

Computation of a numerically satisfactory pair of solutions of the differential equation for conical functions of non-negative integer orders

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Abstract

We consider the problem of computing satisfactory pairs of solutions of the differential equation for Legendre functions of non-negative integer order μ and degree $-\frac{1}{2} + i\tau$, where τ is a non-negative real parameter. Solutions of this equation are the conical functions $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{\mu}(x)$ and $Q_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{\mu}(x)$, $x > -1$. An algorithm for computing a numerically satisfactory pair of solutions is already available when $-1 < x < 1$ (see [6], [5]). In this paper, we present a stable computational scheme for a real valued numerically satisfactory companion of the function $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{\mu}(x)$ for $x > 1$, the function $\Re \left\{ e^{-i\pi\mu} Q_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{\mu}(x) \right\}$. The proposed algorithm allows the computation of the function on a large parameter domain without requiring the use of extended precision arithmetic.

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1 Introduction

Conical or Mehler functions appear in a large number of applications in applied physics, particle physics (related to the amplitude for Yukawa potential scattering) or cosmology, among others. These functions also appear when solving the Laplace's problem in spherical coordinates for two intersecting cones [9].

The conical functions are solutions of the second order differential equation

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2w}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dw}{dx} - \left(\tau^2 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\mu^2}{1-x^2}\right)w = 0. \quad (1.1)$$

In applications, one encounters values of the conical functions where the order μ is integer positive (or zero), so we will consider $\mu = m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

2 Numerically satisfactory pairs of solutions

In the interval $-1 < x < 1$, a numerically satisfactory pair of solutions (real valued) of the equation (1.1) is $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{-\mu}(x)$ and $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{-\mu}(-x)$, $\mu \in \mathfrak{R}$, $\tau \in \mathfrak{R}^+$ [3]. The Wronskian for this pair of solutions is:

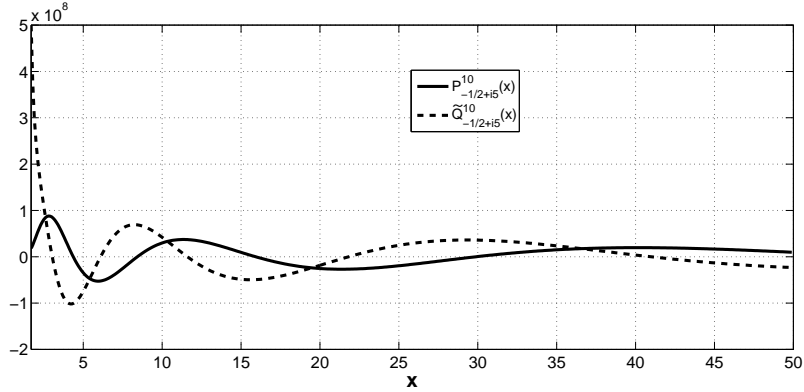
$$W \left\{ P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{-\mu}(x), P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{-\mu}(-x) \right\} = \frac{2}{\left| \Gamma\left(\mu + \frac{1}{2} + i\tau\right) \right|^2 (1-x^2)}. \quad (2.1)$$

When $\mu = m \in \mathbb{Z}$, it should be noted that the functions $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ and $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{-m}(x)$ are related through a simple relation:

$$P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x) = \cosh(\pi\tau) \frac{\left| \Gamma\left(m + \frac{1}{2} + i\tau\right) \right|^2}{\pi} P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{-m}(x). \quad (2.2)$$

The definition of the function $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ in terms of the Gauss hypergeometric function ${}_2F_1$ is given in Eq. (3.3). In [6] and [5] we have described an algorithm for computing the conical functions $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ for $x > -1$; therefore the problem of computing a numerically satisfactory pair of solutions of the differential equation for conical functions in the interval $-1 < x < 1$ can be considered as already solved. The algorithm is based on the use of

Figure 1: Numerically satisfactory pair of solutions of (1.1) for $x > 1$. The functions $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i5}^{10}(x)$ and $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i5}^{10}(x)$ are plotted as an example.



different methods of computation, depending on the range of the parameters: quadrature methods, recurrence relations and uniform asymptotic expansions in terms of elementary functions or in terms of modified Bessel function $K_{ia}(x)$ and its derivative $K'_{ia}(x)$.

