathcal{F}_{1,1}$ are semi-regular continued fractions. Association of continued fractions to a graph is seen with the help of certain paths from infinity in the respective graph. We give a geometric interpretation of partial numerators and denominators in each case and formulate algorithms to find the $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ and an $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$ -continued fraction expansion of a real number. Further, we study approximation properties of real numbers through these continued fractions.

We introduce for every $N \in \mathbb{N}$ a subgraph $\mathcal{F}_N$ of the Farey graph which has the same set of vertices as $\mathcal{F}_{1,N}$. We show that $\mathcal{F}_N$ is connected if and only if N is either 1 or a prime power. We extract continued fractions associated to $\mathcal{F}_{p^l}$ where p is a prime and $l \in \mathbb{N}$, and generalize certain results of continued fractions obtained from $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$ to continued fractions defined by $\mathcal{F}_{p^l}$.

We designate certain paths from infinity in the Farey graph as “well-directed paths”. We show that denominators of vertices of a well-directed path from infinity forms an almost strictly increasing sequence and every semi-regular continued fraction corresponds to a unique well-directed path in the Farey graph from infinity to its value and conversely.

Regular continued fractions, even/odd continued fractions and backward continued fractions are types of semi-regular continued fractions which are studied extensively. It is well known that every real number has a unique (except for a few rationals) regular continued fraction, even continued fraction, odd continued fraction and backward continued fraction expansion. Motivated by these examples of types of semi-regular continued fractions, we introduce several other types of semi-regular continued fractions and study their existence and uniqueness for every real number. In fact, for a sequence $\mathcal{E}$ of signs (namely, ± 1) and a sequence $\mathcal{A}$ of parity (namely, 0 and 1), we introduce $\mathcal{E}$ -sign continued fractions and $\mathcal{A}$ -parity continued fractions. The above mentioned (well known) continued fractions are either $\mathcal{E}$ -sign continued fractions or $\mathcal{A}$ -parity continued fractions. However, there are other types of semi-regular continued fractions; for instance, nearest integer continued fractions are neither $\mathcal{E}$ -sign continued fractions nor $\mathcal{A}$ -parity continued fractions.

We formulate an algorithm to convert a finite semi-regular continued fraction into a regular (or an even or an odd) continued fraction without computing the value of the given continued fraction and compare the complexity of this algorithm with the direct method in each case.

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सार

हम फेरी ग्राफ (रेखा-चित्र) और जेनरलाइज़्ड फेरी ग्राफ (व्यापक फेरी रेखा-चित्र) से उल्लिखित फेरी ग्राफ के सबग्राफ्स (उप रेखा-चित्र) का अध्ययन करते हैं। गणित के साहित्य में जेनरलाइज़्ड फेरी ग्राफ को $\mathcal{F}_{u,N}$ से चिन्हित किया गया है, जहाँ $u, N \in \mathbb{N}$ और $(u,N)=1$ है। हम कुछ कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स (सतत-भिन्न) को ग्राफ्स $\mathcal{F}_{u,N}$ में उन ग्राफ्स से सम्बद्ध करते हैं जो कि कनेक्टेड (जुड़े हुए) हैं। वस्तुतः, $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$, $\mathcal{F}_{1,4}$, $\mathcal{F}_{3,4}$ ट्री हैं और $\mathcal{F}_{1,1}$ कनेक्टेड तो है किन्तु ट्री नहीं हैं। हम $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ और $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$ से सम्बद्ध कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स का अध्ययन करते हैं जो सेमी-रेगुलर कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स (अर्द्ध-साधारण सतत भिन्न) से अलग हैं। $\mathcal{F}_{2,3}$, $\mathcal{F}_{1,4}$, व $\mathcal{F}_{3,4}$ से सम्बद्ध कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ या $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$ से सम्बद्ध कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स के लगभग समान हैं और $\mathcal{F}_{1,1}$ से सम्बद्ध कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स सेमी-रेगुलर कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स हैं। कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स का ग्राफ से यह सम्बन्ध दिए हुए ग्राफ में ∞ (अनन्त) से आने वाले कुछ पाथ्स (पथ) की सहायता से देखा गया है। हम पार्शियल न्यूमेरेटर (आंशिक अंश) और पार्शियल डिनोमिनेटर (आंशिक हर) की व्याख्या ग्राफ की सहायता से करते हैं। हम किसी वास्तविक संख्या की $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ और $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$ -कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स को लिखने की ऐल्गोरिदम (कलन-विधि) भी प्रतिपादित करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, हम किसी वास्तविक संख्या के बेस्ट अप्राक्समेशन्स (श्रेष्ठ सन्निकटन) का अध्ययन इन कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स के द्वारा करते हैं।

