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COEFFICIENTS FOR STIELTJES' CONTINUED FRACTION
FOR THE GAMMA FUNCTION

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Coefficients for Stieltjes' Continued Fraction for the Gamma Function

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ABSTRACT

The first seventy-six coefficients of a continued fraction for $\ln \Gamma(z) + z - (z-1/2) \ln z - \ln \sqrt{2\pi}$, are given. The computation, based on Wall's algorithm for converting a function's power series representation to a continued fraction representation, was run on the algebraic manipulation system MACSYMA*.

1. Introduction

Recall Stirling's formula for the gamma function:

$$\ln \Gamma(z) = -z + (z - \frac{1}{2}) \ln z + \ln \sqrt{2\pi} + J(z)$$

where, for $\text{real}(z) > 0$,

$$J(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \ln \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\pi u}} \cdot \frac{z}{z^2 + u^2} du$$

Furthermore, asymptotically

$$J(z) = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} (-1)^p \frac{c_p}{z^{2p+1}} \quad (1)$$

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where

$$c_p = \frac{B_{2p+2}}{(2p+1)(2p+2)}, \quad p = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

and $B_2 = \frac{1}{6}$, $B_4 = \frac{1}{30}$, $B_6 = \frac{1}{42}$, \dots , are the Bernoulli numbers. Henrici [2] refers to $J(z)$ as the *Binet function*, and gives the details for the derivation of the above formulae.

Wall [6, pp. 192-202] gives an algorithm for constructing a continued fraction development of power series such as (1), which we summarize below:

Using the symbolic operation on polynomials of *formal integration* with respect to a variable u , and an infinite sequence of numbers c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots , in which the i^{th} power of u is replaced by c_i :

$$\int (k_0 + k_1 u + \dots + k_n u^n) d\varphi_c(u) \equiv k_0 c_0 + k_1 c_1 + \dots + k_n c_n,$$

one computes a_i , $i=0,1,2,\dots$, of

$$\sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_p}{z^{p+1}} = \frac{a_0}{z + \frac{a_1}{z + \frac{a_2}{z + \dots}}}$$

by defining the auxiliary polynomials

$$q_{-1}(u) = 0 \quad q_0(u) = c_0, \quad (2)$$

initializing

$$a_0 = c_0. \quad (3)$$

and using the recurrence for $p=1,2,3,\dots$:

$$q_p(u) = u q_{p-1}(u) - a_{p-1} q_{p-2}(u), \quad (4)$$

$$a_p = \frac{\int u^p q_p(u) d\varphi_c(u)}{\prod_{i=0}^{p-1} a_i}, \quad (5)$$

where

$$e_p = \begin{cases} \text{if } p \text{ is even} & c_{\frac{p}{2}} \\ \text{if } p \text{ is odd} & 0 \end{cases} \quad p = 1, 2, \dots \quad (6)$$

Stieltjes, [5, pp. 520-521] gives the first five α_i for $J(z)$, noting that "Le calcul des $[\alpha_i]$ est très pénible ... la loi de ces nombres paraît extrêmement compliqué." However, advances of the last decade in the power of algebraic manipulation languages and systems have made it easy to use the recurrence (2-6) as the basis for a computer program. The MACSYMA system [3,4] was used to compute the first forty-one α_i coefficients.

2. The coefficients

The first seven coefficients computed via MACSYMA agree with those given by Stieltjes, and by Wall [6, p.365]:

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{12} \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{30} \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{53}{210} \quad \alpha_3 = \frac{195}{371} \quad \alpha_4 = \frac{22999}{22737}$$

$$\alpha_5 = \frac{29944523}{19733142} \quad \alpha_6 = \frac{109535241009}{48264275462}$$

The next few numbers in the sequence are:

$$\alpha_7 = \frac{29404527905795295658}{9769214287853155785}$$

$$\alpha_8 = \frac{455377030420113432210116914702}{113084128923675014537885725485}$$

$$\alpha_9 = \frac{26370812569397719001931992945645578779849}{5271244267917980801966553649147604697542}$$

$$\alpha_{10} = \frac{152537496709054809881638897472985990866753853122697839}{24274291553105128438297398108902195365373879212227726}$$

$$\alpha_{11} = \frac{100043420063777451042472529806266909090824649341814868347109676190691}{13346384670164266280033479022693768890138348905413621178450736182873}$$

