Eigenfrequencies of an Elliptic Membrane*

By B. A. Troesch and H. R. Troesch

Abstract. The first few eigenfrequencies of a homogeneous elliptic membrane, which is fixed along its boundary, are given in a graph. It is explained in detail, how more accurate results can readily be obtained for special purposes. The known expansion of the eigenfrequencies for small and large eccentricities are summarized. As an application some nodal patterns for a membrane with a double eigenvalue are presented.

1. Introduction. The free vibrations of elliptic membranes and related problems have been investigated extensively since E. Mathieu's work a hundred years ago ([7], [1] and [3, p. 525], and the references given there). The determination of the eigenfrequencies of an elliptic membrane, which is fixed along its boundary, leads to the problem of finding the roots of the radial (or modified) Mathieu functions. Although these functions have been tabulated in part ([5], [6], [14]), the membrane frequencies, especially for the higher modes, are apparently not available in easily accessible form [15].

It is the purpose of this paper to fill this gap and to present in simple form (see Fig. 1) the fundamental and a few higher harmonic frequencies for elliptic membranes as a function of the eccentricity. When dealing with Mathieu functions, it is often difficult to extract the necessary information quickly from the available literature, especially from more than one source, since the notation and the normalization have not yet been standardized. For this reason, we present the results in such a way that only reference [1] is actually needed. (The only exceptions are the formulas from [8] and [9], which are used for the expansions in Sections 5 and 6.)

The summary of the mathematical background (including the notation) is presented in Section 2, following mainly [2]. For the cases where the Fig. 1 does not furnish results of sufficient accuracy, the computational method to improve the precision is explained in Section 3, and some further details are given in connection with Problem 2 in Section 4.

2. Problem Statement and Notation. The harmonic vibrations of a homogeneous membrane are governed by the reduced wave equation for the small deflection \( \varphi \):

\[ \nabla^2 \varphi + \lambda \varphi = 0; \]

Received September 6, 1972.


Key words and phrases. Linear membrane vibrations, Mathieu functions, Helmholtz equation in elliptic coordinates.

* This work was supported by the National Science Foundation grant GP-22587.

Copyright © 1973, American Mathematical Society
755
and, if the membrane is fixed along its boundary, \( \varphi \) is subject to the boundary condition

(2.2) \[ \varphi = 0. \]

The eigenvalues \( \lambda = \rho \omega^2/T \) depend on the frequency of the free vibration \( \omega \), the density \( \rho \), and the tension \( T \).

For elliptic membranes, elliptic coordinates \( \xi, \eta \) are introduced; they are related to the cartesian coordinates \( x', y' \) by

(2.3) \[ x' = c \cosh \xi \cos \eta, \quad 0 \leq \xi < \infty, \quad 0 \leq \eta < 2\pi, \]
\[ y' = c \sinh \xi \sin \eta, \]

The curves \( \xi = \) constant are confocal ellipses with the focal points at \( x' = \pm c \).

In elliptic coordinates, Eq. (2.1) becomes

\[ \varphi_{\xi\xi} + \varphi_{\eta\eta} + \left( \frac{\lambda c^2}{2} \right) (\cosh 2\xi - \cos 2\eta) \varphi = 0, \]

and separation of variables \( \varphi = X(\xi)Y(\eta) \) leads to the Mathieu differential equation

(2.4) \[ Y'' + (a^* - 2q \cos 2\eta) Y = 0 \]
(cf. [1, Eq. (2.01)]) and to the modified Mathieu differential equation

(2.5) \[ X''' - (a^* - 2q \cosh 2\xi) X = 0. \]

Here, \( a^* \) denotes the separation constant and

(2.6) \[ 4q = \lambda c^2. \]

The alternate notation in [1] will also be used, namely

(2.7) \[ s = \lambda c^2, \]
and we note in passing that this important parameter \( s \) is called \( 4k^2 \) in [8] and \( 4h^2 \) in [9].

