

CONTINUED FRACTIONS WITH ABSOLUTELY CONVERGENT EVEN AND ODD PARTS

BY

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1. **Introduction.** Several years ago, Scott and Wall [2] ⁽¹⁾ investigated the continued fraction

$$f = K \frac{c_{p-1}}{1} \quad (c_0 = 1)$$

by means of the system of inequalities

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} r_1 |1 + c_1| &\geq |c_1|, & r_2 |1 + c_1 + c_2| &\geq |c_2|, \\ r_p |1 + c_{p-1} + c_p| &\geq r_p r_{p-2} |c_{p-1}| + |c_p|, & p &= 3, 4, 5, \dots \end{aligned}$$

These are actually the *Pringsheim inequalities* applied to the even and odd parts of f [2, p. 161]. The r_p are nonnegative numbers (depending, in general, upon the c_p), and inequality is required in the first two in case the c_p are different from zero. Leighton [1] had employed these inequalities in the case $r_p = |c_p| \neq 0$, and had found that f converges if, in addition, $\limsup |c_p|$, for $p = \infty$, is finite. Scott and Wall showed that if the r_p are subjected to certain restrictions, for example, $r_p = 1$, or $\liminf r_1 r_2 \cdots r_p = 0$, then the divergence of the series $\sum |b_p|$, where $b_1 = 1$, $c_p = 1/b_p b_{p+1}$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ (the series to be counted as divergent if some c_p vanishes), is necessary and sufficient for the convergence of f . *In this paper we show that the same conclusion holds without any restriction upon the r_p (§4).* This is accomplished by showing, more generally, that when the even and odd parts of a continued fraction f are absolutely convergent (§2), then f converges if, and only if, the series $\sum |b_p|$ is divergent. We base our investigations upon the linear fractional transformation $w = T_p(z)$ which carries the points $\infty, 0$, and 1 into f_{p-1}, f_p , and f_{p+1} , respectively, where $f_0 = 0$, $f_1 = 1$, $f_2 = 1/(1 + c_1)$, \dots is the sequence of approximants of f . Other results in this paper include: a theorem connecting the fixed points of T_p with the convergence and value of f (§2), sufficient conditions for absolute convergence of f (§§3, 6), and some new *convergence regions* for f (§5). The latter are found by means of certain geometrical properties of the inequalities (1.1).

2. **The transformation T_p .** It will be convenient to introduce the following notations:

D is the set of "points" $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$ such that the denominators $B_0 = 1$, $B_1 = 1$, $B_{p+1} = B_p + c_p B_{p-1}$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, of $f = f(c)$ are all different from zero;

Presented to the Society, December 30, 1948; received by the editors December 13, 1948.

(¹) Numbers in brackets refer to the bibliography at the end of the paper.

D^* is the subset of points $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$ of D such that $c_p \neq 0$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$.

Let c be in D . The continued fraction $f(c)$ is said to be *absolutely convergent* if the series $f_0 + \sum (f_p - f_{p-1})$ is absolutely convergent, where f_0, f_1, f_2, \dots is the sequence of approximants of f . The even (odd) part of f is said to be absolutely convergent if the series $f_0 + \sum (f_{2p} - f_{2p-2})$ ($f_1 + \sum (f_{2p+1} - f_{2p-1})$) is absolutely convergent.

It is clear that f and its even and odd parts are absolutely convergent if c is in $D - D^*$ (cf., for instance, [4, p. 26]). We therefore assume from now on that c is in D^* .

Let

$$t_p(z) = \frac{1}{1 + c_p z}, \quad T_p(z) = t_1 t_2 \cdots t_p(z), \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Since c is in D^* , the approximants

$$f_{p-1} = T_p(\infty), \quad f_p = T_p(0), \quad f_{p+1} = T_p(1)$$

are finite. Therefore, if $T_p(h_p) = \infty$, then h_p is finite and different from 0 and 1. We observe that

$$T_{p+1}(h_{p+1}) = T_p t_{p+1}(h_{p+1}) = T_p(h_p) = \infty,$$

and consequently

$$(2.1) \quad h_p = t_{p+1}(h_{p+1}) = \frac{1}{1 + c_{p+1} h_{p+1}}, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Note that $h_1 = -1/c_1$.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let*

