Schwartzschild 時空の測地線

平川浩正「相対論」により.

$$\frac{dt}{dT} = \frac{\kappa}{1 - \frac{R}{\Gamma}} = \frac{\kappa}{1 - \alpha}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dT} = \frac{h}{\Gamma^2} = \frac{h}{R^2} \alpha^2$$
(6.47)

$$\left[\frac{du}{dg}\right]^{2} + u^{2} = (\kappa^{2} - 1)\frac{c^{2}}{h^{2}} + \frac{c^{2}R}{h^{2}}u + Ru^{3}$$
 (6.55)

計算の便の為、無次元量を変数にとることとし、

$$\mathcal{Z} = \frac{R}{\Gamma} \qquad (R \text{ it Schwartzschild} * \frac{4}{4})$$

$$P = (R^2 - 1) \frac{c^2 R^2}{h^2}$$

$$Q = \frac{c^2 R^2}{h^2} \geq 0$$

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha^3 - \alpha^2 + Q\alpha + P$$

のように諸量を定義する。

(6.55) は、

$$\left[\frac{dx}{dq}\right]^2 = f(x)$$

と書け、測地線はP,Qで完全に記述できてしまう。 (積分定数は、角度の原点の決め方で消える。) $Black\ hole\ の中心から 距離 <math>\Gamma$ の点を、動径から 角度 ϕ ずれたす向に速度 v で動く 質点の P, Q を求めてみる。(v, ϕ は、 Γ に静止した座標(この座標での量には添字のをつけることにする)でのものである)



Schwartzschildの線素の式により

$$\frac{dt_o}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{R}{r}} = \sqrt{1 - \alpha}$$

$$\frac{dr_o}{dr} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha}}$$

また

$$\left[\frac{d\Gamma}{d\tau}\right]^{2} = (\kappa^{2} - 1)c^{2} + \frac{c^{2}R}{r} - \frac{h^{2}}{r^{2}} + \frac{h^{2}R}{r^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{h^{2}}{R^{2}} \left[(\kappa^{2} - 1) \frac{c^{2}R^{2}}{h^{2}} + \frac{c^{2}R^{2}}{h^{2}} \alpha - \alpha^{2} + \alpha^{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{h^{2}}{R^{2}} f(\alpha)$$

$$\Gamma \frac{d\theta}{d\tau} = \frac{h}{r} = \frac{h}{R} \alpha$$

ゆれに

$$v^{2} = \left[\frac{dr_{o}}{dt_{o}}\right]^{2} + \left[r\frac{d\varphi}{dt_{o}}\right]^{2} = \left[\frac{dt}{dt_{o}}\frac{d\tau}{dt}\right]^{2} \left\{\left[\frac{dr_{o}}{dr}\frac{dr}{d\tau}\right]^{2} + \left[r\frac{d\varphi}{d\tau}\right]^{2}\right\}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha}} - \frac{1-\alpha}{\kappa}\right]^{2} \left\{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha}}\right)^{2} \frac{h^{2}}{R^{2}} f(\alpha) + \frac{h^{2}}{R^{2}} \alpha^{2}\right\}$$

$$= \frac{h^{2}}{\kappa^{2}R^{2}} \left[f(\alpha) + \alpha^{2}(1-\alpha)\right] = \frac{h^{2}}{\kappa^{2}R^{2}} \left(Q\alpha + P\right)$$

$$v^2 = c^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{\kappa^2} + 1 - \frac{1}{\kappa^2} \right)$$

光の場合、 $\kappa^{-2} = 0$ だから、 α によらず常に $\nu = 0 = conot$ である。

$$\tan^2 \phi = \left[\frac{r \frac{d\varphi}{dt_o}}{\frac{dr_o}{dt_o}} \right]^2 = \frac{\frac{h^2}{R^2} \alpha^2}{\frac{1}{R^2} f(\alpha)} = \frac{(1-\alpha)\alpha^2}{f(\alpha)}$$

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha^3 - \alpha^2 + Q\alpha + P = \frac{(1 - \alpha)\alpha^2}{\tan^2 \phi}$$

$$Qx + P = (1-x)x^{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{\tan^{2}\phi}\right] = \frac{(1-x)x^{2}}{\sin^{2}\phi}$$

$$\rho m^2 \phi = \frac{(1-\alpha)\alpha^2}{Q\alpha + P}$$

$$v^{2} = \frac{h^{2}}{\kappa^{2} R^{2}} (Q \alpha + P) = \frac{h^{2}}{\kappa^{2} R^{2}} \frac{(1 - \alpha) \alpha^{2}}{\sin^{2} \phi}$$

$$\frac{1}{\kappa^{2}} = \frac{c^{2} - v^{2}}{c^{2} (1 - \alpha)}$$

$$Q = \frac{c^2 R^2}{h^2} = \frac{c^2}{v^2 \kappa^2} \frac{(1-\pi)\pi^2}{\sin^2 \phi} = \frac{c^2 - v^2}{v^2} \frac{\pi^2}{\sin^2 \phi}$$

$$P = (v^2 - 1)Q = \frac{v^2 - c^2 x}{c^2 - v^2} \frac{c^2 - v^2}{v^2} \frac{\chi^2}{\sin^2 \phi} = \frac{v^2 - c^2 \chi}{v^2} \frac{\chi^2}{\sin^2 \phi}$$

以上のようにして、ア、Q + の,中の対応がついた。

近(遠)点距離と近(遠)点速度から卫, Qを求めてみる。

 $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ だから、近健)点で $\alpha = \beta$ とすれば、 (β は $f(\alpha) = 0$ の根)

$$Q = \frac{c^2 - v^2}{v^2} \beta^2$$

$$P = \frac{v^2 - c^2 \beta}{2c^2} \beta^2$$

f(B)=0 となっているので、マ=ガーBと原点を納動して、

 $f(\alpha) = 2 \left[2^2 + (3\beta - 1) + (3\beta^2 - 2\beta + Q) \right] = 2 f_1(2)$

と書くことができる。 f.(を)=0の判別式は、

$$D = 1 - 4Q + 2\beta - 3\beta^2 = \chi^4$$

D>Oで、f(又)=Oがさらに2実根 (ス, ド(以))を持つとき、

$$d = \frac{1 - \beta + \lambda^2}{2}, \quad \gamma = \frac{1 - \beta - \lambda^2}{2}$$

であって

となる。

$$f(x) = 0$$
 の根の求め方

$$x = x - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$5^{2} = -5^{2} = \frac{4}{3}(Q - \frac{1}{3})$$

$$7 = -4(P + \frac{Q}{3} - \frac{2}{27})$$

ておけば、チローのは

$$4z^3 + 3z^2z - \eta = 0$$
 1 to $4z^3 - 3z^2z - \eta = 0$

てかける。

(i) 5° >0 oct.

