

# 對於無理數應如何表示

## 國中教師組數學

台北市新民國民中學

製作：陳清邦

前言：我們從國中數學課本中知道，一個有理數能夠以分數表示，但對於一個無理數，是否能以分數表示，我們已經知道不能，但又應如何表示呢？

本文：

定義1.

$$a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{a_2 + \cfrac{1}{a_3 + \dots}}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{叫做無限連分數} \\ (\text{Infinite continued fraction}) \end{array}$$

符號： $S_0 = [a_0] = a_0 = \frac{a_0}{1}$

$$S_1 = [a_0, a_1] = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1} = \frac{a_0 a_1 + 1}{a_1}$$

$$S_2 = [a_0, a_1, a_2] = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2}} = \frac{a_0 a_1 a_2 + a_2 + a_0}{a_1 a_2 + 1}$$

$$\dots$$

$$S_n = [a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-2}, a_{n-1}, a_n] = [a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots,$$

$$a_{n-2}, a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_n}] = [a_0, [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]]$$

$$0 \leq n \leq N$$

定理1.  $[a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$  是一個連分數  $p_n, q_n$  定義如下

$$(A) p_0 = a_0, \quad p_1 = a_0 a_1 + 1, \dots, p_n = a_n p_{n-1} + p_{n-2}$$

$$0 \leq n \leq N$$

$$(B) q_0 = 1 \quad q_1 = a_1, \dots, \dots, q_n = a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2} \quad 0 \leq n \leq N$$

$$\text{則 } S_n = [a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n] = \frac{p_n}{q_n} \quad (0 \leq n \leq N)$$

$$[\text{證明}] \text{ 當 } n = 0 \quad S_0 = [a_0] = a_0 = \frac{a_0}{1} = \frac{p_0}{q_0}$$

$$\text{當 } n = 1 \quad S_1 = [a_0, a_1] = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1} = \frac{a_0 a_1 + 1}{a_1} = \frac{p_1}{q_1}$$

設  $n \leq m \quad n < N$  本定理成立

$$\text{即: } [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1}, a_m] = \frac{p_m}{q_m} = \frac{a_m p_{m-1} + p_{m-2}}{a_m q_{m-1} + q_{m-2}}$$

$$[a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m, a_{m+1}] = [a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m + \frac{1}{a_{m+1}}]$$

$$= \frac{(a_m + \frac{1}{a_{m+1}}) p_{m-1} + p_{m-2}}{(a_m + \frac{1}{a_{m+1}}) q_{m-1} + q_{m-2}}$$

$$= \frac{(a_m a_{m+1} + 1) p_{m-1} + a_{m+1} p_{m-2}}{(a_m a_{m+1} + 1) q_{m-1} + a_{m+1} q_{m-2}}$$

$$= \frac{a_m a_{m+1} p_{m-1} + p_{m-1} + a_{m+1} p_{m-2}}{a_m a_{m+1} q_{m-1} + q_{m-1} + a_{m+1} q_{m-2}}$$

$$= \frac{a_{m+1}(a_m p_{m-1} + p_{m-2}) + p_{m-1}}{a_{m+1}(a_m q_{m-1} + q_{m-2}) + q_{m-1}} = \frac{a_{m+1} p_m + p_{m-1}}{a_{m+1} q_m + q_{m-1}}$$

$$= \frac{p_{m+1}}{q_{m+1}}$$

$$\therefore S_n = [a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n] = \frac{p_n}{q_n} \quad (0 \leq n \leq N)$$

因此我們發現任何有理數都可用有限的連分數表示

定理2. 若  $p_n, q_n$  定義如定理 1。

則(A)  $p_n q_{n-1} - p_{n-1} q_n = (-1)^{n-1}$

$$(B) \frac{p_n}{q_n} - \frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{q_n q_{n-1}}$$

$$(C) p_n q_{n-2} - p_{n-2} q_n = (-1)^n a_n$$

$$(D) \frac{p_n}{q_n} - \frac{p_{n-2}}{q_{n-2}} = \frac{(-1)^n a_n}{q_n q_{n-2}}$$

