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# **Sage Reference Manual: Diophantine approximation**

*Release 7.6*

**The Sage Development Team**

**Mar 25, 2017**



## CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>Continued fractions</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Indices and Tables</b>	<b>25</b>



The diophantine approximation deals with the approximation of real numbers (or real vectors) with rational numbers (or rational vectors). See the article [Wikipedia article Diophantine\\_approximation](#) for more information.



## CONTINUED FRACTIONS

A continued fraction is a representation of a real number in terms of a sequence of integers denoted  $[a_0; a_1, a_2, \dots]$ . The well known decimal expansion is another way of representing a real number by a sequence of integers. The value of a continued fraction is defined recursively as:

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

In this expansion, all coefficients  $a_n$  are integers and only the value  $a_0$  may be non positive. Note that  $a_0$  is nothing else but the floor (this remark provides a way to build the continued fraction expansion from a given real number). As examples

$$\frac{45}{38} = 1 + \frac{1}{5 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{3}}}$$
$$\pi = 3 + \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{15 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{292 + \frac{1}{\dots}}}}}}$$

It is quite remarkable that

- any real number admits a unique continued fraction expansion
- finite expansions correspond to rationals
- ultimately periodic expansions correspond to quadratic numbers (ie numbers of the form  $a + b\sqrt{D}$  with  $a$  and  $b$  rationals and  $D$  square free positive integer)
- two real numbers  $x$  and  $y$  have the same tail (up to a shift) in their continued fraction expansion if and only if there are integers  $a, b, c, d$  with  $|ad - bc| = 1$  and such that  $y = (ax + b)/(cx + d)$ .

Moreover, the rational numbers obtained by truncation of the expansion of a real number gives its so-called best approximations. For more informations on continued fractions, you may have a look at [Wikipedia article Continued\\_fraction](#).

EXAMPLES:

If you want to create the continued fraction of some real number you may either use its method `continued_fraction` (if it exists) or call `continued_fraction()` :

```

sage: (13/27).continued_fraction()
[0; 2, 13]
sage: 0 + 1/(2 + 1/13)
13/27

sage: continued_fraction(22/45)
[0; 2, 22]
sage: 0 + 1/(2 + 1/22)
22/45

sage: continued_fraction(pi)
[3; 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...]
sage: continued_fraction_list(pi, nterms=5)
[3, 7, 15, 1, 292]

sage: K.<cbirt5> = NumberField(x^3 - 5, embedding=1.709)
sage: continued_fraction(cbirt5)
[1; 1, 2, 2, 4, 3, 3, 1, 5, 1, 1, 4, 10, 17, 1, 14, 1, 1, 3052, 1, ...]

```

It is also possible to create a continued fraction from a list of partial quotients:

```

sage: continued_fraction([-3,1,2,3,4,1,2])
[-3; 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2]

```

Even infinite:

```

sage: w = words.ThueMorseWord([1,2])
sage: w
word: 1221211221121221211212211221211221121221...
sage: continued_fraction(w)
[1; 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1...]

```

To go back and forth between the value (as a real number) and the partial quotients (seen as a finite or infinite list) you can use the methods `quotients` and `value`:

```

sage: cf = (13/27).continued_fraction()
sage: cf.quotients()
[0, 2, 13]
sage: cf.value()
13/27

sage: cf = continued_fraction(pi)
sage: cf.quotients()
lazy list [3, 7, 15, ...]
sage: cf.value()
pi

sage: w = words.FibonacciWord([1,2])
sage: cf = continued_fraction(w)
sage: cf.quotients()
word: 1211212112112121121211211212112112121121...
sage: v = cf.value()
sage: v
1.387954587967143?
sage: v.n(digits=100)
1.
↪38795458796714233691931385987318547787815245249853227189491728982641857762264893216988523703424296
sage: v.continued_fraction()

```



```
[1; 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2...]
```

Recall that quadratic numbers correspond to ultimately periodic continued fractions. For them special methods give access to preperiod and period:

```
sage: K.<sqrt2> = QuadraticField(2)
sage: cf = continued_fraction(sqrt2); cf
[1; (2)*]
sage: cf.value()
sqrt2
sage: cf.preperiod()
(1,)
sage: cf.period()
(2,)

sage: cf = (3*sqrt2 + 1/2).continued_fraction(); cf
[4; (1, 2, 1, 7)*]

sage: cf = continued_fraction([(1,2,3),(1,4)]); cf
[1; 2, 3, (1, 4)*]
sage: cf.value()
-2/23*sqrt2 + 36/23
```

On the following we can remark how the tail may change even in the same quadratic field:

```
sage: for i in range(20): print(continued_fraction(i*sqrt2))
[0]
[1; (2)*]
[2; (1, 4)*]
[4; (4, 8)*]
[5; (1, 1, 1, 10)*]
[7; (14)*]
...
[24; (24, 48)*]
[25; (2, 5, 6, 5, 2, 50)*]
[26; (1, 6, 1, 2, 3, 2, 26, 2, 3, 2, 1, 6, 1, 52)*]
```