(ii) $\zeta^2 = -\xi^2 = 0$ ort.

$$\overline{z} = 3 \sqrt{\frac{\eta}{4}}$$
が 単一実根

(前) まっつのとき

$$\frac{\eta}{\xi^3} = \cosh 30 \cos 50 \cos 50 \cos 50 \cos 50 \cos 50 \cos 50 \cos 50$$
でするのをとれば、マーテ根

b)
$$-1 \leq \frac{\eta}{\xi^3} \leq 1$$
 9%

$$\frac{\eta}{\xi^3} = \cos 30 \text{ cts} 30 \text{ ctn ls}^{\infty}. \quad \mathcal{Z} = \frac{1}{3}\cos 0$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \frac{1}{3}\cos (0 + \frac{2\pi}{3}) \qquad \text{ $\hbar^{\infty}3$ }$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \frac{1}{3}\cos (0 - \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

以上によって、ア,のから、fの)=0の根を知ることができる。

$$z \leftarrow \frac{1}{3} \frac{8z^3 + 7}{4z^2 + z^2}$$

とすることによって根を改良することができる。 (三角函数、双曲線函数を使って得た単精度の根を、この方法で倍精度) 化することができる。

根の分離

(1) f(ス)= 0 が3実根以り, ド(ス>β>8)を持つ場合

a		0		$\frac{1}{3}$ - 8		1 3		$\frac{1}{3} + \varepsilon$		1	
f''(x) = 6x - 2	_	-2	,	_	-	0	+	+	+	4	+
$f'(x) = 3x^2 - \lambda x + Q$	+	Q)0	+	0	-	Q-13<0	_	0	+	1+070	+
$f(\alpha) = \alpha^3 - \alpha^2 + Q\alpha + P$		P				2+ 2-27	12			Q+P	

(i) P70, (P+Q70)

(i) P<0, P+Q>0

(ii) (P<0), P+Q<0

f(0) く $O \rightarrow \emptyset$ の実根けない f(1) く $O \rightarrow 1$ より大きな実根がひい(ただかい)ある。 $\Rightarrow O < \delta < \beta < 1 < \alpha$

- (2) f(1)=0が1実根(以),2虚根を持つ場合
 - (i) Pro, (P+@>0) art

$$f(-\infty) < 0$$

$$f(0) > 0$$

(i) P<0, P+Q>0 ax+

(1) (1<0), P+Q<00000

$$f(1) < 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \alpha > 1$$

$$f(\infty) > 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \alpha > 1$$

えの函数として、中、て、力を求めること、

$$\varphi = \int d\varphi = \int \frac{d\varphi}{dx} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{f(x)}}$$

$$\tau = \int d\tau = \int \frac{d\tau}{d\rho} \frac{d\rho}{d\alpha} d\alpha = \frac{R^2}{h} \int \frac{d\alpha}{\pi^2 \sqrt{f(\alpha)}}$$

$$t = \int dt = \int \frac{dt}{d\tau} \frac{d\tau}{d\rho} \frac{d\rho}{d\alpha} d\alpha = \frac{R^2 \kappa}{h} \int \frac{d\alpha}{(1-\alpha)\alpha^2 \sqrt{f(\alpha)}}$$

であるか、

$$\frac{1}{(1-\alpha)x^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha-1}$$

と部分分数分解されるので、

$$\Delta t = \int dt - \kappa \int d\tau = \frac{R^2 \kappa}{h} \left[\int \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha \sqrt{f(\alpha)}} - \int \frac{d\alpha}{(\alpha - 1) \sqrt{f(\alpha)}} \right]$$

の方が考えやすい。

精円積分の新化式により、

$$\int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} - Q \int \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha \sqrt{f(\alpha)}} - 2P \int \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = 2 \frac{\sqrt{f(\alpha)}}{\alpha}$$

ゆれに

$$T = \int d\tau = \frac{R^2}{2Ph} \left[\int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} - \omega \int \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha \sqrt{f(\alpha)}} - 2 \frac{\sqrt{f(\alpha)}}{\alpha} \right]$$

簡単のため

$$I_{m} = \int \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha^{m} \sqrt{f(\alpha)}}$$

$$J_{m} = \int \frac{d\alpha}{(\alpha - 1)^{m} \sqrt{f(\alpha)}}$$

$$(m = 1, 0, -1)$$

$$S^{2} \equiv (1 - \chi^{2}) (1 - \chi^{2} \chi^{2})$$

r おき、

$$\int \frac{z^2 dz}{S} = \frac{1}{k^2} \int \frac{dz}{S} - \frac{1}{k^2} \int \sqrt{\frac{1 - k^2 z^2}{1 - z^2}} dz$$

と漸化式

$$2k^{2} \int \frac{z^{2}dz}{S} - 2 \int \frac{dz}{z^{2}S} = 2 \frac{S}{z}$$

なよび、これらから事がかれる

$$\int \frac{dz}{z^2 s} = \int \frac{dz}{s} - \int \int \frac{1 - k^2 z^2}{1 - z^2} dz - \frac{s}{z}$$

なでを随時使用することにする。

(I-1, Io, I1, J, を計算すれば、P, T, Aをがわかる。)

とすれば

$$\int_0^{z} \sqrt{\frac{1-k^2 z^2}{1-z^2}} dz = \int_0^{w} dn^2 w dw$$

$$\int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{(1+mz^{2})S} = \int_{0}^{av} \frac{dw}{1+mSm^{2}w}$$

