

Continued logarithm representation of real numbers

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Abstract

We introduce the continued logarithm representation of real numbers and prove results on the occurrence and frequency of digits with respect to this representation.

MSC 2010: Primary: 11K55, Secondary: 28D05 28A80

Key-words: representation of real numbers, continued logarithms, digits, frequency, Hausdorff dimension

1 Introduction

The continued fraction representation of real numbers is intensively studied in number theory, see [4] and references there in. In this paper we consider the continued logarithm representation of real numbers, which we now introduce. For $m \geq 3$ and a sequence $(d_k) \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ the continued logarithm to base m is given by

$$[(d_k)]_m = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \log_m(d_1 + \log_m(d_2 + \log_m(\dots + \log_m(d_n) \dots)))$$

The limit exists since the maps

$$T_d(x) = \log_m(d + x)$$

are contractions on $[0, 1]$ for $d \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$. For a finite sequence $(d_k) \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}^n$ we consider the iterated functions

$$[(d_k)]_m(x) = T_{d_n} \circ \dots \circ T_{d_1}(x),$$

which map $[0, 1]$ to nested subintervals. In this case $[(d_k)]_m$ denotes the closed interval

$$[(d_k)]_m = [[(d_k)]_m(0), [(d_k)]_m(1)].$$

Obviously for an infinite sequence (d_k) we have $[(d_k)]_m \in [(d_1, \dots, d_n)]_m$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. As expected we have the following theorem on the continued logarithm representation.

Theorem 1.1 *All real numbers in the interval $[0, 1]$ have a continued logarithm representation to base m and except to a countable set this representation is unique.*

Proof. Consider the map $f(x) = m^x \bmod 1$. For $x \in [0, 1)$ let $d_k = i$ if $f^{k-1}(x) \in [\log_m(i), \log_m(i+1))$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$. Since the maps $T_d(x)$ are the inverse branches of f the point x is contained in the interval $[d_1, \dots, d_n]$ for all sequences (d_1, \dots, d_n) and hence $[(d_k)]_m = x$. Thus we have constructed a continued logarithm representation for all $x \in [0, 1)$. The representation of 1 is obviously $(m-1)$. Furthermore the interior of the intervals $[(d_1, \dots, d_n)]_m$ are disjoint for all $(d_k) \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}^n$. Hence the representation of $x \in [0, 1]$ is ambiguous if and only if $x = [(d_k)]_m(1)$ for some sequence $(d_k) \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}^n$. But the set of these sequences is countable. \square

As far as we know no results on the continued logarithm representation were published. In the following we will find results on the occurrence of digits, sets with restricted digits and the frequency of digits with respect to this representation.

2 Occurrence of digits

As in the case of the usual power-series representation of real numbers to base $b \geq 2$ the following result on the occurrence of digits holds in the continued logarithm representation.

Theorem 2.1 *In the continued logarithm representation to base $m \geq 3$ of almost all real numbers in $[0, 1]$ all digits $i \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$ occur infinitely many times.*

Proof. In the following $|I|$ denotes the Lebesgue measure of $I \subset [0, 1]$ and let $D = \{1, \dots, m-1\}$. Fix $m \geq 3$. Since the maps $T_d(x) : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ are conformal contractions with $T_i(0, 1) \cap T_j(0, 1) = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$, there are contraction constants $c_d \in (0, 1)$ with $\sum_{d \in D} c_d = 1$ such that

$$|[d_1, \dots, d_n]_m| \leq C \prod_{i=1}^n c_{d_i}$$

where $C > 0$ is a constant independent of $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $R_l(\tilde{D})$ be the set of all real numbers in $[0, 1]$ where the first l digits in the continued logarithm representation come from D and the other digits come a proper subset $\tilde{D} \subset D$. We have

$$R_l(\tilde{D}) \subseteq \bigcup_{d_1, \dots, d_l \in D, d_{l+1}, \dots, d_n \in \tilde{D}} [(d_1, \dots, d_l, d_{l+1}, \dots, d_n)]_m$$

for all $n > l$. Hence we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |R_l(\tilde{D})| &\leq \sum_{d_1, \dots, d_l \in D, d_{l+1}, \dots, d_n \in \tilde{D}} |[(d_1, \dots, d_l, d_{l+1}, \dots, d_n)]_m| \\ &\leq \sum_{d_1, \dots, d_l \in D, d_{l+1}, \dots, d_n \in \tilde{D}} C \cdot c_{d_1} \cdots c_{d_l} \cdot c_{d_{l+1}} \cdots c_{d_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$= C \cdot \left(\sum_{d \in D} c_d \right)^l \cdot \left(\sum_{d \in \tilde{D}} c_d \right)^{n-l}$$

for all $n > l$. Since $\sum_{d \in \tilde{D}} c_d < 1$ we have $|R_l(\tilde{D})| = 0$. Now consider the set of all real numbers in $[0, 1]$ for which not all digits $i \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$ occur infinitely many times. This is the set

$$\bigcup_{i \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}} \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0} \bigcup_{d_1, \dots, d_n \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}} \{[(d_k)]_m \mid d_k \neq i \ \forall k > n\}.$$

