

Fast algorithms for Helmholtz Green's functions

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i a f a a a B a r. W l i a a B i f i f
 v a f a Gr ' f i i f r v i f i f i
 a i a i a a B r. T a r i , v a r i-
 a i f Gr ' f i a r v r l f a g u i i i
 a i g i i f i r i a i i g a i .
 T f r a r a i a f a a g u i f r i g
 v i i a i i i H Gr ' f i ,

= K

B i E a ' (1921) , r a r r a r a f r i n r i g
a v a a i g (1.6) (G a r & Z r (1980) a r (1998) f r a r v

Proposition 2.1. ([Lax-Phillips](#)) $\mathcal{L} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, \mathcal{L}^*

r , a i r v v i g i f i f r v a i , g .
 $(\cdot),_a$ v i (1.1) g i v a a i a i f (1.4) $_a$ (1.5).
 W i r v a

Proposition 3.1.

(1.2) (1.3) (3.4)
 $> 0, \neq 2$ dK , $d \in A^*$
 $\in \mathbb{R}$. ≥ 2 .

T a i i i i f r F i r i (3.1) f f r

$$F_{i r} C = \frac{1}{d \in A^*} \frac{i \left(\frac{K^2 dK^2 C^2}{4^2} \right)}{2 dK^2 K^2} i s 2 dK K s = K s F_{i r},$$

i $2 i s d = 1 f r_a \in A_a$ $\frac{x}{d}$ 3 3 1

r

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

I $\sum_{i \in A} r_i$ (3.12), P_i a g r r f a i a i g \mathbb{E}_i 2.1

$$\frac{1}{2^{3/2}} \sum_{i \in A} \frac{C_i^2}{4^2} \sum_{i \in A} K C_i^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in A^*} \frac{C_i^2}{4^2} \sum_{i \in A^*} K \frac{2 dK^2}{4^2} \frac{1}{3}$$

r A^* i r i r a a i . B a g a i i i g r r f a i a

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in A^*} \sum_{i \in A^*} K \frac{2 dK^2 C_i^2}{4^2} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in A^*} \frac{K 2 dK^2 \mathbb{E}_i}{4^2} \frac{1}{3}$$

247. 5. 560. 54690y F217. 6711

4. Fast convolutions with Green's function

$R_{v g} a i f a i i i G r ' f i a a f i f i r i$
 $(3.1) a (3.2) i a f a a a f a g i f r i$
 $a i a a v i . W r a i i a l a i a f G a i a$
 $r r r a i l a r r i a i g i g f i (3.2) v a a f G a i a$
 $U l g r i g a r r i a i f G r ' f i , i r v a a f$
 $i a (f r i a i i a i . W i r i r v a a f$
 $a i i r a i a i a i a i . W i f$
 $a g i l r i g v f a i .$

$()$
 $L i l a i a a r r i a i f a i i i G r '$
 $f i (3.4).$
 $O i g i a a f r i F i r, r a$
 $F i r i$

$$\sim_{F i r} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{d \in A^*} \frac{\left(\frac{K^2 dK^2 C^2}{4^2} \right)}{dK^2 K^2} i s^2 dK, \quad 4.1$$

$r r i a f r > 0 a > 0 a i l i f$
 $i a r r i a f r a i i a r r a i a g a i i g i a a$
 $F r r i a i i , r a a r r i a i f i g i (3.3) a a$
 $f i r a , f r a a f r a i i g i v a f , > 0$
 $r a (3.2) a$
 $\sim i s i g C ,$
 $\in A$
 \leq

$a i r r i a i g a i B i a r r i a a . T f r a$
 $i i g f . T , l a i a a r r i a i f i g a a f G a i a$
 $i g = K^2,$
 $= 1$

$r > 0 a > 0 . T i g (B i (l i i) f r a i) . U i g (4.2),$
 $a i r r i a i a a$
 $\sim i a i a = i s i g C .$
 $\in A$
 \leq

$$C \text{ li i g } (4.1)_a \quad (4.3), \quad a \text{ i } \ddot{\text{r}} \text{ i } \text{ Gr } ' \text{ f } \text{ i } \text{ i } a \ddot{\text{r}} \text{ i } a \quad a$$

$$\sim = \sim \text{ i } a \text{ i } a \quad C \sim \text{ F } \text{ i } \text{ r } \quad . \quad 4.4$$