$$(2.2) \quad w_1 = -\frac{1}{c_1}, \quad w_p = \frac{h_p}{(h_1 - 1)(h_2 - 1) \cdots (h_{p-1} - 1)},$$

$$p = 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

Then

$$(2.3) \quad T_p(z) = f_{p-1} + \frac{w_p}{h_p - z}, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Proof. Since

$$T_1(z) = t_1(z) = 0 + \frac{-1/c_1}{(-1/c_1) - z},$$

the formula is correct for $p = 1$. Since $T_p(\infty) = f_{p-1}$, $T_p(h_p) = \infty$, it is clear that the formula is correct for a suitable constant w_p . Now,

$$w_p = h_p(f_p - f_{p-1}) = h_p[T_{p-1}(1) - T_{p-1}(0)] = \frac{h_p w_{p-1}}{h_{p-1}(h_{p-1} - 1)},$$

or

$$\frac{w_p}{h_p} = \frac{w_{p-1}}{h_{p-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{h_{p-1} - 1} = \frac{1}{(h_1 - 1)(h_2 - 1) \cdots (h_{p-1} - 1)},$$

inasmuch as $w_1/h_1=1$. This gives the value of w_p stated in the theorem.

On putting $z=0$ in formula (2.3) we obtain the following corollary.

COROLLARY 2.1a. For $n=2, 3, 4, \dots$,

$$\begin{aligned} (2.4) \quad f_n &= f_{n-1} + \frac{1}{(h_1 - 1)(h_2 - 1) \cdots (h_{n-1} - 1)} \\ &= 1 + \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(h_1 - 1)(h_2 - 1) \cdots (h_p - 1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the continued fraction f is equivalent to the infinite series

$$(2.5) \quad 1 + \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(h_1 - 1)(h_2 - 1) \cdots (h_p - 1)}$$

in the sense that the n th approximant of f is equal to the sum of the first n terms of the series.

In a similar way we obtain the following corollary.

COROLLARY 2.1b. The even and odd parts of f are equivalent, in the sense of the preceding corollary, to the infinite series

$$(2.6) \quad \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \frac{h_{2p-1}}{(h_1 - 1)(h_2 - 1) \cdots (h_{2p-1} - 1)}$$

and

$$(2.7) \quad 1 + \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \frac{h_{2p}}{(h_1 - 1)(h_2 - 1) \cdots (h_{2p} - 1)},$$

respectively.

From these two corollaries we have, immediately, the following corollary.

COROLLARY 2.1c. If the series $\sum |h_p|$ converges, then the continued fraction f diverges by oscillation, its even and odd parts having finite limits L_0 and L_1 such that $|L_0 - L_1| = \prod_{p=1}^{\infty} |h_p - 1|^{-1}$.

If the two series (2.6) and (2.7) are absolutely convergent and the series $\sum |h_p|$ diverges, then we obviously have

$$\liminf_{p \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{(h_1 - 1)(h_2 - 1) \cdots (h_p - 1)} \right| = 0.$$

From (2.4) it then follows that the values L_0 and L_1 of the even and odd parts of f , which are the sums of the series (2.6) and (2.7), respectively, are equal to one another, so that f is convergent. On combining this result with Corollary 2.1c, we then have the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.2. *If c is in D^* , and if the even and odd parts of the continued fraction $f(c)$ are absolutely convergent, then $f(c)$ converges if, and only if, the series $\sum |h_p|$ is divergent.*

The same type of reasoning used above will show, more generally, that the following theorem is true.

THEOREM 2.2a. *If c is in D^* , if the even and odd parts of $f(c)$ are convergent, the even (odd) part being absolutely convergent, and if the series $\sum |h_{2p-1}|$ ($\sum |h_{2p}|$) diverges, then $f(c)$ converges.*

If $c_p \neq 0$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, then f may be thrown into the form

$$(2.8) \quad K \frac{1}{b_p},$$

where

$$(2.9) \quad b_1 = 1, \quad c_p = \frac{1}{b_p b_{p+1}}, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

We shall now prove the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.3. *If c is in D^* , and if there is a finite constant M such that $|f_p| \leq M$ for $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, then the two series $\sum |h_p|$ and $\sum |b_p|$ converge or diverge together.*