The Lebesgue measure of this set is zero since the countable union of sets with Lebesgue measure zero has Lebesgue measure zero as well. Taking the complement gives the result. \square

Let $m \geq 4$ and let $D \subset \{1, \dots, m-1\}$ be a subset with more than one Element. We consider the set $[D^{\mathbb{N}}]_m$ of all reel numbers in $[0, 1]$ that have a continued logarithm representation to base m with digits in D . This set is obviously uncountable and from the proof of the last theorem we know that it is totally disconnected. It is natural to ask for the Hausdorff dimension $\dim_H [D^{\mathbb{N}}]_m$ of this set. We refer to [2] or [7] for an introduction to dimension theory. We will estimate the Hausdorff dimension of $[D^{\mathbb{N}}]_m$ using the following well know theorem:

Theorem 2.2 *Let $T_i : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ be a iterated function system consisting of conformal contractions fulfilling the open set condition, which means that there is an open set $O \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $T_i(O) \subseteq O$ and $T_i(O) \cap T_j(O) = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$. If we have*

$$c_i < |T_i'(x)| < C_i$$

on O and $d, D > 0$ are given by

$$\sum_{i=1}^r c_i^d = 1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^r C_i^D = 1$$

the Hausdorff dimension of the unique non-empty compact set K with $K = T_1(K) \cup \dots \cup T_r(K)$ is bounded by

$$d < \dim_H K < D,$$

By theorem 9.9 of [2] we immediately get the upper bound in this theorem and the lower bound follows from theorem 3.15 of [6], which is in fact more general. We now obtain:

Theorem 2.3 *For $D \subset \{1, \dots, m-1\}$ we have*

$$L_n \leq \dim_H [D^{\mathbb{N}}]_m \leq U_n$$

for all $n \geq 1$, where L_n and U_n are given by

$$\sum_{d_1, \dots, d_n \in D} [(d_k)]'(0)^{L_n} = 1 \quad \sum_{d_1, \dots, d_n \in D} [(d_k)]'(1)^{U_n} = 1$$

Proof. The set $[D^{\mathbb{N}}]_m$ is the attractor of the iterated function system

$$\{[(d_k)]_m(x) \mid d_1, \dots, d_n \in D\}$$

for all $n \geq 1$, see [5] or chapter nine of [2]. Note that the iterated function system is conformal and fulfils the open set condition since the images of the maps may intersect only in the boundary, see [6]. Furthermore note that

$$\max\{[(d_k)]'_m(x) \mid x \in [0, 1]\} = [(d_k)]'_m(0)$$

$$\min\{[(d_k)]'_m(x) \mid x \in [0, 1]\} = [(d_k)]'_m(1),$$

which means the the contraction rates of the maps that generate the iterated function system are bounded from above and below. Our result thus follows from theorem 2.2. \square

We use Mathematica to solve the equations in the last proposition for $m = 4$ and obtain

$$\dim_H[\{1, 2\}^{\mathbb{N}}]_4 = 0.81 \pm 0.01$$

$$\dim_H[\{1, 3\}^{\mathbb{N}}]_4 = 0.66 \pm 0.01$$

$$\dim_H[\{2, 3\}^{\mathbb{N}}]_4 = 0.45 \pm 0.01$$

Compare this with the classical result of Hausdorff [3] that the dimension of the set of real numbers with one delted digit in the powers series representation to base 3 is $\log(2)/\log(3) = 0.630\dots$, no matter which digit is deleted.

3 Frequency of digits

Let $\mathfrak{f}_i([(d_k)]_m)$ be the frequency of the digit $i \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$ in the continued logarithm representation $[(d_k)]_m$ of a real number in $[0, 1]$, that is

$$\mathfrak{f}_i([(d_k)]_m) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\#\{k \in \{1, \dots, n\} \mid d_k = i\}}{n},$$

provided that the limit exist. We consider sets with of real numbers with given frequencies of the continued logarithm representation to base m . For a probability vector $(p_1, \dots, p_{m-1}) \in (0, 1)^{m-1}$ let

$$\mathfrak{F}_m(p_1, \dots, p_{m-1}) = \{[(d_k)]_m \in [0, 1] \mid \mathfrak{f}_i([(d_k)]_m) = p_i, i = 1, \dots, m-1\}$$

We first prove an upper bound on the Hausdorff dimenison of theses sets

Proposition 3.1

$$\dim_H \mathfrak{F}_m(p_1, \dots, p_{m-1}) \leq \frac{-\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} p_i \log(p_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} p_i \log(\log(m-1) + \log(m)i)}$$

Proof. We will prove the dimension estimate for $T_{m-1}(\mathfrak{F}_m(p_1, \dots, p_{m-1}))$. The result follows since $T_{m-1}^{-1}x = m^x - m + 1$ is Lipschitz on $[\log_m(m-1), 1]$ and hence does not increase Hausdorff dimension, see corollary 2.4 of [2].