(證明)(A)  $p_n q_{n-1} - q_n p_{n-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (a_n p_{n-1} + p_{n-2}) q_{n-1} - (a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}) p_{n-1} \\ &= a_n p_{n-1} q_{n-1} + p_{n-2} q_{n-1} - a_n p_{n-1} q_{n-1} - p_{n-1} q_{n-2} \\ &= p_{n-2} q_{n-1} - p_{n-1} q_{n-2} \\ &= (-1) (p_{n-1} q_{n-2} - p_{n-2} q_{n-1}) \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (p_1 q_0 - p_0 q_1) \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (a_0 a_1 + 1 - a_0 a_1) \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

(B) 由(A)  $p_n q_{n-1} - p_{n-1} q_n = (-1)^{n-1}$

$$\frac{p_n q_{n-1} - p_{n-1} q_n}{q_n q_{n-1}} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{q_n q_{n-1}}$$

( $\because q_n q_{n-1} \neq 0$ )

$$\therefore \frac{p_n}{q_n} - \frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{q_n q_{n-1}}$$

(C)  $p_n q_{n-2} - q_n p_{n-2}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (a_n p_{n-1} + p_{n-2}) q_{n-2} - (a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}) p_{n-2} \\ &= a_n p_{n-1} q_{n-2} + p_{n-2} q_{n-2} - a_n q_{n-1} p_{n-2} - q_{n-2} p_{n-2} \\ &= a_n (p_{n-1} q_{n-2} - p_{n-2} q_{n-1}) \\ &= a_n (-1)^{n-2} \\ &= (-1)^n a_n \end{aligned}$$

(D) 由(C)  $\because p_n q_{n-2} - q_n p_{n-2} = (-1)^n a_n$

$$\frac{p_n q_{n-2} - q_n p_{n-2}}{q_{n-2} q_n} = \frac{(-1)^n a_n}{q_{n-2} q_n}$$

$$\frac{p_n}{q_n} - \frac{p_{n-2}}{q_{n-2}} = \frac{(-1)^n a_n}{q_{n-2} q_n}$$

定義2。

$$a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{a_2 + \cfrac{1}{a_3 + \cdots + \cfrac{1}{a_n}}}}$$

叫做Simple  
continued fraction

若  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  是自然數而  $a_0$  是整數

定理3。

若  $[a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n]$  是一個 Simple continued fraction

且  $S_n = [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n]$

則 (A)  $S_0 < S_2 < S_4 < \dots < S_7 < S_5 < S_3 < S_1$

(B)  $S_{2n} < S_{2n-1}$        $n > 1$

(C) 若  $S_n$  是 Infinte Simple continued fraction 則  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$

存在

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{證明}] S_n - S_{n-1} &= \frac{p_n}{q_n} - \frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}} = \frac{p_n q_{n-1} - p_{n-1} q_n}{q_n q_{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{q_n q_{n-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_n - S_{n-2} &= \frac{p_n}{q_n} - \frac{p_{n-2}}{q_{n-2}} = \frac{p_n q_{n-2} - p_{n-2} q_n}{q_n q_{n-2}} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n a_n}{q_n q_{n-2}} \end{aligned}$$

$\because q_0 = 1, q_1 = a_1 > 0, q_2 = a_2 q_1 + q_0 > 0 \dots q_n > 0$

$\forall n, q_n > 0$

且  $a_n > 0$  若  $n \geq 1$

若  $n = 2k$

$$S_n - S_{n-2} = \frac{(-1)^n a_n}{q_n q_{n-2}} > 0$$

$$S_{2k} - S_{2k-2} > 0 \quad \therefore S_{2k} > S_{2k-2}$$

若  $n = 2k + 1$

$$S_{2k+1} - S_{2k-1} = \frac{(-1)^{2k+1} a_{2k+1}}{q_{2k+1} q_{2k-1}} < 0$$

$$\therefore S_{2k+1} < S_{2k-1}$$

$\therefore$ (A)和(B)都成立

設兩數列  $\{S_{2k}\}$  和  $\{S_{2k-1}\}$  則  $\{S_{2k}\}$  有上界  $S_1$  且  $\{S_{2k-1}\}$