Proof. From the formula (2.1) we find that

$$h_{p+1} = \frac{1 - h_p}{h_p c_{p+1}} = \frac{1 - h_p}{h_p} \cdot b_{p+1} b_{p+2},$$

or

$$b_{p+2} = \frac{h_p h_{p+1}}{(1 - h_p) b_{p+1}}, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_1 &= 1, & b_2 &= \frac{1}{c_1} = -h_1, & b_3 &= -h_2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1 - h_1)}, \\
 b_{2p+2} &= -h_{2p+1} \cdot \frac{(1 - h_1)(1 - h_3) \cdots (1 - h_{2p-1})}{(1 - h_2)(1 - h_4) \cdots (1 - h_{2p})}, \\
 b_{2p+3} &= -h_{2p+2} \cdot \frac{(1 - h_2)(1 - h_4) \cdots (1 - h_{2p})}{(1 - h_1)(1 - h_3) \cdots (1 - h_{2p+1})},
 \end{aligned} \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Consequently, if the series $\sum |h_p|$ converges, then the series $\sum |b_p|$ converges. Also,

$$h_1 = -b_2, \quad h_2 = -b_3(1 + b_2), \quad h_3 = -b_4 \cdot \frac{1 + b_3(1 + b_2)}{1 + b_2},$$

and, by mathematical induction,

$$(2.10) \quad h_p = -b_{p+1} \cdot \frac{Q_p}{Q_{p-1}}, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

where $Q_0 = Q_1 = 1$, $Q_{p+1} = b_{p+1}Q_p + Q_{p-1}$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, so that Q_p is the p th denominator of the continued fraction (2.8). Now, it is well known (cf., for instance, [4, p. 28]) that when the series $\sum |b_p|$ converges, then Q_{2p} and Q_{2p+1} converge, for $p \rightarrow \infty$, to finite limits K_0 and K_1 . Inasmuch as, by the hypothesis,

$$|f_n - f_{n-1}| = \left| \frac{1}{Q_n Q_{n-1}} \right| \leq 2M, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

it follows that $K_0 \neq 0$, $K_1 \neq 0$. Hence, by (2.10), if $\sum |b_p|$ converges, then $\sum |h_p|$ converges.

On combining this result with Theorem 2.2, we obtain the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.4. *If c is in D^* , and if the even and odd parts of $f(c)$ are absolutely convergent, then $f(c)$ converges if, and only if, the series $\sum |b_p|$ (cf. (2.8) and (2.9)) is divergent.*

REMARK 1. If we put

$$\rho_0 = 0, \quad \rho_p = \frac{1}{h_p - 1}, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

then we find from (2.1) that

$$(2.11) \quad 1 + \rho_{p+1} = t_{p+1}(1 + \rho_p) = \frac{1}{1 + c_{p+1}(1 + \rho_p)}, \quad p = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Since $f_n = 1 + \rho_1 + \rho_1\rho_2 + \dots + \rho_1\rho_2 \dots \rho_{n-1}$, these formulas may be used to compute, in succession, the approximants of f .

REMARK 2. Since $(|b_p b_{p+1}|)^{1/2} = 1/(|c_p|)^{1/2} \leq (|b_p| + |b_{p+1}|)/2$, it follows that a *sufficient* condition for the divergence of $\sum |b_p|$ is the divergence of $\sum (1/(|c_p|)^{1/2})$.

We conclude this section with a theorem connecting the fixed points of the transformation T_p with the convergence and value of the continued fraction f .

THEOREM 2.5. *Let c be in D^* , and let x_p and y_p be the fixed points of the transformation $w = T_p(z)$. Let $f(c)$ converge and have the value x . Then, if the notation is properly chosen,*

$$(2.12) \quad x_p \rightarrow x \quad \text{and} \quad y_p - h_p \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } p \rightarrow \infty.$$

Conversely, if (2.12) holds, then $f(c)$ converges to the value x .

