## CONTINUED FRACTION SOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL RICCATI DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

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The ideas presented here were developed in response to an observation made by H. S. Wall, whose memory as teacher and friend I cherish. In a class meeting of his course on continued fractions (in 1959-60, I think it was) he showed us how he had generated a continued fraction for a solution of the Riccati differential equation $y^{\prime}(x)=x^{2}+y^{2}(x)$. As an example for his undergraduate class in differential equations he had computed $y(x)$ as a ratio $u(x) / v(x)$ of power series satisfying $u^{\prime}(x)=x^{2} v(x), v^{\prime}(x)=-u(x), u(0)=0, v(0)=$ 1. He had then applied repeated long division and obtained

$$
y(x)=\frac{x^{3}}{3}-\frac{x^{4}}{7}-\frac{x^{4}}{11}-\frac{x^{4}}{15}-\ldots
$$

Recalling for us the similar continued fraction for $\tan x$, which satisfies the Riccati equation $y^{\prime}(x)=1+y^{2}(x)$, he proposed the problem of generalizing these expansions. I took up the challenge and after some experimentation arrived at the following iterative scheme: if $z$ is a complex number, and each of $p_{n}, q_{n}, r_{n}, a_{n}$, and $b_{n}$ is a complex-valued function on the real interval $I$, then the recurrence relation $y_{n}=$ $a_{n}{ }^{2} /\left(a_{n}-b_{n} z-y_{n+1} z^{2}\right)$ converts the Riccati equation $y_{n}{ }^{\prime}=p_{n}+$ $q_{n} y_{n} z+r_{n} y_{n}^{2} z_{n}^{2}$ to the Riccati equation $y_{n+1}^{\prime}=p_{n+1}+q_{n+1} y_{n+1} z+$ $r_{n+1} y_{n+1}^{2} z^{2}$ if

$$
\begin{align*}
a_{n}^{\prime} & =p_{n}, b_{n}^{\prime}=q_{n} a_{n} \\
p_{n+1} & =p_{n}\left(b_{n} / a_{n}\right)^{2}-q_{n} b_{n}+r_{n} a_{n}^{2} \\
q_{n+1} & =2 p_{n}\left(b_{n} / a_{n}^{2}\right)-q_{n}  \tag{1}\\
r_{n+1} & =p_{n} / a_{n}^{2}
\end{align*}
$$

Starting from $y_{0}=y, p_{0}=p, q_{0}=q, r_{0}=r$, this scheme produces, with minimal restrictions on $p, q$, and $r$, formal $J$-fraction solutions $y$ of the general Riccati equation

$$
\begin{equation*}
y^{\prime}=p+q y z+r y^{2} z^{2} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

namely

$$
\begin{equation*}
y=\frac{\alpha_{0}}{1-\beta_{0} z}-\frac{\alpha_{1} z^{2}}{1-\beta_{1} z}-\frac{\alpha_{2} z^{2}}{1-\beta_{2} z}-\cdots \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

