

22c. Case $0 < m_0(j_2) < p$, and $\varepsilon = -1$

In[]:= **Clear[r0]**

F = tht[0] × f[r0, t] × Phi[h, p, r0, p] + tht[1] × f[r0 - 2, t] × Phi[h, p, r0 - 2, p]

Out[]:= **f[r0, t] × Phi[h, p, r0, p] × tht[0] + f[-2 + r0, t] × Phi[h, p, -2 + r0, p] × tht[1]**

We use that one shift operator gives zero:

In[]:= **sh[-3, -1, F, subnab] /. eps → -1 // Simplify**

Coefficient[%, Phi[-3 + h, -1 + p, -1 + r0, -1 + p]]

fr0m2 = f[r0 - 2, t] /. Solve[% == 0, f[r0 - 2, t]][1] // Simplify

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Out[]} = & -\frac{1}{4 \times (1 + p)} p \left(4 i \sqrt{2} \pi t \sqrt{\text{Abs}[ell]} f[-2 + r_0, t] \times \text{Phi}[-3 + h, -1 + p, -1 + r_0, -1 + p] \times \text{tht}[0] + \right. \\ & (4 + h + 2 p - r_0 + 4 ell \pi t^2) f[r_0, t] \times \text{Phi}[-3 + h, -1 + p, -1 + r_0, -1 + p] \times \text{tht}[0] + \\ & 6 f[-2 + r_0, t] \times \text{Phi}[-3 + h, -1 + p, -3 + r_0, -1 + p] \times \text{tht}[1] + \\ & h f[-2 + r_0, t] \times \text{Phi}[-3 + h, -1 + p, -3 + r_0, -1 + p] \times \text{tht}[1] + \\ & 2 p f[-2 + r_0, t] \times \text{Phi}[-3 + h, -1 + p, -3 + r_0, -1 + p] \times \text{tht}[1] - \\ & r_0 f[-2 + r_0, t] \times \text{Phi}[-3 + h, -1 + p, -3 + r_0, -1 + p] \times \text{tht}[1] + \\ & 4 ell \pi t^2 f[-2 + r_0, t] \times \text{Phi}[-3 + h, -1 + p, -3 + r_0, -1 + p] \times \text{tht}[1] - \\ & 2 t \text{Phi}[-3 + h, -1 + p, -3 + r_0, -1 + p] \times \text{tht}[1] f^{(0,1)}[-2 + r_0, t] - \\ & \left. 2 t \text{Phi}[-3 + h, -1 + p, -1 + r_0, -1 + p] \times \text{tht}[0] f^{(0,1)}[r_0, t] \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Out[]} = & -\frac{1}{4 \times (1 + p)} p \left(4 i \sqrt{2} \pi t \sqrt{\text{Abs}[ell]} f[-2 + r_0, t] \times \text{tht}[0] + \right. \\ & \left. (4 + h + 2 p - r_0 + 4 ell \pi t^2) f[r_0, t] \times \text{tht}[0] - 2 t \text{tht}[0] f^{(0,1)}[r_0, t] \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Out[]} = \frac{i \left((4 + h + 2 p - r_0 + 4 ell \pi t^2) f[r_0, t] - 2 t f^{(0,1)}[r_0, t] \right)}{4 \sqrt{2} \pi t \sqrt{\text{Abs}[ell]}}$$

Next we use the other shift operator

In[]:= **Fp = sh[3, -1, F, subnab] /. eps → -1 // Simplify**

fp[r0 - 1, t] = Coefficient[%, Phi[3+h, -1+p, 1+r0, -1+p]] / tht[0] // Simplify

$$\text{Out[]} = -\frac{1}{4 \times (1+p)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & p \left(f[r_0, t] \left((4-h+2p+r_0-4\ell\pi t^2) \text{Phi}[3+h, -1+p, 1+r_0, -1+p] \times \text{tht}[0] - 4i\sqrt{2\pi}t \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \sqrt{\text{Abs}[\ell]} \text{Phi}[3+h, -1+p, -1+r_0, -1+p] \times \text{tht}[1] \right) + \right. \\ & \quad f[-2+r_0, t] \left((2-h+2p+r_0-4\ell\pi t^2) \text{Phi}[3+h, -1+p, -1+r_0, -1+p] \times \text{tht}[1] - \right. \\ & \quad \left. 8i\sqrt{\pi}t\sqrt{\text{Abs}[\ell]} \text{Phi}[3+h, -1+p, -3+r_0, -1+p] \times \text{tht}[2] \right) - \\ & \quad \left. 2t \left(\text{Phi}[3+h, -1+p, -1+r_0, -1+p] \times \text{tht}[1] f^{(0,1)}[-2+r_0, t] + \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \text{Phi}[3+h, -1+p, 1+r_0, -1+p] \times \text{tht}[0] f^{(0,1)}[r_0, t] \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Out[]} = \frac{p \left((-4+h-2p-r_0+4\ell\pi t^2) f[r_0, t] + 2t f^{(0,1)}[r_0, t] \right)}{4 \times (1+p)}$$

We know the lowest order term of b_ν^- .

