

# Eigenvalues of the D-t-N map for cuboids

The script for the paper “Spectral properties of the Dirichlet-to-Neumann map for the Helmholtz equation”

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```
SetOptions[EvaluationNotebook[], ShowCellLabel -> False]
Needs["MaTeX`"]

(* ===== *)
(* a Dirichlet eigenvalue of a unit interval *)
(* note notational convention  $\lambda_{\kappa,0}^{\text{Dir}} = -\infty$  *)
(* ===== *)

DirValueUnitInterval[\kappa_ /; MemberQ[{"a", "s"}, \kappa], m_Integer /; m >= 0] :=
  If[m == 0, -Infinity, Pi^2 If[\kappa == "s", (2 m - 1)^2, (2 m)^2]];

(* ===== *)
(* a Dirichlet eigenvalue  $\lambda_{\kappa,m}^{\text{Dir}}(Q_\alpha)$  of a cuboid  $Q_\alpha$  *)
(* see definition on page 15 of the preprint *)
(* ===== *)

DirValueCuboid[\alpha_, \kappa_, ms_] /; (VectorQ[\alpha, Positive] &&
  VectorQ[\kappa, MemberQ[{"a", "s"}, #] &] && VectorQ[ms, IntegerQ[#] && # >= 0] &&
  Length[\alpha] == Length[\kappa] == Length[ms] && Length[\alpha] > 0) :=
  Sum[DirValueUnitInterval[\kappa[[j]], ms[[j]]] / \alpha[[j]]^2, {j, 1, Length[\alpha]}];

(* ===== *)
(* Function  $f_\kappa(\lambda)$  for a unit interval, *)
(* see definition on page 15 of the preprint *)
(* ===== *)

fUnitInterval[\Delta_, \kappa_ /; MemberQ[{"a", "s"}, \kappa]] :=
  If[\kappa == "s",
    If[\Delta < 0, Sqrt[-\Delta] x Tanh[Sqrt[-\Delta] / 2], -Sqrt[\Delta] x Tan[Sqrt[\Delta] / 2]],
    If[\Delta < 0, Sqrt[-\Delta] x Coth[Sqrt[-\Delta] / 2], Sqrt[\Delta] x Cot[Sqrt[\Delta] / 2]]
  ];
```

```

(* ===== *)
(* Function  $\sigma \mapsto \frac{1}{\alpha^2} f_{\kappa}^{-1}(\alpha \sigma)$  for a rescaled interval, *)
(* see page 15 of the preprint *)
(* ===== *)

fIntervalInverse[ $\sigma_$ ,  $\kappa_$  /; MemberQ[{"a", "s"},  $\kappa$ ], m_Integer /; m  $\geq$  0,  $\alpha_$  : 1] /;
 $\alpha > 0 :=$  Module[{ $\Delta$ }, 1 /  $\alpha^2$  ( $\Delta$  /. FindRoot[fUnitInterval[ $\Delta$ ,  $\kappa$ ] ==  $\sigma \alpha$ ,
  { $\Delta$ , If[m == 1, DirValueUnitInterval[ $\kappa$ , m] - 2,
    (DirValueUnitInterval[ $\kappa$ , m - 1] + DirValueUnitInterval[ $\kappa$ , m]) / 2},
  DirValueUnitInterval[ $\kappa$ , m - 1], DirValueUnitInterval[ $\kappa$ , m]]][[1]]
];

(* ===== *)
(* Function  $g_{\kappa, m}(\sigma)$  for cuboid  $Q_{\alpha}$ , given by the RHS of (3.9) *)
(* ===== *)

gCuboid[ $\sigma_$ ,  $\alpha_$ ,  $\kappa_$ ,  $ms_$ ] /; (VectorQ[ $\alpha$ s, Positive] &&
  VectorQ[ $\kappa$ s, MemberQ[{"a", "s"}, #] &] && VectorQ[ $ms$ , IntegerQ[#] && # > 0 &] &&
  Length[ $\alpha$ s] == Length[ $\kappa$ s] == Length[ $ms$ ] && Length[ $\alpha$ s] > 0) :=
  Sum[fIntervalInverse[ $\sigma$ ,  $\kappa$ s[[j]],  $ms$ [[j]],  $\alpha$ s[[j]], {j, 1, Length[ $\alpha$ s]}];

