

Rogers-Ramanujan型连分数的构造方法

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摘要

Rogers-Ramanujan连分数是Ramanujan笔记本的重要研究内容之一。本文利用两个已知Rogers恒等式, 使用数学归纳法和递归关系式构造了一个新的Rogers-Ramanujan型连分数。

关键词

Rogers-Ramanujan型连分数, 递归法, 数学归纳法

The Construction Method of Rogers-Ramanujan Type Continued Fractions

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Abstract

The Rogers-Ramanujan type continued fraction is one of the significant research contents in Ramanujan's notebooks. In this paper, by using two known Rogers's identities, the mathematical induction and a recursive relation, a new Rogers-Ramanujan type continued fraction is constructed.

Keywords

Rogers-Ramanujan Type Continued Fractions, Recursive Method, Mathematical Induction



1. 前言

Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数不仅具有优美的数学结构,还与超几何函数、椭圆积分、模等式等数学分支紧密相关,在数论、统计学、代数学以及组合分拆理论等领域有重要应用。发现和证明新的 Rogers-Ramanujan 型恒等式始终是一个非常活跃的课题。在 2010 年, Helmut Prodinger [1] 利用递归关系: $zS_{k+1} = S_{k-1} - a_k S_k$, ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 和数学归纳法对 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数进行研究。在 2011 年, Nancy S. Gu 和 Helmut Prodinger [2] 运用同样的递归关系对大量的 Rogers-Ramanujan 型恒等式进行研究,得到了许多 Rogers-Ramanujan 型恒等式的连分数展开,总计 18 个结果。在 2013 年, Kamilla Oliver 和 Helmut Prodinger [3] 根据小分拆定理推导出 7 个 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数展开式。在 2023 年, 蔡华蓉 [4] 对上述结果之一进行了修正。在 2025 年, 张英凡 [5] 对 Rogers-Ramanujan 型恒等式进行研究,并利用新的递归关系: $zS_{k+1} = S_{k-1} - (a_k + b_k z) S_k$, ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 得到了一个 Rogers-Ramanujan 型恒等式的连分数展开。

本文利用两个已知 Rogers 恒等式 [6], 运用递归关系 $zS_{k+1} = S_{k-1} - (a_k + b_k z) S_k$, ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 和数学归纳法,构造出一个 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数。

为了方便,本节对后续内容中所用到的定义做如下说明。

定义 1.1

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

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

特别地, 当 $n = 0$ 时

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

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 (Guarticle 2) 设

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n q^{n^2+2n}}{(q; q)_{2n}}, G(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_{2n}}.$$

则

$$\frac{zF(z)}{G(z)} = \frac{z(1-q)}{1-} \frac{zq}{(1-q)(1-q^3)+} \frac{zq(1-q^6)}{1-q^5+} \frac{zq^8(1-q)}{(1-q^6)(1-q^7)+} \dots$$

$$\frac{zq^{2n-1}(1-q^{2n^2+3n+1})}{1-q^{4n+1}+} \frac{zq^{6n+2}(1-q^{2n^2-n})}{(1-q^{4n+3})(1-q^{2n^2+3n+1})+} \dots \quad (1)$$

我们使用上述两个恒等式，首先定义出两个幂级数 $F(z)$ 和 $G(z)$ ，构造幂级数 $\{s_k\}$ ，和数 $\{a_k\}, \{b_k\}$ 以满足递归关系 $zs_{k+1} = s_{k-1} - (a_k + b_k z)s_k, (k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ ，由此求出幂级数 s_k ，和数 a_k, b_k ，并由数学归纳法进行证明。从而构造出新的 Rogers-Ramanujan 型连分数。

定理 2.1 设

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n q^{n^2+2n}}{(q; q)_{2n}}, G(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_{2n}}.$$

则

$$\frac{zF(z)}{G(z)} = \frac{z}{1+qz+} \frac{zq^2}{1-q+q^3z+} \frac{zq^6}{1-q^3+q^5z+} \dots$$

$$\frac{zq^{8k-6}}{1-q^{4k-3}+q^{4k-1}z+} \frac{zq^{8k-2}}{1-q^{4k-1}+q^{4k+1}z+} \dots \quad (2)$$