When $x > 1$, a real-valued satisfactory pair of solutions is $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ and $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x) \equiv \Re \left\{ e^{-i\pi m} Q_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x) \right\}$ (the function $Q_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ is complex-valued). The solution $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ was introduced in [2]. As an example, Fig. 1 shows the graphs of $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i5}^{10}(x)$ and $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i5}^{10}(x)$.

As in the previous case, an algorithm for computing the function $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ for $x > 1$ is already given in [6] and [5]. However, no computational schemes can be found in the literature for computing the numerically satisfactory companion solution of $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$, the function $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$. Our purpose is to give an algorithm for computing this function.

3 Recurrence relations

Three-term recurrence relations

$$y_{n+1} + b_n y_n + a_n y_{n-1} = 0, \quad (3.1)$$

are useful methods of computation when two starting values are available for starting the recursive process. Usually, the direction of application of the recursion can not be chosen arbitrarily, and the conditioning of the computation of a given solution fixes the direction.

The conical function $P_{-1/2+i\tau}^m(x)$ satisfies a three-term recurrence relation,

$$P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{m+1}(x) - \frac{2mx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x) + \left((m-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \tau^2\right)P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{m-1}(x) = 0, \quad (3.2)$$

for $x > 1$, where we have adopted the following definition of the function $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ in terms of the Gauss hypergeometric function ${}_2F_1$:

$$P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x) = \cosh(\pi\tau) \frac{|\Gamma(m+1/2+i\tau)|^2}{\pi\Gamma(1+m)} \left| \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right|^{m/2} \times {}_2F_1 \left(\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} - i\tau, \frac{1}{2} + i\tau \\ 1+m \end{matrix} ; \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x \right). \quad (3.3)$$

This is the definition used in [5] for $x > -1$. Note the difference of the sign in the second term of the recurrence relation (3.2) in comparison with Eq. 14.10.6 in [3], which reflects the fact that the definition of our function $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ and the function $P_{-1/2+i\tau}^m(x)$ ([2], [3]) differ by a factor $(-1)^m$:

$$P_{-1/2+i\tau}^m(x) = (-1)^m P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x) \quad (x > 1). \quad (3.4)$$

The conical functions $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ are monotonic in the interval $(1, x_c)$ and oscillating in $(x_c, +\infty)$, where $x_c = \sqrt{1+\beta^2}/\beta$ and $\beta = \tau/m$. As an example, for the parameters of the functions plotted in Fig. 1, the transition point is found at $x_c \approx 2.24$. The stability analysis based on Perron's theorem discussed in [6], revealed that the function $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ was the minimal solution of the recurrence relation (3.2). Hence, for this function backward recursion will be generally stable for $x > 1$. However, and similar for other special functions, recurrence relations in the oscillatory regime of the conical functions ($x > x_c > 1$) are not ill conditioned in either backward and forward directions; thus, both recursions are possible.

It is very simple to show that the function $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ also satisfies the three-term recurrence relation given in (3.2), and this function is a dominant solution of (3.2) (the minimal solution, if it exists, is unique). In this case, the stable direction of application of the recurrence relation is with increasing

m , although the same comment as for the function $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ applies for $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ in the oscillatory regime ($x > x_c > 1$).

We next consider the problem of computing two starting values ($\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$ and $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^1(x)$) of the recurrence relation (3.2) for the function $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$.

4 Power series expansions by using the hypergeometric functions

From the many representations of the conical functions in terms of the Gauss hypergeometric functions we choose one representation that can be used for small values of $x - 1$ and one for large values of x (and that one can also be used for large values of τ).

