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Commentatio in fractionem continuam, qua illustris La Grange potestates binomiales expressit

Leonhard Euler

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COMMENTATIO

IN FRACTIONEM CONTINUAM, QUA ILLUSTRIS LA GRANGE POTESTATES BINOMIALES EXPRESSIT.

AUCTORE

LEULERO.

Conventui exhibuit die 20 Mart. 1780.

T

Iste vir illustris hanc potestatem Binomialem $(1+x)^n$ methodo prorsus singulari ex ejus differentiali logarithmico in hanc fractionem continuam convertit:

$$(1+x)^{n} = \frac{1+\frac{nx}{1+(1-n)x}}{\frac{2+(1+n)x}{3+(2-n)x}}$$

$$\frac{2+(2+n)x}{5+(3-n)x}$$

$$\frac{2+(3+n)x}{7+etc}$$

quae expressio hac insigni proprietate gaudet, ut quoties exponens n fuerit numerus integer, sive positivus, sive negativus, abrumpatur et ad formani finitam redigatur

II. Quoniam haec fractio continua non lege uniformi, sed interrupta, progreditur, eam ad legem uniformem revocemus, id quod commodissime fiet, si eam sequenti modo per partes repraesentemus:

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$$A = 1 + \frac{n x}{2 + (n + n)x}$$

$$B = 3 + \frac{(2 - n)x}{2 + (2 + n)x}$$

$$C = 5 + \frac{(3 - n)x}{2 + (3 + n)x}$$

$$D = 7 + \frac{(4 - n)x}{2 + (4 + n)x}$$
Etc.

Hine igitur per reductionem habebimus:

$$A = 1 + \frac{(1-n)Bx}{2B+(1+n)x} = 1 + \frac{(1-n)x}{2} + \frac{(1-nn)xx \cdot 2}{2B+(1+n)x} = 1 + \frac{(1-n)x}{2} + \frac{(nn-1)xx \cdot 4}{B+(\frac{1+n}{2})x}$$

Simili modo erit ::

B:
$$= 3 + \frac{(2-n) \cdot Cx}{2G + (2+n)x} = 3 + \frac{(2-n)x}{2} - \frac{(4-nn)x \cdot x \cdot x}{2G + (2+n)x}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{(2-n)x}{2} + \frac{(nn-4)x \cdot x \cdot 4}{G + (2+n)x}$$

Eodem modo habebimus:

er.

$$C = 5 + \frac{(3-n)Dx}{2D+(3+n)x} = 5 + \frac{(3-n)x}{2} + \frac{(9-n)xx}{2D+(3+n)x} = 5 + \frac{(3-n)x}{2} + \frac{(nn-9)xx}{2D+(3+n)x} = 5 + \frac{(3-n)x}{2} + \frac{(nn-9)xx}{2D+(3+n)x} = 5 + \frac{(3-n)x}{2} + \frac{(nn-9)x}{2D+(3+n)x} = \frac{(3-n)x}{2D+(3+n)x} = \frac{(3-n)x}{2D+(3+n)x}$$

et ita porro.

mistituamus, fractio continua sequentem induct formam:

(1-x)ⁿ=1-4-2x

$$\frac{3(1+\frac{1}{2}x)+(nn-1)xx\cdot 4}{5(x+\frac{1}{2}x)+(nn-4)xx\cdot 4}$$

$$\frac{3(1+\frac{1}{2}x)+(nn-4)xx\cdot 4}{7(1+\frac{1}{2}x)+(nn-6)xx\cdot 4}$$

IV. Quo hine fractiones partiales abigamus, statuamus x = 2y, ut nanciscamur hane expressionem:

$$\frac{(1+2y)^n \pm (1+2ny)!}{1+(1-n)y+(nn-1)yy!}$$

$$\frac{3(1+y)+(nn-4)yy!}{5(1+y)+(nn-9)yy!}$$

$$\frac{7(1+y)+etc.}{2}$$

quae forma facile transmutatur in hanc:

$$\frac{2ny}{(1+xy)^n-1} = 1 + (1-n)y + \frac{(nn-1)yy}{3(1+y)+(nn-4)yy}$$

Addatur utrinque ny, ut producet

$$\frac{\pi y(1+(1+2y)^n)}{(1+2y)^n-1} = 1 + y + \frac{(nn-1)yy}{3(1+y)+(nn-4)yy}$$

quae expressio jam ordine satis regulari procedit.