これは、Sm²w=-1mでなるwで発散する。

Z = Sm w if

$$4 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{(1-z^{2})(1-k^{2}z^{2})}} = 4 K(k), 2i \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{(1-z^{2})(1-k^{2}z^{2})}} = 2i K(k')$$

を周期とする 2 重周期 函数である (k²+k'²=1)

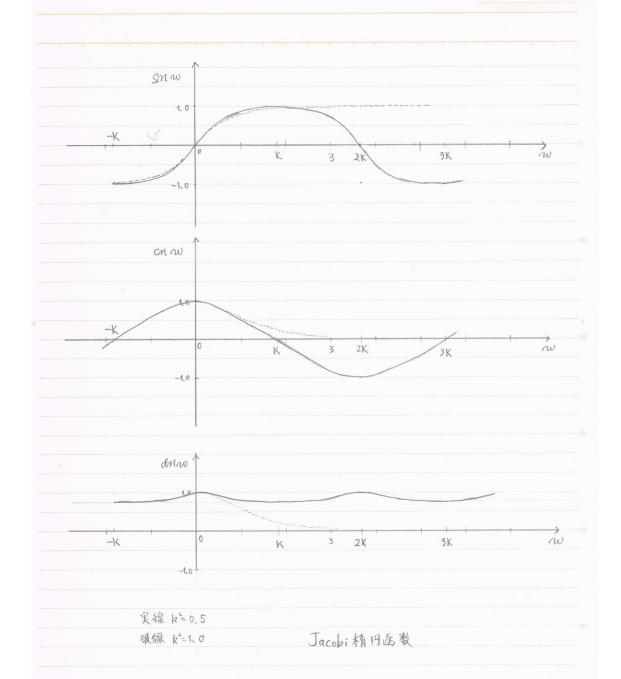
(K=K(k), K'=K(k)と略記する。)

$$cmw = \sqrt{1 - sm^2w}$$

で、cm, dn を定義する。(/ し岐は W=0で1になるようにする)

No.

Date



a) β>ダフドの場合

$$\chi = (\beta - \gamma) z^2 + \gamma \qquad (\Leftrightarrow z = \sqrt{\frac{z - \gamma}{\beta - \gamma}} \quad \begin{bmatrix} z(\gamma) = 0 \\ z(\beta) = 1 \end{bmatrix})$$

と変数変換する。

$$f(x) = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)$$

$$= (\beta-\gamma)^2 \chi^2 [(\beta-\gamma)^2 - (\beta-\gamma)] [(\beta-\gamma)^2 - (0-\gamma)]$$

$$= (\beta-\gamma)^2 \chi^2 \chi^2 (\chi^2-1) (\chi^2 \chi^2-1)$$

$$d\alpha = 2(\beta - \gamma) \neq d \neq$$

ゆえに、

$$\frac{d\chi}{\sqrt{f(\chi)}} = \frac{2(\beta - \gamma) + \chi}{(\beta - \gamma) + \chi} = \frac{2 d\xi}{(1 - \xi^2)(1 - k^2 \xi^2)} = \frac{2 d\xi}{\chi}$$

$$\frac{\chi}{2} \int_{\gamma}^{\alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = \int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{S} = Sm^{-1}z = w$$

$$\varphi = \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_{1}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{d\xi}{S} = \frac{2}{\lambda} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{d\xi}{S} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{d\xi}{S} \right] = \frac{2}{\lambda} (w - K)$$

Jo T

$$w = \frac{\chi \varphi}{2} + K$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \int_{\gamma}^{\alpha} \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = \int_{0}^{z} \left[(\beta - 1)z^{2} + \gamma \right] \frac{dz}{s} = (\beta - 1) \int_{0}^{z} \frac{z^{2}dz}{s} + \gamma \int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{s}$$

$$= (\beta - 1) \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{\beta - \gamma} \left\{ \int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{s} - \int_{0}^{z} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \kappa^{2}z^{2}}}{\sqrt{1 - z^{2}}} dz \right\} + \gamma \int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{s}$$

$$= \alpha w - \lambda^{2} \int_{0}^{w} dn^{2}w dw$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{\gamma}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{f(x)}} = \int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{\Gamma(\beta-\gamma)z^{2}+\gamma IS} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{(1+\frac{\beta-\gamma}{2}z^{2})S}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dw}{1+m_{1}Sm^{2}w} \left[m_{1} = \frac{\beta-\gamma}{\gamma}\right]$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{\gamma}^{\alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{(\alpha - 1)\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\pi}{\Gamma(\beta - \gamma)\pi^{2} + \gamma - 11} S$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 1}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dw}{1 + m_{z}} \frac{\Gamma m_{z}}{\Gamma m_{z}} = \frac{\beta - \gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\chi = \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{z^2} + \gamma \qquad (\Rightarrow z = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha - \gamma}{\alpha - \gamma}} \begin{bmatrix} z(\alpha) = 1 \\ z(\infty) = 0 \end{bmatrix})$$

と変数変換する

$$f(\alpha) = (\alpha - \alpha)(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha - \gamma}{z^2} \left[\frac{\alpha - \gamma}{z^2} - (\alpha - \gamma) \right] \left[\frac{\alpha - \gamma}{z^2} - (\beta - \gamma) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^6}{z^6} \left(1 - z^2 \right) \left(1 - k^2 z^2 \right)$$

$$\alpha \alpha = -\frac{2 x^2}{z^3} dz$$

ゆえに、

$$\frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = -\frac{2\chi^2}{z^3} \frac{z^3 dz}{\chi^3 \sqrt{(1-z^2)(1-k^2z^2)}} = -\frac{2}{\lambda} \frac{dz}{S}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dz}{s} = sm^{-1}z = w$$

$$\varphi = \int_{\infty}^{\alpha} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{f(x)}} = -\frac{2}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{\frac{2}{\lambda}} dx = -\frac{2w}{\lambda}$$