4.1 Expansions valid near the point $x = 1$ and moderate τ

We use the representation (see [1, Eqn. (32), page 131])

$$e^{-\pi i \mu} Q_{\nu}^{\mu}(x) = A_3 {}_2F_1\left(\begin{matrix} -\nu, 1 + \nu \\ 1 + \mu \end{matrix}; z\right) + A_4 {}_2F_1\left(\begin{matrix} -\nu, 1 + \nu \\ 1 - \mu \end{matrix}; z\right), \quad (4.1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A_3 &= \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(-\mu) w^{\mu} \frac{\Gamma(1 + \nu + \mu)}{\Gamma(1 + \nu - \mu)}, & A_4 &= \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(\mu) w^{-\mu}, \\ z &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - x), & w &= \sqrt{\frac{x - 1}{x + 1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

We use power series in z , and because we want these expansion for $\mu = 0$ and $\mu = 1$, we need to find the limit for the representation in (4.1).

First we write

$$2\Gamma(1 + \nu - \mu) e^{-\pi i \mu} Q_{\nu}^{\mu}(x) = \frac{\pi \mu}{\sin(\pi \mu)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\nu)_k (1 + \nu)_k}{k!} z^k B_k(\mu), \quad (4.3)$$

where

$$B_k(\mu) = \frac{1}{\mu} \left(w^{-\mu} \frac{\Gamma(1 + \nu - \mu)}{\Gamma(1 - \mu + k)} - w^{\mu} \frac{\Gamma(1 + \nu + \mu)}{\Gamma(1 + \mu + k)} \right). \quad (4.4)$$

The limit for $\mu \rightarrow 0$ gives

$$B_k(0) = \frac{2\Gamma(\nu + 1)}{k!} (\psi(k + 1) - \psi(1 + \nu) - \ln w), \quad (4.5)$$

where $\psi(\alpha) = \Gamma'(\alpha)/\Gamma(\alpha)$. We obtain the expansion

$$Q_\nu^0(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\nu)_k(1+\nu)_k}{k!k!} z^k (\psi(k+1) - \psi(1+\nu) - \ln w), \quad (4.6)$$

where w and z are given in (4.2).

Observe that for $\nu = -\frac{1}{2} + i\tau$ we have

$$(-\nu)_k(1+\nu)_k = \left(\frac{1}{2} - i\tau\right)_k \left(\frac{1}{2} + i\tau\right)_k, \quad (4.7)$$

which is real when τ is real, and the computation easily follows from recursion. The quantity $\psi(\nu+1)$ is the only complex term to consider in more detail. For $\psi(k+1)$ we can use the recursion $\psi(k+1) = \psi(k) + 1/k$, with $\psi(1) = -\gamma$ (γ is Euler's constant).

For the computation of $\psi(\alpha)$ (with α complex) we use the asymptotic expansion

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\alpha) &\sim \ln \alpha - \frac{1}{2\alpha} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2n}}{2n\alpha^{2n}} \\ &= \ln \alpha - \frac{1}{2\alpha} - \frac{1}{12\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{120\alpha^4} - \frac{1}{252\alpha^6} + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

valid for $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ in $|\text{ph } \alpha| < \pi$. We use this expansion if $|\alpha| \geq 12$ with 8 terms of the series (or less), and we use the backward recurrence relation $\psi(\alpha) = \psi(\alpha+1) - 1/\alpha$ for smaller values of $|\alpha|$. We only need an algorithm for $\Re \alpha \geq \frac{1}{2}$.

For $Q_\nu^1(x)$ we can also use a limiting procedure, but it is more convenient to use the derivative of $Q_\nu^0(x)$, because

$$Q_\nu^1(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \frac{d}{dx} Q_\nu^0(x). \quad (4.9)$$

Expansions for integer values of μ are also given in [1, Eqn. (32), page 131]).

4.2 Expansions for moderate or large values of x and τ

For moderate or large values of x and τ we use the representation (see [1, §3.6.1, page 149])

$$e^{-\pi i \mu} Q_{-\frac{1}{2} + i\tau}^\mu(x) = A {}_2F_1 \left(\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} + \mu, \frac{1}{2} - \mu \\ 1 + i\tau \end{matrix}; -z \right), \quad (4.10)$$

where

$$A = \sqrt{\pi/2} (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right)^{-i\tau} \frac{\Gamma\left(\mu + i\tau + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(1 + i\tau)},$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right)}.$$
(4.11)

