

Values along $(0, z_0)$

	\mathcal{P}	\mathcal{P}'	ζ	σ
18.13.26 $z_0/2$	$-2^{1/3}e^2$	$3i$	$\left[\frac{\eta_2}{\sqrt{3}} + 2^{-1/3}\right] e^{-i\pi/6}$	$\frac{e^{\pi/12} \sqrt{3} e^{i\pi/6}}{3^{1/4}}$
18.13.27 $3z_0/4$	$e^2(e_2 - H_2)$	$i(3^{3/4})\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$	$\left[\frac{\pi}{4\omega_2} + \frac{3^{1/4}\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}}{2^{1/3}}\right] e^{-i\pi/6}$	$\frac{e^{3\pi/16} \sqrt{3} (2^{1/12}) e^{i\pi/6}}{3^{1/4} \sqrt[8]{2-\sqrt{3}}}$
18.13.28 z_0	0	i	$\frac{2\eta_2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-i\pi/6}$	$e^{\pi/3} \sqrt{3} \cdot e^{i\pi/6}$

Duplication Formulas

- 18.13.29 $\mathcal{P}(2z) = \frac{\mathcal{P}(z)[\mathcal{P}^3(z) + 2]}{4\mathcal{P}^3(z) - 1}$
- 18.13.30 $\mathcal{P}'(2z) = \frac{2\mathcal{P}^6(z) - 10\mathcal{P}^3(z) - 1}{[\mathcal{P}'(z)]^3}$
- 18.13.31 $\zeta(2z) = 2\zeta(z) + \frac{3\mathcal{P}^2(z)}{\mathcal{P}'(z)}$
- 18.13.32 $\sigma(2z) = -\mathcal{P}'(z)\sigma^4(z)$

Trisection Formulas (x real)

- 18.13.33 $\mathcal{P}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\cos \frac{\phi - \pi}{3}}}{\sqrt[3]{\cos \frac{\phi}{3}} - \sqrt[3]{\cos \frac{\phi + \pi}{3}}}$
- 18.13.34 $\mathcal{P}'\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\cos \frac{\phi}{3}} + \sqrt[3]{\cos \frac{\phi + \pi}{3}}}{\sqrt[3]{\cos \frac{\phi}{3}} - \sqrt[3]{\cos \frac{\phi + \pi}{3}}}$

where $\tan \phi = \mathcal{P}'(x)$, $0 < x < 2\omega_2$ and we must choose ϕ in intervals

$$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right), \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}\right) \text{ to get}$$

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right), \mathcal{P}\left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{2\omega_2}{3}\right), \mathcal{P}\left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{4\omega_2}{3}\right), \text{ respectively.}$$

Complex Multiplication

- 18.13.35 $\mathcal{P}(\epsilon z) = \epsilon^{-2} \mathcal{P}(z)$
- 18.13.36 $\mathcal{P}'(\epsilon z) = -\mathcal{P}'(z)$
- 18.13.37 $\zeta(\epsilon z) = \epsilon^{-1} \zeta(z)$
- 18.13.38 $\sigma(\epsilon z) = \epsilon \sigma(z)$

In the above, ϵ denotes (as it does throughout section 18.13), $e^{i\pi/3}$. The above equations are useful as follows, e.g.:

If z is real, ϵz is on $0\omega'$ (Figure 18.11); if ϵz were purely imaginary, z would be on $0z_0$ (Figure 18.11).

Conformal Maps

Equianharmonic Case

Map: $f(z) = u + iv$

$\mathcal{P}(z)$

Near zero: $\mathcal{P}(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \epsilon_1$

$\mathcal{P}(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{z^4}{28} + \epsilon_2$

