

$$q \in \mathbb{N}, q \geq 2 \quad a \in \mathbb{N}, (a, q) = 1$$

$$(n-1) \leq 1$$

$$\frac{a}{q} = \left[\frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{a_r}}} \right] = [a_1, \dots, a_r]$$

$$\left| x - \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right| < \frac{1}{q_n^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_r} = \frac{1}{(a_r-1) + \frac{1}{1}}$$

$$\frac{a}{q} = [a_1, \dots, a_r] = [a_1, \dots, a_r-1, 1]$$

$a_r \geq 2$

$$K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) = \max(a_1, \dots, a_r)$$

$$x = [a_1, \dots, a_n, \dots]$$

Гипотеза (Заремба) $\exists C \in \mathbb{R}^+$: $\forall q \geq 2 \quad \exists a, (a, q) = 1 \quad [a_1, \dots, a_n] = \frac{p_n}{q_n}$

$$\left| x - \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right| < \left| x - \frac{p}{q} \right|$$

$\forall q \leq q_n \quad \left(\frac{p}{q} \neq \frac{p_n}{q_n}\right)$

$$\frac{a}{q} = [a_1, \dots, a_r] \quad K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq C$$

$$C = 5$$

Гипотеза (Хенки) для любых q, p - простых

$$\exists a \quad (a, p) = 1$$

$$K\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \leq 2$$

Теор (Кополов)

$\forall q$ - простое число

$\exists a$

$$K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \ll \log q$$

Теорема (Кугеррейтер)

$$q = 2^n, 3^n$$

$$\exists a \quad K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$\rightarrow q = 5^n \quad \exists a \quad K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq 4$

$$\text{rad}(n) = \prod_{\substack{p|n \\ p \text{ - простое}}} p$$

$$q = 6^n \quad K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq 5$$

$$q = 7^c \cdot 2^n, \quad (n \geq 0, c = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11)$$

$$K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq 3$$

Теорема 1.

$\forall q \geq 2, q \neq 2^n, 3^n$

$\exists a$

$$K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq \text{rad}(q) - 1$$

$$\text{rad}(2^n \cdot 3^m) = 6$$

$$K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq 5$$

Лемма (Folding Lemma)

Если $\frac{tr}{qr} = [a_1, \dots, a_r]$ и $b \in \mathbb{N}$, $r \geq 2$

$$\frac{tr}{qr} + \frac{(-1)^r}{(b \cdot q_r^2)} = [a_1, \dots, \widehat{a_r}, \overset{\geq 2}{b-1}, 1, a_{r-1}, a_{r-1}, \dots, a_1] \quad (*)$$

$$= [a_1, \dots, a_{r-1}, 1, b-1, a_r, \dots, a_1]$$

$$q_r = a_r \cdot q_{r-1} + q_{r-2}$$

дробь

(*)

имеет знаменателем

$$b \cdot q_r^2$$

$$[a_1, \dots, a_r, 0, 1, a_{r-1}, a_{r-1}, \dots, a_1] \oplus$$

$$\oplus [a_1, \dots, a_{r+1}, a_{r-1}, \dots, a_1]$$

$$[\dots, x, 0, y, \dots] = [\dots, x+y, \dots]$$

Док-во Теор 1:

$$q = p_1^{n_1} \cdot p_2^{n_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{n_k}$$

$$n_i \geq 1 \\ i \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rad}(q) = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot \dots \cdot p_k$$

$q_{(i)} = q$ Очередь $q_{(i)}, i \geq 1$ us p_1, p_2, \dots

$$(*) \quad q_{(i-1)} = p_{(i)} \cdot q_{(i)}, \quad \text{где} \quad |_{(i)} = p_1^{v_1^{(i)}} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{v_k^{(i)}}, \quad \text{где} \\ v_i^{(j)} \in \{0, 1\}$$

$\exists N \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} : q_{(N)} > 1, \text{ но } q_{(N+1)} = 1$

$p_{(i)} | \text{rad } q$

$N=0, \text{ rad}(q)=q, \text{ Паче}$

$$q^{-1} = \frac{1}{q-1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{q-1}}$$

$$K\left(\frac{q-1}{q}\right) \leq \text{rad}(q) - 1 = q-1$$

$N \geq 1$.