This gives the expansion

$$e^{-\pi i\mu} Q_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^\mu(x) = \sqrt{\pi/2} (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right)^{-i\tau} \times$$

$$\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \mu + i\tau\right)}{\Gamma(1 + i\tau)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \mu\right)_k \left(\frac{1}{2} - \mu\right)_k (-z)^k}{(1 + i\tau)_k k!}.$$
(4.12)

When computing the expansion for τ large, it is convenient to use the following asymptotic expansion for the ratio of two gamma functions [8]:

$$\frac{\Gamma(z + a)}{\Gamma(z + b)} \sim z^{a-b} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \frac{\Gamma(b - a + n)}{\Gamma(b - a)} \frac{1}{z^n}, \text{ as } z \rightarrow \infty,$$
(4.13)

in the sector $|\arg z| < \pi$, with a and b fixed.

The coefficients c_n appearing in (4.13) are given in terms of generalized Bernoulli polynomials by

$$c_n = (-1)^n \frac{B_n^{(a-b+1)}(a)}{n!}.$$
(4.14)

In the present case, we have

$$\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \mu + i\tau\right)}{\Gamma(1 + i\tau)} \sim \tau^{\mu-\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\left(\mu-\frac{1}{2}\right)\pi i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-i)^n \left(\frac{1}{2} - \mu\right)_n \frac{c_n}{\tau^n},$$
(4.15)

and the first coefficients are

$$c_0 = 1, \quad c_1 = -\frac{1}{4}(2\mu + 1), \quad c_2 = \frac{1}{96}(2\mu + 1)(6\mu + 1).$$
(4.16)

The representation in (4.12) becomes

$$e^{-\pi i\mu} Q_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^\mu(x) = \sqrt{\pi/2} \tau^{\mu-\frac{1}{2}} (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{4}} G(\mu, \tau) e^{-i\phi} \times$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \mu\right)_k \left(\frac{1}{2} - \mu\right)_k \frac{u_k(\tau) + iv_k(\tau)}{w_k(\tau)} \frac{(-z)^k}{k!},$$
(4.17)

where $\phi = \tau \log \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu - \frac{1}{2} \right) \pi$,

$$G(\mu, \tau) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-i)^n \left(\frac{1}{2} - \mu \right)_n \frac{c_n}{\tau^n}, \quad (4.18)$$

and

$$\frac{u_k(\tau) + iv_k(\tau)}{w_k(\tau)} = \frac{1}{(1 + i\tau)_k}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.19)$$

We can obtain these quantities from the recurrence relations

$$\begin{aligned} u_{k+1}(\tau) &= (k+1)u_k(\tau) + \tau v_k(\tau), \\ v_{k+1}(\tau) &= (k+1)v_k(\tau) - \tau u_k(\tau), \\ w_{k+1}(\tau) &= ((k+1)^2 + \tau^2) w_k(\tau), \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

with $u_0(\tau) = 1$, $v_0(\tau) = 0$, $w_0(\tau) = 1$.

We can write (4.12) with a single complex representation, by writing

$$G(\mu, \tau) = H(\mu, \tau) e^{i\rho(\mu, \tau)}, \quad u_k(\tau) + iv_k(\tau) = r_k(\tau) e^{i\sigma_k(\tau)}, \quad (4.21)$$

which gives

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-\pi i \mu} Q_{-\frac{1}{2} + i\tau}^{\mu}(x) &= \sqrt{\pi/2} H(\mu, \tau) \tau^{\mu - \frac{1}{2}} (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \times \\ &\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \mu \right)_k \left(\frac{1}{2} - \mu \right)_k \frac{r_k(\tau)}{w_k(\tau)} \frac{(-z)^k}{k!} e^{-i\psi_k}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.22)$$

where

$$\psi_k = \tau \log \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu - \frac{1}{2} \right) \pi - \rho(\mu, \tau) - \sigma_k(\tau). \quad (4.23)$$

