

关于 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数的一类新构造

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摘要

拉马努金笔记本中记载的 Rogers-Ramanujan 连分数具有重要研究价值。本文以两个 Rogers 恒等式为出发点, 利用数学归纳法及新递推公式, 构造出一种新的 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数。

关键词

Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数, 数学归纳法, 递归关系

A New Class of Rogers-Ramanujan Type Continued Fractions

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Abstract

The Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction, as recorded in Ramanujan's Notebooks,

possesses significant research value. Starting from the two Rogers identities, this paper constructs a new Rogers-Ramanujan type continued fraction by means of mathematical induction and newly derived recurrence relations.

Keywords

Rogers-Ramanujan Type Continued Fraction, Mathematical Induction, Recurrence Relation

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1. 前言

印度数学家 Ramanujan 在数论、整数分拆、椭圆函数、模等式以及 q -级数等领域做出了奠基性贡献. Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数 [1] 是最具代表性的研究对象之一. 2010 年, 学者 Helmut Prodinger [2] 将 Bailey 引理的思想应用于连分数领域, 从恒等式出发, 基于递归关系: $zs_{k+1} = s_{k-1} - a_k s_k, z^2 s_{k+1} = s_{k-1} - (a_k + b_k z) s_k$. 将其与数学归纳法相结合, 研究了 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数的构造方法. 2011 年, S. S. Gu 和 Helmut Prodinger [3] 沿用了这一递归框架, 针对大量 Rogers-Ramanujan 型恒等式展开分析, 最终得到了 18 个该类恒等式对应的连分数展开结果. 2025 年, 张英凡 [4] 针对递归关系进行适当变形, 提出了改进后的新递归关系 $zs_{k+1} = s_{k-1} - (a_k + b_k z) s_k, (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$, 并用于 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数的构造. 蔡华容 [5] 选取两个已有的经典 Rogers 恒等式 [6], 定义了合适的级数, 得到连分数展开新的具体形式.

本文根据蔡华容定义的级数, 结合上述改进后的递归关系与数学归纳法, 选取合适的 b_k 以保证递归关系的自洽性与简洁性, 构造得到了一个新的 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数.

为了便于后续的推导分析, 本节首先对后文用到的相关定义进行如下说明.

定义 1.1

$$(a; q)_n := \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 - aq^k), \quad n \geq 1,$$

$$(a; q)_\infty := \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - aq^k), \quad |q| < 1.$$

特别地, 当 $n = 0$ 时

$$(a; q)_0 := 1.$$

定义 1.2

$$(q; q)_{2n} := (q^2; q^2)_n (q; q^2)_n. \quad (1.1)$$

2. 主要结论及证明

在本节中, 首先给出以下两个恒等式:

Rogers 恒等式 1:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_{2n}} = \frac{(q^8, q^{12}, q^{20}; q^{20})_{\infty} (-q; q^2)_{\infty}}{(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}.$$

Rogers 恒等式 2:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q; q)_{2n+1}} = \frac{(q^4, q^6, q^{10}; q^{10})_{\infty} (q^2, q^{18}; q^{20})_{\infty}}{(q; q)_{\infty}}.$$

引理 2.1 ([5]) 设

$$P(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_{2n}} z^n, \quad Q(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2-2n}}{(q; q)_{2n}} z^n.$$

则连分数

$$\frac{zP(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{z}{1+} \frac{zq^{-1}}{1-q+} \frac{zq^2}{1-q^3+} \frac{zq}{1-q^5+\dots}$$

定理 2.1 设

$$P(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_{2n}} z^n, \quad Q(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2-2n}}{(q; q)_{2n}} z^n.$$

则

$$\frac{zP(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{zq}{q+z+} \frac{zq}{1-q+qz+} \frac{zq^4}{1-q^3+q^3z+} \dots$$

$$\frac{zq^{8k-8}}{1-q^{4k-3}+q^{4k-3}z+} \frac{zq^{8k-4}}{1-q^{4k-1}+q^{4k-1}z+} \dots$$

证明 令幂级数 $P(z) = s_0$, $Q(z) = s_{-1}$, 结合 (1.1) 得:

$$s_0 = P(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_n (q; q^2)_n} z^n, \quad s_{-1} = Q(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2-2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_n (q; q^2)_n} z^n.$$

下面我们采用数学归纳法进行证明. 首先在递归关系式中 $zs_{k+1} = s_{k-1} - (a_k + b_k z)s_k$, ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$), 取数列 $\{b_k\}$ 的第 $2l-1$ 项和第 $2l$ 项分别为 $b_{2l-1} = q$, $b_{2l} = q^{-1}$, 分别令 $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ 求出幂级数 $\{s_k\}$ 的 $s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6$ 以及对应的数列 $\{a_k\}$ 的 $a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5$. 再假设幂级数 $\{s_k\}$ 和数列 $\{a_k\}$ 的第 $2l-1$ 项和第 $2l$ 项, 最后验证当 $k = 2l$ 和 $k = 2l+1$ 时假设成立. 其中记幂级数 s_k 中 z^n 项的系数为 $[z^n]s_k$.