V. Dividamus, jam: utrinque per 1+y, et membrum sinistrum evadet: $\frac{ny}{1+y}$. $\frac{(1+2y)^n+1}{(1+2y)^n-1}$. Ex parte dextra autem singulae fractiones supra et infra per 1+y dividantur, prodibitque haec forma:

$$C = 5 + \frac{(3-n)Dx}{2D+(3+n)x} = 5 + \frac{(3-n)x}{2} + \frac{(9-nn)xx \cdot 2}{2D+(3+n)x} = 5 + \frac{(3-n)x}{2} + \frac{(nn-9)xx \cdot 4}{2D+(\frac{3+n}{2})x}.$$

et ita porro.

III. Quodsi jam hos valores ordine loco A, B, C, etc. substituamus, fractio continua sequentem induct forman : $(1+x)^n = 1+nx$

uamus, fractio continua sequentem induct formam
$$\frac{1+nx}{x+\frac{(1-n)x}{2}+(nn-1)xx\cdot 4}$$
 $\frac{1+\frac{nx}{2}}{3(1+\frac{1}{2}x)+\frac{(nn-4)xx\cdot 4}{5(1+\frac{1}{2}x)+\frac{(nn-9)xx\cdot 4}{7(1+\frac{1}{2}x)+\frac{(nn-16)xx\cdot 4}{etc.}}}$
7. Quo hinc fractiones partiales abigamus, statuamus

IV. Quo hinc fractiones partiales abigamus, statuamus x = 2y, ut nanciscamur hanc expressionem:

$$\frac{(1+2y)^n - (1+2ny)}{1+(1-n)y+(nn-1)yy}$$

$$\frac{3(1+y)+(nn-4)yy}{5(1+y)+(nn-9)yy}$$

$$\frac{7(i+y)+etc.}{2}$$
quae forma facile transmutatur in hanc:

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quae forma facile transmutatur in hanc:
$$\frac{2ny}{(1+2y)^n-1} = 1 + (1-n)y + \frac{(nn-1)yy}{3(1+y)+(nn-4)yy}$$

$$\frac{(nn-1)yy}{5(1+y)+etc.}$$

Addatur utrinque ny, ut producet

Addatur utrinque
$$ny$$
, ut producet
$$\frac{ny(1+(1+2y)^n)}{(1+2y)^{n-1}} = 1 + y + \frac{(nn-1)yy}{3(1+y)+(nn-4)yy}$$

$$\frac{(nn-1)yy}{5(1+y)+etc.}$$

quae expressio jam ordine satis regulari procedit.

V. Dividamus, jam: utrinque: per 1: + y;, et. membrum sinistrum evadet: $\frac{ny}{x+y} \cdot \frac{(x+2y)^n+x}{(x+2y)^n-x}$. Ex parte dextra autem singulae fractiones supra et infra per i + y dividantur, prodibitque haec forma::

$$\frac{x + (nn - 1)yy : (1 + y)^{2}}{3 + (nn - 4)yy : (1 + y)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{5 + (nn - 9)yy : (1 + y)^{2}}{7 + (nn - 16)yy : (1 + y)^{2}}$$

$$9 + (nn - 25)yy : (1 + y)^{2}$$

$$11 + etc.$$

VI. Hanc igitur expressionem denuo ad majorem concinnitatem reducemus, statuendo $\frac{y}{1+y} = z$, ita ut sit $y = \frac{z}{1-z}$. Hoc autem modo membrum sinistrum, ob $1 + 2y = \frac{z+z}{1-z}$, accipiet hanc formam: $\frac{nz[(1+z)^n+(1-z)^n]}{(1+z)^n-(1-z)^n}$, quod ergo aequabitur huic fractioni continuae:

$$\frac{3 + (n n - 1)zz}{3 + (n n - 4)zz}$$

$$\frac{5 + (n n - 9)zz}{7 + (n n - 16)zz}$$

$$9 + etc$$

quae, ob elegantiam, summam attentionem meretur.