5 Expansions in terms of the Kummer U -functions

First we explain how the method works for the Gauss hypergeometric function. We take the integral representation

$${}_2F_1 \left(\begin{matrix} a, b \\ c \end{matrix}; z \right) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c-b)} \int_0^1 u^{b-1} (1-u)^{c-b-1} (1-zu)^{-a} du, \quad (5.1)$$

and using the transformation $u = 1 - e^{-t}$, we write it in the form

$$(1+z)^a \frac{\Gamma(c+\omega-b)}{\Gamma(c+\omega)} {}_2F_1 \left(\begin{matrix} a, b \\ c+\omega \end{matrix}; -z \right) = F_{a,b}(\alpha, \omega), \quad (5.2)$$

where

$$F_{a,b}(\alpha, \omega) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(b)} \int_0^\infty t^{b-1} f(t) e^{-\omega t} \frac{dt}{(t+\alpha)^a}, \quad (5.3)$$

with

$$f(t) = \left(\frac{e^t - 1}{t} \right)^{b-1} e^{(1+a-c)t} \left(\frac{e^t - e^{-\alpha}}{t+\alpha} \right)^{-a}, \quad \alpha = \ln \frac{z+1}{z}. \quad (5.4)$$

We assume that ω is large and that z may be large as well. In that case α will be small. The easiest approach is to expand $f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n t^n$, which gives

$$F_{a,b}(\alpha, \omega) \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \Phi_n, \quad (5.5)$$

where

$$\Phi_n = \frac{1}{\Gamma(b)} \int_0^\infty t^{n+b-1} (t+\alpha)^{-a} e^{-\omega t} dt. \quad (5.6)$$

The functions Φ_n can be expressed in terms of the confluent hypergeometric function $U(a, c, z)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_n &= (b)_n \alpha^{n+b-a} U(n+b, n+b+1-a, \alpha\omega) \\ &= (b)_n \omega^{a-n-b} U(a, a+1-n-b, \alpha\omega). \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

The functions Φ_n can be obtained by using recurrence relations for the U -function¹, or from integrating by parts in (5.6). We have

$$\omega \Phi_{n+1} = (n+b-a-\alpha\omega) \Phi_n + \alpha(b+n-1) \Phi_{n-1}. \quad (5.8)$$

For numerical aspects of such recursions, we refer to [7] and [4, §4.5.1].

The expansion in (5.5) has an asymptotic character for large values of ω , uniformly with respect to α . The second line of (5.7) gives the integral representation

$$\Phi_n = \frac{(b)_n}{\omega^{n+b-a} \Gamma(a)} \int_0^\infty t^{a-1} (1+t)^{-n-b} e^{-\alpha\omega t} dt. \quad (5.9)$$

which shows that

$$\Phi_n = \mathcal{O}\left(\omega^{-n-b+a}\right), \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty, \quad (5.10)$$

uniformly with respect to $\alpha \geq 0$, when n is such that convergence at infinity of the integral is guaranteed if $\alpha = 0$, that is, if $n > \Re(a-b)$.

¹<http://dlmf.nist.gov/13.3.E14>

5.1 Expansion of $Q_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^\mu(x)$ for large τ

For the representation of the conical Q -function in (4.10) we have $a = \frac{1}{2} + \mu$, $b = \frac{1}{2} - \mu$, $c = 1$, $\omega = i\tau$. This gives

$$e^{-\pi i\mu} Q_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^\mu(x) = \sqrt{\pi/2} \alpha^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}} (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2} - \mu)} \int_0^\infty t^{-\mu-\frac{1}{2}} (t + \alpha)^{-\mu-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\omega t} f(t) dt, \quad (5.11)$$

where $\alpha = \ln \frac{z+1}{z}$, z is defined in (4.11), and

$$f(t) = \left(\left(\frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t} \right) \left(\frac{e^t - e^{-\alpha}}{t + \alpha} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \right) \right)^{-\mu-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (5.12)$$

By expanding $f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_k t^k$ (observe that $f(0) = 1$) we obtain

$$e^{-\pi i\mu} Q_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^\mu(x) \sim \sqrt{\pi/2} \alpha^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}} (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \times \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \right)^{-i\tau} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_k \Phi_k, \quad (5.13)$$

where

$$\Phi_k = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \mu \right)_k \omega^{2\mu-k} U \left(\frac{1}{2} + \mu, 1 + 2\mu - k, \alpha\omega \right), \quad \omega = i\tau. \quad (5.14)$$

The first f_k coefficients² are given by

$$\begin{aligned} f_0 &= 1, \\ f_1 &= \frac{b}{2d} (2dz + d - 2z), \\ f_2 &= \frac{b}{24d^2} (12z^2 + 12bz^2 + d^2 - 12d^2z - 12d^2z^2 - 24bdz^2 \\ &\quad + 12bd^2z + 12bd^2z^2 + 3bd^2 - 12bdz), \end{aligned} \quad (5.15)$$

where $b = -\mu - \frac{1}{2}$ and $d = z\alpha$.