(* ===== *)
(* Parametric plot of one eigenvalue curve ( $g_{\kappa, m}(\sigma), \sigma$ ) *)
(* for cuboid  $Q_{\alpha}$ , with  $\sigma \in [\text{range}[[1]], \text{range}[[2]]$  *)
(* ===== *)

 $\sigma$ CurveCuboid[ $\alpha_$ ,  $\kappa_$ ,  $ms_$ , range : {_, _}, opt : OptionsPattern[]] /;
  (VectorQ[ $\alpha$ s, Positive] && VectorQ[ $\kappa$ s, MemberQ[{"a", "s"}, #] &] &&
  VectorQ[ $ms$ , IntegerQ[#] && # > 0 &] &&
  Length[ $\alpha$ s] == Length[ $\kappa$ s] == Length[ $ms$ ] && Length[ $\alpha$ s] > 0) :=
  ParametricPlot[{gCuboid[ $\sigma$ ,  $\alpha$ s,  $\kappa$ s,  $ms$ ],  $\sigma$ }, { $\sigma$ , range[[1]], range[[2]]}, {opt}];

```

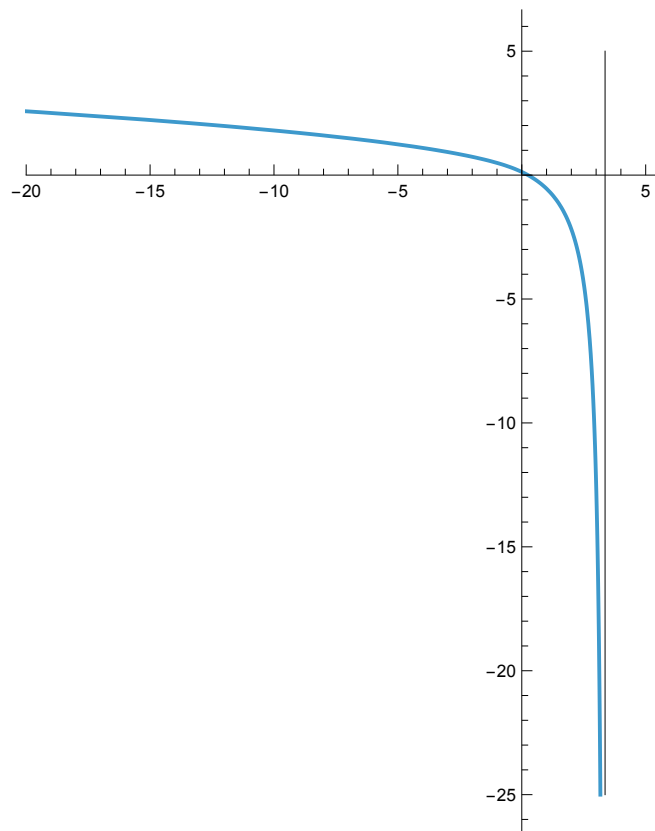
---

```
(* ===== *)
(* Examples *)
(* ===== *)
```

```
PrintDirValueCuboid[as_, ks_, ms_] /; (VectorQ[as, Positive] &&
  VectorQ[ks, MemberQ[{"a", "s"}, #] &] && VectorQ[ms, IntegerQ[#] && # ≥ 0] &&
  Length[as] == Length[ks] == Length[ms] && Length[as] > 0) := Module[
  {de = Sum[DirValueUnitInterval[ks[[j]], ms[[j]]] / as[[j]]^2, {j, 1, Length[as]}}],
  Print["α = ", as, ", κ = ", ks,
  ", m = ", ms, ", Dirichlet eigenvalue = ", de];
  de];
```