The solutions of Eq. (2.4) which are appropriate for our problem must be periodic with period \( \pi \) or \( 2\pi \), and are called

(2.8) \[ ce_m(\eta, q) \quad \text{and} \quad se_{m+1}(\eta, q), \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots. \]
Together with the solutions of the modified Mathieu equation (2.5), the solutions of Eq. (2.1) then become

(2.9) \[ \varphi = C e_m(\xi, q) ce_m(\eta, q) \]
and

(2.10) \[ \varphi = S e_{m+1}(\xi, q) se_{m+1}(\eta, q) \]
for \( m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \).

If the boundary of the elliptical membrane corresponds to \( \xi = \xi_0 \), its equation is (cf. Eq. (2.3))

\[ \frac{x'^2}{c^2 \cosh^2 \xi_0} + \frac{y'^2}{c^2 \sinh^2 \xi_0} = 1. \]
with the major axis
\[ a = c \cosh \xi_0, \]
the minor axis
\[ b = c \sinh \xi_0, \]
and
\[ c^2 = a^2 - b^2. \]

3. The Method of Computation. In this section, the method of finding the eigenfrequencies of an elliptic membrane will be outlined. Further details are explained in connection with the Problem 2 below.

If we wish to find the eigenvalues \( \lambda \) for one fixed ellipse with axes \( a \) and \( b \) (\( c \) and \( \xi_0 \) are then determined by Eqs. (2.11) to (2.13)), we must compute all \( q \) values (see Eq. (2.6)) for which the modified, or radial, Mathieu functions \( Ce_m(\xi_0, q) \) or \( Se_{m+1}(\xi_0, q) \) vanish. In order to obtain the results needed in Fig. 1, it is, however, much simpler to reverse the process and to find the roots \( \xi_0 \) of \( Ce_m \) and \( Se_{m+1} \) for a given \( q \) (or, equivalently, a given \( s \)), since [1] then furnishes the basic information just in the proper form. The functions

\[ Je_s(s, x) \quad \text{and} \quad Jo_s(s, x), \]

introduced in [1], where

\[ x = \xi, \]

are proportional to \( Ce_s \) and \( Se_s \), [1, p. xxxviii]. The roots are best found by using Eqs. (3.03) and (3.04) (cf. the remark on p. xxi), or for our purpose simply

\[ \sum_{k=0}^{m} (-1)^k De_{2k+p} J_{2k+p}(s^{1/2} \cosh x) = 0, \]

where \( p = 0, 1 \), and \( J \) are the Bessel functions. Since the coefficients \( De \) and \( Do \) are tabulated in [1] for different values of \( r \), we need not be concerned with the separation constant \( a^* \). Furthermore, the different normalizations appearing in the literature for the radial Mathieu functions can also be ignored for the determination of the root \( \xi_0 \).

From the roots \( s^{1/2} \cosh \xi_0 \) (now returning to our notation), we find, from Eqs. (2.7) and (2.11),

\[ \lambda^{1/2} a = s^{1/2} \cosh \xi_0 \]

and

\[ \lambda^{1/2} b = s^{1/2} \sinh \xi_0 = (\lambda a^2 - s)^{1/2}. \]

It turns out that this last quantity is well suited for plotting the results as a function of the independent variable.
(3.7) \[(1 - e^2)^{1/2} = b/a,\]
since the $\lambda^{1/2}b$ curves stay finite and have finite slope at the limiting eccentricities $e = c/a$, i.e., at $e = 0$ and $e = 1$. Then Fig. 1 gives the eigenvalues for ellipses with axes $a$ and $b$ which fall within a certain range. If ellipses with a fixed area $A$ are to be compared, then we note that

(3.8) \[
\lambda = \frac{\pi}{A} \frac{(\lambda^{1/2}b)^2}{(1 - e^2)^{1/2}},
\]
so that $\lambda$ is constant on parabolas through $\lambda^{1/2}b = 0$, $e = 1$, opening to the left.

