

Mathematics. — Ueber die Entwicklung der unvollständigen elliptischen Integrale erster und zweiter Art in stark konvergenten Reihen. III. Von S. C. VAN VEEN. (Communicated by Prof. J. G. VAN DER CORPUT.)

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§ 2. α in der Nähe von $\frac{\pi}{2}$; β klein.

A. Das unvollständige elliptische Integral erster Art.

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(\sin \alpha, \beta) &= \int_0^\beta \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \varphi}} = \int_0^\beta \frac{\cos \varphi \cdot d\varphi}{\sqrt{(1 - \sin^2 \varphi)(1 - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \varphi)}} = \\
 &= \int_0^\beta \frac{\cos \varphi \, d\varphi}{\sqrt{(1 - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \varphi)^2 - (1 - \sin \alpha)^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \\
 &= \int_0^\beta \frac{\cos \varphi \, d\varphi}{(1 - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \varphi)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n} \right) \frac{(1 - \sin \alpha)^{2n} \sin^{2n} \varphi}{(1 - \sin \alpha \sin^2 \varphi)^{2n}} = \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n} \right) (1 - \sin \alpha)^{2n} \int_0^{\sin \beta} \frac{x^{2n} \, dx}{(1 - \sin \alpha \cdot x^2)^{2n+1}} = \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n} \right) \frac{(1 - \sin \alpha)^{2n}}{(\sin \alpha)^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \alpha}}} \frac{y^{2n} \, dy}{(1 - y^2)^{2n+1}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

Setzt man

$$y = \frac{e^{2z} - 1}{e^{2z} + 1}, \text{ oder } z = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+y}{1-y},$$

also

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{1}{1-y^2}; \quad \frac{y}{1-y^2} = \frac{e^{4z} - 1}{4e^{2z}} = \frac{e^{2z} - e^{-2z}}{4}$$

und

$$\frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\sin \alpha}} = x; \quad \frac{1 + \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}}{1 - \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}} = w,$$

so wird

$$\int_0^{\sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \frac{y^{2n} dy}{(1-y^2)^{2n+1}} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2} \log w} \left(\frac{e^{2z} - e^{-2z}}{4} \right)^{2n} dz = \frac{1}{4^{2n}} \sum_{p=0}^{2n} (-1)^p \binom{2n}{p} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2} \log w} e^{4(n-p)z} dz =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4^{2n+1}} \sum_{\substack{p=0 \\ p \neq n}}^{2n} (-1)^p \binom{2n}{p} \frac{w^{2(n-p)}}{n-p} + \frac{(-1)^n \binom{2n}{n}}{4^{2n}} \frac{1}{2} \log w =$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n+1}} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n} \right) \log w + \frac{w^{2n}}{4^{2n+1}} \sum_{\substack{p=0 \\ p \neq n}}^{2n} (-1)^p \binom{2n}{p} \frac{w^{-2p}}{n-p} \quad (26)$$

Aus (25) und (26) ergibt sich

$$F(\sin \alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \log w \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n} \right)^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{2n}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n} \right) \left(\frac{xw}{4} \right)^{2n} \sum_{\substack{p=0 \\ p \neq n}}^{2n} (-1)^p \binom{2n}{p} \frac{w^{-2p}}{n-p}, \quad (27)$$

mit $x = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\sin \alpha}}; w = \frac{1 + \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}}{1 - \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}}$

Die erste Reihe in (27) konvergiert für

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{2\sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \leq 1, \text{ oder } \sin \alpha \geq 3 - 2\sqrt{2}; \alpha \geq 9^\circ.53'.$$

Die Konvergenz ist sehr stark, wenn α in der Nähe von $\frac{\pi}{2}$ liegt. Auch die zweite Reihe in (27) konvergiert dann stark, wenn wenigstens $\sin \beta$ nicht in der Nähe von 1 liegt. Wegen

$$\left| \sum_{\substack{p=0 \\ p \neq n}}^{2n} (-1)^p \binom{2n}{p} \frac{w^{-2p}}{n-p} \right| < \sum_{p=0}^{2n} \binom{2n}{p} w^{-2p} = (1 + w^{-2})^{2n} = \left\{ \frac{2(1 + \sin^2 \beta \sin \alpha)}{(1 + \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha})^2} \right\}^{2n}$$

bildet
$$\frac{xw}{4} \cdot \frac{2(1 + \sin^2 \beta \sin \alpha)}{(1 + \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha})^2} = \frac{x}{2} \frac{1 + \sin^2 \beta \sin \alpha}{1 - \sin^2 \beta \sin \alpha} < 1$$

oder
$$0 \leq \sin^2 \beta < \frac{2-x}{(2+x) \sin \alpha} \dots \dots \dots (28)$$

eine hinreichende Bedingung für die Konvergenz der zweiten Reihe in (27). (Die erste Reihe konvergiert dann auch, wegen $x \leq 2$) (vgl. Fig. Proc. Ned. Akad. v. Wetensch., Amsterdam, 44 911 (1941)).