Nevertheless, the tail is preserved under invertible integer homographies:

```
sage: apply_homography = lambda m,z: (m[0,0]*z + m[0,1]) / (m[1,0]*z + m[1,1])
sage: m1 = SL2Z([60,13,83,18])
sage: m2 = SL2Z([27,80,28,83])
sage: a = sqrt2/3
sage: a.continued_fraction()
[0; 2, (8, 4)*]
sage: b = apply_homography(m1, a)
sage: b.continued_fraction()
[0; 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 6, (8, 4)*]
sage: c = apply_homography(m2, a)
sage: c.continued_fraction()
[0; 1, 26, 1, 2, 2, (8, 4)*]
sage: d = apply_homography(m1**2*m2**3, a)
sage: d.continued_fraction()
[0; 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 5, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 5, 26, 1, 2, 1, 26, 1, 2, 1, 26, 1, 2, 2, (8, ↵
↵4)*]
```

**Todo**

- Gosper’s algorithm to compute the continued fraction of  $(ax + b)/(cx + d)$  knowing the one of  $x$  (see Gosper (1972, <http://www.inwap.com/pdp10/hbaker/hakmem/cf.html>), Knuth (1998, TAOCP vol 2, Exercise 4.5.3.15), Fowler (1999). See also Liardet, P. and Stambul, P. “Algebraic Computation with Continued Fractions.” J. Number Th. 73, 92-121, 1998.
- Improve numerical approximation (the method `_mpfr_()` is quite slow compared to the same method for an element of a number field)
- Make a class for generalized continued fractions of the form  $a_0 + b_0/(a_1 + b_1/(...))$  (the standard continued fractions are when all  $b_n = 1$  while the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fractions are the one for which  $b_n = -1$  for all  $n$ ). See [Wikipedia article Generalized\\_continued\\_fraction](#).
- look at the function `ContinuedFractionApproximationOfRoot` in GAP

## AUTHORS:

- Vincent Delecroix (2014): cleaning, refactorisation, documentation from the old implementation in `contfrac` ([trac ticket #14567](#)).

**class** `sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base`Bases: `sage.structure.sage_object.SageObject`

Base class for (standard) continued fractions.

If you want to implement your own continued fraction, simply derived from this class and implement the following methods:

- `def quotient(self, n) : return the n -th quotient of self as a Sage integer`
- `def length(self) : the number of partial quotients of self as a Sage integer or Infinity .`

and optionally:

- `def value(self) : return the value of self (an exact real number)`

This base class will provide:

- computation of convergents in `convergent()`, `numerator()` and `denominator()`
- comparison with other continued fractions (see `__cmp__()`)
- elementary arithmetic function `floor()`, `ceil()`, `sign()`
- accurate numerical approximations `_mpfr_()`

All other methods, in particular the ones involving binary operations like sum or product, rely on the optional method `value()` (and not on convergents) and may fail at execution if it is not implemented.

**additive\_order()**

Return the additive order of this continued fraction, which we defined to be the additive order of its value.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: continued_fraction(-1).additive_order()
+Infinity
sage: continued_fraction(0).additive_order()
1
```

**ceil()**Return the ceil of `self`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: cf = continued_fraction([2,1,3,4])
sage: cf.ceil()
3
```

**convergent** (*n*)

Return the *n*-th partial convergent to self.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: a = continued_fraction(pi); a
[3; 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...]
sage: a.convergent(3)
355/113
sage: a.convergent(15)
411557987/131002976
```

**convergents** ()

Return the list of partial convergents of self .

If self is an infinite continued fraction, then the object returned is a `lazy_list_generic` which behave like an infinite list.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: a = continued_fraction(23/157); a
[0; 6, 1, 4, 1, 3]
sage: a.convergents()
[0, 1/6, 1/7, 5/34, 6/41, 23/157]
```

**Todo**

Add an example with infinite list.

**denominator** (*n*)

Return the denominator of the *n*-th partial convergent of self .

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: c = continued_fraction(pi); c
[3; 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...]
sage: c.denominator(0)
1
sage: c.denominator(12)
25510582
sage: c.denominator(152)
1255341492699841451528811722575401081588363886480089431843026103930863337221076748
```

**floor** ()

Return the floor of self .

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: cf = continued_fraction([2,1,2,3])
sage: cf.floor()
2
```

**is\_minus\_one** ()

Test whether self is minus one.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: continued_fraction(-1).is_minus_one()
True
sage: continued_fraction(1).is_minus_one()
False
sage: continued_fraction(0).is_minus_one()
False
sage: continued_fraction(-2).is_minus_one()
False
sage: continued_fraction([-1, 1]).is_minus_one()
False
```

**is\_one ( )**

Test whether self is one.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: continued_fraction(1).is_one()
True
sage: continued_fraction(5/4).is_one()
False
sage: continued_fraction(0).is_one()
False
sage: continued_fraction(pi).is_one()
False
```

**is\_zero ( )**

Test whether self is zero.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: continued_fraction(0).is_zero()
True
sage: continued_fraction((0, 1)).is_zero()
False
sage: continued_fraction(-1/2).is_zero()
False
sage: continued_fraction(pi).is_zero()
False
```

**multiplicative\_order ( )**

Return the multiplicative order of this continued fraction, which we defined to be the multiplicative order of its value.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: continued_fraction(-1).multiplicative_order()
2
sage: continued_fraction(1).multiplicative_order()
1
sage: continued_fraction(pi).multiplicative_order()
+Infinity
```

**n ( *prec=None, digits=None, algorithm=None* )**

Return a numerical approximation of this continued fraction with `prec` bits (or decimal `digits`) of precision.