W
 rr r a r a r r f rr ri i a r r i a i : (i) a r a i
 rr r i r r a i g i i i i l i i i a (i) a a r r i a i
 (4.2). O i g i a a f r i a i
 l i r i r f i g i a r g a i i a
 i r a E .
 W v i i F i r i F i r a i a

$$\sim \text{ F } \text{ i } \text{ r } * = \frac{1}{\int_{d \in A^*} \left(\frac{d \, dK}{4^2} \right)^{22} d} \quad K$$

$d \in A^*$
 $\int_{d \in A^*} \leq$

$$W_a \dots > 0_a \quad > 1 \quad a$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{d \in A^*} \frac{\mathbf{i} \left(\frac{K^2 dK^2 C^2}{4^2} \right)}{2 dK^2 K^2} \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

a , ,

$$\left\| F_{i_r} K_{F_{i_r}} \right\|_1 \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

4.8

$$W \quad i_a \quad \mathbf{i}^a i_a \quad r r l$$

$$\left\| \mathbf{i}^a i_a K_{\mathbf{i}^a i_a} \right\|_1$$

With λ_i as in (3.1), $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$

$$\frac{\lambda_i \left(\frac{K_1^2 K^2}{4^2} \right)}{K^2} \leq \frac{1}{2^2 K_1}.$$

With λ_i as in (4.16),

we have $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$ (3.2) $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$.
 A $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$, $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$.
 $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$. For $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$, $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$.
 $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$. For $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$, $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$.

Remark 4.2. Different λ_i $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$.
 For $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$ (G. G. (1978) $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$ (1986) $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$).
 $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$ (M. M. 2006; Or $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$ 2006 $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$).
 $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$. For $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$, $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_1$.

(iv) ... T f i a f a i a
 a F i r i l i , i v a a a r r f i i
 W i a i a i l i a r a i a a a i v r r i f i
 i a g i f r B i . (2008), F i r i l i r
 i O () i r i r N i a i g E . T ,
 r a r i a i r , ~ . A g i i r a
 a v C 2 g . K l .

A i g i E r :

(i) ... U i g a g i i B i . (2008),
 i f a i i g i (4.7) i O \$ \$ \$ i . A r a i v ,
 f a G a E f r (G r g a r & S E i 1991; S E i 1991;
 G r g a r & S 1998) a l , i r i a i i a r i a 3
 i a a i i g i f r a i a a \$ ~ g . K l a 3
 i r l a v f f i v a a a (v r i a i i , i i a r ,
 i a f a a a g i i B i . (2008)
 G a i a a a a) . N a i (4.7) r = 0 i a
 i a i r i r r a i f i E r . W i a v a K l
 i a i a i i f i i g i (4.7) i O C 3 g . K l) ,

(ii) ... F i r . W v a a F i r E f r f i i
 f i a r i r a a i i i i r 2 d K ≤
 a l i r a l i r . W a ~ g . K l
 v a a (4.5), USFFT (D & R i 1993; B i 1995;
 L & G r g a r 2005) v a C i g i i T ,
 i a i a i i O C C O g , r O g C
 4 i g . K l , r 4 i a a .

W a i f r a f l , i a i a F i r , i f

W i a r r a i i (4.17)_a v_a a Gr ,
 f i a r r a a g i f r i a i a a i r. B
 a r a r a Gr , f i a a i r a r a
 a r i a i a f a a a a g i f r i a i . F r
 (4.17) l i g , i v_a a i f Gr i i
 = Δ C W (M P 2000, (17)) Δ a
 (Li 1998, (2.49), (2.53)_a (2.54))
 I g r l, i a r r l (4.17)_a r a r i a i ~ i
 (4.4) r f r a ≈ 10^{K9}. W a i r i a r = 0
 i r f a r i a i g a a f f i a i a
 a N r (≈ 10^{K9}) a i i r i i 4.1.
 f i v i f a f r a g i i i g i a i i i