Das Hauptglied der Reihe (27) ist

$$F(\sin \alpha, \beta) \approx \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \log w = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \log \frac{1 + \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}}{1 - \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}}, \quad (29)$$

B. Das unvollständige elliptische Integral zweiter Art.

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\sin \alpha, \beta) &= \int_0^\beta \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \varphi} \, d\varphi = \int_0^\beta \frac{\cos \varphi (1 - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \varphi)}{\sqrt{(1 - \sin^2 \varphi)(1 - \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \varphi)}} \, d\varphi = \\
 &= \int_0^\beta \frac{\cos \varphi (1 - \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \varphi) \, d\varphi}{\sqrt{(1 - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \varphi)^2 - (1 - \sin \alpha)^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} = \\
 &= \int_0^\beta \frac{\cos \varphi (1 - \sin^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \varphi) \, d\varphi}{1 - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \varphi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n} \right) \frac{(1 - \sin \alpha)^{2n} \sin^{2n} \varphi}{(1 - \sin \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \varphi)^{2n}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n} \right) x^{2n} \int_0^{\sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \frac{y^{2n} (1 - \sin \alpha y^2)}{(1 - y^2)^{2n+1}} \, dy = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n} \right) x^{2n} \int_0^{\frac{\log w}{2}} \left(\frac{e^{2z} - e^{-2z}}{4} \right)^{2n} \left\{ 1 - \sin \alpha \cdot \left(\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} \right)^2 \right\} dz.
 \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

Für $n \geq 1$ ist

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^{\frac{\log w}{2}} \left(\frac{e^{2z} - e^{-2z}}{4} \right)^{2n} \left\{ 1 - \sin \alpha \left(\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} \right)^2 \right\} dz = \\
 &= \frac{1}{4^{2n}} \int_0^{\frac{\log w}{2}} (e^{2z} - e^{-2z})^{2n} dz - \frac{\sin \alpha}{4^{2n}} \int_0^{\frac{\log w}{2}} \frac{(e^{2z} - e^{-2z})^{2n} (e^z - e^{-z})^4}{(e^{2z} - e^{-2z})^2} dz = \\
 &= \frac{1}{4^{2n}} \int_0^{\frac{\log w}{2}} (e^{2z} - e^{-2z})^{2n} dz - \frac{\sin \alpha}{4^{2n}} \int_0^{\frac{\log w}{2}} (e^{2z} - e^{-2z})^{2n} dz - \frac{8 \sin \alpha}{4^{2n}} \int_0^{\frac{\log w}{2}} (e^{2z} - e^{-2z})^{2n-2} dz \\
 &\quad + \frac{\sin \alpha}{4^{2n-1}} \int_0^{\frac{\log w}{2}} (e^{2z} - e^{-2z})^{2n-2} (e^{2z} + e^{-2z}) dz = \\
 &= \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{4^{2n+1}} \sum_{\substack{p=0 \\ p \neq n}}^{2n} (-1)^p \binom{2n}{p} \frac{w^{2(n-p)}}{n-p} + \frac{(-1)^n}{4^{2n}} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(1 - \sin \alpha)}{2} \log w \\
 &\quad - \frac{8 \sin \alpha}{4^{2n+1}} \sum_{\substack{p=0 \\ p \neq n-1}}^{2n-2} (-1)^p \binom{2n-2}{p} \frac{w^{2(n-1-p)}}{n-1-p} - \\
 &\quad \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot 8}{4^{2n}} \cdot \binom{2n-2}{n-1} \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} \cdot \log w + \frac{\sin \alpha}{4^{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{(w - w^{-1})^{2n-1}}{2n-1}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

Für $n = 0$ ist

$$\int_0^{\frac{\log w}{2}} \left\{ 1 - \sin \alpha \left(\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} \right)^2 \right\} dz = \int_0^{\frac{\log w}{2}} \left\{ (1 - \sin \alpha) + \frac{4 \sin \alpha \cdot e^{2z}}{(e^{2z} + 1)^2} \right\} dz = \left. \begin{aligned} &= \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{2} \log w - \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{w + 1} + \sin \alpha = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{2} \log w + \sin \alpha \left(\frac{w - 1}{w + 1} \right). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (32)$$

Aus (30), (31) und (32) ergibt sich nach einiger Reduktion die Entwicklung

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E(\sin \alpha, \beta) &= \frac{x}{2} \log w + \sin \beta \cdot \sin \alpha + \frac{2w \sqrt{\sin \alpha}}{w^2 - 1} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \left\{ \frac{x(w^2 - 1)}{4w} \right\}^2} \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \log w \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n} \right)^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{2n} \left(1 + \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} \sin \alpha \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n} \right) \left(\frac{xw}{4} \right)^{2n} \\ &\left\{ (1 - \sin \alpha) \sum_{\substack{p=0 \\ p \neq n}}^{2n} (-1)^p \binom{2n}{p} \frac{w^{-2p}}{n-p} - 8 \sin \alpha \sum_{\substack{p=0 \\ p \neq n-1}}^{2n-2} (-1)^p \binom{2n-2}{p} \cdot \frac{w^{-2p-2}}{n-p-1} \right\}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (33)$$

mit

$$x = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\sin \alpha}}; \quad w = \frac{1 + \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}}{1 - \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}}$$

mit dem Hauptglied

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E(\sin \alpha, \beta) &\approx \frac{x}{2} \log w + \sin \beta \cdot \sin \alpha = \\ &= \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{2\sqrt{\sin \alpha}} \cdot \log \frac{1 + \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}}{1 - \sin \beta \sqrt{\sin \alpha}} + \sin \beta \cdot \sin \alpha \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (34)$$

Die Konvergenzbedingungen der Reihen (33) sind identisch mit den Bedingungen der Reihen (27), also:

Hinreichende Bedingung für die Konvergenz der Reihe (33) ist

$$0 \leq \sin^2 \beta < \frac{2 - x}{(2 + x) \sin \alpha} \cdot \dots \dots \dots (35)$$

(Fortsetzung folgt.)