

Bessel Functions

Bessel Equation

$$x^2 f''(x) + x f'(x) + (x^2 - \nu^2) f(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^{k+b} \quad (a_0 \neq 0)$$

$$= x^b [a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots]$$

$$(\nu \neq -n) = a_0 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+\nu}}{2^{2k} k! (1+\nu)(2+\nu)\dots(k+\nu)}$$

Bessel Functions

Bessel Equation

$$x^2 f''(x) + x f'(x) + (x^2 - \nu^2) f(x) = 0$$

for $\nu \neq -n$

[F. p. 129]

$$J_{\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{2^{\nu} \Gamma(\nu+1)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+\nu}}{2^{2k} k! (\nu+1)(\nu+2)\cdots(\nu+k)}$$

for $\nu \neq n$

$$J_{-\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{2^{-\nu} \Gamma(\nu+1)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k-\nu}}{2^{2k} k! (1-\nu)(2-\nu)\cdots(k-\nu)}$$

Bessel Functions

Bessel Equation

$$x^2 f''(x) + x f'(x) + (x^2 - \nu^2) f(x) = 0$$

[F. p. 131]
(5.10)

$$J_\nu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$$

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt \quad \text{— Gamma function}$$

(for $\operatorname{Re} z > 0$)

$$\Gamma(z+1) = z \Gamma(z), \quad \Gamma(k+\nu+1) = \Gamma(\nu+1) (1+\nu)(2+\nu) \dots (k+\nu)$$
$$\Gamma(n+1) = n!,$$

Bessel Function of First Kind

$$J_\nu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$$

When $\nu^2 \neq n^2$ (ie. $\nu \neq n$ or $\nu \neq -n$),
 $J_\nu(x)$ and $J_{-\nu}(x)$ are linearly independent
as $J_\nu(x)$ & $J_{-\nu}(x)$ has different behaviors

as $x \rightarrow 0$:

$$J_\nu(x) \sim \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu$$
$$J_{-\nu}(x) \sim \frac{1}{\Gamma(-\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-\nu}$$

Bessel Function of First Kind

$$J_\nu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$$

When $\nu^2 = n^2$ (ie. $\nu = n$ or $\nu = -n$)

$$J_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! (n+k)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+n}$$

$$J_{-n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+n}}{k (k+n)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+n}$$

Bessel Function of First Kind

$$J_\nu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$$

When $\nu^2 = n^2$ (ie. $\nu = n$ or $\nu = -n$)

Note: $J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$

ie. $J_{-n}(x)$ and $J_n(x)$ are linearly dependent.

Bessel Function of First Kind

$$J_\nu(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k! \Gamma(k+\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+\nu}$$

When $\nu^2 = n^2$ (ie. $\nu = n$ or $\nu = -n$)

Define:

$$Y_\nu(x) = \frac{(\cos \nu\pi) J_\nu(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)}{(\sin \nu\pi)}$$

Bessel Function of Second Kind

$$Y_\nu(x) = \frac{(\cos \nu\pi) J_\nu(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)}{(\sin \nu\pi)}$$

$$(Y_n(x) = \frac{0}{0})$$

Define :

$$Y_n(x) = \lim_{\nu \rightarrow n} \frac{(\cos \nu\pi) J_\nu(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)}{(\sin \nu\pi)}$$