Случай 1

$q(N) \neq 2, 3, 6$

$q(N) \geq 5$, ϕ разности

$\text{rad}(q) \geq q(N) \geq 5$

Для бесконечности $q(N) \geq 5$ верно $\phi(q(N)) \geq 4$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ $\forall q : \phi(q) \geq 4$, $\exists 1 \leq a \leq q-1$ $(a, q) = 1$:

$\frac{a}{q} = [a_1, \dots, a_n]$ обрывается с-б-ком: $\frac{1}{2^2}$

1. $n \geq 2$

2. $a_1, a_n \geq 2$

3. $K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq \frac{q-1}{2}$

$\frac{a_1}{q}, \frac{a_2}{q}, \frac{a_3}{q}, \frac{a_4}{q}$

$\frac{a}{q} = [1, a_2^{-1}, \dots]$
 $\frac{q-a}{q} = [a_2, \dots]$

$$\left\lfloor K\left(\frac{q}{q}\right) \leq \frac{q-1}{2} \right\rfloor$$

$\langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$ — знаменатель ч.г. $[a_1, \dots, a_n]$
 \ll
 $\langle a_n, \dots, a_1 \rangle$

$$\exists j \in \{1, n\} \quad a_j > \frac{q-1}{2}$$

$$q = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle > \langle a_j, \dots, \frac{q-1}{2}, \dots \rangle \geq \langle a_j, \frac{q-1}{2} \rangle \geq \langle 2, \frac{q-1}{2} \rangle = (q-1) + 1 = q$$

$$q > q$$

Примеры $\forall b \neq 1 \quad c \quad q = q(n)$

$$\exists \frac{a}{q(n)} = [a_1, \dots, a_n]$$

$$a_1, a_n \geq 2$$

$$n \geq 2$$

$$K\left(\frac{a}{q(n)}\right) \leq \frac{q-1}{2}$$

$a_1 -$

Примеры Folding Lemma

$$\frac{tr}{qr} = \frac{a}{q(n)}, \quad b = p(n)$$

$$[a_1, \dots, a_n] \rightarrow [a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_n]$$

$$2 \leq a_i \leq \frac{q(n)-1}{2}$$

$$\frac{tr}{qr} + \frac{(-1)^r}{b \cdot q(n)^2}$$

$$= [a_1, \dots, a_n, p(n)-1, 1, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_1]$$

$$= \frac{a(n-1)}{p(n) \cdot q(n)^2} = \frac{q(n-1)}{q(n-1)}$$

$$q(n) \rightarrow q(n-1) \rightarrow q(n-2) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow q(0) = q$$

$$\text{Если } p(n) = 1, \quad K\left(\frac{a(n-1)}{q(n-1)}\right) \leq K\left(\frac{a}{q(n)}\right) + 1 \leq \frac{q(n)-1}{2} + 1 = \frac{q(n)+1}{2} \leq \text{rad}(q) - 1$$

$$\frac{\text{rad}(q)+1}{2} \leq \text{rad}(q) - 1$$

$$q(n) \leq \text{rad}(q), \quad \text{rad}(q) \geq 5$$

Esse $p(n) \geq 2$, $\forall n \geq 1$

$$K\left(\frac{a_{(n-1)}}{q_{(n-1)}}\right) \leq \max\left(K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right), p(n)-1\right) \leq \max\left(\frac{q(n)-1}{2}, p(n)-1\right) \leq$$

$$\leq \text{rad}(q) - 1$$

$$p(n) \mid \text{rad } q$$

$$q(n) \rightarrow q(n-1) \rightarrow q(n-2) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow q(0) = q$$

