

# Elliptic Functions

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- If there are errors in the problems, please fix *reasonably* and solve them.
- The rule of evaluation is:

$$(\text{your final mark}) = \min \left\{ \text{integer part of } \frac{3}{2}(\text{total points you get}), 10 \right\}$$

- About twenty problems will be given till the end of the semester.
- This rule is subject to change and the latest rule applies.
- The deadline of **9 – 10**: 1 March 2018.

**9.** (1 pt.) Prove that,

$$\begin{aligned} K(k) &\rightarrow \infty, \\ \text{sn}(u, k) &\rightarrow \tanh u = \frac{\sinh u}{\cosh u}, \\ \text{cn}(u, k), \text{dn}(u, k) &\rightarrow \text{sech } u = \frac{1}{\cosh u}, \end{aligned}$$

when the modulus  $k \in (0, 1)$  tends to 1.

**10.** (1 pt.) Complete the proof of the addition formula of  $\text{sn } u$ , finishing the computation omitted in the lecture, especially  $\frac{dN}{du} D = N \frac{dD}{du}$ . Then, using this addition formula, prove the addition formulae for  $\text{cn } u$  and  $\text{dn } u$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cn}(u + v) &= \frac{\text{cn } u \text{ cn } v - \text{sn } u \text{ sn } v \text{ dn } u \text{ dn } v}{1 - k^2 \text{sn}^2 u \text{sn}^2 v}, \\ \text{dn}(u + v) &= \frac{\text{dn } u \text{ dn } v - k^2 \text{sn } u \text{ sn } v \text{ cn } u \text{ cn } v}{1 - k^2 \text{sn}^2 u \text{sn}^2 v}. \end{aligned}$$

It is enough to check the consistency of these formulae with the definitions of  $\text{cn}$  and  $\text{dn}$ . (You can omit checking the signs of square roots.)

(Hint: The following equations might be useful.

For  $\text{cn}(u + v)$ :  $1 - k^2 \text{sn}^2 u \text{sn}^2 v = \text{cn}^2 u + \text{sn}^2 u \text{dn}^2 v = \text{cn}^2 v + \text{sn}^2 v \text{dn}^2 u$ .

For  $\text{dn}(u + v)$ :  $1 - k^2 \text{sn}^2 u \text{sn}^2 v = \text{dn}^2 u + k^2 \text{sn}^2 u \text{cn}^2 v = \text{dn}^2 v + k^2 \text{sn}^2 v \text{cn}^2 u$ .)