INPUT:

- `prec` – precision in bits
- `digits` – precision in decimal digits (only used if `prec` is not given)
- `algorithm` – ignored for continued fractions

If neither `prec` nor `digits` is given, the default precision is 53 bits (roughly 16 digits).

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: w = words.FibonacciWord([1,3])
sage: cf = continued_fraction(w)
sage: cf
[1; 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3...]
sage: cf.numerical_approx(prec=53)
1.28102513329557
```

The method `n` is a shortcut to this one:

```
sage: cf.n(digits=25)
1.281025133295569815552930
sage: cf.n(digits=33)
1.28102513329556981555293038097590
```

#### **numerator** (*n*)

Return the numerator of the *n*-th partial convergent of `self`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: c = continued_fraction(pi); c
[3; 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...]
sage: c.numerator(0)
3
sage: c.numerator(12)
80143857
sage: c.numerator(152)
39437716112122266962743738812600748213157266596588744951727393497446921245353005283
```

#### **numerical\_approx** (*prec=None, digits=None, algorithm=None*)

Return a numerical approximation of this continued fraction with `prec` bits (or decimal digits) of precision.

INPUT:

- `prec` – precision in bits
- `digits` – precision in decimal digits (only used if `prec` is not given)
- `algorithm` – ignored for continued fractions

If neither `prec` nor `digits` is given, the default precision is 53 bits (roughly 16 digits).

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: w = words.FibonacciWord([1,3])
sage: cf = continued_fraction(w)
sage: cf
[1; 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3...]
sage: cf.numerical_approx(prec=53)
1.28102513329557
```

The method `n` is a shortcut to this one:

```
sage: cf.n(digits=25)
1.281025133295569815552930
sage: cf.n(digits=33)
1.28102513329556981555293038097590
```

**p** (*n*)Return the numerator of the *n*-th partial convergent of `self`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: c = continued_fraction(pi); c
[3; 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...]
sage: c.numerator(0)
3
sage: c.numerator(12)
80143857
sage: c.numerator(152)
39437716112122266962743738812600748213157266596588744951727393497446921245353005283
```

**pn** (*n*)Return the numerator of the *n*-th partial convergent of `self`.This method is deprecated since [trac ticket #14567](#) and `numerator()` should be used instead.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: continued_fraction([1,2,3,5,4]).pn(3)
doctest:...: DeprecationWarning: pn is deprecated. Use the methods p or
↪numerator instead.
See http://trac.sagemath.org/14567 for details.
53
```

**q** (*n*)Return the denominator of the *n*-th partial convergent of `self`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: c = continued_fraction(pi); c
[3; 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...]
sage: c.denominator(0)
1
sage: c.denominator(12)
25510582
sage: c.denominator(152)
1255341492699841451528811722575401081588363886480089431843026103930863337221076748
```

**qn** (*n*)Return the denominator of the *n*-th partial convergent of `self`.This method is deprecated since [trac ticket #14567](#). Use `denominator()` instead.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: continued_fraction([1,2,3,12,1]).qn(3)
doctest:...: DeprecationWarning: qn is deprecated. Use the methods q or
↪denominator instead.
See http://trac.sagemath.org/14567 for details.
93
```

**quotients ( )**

Return the list of partial quotients of `self`.

If `self` is an infinite continued fraction, then the object returned is a `lazy_list_generic` which behaves like an infinite list.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: a = continued_fraction(23/157); a
[0; 6, 1, 4, 1, 3]
sage: a.quotients()
[0, 6, 1, 4, 1, 3]
```

**Todo**

Add an example with infinite list.

**sign ( )**

Returns the sign of `self` as an Integer.