$$= \frac{2\alpha}{\in A = 1} K_i s - ^3 K_\alpha K C.^2 \quad 4.18$$

i a r α=300, =(1/3, 4/7), 1=(0, 0), 2=(1/10, 1/10)_a 3=(K 3/

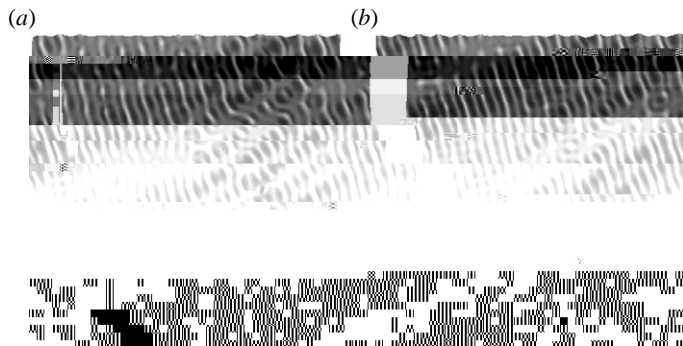
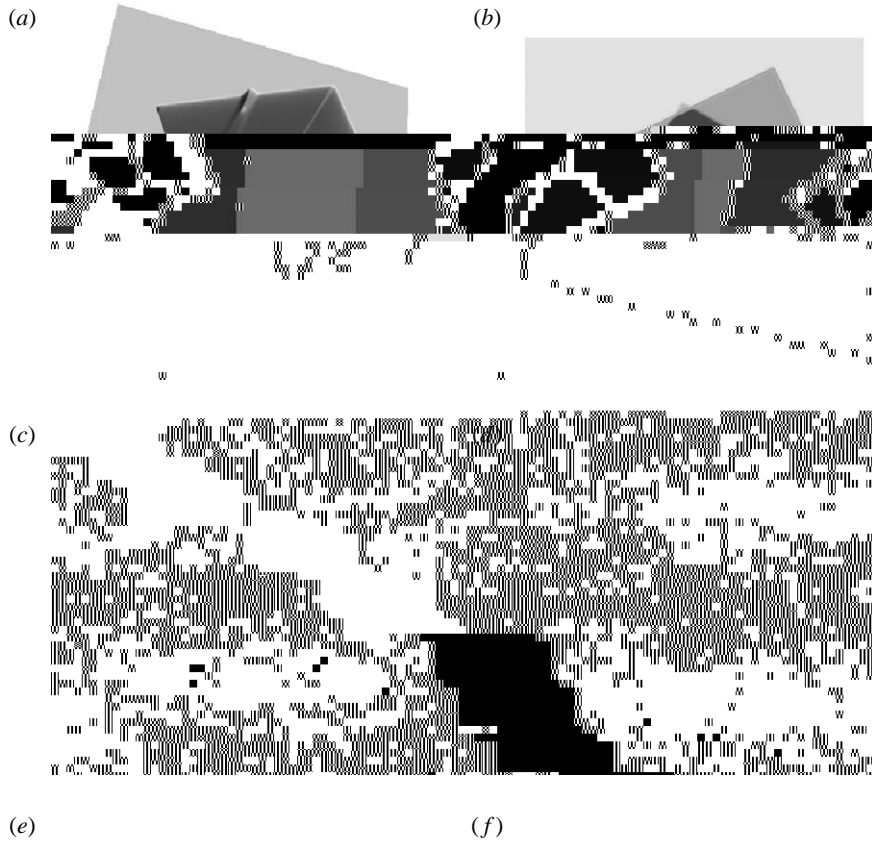


Fig. 3. A. a. i. i. i. Gr. ' f. i. i. = (3, 5) a. | = 100 f. r. a. - i. i. a. a. g. a. a. i. i. a. i. v. r. $r_1 = 1,0$ a. $r_2 = 1/2, 3/2$; i. i. r. g. i. K1/2, 1/2 ! K1/2, 1/2: () a. r. a. i. a. r. a. () a. i. a. g. i. a. r. i. a. r.

l. a. i. a. a. F. i. r. a. r. f. a. g. i. . I. a. g. r. 2, i. i. a. a. r. r. i. a. a. g. i. a. g. a. f. i. i. i. v. . Gr. ' f. i. a. a. r. i. a. i. = 10^{K11} , r. a. r_2 i. r. f. i. i. $r_2 \approx 1.76$ a. a. f. i. g. - a. i. i. $r_2 \approx 1.31 \cdot 10^3$. T. i. r. a. g. r. |. i. i. a. i. r. i. i. 4.1. |. |. N. , i. i. r. f. v. v. i. g. i. v. a. i. i. i. Gr. ' f. i. . I. a. g. r. 3, i. i. a. i. a. i. f. a. - i. i. a. a. i. i. i. Gr. ' f. i. a. a. f. i. i. . T. i. v. i. f. r. r. i. g. i. a. i. f. : () a. r. a. r. a. i. a. i. a. l. f. i. F. i. r. a. f. r. a. v. a. a. (r) i. i. Gr. ' f. i. i. f. I. a. g. r. 4, i. i. a. r. f. v. v. i. g. a. i. i. Gr. ' f. i. i. a. f. i. r. i. a. f. i. i. j. i. i. . W. a. i. a. r. i. f. i. (i. i.) i. f. i. i.



