

## 22b. Case $m_0(j_1) = 0$ , and $\varepsilon = 1$

In[ = ]:= m0[j1] == 0 /. mrsub

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{eps}(p - r0) == 0$$

So  $r_0 = p$

In[ = ]:= Clear[F, Fp, Fm, f, fp, t, r0]

$$F = \text{tbt}[0] \times f[p, t] \times \Phi[h, p, p, p]$$

$$\text{Out}[ = ]= f[p, t] \times \Phi[h, p, p, p] \times \text{tbt}[0]$$

In[ = ]:= Fp = sh[-3, -1, F, subnab] // Simplify

$$\text{Out}[ = ]= -\frac{1}{4 \times (1 + p)} p \Phi[-3 + h, -1 + p, -1 + p, -1 + p] \times \text{tbt}[0] ((4 + h + p + 4 \text{ell} \pi t^2) f[p, t] - 2 t f^{(0,1)}[p, t])$$

The sole component of  $F^+$  has an expression in terms of  $f_p$  and on the other hand has an explicit expression in a V-Whittaker function.

With **cnz** denoting a non-zero factor, and **r0** the quantity  $r_0(h)$ :

In[ = ]:= eq = (((4 + h + p + 4 \text{ell} \pi t^2) f[p, t] - 2 t f^{(0,1)}[p, t]) == cnz t^(0+1))

WhittakerV[-p+1-(j1+1)/2, nu1/2, 2 Pi Abs[ell] t^2] /. eps → 1 /. hpsub // Simplify

$$\text{Out}[ = ]= (4 + h + p + 4 \text{ell} \pi t^2) f[p, t] ==$$

$$t \left( \text{cnz} \text{WhittakerV} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \times (2 - h - p), \frac{1}{4} \text{Abs}[h + p], 2 \pi t^2 \text{Abs}[ell] \right] + 2 f^{(0,1)}[p, t] \right)$$

Find expressions for derivatives of  $f_p$

In[ = ]:= fpd = f^(0,1)[p, t] /. Solve[eq, f^(0,1)[p, t]]//1 // Simplify

fpdd = D[fpd, t] /. Whrel // Simplify

$$\text{Out}[ = ]= \frac{1}{2 t} \left( (4 + h + p + 4 \text{ell} \pi t^2) f[p, t] - \text{cnz} t \text{WhittakerV} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \times (2 - h - p), \frac{1}{4} \text{Abs}[h + p], 2 \pi t^2 \text{Abs}[ell] \right] \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Out}[ = ]= & \frac{1}{16 t^2} \left( -8 \times (4 + h + p - 4 \text{ell} \pi t^2) f[p, t] + \right. \\ & t \left( -4 \text{cnz} (-2 + h + p + 4 \pi t^2 \text{Abs}[ell]) \text{WhittakerV} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \times (2 - h - p), \frac{1}{4} \text{Abs}[h + p], 2 \pi t^2 \text{Abs}[ell] \right] - \right. \\ & \left. \text{cnz} ((-4 + h + p)^2 - \text{Abs}[h + p]^2) \text{WhittakerV} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \times (6 - h - p), \frac{1}{4} \text{Abs}[h + p], 2 \pi t^2 \text{Abs}[ell] \right] + \right. \\ & \left. 8 \times (4 + h + p + 4 \text{ell} \pi t^2) f^{(0,1)}[p, t] \right) \end{aligned}$$

Insert these relations into the eigenfunction equations

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In[ 0]:= ei = efeqn[h, p, p, f, ell, 0, 1] /. {nu → nu1, j → j1} /. f^(0,2)[p, t] → fpdd /. f^(0,1)[p, t] → fpd /.
          hpsub /. Abs[h + p]^2 → (h + p)^2 /. Abs[ell] → ell // Simplify

Out[ 0]= 
$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cnz} t \left( - \left( (-2 + h + p + 4 \operatorname{ell} \pi t^2) \operatorname{WhittakerV} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \times (2 - h - p), \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Abs}[h + p], 2 \operatorname{ell} \pi t^2 \right] \right) + \right. \right.$$


$$\left. \left. (-2 + h + p) \operatorname{WhittakerV} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \times (6 - h - p), \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Abs}[h + p], 2 \operatorname{ell} \pi t^2 \right] \right), 0 \right\}$$

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This should be zero.

Insert the asymptotic behavior.

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In[ 0]:= Clear[tau]
ei /. t → Sqrt[tau]/Sqrt[2 Pi Abs[ell]] /. WhittakerV[kap_, s_, tau_] →
-E^(-Pi I kap) tau^(-kap) E^(tau/2) /. Abs[ell] → ell // Simplify
% E^(-tau/2) tau^(-1 - (h + p)/4) // Simplify
Limit[% , tau → Infinity] //.

{{(1/ell)^ee_ → ell^(-ee), (ell tau)^ee_ → ell^ee tau^ee} // Simplify

Out[ 0]= 
$$\left\{ - \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2 \pi} \sqrt{\tau}} i \operatorname{cnz} e^{\frac{1}{4} i (h \pi + p \pi - 2 i \tau)} \left( \frac{1}{\operatorname{ell}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4} \times (2 + h + p)} \right.$$


$$\left. \sqrt{\operatorname{ell}} (\operatorname{ell} \tau)^{\frac{1}{4} \times (-2 + h + p)} (-2 + h + p - 2 \tau + h \tau + p \tau + 2 \tau^2), 0 \right\}$$


Out[ 0]= 
$$\left\{ - \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2 \pi}} i \operatorname{cnz} e^{\frac{1}{4} i (h + p) \pi} \left( \frac{1}{\operatorname{ell}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4} \times (2 + h + p)} \sqrt{\operatorname{ell}} \right.$$


$$\left. \tau^{\frac{1}{4} \times (-6 - h - p)} (\operatorname{ell} \tau)^{\frac{1}{4} \times (-2 + h + p)} (-2 + h + p - 2 \tau + h \tau + p \tau + 2 \tau^2), 0 \right\}$$


Out[ 0]= 
$$\left\{ - \frac{i \operatorname{cnz} e^{\frac{1}{4} i (h + p) \pi}}{\sqrt{\operatorname{ell}} \sqrt{2 \pi}}, 0 \right\}$$

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This shows that **cnz** should be zero.