

1. Let  $\alpha$  be the real number given by the infinite continued fraction with partial quotients all equal to 1, i.e.  $q_0 = 1, q_1 = 1, q_2 = 1, \dots$ . Let  $F_1, F_2, F_3$ , etc denote the Fibonacci numbers 1, 1, 2, 3, 5,  $\dots$ . Recall that the Fibonacci sequence is defined by  $F_1 = F_2 = 1$ , and  $F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1}$  for  $n \geq 2$ .
  - a) Show that the convergents  $A_m/B_m$  to  $\alpha$  are given by  $A_m = F_{m+2}$ ,  $B_m = F_{m+1}$ .
  - b) Show that  $\alpha = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ .  
(This proves that the ratio of two consecutive Fibonacci numbers,  $F_{m+1}/F_m$ , tends to the golden ratio).
2. Let  $n$  be a positive integer. Show that the continued fraction for  $\sqrt{2 + n^2}$  has partial quotients  $n, n, 2n, n, 2n, n, 2n, \dots$ , i.e. the first quotient is  $n$ , and the subsequent quotients are, alternately,  $n$  and  $2n$ .
3. Let  $\alpha$  be an irrational number whose continued fraction has partial quotients  $q_0, q_1, q_2, \dots$ , and convergents  $A_0/B_0, A_1/B_1, A_2/B_2, \dots$ . Show that

$$\alpha = q_0 + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{B_m B_{m+1}}.$$

Hint: consider  $\sum (A_{m+1}/B_{m+1} - A_m/B_m)$ .

4. Let  $2n$  be a positive even integer, with  $n \geq 3$ . Determine the continued fraction expansion of  $(2n)^2/(2n-1)^2$ .