The Rogers Ramanujan Continued Fraction And A New

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The Rogers Ramanujan Continued Fraction

The Rogers–Ramanujan continued fraction is a continued fraction discovered by Rogers (1894) and independently by Srinivasa Ramanujan, and closely related to the Rogers–Ramanujan identities. It can be evaluated explicitly for a broad class of values of its argument.

Rogers–Ramanujan continued fraction - Wikipedia

We also do not examine the finite Rogers–Ramanujan continued fraction. Moreover, except for one result examined in Section 6, we refrain from discussing generalizations of R(q), such as the "generalized Rogers–Ramanujan continued fraction", $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{aq}{1} + \frac{aq^2}{1} + \frac{aq^3}{1} + \cdots$.

The Rogers–Ramanujan continued fraction - ScienceDirect

The Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction. / Berndt, Bruce C. ; Chan, Heng Huat; Huang, Sen Shan; Kang, Soon Yi; Sohn, Jaebum; Son, Seung Hwan. In: Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics , Vol. 105, No. 1-2, 31.05.1999, p. 9-24.

The Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction — University of ...

concerning the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction which appear in the "lost" notebook, and has promised to prove the arithmetic results. (Is it too much to hope that in this Centenary year, the funds may be found to publish, and thereby make more readily accessible, all the as yet unpublished manuscripts of Ramanujan,

Ramanujan's contribution to continued fractions

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What is the derivative of Rogers-Ramanujan Continued Fraction?

On page 26 in his lost notebook, Ramanujan states an asymptotic formula for the generalized Rogers–Ramanujan continued fraction. This formula is proved and made slightly more precise.

(PDF) On the 1D and 2D Rogers-Ramanujan Continued Fractions.

One of the most celebrated theorems associated with Ramanujan's career is the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction. $C(q) = 1 + \frac{q}{1} + \frac{q^2}{1} + \frac{u^3}{1} + \frac{a^4}{1}$ (1.1) Part of the fame of this result is due to the fact that Ramanujan included several astounding corollaries of this result in his first letter to G. H. Hardy

Ramunujan's "Lost" Notebook III. The Rogers-Ramanujan ...

denote the Rogers–Ramanujan continued fraction. On page 365 of his Lost On page 365 of his Lost Notebook [9], S. Ramanujan wrote five identities which show the relations

On Ramanujan's cubic continued fraction

ment of other continued fractions and then in x10 give a brief discus-sion of the role of a certain generalization of continued fractions in the theory of modular functions. 3. The icosahedron There is a beautiful connection between the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction (2.1) and the icosahedron that explains the eval-

Continued Fractions and Modular Functions

The identities were first discovered and proved by Leonard James Rogers , and were subsequently rediscovered (without a proof) by Srinivasa Ramanujan some time before 1913. Ramanujan had no proof, but rediscovered Rogers's paper in 1917, and they then published a joint new proof (Rogers & Ramanujan 1919).

Rogers–Ramanujan identities - Wikipedia

While its definition is simple, the Rogers – Ramanujan continued fraction has a very rich structure in the complex plane. To see this, show the complex structure of the th convergents by plotting the real part, imaginary part and modulus for as contour plots.

Visualize Continued Fraction Identities: New in Wolfram ...

There is a relation between the Rogers–Ramanujan continued fraction and generalized elliptic integrals. You can use these functions to show how Dirac masses can be transformed continuously into a straight line.

The Rogers-Ramanujan Continued Fraction and Generalized ...

Some evaluations of the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fractions. Conference Paper (PDF Available) · January 2000 with 174 Reads How we measure 'reads' A 'read' is counted each time someone views a ...

Some evaluations of the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fractions

ADVANCES IN MATHEMATICS 41, 186-208 (1981) Ramunujan's "Lost" Notebook III. The Rogers-Ramanujan Continued Fraction GEORGE E. ANDREWS* Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802 1.

Ramunujan's "Lost" Notebook III. The Rogers-Ramanujan ...

I find that solving in a closed form the Rogers Ramanujan continued fraction R=R(q), q=e^(-pi sqrt(r)) , r positive rational, is equivalent to solve the equation

The Rogers Ramanujan continued fraction - ResearchGate

On the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction K. G. Ramanathan 1 Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences - Mathematical Sciences volume 93 , pages 67 – 77 (1984) Cite this article

On the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction | SpringerLink

This class includes the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction and the three Ramanujan-Selberg continued fraction. We discuss the implications of our theorems for the general conver-gence of other q ...

(PDF) On the Divergence of the Rogers-Ramanujan Continued ...

Ramanujan Mathematical Society Lecture Notes Series, vol. 14 (Ramanujan Mathematical Society, Mysore, 2010), pp. 79–86 Google Scholar 121. S. Cooper, M.D. Hirschhorn, Factorizations that involve Ramanujan's function k (q) = r (q) r 2 (q 2).

Level 5: The Rogers–Ramanujan Continued Fraction ...

Die Rogers-Ramanujan-Identitäten sind ursprünglich zwei Identitäten zwischen unendlichen Reihen und Produkten, die zuerst Leonard James Rogers 1894 bewies. S. Ramanujan fand sie unabhängig vor 1913 (ohne Beweis).Ramanujan stieß danach durch Zufall auf den Aufsatz von Rogers, der bis dahin kaum beachtet worden war, und veröffentlichte mit Rogers 1919 einen neuen Beweis.

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