---

**Figure 1.** The lowest eigenfrequencies of a fixed membrane
Table 1. Nodal patterns and limits of eigenvalues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point I, $\lambda^{1/2}b = \pi/2$</th>
<th>Mathieu function</th>
<th>Nodal pattern</th>
<th>Point II, $\lambda^{1/2}b = \pi$</th>
<th>Mathieu function</th>
<th>Nodal pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$F_0$ 8.7715</td>
<td>$Ce_5$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$Se_5$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_0$ 7.5883</td>
<td>$Ce_4$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$Se_4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D_0$ 6.3802</td>
<td>$Ce_3$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$Se_3$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_0$ 5.1356</td>
<td>$Ce_2$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$Se_2$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B_0$ 3.8317</td>
<td>$Ce_1$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$Se_1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_0$ 2.4048</td>
<td>$Ce_0$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point III, $\lambda^{1/2}b = 3\pi/2$</th>
<th>Mathieu function</th>
<th>Nodal pattern</th>
<th>Point IV, $\lambda^{1/2}b = 2\pi$</th>
<th>Mathieu function</th>
<th>Nodal pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$E_1$ 11.0647</td>
<td>$Ce_4$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$Se_4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D_1$ 9.7610</td>
<td>$Ce_3$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$Se_3$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_1$ 8.4172</td>
<td>$Ce_2$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$Se_2$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B_1$ 7.0156</td>
<td>$Ce_1$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$Se_1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_1$ 5.5201</td>
<td>$Ce_0$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point V, $\lambda^{1/2}b = 5\pi/2$</th>
<th>Mathieu function</th>
<th>Nodal pattern</th>
<th>Point VI, $\lambda^{1/2}b = 3\pi$</th>
<th>Mathieu function</th>
<th>Nodal pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C_2$ 11.6198</td>
<td>$Ce_2$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$Se_2$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B_2$ 10.1735</td>
<td>$Ce_1$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$Se_1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_2$ 8.6537</td>
<td>$Ce_0$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returning now to the problem of finding the roots of Eqs. (3.3) and (3.4), we observe that the well-known recursive computation of the Bessel functions [12] is very well suited for our purpose. We need the relation

$$J_{n-1}(s^{1/2} \cosh \xi) = \frac{2n}{s^{1/2} \cosh \xi} J_n(s^{1/2} \cosh \xi) - J_{n+1}(s^{1/2} \cosh \xi),$$

and for the root-finding by Newton’s method

$$J_n'(s^{1/2} \cosh \xi) = \frac{n}{s^{1/2} \cosh \xi} J_n(s^{1/2} \cosh \xi) - J_{n+1}(s^{1/2} \cosh \xi).$$

Further details will be explained in Problem 2 in the next section.

4. Applications. For the first two problems to be considered, we choose an elliptical membrane and compare the following two modes:
(a) The mode without a nodal line along the major axis (this leads to the solutions Eq. (2.9)), but with three hyperbolas as nodal lines. In Table 1, we find this pattern under \((D_0, I)\) with the corresponding curve in Fig. 1.

(b) The mode without a nodal line along the major axis and one elliptical nodal line, but no hyperbolas. In Table 1, this pattern is \((A_1, III)\).

**Problem 1.** For the ellipse with major axis \(a = 4\) and minor axis \(b = 3\), which of the two nodal patterns, (a) and (b) above, has the lower eigenvalue \(\lambda\), and what is its approximate value?

**Solution.** We have \(b/a = (1 - e^2)^{1/2} = 3/4\).

From Fig. 1, we conclude immediately, that the mode \((A_1, III)\) represents the solution, since this curve lies slightly below the curve \((D_0, I)\). We also read off that \(\lambda^{1/2} b = 5.25\), and hence \(\lambda = 3.06\).

**Problem 2.** Find the eccentricity \(e\) for which the eigenvalues of the two nodal patterns above are the same, and determine some nontrivial nodal patterns (cf. Figs. 2 to 4).

**Remark.** For simple eigenvalues, it is obvious that all nodal lines in an elliptic membrane must be (nondegenerate or degenerate) confocal ellipses and hyperbolas. For a multiple eigenvalue, any linear combination of solutions of Eq. (2.1) is again a solution, and this gives rise to special nodal patterns. Fig. 1 shows that there is an abundance of multiple eigenvalues for ellipses. This is in contrast to the circular membrane where there exist no multiple eigenvalues except for the obvious double eigenvalues. (For a proof of this statement, see \[13, p. 484\].) Therefore, the nodal lines in circular membranes are without exception circular or straight lines.