हम प्रत्येक प्राकृतिक संख्या N के लिए फेरी ग्राफ के एक सबग्राफ $\mathcal{F}_N$ को परिभाषित करते हैं जिसका वर्टेक्स सेट (शीर्ष समूह) $\mathcal{F}_{u,N}$ के वर्टेक्स सेट के समान है। हम सिद्ध करते हैं कि $\mathcal{F}_N$ कनेक्टेड है यदि और केवल यदि N एक प्राइम पॉवर (अभाज्य संख्या की घात) है या $N=1$ है। हम कनेक्टेड ग्राफ्स $\mathcal{F}_N$ से कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स को सम्बद्ध करते हैं और प्रत्येक ग्राफ $\mathcal{F}_{p^l}$ के लिए पूर्व प्राप्त परिणामों का सामान्यीकरण करते हैं, जहाँ p एक प्राइम (अभाज्य) संख्या और l एक प्राकृतिक संख्या है।

हम फेरी ग्राफ में ∞ से निकलने वाले कुछ पाथ्स को “वेल-डरेक्टड” नामित करते हैं और इस प्रकार

परिभाषित पाथ के वर्टेक्स (शीर्ष) के डिनोमिनेटर्स एक आरोही अनुक्रम बनाते हैं। हम यह सिद्ध करते हैं कि प्रत्येक सेमी-रेगुलर कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन फेरी ग्राफ में ∞ से निकलने वाले एकमात्र वेल-डरेक्टड पाथ के संगत होती है और ∞ से निकलने वाला एक वेल-डरेक्टड पाथ एकमात्र सेमी-रेगुलर कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन के संगत होता है।

रेगुलर कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन (साधारण सतत भिन्न), इवन कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन (सम सतत भिन्न), ऑड कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन (विषम सतत भिन्न) और बैकवर्ड कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन (पश्चगामी सतत भिन्न), सेमी-रेगुलर कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स के उदाहरण हैं जिनका अध्ययन विस्तृत रूप से किया जा चुका है। यह अच्छी तरह से ज्ञात है कि प्रत्येक वास्तविक संख्या (कुछ परिमेय संख्याओं को छोड़कर) को एक अद्वितीय रेगुलर कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन, इवन कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन, ऑड कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन और बैकवर्ड कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन के रूप में लिखा जा सकता है। इन उदाहरणों से प्रेरित होकर हमने नये टाइप (प्रकार) की सेमी-रेगुलर कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स को परिभाषित कर उनका अध्ययन किया है। वस्तुतः,

चिन्हों (अर्थात् $+1, 1$) के किसी दिए हुए अनुक्रम $\mathcal{E}$ के लिए हम $\mathcal{E}$ -साइन कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन और 0 व 1 में दिए हुए किसी अनुक्रम $\mathcal{A}$ के लिए कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन ऑफ़ $\mathcal{A}$ -पैरिटी को परिचित कराते हैं। सुपरिचित कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स जिनका विवरण ऊपर हुआ है या तो $\mathcal{E}$ -साइन कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन्स हैं या कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन ऑफ़ $\mathcal{A}$ -पैरिटी हैं।

हम एक परिमित सेमी-रेगुलर कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन को बिना उसकी वैल्यू (परिमाण) ज्ञात किये रेगुलर (या इवन या ऑड) कन्टिन्यूड फ्रैक्शन में परिवर्तित करने के लिए एक ऐल्गोरिदम प्रतिपादित करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त हम इस ऐल्गोरिदम की कोम्प्लेक्सिटी (जटिलता) तथा प्रत्यक्ष विधि की कोम्प्लेक्सिटी का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करते हैं।