Bessel Function of Second Kind

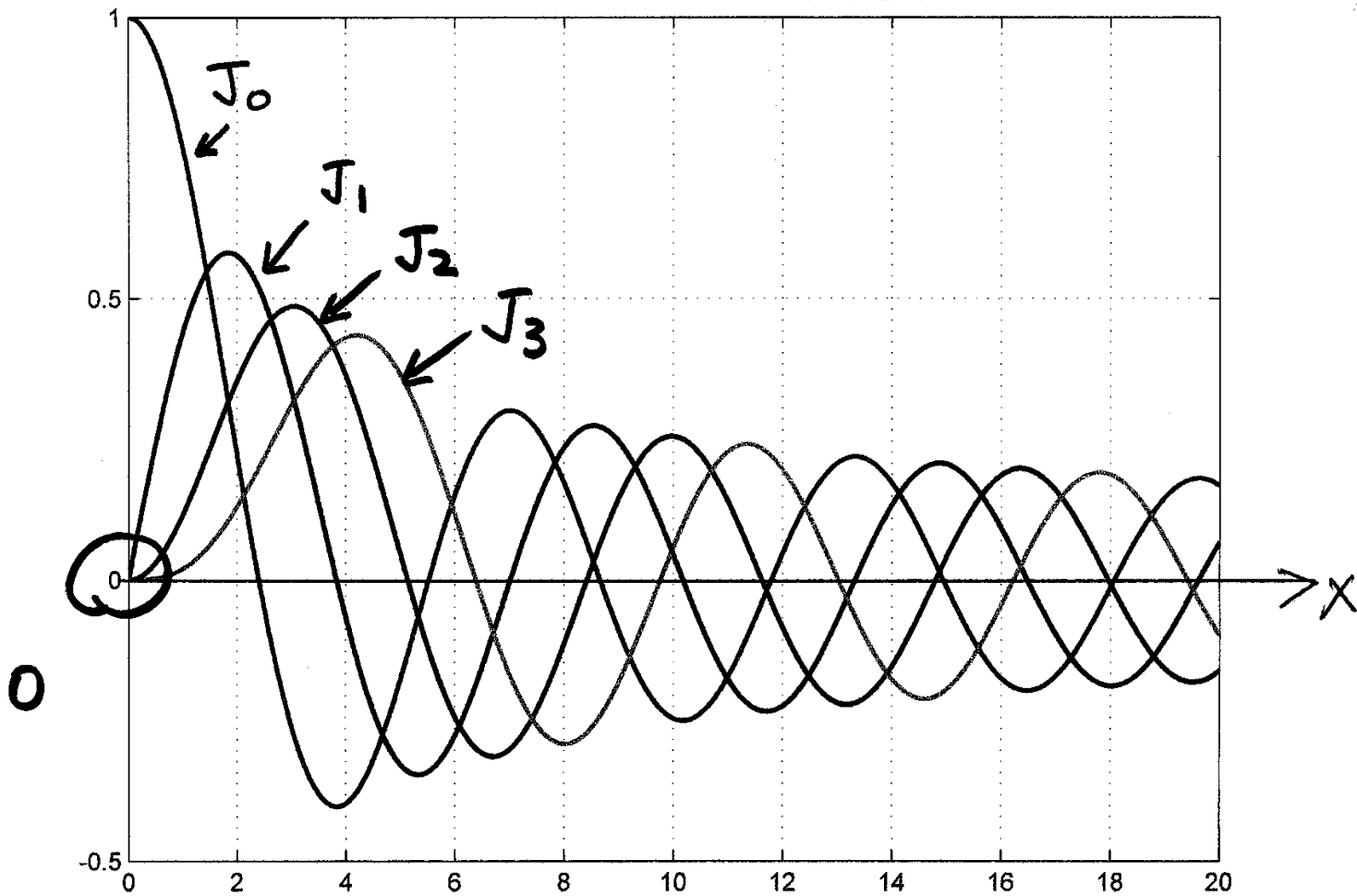
$J_n(x)$ and $Y_n(x)$ are linearly independent.

$$J_n(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0^+}{\approx} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n \quad n=0,1,2,3,\dots$$

$$Y_n(x) \underset{x \rightarrow 0^+}{\approx} \begin{cases} -\frac{(n-1)!}{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-n} \approx -\infty & n=1,2,3,\dots \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \log\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \approx -\infty & n=0 \end{cases}$$