$$w = -\frac{\chi \varphi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{x \, d\alpha}{\sqrt{f(\omega)}} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[x + \frac{\alpha - \delta}{\xi^{2}} \right] \frac{d\xi}{S} = r \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\xi}{S} + (\alpha - \gamma) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\xi}{\xi^{2}S}$$

$$= r \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\xi}{S} + (\alpha - \gamma) \left\{ \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\xi}{S} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}{1 - \xi^{2}}} d\xi - \frac{S}{\xi} \right\}$$

$$= \alpha w - \lambda^{2} \int_{0}^{w} \frac{dn^{2}w \, dw}{smw} - \lambda^{2} \frac{cmw \, dmw}{smw}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{d\alpha}{x \sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = \int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{(\frac{\lambda^{2}}{z^{2}} + \gamma) S} = \int_{0}^{z} \frac{1}{\gamma} [1 - \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z^{2}}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[\int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{s} - \int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{1 + \frac{\gamma}{\lambda^{2}}} \frac{z^{2}}{s} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[w - \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dw}{1 + m_{3}} \frac{z}{s} \frac{z}{s} \right] \left[m_{3} = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha - \gamma} \right]$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{d\alpha}{(\alpha - 1)\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = \int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{(\frac{\lambda^{2}}{z^{2}} + \gamma - 1)s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \left[w - \int_{0}^{w} \frac{dw}{1 + m_{4}sm^{2}w} \right] \left[m_{4} = \frac{\gamma - 1}{\alpha - \gamma} \right]$$

(11) f(ス)=0が1実根β, 2虚根を持っ場合

$$\mu = \sqrt[4]{f'(\beta)}$$

$$\nu = \frac{f''(\beta)}{2}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{\sqrt{2\mu^2 - V}}{2\mu}$$
ostoに補助量を定義する。

$$f(\alpha) = (\alpha - \beta) \left[(\alpha - \beta)^2 + V(\alpha - \beta) + \mu^4 \right]$$

とかくことができる

i)
$$\alpha - \beta = -\mu^2 \frac{t \mp 1}{t \pm 1} \quad (\Leftrightarrow t = \mp \frac{(\alpha - \beta) - \mu^2}{(\alpha - \beta) + \mu^2})$$

$$\beta < \alpha < \beta + \mu^2$$
のときは上側の符号 $t(\beta) = 1$ $t(\beta + \mu^2) = 0$ $t(\beta + \mu^2) = 0$ $t(\infty) = 1$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{A} \chi &= \mp \frac{2\mu^2}{(t \pm 1)^2} \, dt \\ f(\chi) &= \left[-\mu^2 \frac{t \mp 1}{t \pm 1} \right] \left[\mu^4 \frac{(t \mp 1)^2}{(t \pm 1)^2} - \nu \mu^2 \frac{t \mp 1}{t \pm 1} + \mu^4 \right] \\ &= -\mu^4 \frac{t^2 - 1}{(t \pm 1)^4} \left[\mu^2 (t \mp 1)^2 - \nu (t^2 - 1) + \mu^2 (t \pm 1)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{\mu^4}{(t \pm 1)^4} \left(1 - t^2 \right) \left[\left(2\mu^2 + \nu \right) + \left(2\mu^2 - \nu \right) t^2 \right] \end{split}$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{f(x)}} = \mp \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{(t\pm 1)^2} \frac{(t\pm 1)^2}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x^2-y}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(1-t^2)(t^2 + \frac{2\sqrt{x}+y}{2\sqrt{x^2-y}})}}$$

$$= \mp \frac{1}{k\sqrt{x}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(1-t^2)(t^2 + \frac{2\sqrt{x}+y}{2\sqrt{x^2-y}})}}$$

(i) さらに、

$$t^2 = 1 - z^2$$
 $(\Leftrightarrow z = pin co^- t)$

こ変換すれば

$$dt = -\frac{zdz}{\sqrt{1-z^2}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{f(x)}} = \mp \frac{1}{k\mu} \frac{-\epsilon d\epsilon}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2\mu^2+\nu}{2\mu^2-\nu}-\epsilon^2}}$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{k\mu} \frac{d\epsilon}{\sqrt{(1-\epsilon^2)(\frac{1}{k^2}-\epsilon^2)}}$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d\epsilon}{s}$$

$$\alpha = \beta - \mu^{2} \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^{2}} + 1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^{2}} + 1} = \beta - \mu^{2} + 2\mu^{2} \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-\xi^{2}}}{\xi^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} = \frac{1}{2\beta} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} + \frac{1}{4\beta} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{2\beta} + \frac{1}{4\beta} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{4\beta} = \frac{1}{4\beta} \frac{1}{\mu^{2}} = \frac{1}{4\beta} \frac{1}{\mu^{2$$

$$\frac{1}{2 - 1} = \frac{1}{\beta - 1 - \mu^{2}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{1}{\beta - 1 - \mu^{2}} + \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2(\beta - 1)} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \xi^{2}}}{1 + \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^{2})^{2}}{4(\beta - 1)^{2}}} = \frac{1$$

この式を見れば判かるように楕円積分以外に次の2種の積分が必要となる。

$$\int \frac{dz}{z^2 \sqrt{1-k^2 z^2}} = k \int \frac{z \cdot dd}{\sin^2 z} = -k \cot \sin^- kz = -k \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2 z^2}}{\sqrt{1-k^2 z^2}}$$

$$= -k \cot z \cdot \sqrt{1-k^2 z^2}$$

$$I_A(m) = \int \frac{d\xi}{(1+m\xi^2)\sqrt{1-k^2\xi^2}} = k \int \frac{\cos d\theta}{(k^2+m\sin^2\theta)\cos\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{m+k^{2}}} tom^{-1} \sqrt{m+k^{2}} tom om^{-1} kz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m+k^{2}}} tom^{-1} z \sqrt{m+k^{2}} (m) - k^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} tom om^{-1} kz = \frac{z}{\sqrt{1-k^{2}z^{2}}} (m) - k^{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{k} tom om^{-1} kz = \frac{z}{\sqrt{1-k^{2}z^{2}}} (m) - k^{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{10+k^{2}}} lm \frac{tom om^{-1} kz + \frac{k}{\sqrt{10+k^{2}}}}{tom om^{-1} kz + \frac{k}{\sqrt{10+k^{2}}}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{10+k^{2}}} lm \frac{z\sqrt{10+k^{2}} + \sqrt{1-k^{2}z^{2}}}{z\sqrt{10+k^{2}}} lm \frac{z\sqrt{10+k^{2}} - \sqrt{1-k^{2}z^{2}}}{z\sqrt{10+k^{2}}} lm \frac{z\sqrt{10+k^{2}} - \sqrt{1-k^{2}z^{2}}}{z\sqrt{10+k^{2}}} lm \frac{z\sqrt{10+k^{2}}}{z\sqrt{10+k^{2}}} lm \frac{z\sqrt{10+k^{2$$