有下界  $S_0$  則已  $\ell_1$  和  $\ell_2 \ni \ell_1 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S_{2k}$

$\ell_2 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S_{2k-1}$ , 我們欲證  $\ell_1 = \ell_2$

$$\begin{aligned} |S_{2k} - S_{2k-1}| &= \left| \frac{p_{2k}}{q_{2k}} - \frac{p_{2k-1}}{q_{2k-1}} \right| = \left| \frac{p_{2k}q_{2k-1} - p_{2k-1}q_{2k}}{q_{2k}q_{2k-1}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{q_{2k}q_{2k-1}} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$\forall n \quad q_n$  愈大當  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$q_n = a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2} > a_n q_{n-1} + 1 > n$$

因此  $|S_{2k} - S_{2k-1}| \rightarrow 0$  當  $k \rightarrow \infty$

$$\therefore \ell_1 = \ell_2$$

定理4.  $[a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n]$  是一個 finite simple continued fraction  
且  $q_n$  定義如定理1 規定

則(A)  $q_n > q_{n-1}$  若  $n \geq 2$   $q_1 \geq g_0$

(B)  $q_n \geq n \quad \forall n \quad q_n > n$  若  $n > 3$

(C) Simple Continued fraction 收斂於它們的最低項

〔證明〕：

(A) 非常明顯的  $q_1 \geq q_0$

$$q_n = a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2} \geq a_n q_{n-1} + 1 > a_n q_{n-1} \geq q_{n-1}$$

$$\therefore q_n \geq q_{n-1} \quad (\because a_n \text{是自然數})$$

$$(B) q_n = a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2} > a_n q_{n-1} + 1 > a_n (a_{n-1} q_{n-2} + q_{n-3}) + 1 \geq n$$

$$\therefore q_n \geq n$$

同理  $q_n > n$  若  $n > 3$

(C) 設其收斂於  $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$ , 欲證  $(p_n, q_n) = 1 \quad \forall n$

設  $(p_n, q_n) = d > 1 \Rightarrow d \mid p_n$  且  $d \mid q_n \quad \forall n$

$\therefore p_n q_{n-1} - q_n p_{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1} \Rightarrow d \mid (-1)^n \Rightarrow d = 1$  與假設矛盾  
定義3。

一個自然數無限數列  $a_0, a_1, \dots$  (也許  $a_0$  除外) 定義一個  
infinite simple continued fraction  $[a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots]$

則  $[a_0, a_1, \dots]$  的值

定義如  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ ,  $S_n = [a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$  且我們亦可寫

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = [a_0, a_1, \dots]$$

定理5.  $[a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots]$  是一個 infinite simple continued fraction  
則  $[a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots]$  的值表示一個無理數。

(證明) 設  $\alpha = [a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots]$ , 依定理 3 可知  $\alpha$  介於  $S_n$  和  $S_{n+1}$  之間

$$|\alpha - S_n| < |S_n - S_{n+1}| \text{ 但 } S_n = \frac{p_n}{q_n}, S_{n+1} = \frac{p_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \alpha - \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right| < \left| \frac{p_n q_{n+1} - q_n p_{n+1}}{q_n q_{n+1}} \right|$$

$$\text{依定理 2(A) } \left| \alpha - \frac{r_n}{q_n} \right| < \frac{1}{q_n q_{n+1}}$$

$$\text{但 } \left| \alpha - \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right| > 0 \quad \therefore \alpha \neq S_n$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < |q_n \alpha - p_n| < \frac{1}{q_{n+1}}$$

$$\text{若 } \alpha = \frac{a}{b} \quad (a, b) = 1 \quad b > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < |q_n \cdot \frac{a}{b} - p_n| < \frac{1}{q_{n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < |q_n a - p_n b| < \frac{b}{q_{n+1}}$$

且由於  $q_n$  漸增當  $n \rightarrow \infty$  因此當  $n$  相當大時，

$$\exists b < q_{n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{q_{n+1}} <$$