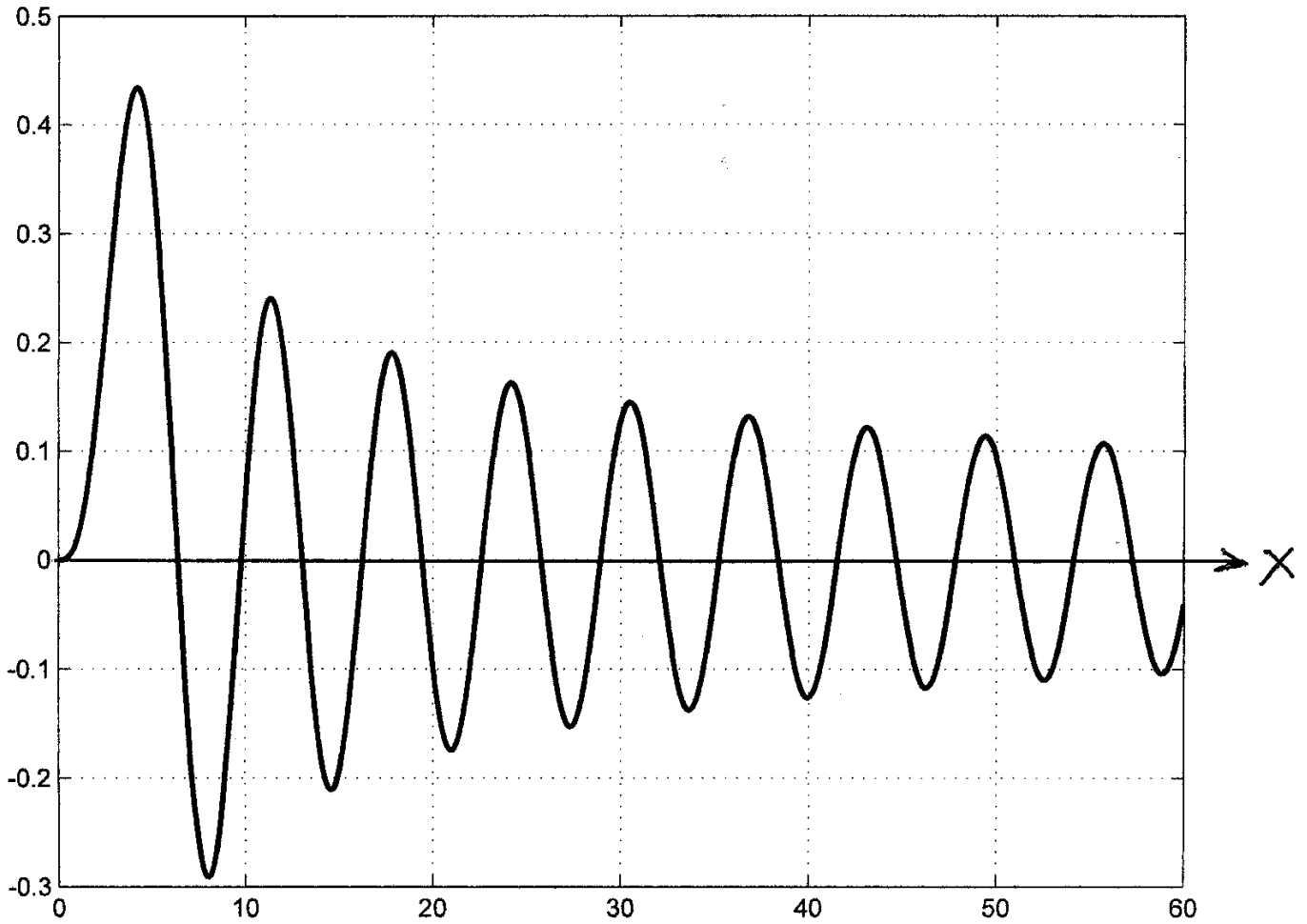
Bessel Function of First Kind

Bessel Function of the First Kind: J_0, J_1, J_2, J_3

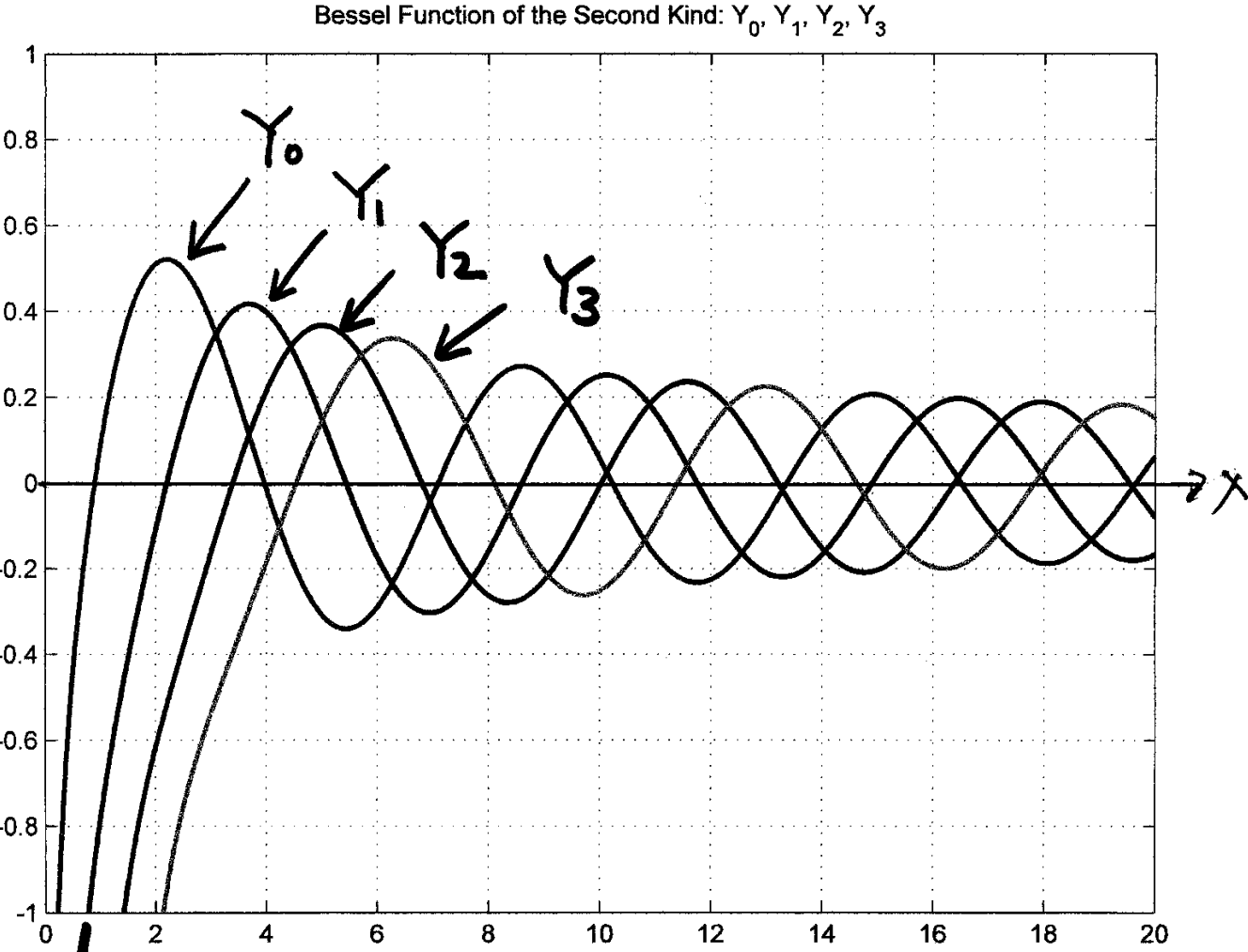


J_3

Bessel Function of the First Kind: J_3



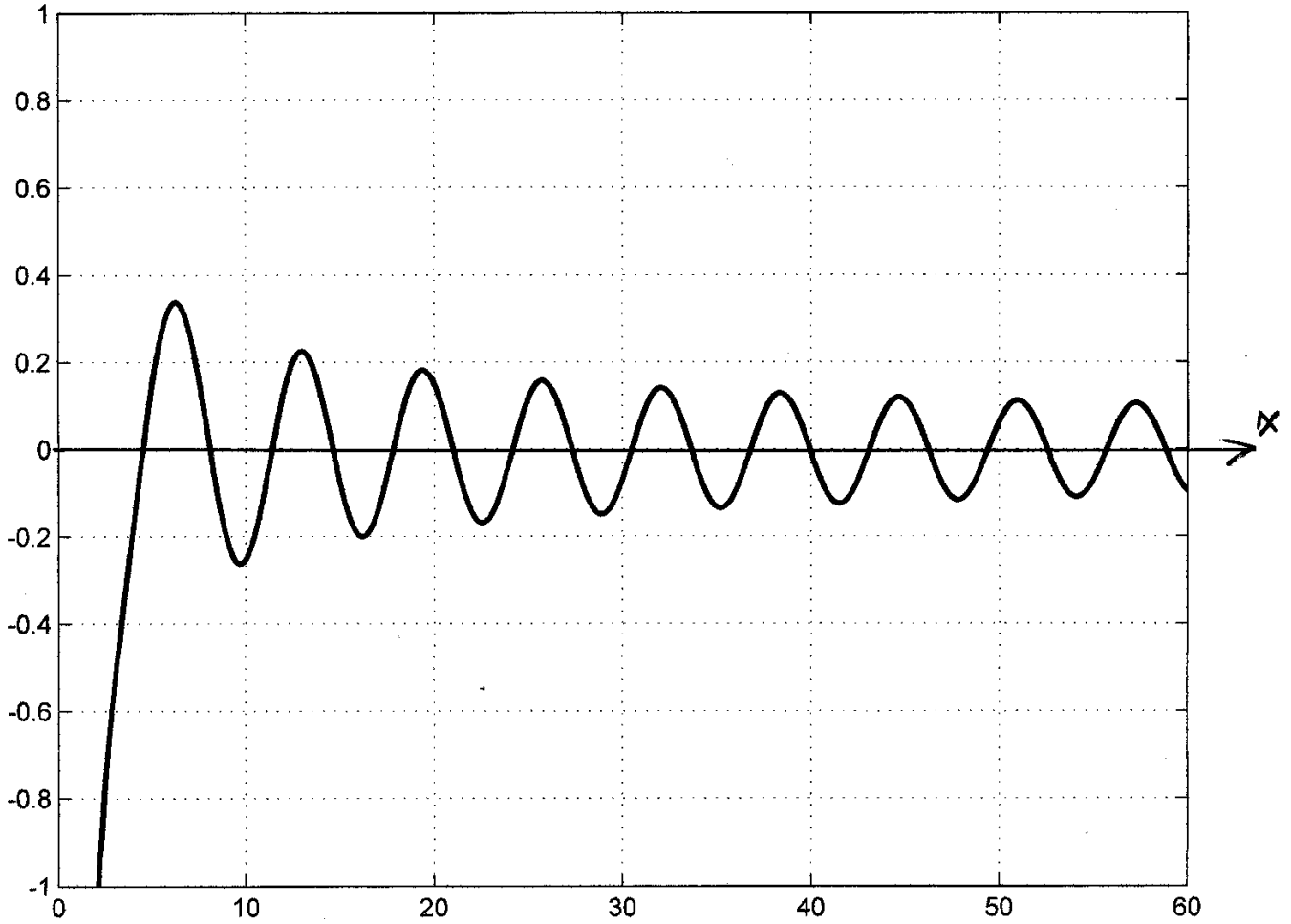
Bessel Function of the Second Kind



∞ as $x \rightarrow 0$

Y_3

Bessel Function of the Second Kind: Y_3



Conclusion

$$(*)_p \quad x^2 f''(x) + x f'(x) + (x^2 - p^2) f(x) = 0, \quad x > 0$$

The solutions are given by:

$$\text{If } p^2 \neq n^2, \quad f(x) = A J_p(x) + B Y_p(x)$$

$$\text{If } p^2 = n^2, \quad f(x) = A J_n(x) + B Y_n(x)$$

$J_p(x)$ = Bessel function of 1st kind

$Y_n(x)$ = Bessel function of 2nd kind.

Bessel Functions: Properties & Asymptotics

$$x^2 f''(x) + x f'(x) + (x^2 - \nu^2) f(x) = 0$$

Recurrence Formulas [F. p. 133]

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^{-\nu} J_{\nu}(x)] = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^{\nu} J_{\nu}(x)] = x^{\nu} J_{\nu-1}(x)$$