Proof. Since $f_{p-1} = T_p(\infty)$ is finite, the fixed points are finite, and since the number w_p in (2.3) is not zero, f_{p-1} is not a fixed point. The transformation $w = T_p(z)$ carries $y_p, h_p,$ and ∞ into $y_p, \infty,$ and f_{p-1} , respectively, and carries $x_p, h_p,$ and ∞ into $x_p, \infty,$ and f_{p-1} , respectively. Consequently, $f_{p-1}, x_p, h_p,$ and y_p are the four vertices of a parallelogram. Therefore

$$(2.13) \quad f_{p-1} = x_p + y_p - h_p.$$

Hence, we may write

$$(2.14) \quad T_p(z) = x_p + y_p - h_p + \frac{(x_p - h_p)(y_p - h_p)}{h_p - z}.$$

Since $T_p(0) = f_p$, this gives

$$(2.15) \quad f_p = \frac{x_p y_p}{h_p}.$$

The last statement in the theorem follows immediately from (2.13). By (2.2), (2.3), (2.13), and (2.14),

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(x_p - h_p)(y_p - h_p)}{h_p} &= \frac{(x_p - h_p)(f_{p-1} - x_p)}{h_p} \\ &= \frac{1}{(h_1 - 1)(h_2 - 1) \cdots (h_{p-1} - 1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, if f converges to a value x , we conclude by Corollary 2.1a that for each positive number ϵ there exists a number N such that

$$\left| 1 - \frac{x_n}{h_n} \right| \cdot |f_{n-1} - x_n| < \epsilon^2 \quad \text{for } n > N.$$

On making use of (2.15) we then find that, for any particular $n > N$, one of the following inequalities must hold:

$$\left| 1 - \frac{f_n}{y_n} \right| < \epsilon, \quad \text{or} \quad |f_{n-1} - x_n| < \epsilon.$$

Therefore, if the notation is appropriately chosen, $x_p \rightarrow x$ and by (2.13), $y_p - h_p \rightarrow 0$.

This completes the proof of Theorem 2.5.

3. Absolute convergence in the neighborhood of the origin. Let γ be a number which is not real and less than or equal to $-1/4$. We shall say that $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$ is in V_γ if there exist positive numbers k_1, k_2, k_3, \dots such that $|c_p - \gamma| \leq k_p, p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and such that $f(c')$ converges for every $c' = (c'_1, c'_2, c'_3, \dots)$ such that $|c'_p - \gamma| \leq k_p, p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. It is known that V_γ exists when γ is restricted as above (cf., for instance, [4, p. 137]). The restriction on γ is necessary, since $f(c)$ diverges if $c = (x, x, x, \dots)$, $-\infty < x < -1/4$. If $\gamma = re^{i\phi}, -\pi < \phi < +\pi, r \geq \cos^2 \phi/2$, it can be shown that a sufficient condition for c to be in V_γ is that

$$|c_p - \gamma| \leq 2 \cos \frac{\phi}{2} [r_1(1 - g_{p-1})g_p]^{1/2},$$

where $0 < r_1 < r, 0 < g_{p-1} < 1, p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Only when $\gamma = 0$ have we a complete characterization of V_γ .

THEOREM 3.1. *The point $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$ is in V_0 if, and only if, numbers g_0, g_1, g_2, \dots , greater than zero and less than unity, exist, such that*

$$(3.1) \quad |c_p| \leq (1 - g_{p-1})g_p, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Moreover, if c is in V_0 , then $f(c)$ is absolutely convergent.

REMARK. The condition stated is equivalent to the condition that numbers m_p exist such that $0 < m_p < 1, |c_1| \leq m_1, |c_{p+1}| \leq (1 - m_p)m_{p+1}, p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and the series

$$(3.2) \quad 1 + \sum \frac{m_1 m_2 \dots m_p}{(1 - m_1)(1 - m_2) \dots (1 - m_p)}$$

is convergent (cf. [4, pp. 82-83]).

Proof. One may easily show by mathematical induction, using (2.11), that $|c_1| \leq m_1, |c_{p+1}| \leq (1 - m_p)m_{p+1}, p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, implies that

$$|\rho_p| \leq \frac{m_p}{1 - m_p}, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

so that when the series (3.2) converges, then f converges absolutely by Corollary 1.1a. This was proved by E. B. Van Vleck [3].

The necessity of the condition can be obtained as follows. Suppose that c is in V_0 . Then there exist positive constants k_p such that $|c_p| \leq k_p$ and $f(c')$ converges for $|c'_p| \leq k_p$. In particular, the continued fraction

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{k_1 z}{1 + \frac{k_2 z}{1 + \dots}}}$$

converges for $|z| \leq 1$, and the continued fraction obtained from this one by replacing any k_p by zero converges for $|z| \leq 1$. The last statement means that the poles of the approximants are in the domain $|z| > 1$. This continued fraction is of the type which figures in the work of Stieltjes. The poles of the approximants are all real, simple, negative, and have positive residues. From the preceding, the poles are all less than -1 . By a well known argument, it follows that the continued fraction is equal to an integral of the form $\int_0^1 d\phi(u)/(1+zu)$, where $\phi(u)$ is bounded and nondecreasing. Application of a theorem of Wall [4, p. 263] then shows that $k_p = (1 - g_{p-1})g_p$, where $0 < g_{p-1} < 1$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, as was to be proved.

