

Asymptotic Methods: Example Sheet 1

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The first two questions on background material are not for supervision.

1. Read Section II.1 in the notes and calculate $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})$.
2. Calculate $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^R e^{ix^2} dx$, with justification for any change of variables used.

Asymptotic expansions - basic properties

3. Suppose that the functions f and g have the asymptotic expansions

$$f(z) \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^{-n}, \quad \text{and} \quad g(z) \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n z^{-n}$$

as $z \rightarrow \infty$. Show that

$$f(z)g(z) \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^{-n},$$

as $z \rightarrow \infty$, where $c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_{n-k} b_k$.

4. (a) Show that if a function admits as asymptotic expansion $f(x) \sim \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ as $x \rightarrow 0^+$, then the a_n are determined uniquely by f .
(b) Consider the function

$$e(x) = \exp(-1/x)$$

for $x > 0$. Show that, in an asymptotic expansion of the form

$$e(x) \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2 + \dots,$$

valid as $x \rightarrow 0^+$, all the coefficients $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots$ are zero. Deduce that in

5. (a) Taking δ to be a positive constant, show that as $z \rightarrow \infty$ in the complex plane (not necessarily along a ray)

$$\cosh(z) \sim \frac{1}{2} e^z$$

in the sector $(-\frac{\pi}{2} + \delta) < \arg z < (\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta)$ and

$$\cosh(z) \sim \frac{1}{2} e^{-z}$$

in the sector $(\frac{\pi}{2} + \delta) < \arg z < (\frac{3\pi}{2} - \delta)$. Is this still true if $\delta = 0$?

(b) Find asymptotic expansions for $\tanh z$ as $z \rightarrow \infty$ in the complex plane, stating in which sectors they hold and specifying the Stokes lines.

Asymptotic Expansions of Real Integrals.

6. (a) Show that the Stieltjes integral

$$F(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\rho(t)}{1+xt} dt$$

admits the asymptotic expansion $F(x) \sim \sum (-1)^n a_n x^n$, ($x \rightarrow 0^+$), where $a_n = \int t^n \rho(t) dt$, under the assumption that the continuous function ρ satisfies $\rho(t) \leq C e^{-\epsilon t}$ for some positive C, ϵ and all $t \geq 0$. Deduce that $F(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x e^{-t}}{1+xt} dt$ admits the expansion $F(x) \sim \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n n! x^{n+1}$ as $x \rightarrow 0^+$. Show similarly that

$$G(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t}}{(1+xt)^2} dt \sim \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n (n+1)! x^n, \quad (x \rightarrow 0^+).$$

(b) Differentiating through the integral show that $F' = G$ and comment on the relation between the two asymptotic series you just obtained. Give an example of a smooth function $H : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ with the property that H admits an asymptotic expansion $\sum \alpha_n x^n$ as $x \rightarrow 0^+$, but term-by-term differentiation does not give an asymptotic expansion for H' . Show however, that if in this situation H' is continuous on $[0, \infty)$ and admits an asymptotic expansion $\sum \beta_n x^n$ as $x \rightarrow 0^+$, then necessarily this expansion is given by term-by-term differentiation, i.e. $\beta_n = (n+1)\alpha_{n+1}$.

(c) For a given small positive value of x , find the value(s) of n giving the term(s) of smallest magnitude in the asymptotic expansion for G . Hence, use optimal truncation to obtain an estimate of the ‘exact’ value $G(0.1) = 0.84366660602\dots$ [By convention *optimal truncation* of an asymptotic expansion means keeping all terms in the expansion up to the one BEFORE the smallest.]

(d) For the case $\rho(t) = e^{-t}$ recall from lectures that $F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^N (-1)^n n! x^n + \text{Err}_N$ with error bound $|\text{Err}_N| \leq (N+1)! x^{N+1}$. Using this to define optimal truncation by $N+1 = [x^{-1}]$, the integer part of x^{-1} , use Stirling’s formula to show that the resulting “optimal error bound” is $O([x^{-1}]^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp(-[x^{-1}])) = o(x^M)$, as $x \rightarrow 0^+$ for every positive integer M .

7. (a) Use integration by parts to find an asymptotic expansion, valid as $x \rightarrow \infty$, for the **exponential integral**

$$E_1(x) = \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-t}}{t} dt \sim e^{-x} (b_1 x^{-1} + b_2 x^{-2} + b_3 x^{-3} + \dots),$$

for suitable constants b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots . Show that the remainder is $O(e^{-x} x^{-N-1})$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$, for suitable N .

(b) Check your answer by making the substitution $t = x(1+s)$ in the integral and applying Watson’s Lemma.

(c) Obtain an asymptotic expansion of $E_1(x)$ as $x \rightarrow 0^+$ by considering $\frac{d}{dx}(E_1(x) + \ln x)$ and integrating.

8. Find asymptotic expansions as $x \rightarrow \infty$ of

$$I_1(x) = \int_0^1 e^{-xt(1-t)^2} dt \quad \text{and} \quad I_2(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-xt(1-t)^2} dt,$$

giving all terms up to and including $O(x^{-1})$.

9. By means of Laplace's method, show that the first two terms in an asymptotic expansion as $x \rightarrow \infty$ of

$$I(x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \exp(-x t^3 \cos t) dt$$

are given by

$$I(x) \sim \frac{1}{3x^{1/3}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{8}{\pi^3}\right) \frac{1}{x} + \dots$$

*Find the next term in the expansion.

10. Show that

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} \exp[x \cos \sqrt{t}] dt \sim e^x \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{3x^2} + \dots \right)$$

as $x \rightarrow \infty$ and obtain the corresponding asymptotic expansion when the upper limit is replaced by $4\pi^2$.