```
asexample = {2 Pi, 3 Pi, 2 / 3 Pi};
deass111 = PrintDirValueCuboid[asexample, {"a", "s", "s"}, {1, 1, 1}];
σCurveCuboid[asexample, {"a", "s", "s"},
  {1, 1, 1}, {-25, 5}, PlotRange → {{-20, 5.5}, Automatic},
  Epilog → {Line[{{deass111, -25}, {deass111, 5}}]}]
```

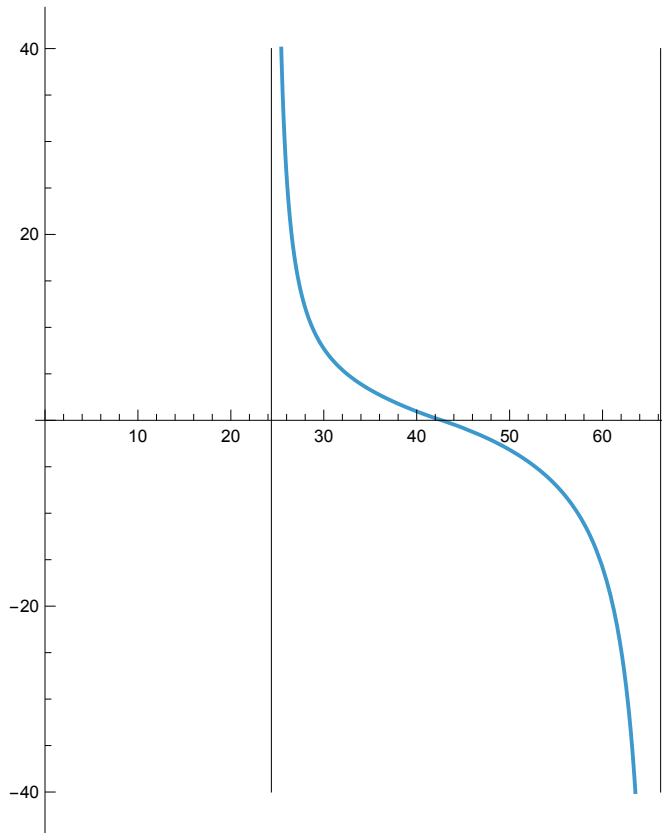
$\alpha = \left\{ 2\pi, 3\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\}$ ,  $\kappa = \{a, s, s\}$ ,  $m = \{1, 1, 1\}$ , Dirichlet eigenvalue =  $\frac{121}{36}$



```
deass323 = PrintDirValueCuboid[asexample, {"a", "s", "s"}, {3, 2, 3}];
deass212 = PrintDirValueCuboid[asexample, {"a", "s", "s"}, {3, 2, 3} - {1, 1, 1}];
σCurveCuboid[asexample, {"a", "s", "s"}, {3, 2, 3},
  {-40, 40}, PlotRange → {{-1, deass323 + 1}, Automatic},
  AxesOrigin → {0, 0}, Epilog → {Line[{{deass323, -40}, {deass323, 40}}],
  Line[{{deass212, -40}, {deass212, 40}}]}]
```

$$\alpha = \left\{ 2\pi, 3\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\}, \kappa = \{a, s, s\}, m = \{3, 2, 3\}, \text{Dirichlet eigenvalue} = \frac{265}{4}$$

$$\alpha = \left\{ 2\pi, 3\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right\}, \kappa = \{a, s, s\}, m = \{2, 1, 2\}, \text{Dirichlet eigenvalue} = \frac{877}{36}$$



```

(* ===== *)
(* Figure 5 *)
(* ===== *)

tx = {-0.75, -0.65, -0.55}; tx = {tx, MaTeX[tx]} // Transpose;
ty = {0.95, 1.00, 1.05}; ty = {ty, MaTeX[ty]} // Transpose;
lg1 = MaTeX["g^{-1}_{(s,a),(1,2)}(\Lambda)"];
lg2 = MaTeX["g^{-1}_{(a,s),(1,2)}(\Lambda)"];
as = {Pi, 27/8 Pi};
ks = {"s", "a"}; ms = {1, 2};
p1 =  $\sigma$ CurveCuboid[as, ks, ms, {0.8, 1.2}, PlotStyle -> Blue];
ks = {"a", "s"}; ms = {1, 2};
p2 =  $\sigma$ CurveCuboid[as, ks, ms, {0.8, 1.2}, PlotStyle -> Orange];
figcrossrect = Legended[Show[{p1, p2},
  PlotRange -> {{-0.8, -0.51}, {0.9, 1.07}}, Axes -> True, AxesOrigin -> {-0.5, 0.9},
  AxesLabel -> {MaTeX["\Lambda"], MaTeX["\sigma(\Lambda)"]},
  Ticks -> {tx, ty}], Placed[LineLegend[clr[[1]; 2]], {lg1, lg2}], {Center, Top}]

```