证明 令幂级数 $F(z) = s_0, G(z) = s_{-1}$ ，首先根据递归关系式 $zs_{k+1} = s_{k-1} - (a_k + b_k z)s_k, (k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 求出幂级数 $\{s_k\}$ 的前七项 $s_{-1}, s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5$ 以及对应的数列 $\{a_k\}$ 的前五项 a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 ，其中取数列 $\{b_k\}$ 为 $b_{2k} = q^{2k+1}, b_{2k+1} = q^{2k+1}$ ，再猜测幂级数 $\{s_k\}$ 和数 $\{a_k\}, \{b_k\}$ ，最后用数学归纳法证明。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 $zs_1 = s_{-1} - (a_0 + b_0 z)s_0$ ，其中取 $b_0 = q$ 。

对于 z^0 的系数有

$$0 = 1 - a_0.$$

则可得

$$a_0 = 1.$$

对于 z^n 的系数有

$$\begin{aligned} [z^n]zs_1 &= [z^n](s_{-1} - (a_0 + b_0 z)s_0) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_{2n}} - \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q; q)_{2n}} - q \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+2(n-1)}}{(q; q)_{2(n-1)}} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_{2n-1}} - \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_{2n-2}} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_{2n-1}} (1 - (1 - q^{2n-1})) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+2n-1}}{(q; q)_{2n-1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

则可得

$$[z^n]s_1 = \frac{q^{n^2+4n+2}}{(q; q)_{2n+1}}.$$

即

$$s_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+4n+2}}{(q; q)_{2n+1}} z^n.$$

当 $k=1$ 时, 有 $zs_2 = s_0 - (a_1 + b_1 z)s_1$, 其中取 $b_1 = q$ 。

对于 z^0 的系数有

$$0 = 1 - a_1 \frac{q^2}{1-q}.$$

则可得

$$a_1 = \frac{1-q}{q^2}.$$

对于 z^n 的系数有

$$\begin{aligned} [z^n]zs_2 &= [z^n](s_0 - (a_1 + b_1 z)s_1) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q; q)_{2n}} - \frac{1-q}{q^2} \frac{q^{n^2+4n+2}}{(q; q)_{2n+1}} - q \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+4(n-1)+2}}{(q; q)_{2(n-1)+1}} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q; q)_{2n-1}(1-q^{2n+1})} - \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q; q)_{2n-1}} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q; q)_{2n-1}(1-q^{2n+1})} (1 - (1-q^{2n+1})) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+4n+1}}{(q; q)_{2n-1}(1-q^{2n+1})}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

则可得

$$[z^n]s_2 = \frac{q^{n^2+6n+6}}{(q; q)_{2n+1}(1-q^{2n+3})}.$$

即

$$s_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+6n+6}}{(q; q)_{2n+1}(1-q^{2n+3})} z^n.$$

当 $k=2$ 时, 有 $zs_3 = s_1 - (a_2 + b_2 z)s_2$, 其中取 $b_2 = q$ 。

对于 z^0 的系数有

$$0 = \frac{q^2}{1-q} - a_2 \frac{q^6}{(1-q)(1-q^3)}.$$

则可得

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

对于 z^n 的系数有

$$\begin{aligned} [z^n]zs_3 &= [z^n](s_1 - (a_2 + b_2z)s_2) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+4n+2}}{(q;q)_{2n+1}} - \frac{1-q^3}{q^4} \frac{q^{n^2+6n+6}}{(q;q)_{2n+1}(1-q^{2n+3})} - q \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+6(n-1)+6}}{(q;q)_{2(n-1)+1}(1-q^{2(n-1)+3})} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+4n+2}}{(q;q)_{2n-1}(1-q^{2n+1})(1-q^{2n+3})} - \frac{q^{n^2+4n+2}}{(q;q)_{2n-1}(1-q^{2n+1})} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+4n+2}}{(q;q)_{2n-1}(1-q^{2n+1})(1-q^{2n+3})} (1 - (1-q^{2n+3})) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+6n+5}}{(q;q)_{2n-1}(1-q^{2n+1})(1-q^{2n+3})}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