⊥

$$K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq \text{rad}(q) - 1$$

Случай 2

$$q = 2^n \cdot 3^m, \quad n, m \geq 1$$

$$q_{(n)} = 2, 3, 6, \quad q \neq 2^4 3^m \quad \text{rad } q \geq 10$$

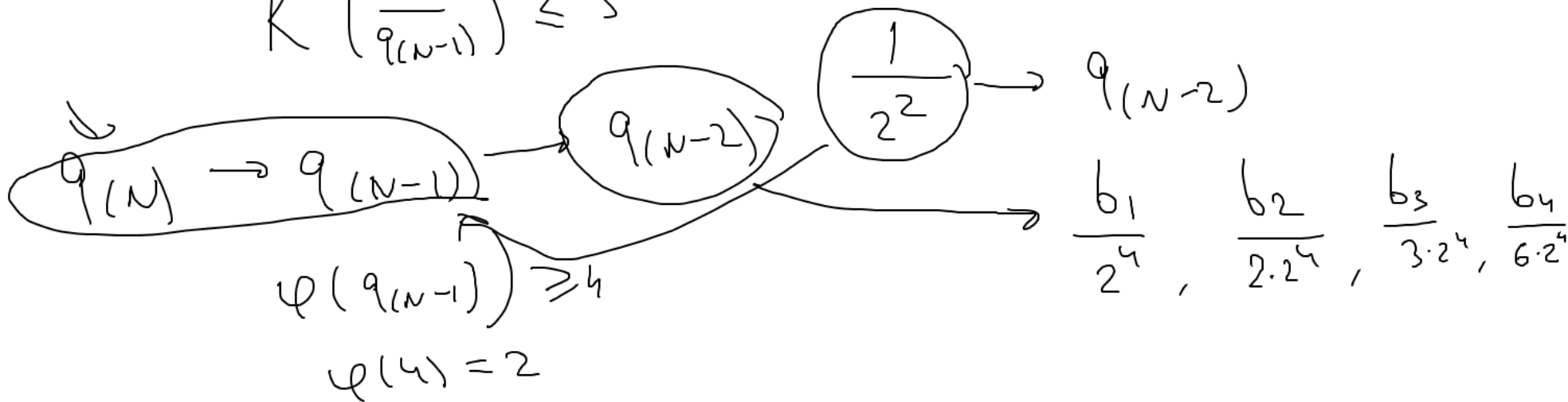
$$\frac{1}{2} = [2] \quad \frac{1}{3} = [3] \quad \frac{1}{6} = [5, 1]$$

$$K\left(\frac{1}{q_{(n)}}\right) \leq 5$$

$$q_{(n-1)} = p_{(n)} \cdot q_{(n)}^2, \quad q_{(n)} \in \{2, 3, 6\}, \quad p_{(n)} \in \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$$



$$K\left(\frac{a}{q_{(n-1)}}\right) \leq 5$$



Замечание 1.

$$q = 2^n, 3^m$$

$$q = 2^n 3^m$$

(Кент)

$$\text{rad}(q) - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$$

Является оптимальной

$$q = 2 \cdot 3 \quad \text{или} \quad \underbrace{q = 2 \cdot 3^3 = 54}$$

Замечание:

Теор 2 1. Пусть q — гос. д. кат. число с
 гос. формулой генерации. $\exists c$

$$M = \underline{O} \left(\frac{\log q}{\log \log q} \right)$$

$$K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq \underline{O}(\log q) \quad (**)$$

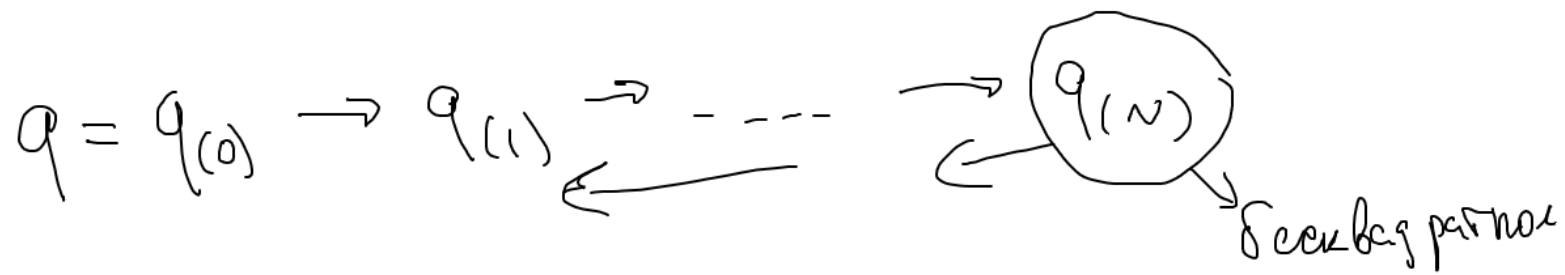
2. q — безбазисное, то $(**)$

3. $q = p^n$, p — простое, n — гос. формула, то $(**)$
 $n \asymp p^2$

$$\text{rad}(p^n) = p \quad \downarrow$$

$$K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq C \cdot \frac{n \log p}{\log n \log p} \asymp C \frac{p^2 \log p}{2 \log p \log p} \leq p^2$$