**Solution.** Let us assume here that the eccentricity and the eigenvalue \(\lambda\) are required to greater accuracy than can be obtained from Fig. 1. The necessary steps in the computation are then:

1. Fig. 2 shows that the curves \((D_0, I)\) and \((A_1, III)\) intersect near

\[(1 - e^2)^{1/2} = .73\quad \text{and} \quad \lambda^{1/2} b = 5.15.\]

2. The approximate value of \(s\) then becomes (cf. Eqs. (2.11), (2.13), (3.7))

\[s = e^2(1 - e^2)^{-1} a = 23.3.\]

This value is not very accurate, as we will see below (\(s\) is rather sensitive to errors in the eccentricity), but still more than adequate for the following step.

3. Next, we compute the roots of \(C_{e_0}\) and \(C_{e_3}\) (or \(J_{e_0}\) and \(J_{e_3}\) in the notation of \[1\]) for \(s\) values around the approximate \(s\), and this is carried out for \(s = 21, 22, 23, 24, 25\), by using Eq. (3.3).

The coefficients are found in \[1\], on p. 48 for \(C_{e_0}\), and on p. 93 for \(C_{e_3}\). The approximate argument in the Bessel function is (cf. Eqs. (3.5), (3.7))

\[s^{1/2} \cosh \xi_0 = \lambda^{1/2} a = \lambda^{1/2} b(1 - e^2)^{-1/2} \approx 7.05.\]

Newton's method applied to Eq. (3.3) gives the values of \(\lambda^{1/2} a\) in two to three iterations, and, for the set of \(s\) values above, the roots turn out to be between 6.9 and 7.2. From Eq. (3.6), we obtain

\[\lambda^{1/2} b = (s \cosh^2 \xi_0 - s)^{1/2}.\]

and these values are listed in Table 2.
Table 2. Values of $\lambda^{1/2}b$ for the modes (a) and (b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s</th>
<th>$\lambda^{1/2}b$ for $Ce_0 = 0$</th>
<th>$\lambda^{1/2}b$ for $Ce_3 = 0$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.167083</td>
<td>5.285691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>5.160278</td>
<td>5.221560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.153762</td>
<td>5.157058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>5.147514</td>
<td>5.092291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.141516</td>
<td>5.027364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) The intersection of the two $\lambda^{1/2}b$ curves is found to be at

$$4q_0 = s_0 = 23.05654, \quad \lambda^{1/2}b = 5.153402$$

and the remaining quantities follow easily:

$$\lambda^{1/2}a = 7.043727, \quad \xi_0 = .932226,$$

$$b/a = (1 - e^2)^{1/2} = .7316300, \quad e = .6817019.$$  

(5) In order to find the nodal patterns shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, we need the four functions $Ce_0(\xi, q_0)$, $Ce_3(\xi, q_0)$, $ce_0(\eta, q_0)$, $ce_3(\eta, q_0)$ or, since the amplitudes are irrelevant, solutions proportional to them. The coefficients $De$ for $Ce_0$ and $Ce_3$ are interpolated from [1] for the $s_0$ given above, and the left-hand side of Eq. (3.3) computed for $0 \leq \xi \leq \xi_0$. The computation of the functions $ce_0(\eta, q_0)$, $ce_3(\eta, q_0)$ uses the same coefficients (cf. [1, Eqs. (1.6), (1.7)])

$$ce_0(\eta, q) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} De_{2k} \cos 2k\eta, \quad ce_3(\eta, q) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} De_{2k+1} \cos(2k + 1)\eta.$$