当 $k = 0$ 时, 有 $zs_1 = s_{-1} - (a_0 + b_0z)s_0$, 其中取 $b_0 = q^{-1}$.
对于 z^0 的系数有:

$$0 = 1 - a_0.$$

则可得

$$a_0 = 1.$$

对于 $z^n (n \geq 1)$ 的系数有:

$$\begin{aligned} [z^n]zs_1 &= [z^n](s_{-1} - (a_0 + b_0z)s_0) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2-2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_n} - \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_n} \\ &\quad - q^{-1} \frac{q^{(n-1)^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2-2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_n} - \frac{q^{n^2-2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2-2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_n} (1 - (1 - q^{2n-1})) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2-1}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_n}. \end{aligned}$$

则可得

$$[z^n]s_1 = \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_{n+1}}.$$

即

$$s_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_{n+1}} z^n.$$

当 $k = 1$ 时, 有 $zs_2 = s_0 - (a_1 + b_1z)s_1$, 其中取 $b_1 = q$.
对于 z^0 的系数有:

$$0 = 1 - a_1 \frac{1}{1 - q}.$$

则可得

$$a_1 = 1 - q.$$

对于 $z^n (n \geq 1)$ 的系数有:

$$\begin{aligned} [z^n]zs_2 &= [z^n](s_0 - (a_1 + b_1z)s_1) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_n} - (1 - q) \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_{n+1}} \\ &\quad - q \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+2(n-1)}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+1}} - \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_n} \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+1}} (1 - (1 - q^{2n+1})) \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+2n+1}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

则可得

$$[z^n] s_2 = \frac{q^{n^2+4n+4}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_{n+2}},$$

即

$$s_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+4n+4}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_{n+2}} z^n.$$

当 $k=2$ 时, 有 $zs_3 = s_1 - (a_2 + b_2z)s_2$, 其中取 $b_2 = q^{-1}$.

对于 z^0 的系数有:

$$0 = \frac{1}{1-q} - a_2 \frac{q^4}{(1-q)(1-q^3)}.$$

则可得

$$a_2 = \frac{1-q^3}{q^4}.$$

对于 $z^n (n \geq 1)$ 的系数有:

$$\begin{aligned}
[z^n] zs_3 &= [z^n] (s_1 - (a_2 + b_2z)s_2) \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_{n+1}} - \frac{1-q^3}{q^4} \frac{q^{n^2+4n+4}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_{n+2}} \\
&\quad - q^{-1} \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+4(n-1)+4}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+1}} \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2}} - \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+1}} \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2}} (1 - (1 - q^{2n+3})) \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+4n+3}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

则可得

$$[z^n] s_3 = \frac{q^{n^2+6n+8}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_{n+3}},$$

即

$$s_3 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+6n+8}}{(q^2; q^2)_n (q; q^2)_{n+3}} z^n.$$

同理可得:

$$\begin{aligned} a_3 &= \frac{1-q^5}{q^4}, & a_4 &= \frac{1-q^7}{q^8}, & a_5 &= \frac{1-q^9}{q^8}. \\ b_3 &= q, & b_4 &= q^{-1}, & b_5 &= q. \\ s_4 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+8n+16}}{(q^2; q^2)_n (q; q^2)_{n+4}} z^n, & s_5 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+10n+24}}{(q^2; q^2)_n (q; q^2)_{n+5}} z^n. \\ s_6 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+12n+36}}{(q^2; q^2)_n (q; q^2)_{n+6}} z^n. \end{aligned}$$

根据递归关系并结合上述结果, 下面假设幂级数 $\{s_k\}$ 和数列 $\{a_k\}, \{b_k\}$ 的第 $2l-1$ 项和第 $2l$ 项形式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} s_{2l-1} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+(4l-2)n+4l^2-4l}}{(q^2; q^2)_n (q; q^2)_{n+2l-1}} z^n, \\ s_{2l} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+4ln+4l^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_n (q; q^2)_{n+2l}} z^n. \\ a_0 &= 1, & a_{2l-1} &= \frac{1-q^{4l-3}}{q^{4l-4}}, & a_{2l} &= \frac{1-q^{4l-1}}{q^{4l}}. \\ b_{2l-1} &= q, & b_{2l} &= q^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

下面我们验证当 $k = 2l$ 和 $k = 2l + 1$ 时假设成立, 即证

$$[z^n] z s_{2l+1} = [z^n] (s_{2l-1} - (a_{2l} + b_{2l}z)s_{2l}). \tag{2.1}$$

$$[z^n] z s_{2l+2} = [z^n] (s_{2l} - (a_{2l+1} + b_{2l+1}z)s_{2l+1}). \tag{2.2}$$

对于递归关系 (2.1), 当 $l = 0$ 时, 等式显然成立.