则可得

$$[z^n]s_3 = \frac{q^{n^2+8n+12}}{(q;q)_{2n+1}(1-q^{2n+3})(1-q^{2n+5})}.$$

即

$$s_3 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+8n+12}}{(q;q)_{2n+1}(q^{2n+3};q^2)_2} z^n.$$

当 $k=3$ 时, 有 $zs_4 = s_2 - (a_3 + b_3z)s_3$, 其中取 $b_3 = q$ 。

对于 z^0 的系数有

$$0 = \frac{q^6}{(1-q)(1-q^3)} - a_3 \frac{q^{12}}{(1-q)(1-q^3)(1-q^5)}.$$

则可得

$$a_3 = \frac{1-q^5}{q^6}.$$

对于 z^n 的系数有

$$\begin{aligned} [z^n]zs_4 &= [z^n](s_2 - (a_3 + b_3z)s_3) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+6n+6}}{(q;q)_{2n+1}(1-q^{2n+3})} - \frac{1-q^5}{q^6} \frac{q^{n^2+8n+12}}{(q;q)_{2n+1}(1-q^{2n+3})(1-q^{2n+5})} \\ &\quad - q \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+8(n-1)+12}}{(q;q)_{2(n-1)+1}(1-q^{2(n-1)+3})(1-q^{2(n-1)+5})} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+6n+6}}{(q;q)_{2n-1}(1-q^{2n+1})(1-q^{2n+3})(1-q^{2n+5})} - \frac{q^{n^2+6n+6}}{(q;q)_{2n-1}(1-q^{2n+1})(1-q^{2n+3})} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{q^{n^2+8n+11}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (1-q^{2n+1}) (1-q^{2n+3}) (1-q^{2n+5})}. \quad (6)$$

则可得

$$[z^n] s_4 = \frac{q^{n^2+10n+20}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (1-q^{2n+3}) (1-q^{2n+5}) (1-q^{2n+7})}.$$

即

$$s_4 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+10n+20}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (q^{2n+3}; q^2)_3} z^n.$$

当 $k=4$ 时, 有 $zs_5 = s_3 - (a_4 + b_4 z) s_4$, 其中取 $b_4 = q$ 。

对于 z^0 的系数有

$$0 = \frac{q^{12}}{(1-q)(1-q^3)(1-q^5)} - a_4 \frac{q^{20}}{(1-q)(1-q^3)(1-q^5)(1-q^7)}.$$

则可得

$$a_4 = \frac{1-q^7}{q^8}.$$

对于 z^n 的系数有

$$\begin{aligned} [z^n] zs_5 &= [z^n] (s_3 - (a_4 + b_4 z) s_4) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+8n+12}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (1-q^{2n+3}) (1-q^{2n+5})} \\ &\quad - \frac{1-q^7}{q^8} \frac{q^{n^2+10n+20}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (1-q^{2n+3}) (1-q^{2n+5}) (1-q^{2n+7})} \\ &\quad - q \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+10(n-1)+20}}{(q; q)_{2(n-1)+1} (1-q^{2(n-1)+3}) (1-q^{2(n-1)+5}) (1-q^{2(n-1)+7})} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+8n+12}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (1-q^{2n+1}) (1-q^{2n+3}) (1-q^{2n+5}) (1-q^{2n+7})} \\ &\quad - \frac{q^{n^2+8n+12}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (1-q^{2n+1}) (1-q^{2n+3}) (1-q^{2n+5})} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+10n+19}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (1-q^{2n+1}) (1-q^{2n+3}) (1-q^{2n+5}) (1-q^{2n+7})}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

则可得

$$[z^n] s_5 = \frac{q^{n^2+12n+30}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (1-q^{2n+3}) (1-q^{2n+5}) (1-q^{2n+7}) (1-q^{2n+9})}.$$

即

$$s_5 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+12n+30}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (q^{2n+3}; q^2)_4} z^n.$$