4. Convergence problem for the domain S . We shall say that $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$ is in the domain S if there exist nonnegative numbers r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots such that the inequalities (1.1) hold, it being agreed that inequality shall hold in the first two relations if $c_p \neq 0$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. (If c is in S and no c_p vanishes, we shall say that c is in S^* .) If c is in S , then c is in D [4, p. 41]. Obviously, if c is in S^* , then the numbers r_p are all positive.

LEMMA 4.1. *If c is in S , then the even and odd parts of $f(c)$ are absolutely convergent.*

Proof. The case where c is in $S - S^*$ is covered by the statement near the beginning of §2. If c is in S^* , then the even and odd parts of $f(c)$ can be thrown into the form $K(c'_{p-1}/1)$ ($c'_0 = 1$), multiplied by an unimportant factor plus an additive term, where $c' = (c'_1, c'_2, c'_3, \dots)$ is in V_0 (§3) [4, p. 54] and are therefore absolutely convergent by Theorem 3.1.

THEOREM 4.1. *If c is in S , then $f(c)$ converges if, and only if, (a) c is in $S - S^*$, or (b) c is in S^* , and the series $\sum |b_p|$, defined by (2.9), is divergent.*

Proof. Convergence of $f(c)$ in case (a) is covered by the remark near the beginning of §2. The rest follows immediately from Lemma 4.1 and Theorem 2.4.

This result includes or extends several of the theorems of [2], particularly Theorem 3.3, p. 161, Theorem 3.4 and Theorem D, p. 163, and Theorem E, p. 165.

5. Geometrical characterization of S . Let c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots be complex numbers different from zero, and let r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots be positive numbers. The following regions of the z -plane have been determined in such a way that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5.1) \quad & t_p(H_p) = R_{p-1}, \quad t_{p+1}(G_{p+1}) = H_p, \quad t_p t_{p+1}(G_{p+1}) = R_{p-1}, \\
 & \hspace{15em} p = 1, 2, 3, \dots; \\
 R_p: & \quad |z - 1| \leq 1/r_p, \quad p = 0, 1, 2, \dots; \\
 H_p: & \quad \left| z + \frac{1}{c_p} \right| \geq r_{p-1} |z|, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots; \\
 G_p: & \quad \left| z + \frac{1 + c_{p-1}}{c_p} \right| \geq r_{p-2} \left| \frac{c_{p-1}}{c_p} \right|, \quad p = 2, 3, 4, \dots.
 \end{aligned}$$

LEMMA 5.1. For each integer $p \geq 2$, the inequality

$$(5.2) \quad r_p |1 + c_{p-1} + c_p| \geq r_{p-2} r_p |c_{p-1}| + |c_p|$$

is necessary and sufficient in order that

$$(5.3) \quad t_{p-1} t_p(R_p) \subset R_{p-2}.$$

Proof. Since $t_{p-1} t_p(G_p) = R_{p-2}$, a necessary and sufficient condition for (5.3) is $R_p \subset G_p$. The latter holds if, and only if, the center 1 of R_p is in G_p at a distance at least $1/r_p$ from the boundary of G_p :

$$\left| 1 + \frac{1 + c_{p-1}}{c_p} \right| - \frac{1}{r_p} \geq r_{p-2} \left| \frac{c_{p-1}}{c_p} \right|,$$

that is, if, and only if, (5.2) holds.

LEMMA 5.2. For each integer $p \geq 1$,

$$(5.4) \quad t_p(R_p) \subset R_{p-1}$$

if, and only if,

$$(5.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & r_p \left| c_p + \frac{1}{1 - r_{p-1}^2} \right| \geq \frac{r_{p-1} r_p}{1 - r_{p-1}^2} + |c_p| && \text{for } r_{p-1} < 1, \\ \text{(b)} \quad & r_p (1 + c_p + \bar{c}_p) \geq 2 |c_p| && \text{for } r_{p-1} = 1, \\ \text{(c)} \quad & r_p \left| c_p + \frac{1}{1 - r_{p-1}^2} \right| \leq \frac{r_{p-1} r_p}{r_{p-1}^2 - 1} - |c_p| && \text{for } r_{p-1} > 1. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Since $t_p(H_p) = R_{p-1}$, (5.4) holds if, and only if, $R_p \subset H_p$, and (5.5) is necessary and sufficient for the latter.