$$M \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{f(x)}} = \int_{0}^{z} \frac{dz}{S} = w_{+}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{w_+ - 2K}{M}$$

$$w_+ = \mu \rho + 2 K$$

$$\mu \int_{\beta}^{\pi} \frac{ddx}{\sqrt{f(x)}} = (\beta - \mu^{2}) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dz}{s} + 2\mu^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dz}{s} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - k^{2}}{1 - k^{2}} dz - \frac{S}{z} + 2\mu^{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}z^{2}}}{z}$$

$$= (\beta + \mu^{2}) w_{+} - 2\mu^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dn}{n} w dn + 2\mu^{2} \frac{Smw_{+} dnw_{+}}{1 + Cmw_{+}}$$

$$\mu \begin{cases}
\frac{2\pi}{\beta} \frac{dN}{\sqrt{f(n)}} = \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \begin{cases}
\frac{2\pi}{\delta} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \begin{cases}
\frac{2\pi}{\delta} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \\
\frac{2\pi}{\delta} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \end{cases} & \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \begin{cases}
\frac{2\pi}{\delta} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \\
\frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \\
\frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \begin{cases}
\frac{\pi \mu}{\delta} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \\
\frac{\pi \mu}{\delta} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \begin{cases}
\frac{\pi \mu}{\delta} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}} \\
\frac{\pi \mu}{\delta} \frac{1}{\beta - \mu^{2}}$$

$$\mu \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \frac{d\alpha}{(\alpha-1)\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = \frac{1}{\beta-1-\mu^2} \omega_{+} - \frac{1}{2(\beta-1)} \frac{\beta-1+\mu^2}{\beta-1-\mu^2} \right\} \frac{d\omega}{1+M_6 Sm^2 \omega} \pm \frac{1}{2(\beta-1)} I_A(m_6) \Big|_{0}^{\infty}$$

$$\text{fit } m_5 = \frac{(\beta - \mu^2)^2}{4\beta \mu^2}, \ m_6 = \frac{(\beta - 1 - \mu^2)^2}{4(\beta - 1)\mu^2}$$

注) 被号は十をとる。

$$\mu \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\beta}{S} = \omega.$$

$$\varphi = \int_{\infty}^{\mathcal{M}} \frac{d\mathcal{H}}{\sqrt{f}\mathcal{H}} = \frac{w}{\mathcal{M}}$$

$$\int_{\beta}^{x} = \int_{\infty}^{\alpha} - \int_{\infty}^{\beta} = -\int_{\alpha}^{\infty} + \left\{ \int_{\beta}^{\beta+\mu^{2}} + \int_{\beta+\mu^{2}}^{\infty} \right\}$$

であるから

$$\mu \int_{B}^{\alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt{f(\alpha)}} = 2 \int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{dR}{S} - \int_{0}^{R} \frac{dR}{S} = 2K - \omega_{-} = \omega_{+}$$

として一貫性をもたせている。

$$\mu \int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{ddx}{\sqrt{f(x)}} = (\beta - \mu^{2}) \int_{0}^{\xi} \frac{d\xi}{S} + 2\mu^{2} \int_{0}^{\xi} \frac{d\xi}{S} - \int_{0}^{\xi} \frac{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}{1 - \xi^{2}} - \frac{S}{\xi} - 2\mu^{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}}{\xi}$$

$$= (\beta + \mu^{2}) \omega_{-} - 2\mu^{2} \int_{0}^{\omega_{-}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}} - \frac{S}{\xi} - 2\mu^{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}}{\xi}$$

$$= (\beta + \mu^{2}) \omega_{-} - 2\mu^{2} \int_{0}^{\omega_{-}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}} - \frac{S}{\xi} - 2\mu^{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}}{\xi}$$

$$= (\beta + \mu^{2}) \omega_{-} - 2\mu^{2} \int_{0}^{\omega_{-}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}} - \frac{S}{\xi} - 2\mu^{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}}{\xi}$$

$$= (\beta + \mu^{2}) \omega_{-} - 2\mu^{2} \int_{0}^{\omega_{-}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}} - \frac{S}{\xi} - 2\mu^{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}}{\xi}$$

$$= (\beta + \mu^{2}) \omega_{-} - 2\mu^{2} \int_{0}^{\omega_{-}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}} - \frac{S}{\xi} - 2\mu^{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}}{\xi}$$

$$= (\beta + \mu^{2}) \omega_{-} - 2\mu^{2} \int_{0}^{\omega_{-}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}} - \frac{S}{\xi} - 2\mu^{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}}{\xi}$$

$$= (\beta + \mu^{2}) \omega_{-} - 2\mu^{2} \int_{0}^{\omega_{-}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}} - \frac{S}{\xi} - 2\mu^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}}$$

$$= (\beta + \mu^{2}) \omega_{-} - 2\mu^{2} \int_{0}^{\omega_{-}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}} - \frac{S}{\xi} - 2\mu^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2}\xi^{2}}}$$

$$\mu$$
 $\int_{x}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{fn}}$, μ $\int_{x}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{fn}}$ は a) 項のものとほとんと"同じ"。 m_{+} をかしたかれて、複号は一ととるようにする。

