$$\mathcal{M} = -M \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} eos(\theta_i - \theta_j) cos(\phi_i - \phi_j)$$

$$U(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda_{nm} e^{in\theta} e^{im\phi}$$

ients;
$$\chi_{nm} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-in\phi} e^{-in\phi} d\phi$$

Using
$$\cos\theta\cos\phi = \frac{1}{2}\left[\cos(\theta+\phi)+\cos(\theta-\phi)\right]$$
,
$$u(\theta,\phi) = e^{\frac{M}{2}\left[\cos(\theta+\phi)+\cos(\theta-\phi)\right]}$$
Further using $e^{a\cos\theta} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} I_k(a)e^{ik\theta}$

nodified Bessel function of the first kind.

$$U(\theta,\phi) = e^{\frac{M}{2}\cos(\theta+\phi)} \xrightarrow{M} \cos(\theta-\phi)$$

$$= \sum_{\rho=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{M\nu}{2}[\theta+\phi]-2\pi\rho]^{2}} = \sum_{q=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{M\nu}{2}[(\theta-\phi)-2\pi\epsilon q]^{2}}, \quad \text{My:eff. } \text{rapling}$$

$$= \sum_{\rho,q=-\infty}^{\infty} -M_{\nu} \left[\theta - \pi(\rho+q) \right]^{2} -M_{\nu} \left[\phi - \pi(\rho-q) \right]^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{\rho,q=-\infty}^{\infty} e$$

to simplify,
$$r = p+q$$
 and $s = p-q$,

$$= \sum_{\Gamma,S=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi r} \left(\Theta^{-\pi r} \right)^{2} - M_{\nu} \left(\Phi^{-\pi s} \right)^{2}$$

Using Poisson summation formula,
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{-x^2 + m^2}{4mv} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2mv} = \frac{1}{2mv}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{n^2+m^2}{4Mv}}{\lambda_{nm}} \propto e^{-\frac{n^2+m^2}{4Mv}}$$

Behaviour under M-3-M:

$$\lambda_{nm}(-M) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^2 \int_0^2 e^{-im\theta} e^{-im\theta} d\theta d\theta$$

$$\lambda_{nm}(-M) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^2 e^{-im\theta} d\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^2 e^{-im\theta} d\theta d\theta$$

$$= e^{-in\pi} e^{-im\pi} \lambda_{nm}(M)$$

$$= (-1)^{n+M} \lambda_{nm}(M)$$

- for even n+m, $\lambda_{nm}(-m) = \lambda_{nm}(m)$
- for odd n+m, $\lambda_{nm}(-m) = -\lambda_{nm}(m)$