LEMMA 5.3. For each integer $p \geq 1$, (5.5) implies that

$$(5.6) \quad r_p |1 + c_p| \geq |c_p| + \frac{r_p r_{p-1}}{1 + r_{p-1}} > |c_p|.$$

Proof. If (5.5)(a) holds, then

$$\begin{aligned} r_p |1 + c_p| + \frac{r_p r_{p-1}^2}{1 - r_{p-1}^2} &\geq r_p \left| 1 + c_p + \frac{r_{p-1}^2}{1 - r_{p-1}^2} \right| \\ &= r_p \left| c_p + \frac{1}{1 - r_{p-1}^2} \right| \geq |c_p| + \frac{r_p r_{p-1}}{1 - r_{p-1}^2}, \end{aligned}$$

or (5.6). If (5.5)(b) holds, then

$$r_p |1 + c_p| \geq r_p \left(1 + \frac{c_p + \bar{c}_p}{2}\right) = \frac{r_p}{2} p(1 + c_p + \bar{c}_p) + \frac{r_p r_{p-1}}{1 + r_{p-1}}$$

$$\geq |c_p| + \frac{r_p r_{p-1}}{1 + r_{p-1}}.$$

If (5.5) (c) holds, then

$$r_p |1 + c_p| = r_p \left| \frac{r_{p-1}^2}{r_{p-1}^2 - 1} + c_p - \frac{1}{r_{p-1}^2 - 1} \right|$$

$$\geq \frac{r_p r_{p-1}^2}{r_{p-1}^2 - 1} - r_p \left| c_p + \frac{1}{1 - r_{p-1}^2} \right|$$

$$\geq \frac{r_p r_{p-1}^2}{r_{p-1}^2 - 1} + |c_p| - \frac{r_p r_{p-1}}{r_{p-1}^2 - 1}$$

$$= |c_p| + \frac{r_p r_{p-1}}{r_{p-1} + 1} > |c_p|.$$

THEOREM 5.1. *Let $c_p \neq 0, p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. The point $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$ is in S^* (cf. §4) if, and only if, positive numbers r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots exist such that*

$$(5.7) \quad t_1(R_1) \subset R_0, \quad t_{p-1}t_p(R_p) \subset R_{p-2}, \quad p = 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

Proof. If (5.7) holds, then (5.2) and (5.6) hold, so that c is in S^* . Conversely, if c is in S^* , we may obviously determine r_0 such that $0 < r_0 < 1$, and such that (5.2) holds for $p \geq 2$ and (5.5) (a) holds with $p = 1$, so that, by Lemmas 5.2 and 5.1, the relation (5.7) is satisfied.

COROLLARY 5.1a. *A sufficient condition for $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$, where $c_p \neq 0, p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, to be in S^* is that there exist positive numbers r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots such that*

$$(5.8) \quad t_p(R_p) \subset R_{p-1}, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Proof. If (5.8) holds, then $t_1(R_1) \subset R_0, t_{p-1}t_p(R_p) \subset t_{p-1}(R_{p-1}) \subset R_{p-2}, p = 2, 3, 4, \dots$, so that (5.7) holds, and therefore c is in S^* .

COROLLARY 5.1b. *If c is in S^* , then all the approximants of $f(c)$ have their values in R_0 .*

Proof. By (5.7), $T_p(R_p) = t_1 t_2 \dots t_p(R_p) \subset R_0$, so that, since 1 is in $R_p, f_{p+1} = T_p(1)$ is in $R_0 (p = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$ and $f_1 = 1$.