因此  $0 < |q_n a - p_n b| < 1$  且  $\because q_n, a, p_n, b$  都是整數

$\Rightarrow q_n a - p_n b$  是整數與假設  $(a, b) = 1$  矛盾

$\therefore \alpha$  是無理數

亦就是  $[a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots]$  是無理數

定理6. 若  $[a_0, a_1, \dots, a_j] = [b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n]$  是二個 finite simple continued fraction 且  $a_j > 1, b_n > 1$  則  $j = n$  且  $a_i = b_i \quad \forall i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

[證明] 設  $y_1 = [b_1, b_{1+1}, \dots, b_n]$  則  $y_0 = [b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n]$

$$y_1 = [b_1, b_{1+1}, \dots, b_n] = b_1 + \frac{1}{[b_{1+1}, \dots, b_n]}$$

$$= b_1 + \frac{1}{y_{1+1}}$$

$$b_1 > 1 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 > b_1 & \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \\ y_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{但 } y_1 = b_1 + \frac{1}{y_{1+1}} < b_1 + 1 \Rightarrow [y_1] = b_1$$

$$\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\text{同理 } z_1 = [a_1, a_{1+1}, \dots, a_j]$$

$$[z_1] = a_1 \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, j$$

$$\because [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_j] = [b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n] \Rightarrow y_0 = z_0$$

$$\text{且 } y_0 = b_0 + \frac{1}{y_1} \Rightarrow [y_0] = b_0$$

$$\therefore y_0 = z_0 \Rightarrow [y_0] = [z_0] \Rightarrow a_0 = b_0$$

$$\frac{1}{y_1} = y_0 - b_0 = z_0 - a_0 = \frac{1}{z_1} \Rightarrow y_1 = z_1$$

$$\Rightarrow [y_1] = [z_1] \Rightarrow b_1 = a_1$$

### 利用數學歸納法

設  $y_1 = z_1$  且  $a_1 = b_1$  證明  $y_{1+1} = z_{1+1}$  且  $a_{1+1} = b_{1+1}$

$$\frac{1}{z_{1+1}} = z_1 - a_1 = y_1 - b_1 = \frac{1}{y_{1+1}} \Rightarrow y_{1+1} = z_{1+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow [z_{1+1}] = [y_{1+1}] \Rightarrow b_{1+1} = a_{1+1}$$

因此  $j = n$  否則我們可設  $j < n$   $z_j = y_j$   $a_j = b_j$

但  $y_j = a_j$  且  $y_1 > b_j \Rightarrow y_j = a_j > b_j$  與  $a_j = b_j$  矛盾

同理  $j > n$  時亦矛盾

因此本定理成立

定理7. 設  $x$  是正實數則  $[a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, x] = \frac{x p_{n-1} + p_{n-2}}{x q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}}$

$\{p_n\}$  和  $\{q_n\}$  定義如定理1

〔證明〕：

設  $n = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} [a_0, a_1, x] &= a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{x}} = a_0 + \frac{1}{\frac{x a_1 + 1}{x}} \\ &= a_0 + \frac{x}{x a_1 + 1} = \frac{x a_0 a_1 + a_0 + x}{x a_1 + 1} \\ &= \frac{x(a_0 a_1 + 1) + a_0}{x a_1 + 1} = \frac{x p_1 + p_0}{x q_1 + q_0} \end{aligned}$$

設  $n = m$  時原式成立

$$[a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1}, x] = \frac{x p_{m-1} + p_{m-2}}{x q_{m-1} + q_{m-2}}$$

$$[a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m, x] = [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1} + \frac{1}{x}]$$

$$= \frac{(a_{m-1} + \frac{1}{x}) p_{m-1} + p_{m-2}}{(a_{m-1} + \frac{1}{x}) q_{m-1} + q_{m-2}} = \frac{x a_m p_{m-1} + p_{m-1} + x p_{m-2}}{x a_m q_{m-1} + q_{m-1} + x q_{m-2}}$$

$$= \frac{x(a_m p_{m-1} + p_{m-2}) + p_{m-1}}{x(a_m q_{m-1} + q_{m-2}) + q_{m-1}} = \frac{x p_m + p_{m-1}}{x q_m + q_{m-1}}$$