以上の場合方けをすべて表にすると、下のようになる。

		P>0	P<0, P+Q>0	P+Q<0				
		8201B201	0< 8< 8< 0< 1	0<8<8<1<0				
	×	擬双曲線運動	又曲線運動 擬楕円道					
	(I) a)							
3 実根	8<2<3	無限遠でLaが発散						
11/		m. <-1	m, >0	$m_1 > 0$				
	,	$-k^2 \langle M_2 \langle O \rangle$	$-k^2 < m_z < 0$	$-1 < m_z < -k^z$				
	(I) b)	1度事象の地平線 再び、ブラックホール						
	01.690	で行(.	一光の運動					
		-kz <m3<0< td=""><td>M3>0</td><td>M370</td></m3<0<>	M3>0	M370				
		$m_4 < -1$	M4<-1	$-1 \leq M_4 \leq -R^2$				
1 実根	(I)	無限電から、ブラ/ホーレに 落ち込む運動(またはその 逆)	童根に対応指 時際活動 事象の地平線で Jィが発散	完全にブラックホル内! 閉じ込められた運動				
		無限電でLiが発散 事象nや操でJiが発散						
		m5<-1	M5 70	m570				
		M6 <-1	M 6 <-1	m6 >0				
		· X < 0	0201	1 < 0				

以上の議論で、一般的な場合にかてタ、て、なも求めることができるようたなったが、各場合にかって、スモタの函数であられず、次のようにまてめることができる。

a)
$$\chi - \beta = \frac{\mu^4}{\lambda^2} \frac{1 - cn \lambda \varphi}{k'^2 + dn \lambda \varphi + k^2 cn \lambda \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{\mu^4}{\lambda^2} \frac{sn^2 \frac{\lambda \varphi}{2}}{dn^2 \frac{\lambda \varphi}{2}} = \frac{\mu^4}{\lambda^2} \frac{sn^2 \frac{\lambda \varphi}{2}}{1 - k^2 sn^2 \frac{\lambda \varphi}{2}}$$

$$\chi - \alpha = \chi^{2} \frac{dn \chi \varphi + cn \chi \varphi}{1 - cn \chi \varphi}$$

$$= \chi^{2} \frac{2}{2} \frac{1 - sn^{2} \frac{\chi \varphi}{2}}{sn^{2} \frac{\chi \varphi}{2}} = \chi^{2} \frac{1 - sn^{2} \frac{\chi \varphi}{2}}{sn^{2} \frac{\chi \varphi}{2}}$$

(II)

$$x - \beta = \mu^{2} \frac{1 + cm \mu \varphi}{1 - cm \mu \varphi}$$

$$= \mu^{2} \frac{cm^{2} \frac{\mu \varphi}{2}}{Sm^{2} \frac{\mu \varphi}{2} dn^{2} \frac{\mu \varphi}{2}} = \mu^{2} \frac{1 - Sm^{2} \frac{\mu \varphi}{2}}{Sm^{2} \frac{\mu \varphi}{2} (1 - k^{2} Sm^{2} \frac{\mu \varphi}{2})}$$

ただしたんだはそれぞれに対応するものをとることとする。

```
k": input
                  k="; k
10
                  l = T(1-kk)
                  Z = 1
30
                  for m = 27 to 99
40
50
                      aa(m) = (l + a(m-1))/2
60
                            = 1/(\ell * a(m-1))
                  if all (a(m)/l-1) ( E-9 then 90 mext m
70
80
90
                  \alpha = \pi/2l
                   k=")2
100
        print
110
        end
        : input
200
                   w="; w
210
                    S = pin lw
220
                    for m = n to 27 step -1 g = a(m-1)/a(m)
230
240
                         S = 8S/(1+(8-1)*SS)
250
                    mext m
260
         print
                     Sm(w) = "; S
270
         end
```

$$\vartheta_{4}(v) = -4\pi \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-)^{m} g^{m^{2}} m \text{ pm 2mTI } v$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{1}(v|\tau) = -i ce^{\tau'v^{2}\pi i} \mathcal{O}_{1}(\tau'v|\tau')$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{2}(v|\tau) = ce^{\tau'v^{2}\pi i} \mathcal{O}_{4}(\tau'v|\tau')$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{3}(v|\tau) = ce^{\tau'v^{2}\pi i} \mathcal{O}_{3}(\tau'v|\tau')$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{4}(v|\tau) = ce^{\tau'v^{2}\pi i} \mathcal{O}_{2}(\tau'v|\tau')$$

omin = i pinh v, coin = anh v

$$\tau = \frac{iK'}{K}, \tau' = \frac{iK}{K'}, \theta = e^{\tau\pi i}, \theta' = e^{\tau\pi i}$$

$$v = \frac{w}{2K}, v' = \frac{w}{2K'}, \tau' v = iv'.$$

$$-i \, \vartheta_{4}(\tau'v|\tau') = -i \, 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-)^{m} g^{'m(m+1)} , \min(m+1) \pi \tau'v$$

$$= 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-)^{m} g^{'m(m+1)} , \min(2m+1) \pi v'$$

$$= 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} (\min(n+v)' - g^{'\frac{1}{2}}) \sin(n+1) \pi v' + g^{'6} (\min(n+1) \pi v' - \dots)$$

$$= g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \left[(x-x^{-1}) - g^{'\frac{1}{2}} (x^{3}-x^{-3}) + g^{'\frac{1}{6}} (x^{5}-x^{-5}) - \dots \right]$$

$$\vartheta_{4}(\tau'v|\tau') = 1 + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-)^{m} g^{'m} \cos(2m\pi\tau'v)$$

$$= 1 + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-)^{m} g^{'m} \cos(2m\pi\tau'v)$$

$$= 1 - 2 \, g^{'} \cos(2\pi\tau v' + 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \cosh(4\pi v' - 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \cosh(6\pi v' + \dots))$$

$$\vartheta_{3}(\tau'v|\tau') = 1 + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} g^{'m} \cos(2m\pi\tau'v)$$

$$= 1 + 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \cos(2m\pi v' + 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \cosh(4\pi v' + 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \cosh(6\pi v' + \dots))$$

$$= 1 + 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \cos(2\pi v' + 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \cosh(4\pi v' + 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \cosh(6\pi v' + \dots))$$

$$\vartheta_{2}(\tau'v|\tau') = 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} g^{'m(m+1)} \cos(2m+1) \pi \tau'v$$

$$= 2 \, g^{'\frac{1}{4}} (\cosh(2\pi v' + g^{'\frac{1}{4}} \cosh(2\pi v' + g^{'\frac{1}{4}}) \cosh(5\pi v' + \dots))$$