Again we write $[(d_1, \dots, d_n)]_m$ for the interval $[[d_1, \dots, d_n]_m(0), [d_1, \dots, d_n]_m(1)]$ and denote the length of an interval $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ by $|I|$. For $[(d_k)]_m \in T_{m-1}(\mathfrak{F}_m(p_1, \dots, p_{m-1}))$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} |[(d_1, \dots, d_n)]_m| &\leq \max\{(T_{d_1} \circ \dots \circ T_{d_n})'(x) | x \in [\log_m(m-1), 1]\} \\ &\leq \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\log(m)} \max\left\{\frac{1}{x + d_i} \mid x \in [\log_m(m-1), 1]\right\} = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\log(m)(\log_m(m-1) + d_i)} \\ &= \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \log(m-1) + \log(m)d_i\right)^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned} &\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{n} \log(|[(d_1, \dots, d_n)]_m|) \\ &\geq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\log(m-1) + \log(m)d_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} p_i \log(\log(m-1) + \log(m)i). \end{aligned}$$

In the last equation we use the frequency of digits in $[(d_k)]_m$. Now consider a Borel probability measure on $[0, 1]$ with

$$\mu([(d_1, \dots, d_n)]_m) = \prod_{i=1}^n p_{d_i}.$$

We obviously have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \mu([(d_1, \dots, d_n)]_m) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} p_i \log(p_i)$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} &\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu([(d_1, \dots, d_n)]_m)}{\log(|[(d_1, \dots, d_n)]_m|)} \\ &\leq \frac{-\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} p_i \log(p_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} p_i \log(\log(m-1) + \log(m)i)} =: U_m(p_1, \dots, p_{m-1}) \end{aligned}$$

for all $[(d_k)]_m \in T_{m-1}(\mathfrak{F}_m(p_1, \dots, p_{m-1}))$. Note that the intervals $[(d_1, \dots, d_n)]_m$ constitute a nested sequence of partitions with

$$c_1^n < |[(d_1, \dots, d_n)]_m| < c_2^n.$$

Thus we obtain

$$\liminf_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \mu((x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon))}{\log(\epsilon)} \leq U_m(p_1, \dots, p_{m-1})$$

for all $x \in T_{m-1}(\mathfrak{F}_m(p_1, \dots, p_{m-1}))$. This means that the lower local dimension of the measure μ is bounded by U_m and by theorem 7.2 of [7] we obtain

$$\dim_H T_{m-1}(\mathfrak{R}_m) \leq U_m(p_1, \dots, p_{m-1})$$

□

From the last proposition we obtain a theorem which is striking compared with Borel's [1] classical result that almost all real numbers are normal with respect to usual powers series representations.

Theorem 3.1 *For all $m \geq 3$ the set of real numbers in $[0, 1]$ that have continued logarithm representation to base m with given frequencies has Hausdorff dimension less than one.*

Proof. Let $d > 0$ be the solution of

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (\log(m-1) + \log(m)i)^{-d} = 1$$

and let $(p_i) = ((\log(m-1) + \log(m)i)^{-d})$ be the corresponding probability vector. The function $U_m(p_1, \dots, p_{m-1})$ attains its maximum for this probability vector and the value of the maximum is d . Now observe that

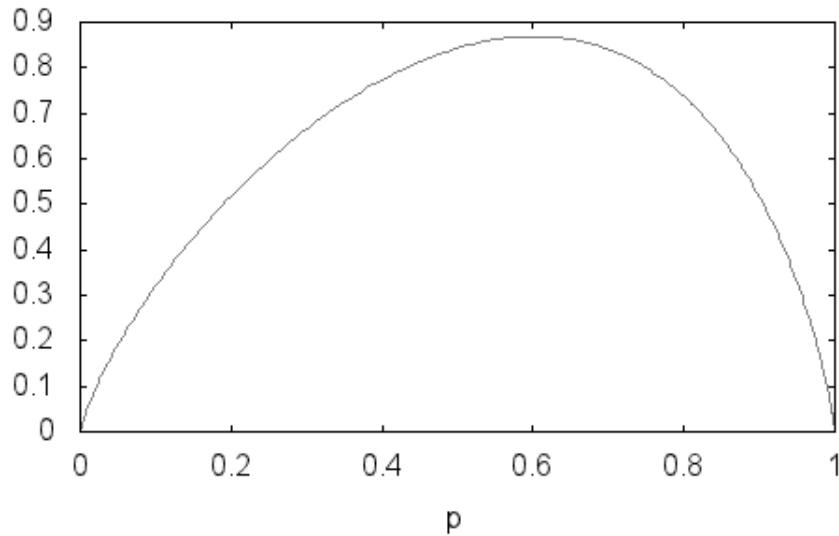
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (\log(m-1) + \log(m)i)^{-1} < 1$$

for $m \geq 3$ hence $d < 1$, which completes the proof. □

In the case $m = 3$ we have

$$\dim_H \mathfrak{F}_3(p, 1-p) \leq \frac{-p \log(p) - (1-p) \log(1-p)}{p \log(\log(2) + \log(3)) + (1-p) \log(\log(2) + 2 \log(3))}$$

The graph of the upper bound is displayed below



We conjecture that $\dim_H \mathfrak{F}_3(p, 1 - p)$ is in fact an unimodal function, but to find an explicit expression for this function seems to be quite difficult.

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