∴根據數學歸納法原理，所以本定理成立。

定理8. 設  $\theta = [a_0, a_1, \dots]$  是一個 infinite simple continued fraction

$$\text{若 } \theta_1 = [a_1, a_2, \dots] \text{ 則 } \theta = a_0 + \frac{1}{\theta_1}$$

〔證明〕：

$$\text{由定理 3 知 } S_0 < \theta < S_1$$

$$a_0 < \theta < a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1} \leq a_0 + 1$$

$$\therefore [\theta] = a_0$$

其餘的部分由定理 6 可確知必成立

定理9. 設  $[a_0, a_1, \dots]$  和  $[b_0, b_1, \dots]$  是二個不同的 infinite simple continued fraction 設  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  分別表示其值則  $\alpha \neq \beta$

〔證明〕：

設  $[a_0, a_1, \dots] = [b_0, b_1, \dots]$  亦就是  $\alpha = \beta$  由定理 8 知  
 $a_0 = [\alpha] = [\beta] = b_0 \Rightarrow a_0 = b_0$

$$\alpha = a_0 + \frac{1}{[a_1, a_2, \dots]} \quad \beta = b_0 + \frac{1}{[b_1, b_2, \dots]}$$

但  $\alpha = \beta$  且  $a_0 = b_0$  因此  $[a_1, a_2, \dots] = [b_1, b_2, \dots]$   
反覆利用定理 8

因此  $a_1 = b_1, a_2 = b_2, \dots$

所以本定理成立

定理10：設  $\alpha$  是一個實數則存在唯一 simple continued fraction 而其值為  $\alpha$ ，且若  $\alpha$  是有理數則連分數是 finite simple continued fraction，若  $\alpha$  是無理數則連分數是 infinite simple continued fraction (註唯一性須 finite simple continued fraction 才成立)

〔證明〕：

根據定理 7 與定理 9 可證得唯一性

設  $\alpha$  不是整數  $[\alpha] = a_0$

則(1)  $\alpha = a_0 + \frac{1}{r_1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r_1} = \alpha - a_0$

由定義知  $0 < \frac{1}{r_1} < 1 \Rightarrow r_1 > 1$

若  $r_1$  是整數則成立

若  $r_1$  不是整數，繼續上述作法

若  $r_n$  是整數，則成立

$[a_0, r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n]$  若  $r_n$  不是整數 設  $a_n = [r_n]$

定義(2)  $r_n = a_n + \frac{1}{r_{n+1}}$

由(1)  $\alpha = [a_0, r_1]$  由(2)  $\alpha = [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n, r_{n+1}]$

因此對於任何的  $n$  都成立

若  $\alpha$  是有理數則所有  $r_n$  都是有理數 設  $r_n = \frac{a}{b}$

$$\Rightarrow r_n - a_n = \frac{a}{b} - a_n = \frac{a - a_n b}{b} = \frac{c}{b}$$

設  $a - a_n b = c$

$$\text{由(2)} \quad 0 < r_n - a_n = \frac{1}{r_{n+1}} < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{c}{b} < 1 \Rightarrow c < b$$

$$\text{但 } \frac{1}{r_{n+1}} = \frac{c}{b} \Rightarrow r_{n+1} = \frac{b}{c} \text{ 因此 } r_n, r_{n+1}, \dots$$

就可表示如  $\frac{a}{b}, \frac{b}{c}, \dots, \frac{\ell}{i}, \dots$

對於數列  $\frac{a}{b}, \frac{b}{c}, \frac{c}{d}, \dots$  分母  $b, c, d, \dots$  都是正整數

