

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{> } d := 2 \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad d := 2 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{> } \text{zeta} := \text{sqrt}\left(\frac{-1 + I \cdot \text{sqrt}(7)}{2}\right) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \zeta := \frac{\sqrt{-2 + 2 I \sqrt{7}}}{2} \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{> } \alpha := \text{evalf}\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{zeta}^3 + \text{zeta}\right) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \alpha := -0.1400242167 + 1.180934707 I \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{> } \text{alias}(\text{eta_plus} = d + 3 + \text{sqrt}(d^2 - 10 \cdot d + 9), \text{eta_minus} = d + 3 - \text{sqrt}(d^2 - 10 \cdot d + 9)) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{eta_plus, eta_minus} \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{> } \text{alias}(\text{beta_plus} = \text{sqrt}(2 \cdot \text{sqrt}(d^2 - 10 \cdot d + 9) + 2 \cdot d - 6), \text{beta_minus} = \text{sqrt}(-2 \cdot \text{sqrt}(d^2 - 10 \cdot d + 9) + 2 \cdot d - 6)) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{eta_plus, eta_minus, beta_plus, beta_minus} \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

We verify α defined in Horatio's paper is equal to $-\text{beta_minus} \cdot \text{eta_minus} \cdot 8 \cdot 2 / (\text{eta_minus} \cdot \text{eta_plus} \cdot \text{beta_minus} \cdot \text{beta_plus})$. $\text{zeta} = \text{beta_plus} / 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{eta_minus eta_plus beta_minus beta_plus} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{\text{beta_plus}}{2} = 0.5000000000 \text{ beta_plus} \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{> } \text{evalf}(\text{eta_minus} \cdot \text{beta_minus}) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad 1.584193165 - 13.36075103 I \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{> } \text{evalf}\left(\alpha + \frac{\text{eta_minus} \cdot \text{beta_minus} \cdot 8 \cdot 2}{\text{eta_minus} \cdot \text{eta_plus} \cdot \text{beta_minus} \cdot \text{beta_plus}}\right) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad -2. \cdot 10^{-10} + 0. I \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{> } \text{evalf}\left(\frac{\text{beta_plus}}{2} - \text{zeta}\right) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad 0. \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Define the polynomial approximation for the Bessel function (J_{appx}) and the error bounds (error_bar).

