1. Implemented contour
   1. Including possible zero at origin
      1. Add contour around origin
      2. Draw n-gons around isolated zeros
   2. Visualization
   3. What do gamma\_a+, gamma\_0+ mean if some sectors span across im(z)=0 in cases where a \neq -i?
      1. Separate using im(z)=0
   4. Rewrote M, delta, Xlj, etc as functions of lambda only (for fixed adjoint)
2. How to find zeros of delta(lambda) := det(M(lambda))?
   1. Using chebyshev to approximate requires characterizing a complex domain (in fact the whole complex plane)

See <https://github.com/JuliaApproximation/DomainSets.jl/issues/1>

1. TBD: Check if the implementation is correct
   1. Makes sure the zeros are real?
   2. For self-adjoint operators and boundary conditions, all zeros of delta will be nth roots of reals
   3. Test contour: Test manually, start with some n, a, and zeros
   4. Test transform pair: find zeros of delta manually, using contour plot of its argument (zeros are where the contour changes rapidly)
2. Report 2
   1. Examples of IBVPs that can be solved by the Fokas method
      1. Linear Schrodinger equation: Why are the constant coefficients of S so restrictive?
         1. U(x) is zero (zero potential)
         2. Physicists are only interested in cases where U(x) is not zero
         3. Exciting thing abt this method is that it can do everything for higher orders and complicated boundary conditions (this is one direction of generalization, another would be to add variables)
   2. P13: expand as remark
   3. Is it M\_{1j} or M\_{lj} in 2.16a? yes
   4. Is it closure of C^+ in 2.17c? yes