If we now write the solution of Eq. (2.1) as

$$\varphi = Kce_3(\eta, q_0)Ce_3(\xi, q_0) + ce_0(\eta, q_0)Ce_0(\xi, q_0),$$

and find for the assumed constant $K$ the roots $\varphi = 0$, we obtain the nodal lines. The three special patterns in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are readily found by varying $K$ and observing the effect. The six points obtained from the intersections of the nodal lines in the modes (a) and (b) do not change with $K$. The plotting is best carried out by using Eq. (2.3).
It can be shown that the special points $P$ in Figs. 3 and 4 occur at
\[ \eta = \eta_0 \pm 1.16 \quad \text{and} \quad \eta = \pi - \eta_0, \]
where $\eta_0$ is the solution of
\[ c_0(\eta_0)c_3'(\eta_0) - c_0'(\eta_0)c_3(\eta_0) = 0. \]

**Problem 3.** Find the fundamental eigenvalue $\lambda$ for the ellipse with $b = a/2$.

**Solution.** The fundamental eigenvalue belongs to the root of $C_0$ or the curve $(A_0, I)$ in Fig. 1. For $e = 3^{1/2}/2$ or $(1 - e^2)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2}$ we read off
\[ \lambda^{1/2} b = 1.9, \]
hence (cf. Eq. (4.1))
\[ s = 3(\lambda^{1/2} b)^2 = 10.8, \]
and, proceeding as above, the results in Table 3 are obtained.

The result
\[ \lambda^{1/2} a = 3.77715 \pm 1 \cdot 10^{-5} \]
for $e = 3^{1/2}/2$ furnishes the answer to the open entry in [10, p. 6].

5. Expansion for Small Eccentricity. For nearly circular membranes, the table of coefficients in [1] makes it easy to find the eigenvalues by the general method
described above. But it is still desirable to have an expansion of the eigenvalues for small eccentricity. As it turns out, the trend of the eigenvalues at \( e = 0 \) can be described very simply, particularly in the variables \( \lambda^{1/2} b \) and \( e^* = 1 - (1 - e^2)^{1/2} \) used in Fig. 1:

(a) the slope of all the curves is negative; all the tangents meet at the same point on the \( e^* \)-axis, except for \( C_{e_1} \) and \( S_{e_1} \);

(b) the curvature of all the curves is negative, except for \( C_{e_0}, C_{e_1}, S_{e_1}, S_{e_2} \), where the curvature is always positive;

(c) for \( m = 0 \) and \( m \geq 3 \) the curves for \( C_{e_m} \) and \( S_{e_m} \) agree in the first three terms (see Eq. (5.1) below). Therefore, more terms would be needed for eccentricities for which \( C_{e_m} \) and \( S_{e_m} \) are observed to differ in Fig. 1.

The expansion for small eccentricity is given in [9, Section 2.85, Eqs. (9) and (10)], and reads (in our notation)

\[
(5.1) \quad s^{1/2} \cosh \xi_0 = \lambda^{1/2} a = u_k + c_1 s / u_k + c_2 s^2 / u_k^2 + O(s^3)
\]

for the \( k \)th eigenvalue of the radial Mathieu functions \( C_{e_m} \) and \( S_{e_m} \). The constants \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \) are listed in [9], and \( u_k \) denotes the \( k \)th positive root of the Bessel function \( J_m(u_k) \). For \( m = 1 \) and \( m = 2 \) the constant \( c_2 \) depends on \( u_k \). It is rather straightforward to write Eq. (5.1) in terms of \( \lambda^{1/2} b \) and \( e^* \). From this form of the result, the trends described above then become obvious. An expansion of the fundamental eigenvalue to even higher terms is given in [4].

6. Expansion for Large Eccentricity. Since the values of the coefficients \( D_e \) and \( D_0 \) in [1] do not extend beyond \( s = 100 \) (cf. the gaps in Fig. 1), the connection to \( e = 1 \) (i.e., \( s = \infty \)) is best accomplished by an expansion. Indeed, the expansion below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( s )</th>
<th>( e )</th>
<th>( \lambda^{1/2} a )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>.849864</td>
<td>3.626708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>.857016</td>
<td>3.689871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>.863560</td>
<td>3.752341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>.869566</td>
<td>3.814114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>.875096</td>
<td>3.875192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gives accurate results for $s = 100$, except for $Ce_4$, $Se_4$, and $Ce_5$, where the error is between 1% and 2%. But even then, it is easy to connect the expansion smoothly with the numerically computed curves.