²More coefficients can be obtained by using the Maple script available at <http://personales.unican.es/gila/fkcoeff.txt>

The Φ_k can be written in terms of the Hankel functions. The first one is

$$\Phi_0 = -\frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{\pi}(\tau/\alpha)^\mu e^{\frac{1}{2}i\alpha\tau} H_\mu^{(2)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\tau\right). \quad (5.16)$$

For Φ_1 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1 &= -\frac{d}{d\omega}\Phi_0 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}(\tau/\alpha)^\mu e^{\frac{1}{2}i\alpha\tau} \times \\ &\quad \left(\left(\mu/\tau + \frac{1}{2}i\alpha \right) H_\mu^{(2)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\tau\right) + \frac{1}{2}\alpha H_\mu^{(2)'}\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\tau\right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\alpha\sqrt{\pi}(\tau/\alpha)^\mu e^{\frac{1}{2}i\alpha\tau} \left(iH_\mu^{(2)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\tau\right) + H_{\mu-1}^{(2)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\tau\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.17)$$

The representation in terms of the Hankel functions is convenient, because it is easy to separate real and imaginary parts by using

$$H_\mu^{(2)}(z) = J_\mu(z) - iY_\mu(z). \quad (5.18)$$

6 Numerical tests of the expansions

In order to test the range of validity of the expansions, we have first compared the results with the real part of the value obtained in the computation of $Q_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$ using the command **LegendreQ** in Maple with 50 digits.

Fig. 2 shows, as a function of x and for three different values of τ , the accuracy obtained in the computation of $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$ using the power series expansion given in (4.6). We have used the expansion with $0 \leq k \leq 8$. As can be seen, the expansion provides full accuracy for values of x very close to 1 but the accuracy worsens as τ increases. As an example, the number of terms of the expansion has to be increased to more than 100 in order to obtain an accuracy better 10^{-14} when computing $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i200}^0(1.05)$. The same test has been performed using the power series of (4.12) for the computation of $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$. The results are shown in Fig. 3. In this case, as expected the expansion behaves better as τ increases but the accuracy worsen as x approaches to 1.

A test for the expansion in terms of the Kummer U -function³ is shown in Fig. 4: the relative errors obtained in the computation of $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$ using the expansion (5.13) with $0 \leq k \leq 8$ in the computation are plotted. The functions Φ_k in (5.13) are computed by using the recurrence relation (5.8)

³A Maple implementation is available at <http://personales.unican.es/gila/QKummer.txt>

Figure 2: Relative errors in the computation of $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$ obtained by comparing the real part of (4.6) with $0 \leq k \leq 8$ against Maple. The results obtained for $\tau = 0.1, 5, 20$ are shown.

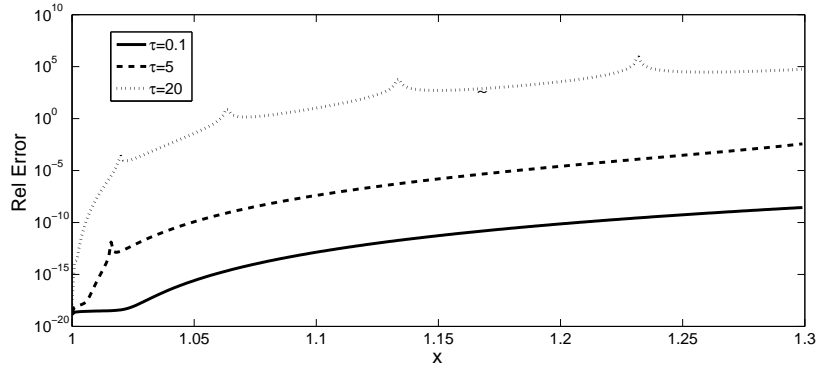


Figure 3: Relative errors in the computation of $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$ obtained by comparing the real part of (4.12) with $0 \leq k \leq 8$ against Maple. The results obtained for $\tau = 0.1, 5, 20$ are shown.