The sign is defined to be 0 if `self` is 0, 1 if `self` is positive and -1 if `self` is negative.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: continued_fraction(tan(pi/7)).sign()
1
sage: continued_fraction(-34/2115).sign()
-1
sage: continued_fraction([0]).sign()
0
```

**str ( nterms=10, unicode=False, join=True)**

Return a string representing this continued fraction.

INPUT:

- `nterms` – the maximum number of terms to use
- `unicode` – (default `False`) whether to use unicode character
- `join` – (default `True`) if `False` instead of returning a string return a list of string, each of them representing a line

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: print(continued_fraction(pi).str())
3 + -----
      1
7 + -----
      1
15 + -----
      1
1 + -----
      1
292 + -----
      1
1 + -----
      1
1 + -----
      1
```

```

                                     1
                                1 + -----
                                       1
                                  2 + -----
                                         1
                                              1 + ...
sage: print(continued_fraction(pi).str(terms=1))
3 + ...
sage: print(continued_fraction(pi).str(terms=2))
      1
3 + ----
      7 + ...

sage: print(continued_fraction(243/354).str())
-----
      1
1 + ----
      2 + ----
            1
          5 + ----
                  1
                3 + ----
                       2
sage: continued_fraction(243/354).str(join=False)
['-----',
 '1 + ----',
 '      1',
 '    2 + ----',
 '          1',
 '        5 + ----',
 '              1',
 '            3 + ----',
 '                  2']
sage: print(continued_fraction(243/354).str(unicode=True))
-----
      1
1 + ----
      2 + ----
            1
          5 + ----
                  1
                3 + ----
                       2

```

**class** sage.rings.continued\_fraction. **ContinuedFraction\_infinite** (*w*, *value=None*, *check=True*)

Bases: *sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_base*

A continued fraction defined by an infinite sequence of partial quotients.

EXAMPLES:



```

sage: t = continued_fraction(words.ThueMorseWord([1,2])); t
[1; 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1...]
sage: t.n(digits=100)
1.
↪422388736882785488341547116024565825306879108991711829311892452916456747272565883312454129620

```

We check that comparisons work well:

```

sage: t > continued_fraction(1) and t < continued_fraction(3/2)
True
sage: t < continued_fraction(1) or t > continued_fraction(2)
False

```

Can also be called with a value option:

```

sage: def f(n):
....:     if n % 3 == 2: return 2*(n+1)//3
....:     return 1
sage: w = Word(f, alphabet=NN)
sage: w
word:
↪1,1,2,1,1,4,1,1,6,1,1,8,1,1,10,1,1,12,1,1,14,1,1,16,1,1,18,1,1,20,1,1,22,1,1,24,1,1,26,1,.
↪...
sage: cf = continued_fraction(w, value=e-1)
sage: cf
[1; 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 6, 1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 10, 1, 1, 12, 1, 1...]

```

In that case a small check is done on the input:

```

sage: cf = continued_fraction(w, value=pi)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: value evaluates to 3.141592653589794? while the continued fraction
↪evaluates to 1.718281828459046? in Real Interval Field with 53 bits of
↪precision.

```

### **length ( )**

Returns infinity.

EXAMPLES:

```

sage: w = words.FibonacciWord([3,13])
sage: cf = continued_fraction(w)
sage: cf.length()
+Infinity

```

### **quotient ( n )**

The n -th partial quotient of self .

EXAMPLES:

```

sage: w = words.FibonacciWord([1,3])
sage: cf = continued_fraction(w)
sage: cf.quotient(0)
1
sage: cf.quotient(1)
3

```

```
sage: cf.quotient(2)
1
```

**quotients ( )**

Return the infinite list from which this continued fraction was built.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: w = words.FibonacciWord([1,5])
sage: cf = continued_fraction(w)
sage: cf.quotients()
word: 151151511511515115151151151151151151151151151151...
```

**value ( )**

The value of `self`.

If this value was provided on initialization, just return this value otherwise return an element of the real lazy field.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: def f(n):
....:     if n % 3 == 2: return 2*(n+1)//3
....:     return 1
sage: w = Word(f, alphabet=NN)
sage: w
word:
↪ 1,1,2,1,1,4,1,1,6,1,1,8,1,1,10,1,1,12,1,1,14,1,1,16,1,1,18,1,1,20,1,1,22,1,1,24,1,1,26,1,
↪ ...
sage: cf = continued_fraction(w, value=e-1)
sage: cf
[1; 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 6, 1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 10, 1, 1, 12, 1, 1...]
sage: cf.value()
e - 1

sage: w = words.FibonacciWord([2,5])
sage: cf = continued_fraction(w)
sage: cf
[2; 5, 2, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 2, 5, 2, 2, 5, 2, 2, 5, 2, 2, 5, 2, 5...]
sage: cf.value()
2.184951302409338?
```

```
class sage.rings.continued_fraction. ContinuedFraction_periodic ( x1, x2=None,
                                                                check=True)
```

Bases: `sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base`

Continued fraction associated with rational or quadratic number.

A rational number has a finite continued fraction expansion (or ultimately 0). The one of a quadratic number, ie a number of the form  $a + b\sqrt{D}$  with  $a$  and  $b$  rational, is ultimately periodic.

---

**Note:** This class stores a tuple `_x1` for the preperiod and a tuple `_x2` for the period. In the purely periodic case `_x1` is empty while in the rational case `_x2` is the tuple  $(0,)$ .

---

**length ( )**

Returns the number of partial quotients of `self`.

EXAMPLES:

```

sage: continued_fraction(2/5).length()
3
sage: cf = continued_fraction([(0,1),(2,)]); cf
[0; 1, (2)*]
sage: cf.length()
+Infinity

```

**period ( )**

Return the periodic part of self .