当 $k=5$ 时, 有 $zs_6 = s_4 - (a_5 + b_5 z)s_5$, 其中取 $b_5 = q$ 。

对于 z^0 的系数有

$$0 = \frac{q^{20}}{(1-q)(1-q^3)(1-q^5)(1-q^7)} - a_5 \frac{q^{30}}{(1-q)(1-q^3)(1-q^5)(1-q^7)(1-q^9)}.$$

则可得

$$a_5 = \frac{1-q^9}{q^{10}}.$$

对于 z^n 的系数有

$$\begin{aligned} [z^n]zs_6 &= [z^n](s_4 - (a_5 + b_5 z)s_5) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+10n+20}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (q^{2n+3}; q^2)_3} - \frac{1-q^9}{q^{10}} \frac{q^{n^2+12n+30}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (q^{2n+3}; q^2)_4} \\ &\quad - q \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+12(n-1)+30}}{(q; q)_{2(n-1)+1} (q^{2(n-1)+3}; q^2)_4} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+10n+20}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (q^{2n+1}; q^2)_5} - \frac{q^{n^2+10n+20}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (q^{2n+1}; q^2)_4} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+10n+20}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (q^{2n+1}; q^2)_5} (1 - (1 - q^{2n+9})) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+12n+29}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (q^{2n+1}; q^2)_5}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

则可得

$$[z^n]s_6 = \frac{q^{n^2+14n+42}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (q^{2n+3}; q^2)_5}.$$

即

$$s_6 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+14n+42}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (q^{2n+3}; q^2)_5} z^n.$$

综上可猜测辅助级数 s_k 和数 a_k , b_k

$$\begin{aligned} s_{2k} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+2)n+(4k^2+2k)}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (q^{2n+3}; q^2)_{2k-1}} z^n. \\ s_{2k+1} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+4)n+(4k^2+6k+2)}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (q^{2n+3}; q^2)_{2k}} z^n. \end{aligned}$$

$$a_0 = 1, a_{2k} = \frac{1 - q^{4k-1}}{q^{4k}}, a_{2k+1} = \frac{1 - q^{4k+1}}{q^{4k+2}}. \quad (9)$$

$$b_{2k} = q, b_{2k+1} = q.$$

接下来证明猜测的辅助级数 s_k 和数 a_k, b_k 满足递归关系式 $zs_{k+1} = s_{k-1} - (a_k + b_k z)s_k, (k=0, 1, 2, \dots)$, 即证

$$\begin{aligned} [z^n]zs_{2k+2} &= [z^n](s_{2k} - (a_{2k+1} + b_{2k+1}z)s_{2k+1}). \\ [z^n]zs_{2k+1} &= [z^n](s_{2k-1} - (a_{2k} + b_{2k}z)s_{2k}). \end{aligned}$$

对于 $[z^n]zs_{2k+2} = [z^n](s_{2k} - (a_{2k+1} + b_{2k+1}z)s_{2k+1})$ 。当 $k=0$ 时, 等式成立。
当 $k>0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} [z^n]s_{2k+2} &= \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+6)n+(4k^2+10k+6)}}{(q;q)_{2n+1}(q^{2n+3};q^2)_{2k+1}}. \\ [z^n]zs_{2k+2} &= \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+(4k+6)(n-1)+(4k^2+10k+6)}}{(q;q)_{2(n-1)+1}(q^{2(n-1)+3};q^2)_{2k+1}} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+4)n+(4k^2+6k+1)}}{(q;q)_{2n-1}(q^{2n+1};q^2)_{2k+1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &[z^n](s_{2k} - (a_{2k+1} + b_{2k+1}z)s_{2k+1}) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+2)n+(4k^2+2k)}}{(q;q)_{2n+1}(q^{2n+3};q^2)_{2k-1}} - \frac{1-q^{4k+1}}{q^{4k+2}} \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+4)n+(4k^2+6k+2)}}{(q;q)_{2n+1}(q^{2n+3};q^2)_{2k}} \\ &\quad - q \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+(4k+4)(n-1)+(4k^2+6k+2)}}{(q;q)_{2(n-1)+1}(q^{2(n-1)+3};q^2)_{2k}} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+2)n+(4k^2+2k)}}{(q;q)_{2n-1}(q^{2n+1};q^2)_{2k+1}} - \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+2)n+(4k^2+2k)}}{(q;q)_{2n-1}(q^{2n+1};q^2)_{2k}} \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+2)n+(4k^2+2k)}}{(q;q)_{2n-1}(q^{2n+1};q^2)_{2k+1}} (1 - (1 - q^{2n+4k+1})) \\ &= \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+4)n+(4k^2+6k+1)}}{(q;q)_{2n-1}(q^{2n+1};q^2)_{2k+1}} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