 $= 8^{\frac{1}{4}} \left[(8 + 8^{-1}) + 8^{\frac{1}{2}} (8^{3} + 8^{-3}) + 8^{\frac{1}{6}} (8^{5} + 8^{-5}) + \cdots \right]$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{Q}_{4}(v|\tau) &= Ce^{\tau'v^{2}\pi i} \mathcal{Q}_{2}(\tau'v|\tau') \\ \log \mathcal{Q}_{4}(v|\tau) &= \log C + \tau'v^{2}\pi i + \mathcal{Q}_{2}(\tau'v|\tau') \\ \frac{\mathcal{Q}_{4}(v|\tau)}{\mathcal{Q}_{4}(v|\tau)} &= 2\tau'v\pi i + \tau'\frac{\mathcal{Q}_{2}'(\tau'v|\tau')}{\mathcal{Q}_{2}(\tau'v|\tau')} \\ &= -\frac{K}{K'}2\pi v + \tau'\frac{\mathcal{Q}_{2}'(\tau'v|\tau')}{\mathcal{Q}_{2}(\tau'v|\tau')} \\ \int_{0}^{\infty} dn^{2}w dw &= \frac{1}{2K}\frac{\mathcal{Q}_{4}'(v)}{\mathcal{Q}_{4}(v)} + 2Ev \\ &= (2E - \frac{\pi}{K'})v + \frac{i}{2K'}\frac{\mathcal{Q}_{2}'(iv'|\tau')}{\mathcal{Q}_{3}(iv'|\tau')} \end{split}$$

$$= (1 - \frac{E'}{K'}) nv + \frac{i}{2K'} \frac{2\pi i g^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (2m+1) g^{mm+1} \sinh (2m+1) \pi v'}{2g^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} g^{mm+1} \cosh (2m+1) \pi v'}$$

$$= (1 - \frac{E'}{K'}) nv + \frac{\pi}{2K'} \frac{5g^{\frac{1}{6}} + 3g^{\frac{1}{2}} x + x^2 - x^3 - 3g^{\frac{1}{2}} x^4 - 5g^{\frac{1}{6}} x^5}{g^{\frac{1}{6}} + g^{\frac{1}{2}} x + x^2 + x^3 + g^{\frac{1}{2}} x^4 + g^{\frac{1}{6}} x^5}$$

$$(4k) \quad \forall = e^{-2\pi v'} = e^{-\pi v'}$$

$$\log \frac{\vartheta_{4}(v-b|\tau)}{\vartheta_{4}(v+b|\tau)} = \tau' [(v-b)^{2} - (v+b)^{2}] \pi i + \log \frac{\vartheta_{2}(i(v'-b')|\tau')}{\vartheta_{2}(i(v'+b')|\tau')}$$

$$= -4\tau' b\pi i \cdot v + \log \frac{\vartheta_{2}(i(v'-b')|\tau')}{\vartheta_{2}(i(v'+b')|\tau')}$$

$$T(w, a) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\theta_{4}(v-b)}{\theta_{4}(v+b)} + \frac{\theta_{4}'(b)}{\theta_{4}(b)} v$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\theta_{2}(i(v'-b')|\tau')}{\theta_{2}(i(v'+b')|\tau')} + i \frac{\theta_{2}'(ib'|\tau')}{\theta_{2}(ib'|\tau')} v'$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}(v)+\frac{\tau}{2})}{\partial_{4}(v)+\frac{\tau}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}i - (v)+\frac{\tau}{4})\pi i + \log \partial_{4}(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}'(v)+\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)+\frac{\tau}{2}} = \pi i + \frac{\partial_{4}'(v)}{\partial_{1}(v)}$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}'(v)+\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)+\frac{\tau}{2}} = \pi i + \frac{\partial_{4}'(v)}{\partial_{1}(v)}$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}(v)+\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}} = -i e^{-(v)+\frac{\tau}{4})\pi i} \partial_{4}(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}} = -i e^{-(v)+\frac{\tau}{4})\pi i} \partial_{4}(v)$$

$$= e^{\pi i} e^{-2\pi i i} \partial_{4}(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}} = -i e^{-(v)+\frac{\tau}{4})\pi i} \partial_{4}(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}} = -i e^{-(v)+\frac{\tau}{4}} \partial_{4}(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}} \partial_{4}(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}} \partial_{4}(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}} \partial_{4}(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}} \partial_{4}(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}} \partial_{4}(v)$$

$$\frac{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}}{\partial_{4}(v)-\frac{\tau}{2}} \partial_{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_{4}(v) &= Q_{0}^{T} (1 - g^{2n-1}e^{2v\pi i}) (1 - g^{2n-1}e^{-2v\pi i}) \\
\log Q_{4}(v) &= \log Q_{0} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[\log (1 - g^{2n-1}e^{2v\pi i}) + \log (1 - g^{2n-1}e^{-2v\pi i}) \right] \\
&= \log Q_{0} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \left[(g^{2n+1}e^{2v\pi i})^{m} + (g^{2n-1}e^{-2v\pi i})^{m} \right] \\
&= \log Q_{0} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{m} \underbrace{\frac{2m}{m}v\pi^{i} + e^{-2mv\pi i}}_{1 - g^{2m}} \underbrace{\frac{2m}{m}(g^{m})^{2n-1}}_{1 - g^{2m}} \\
&= \log Q_{0} - 2 \underbrace{\frac{2m}{m}}_{m=1} \underbrace{\frac{2m}{m}}_{1 - g^{2m}} \underbrace{\frac{2m}{m}}_{1 - g^{2m}} \underbrace{\cos 2m\pi (v + \frac{1}{2})}_{1 - g^{2m}} \\
&= \log Q_{0} - 2 \underbrace{\frac{2m}{m}}_{m=1} \underbrace{\frac{(-)^{m}}{m}}_{1 - g^{2m}} \underbrace{\cos 2m\pi v}_{1 - g^{2m}$$