当 $l \geq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} & [z^n] (s_{2l-1} - (a_{2l} + b_{2l}z)s_{2l}) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+(4l-2)n+4l^2-4l}}{(q^2; q^2)_n (q; q^2)_{n+2l-1}} - \frac{1-q^{4l-1}}{q^{4l}} \frac{q^{n^2+4ln+4l^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_n (q; q^2)_{n+2l}} \\ &\quad - q^{-1} \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+4l(n-1)+4l^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1} (q; q^2)_{n+2l-1}} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+(4l-2)n+4l^2-4l}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1} (q; q^2)_{n+2l}} - \frac{q^{n^2+(4l-2)n+4l^2-4l}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1} (q; q^2)_{n+2l-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{q^{n^2+(4l-2)n+4l^2-4l}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2l}} (1 - (1 - q^{2n+4l-1})) \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+4ln+4l^2-1}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2l}}.
\end{aligned}$$

则可得

$$\begin{aligned}
[z^n] z s_{2l+1} &= \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+(4l+2)(n-1)+4l^2+4l}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2l}} \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+4ln+4l^2-1}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2l}}.
\end{aligned}$$

则递归关系 (2.1) 成立.

对于递归关系 (2.2), 当 $l = 0$ 时, 等式显然成立.

当 $l \geq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
&[z^n] (s_{2l} - (a_{2l+1} + b_{2l+1}z)s_{2l+1}) \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+4ln+4l^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_{n+2l}} - \frac{1 - q^{4l+1}}{q^{4l}} \frac{q^{n^2+(4l+2)n+4l^2+4l}}{(q^2; q^2)_n(q; q^2)_{n+2l+1}} \\
&\quad - q \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+(4l+2)(n-1)+4l^2+4l}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2l}} \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+4ln+4l^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2l+1}} - \frac{q^{n^2+4ln+4l^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2l}} \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+4ln+4l^2}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2l+1}} (1 - (1 - q^{2n+4l+1})) \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+(4l+2)n+4l^2+4l+1}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2l+1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

则可得

$$\begin{aligned}
[z^n] z s_{2l+2} &= \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+(4l+4)(n-1)+4l^2+8l+4}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2l+1}} \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+(4l+2)n+4l^2+4l+1}}{(q^2; q^2)_{n-1}(q; q^2)_{n+2l+1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

则递归关系式 (2.2) 成立.

综上所述, 对于任意的 $k \geq 0$, 所假设的幂级数列 $\{s_k\}$ 和数列 $\{a_k\}, \{b_k\}$ 满足递归关系. 则有

$$a_k = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - q^{2k-1}}{q^{2k-2}}, & k = 2l - 1; \\ \frac{1 - q^{2k-1}}{q^{2k}}, & k = 2l. \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

$$b_k = \begin{cases} q, & k = 2l - 1; \\ q^{-1}, & k = 2l. \end{cases} \quad (2.4)$$

将数列 a_k, b_k 的通项公式代入得:

$$\frac{zP(z)}{Q(z)} = \frac{zq}{q+z+} \frac{zq}{1-q+qz+} \frac{zq^4}{1-q^3+q^3z+} \cdots \\ \frac{zq^{8k-8}}{1-q^{4k-3}+q^{4k-3}z+} \frac{zq^{8k-4}}{1-q^{4k-1}+q^{4k-1}z+} \cdots$$

证毕. □

可以看出本文所得连分数与引理 2.1 连分数形式存在显著差异. 二者 a_k, b_k 选取不同, 递推构造方式不同.

特别地, 在定理 2.1 中, 取 $z = 1$ 可得:

$$\frac{P(1)}{Q(1)} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_{2n}}}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2-2n}}{(q; q)_{2n}}} = \frac{q}{q+1+} \frac{q}{1+} \frac{q^4}{1+} \cdots \frac{q^{8k-8}}{1+} \frac{q^{8k-4}}{1+} \cdots$$

即得到 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数与 Rogers-Ramanujan 型恒等式的关系式.

3. 结语

本文以张英凡改进的递推关系为核心工具, 结合蔡华容定义的双幂级数框架, 通过选取交替系数序列 b_k , 成功构造出一类全新的 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数, 并通过数学归纳法完成了严格证明.

本研究不仅验证了交替 b_k 序列在简化递推、保证递归自洽性方面的关键作用, 进一步丰富了 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数的构造体系, 也为后续探索该连分数的模方程性质、组合计数解释及数值应用提供了新的研究对象. 未来可基于本文的构造范式, 尝试选取不同的交替系数序列与经典 Rogers 恒等式, 拓展得到更多具有特殊模性质的新型连分数.

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