THEOREM 5.2. *A sufficient condition for $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$ to be in S is that positive numbers r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots exist such that (5.5) hold for $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$.*

Proof. If $c_p \neq 0$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, then, by Lemma 5.2 and Corollary 5.1a, c is in $S^* \subset S$. If some c_p vanishes, put $c'_p = c_p + d_p$, where $d_p = 0$ if $c_p \neq 0$, and $d_p \neq 0$, $|d_p| \leq \delta_p$, a small positive number, if $c_p = 0$. Then, (5.5) will hold with the c_p replaced by the c'_p provided the δ_p are sufficiently small. Hence, by the preceding, $c' = (c'_1, c'_2, c'_3, \dots)$ is in S , so that the inequalities (1.1) hold with the c_p replaced by the c'_p . Since this is true for all sufficiently small δ_p , it is true when the d_p are all set equal to zero, that is, c is in S .

By Theorem 4.1 we now have the following corollary.

COROLLARY 5.2a. *If (5.5) holds with $r_p > 0$, $p = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, then $f(c)$ converges if, and only if, (a) some c_p vanishes or (b) $c_p \neq 0$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and the series $\sum |b_p|$ defined by (2.9) is divergent.*

EXAMPLE 1. Let $r_{2p} = 1$, $p = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Then (5.5) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{2p-1}(1 + c_{2p-1} + \bar{c}_{2p-1}) &\geq 2 |c_{2p-1}|, \\
 (1 + c_{2p} + \bar{c}_{2p}) &\geq 2 |c_{2p}| && \text{for } r_{2p-1} = 1, \\
 \left| c_{2p} + \frac{1}{1 - r_{2p-1}^2} \right| &\geq \frac{r_{2p-1}}{1 - r_{2p-1}^2} + |c_{2p}| && \text{for } r_{2p-1} < 1, \\
 \left| c_{2p} + \frac{1}{1 - r_{2p-1}^2} \right| &\leq \frac{r_{2p-1}}{r_{2p-1}^2 - 1} - |c_{2p}| && \text{for } r_{2p-1} > 1, \\
 &&& p = 1, 2, 3, \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, c_{2p-1} is in an ellipse and c_{2p} in a region bounded by a branch of a hyperbola if $r_{2p-1} < 1$; c_{2p-1} and c_{2p} are in the parabolic region $|z| - \Re(z) \leq 1/2$ if $r_{2p-1} = 1$; c_{2p-1} is in a region bounded by a branch of a hyperbola and c_{2p} is in an ellipse if $r_{2p-1} > 1$. The condition for convergence of $f(c)$ is given by Corollary 5.2a. If $r_{2p-1} = 1$, for $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, this gives the *parabola theorem* [2]. For any choice of $r_{2p-1} > 0$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, the approximants of (c) have their values in R_0 : $|z - 1| \leq 1$.

EXAMPLE 2. Let $r_{2p} = 1$, $p = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, and let $r_{2p-1} = |c_{2p-1}|/s_p$, $s_p > 0$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Then (5.5) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Re(c_{2p-1}) &\geq (2s_p - 1)/2, \\
 1 + c_{2p} + \bar{c}_{2p} &\geq 2 |c_{2p}| && \text{for } |c_{2p-1}| = s_p, \\
 \left| c_{2p} + \frac{s_p^2}{s_p^2 - |c_{2p-1}|^2} \right| &\geq \frac{s_p |c_{2p-1}|}{s_p^2 - |c_{2p-1}|^2} + |c_{2p}| && \text{for } |c_{2p-1}| < s_p, \\
 \left| c_{2p} + \frac{s_p^2}{s_p^2 - |c_{2p-1}|^2} \right| &\leq \frac{s_p |c_{2p-1}|}{|c_{2p-1}|^2 - s_p^2} - |c_{2p}| && \text{for } |c_{2p-1}| > s_p, \\
 &&& p = 1, 2, 3, \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for each p , c_{2p-1} is in a certain half-plane, and c_{2p} is in a domain bounded by a parabola, a branch of a hyperbola, or an ellipse, according as $|c_{2p-1}| = s_p$, $< s_p$, or $> s_p$, respectively. Let A_s denote the set of all points $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$ satisfying these inequalities, for a given sequence of positive numbers s_0, s_1, s_2, \dots , and A_s^* the subset of A_s such that $c_p \neq 0, p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Of course, $A_s^* \subset S^* \subset S$. If c is in $A_s - A_s^*$, then, for each positive number ϵ , we may determine c' in A_s^* such that $|c_p - c'_p| < \epsilon, p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. It follows immediately that c is in S . The condition for convergence of $f(c)$ for c in A_s is therefore given by Corollary 5.2a. The values of the approximants are all in the domain $R_0: |z-1| \leq 1$.