Table 1 is a list of the α_i , $i=0, \dots, 75$ rounded to 40 significant digits, computed from the exact rational coefficients using MACSYMA's "bigfloat" facilities (see [1]).

i	a_i
46	1.323880121274577712474506702348431087684B2
47	1.378927329352679055546203070915377254164B2
48	1.441432123287377939047494814091249547554B2
49	1.498875528342178910155374288186564738864B2
50	1.563983771759646018710307675469377310462B2
51	1.623824070447350790951735186156550881129B2
52	1.691535084728993695709831708819880091237B2
53	1.753772938563462736422168993007074795218B2
54	1.824086078645547626015276722053852960629B2
55	1.888722117057554610973962368994588305535B2
56	1.961636768565553987845679312744215564431B2
57	2.028671591592887985504981335278096821467B2
58	2.104187168315287807703707306549831907617B2
59	2.173621348979737398177416036103768101171B2
60	2.251737290630689426694757889530406247737B2
61	2.323571377047816610128696436960367747104B2
62	2.404287147277012554564573148802772133733B2
63	2.478521664536600017404778300395011985840B2
64	2.561836749151898228248257082049384167457B2
65	2.638472201000543286724672726431654510566B2
66	2.724386106374617257678927822220137860105B2
67	2.803422976726785047161327381982650671179B2
68	2.891935228363700523099020606284845254392B2
69	2.973373982663364010248098594241437704878B2
70	3.064484123904765544860029307121889060241B2
71	3.148325210356343164040748575391153857884B2
72	3.242032801210022465207852012536786709344B2
73	3.328276651894516847364742204378791196814B2
74	3.424581267970683221242892343686296408756B2
75	3.513228299860604100393037867657264920794B2

Table 1, continued.

Tables 2 and 3 list the coefficients for an alternative representation of $J(z)$

$$J(z) = \frac{z}{12z^2 + b_0 - \frac{c_1}{12z^2 + b_1 - \frac{c_2}{\dots}}}$$

where

$$b_0 = .4$$

$$b_i = 12(a_{2i+1} + a_{2i}) \quad c_i = 144(a_{2i} a_{2i-1}), \quad i=1,2,3,\dots$$

(including the time spent on list "garbage collection"). The limiting constraint to continuing the computation is that the space requirements of the simple data representations used in the program exhaust available memory (approximately 1 million bytes) after the computation of a_{40} .

The computation for a_{41} through a_{75} was performed on a version of MACSYMA running on an MIT Lisp Machine [7], a computer designed for Lisp computations involving large amounts of memory. This part of the computation required approximately five hours of computation on the Lisp machine.

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Appendix 1
MACSYMA program for computing a_j coefficients

```
/*The power series for Binet's function*/  
c[p]:=if evenp(p) then abs(bern(p+2))/((p+1)*(p+2)) else 0$  
/*Wall's algorithm 51.5 for computing a continued J fraction  
given c[i] from a powerseries.*/  
/*Auxiliary definitions*/  
aiprod[n]:=a[n]*aiprod[n-1]$  
phiop(qp,n):=qp.(makelist(c[n+i],i,0,length(qp)-1))$  
/*Initialize*/  
a[0]:c[0]$  
qpvec[-1]:[]$  
qpvec[0]:[1]$  
aiprod[0]:a[0]$  
/*Recursive definitions for b[n],qpvec[n],a[n]*/  
qpvec[n]:=append([0],qpvec[n-1])  
-a[n-1]*append(qpvec[n-2],[0,0])$  
a[n]:=phiop(qpvec[n],n)/aiprod[n-1]$  
/*Instructions to compute and print out 40 digits of a0 through a40*/  
fpprec(40)$  
for i:0 thru 40 do print (bfloat(a[i]));
```


(E61)
$$A = \frac{455377030420113432210116914702}{8 \quad 113084128923675014537885725485}$$

(E62)
$$4.02688719234390122616887680$$

(E63)
$$A = \frac{26370812569397719001931992945645578779849}{9 \quad 5271244267917980801966553649147604697542}$$

(E64)
$$5.00276808075403005168850300$$

(E65)
$$A = \frac{152537496709054809881638897472985990866753853122697839}{10 \quad 24274291553105128438297398108902195365373879212227726}$$

(E66)
$$6.28391137081578218007266400$$

(E67)
$$A = 11$$

$$\frac{100043420063777451042472529806266909090824649341814868347109676190691}{13346384670164266280033479022693768890138348905413621178450736182873}$$

(E68)
$$7.49591912238403392975235500$$