**EXAMPLES:**

```

sage: K.<sqrt3> = QuadraticField(3)
sage: cf = continued_fraction(sqrt3); cf
[1; (1, 2)*]
sage: cf.period()
(1, 2)

sage: for k in xrange(2,40):
....:     if not k.is_square():
....:         s = QuadraticField(k).gen()
....:         cf = continued_fraction(s)
....:         print('%2d %d %s' % (k, len(cf.period()), cf))
 2 1 [1; (2)*]
 3 2 [1; (1, 2)*]
 5 1 [2; (4)*]
 6 2 [2; (2, 4)*]
 7 4 [2; (1, 1, 1, 4)*]
 8 2 [2; (1, 4)*]
10 1 [3; (6)*]
11 2 [3; (3, 6)*]
12 2 [3; (2, 6)*]
13 5 [3; (1, 1, 1, 1, 6)*]
14 4 [3; (1, 2, 1, 6)*]
...
35 2 [5; (1, 10)*]
37 1 [6; (12)*]
38 2 [6; (6, 12)*]
39 2 [6; (4, 12)*]

```

**preperiod ( )**

Return the preperiodic part of self .

**EXAMPLES:**

```

sage: K.<sqrt3> = QuadraticField(3)
sage: cf = continued_fraction(sqrt3); cf
[1; (1, 2)*]
sage: cf.preperiod()
(1,)

sage: cf = continued_fraction(sqrt3/7); cf
[0; 4, (24, 8)*]
sage: cf.preperiod()
(0, 4)

```

**quotient ( n )**

Return the n -th partial quotient of self .

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: cf = continued_fraction([(12,5),(1,3)])
sage: [cf.quotient(i) for i in range(10)]
[12, 5, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3]
```

**value ( )**

Return the value of `self` as a quadratic number (with square free discriminant).

EXAMPLES:

Some purely periodic examples:

```
sage: cf = continued_fraction([( ), (2, )]); cf
[(2)*]
sage: v = cf.value(); v
sqrt2 + 1
sage: v.continued_fraction()
[(2)*]

sage: cf = continued_fraction([( ), (1, 2)]); cf
[(1, 2)*]
sage: v = cf.value(); v
1/2*sqrt3 + 1/2
sage: v.continued_fraction()
[(1, 2)*]
```

The number `sqrt3` that appear above is actually internal to the continued fraction. In order to be access it from the console:

```
sage: cf.value().parent().inject_variables()
Defining sqrt3
sage: sqrt3
sqrt3
sage: ((sqrt3+1)/2).continued_fraction()
[(1, 2)*]
```

Some ultimately periodic but non periodic examples:

```
sage: cf = continued_fraction([(1, ), (2, )]); cf
[1; (2)*]
sage: v = cf.value(); v
sqrt2
sage: v.continued_fraction()
[1; (2)*]

sage: cf = continued_fraction([(1, 3), (1, 2)]); cf
[1; 3, (1, 2)*]
sage: v = cf.value(); v
-sqrt3 + 3
sage: v.continued_fraction()
[1; 3, (1, 2)*]

sage: cf = continued_fraction([(-5, 18), (1, 3, 1, 5)])
sage: cf.value().continued_fraction() == cf
True
sage: cf = continued_fraction([(-1, ), (1, )])
sage: cf.value().continued_fraction() == cf
True
```

**class** `sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_real (x)`  
 Bases: `sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base`

Continued fraction of a real (exact) number.

This class simply wraps a real number into an attribute (that can be accessed through the method `value()`). The number is assumed to be irrational.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: cf = continued_fraction(pi)
sage: cf
[3; 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...]
sage: cf.value()
pi

sage: cf = continued_fraction(e)
sage: cf
[2; 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 6, 1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 10, 1, 1, 12, 1, 1, ...]
sage: cf.value()
e
```

**length ()**

Return infinity

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: continued_fraction(pi).length()
+Infinity
```

**quotient (n)**

Returns the  $n$ -th quotient of `self`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: cf = continued_fraction(pi)
sage: cf.quotient(27)
13
sage: cf.quotient(2552)
152
sage: cf.quotient(10000) # long time
5
```

The algorithm is not efficient with element of the symbolic ring and, if possible, one can always prefer number fields elements. The reason is that, given a symbolic element  $x$ , there is no automatic way to evaluate in RIF an expression of the form  $(a*x+b)/(c*x+d)$  where both the numerator and the denominator are extremely small:

```
sage: a1 = pi
sage: c1 = continued_fraction(a1)
sage: p0 = c1.numerator(12); q0 = c1.denominator(12)
sage: p1 = c1.numerator(13); q1 = c1.denominator(13)
sage: num = (q0*a1 - p0); num.n()
1.49011611938477e-8
sage: den = (q1*a1 - p1); den.n()
-2.98023223876953e-8
sage: a1 = -num/den
sage: RIF(a1)
[-infinity .. +infinity]
```