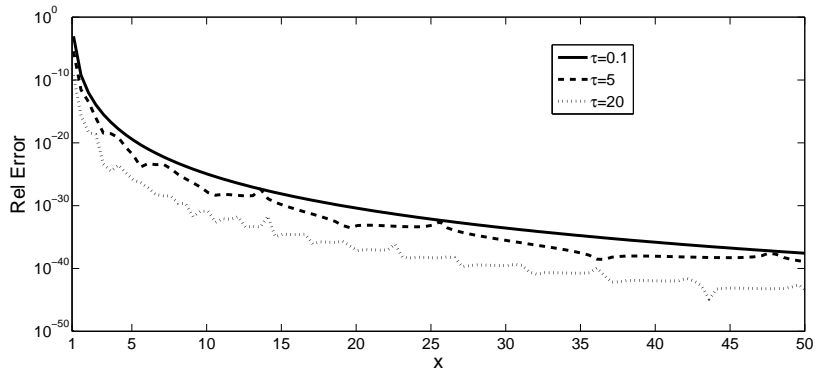
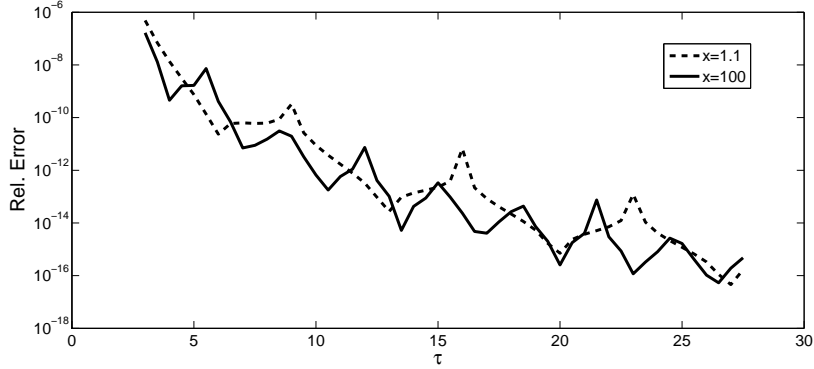


Figure 4: Relative errors in the computation of $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$ obtained by comparing the real part of (5.13) with $n = 8$ against Maple. The results obtained for $x = 1.1, 100$ are shown.



with starting values those given in (5.16) and (5.17). As can be seen, the expansion provides an accuracy better than 10^{-8} (single precision) even for values of the parameter τ lower than 5. Two values of the argument x are chosen ($x = 1.1, 100$) in order to illustrate the validity of the expansion for large and small (larger than 1) values of x .

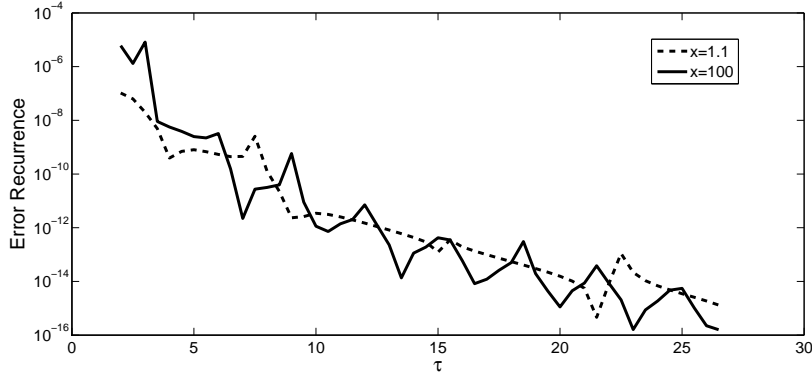
A test independent of the Maple procedure **LegendreQ** has also been considered. It consists in testing that the values computed using the expansion are consistent with the three-term recurrence relation (3.2) for $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$. We first compute $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$, $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^1(x)$ and $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^2(x)$ using the expansion and check (3.2) written in the form

$$\frac{\left(2mx/\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x) - \left(m - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2}{\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{m+1}(x)} \tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{m-1}(x) = 1. \quad (6.1)$$

The deviations from 1 of the left-hand side of (6.1) for $m = 1$ are shown in Fig. 5. The results are consistent with those obtained when testing the computed value of $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$.