Hence we have with a non-zero factor **cnz**:

In[]:= **Clear[cnz]**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eq} & = \left((-4+h-2p-r_0+4\ell\pi t^2) f[r_0, t] + 2t f^{(0,1)}[r_0, t] \right) == \\ & \quad \text{cnz } t^{(\theta+1)} \text{WhittakerV}[-p+1+(j_2-1)/2, \text{nu}_2, 2\pi \text{Abs}[\ell] t^2] /. \\ & \quad \ell \rightarrow -\text{Abs}[\ell] /. \text{hpsub} // \text{Simplify} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Out[]} & = (-4+h-2p-r_0-4\pi t^2 \text{Abs}[\ell]) f[r_0, t] + 2t f^{(0,1)}[r_0, t] == \\ & \quad \text{cnz } t \text{WhittakerV} \left[\frac{1}{4} \times (2+h-p), \frac{1}{2} \text{Abs}[h-p], 2\pi t^2 \text{Abs}[\ell] \right] \end{aligned}$$

We solve for the derivative of f_{r_0}

In[]:= **fr0d = f^{(0,1)}[r0, t] /. Solve[eq, f^{(0,1)}[r0, t]][[1]] // Simplify**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Out[]} & = \frac{1}{2t} \left((4-h+2p+r_0+4\pi t^2 \text{Abs}[\ell]) f[r_0, t] + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \text{cnz } t \text{WhittakerV} \left[\frac{1}{4} \times (2+h-p), \frac{1}{2} \text{Abs}[h-p], 2\pi t^2 \text{Abs}[\ell] \right] \right) \end{aligned}$$

This can be inserted in the eigenfunction equations, together with the expressions for f_{r_0+2}

In[*]:= **ei =**

**efeqn[h, p, r0, f, ell, 0, -1] /. j → j2 /. nu → nu2 /. f[r0 - 2, t] → fr0m2 /. f^(0,1)[-2 + r0, t] →
D[fr0m2, t] /. f^(0,2)[r0, t] → D[fr0d, t] /. f^(0,1)[r0, t] → fr0d // Whrel /.
hpsub /. ell → -Abs[ell] /. Abs[h - p]^2 → (h - p)^2 // Simplify**

$$\text{Out[*]} = \left\{ \frac{1}{16} \text{cnz } t \right. \\ \left(-4 \times (4 + 2h - p + r0 - 8\pi t^2 \text{Abs}[ell]) \text{WhittakerV} \left[\frac{1}{4} \times (2 + h - p), \frac{1}{2} \text{Abs}[h - p], 2\pi t^2 \text{Abs}[ell] \right] + \right. \\ \left. (16 - 3h^2 - 8p - 3p^2 + h(8 + 6p)) \text{WhittakerV} \left[\frac{1}{4} \times (6 + h - p), \frac{1}{2} \text{Abs}[h - p], 2\pi t^2 \text{Abs}[ell] \right] \right), \\ \left. - \frac{3}{16} \text{cnz } (p + r0) t \left(4 \times (4 + 2h - p + r0 - 8\pi t^2 \text{Abs}[ell]) \right. \right. \\ \left. \text{WhittakerV} \left[\frac{1}{4} \times (2 + h - p), \frac{1}{2} \text{Abs}[h - p], 2\pi t^2 \text{Abs}[ell] \right] + \right. \\ \left. \left. (-16 + 3h^2 + 8p + 3p^2 - 2h(4 + 3p)) \text{WhittakerV} \left[\frac{1}{4} \times (6 + h - p), \frac{1}{2} \text{Abs}[h - p], 2\pi t^2 \text{Abs}[ell] \right] \right) \right\}$$

These expressions should be zero. We insert the asymptotic behavior of the V-Whittaker function.

In[*]:= **Clear[tau]**

**eia = ei /. t → Sqrt[tau] / Sqrt[2 Pi Abs[ell]] /. Abs[ell] → ell /.
WhittakerV[kap_, s_, tau_] → -E^(-Pi I kap) tau^(-kap) E^(tau / 2) // Simplify**

$$\text{Out[*]} = \left\{ \frac{1}{16 \sqrt{ell} \sqrt{2\pi}} i \text{cnz } e^{-\frac{1}{4} i (h - p) \pi + 2 i \tau} \tau^{\frac{1}{4} (-4 - h + p)} \right. \\ \left. (3h^2 + 3p^2 + 4p(2 + \tau) - 2h(4 + 3p + 4\tau) - 4 \times (4 + (4 + r0)\tau - 4\tau^2)), \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{16 \sqrt{ell} \sqrt{2\pi}} 3 i \text{cnz } e^{-\frac{1}{4} i (h - p) \pi + 2 i \tau} (p + r0) \tau^{\frac{1}{4} (-4 - h + p)} \right. \\ \left. (3h^2 + 3p^2 + 4p(2 + \tau) - 2h(4 + 3p + 4\tau) - 4 \times (4 + (4 + r0)\tau - 4\tau^2)) \right\}$$

In[*]:= **eia E^(-tau / 2) tau^(-1 + (h - p) / 4) // Simplify**

Limit[%, tau → Infinity]

$$\text{Out[*]} = \left\{ \left(i \text{cnz } e^{-\frac{1}{4} i (h - p) \pi} (3h^2 + 3p^2 + 4p(2 + \tau) - 2h(4 + 3p + 4\tau) - 4 \times (4 + (4 + r0)\tau - 4\tau^2)) \right) / \right. \\ \left. (16 \sqrt{ell} \sqrt{2\pi} \tau^2), \left(3 i \text{cnz } e^{-\frac{1}{4} i (h - p) \pi} (p + r0) (3h^2 + 3p^2 + 4p(2 + \tau) - \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. 2h(4 + 3p + 4\tau) - 4 \times (4 + (4 + r0)\tau - 4\tau^2)) \right) / (16 \sqrt{ell} \sqrt{2\pi} \tau^2) \right\}$$

$$\text{Out[*]} = \left\{ \frac{i \text{cnz } e^{-\frac{1}{4} i (h - p) \pi}}{\sqrt{ell} \sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{4} i (h - p) \pi} (48 i \text{cnz } p + 48 i \text{cnz } r0)}{16 \sqrt{ell} \sqrt{2\pi}} \right\}$$

So **cnz** has to vanish.