对于 $[z^n]zs_{2k+1} = [z^n](s_{2k-1} - (a_{2k} + b_{2k}z)s_{2k})$ 。当 $k=0$ 时, 等式成立。
当 $k>0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} [z^n]s_{2k-1} &= \frac{q^{n^2+4kn+4k^2-2k}}{(q;q)_{2n+1}(q^{2n+3};q^2)_{2k-2}}. \\ &[z^n](s_{2k-1} - (a_{2k} + b_{2k}z)s_{2k}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{q^{n^2+4kn+4k^2-2k}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (q^{2n+3}; q^2)_{2k-2}} - \frac{1-q^{4k-1}}{q^{4k}} \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+2)n+(4k^2+2k)}}{(q; q)_{2n+1} (q^{2n+3}; q^2)_{2k-1}} \\
&\quad - q \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+(4k+2)(n-1)+(4k^2+2k)}}{(q; q)_{2(n-1)+1} (q^{2(n-1)+3}; q^2)_{2k-1}} \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+4kn+4k^2-2k}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (q^{2n+1}; q^2)_{2k}} - \frac{q^{n^2+4kn+4k^2-2k}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (q^{2n+1}; q^2)_{2k-1}} \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+4kn+4k^2-2k}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (q^{2n+1}; q^2)_{2k}} (1 - (1 - q^{2n+4k-1})) \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+2)n+4k^2+2k-1}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (q^{2n+1}; q^2)_{2k}}.
\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[z^n] z S_{2k+1} &= \frac{q^{(n-1)^2+4(k+1)(n-1)+(4k^2+6k+2)}}{(q; q)_{2(n-1)+1} (q^{2(n-1)+3}; q^2)_{2k}} \\
&= \frac{q^{n^2+(4k+2)n+4k^2+2k-1}}{(q; q)_{2n-1} (q^{2n+1}; q^2)_{2k}}.
\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

则上述递归关系式成立。

将 a_k , b_k 代入得

$$\frac{zF(z)}{G(z)} = \frac{z}{1+qz} + \frac{z}{\frac{1-q}{q^2} + qz} + \frac{z}{\frac{1-q^3}{q^4} + qz} + \cdots + \frac{z}{\frac{1-q^{4k-3}}{q^{4k-2}} + qz} + \frac{z}{\frac{1-q^{4k-1}}{q^{4k}} + qz} + \cdots.$$

化简得

$$\frac{zF(z)}{G(z)} = \frac{z}{1+qz} + \frac{zq^2}{1-q+q^3z} + \frac{zq^6}{1-q^3+q^5z} + \cdots + \frac{zq^{8k-6}}{1-q^{4k-3}+q^{4k-1}z} + \frac{zq^{8k-2}}{1-q^{4k-1}+q^{4k+1}z} + \cdots.$$

证毕。

特别地，在定理 2.1 中，取 $z=1$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{F(1)}{G(1)} &= \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+2n}}{(q; q)_{2n}}}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_{2n}}} \\
&= \frac{1}{1+q} \frac{q^2}{1-q+q^3} \frac{q^6}{1-q^3+q^5} \cdots \\
&\quad \frac{q^{8k-6}}{1-q^{4k-3}+q^{4k-1}} \frac{q^{8k-2}}{1-q^{4k-1}+q^{4k+1}} \cdots.
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

注：以上结果在其他文献中并无发现，故为新的连分数。

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