5. Green's functions with boundary conditions on simple domains

W $a v$ $a r$ r Gr ' $f i$ $a i$ n \mathbb{E}
 l $a r$ $i i$ i $a i$ l $i g r r$ $f r$ $a i$
 $i i$ Gr ' $f i$ (3.4). W $a a$ g r $i g i$ $g \mathbb{E}$,
 \mathbb{E} $r a r$ $g r$ $v i$, $a g i$ $f r a i i g$ Gr ,
 $f i$ $i i i a r$ $a f r$ $a i i i$ Gr ' $f i$. T
 $a i i a i$ $f Gr$ ' $f i$ $a i f i g$ $D i$, N a $r i$

$\Gamma_{a, r} = \Gamma_{a, r} \circ \Gamma_{a, r}^{-1}$

(1.3) $\Gamma_{a, r} = 0$. $\Gamma_{a, r} = \Gamma_{a, r} \circ \Gamma_{a, r}^{-1}$

$$\Gamma_{a, r} = K \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=K\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{j=K\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma_{a, r}^{(i, j)}$$

(1.6) $\Gamma_{a, r} = \Gamma_{a, r} \circ \Gamma_{a, r}^{-1}$

$$\Gamma_{a, r} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{g \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \Gamma_{a, r}^{(g)}$$

$$\Gamma_{a, r} = \frac{K^2 C^2}{4} \sum_{g \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \Gamma_{a, r}^{(g)}$$

r

$$T_{a_i} = \left(\frac{K}{4} - K C_2^2 \right) K \left(\frac{K}{4} - C C_1 C_2^2 \right). \quad (5.3)$$

From (5.2) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{K^{i-1/2} C_2^{2i-1}}{i!} &= \frac{K^{1/2} C_2}{\sqrt{1 - K C_2^2}} \\ &= \frac{K^{1/2} C_2}{\sqrt{1 - K C_2^2}} > 1 \end{aligned}$$

From (4.8) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{K^{i-1} C_2^{2i}}{i!} &= \frac{K C_2^2}{1 - K C_2^2} \\ &= \frac{K C_2^2}{1 - K C_2^2} > 1 \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

From (5.4) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{K^{i-1} C_2^{2i}}{i!} &= \frac{K C_2^2}{1 - K C_2^2} \\ &= \frac{K C_2^2}{1 - K C_2^2} > 1 \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

From (4.6) we have

Remark 5.1. A

Remark 5.2. The number of n -ary trees with n vertices is $(n-1)!$. The number of n -ary trees with n vertices and k leaves is $\binom{n-1}{k} k!$. The number of n -ary trees with n vertices and k leaves and l internal nodes is $\binom{n-1}{k} \binom{n-1-k}{l} k! l!$. The number of n -ary trees with n vertices and k leaves and l internal nodes and m nodes of degree d is $\binom{n-1}{k} \binom{n-1-k}{l} \binom{n-1-k-l}{m} k! l! m!$.

of (5.4), it follows from (4.2) and (5.3) that the number of n -ary trees with n vertices and k leaves and l internal nodes and m nodes of degree d is $\binom{n-1}{k} \binom{n-1-k}{l} \binom{n-1-k-l}{m} k! l! m!$.

~

r r a i , a (ii) a l i i a i v a i , a l i e r a e .
 A g i i a f a r a v l v i f r - i a r
 r a a v l v i r l i a i r (
 H e r r i . 2003, 2004; Y a i . 2004 ,). S a g i f r
 i a r a - i a r r a l i r i i a i .
 f e r , i l i a i f a r f e r f r i r a i i a i .
 W f r r v i i i r i . I a a , i i l a i
 r r i a i f G r ' f i a a f a a i v v r f r
 r r i g r l .
 O i a i r a (i i r i a i) i a a i a l a = 0 .
 H v r i g i r i , l i i n r a i a a i a i f
 i e r a l i r i a i a a i a i r
 i a e a i a i f a i i i G r ' f i i i
 a i f a g a i r a r i r . W i a i v i g a
 a i i i a r i a r a i i a (i i f r f e i) i
 i g a i i (i i i i) i , i a , f i f r a g i
 g e i g i a .
 W a r r l a i i i i
 g e i g) , i i l i i g i a (i r f r r a
 F a , a r r i g E a ' a i r a f
 i i g l i a a F i r a i , i a a i i l a i
 i a a i , a e r r a i f r G r ' f i .

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