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{> } J_{\text{appx}} := (v, x, n) \rightarrow \text{sum}\left(\frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^v \cdot (-1)^k}{k! \cdot \text{GAMMA}(k + v + 1)} \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^k, k = 0..n\right) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad J_{\text{appx}} := (v, x, n) \mapsto \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^v \cdot (-1)^k \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^k}{k! \cdot \Gamma(k + v + 1)} \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{error_bar} := (x, n, v) \rightarrow \frac{\left| \frac{x}{2} \right|^{2n+v}}{\text{factorial}(n) \cdot \text{GAMMA}(n+v+1) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{|x|^2}{(2n+2)^2} \right)} \\
 & \text{error_bar} := (x, n, v) \mapsto \frac{\left| \frac{x}{2} \right|^{2 \cdot n + v}}{n! \cdot \Gamma(n+v+1) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{|x|^2}{(2 \cdot n + 2)^2} \right)} \quad (11)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{lambda0} := 2.5 \\
 & \lambda_0 := 2.5 \quad (12)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & n := 6 \\
 & n := 6 \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{num1} := \text{conjugate}(\alpha) \cdot \text{BesselJ}(1, \text{lambda} \cdot \text{conjugate}(\zeta)) \\
 & \text{num1} := (-0.1400242167 - 1.180934707 \text{ I}) \text{BesselJ}\left(1, \frac{\lambda \text{ beta_minus}}{2}\right) \quad (14)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{num1_appx} := \text{evalf}(\text{simplify}(\text{conjugate}(\alpha) \cdot J_appx(1, \text{lambda} \cdot \text{conjugate}(\zeta), n))) \\
 & \text{num1_appx} := (-2.102456606 \cdot 10^{-11} - 1.112515464 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ I}) \lambda \left(13.22875656 \text{ I} \lambda^{12} \right. \\
 & \quad - 444.4862202 \text{ I} \lambda^{10} + 9. \lambda^{12} - 160015.0393 \text{ I} \lambda^8 + 1848. \lambda^{10} - 4.267067714 \cdot 10^6 \text{ I} \lambda^6 \\
 & \quad + 20160. \lambda^8 + 2.048192503 \cdot 10^8 \text{ I} \lambda^4 - 8.064000 \cdot 10^6 \lambda^6 + 4.915662007 \cdot 10^9 \text{ I} \lambda^2 \\
 & \quad \left. - 2.32243200 \cdot 10^8 \lambda^4 + 1.857945600 \cdot 10^9 \lambda^2 + 2.972712960 \cdot 10^{10} \right) \quad (15)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{num2} := \text{BesselJ}(0, \text{lambda} \cdot \text{conjugate}(\zeta)) \\
 & \text{num2} := \text{BesselJ}\left(0, \frac{\lambda \text{ beta_minus}}{2}\right) \quad (16)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{num2_appx} := \text{evalf}(\text{simplify}(J_appx(0, \text{lambda} \cdot \text{conjugate}(\zeta), n))) \\
 & \text{num2_appx} := 3.115043299 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ I} \left(\lambda^{10} - 28.80000000 \lambda^8 - 8640. \lambda^6 - 184320. \lambda^4 \right. \\
 & \quad + 6.635520 \cdot 10^6 \lambda^2 + 1.06168320 \cdot 10^8 \lambda^2 + 2.119276259 \cdot 10^{-9} \lambda^{12} \\
 & \quad + 3.729926215 \cdot 10^{-7} \lambda^{10} + 3.390842014 \cdot 10^{-6} \lambda^8 - 0.001085069444 \lambda^6 \\
 & \quad \left. - 0.02343750000 \lambda^4 + 0.1250000000 \lambda^2 + 1. \right) \quad (17)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{num_appx_poly} := \text{evalf}(\text{mtaylor}(\text{num1_appx} + \text{num2_appx}, \text{lambda}, 2 \cdot n + 2)) \\
 & \text{num_appx_poly} := 1. - (0.6250000000 + 0.3307189138 \text{ I}) \lambda + (0.1250000000 \\
 & \quad + 0.3307189138 \text{ I}) \lambda^2 + (0.01562499998 - 0.1240195927 \text{ I}) \lambda^3 + (-0.02343750000 \\
 & \quad + 0.02066993211 \text{ I}) \lambda^4 + (0.007161458333 - 0.001722494344 \text{ I}) \lambda^5 - (0.001085069444 \\
 & \quad + 0.0005741647809 \text{ I}) \lambda^6 + (0.0001220703125 + 0.0001794264941 \text{ I}) \lambda^7 \\
 & \quad + (3.390842014 \cdot 10^{-6} - 0.00002691397410 \text{ I}) \lambda^8 + (-2.204047309 \cdot 10^{-6} \\
 & \quad + 3.139963647 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ I}) \lambda^9 + (3.729926215 \cdot 10^{-7} - 8.971324701 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ I}) \lambda^{10} \quad (18)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$- (4.379837601 \cdot 10^{-8} + 1.121415588 \cdot 10^{-8} I) \lambda^{11} + (2.119276259 \cdot 10^{-9} + 3.115043299 \cdot 10^{-9} I) \lambda^{12} - (4.204913212 \cdot 10^{-11} + 3.782552579 \cdot 10^{-10} I) \lambda^{13}$$

Rebase the Taylor approximation of the numerator at lambda = 2.5.

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{num_appx_poly} := \text{evalf}(\text{mtaylor}(\text{num1_appx} + \text{num2_appx}, \text{lambda}, 2 \cdot n + 2)) \\ \text{num_appx_poly} &:= 1. - (0.6250000000 + 0.3307189138 I) \lambda + (0.1250000000 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ 0.3307189138 I) \lambda^2 + (0.01562499998 - 0.1240195927 I) \lambda^3 + (-0.02343750000 \\ &+ 0.02066993211 I) \lambda^4 + (0.007161458333 - 0.001722494344 I) \lambda^5 - (0.001085069444 \\ &+ 0.0005741647809 I) \lambda^6 + (0.0001220703125 + 0.0001794264941 I) \lambda^7 \\ &+ (3.390842014 \cdot 10^{-6} - 0.00002691397410 I) \lambda^8 + (-2.204047309 \cdot 10^{-6} \\ &+ 3.139963647 \cdot 10^{-6} I) \lambda^9 + (3.729926215 \cdot 10^{-7} - 8.971324701 \cdot 10^{-8} I) \lambda^{10} \\ &- (4.379837601 \cdot 10^{-8} + 1.121415588 \cdot 10^{-8} I) \lambda^{11} + (2.119276259 \cdot 10^{-9} \\ &+ 3.115043299 \cdot 10^{-9} I) \lambda^{12} - (4.204913212 \cdot 10^{-11} + 3.782552579 \cdot 10^{-10} I) \lambda^{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{num_appx_poly} := \text{taylor}(\text{num_appx_poly}, \text{lambda} = 2.5, 2 \cdot n + 2) \\ \text{num_appx_poly} &:= 0.05571991410 - 0.1191501194 I + (-0.2038227731 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &- 0.1691288541 I) (\lambda - 2.5) + (0.08924438989 - 0.1841500928 I) (\lambda - 2.5)^2 \\ &+ (0.04794898389 - 0.04969664116 I) (\lambda - 2.5)^3 + (0.02505187496 \\ &+ 0.002940904440 I) (\lambda - 2.5)^4 + (0.004206931529 + 0.002409864719 I) (\lambda - 2.5)^5 \\ &+ (0.0002694300435 + 0.001041714827 I) (\lambda - 2.5)^6 + (-0.00002495428079 \\ &+ 0.0001173298795 I) (\lambda - 2.5)^7 + (-0.00001852042859 \\ &+ 2.28366396 \cdot 10^{-6} I) (\lambda - 2.5)^8 + (-1.824330501 \cdot 10^{-6} \\ &- 2.814323422 \cdot 10^{-6} I) (\lambda - 2.5)^9 + (-1.451683209 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ &- 8.034753567 \cdot 10^{-7} I) (\lambda - 2.5)^{10} + (-7.1904015 \cdot 10^{-10} \\ &- 1.021622951 \cdot 10^{-7} I) (\lambda - 2.5)^{11} + (7.52679465 \cdot 10^{-10} \\ &- 9.178252581 \cdot 10^{-9} I) (\lambda - 2.5)^{12} + (-4.204913212 \cdot 10^{-11} \\ &- 3.782552579 \cdot 10^{-10} I) (\lambda - 2.5)^{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Im}(\text{evalf}(\text{subs}(\text{lambda} = 2.5, \text{num_appx_poly}))) \\ &\quad -0.1191501194 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{err1} := \text{evalf}\left(\text{error_bar}\left(3 \cdot \text{zeta}, n, \frac{d}{2}\right)\right); \\ \text{error_poly} &:= \text{err1} \cdot |\text{alpha}| + \text{err1}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{err1} &:= 0.0005456706415 \\ \text{error_poly} &:= 0.001194586051 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