Another test involving the application of the three-term recurrence relation can be seen in Fig. 6. In this figure we show as a function of m , the relative error obtained in the computation of $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ by applying the

Figure 5: Test of the recurrence relation given in (6.1) for $m = 1$ and $x = 1.1, 100$ using the asymptotic expansion (5.13) with $n = 8$.



recurrence relation starting from $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$ and $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^1(x)$. The value of τ has been fixed to 50 and four different values of x ($x = 1.00001, 10, 100, 500$) have been considered in the computations. As can be seen, the error is quite uniform even when very large values of m are considered. This illustrates the numerical stability of the forward application of the recursion for the $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$, as expected from the stability analysis of Sect. 3. Other (large) values of the parameter τ have been also tested, providing similar results.

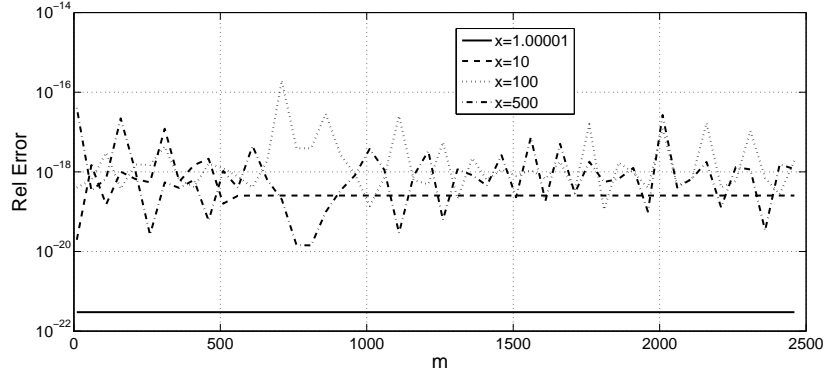
7 Computational scheme

From the results obtained in the previous section, a stable computational scheme for evaluating the function $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x) \equiv \Re \left\{ e^{-i\pi m} Q_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x) \right\}$, a numerically satisfactory companion of the function $P_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ when $x > 1$, emerges:

When $m = 0, 1$:

1. For x close to 1 and small/moderate values of τ , compute $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ using the power series for the hypergeometric representation given in Sect. 4.1.
2. For x close to 1 and moderate/large values of τ , compute $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ using the expansion for large τ given in Sect. 5.1.

Figure 6: Test of the recurrence relation given in (6.1) for τ fixed ($\tau = 50$) and $x = 1.00001, 10, 100, 500$ using the asymptotic expansion (5.13) with $n = 8$.



3. For other values of x , compute $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x)$ using the power series for the hypergeometric representation given in Sect. 4.2.

When $m \geq 2$:

compute $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^0(x)$ and $\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^1(x)$ using the previous scheme and then use the recursion

$$\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{m+1}(x) - \frac{2mx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^m(x) + \left((m-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \tau^2\right)\tilde{Q}_{-\frac{1}{2}+i\tau}^{m-1}(x) = 0 \quad (7.1)$$

in the direction of increasing m .

Numerical tests implemented in Maple show that an accuracy better than 10^{-14} can be obtained for computing the initial values of the recurrence relation when

- a. the hypergeometric representation of Sect. 4.1 is used when $x < 1.1$ and $\tau < 10$;
- b. the expansion for large τ of Sect. 5.1 is used when $x < 1.1$ and $\tau \geq 10$;
- c. the hypergeometric representation of Sect. 4.2 is used in other cases.

For higher accuracies, the regions of application of the methods may need some adjustments.

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