The expansions of the roots of the modified Mathieu functions for large eccentricity are known. As a starting point, we choose the formulas in [8, p. 385] (cf. also [9, p. 211, p. 213], [11, p. 8]) which read in our notation

$$
\left(1 + \frac{2m + 1}{4s^{1/2}} \cosh^2 \xi_0 \right) \left( \frac{\cos \left( s^{1/2} \sinh \xi_0 - \frac{2m + 1}{2} \tan^{-1} \sinh \xi_0 \right)}{\sin \left( s^{1/2} \sinh \xi_0 - \frac{2m + 1}{2} \tan^{-1} \sinh \xi_0 \right)} \right) - \frac{m^2 + m + 1}{4s \cosh^2 \xi_0} \left( s^{1/2} \sinh \xi_0 \right) \left( \frac{\sin \left( \frac{2m + 1}{2} \tan^{-1} \sinh \xi_0 - s^{1/2} \sinh \xi_0 \right)}{\cos \left( \frac{2m + 1}{2} \tan^{-1} \sinh \xi_0 - s^{1/2} \sinh \xi_0 \right)} \right) = 0,
$$

where the upper alternative is valid for $Ce_m$, the lower alternative for $Se_{m+1}$. A reasonably straightforward transformation to an expansion for the $k$th root in terms of $(1 - e^2)^{1/2}$ leads then to

$$
\lambda^{1/2}b = s^{1/2} \sinh \xi_k = (k + \frac{1}{2})\pi + (m + \frac{1}{2})(1 - e^2)^{1/2}
$$

$$
+ \frac{m^2 + m + 1}{4k + 2\pi} (1 - e^2) + O((1 - e^2)^{3/2})
$$

for $Ce_m(\xi_k, q)$, and

$$
\lambda^{1/2}b = s^{1/2} \sinh \xi_k = k\pi + (m + \frac{1}{2})(1 - e^2)^{1/2}
$$

$$
+ \frac{m^2 + m + 1}{4k\pi} (1 - e^2) + O((1 - e^2)^{3/2})
$$

for $Se_{m+1}(\xi_k, q)$.

### Appendices.

#### A. A Numerical Approximation for the Two Lowest Eigenvalues. It is sometimes convenient to have an approximate formula available for use on a computer. We give here possible polynomial approximations for the two lowest modes in terms of $e^* = 1 - (1 - e^2)^{1/2}$:

$$
\lambda^{1/2}b = \sum_{k=0}^{S} \alpha_k(e^*)^k,
$$

where the coefficients are listed in Table 4.

These approximations are correct at the endpoints and have a maximum relative error of about $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$.

#### B. Combinations of Dimensionless Quantities. In [10], G. Pólya and G. Szegö list on pp. 265–270 dimensionless combinations involving the fundamental eigenvalue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4. A polynomial approximation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coefficients for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fundamental mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first harmonic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EIGENFREQUENCIES OF AN ELLIPTIC MEMBRANE

\( \lambda \) of a membrane. We have evaluated these combinations numerically, and also the combinations multiplied by \( b/a \), where this factor is required to keep the limit \( e \to 1 \) bounded. Without exception, the particular combinations change monotonically with the eccentricity of the elliptical membrane, and it can be safely conjectured that this is indeed the case mathematically. But there exist, of course, less natural dimensionless expressions where monotonicity no longer holds.

Incidentally, one of the combinations is somewhat remarkable in that it stays within \( \frac{1}{20} \) of the value for the circle up to an eccentricity as large as \( e = .65 \) (see Fig. 5). It is the dimensionless quantity \( \lambda A/B \), or, in the case of ellipses,

\[
(B.1) \quad \lambda(1/a^2 + 1/b^2)^{-1}.
\]

This observation may, however, not be so surprising, if we note [10, p. 99] that the expression (B.1) is constant for rectangles of any shape.

Acknowledgment. The authors wish to express their gratitude to E. Isaacson and G. Logemann for many stimulating discussions. Their work on the eigenvalues of elliptic membranes led to our interest in this question and to the present investigation.

Department of Mathematics
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California 90007

15. J. W. Wrench, Jr., Private communication.