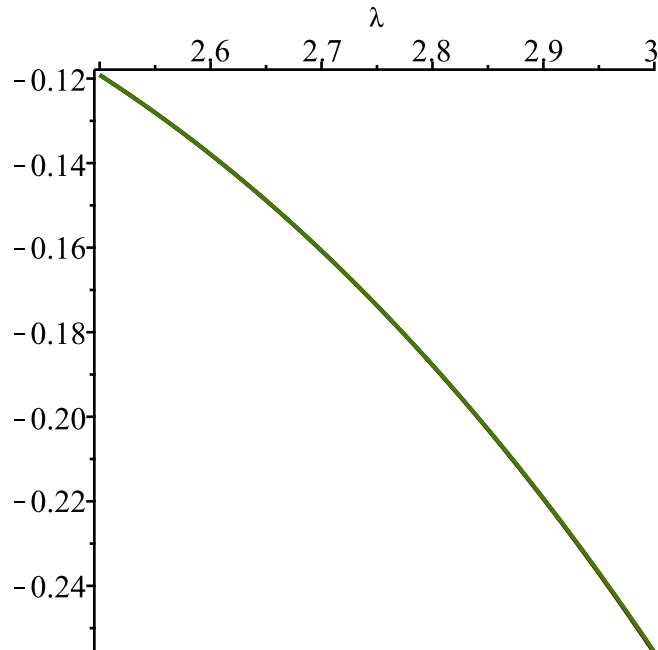
```
> num_appx_poly_truncated_remainder := 0.003878485916 · (λ − 2.5)4 + 0.002911755581 · (λ − 2.5)5 + 0.001241126706 · (λ − 2.5)6 + 0.0001794264947 · (λ − 2.5)7 + 0.00001850335726 · (λ − 2.5)8 + 8.97132473 10−7 · (λ − 2.5)9 + 8.971324704 10−8 · (λ − 2.5)10

num_appx_poly_truncated_remainder := 0.003878485916 (λ − 2.5)4 + 0.002911755581 (λ − 2.5)5 + 0.001241126706 (λ − 2.5)6 + 0.0001794264947 (λ − 2.5)7 + 0.00001850335726 (λ − 2.5)8 + 8.971324730 10−7 (λ − 2.5)9 + 8.971324704 10−8 (λ − 2.5)10 (23)
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```
> error_num_appx_poly_truncated := evalf(subs(lambda = 3,
num_appx_poly_truncated_remainder))
error_num_appx_poly_truncated := 0.0003542662245 (24)
```

```
> T3 := mtaylor(num_appx_poly, lambda = 2.5, 4)
T3 := 0.05571991410 − 0.1191501194 I − (0.2038227731 + 0.1691288541 I) (λ − 2.5) + (0.08924438989 − 0.1841500928 I) (λ − 2.5)2 + (0.04794898389 − 0.04969664116 I) (λ − 2.5)3 (25)
```

```
> plot( {Im(num1 + num2), Im(num_appx_poly), Im(T3) }, lambda = 2.5..3)
```



```
> evalf(Im(subs( lambda = 2.5, T3))) + error_num_appx_poly_truncated + error_poly
−0.1176012671 (26)
```