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Contents

Certificate	i
Acknowledgements	iii
Abstract	v
List of Figures	xi
List of Symbols	xiii
Introduction	1
1 Preliminaries	7
1.1 Semi-regular Continued Fractions	7
1.2 The Graph $\mathcal{F}_{u,N}$	11
2 $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$-Continued Fractions	19
2.1 Finite $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ -Continued Fractions	23
2.2 An Algorithm to Find the $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ -Continued Fraction	27
2.3 $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ -Continued Fractions of Real Numbers	29
2.4 Infinite $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ -Continued Fractions of Rational Numbers	31
2.5 Best Approximations and $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ -Convergents	38

3	$\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$-Continued Fractions	43
3.1	Finite $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$ -Continued Fractions	46
3.2	An Algorithm to Find an $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$ -Continued Fraction expansion	52
3.3	$\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$ -Continued Fractions of Real Numbers	55
3.4	Best Approximations and $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$ -Convergents	63
4	$\mathcal{F}_N$-Graph & $\mathcal{F}_N$-Continued Fractions	73
4.1	Properties of $\mathcal{F}_N$	74
4.2	Finite $\mathcal{F}_N$ -Continued Fractions	78
5	The Farey Graph & Semi-regular Continued Fractions	83
5.1	Elementary Results related to the Farey Graph	84
5.2	Finite Well-directed Paths from ∞ and SRCFs	86
5.3	Infinite Semi-regular Continued Fractions	90
5.4	$\mathcal{E}$ -sign Continued Fractions	94
5.5	SRCFs of $\mathcal{A}$ -parity	97
5.6	Remarks on the Nearest Integer Continued Fractions	99
6	Conversion: Semi-regular Continued Fractions	101
6.1	Conversion algorithms	102
6.2	Concluding Remarks	112
7	Future Research	115
	Bibliography	117
	Index	120
	Bio-Data	123

List of Figures

Figure 1.2.1. A few vertices and edges of the Farey graph in $[-1,1]$	12
Figure 1.2.2. Positive or Direction Changing Edge $P_n \rightarrow Q$	14
Figure 1.2.3. A -part of negative edges in $\mathcal{F}_{1,1}$ with respect to $\infty \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1/2 \rightarrow 2/3 \rightarrow 3/4 \rightarrow 4/5 \rightarrow 1$	15
Figure 1.2.4. Direction Retaining edge $P_n \rightarrow Q$	15
Figure 1.2.5. Paths from ∞ to $5/21$ in $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$	17
Figure 2.0.1. A few edges of $\mathcal{F}_{1,2}$ in $[0,1]$	19
Figure 3.0.1. A few edges of $\mathcal{F}_{1,3}$ restricted to $[0,1]$	43
Figure 4.1.1. A few edges of $\mathcal{F}_6$ in $[0,1]$	74

List of Symbols

Symbol	Meaning
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$\forall$	for all
$\in$	belongs to
$\notin$	does not belong
$\subseteq$	subset or equal
$\subsetneq$	proper subset
$\cup, \cap$	union, intersection
$r \mid s$	r divides s
$(x, y) = r$	r is the greatest common divisor of x and y
$ x $	absolute value of x
$\lceil \cdot \rceil$	ceiling function
$\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$	floor function
$\cong$	isomorphic to
$X \setminus E$	the complement of E in X
$\operatorname{Im}(z)$	imaginary part of a complex number z
$\emptyset$	empty set

Symbol Meaning

$\mathbb{N}$	the set of natural numbers
$\mathbb{Z}$	the set of integers
$\mathbb{Q}$	the set of rational numbers
$\mathbb{R}$	the real line
$\hat{\mathbb{Q}}$	$\mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$
$\mathbb{Z}^2$	cartesian product $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$
$\mathcal{U}$	upper-half plane
Γ	$\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$
γ	an element of Γ
$\mathcal{F}$	the Farey graph
$\mathcal{F}_{u,N}$	generalized Farey graph
$\mathcal{X}_N$	vertex set of $\mathcal{F}_{u,N}$
$x \sim y$	x is related to y
$\oplus$	Farey sum
$\ominus$	Farey difference
$\square$	end of a proof