The same computation with an element of a number field instead of  $\pi$  gives a very satisfactory answer:

```
sage: K.<a2> = NumberField(x^3 - 2, embedding=1.25)
sage: c2 = continued_fraction(a2)
sage: p0 = c2.numerator(111); q0 = c2.denominator(111)
sage: p1 = c2.numerator(112); q1 = c2.denominator(112)
sage: num = (q0*a2 - p0); num.n()
-4.56719261665907e46
sage: den = (q1*a2 - p1); den.n()
-3.65375409332726e47
sage: a2 = -num/den
sage: b2 = RIF(a2); b2
1.002685823312715?
sage: b2.absolute_diameter()
8.88178419700125e-16
```

The consequence is that the precision needed with  $c1$  grows when we compute larger and larger partial quotients:

```
sage: c1.quotient(100)
2
sage: c1._xa.parent()
Real Interval Field with 353 bits of precision
sage: c1.quotient(200)
3
sage: c1._xa.parent()
Real Interval Field with 753 bits of precision
sage: c1.quotient(300)
5
sage: c1._xa.parent()
Real Interval Field with 1053 bits of precision

sage: c2.quotient(200)
6
sage: c2._xa.parent()
Real Interval Field with 53 bits of precision
sage: c2.quotient(500)
1
sage: c2._xa.parent()
Real Interval Field with 53 bits of precision
sage: c2.quotient(1000)
1
sage: c2._xa.parent()
Real Interval Field with 53 bits of precision
```

**value ( )**

Return the value of `self` (the number from which it was built).

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: cf = continued_fraction(e)
sage: cf.value()
e
```

`sage.rings.continued_fraction.Hirzebruch_Jung_continued_fraction_list ( x, bits=None, nterms=None)`

Return the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction of  $x$  as a list.

This function is deprecated since [trac ticket #14567](#). See `continued_fraction_list()` and the documentation therein.

INPUT:

- `x` – exact rational or something that can be numerically evaluated. The number to compute the continued fraction of.
- `bits` – integer (default: the precision of `x`). the precision of the real interval field that is used internally. This is only used if `x` is not an exact fraction.
- `nterms` – integer (default: None). The upper bound on the number of terms in the continued fraction expansion to return. A lits of integers, the coefficients in the Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction expansion of `x`.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: Hirzebruch_Jung_continued_fraction_list(17/11)
doctest:...: DeprecationWarning: Hirzebruch_Jung_continued_fraction_list(x) is
→replaced by
    continued_fraction_list(x,type="hj")
or for rationals
    x.continued_fraction_list(type="hj")
See http://trac.sagemath.org/14567 for details.
[2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2]
```

`sage.rings.continued_fraction.check_and_reduce_pair(x1,x2=None)`

There are often two ways to represent a given continued fraction. This function makes it canonical.

In the very special case of the number 0 we return the pair  $((0,),(0,))$ .

`sage.rings.continued_fraction.continued_fraction(x,value=None)`

Return the continued fraction of `x`.

INPUT:

- `x` – a number or a list of partial quotients (for finite development) or two list of partial quotients (preperiod and period for ultimately periodic development)

EXAMPLES:

A finite continued fraction may be initialized by a number or by its list of partial quotients:

```
sage: continued_fraction(12/571)
[0; 47, 1, 1, 2, 2]
sage: continued_fraction([3,2,1,4])
[3; 2, 1, 4]
```

It can be called with elements defined from symbolic values, in which case the partial quotients are evaluated in a lazy way:

```
sage: c = continued_fraction(golden_ratio); c
[1; 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...]
sage: c.convergent(12)
377/233
sage: fibonacci(14)/fibonacci(13)
377/233

sage: continued_fraction(pi)
[3; 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...]
sage: c = continued_fraction(pi); c
[3; 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...]
```

```

sage: a = c.convergent(3); a
355/113
sage: a.n()
3.14159292035398
sage: pi.n()
3.14159265358979

sage: continued_fraction(sqrt(2))
[1; 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, ...]
sage: continued_fraction(tan(1))
[1; 1, 1, 3, 1, 5, 1, 7, 1, 9, 1, 11, 1, 13, 1, 15, 1, 17, 1, 19, ...]
sage: continued_fraction(tanh(1))
[0; 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, ...]
sage: continued_fraction(e)
[2; 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 6, 1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 10, 1, 1, 12, 1, 1, ...]