EXAMPLE 3. Let $r_p = |c_p|/s_p, s_p > 0, p = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (c_0 = 1)$. In this case, (5.5) yields for the domain of c_p a finite closed circular region, the exterior and boundary of a finite circle or a half-plane plus its boundary, depending upon the value of c_{p-1} . By an argument analogous to that used in Example 2, the value $c_p = 0$ is allowable. The condition for convergence is given by Corollary 5.2a. The values of the approximants are in $R_0: |z-1| \leq s_0$.

6. **Absolute convergence in the domain S .** The continued fraction $f(c)$ may be convergent but not absolutely convergent for c in S . For example, $c = (1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \dots)$ is in S and $f(c)$ is equivalent, in the sense of Corollary 2.1a, to the nonabsolutely convergent series $\sum (-1)^{p-1}/p$. We shall obtain a sufficient condition for $f(c)$ to be absolutely convergent for c in S . We first prove the following lemma.

LEMMA 6.1. *If $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$ is in S^* , then (cf. §2)*

$$(6.1) \quad \left| \frac{1}{h_p} \right| < |c_p| (1 + r_{p-1}), \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Proof. Since $1/h_1 = -c_1$ (cf. §2), the inequality is true for $p = 1$. By (5.7), $T_p(R_p) = t_1 t_2 \dots t_p(R_p) \subset R_0$, so that, since $T_p(h_p) = \infty, h_p$ is outside R_p :

$$(6.2) \quad |h_p - 1| > 1/r_p, \quad p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Let us suppose that, for a particular value of $p > 1$, (6.1) fails to hold; that is,

$$\left| \frac{1}{h_p} \right| \geq |c_p| (1 + r_{p-1}).$$

Then, by (2.1) and (6.2), we get

$$|c_p| = \left| \frac{1 - h_{p-1}}{h_{p-1} h_p} \right| > \left| \frac{1}{h_{p-1} h_p} \right| \cdot \frac{1}{r_{p-1}} \geq \left| \frac{1}{h_{p-1}} \right| \cdot \frac{|c_p| (1 + r_{p-1})}{r_{p-1}},$$

or

$$\left| \frac{1}{h_{p-1}} \right| < \frac{r_{p-1}}{1 + r_{p-1}}.$$

Therefore

$$|c_p| = \left| 1 - \frac{1}{h_{p-1}} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{1}{h_p} \right| > \left(1 - \frac{r_{p-1}}{1 + r_{p-1}} \right) \cdot |c_p| (1 + r_{p-1}),$$

which is impossible. This contradiction establishes the lemma.

THEOREM 6.1. *Let r , K , and N be positive constants. Suppose that $c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$ is in S^* , the inequalities (1.1) holding with $r_p \leq r$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and that $|c_p| \leq K$ for $p = p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots$, where $0 < p_{k+1} - p_k \leq N$, $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Then $f(c)$ is absolutely convergent.*

Proof. Let m denote any one of the indices p_k . By (6.1),

$$(6.3) \quad |h_m| > \frac{1}{|c_m| (1 + r_{m-1})} \geq \frac{1}{K(1 + r)}.$$

By Lemma 4.1, the series (2.6) and (2.7) are absolutely convergent. Therefore, by (6.3), the series

$$(6.4) \quad \sum_{(p)} \frac{1}{(h_1 - 1)(h_2 - 1) \cdots (h_p - 1)} \quad (p = p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots)$$

is absolutely convergent. Since, by (6.2)

$$\left| \frac{1}{h_p - 1} \right| < r_p \leq r,$$

it follows that the N series of this kind obtained by summing over the indices $p = p_1 + s, p_2 + s, p_3 + s, \dots$, for $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$, are absolutely convergent. On adding together the series (6.4) and these N series, we obtain an absolutely convergent series containing all the terms of the series (2.5). Therefore the latter series is absolutely convergent, and the theorem is established.

COROLLARY 6.1a. *If $|c_p| - \Re(c_p) \leq 1/2$, $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and if $|c_p| \leq K$ for the values of p specified in Theorem 6.1, then $f(c)$ is absolutely convergent.*

In this case (1.1) holds with $r_p = 1$ and with inequality in the first two relations.

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