

POLYNOMIAL SOLUTIONS OF THE CYLINDRICAL WAVE EQUATION

BY O. G. OWENS

1. **Introduction.** The conical characteristic value problem for the cylindrical wave equation is the determination on the interior of the characteristic cone

$$(1.1) \quad t^2 = x^2 + y^2 \quad (t > 0)$$

of that solution $u(x, y, t)$ of the wave equation

$$(1.2) \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

assuming prescribed functional values

$$(1.3) \quad u(x, y, r) = \psi(x, y) \quad (x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta)$$

on the surface (1.1).

If a solution $u(x, y, t)$ of this problem exists, then the mean-value theorem [1] of Asgerirsson implies that

$$(1.4) \quad u(0, 0, t_0) = \psi(0, 0) + \frac{t_0^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi} \iint \frac{[x\psi_x + y\psi_y] dx dy}{r^2 \sqrt{t_0 - 2r}} \quad 0 \leq 2r \leq t_0.$$

Provided that there exists a Lorentz transformation which leaves invariant both the wave equation and the characteristic cone and takes the point (x_0, y_0, t_0) into the point $(0, 0, \sqrt{t_0^2 - x_0^2 - y_0^2})$, then (1.4) can be used to obtain the value of u at any interior point (x_0, y_0, t_0) of (1.1). This needed Lorentz transformation will now be given explicitly, but first some notational symbolism will be introduced. The notational abbreviations are the following:

$$(1.5) \quad \Gamma \equiv (t^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \Phi \equiv (t^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \Lambda \equiv (t^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ \Omega \equiv t - x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta$$

and the symbols $\Gamma_0, \Phi_0, \Lambda_0, \Omega_0$ which will denote the values of $\Gamma, \Phi, \Lambda, \Omega$ at the point (x_0, y_0, t_0) . In terms of this notation the Lorentz transformation is given by

$$(1.6) \quad \begin{aligned} x &= -\frac{t_0}{\Lambda_0} \xi - \frac{x_0 y_0}{\Lambda_0 \Gamma_0} \eta + \frac{x_0}{\Gamma_0} \zeta \\ y &= -\frac{1}{\Lambda_0 \Gamma_0} \eta + \frac{y_0}{\Gamma_0} \zeta \\ t &= -\frac{x_0}{\Lambda_0} \xi - \frac{t_0 y_0}{\Lambda_0 \Gamma_0} \eta + \frac{t_0}{\Gamma_0} \zeta. \end{aligned}$$

Received December 5, 1955.