```

If you want to play with quadratic numbers (such as `golden_ratio` and `sqrt(2)` above), it is much more convenient to use number fields as follows since preperiods and periods are computed:

```

sage: K.<sqrt5> = NumberField(x^2-5, embedding=2.23)
sage: my_golden_ratio = (1 + sqrt5)/2
sage: cf = continued_fraction((1+sqrt5)/2); cf
[(1)*]
sage: cf.convergent(12)
377/233
sage: cf.period()
(1,)
sage: cf = continued_fraction(2/3+sqrt5/5); cf
[1; 8, (1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 9)*]
sage: cf.preperiod()
(1, 8)
sage: cf.period()
(1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 9)

sage: L.<sqrt2> = NumberField(x^2-2, embedding=1.41)
sage: cf = continued_fraction(sqrt2); cf
[1; (2)*]
sage: cf.period()
(2,)
sage: cf = continued_fraction(sqrt2/3); cf
[0; 2, (8, 4)*]
sage: cf.period()
(8, 4)

```

It is also possible to go the other way around, build a ultimately periodic continued fraction from its preperiod and its period and get its value back:

```

sage: cf = continued_fraction([(1,1), (2,8)]); cf
[1; 1, (2, 8)*]
sage: cf.value()
2/11*sqrt5 + 14/11

```

It is possible to deal with higher degree number fields but in that case the continued fraction expansion is known to be aperiodic:

```

sage: K.<a> = NumberField(x^3-2, embedding=1.25)
sage: cf = continued_fraction(a); cf
[1; 3, 1, 5, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 8, 1, 14, 1, 10, 2, 1, 4, 12, 2, 3, ...]

```



Note that initial rounding can result in incorrect trailing partial quotients:

```
sage: continued_fraction(RealField(39)(e))
[2; 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 6, 1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 10, 2]
```

Note the value returned for floating point number is the continued fraction associated to the rational number you obtain with a conversion:

```
sage: for _ in range(10):
....:     x = RR.random_element()
....:     cff = continued_fraction(x)
....:     cfe = QQ(x).continued_fraction()
....:     assert cff == cfe, "%s %s %s"%(x, cff, cfe)
```

sage.rings.continued\_fraction. **continued\_fraction\_list** (*x*, *type='std'*, *partial\_convergents=False*, *bits=None*, *nterms=None*)

Returns the (finite) continued fraction of *x* as a list.

The continued fraction expansion of *x* are the coefficients  $a_i$  in

$$x = a_0 + 1/(a_1 + 1/(...))$$

with  $a_0$  integer and  $a_1, \dots$  positive integers. The Hirzebruch-Jung continued fraction is the one for which the + signs are replaced with – signs

$$x = a_0 - 1/(a_1 - 1/(...))$$

**See also:**

*continued\_fraction()*

INPUT:

- *x* – exact rational or floating-point number. The number to compute the continued fraction of.
- *type* – either “std” (default) for standard continued fractions or “hj” for Hirzebruch-Jung ones.
- *partial\_convergents* – boolean. Whether to return the partial convergents.
- *bits* – an optional integer that specify a precision for the real interval field that is used internally.
- *nterms* – integer. The upper bound on the number of terms in the continued fraction expansion to return.

OUTPUT:

A list of integers, the coefficients in the continued fraction expansion of *x*. If *partial\_convergents* is set to True, then return a pair containing the coefficient list and the partial convergents list is returned.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: continued_fraction_list(45/19)
[2, 2, 1, 2, 2]
sage: 2 + 1/(2 + 1/(1 + 1/(2 + 1/2)))
45/19

sage: continued_fraction_list(45/19, type="hj")
[3, 2, 3, 2, 3]
sage: 3 - 1/(2 - 1/(3 - 1/(2 - 1/3)))
45/19
```

Specifying `bits` or `nterms` modify the length of the output:

```
sage: continued_fraction_list(e, bits=20)
[2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, 2]
sage: continued_fraction_list(sqrt(2)+sqrt(3), bits=30)
[3, 6, 1, 5, 7, 2]
sage: continued_fraction_list(pi, bits=53)
[3, 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14]

sage: continued_fraction_list(log(3/2), nterms=15)
[0, 2, 2, 6, 1, 11, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 4, 3, 1, 1]
sage: continued_fraction_list(tan(sqrt(pi)), nterms=20)
[-5, 9, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 3, 1, 63]
```

When the continued fraction is infinite (ie  $x$  is an irrational number) and the parameters `bits` and `nterms` are not specified then a warning is raised:

```
sage: continued_fraction_list(sqrt(2))
doctest:...: UserWarning: the continued fraction of sqrt(2) seems infinite,
↳return only the first 20 terms
[1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2]
sage: continued_fraction_list(sqrt(4/19))
doctest:...: UserWarning: the continued fraction of 2*sqrt(1/19) seems infinite,
↳return only the first 20 terms
[0, 2, 5, 1, 1, 2, 1, 16, 1, 2, 1, 1, 5, 4, 5, 1, 1, 2, 1, 16]
```

An examples with the list of partial convergents:

```
sage: continued_fraction_list(RR(pi), partial_convergents=True)
([3, 7, 15, 1, 292, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 14, 3],
 [(3, 1),
 (22, 7),
 (333, 106),
 (355, 113),
 (103993, 33102),
 (104348, 33215),
 (208341, 66317),
 (312689, 99532),
 (833719, 265381),
 (1146408, 364913),
 (4272943, 1360120),
 (5419351, 1725033),
 (80143857, 25510582),
 (245850922, 78256779)])
```

`sage.rings.continued_fraction.convergents` ( $x$ )

Return the (partial) convergents of the number  $x$ .

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: convergents(143/255)
[0, 1, 1/2, 4/7, 5/9, 9/16, 14/25, 23/41, 60/107, 143/255]
```

`sage.rings.continued_fraction.farey` ( $v$ ,  $lim$ )

Return the Farey sequence associated to the floating point number  $v$ .