VII. Nunc igitur per se manifestum est, istam expressionem semper alicubi abrumpi, quoties n fuerit numerus integer, sive positivus, sive negativus. Evidens autem est etiam membrum sinistrum eundem valorem retinere, etiamsi pro n scribatur — n. Hoc enim facto evadet:

$$\frac{-nz [(1+z)^{-n} + (1-z)^{-n}]}{(1+z)^{-n} - (1-z)^{-n}}$$

quae fractio, si supra et infra per $(1-zz)^n$ multiplicetur, induet hanc formam:

$$\frac{-nz[(1-z)^n+(1+z)^n]}{(1-z)^n-(1+z)^n} = \frac{nz[(1+z)^n+(1-z)^n]}{(1+z)^n-(1-z)^n},$$

quae est ipsa expressio praecedens. Sicque perinde est, sive litterae n valor positivus, sive negativus tribuatur.

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VIII. Ita si sumamus $n = \pm 1$ fit membrum sinistrum = 1, qui etiam est valor dextri. Porro posito $n = \pm 2$ membrum sinistrum evadit = 1 + zz, membrum vero dextrum fit etiam = 1 + zz. Simili modo sumto $n = \pm 3$ pars sinistra, ut et dextra, fiunt $\frac{3(1+3zz)}{3+zz}$.

IX. Hinc autem nonnullas conclusiones maximi momenti deducere licet, prouti exponenti n tribuatur valor vel evanescens vel infinitus, imprimis autem casus, quo litterae z datur valor imaginarius, perducit ad insignem conclusionem, quandoquidem ipsa fractio continua nihilominus; manet realis, a qua igitur conclusione initium sumamus.

Conclusio L.

qua
$$z = t \sqrt{-1}$$
.

X. Hoc igitur casu fractio continua hanc habebit formam:

$$\frac{-(nn-1)tt}{3-(nn-4)tt}$$

$$5-(nn-9)tt$$

$$7-(nn-16)tt$$

$$9-etc.$$

at vero pars sinistra nunc erit:

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$$\frac{nt\sqrt{-1}\left[(1+t\sqrt{-1})^n+(1-t\sqrt{-1})^n\right]}{(1+t\sqrt{-1})^n-(1-t\sqrt{-1})^n} \ ,$$

quae non obstantibus partibus imaginariis certe habere debet valorem realem, quem ergo hic investigemus. Hunc in finem ponamus $t = \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos \phi}$, ita ut sit $t = \tan \theta$, tum igitur erit:

$$(1+t\sqrt{-1})^n = \frac{(\cos \cdot \phi + \sqrt{-1}\sin \cdot \phi)^n}{\cos \cdot \phi^n} = \frac{\cos n\phi + \sqrt{-1}\sin n\phi}{\cos \cdot \phi^n},$$

similique modo:

$$(1-t\sqrt{-1})^n = \frac{(\cos \cdot \phi - \sqrt{-1} \sin \cdot \phi)^n}{\cos \cdot \phi^n} = \frac{\cos \cdot n \phi - \sqrt{-1} \sin \cdot n \phi}{\cos \cdot \phi^n}.$$

His igitur valoribus substitutis nostrum membrum sinistrum evadit:

$$\frac{2n\sqrt{-1}\cdot tg \ \Phi \cos \cdot n\Phi}{2\sqrt{-1}\sin n \ \Phi} = \frac{n \ tg. \ \Phi \cos \cdot n \ \Phi}{\sin n \ \Phi} = \frac{n \ tg. \ \Phi}{tg. \ n \ \Phi}.$$

XI. Posito ergo tg. $\Phi = t$ habebimus sequentem fractionem continuam maxime memorabilem;

$$\frac{nt}{tg.n\phi} = 1 - \frac{(nn-i)tt}{3 - (nn-4)tt}$$

$$\frac{-(nn-i)tt}{5 - (nn-9)tt}$$

$$\frac{-(nn-1)t}{7 - etc}$$

quae igitur hoc modo repraesentari poterit:

gitur hoc modo repraesentari potenta.
$$n \oplus = \frac{n \cdot t}{n - (n \cdot n - 1)t \cdot t}$$

$$\frac{n \cdot t}{3 - (n \cdot n - 4)t \cdot t}$$

$$\frac{n \cdot t}{3 - (n \cdot n - 4)t \cdot t}$$

$$\frac{n \cdot t}{3 - (n \cdot n - 9)t \cdot t}$$

quae ergo expressio commode adhiberi potest ad tangentes angulorum multiplorum per tangentem anguli simplicis t exprimendas. Ita si fuerit n=2, habebimus tg. $2 \varphi = \frac{2t}{1-tt}$. Eodem modo si n = 3, erit:

tg.
$$3 \Leftrightarrow = \frac{3^t}{1-8^{tt}} = \frac{3^t-t^3}{1-3^{tt}}$$
.