$$Q_{4}(v) = -i q^{\frac{1}{4}} (e^{v\pi i} - e^{-v\pi i}) Q_{0} \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^{2m} e^{2v\pi i}) (1 - q^{2m} e^{2v\pi i})$$

$$\log \vartheta_{1}(v) = \log \left(2g^{\frac{1}{4}}Q_{0}\right) + \log \min \pi v + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[\log \left(1 - g^{2m}e^{2v\pi i}\right) + \log \left(1 - g^{2m}e^{-2v\pi i}\right)\right]$$

$$= \log \left(2g^{\frac{1}{4}}Q_{0}\right) + \log \min \pi v - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \left[\left(g^{2m}e^{2v\pi i}\right)^{m} + \left(g^{2m}e^{-2v\pi i}\right)^{m}\right]$$

$$= \log \left(2g^{\frac{1}{4}}Q_{0}\right) + \log \min \pi v - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{m} \frac{e^{2mv\pi i} + e^{-2mv\pi i}}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(g^{m}\right)^{2m}$$

$$= \log(28^{\frac{4}{9}}Q_0) + \log \sin \pi v - 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2m\pi v}{m} \frac{9^{2m}}{1 - 9^{2m}}$$

$$\log \theta_2(v) = \log \theta_1(v + \frac{1}{2})$$

=
$$log(29^{\frac{4}{100}}) + log coopter - 2\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^m}{m} \frac{9^{2m}}{1 - 9^{2m}} co2m\pi v$$

$$\frac{\vartheta_1'(v)}{\vartheta_1(v)} = \pi \cot \pi v + 4\pi \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{8^{2m}}{1 - 8^{2m}} \sin 2m \pi v$$

$$\frac{\vartheta_2'(v)}{\vartheta_2(v)} = -\pi \tan \pi v + 4\pi \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^m g^{2m}}{1 - g^{2m}} \sin 2m \pi v$$

$$\log \frac{\vartheta_1(v-b)}{\vartheta_1(v+b)} = \log \frac{\sin \pi(v-b)}{\sin \pi(v+b)} + 4 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \frac{g^{2m}}{1-g^{2m}} \sin 2m\pi v \sin 2m\pi b$$

$$\log \frac{\mathcal{Y}_{2}(v-b)}{\mathcal{Y}_{2}(v+b)} = \log \frac{\alpha v \pi (v-b)}{\alpha v \pi (v+b)} + 4 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^{m}}{m} \frac{g^{2m}}{1-g^{2m}} \sin 2m \pi v \sin 2m \pi b$$

$$Sma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \frac{\mathcal{Q}_{1}(b)}{\mathcal{Q}_{0}(b)}$$

$$Cma = \sqrt{\frac{k'}{k}} \frac{\mathcal{Q}_{2}(b)}{\mathcal{Q}_{0}(b)}$$

$$dma = \sqrt{\frac{k'}{k}} \frac{\mathcal{Q}_{3}(b)}{\mathcal{Q}_{0}(b)}$$

$$\frac{Sma}{Cmadma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \frac{\mathcal{Q}_{1}}{\sqrt{k}} \sqrt{\frac{k'}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{k'}} \frac{\mathcal{Q}_{0}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k'}} \frac{\mathcal{Q}_{1}\mathcal{Q}_{0}}{\sqrt{k'}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dw}{1+m \, sm^{2}w} = \frac{sma}{cma \, dma} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\vartheta_{4}(v-b)}{\vartheta_{4}(v+b)} + \frac{\vartheta_{4}'(b)}{\vartheta_{4}(b)} v \right\} + w$$

$$= \frac{1}{k'} \frac{\vartheta_{4}(b) \, \vartheta_{4}(b)}{\vartheta_{2}(b) \, \vartheta_{3}(b)} \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\vartheta_{4}(v-b)}{\vartheta_{4}(v+b)} + \frac{1}{k'} \frac{\vartheta_{4}(b) \, \vartheta_{4}'(b)}{\vartheta_{2}(b) \, \vartheta_{3}(b)} v + w$$

$$= \frac{1}{2k'} \frac{\vartheta_{4}(b) \, \vartheta_{4}(b)}{\vartheta_{2}(b) \, \vartheta_{3}(b)} \log \frac{\vartheta_{4}(v-b)}{\vartheta_{4}(v+b)} + \left[\frac{1}{2k'} \frac{\vartheta_{4}(b) \, \vartheta_{4}'(b)}{\vartheta_{2}(b) \, \vartheta_{3}(b)} + 1 \right] w$$

$$\int_{0}^{w} dn^{2}w dw = \frac{1}{2K} \frac{2J_{4}(v)}{2J_{4}(v)} + \frac{E}{K}w$$

$$Sm(u,k) = \frac{(1+k^*) Sm(u^*,k^*)}{1+k^* Sn^2(u^*,k^*)}$$

$$u^* = \frac{u}{1+k^*}$$

$$k'_{o} = \frac{b_{o}}{a_{o}}$$
 $k'_{m} = \frac{b_{m}}{a_{m}}$, $1 + k_{m} = \frac{a_{m-1}}{a_{m}}$

$$(1 + k_{m}) \cdots (1 + k_{1}) = \frac{a_{o}}{a_{m}}$$

$$a_0 = 1$$
. $b_0 = k$

$$Sm(-U_{m-1}, k_{m-1}) = \frac{(1+k_m) Sm(U_m, k_m)}{1+k_m Sm^2(U_m, k_m)}$$

$$= \frac{a_{m-1}}{a_m} Sm(U_m, k_m)$$

$$= \frac{1+(\frac{a_{m-1}}{a_m}-1) Sm^2(U_m, k_m)}{a_m}$$

$$= \frac{a_{m-1} Sm(U_m, k_m)}{a_m + (a_{m-1}-a_m) Sm^2(U_m, k_m)}$$

$$Sm(u_0, k_0) = \frac{a_0 Sm(u_1, k_1)}{a_1 + (a_0 - a_1) Sm^2(u_1, k_1)}$$

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