INPUT:

- $v$  - float (automatically converted to a float)

- lim - maximum denominator.

OUTPUT: Results are (numerator, denominator); (1, 0) is “infinity”.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: farey(2.0, 100)
doctest:...: DeprecationWarning: farey is deprecated.
See http://trac.sagemath.org/14567 for details.
(2, 1)
sage: farey(2.0, 1000)
(2, 1)
sage: farey(2.1, 1000)
(21, 10)
sage: farey(2.1, 100000)
(21, 10)
sage: farey(pi, 100000)
(312689, 99532)
```

AUTHORS:

- Scott David Daniels: Python Cookbook, 2nd Ed., Recipe 18.13

sage.rings.continued\_fraction. **last\_two\_convergents** (*x*)

Given the list *x* that consists of numbers, return the two last convergents  $p_{n-1}, q_{n-1}, p_n, q_n$ .

This function is principally used to compute the value of a ultimately periodic continued fraction.

OUTPUT: a 4-tuple of Sage integers

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.rings.continued_fraction import last_two_convergents
sage: last_two_convergents([])
(0, 1, 1, 0)
sage: last_two_convergents([0])
(1, 0, 0, 1)
sage: last_two_convergents([-1, 1, 3, 2])
(-1, 4, -2, 9)
```

sage.rings.continued\_fraction. **rat\_interval\_cf\_list** (*r1, r2*)

Return the common prefix of the rationals *r1* and *r2* seen as continued fractions.

OUTPUT: a list of Sage integers.

EXAMPLES:

```
sage: from sage.rings.continued_fraction import rat_interval_cf_list
sage: rat_interval_cf_list(257/113, 5224/2297)
[2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 4]
sage: for prec in range(10, 54):
....:     R = RealIntervalField(20)
....:     for _ in range(100):
....:         x = R.random_element() * R.random_element() + R.random_element() / _
→100
....:         l = x.lower().exact_rational()
....:         u = x.upper().exact_rational()
....:         cf = rat_interval_cf_list(l, u)
....:         a = continued_fraction(cf).value()
....:         b = continued_fraction(cf+[1]).value()
....:         if a > b:
....:             a, b = b, a
```

```
.....:      assert a <= l  
.....:      assert b >= u
```

## INDICES AND TABLES

- Index
- Module Index
- Search Page



**r**

`sage.rings.continued_fraction`, 3





## A

additive\_order() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_base method), 6

## C

ceil() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_base method), 6

check\_and\_reduce\_pair() (in module sage.rings.continued\_fraction), 19

continued\_fraction() (in module sage.rings.continued\_fraction), 19

continued\_fraction\_list() (in module sage.rings.continued\_fraction), 21

ContinuedFraction\_base (class in sage.rings.continued\_fraction), 6

ContinuedFraction\_infinite (class in sage.rings.continued\_fraction), 12

ContinuedFraction\_periodic (class in sage.rings.continued\_fraction), 14

ContinuedFraction\_real (class in sage.rings.continued\_fraction), 16

convergent() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_base method), 7

convergents() (in module sage.rings.continued\_fraction), 22

convergents() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_base method), 7

## D

denominator() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_base method), 7

## F

farey() (in module sage.rings.continued\_fraction), 22

floor() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_base method), 7

## H

Hirzebruch\_Jung\_continued\_fraction\_list() (in module sage.rings.continued\_fraction), 18

## I

is\_minus\_one() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_base method), 7

is\_one() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_base method), 8

is\_zero() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_base method), 8

## L

last\_two\_convergents() (in module sage.rings.continued\_fraction), 23

length() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_infinite method), 13

length() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_periodic method), 14

length() (sage.rings.continued\_fraction.ContinuedFraction\_real method), 17

## M

`multiplicative_order()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base` method), 8

## N

`n()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base` method), 8

`numerator()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base` method), 9

`numerical_approx()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base` method), 9

## P

`p()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base` method), 10

`period()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_periodic` method), 15

`pn()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base` method), 10

`preperiod()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_periodic` method), 15

## Q

`q()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base` method), 10

`qn()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base` method), 10

`quotient()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_infinite` method), 13

`quotient()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_periodic` method), 15

`quotient()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_real` method), 17

`quotients()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base` method), 10

`quotients()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_infinite` method), 14

## R

`rat_interval_cf_list()` (in module `sage.rings.continued_fraction`), 23

## S

`sage.rings.continued_fraction` (module), 3

`sign()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base` method), 11

`str()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_base` method), 11

## V

`value()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_infinite` method), 14

`value()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_periodic` method), 16

`value()` (`sage.rings.continued_fraction.ContinuedFraction_real` method), 18