

Question

Find two terms in the asymptotic solutions of the equation

$$y'' + k^2 \left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 1} \right)^2 y = 0,$$

(a) for $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $k = O(1)$

(b) for $k \rightarrow +\infty$, $x = O(1)$

Answer

$$y'' + k^2 \left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 1} \right)^2 y = 0$$

(a) $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $k = O(1)$: Try $y \sim e$

$\{\phi_r\}$ = asymptotic sequence as $x \rightarrow +\infty$

Substitute:

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (\phi_0'' + \phi_1'' + \dots) + (\phi_0^{2'} + \phi_1^{2'} + \dots) + (2\phi_0'\phi_1' + 2\phi_0'\phi_2' + \dots) + \\ k^2 \left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 1} \right)^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Now as $x \rightarrow \infty$, $k = O(1)$

$$\begin{aligned} k^2 \left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 1} \right)^2 &\sim k^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2} \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-2} \\ &\sim k^2 \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right) \right) \\ &\sim k^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{x^4}\right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Assuming $\{\phi_r''\}$ and $\{\phi_r'\}$ are asymptotic sequences also,

$\phi_0'' + \phi_0^{2'} + k^2 \sim 0$ is the first possible balance as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ ($\phi_0'\phi_1' = o(\phi_0'^2)$)
etc...

Checking through pairwise balances, the only sensible balance is:

$$\phi_0'^2 = -k^2 \Rightarrow \underline{\phi_0 = \pm ikx}, \quad (\phi_0'' = 0 = o(k))\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$$

Next balance

$$(0 + \phi_1'' + \dots) + (-k^2 + \phi_1'^2 + \dots + (2\phi_0'\phi_1' + \dots)) + k^2 + \frac{2k^2}{x^2} \sim 0$$

$\phi_1'^1 = o(\phi_0'\phi_1')$ by asymptotic sequence property

Therefore $\phi_1'' + 2\phi_0'\phi_1' + \frac{2k^2}{x^2} \sim 0$ is next possible balance

Checking through pairwise balances, the only sensible balance is

$$\begin{aligned} \pm 2i\phi_1'k \sim \frac{-2k^2}{x^2} &\Rightarrow \phi_1' = \pm \frac{ik}{x^2} \quad \left(\phi_1'' = O\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) = o\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right) \\ &\Rightarrow \phi_1 = \mp \frac{ik}{x} + \text{const} \end{aligned}$$

absorb the constant in the exponential prefactor

Therefore

$$y \sim A_{\pm} e^{\pm ikx \mp \frac{ik}{x}} = A_+ e^{ik(x - \frac{1}{x})} + A_- e^{-ik(x - \frac{1}{x})}$$

(b) $k \rightarrow +\infty, x = O(1)$:

Try $y \sim e^{g_0(k)\psi_0(x) + g_1(k)\psi_1(x) + \dots}$

$\{g_r\}$ asymptotic sequence as $k \rightarrow +\infty, \{\psi_r\} = O(1)$

Substitute

$$\begin{aligned} &(g_0\psi_0'' + g_1\psi_1'' + \dots) + (g_0^2\psi_0'^2 + g_1^2\psi_1'^2 + \dots) + (2g_0g_1\psi_0'\psi_1' + 2g_0g_2\psi_0'\psi_2' + \\ &\dots + 2g_1g_2\psi_1'\psi_2' + \dots) + k^2 \left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 1}\right)^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Balance at $O(k^2)$

$$g_0^2\psi_0'^2 + k^2 \left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 1}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g_0 = k \text{ and } \psi_0'^2 = -\left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 1}\right)^2$$

$$\text{Therefore } \psi_0' = \pm i \left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 1}\right),$$

$$\psi_0 = \pm i \int^x \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} + 1\right) dx = \pm i(x + \arctan x) + c$$

absorb c into the exponential prefactor

Balance at $O(k)$ is next

$$(k\psi_0'' + \dots) + (k^2\psi_0'^2 + g_1^2\psi_1'^2 \dots) + (2kg_1\psi_0'\psi_1' + \dots) + k^2 \left(\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 + 1}\right)^2 \sim 0$$

For balance must have

$$k\psi_0'' + 2kg_1\psi_0'\psi_1' \sim 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 = 1(= k^0) \text{ and } \psi_0'' + 2\psi_0'\psi_1' \sim 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \psi_1' &= \frac{-\psi_0''}{2\psi_0'} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mp i 2x}{\pm i \left(\frac{x^2+2}{x^2+1}\right)(x^2+1)^2} \\ &= +\frac{1}{\left(\frac{x^2+2}{x}\right)\left(\frac{x^2+1}{x}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2) + \text{const}$$

absorb constant into exponential prefactor

$$\text{Therefore } y \sim A_{\pm} \exp \left\{ \pm ki(x + \arctan x) + \ln \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2}} \right\}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} y &\sim A_+ \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2}} \exp \{ +ik[x + \arctan x] \} \\ &\quad A_- \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2}} \exp \{ -ik[x + \arctan x] \} \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} y &\sim B_+ \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2}} \cos[k(x + \arctan x)] \\ &\quad + B_- \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2}} \cos[k(x + \arctan x)] \end{aligned}$$