Hic casus maxime notabilis se offert quando exponens n accipitur infinite parvus, tum enim erit tg. $n \oplus = n \oplus$, ergo, utrinque per n dividendo, orietur ista forma:

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 $n \Phi$ istan

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qua fractione continua per tangentem tipse angulus exprimitur.

XII. Consideremus nunc casum, quo exponens n accipitur infinite magnus, at vero angulus Φ infinite parvus, ideoque etiam eius tangens t infinite parva, ita tamen, ut sit $n\Phi = \emptyset$, ideoque etiam $n t = \emptyset$; tum igitur habebimus istam fractionem continuam:

tionem continuam:
tg.
$$\theta = \frac{\theta}{1 - \frac{\theta}{\theta}}$$
 $\frac{\theta}{3 - \theta}$
 $\frac{\theta}{5 - \theta}$
 $\frac{\theta}{7 - etc}$

qua formula, ex dato angulo 0, eius tangens determinari poterit, quae ergo expressio tanquam reciproca praecedentis spectari potest.

Conclusio II.

qua exponens n evanescens assumitur:

XIII. Hoc ergo casu fractio continua erit:

$$\begin{array}{r}
3 - 4zz \\
\hline
 3 - 9zz \\
7 - 16zz \\
\hline
 9 - eta
\end{array}$$

Pro parte sinistră autem notandum est esse $\frac{(1+z)^{n-1}}{n} = l(1+z)$, ideoque $(1+z)^n = 1 + n l (1+z)$; simili modo erit:

Mémoires de l'Acad. T.VI.

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$$(1-z)^n = 1 + n l (1-z), \text{ unde membrum sinistrum evadet}$$

$$nz \frac{[z+nl(z+z)+nl(z-z)]}{nl(z+z)-nl(z-z)} = l^{\frac{2z}{1+z}},$$

hinc ergo habebimus istam formam:

go nabedimus istam forman
$$l^{\frac{zz}{1+z}} = \frac{1-zz}{3-4zz}$$

$$l^{\frac{zz}{1-z}} = \frac{1-zz}{3-4zz}$$

hincque ipse logarithmus sequenti modo exprimetur:

$$l = \frac{1 + z}{1 - z} = \frac{2z}{1 - zz}$$

$$\frac{3 - 4zz}{5 - etc}$$

Conclusio III.

qua sumitur exponens n infinite magnus.

XIV. Hic ergo, ut fractio continua finitum sortiatur valorem, nisi quantitas z infinite parva statuatur, ponatur n z = v, ut sit $z = \frac{v}{n}$, atque nostra fractio continua erit:

$$1 + \frac{vv}{3 + vv}$$

$$5 + \frac{vv}{7 + vv}$$

$$9 + etc.$$

Pro membro autem sinistro constat esse $(1+\frac{v}{n})^n = e^v$, similique modo $(1-\frac{v}{n})^n = e^{-v}$, ergo membrum sinistrum habebit hanc formam:

$$\frac{v(e^{v}+e^{-v})}{e^{v}-e^{-v}}=\frac{v(e^{2v}+1)}{e^{2v}-1},$$

quam ob rem habebimus hanc memorabilem fractionem continuam:

tas ex

let

$$\frac{v(e^{2v}+1)}{e^{2v}-1} = 1 + \frac{vv}{3+vv}$$

$$\frac{5+vv}{7+vv}$$

$$\frac{7+vv}{9+etc}$$

cuius valor transcendens etiam hoc modo per series solitas exhiberi potest:

$$\frac{1 + \frac{vv}{1.2} + \frac{v^4}{1.2.3.4} + \frac{v^6}{1.2.6} + \text{etc.}}{1 + \frac{vv}{1.2.3} + \frac{v^4}{1.2.5} + \frac{v^6}{1.2...7} + \text{etc.}}$$



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