$$\boxed{K\left(\frac{a}{q}\right) \leq p-1}$$



$$K\left(\frac{a}{q(n)}\right) \leq \frac{q-1}{2} \leftarrow$$

$$\exists a \quad K\left(\frac{a}{q(n)}\right) \leq \underline{O}\left(\frac{\log q(n)}{\log \log q(n)}\right) \leftarrow$$

$$\left[a_1, \dots, a_n, \underbrace{b-1, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_1}_{= \frac{a}{d}} \right]$$

$$\text{rad}(q) - 1$$

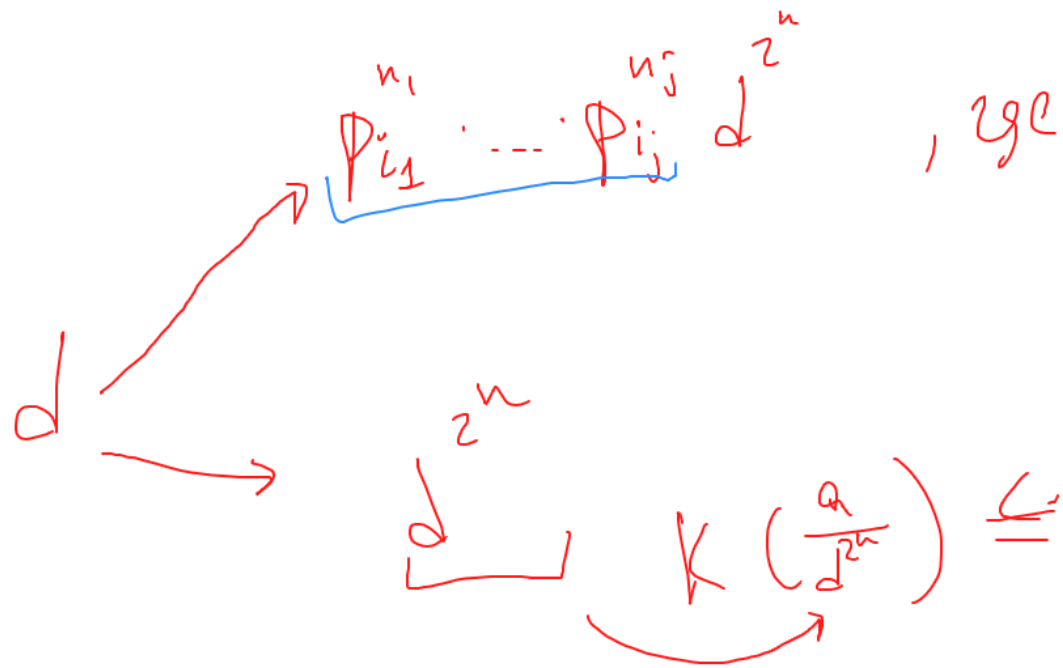
$$D = \{ m \in \mathbb{N} : m \mid q(n) \quad \wedge \quad m \leq \underline{O}\left(\frac{\log q(n)}{\log \log q(n)}\right) \}$$

$$1 \in D$$

$$b \in D$$

$$K\left(\frac{a}{d}\right) \leq O(\dots)$$

d - безбарнае , \forall n момем n раз



$$P_{i_1} \dots P_{i_j} \in \mathbb{D} \cup \{1\}$$

$$n_1, \dots, n_j \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$d \exists a \quad K\left(\frac{a}{d}\right) \leq O\left(\frac{\log d}{\log \log d}\right)$$

$$\left[a_1, \dots, a_n, b^{-1}, b_1, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_1 \right]$$

\rightarrow d^2, d^4