且漸增，因此(1)可表示所討論數列中，分母中的一個元素

因此在這步驟就結束 且  $\alpha = [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n]$

若  $\alpha$  是無理數則所有  $r_n$  都是無理數

$$\text{設 } [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n] = \frac{p_n}{q_n} \quad \alpha = [a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}, r_n]$$

$$= \frac{p_{n-1}r_n + p_{n-2}}{q_{n-1}r_n + q_{n-2}} \quad (\text{由定理 8 知。})$$

$$\text{但 } \frac{p_n}{q_n} = \frac{a_n p_{n-1} + p_{n-2}}{a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}} \quad (\text{由定理 1 知。})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \alpha - \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right| &= \left| \frac{r_n p_{n-1} + p_{n-2}}{r_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}} - \frac{a_n p_{n-1} + p_{n-2}}{a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{(p_{n-1}q_{n-2} - p_{n-2}q_{n-1})(r_n - a_n)}{(r_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2})(a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2})} \right| < \\ &\quad \frac{1}{|(r_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2})(a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2})|} \\ &= \frac{1}{q_n \cdot q_n} = \frac{1}{q_n^2} \\ \therefore \left| \alpha - \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right| &< \frac{1}{q_n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{若 } n \rightarrow \infty \quad q_n \rightarrow \infty \quad \alpha = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_n}{q_n}$$

$\therefore \alpha$  是 infinite simple continued fraction 的值。

現以幾個常見的無理數 為例子

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2} &= 1 + (\sqrt{2} - 1) = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2 + (\sqrt{2} - 1)} = 1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \dots}}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{3} &= 1 + (\sqrt{3} - 1) \\
 &= 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} + 1} = 1 + \frac{2}{2 + (\sqrt{3} - 1)} = 1 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} + 1}} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{2 + (\sqrt{3} - 1)}} = 1 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} + 1}}}} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{2 + \dots}}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{5} &= 2 + (\sqrt{5} - 2) \\
 &= 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + 2} = 2 + \frac{1}{4 + (\sqrt{5} - 2)} \\
 &= 2 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} - 2}} = 2 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{4 + (\sqrt{5} - 2)}} \\
 &= 2 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{4 + \dots}}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{7} &= 2 + (\sqrt{7} - 2) = 2 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7} + 2} \\
 &= 2 + \frac{3}{4 + (\sqrt{7} - 2)} = 2 + \frac{3}{4 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{7} + 2}} \\
 &= 2 + \frac{3}{4 + \frac{3}{4 + \frac{3}{4 + \frac{3}{4 + \dots}}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{2} = 1 + (\sqrt[3]{2} - 1)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{16} + \sqrt[3]{4} + 1} + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{4}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2} + 1} + 3}}$$

$$\text{我們可利用 } a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

必可以一個無限連分數表示，至於其他 4 次方根以上可利用

$$a^n - b^n = (a - b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$$

，不過由於過分麻煩本文不予詳細討論。

結論：總之對於任一實數都可以連分數表示

至於有理數可以有限連分數表示

無理數可以無限連分數表示

不過若不限制於 Simple continued fraction 表示的方法並非唯一。

例如：

$$\sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{2} + 1) - 1 = -1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1}$$

$$= -1 + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2} + 1) - 2} = -1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} - 2}$$

$$= -1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + 1} - 2} = -1 + \frac{1}{-2 + \frac{1}{-2 + \frac{1}{-2 + \dots}}}$$

$$\sqrt{-3} = (\sqrt{-3} + 1) - 1 = -1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{-3} - 1}$$

$$= -1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{-3} + 1 - 2} = -1 + \frac{2}{-2 + \frac{2}{-2 + \frac{2}{-2 + \dots}}}$$

$$\sqrt{-5} = -2 + (\sqrt{-5} + 2) = -2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{-5} - 2}$$

$$= -2 + \frac{1}{-4 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{-5} - 2}} = -2 + \frac{1}{-4 + \frac{1}{-4 + \frac{1}{-4 + \dots}}}$$

$$\sqrt{-7} = -2 + (\sqrt{-7} + 2) = -2 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{-7} - 2}$$

$$= -2 + \frac{3}{-4 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{-7} - 2}} = -2 + \frac{3}{-4 + \frac{3}{-4 + \frac{3}{-4 + \dots}}}$$