$$x J_{\nu}'(x) - \nu J_{\nu}(x) = -x J_{\nu+1}(x)$$

$$x J_{\nu}'(x) + \nu J_{\nu}(x) = x J_{\nu-1}(x)$$

$$x J_{\nu-1}(x) + x J_{\nu+1}(x) = 2\nu J_{\nu}(x)$$

$$J_{\nu-1}(x) - J_{\nu+1}(x) = 2 J_{\nu}'(x)$$

Bessel Functions: Properties & Asymptotics

$$x^2 f''(x) + x f'(x) + (x^2 - \nu^2) f(x) = 0$$

$$\nu = n + \frac{1}{2} \quad [F. p. 134]$$

$$(1) \quad J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos x, \quad J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin x$$

$$(2) \quad J_{\frac{3}{2}}(x) = x^{-1} J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) - J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} - \cos x\right)$$

$$(3) \quad J_{\nu}(x) = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[P_{\nu}(x) \cos x + Q_{\nu}(x) \sin x \right]$$

rational functions

Generating Function (Z-transform)

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) z^n = \exp\left[\frac{x}{2}\left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right)\right]$$

[F. p. 134
p. 136]

$$z = e^{i\theta} \implies e^{ix \sin\theta} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) e^{in\theta}$$

(F.S.)
 \implies

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ix \sin\theta} e^{-in\theta} d\theta$$

Generating Function (Z-transform)

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) z^n = \exp\left[\frac{x}{2}\left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right)\right]$$

[F. p. 134
p. 136]

Bessel's Integral Formula

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \theta - n\theta) d\theta$$

$$J_n(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \theta) \cos n\theta d\theta \quad (n = \text{even})$$

$$J_n(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x \sin \theta) \sin n\theta d\theta \quad (n = \text{odd})$$

Zeros of Bessel Functions

Thm 5.1 p. 139 for $x \geq 1$:

$$J_\nu(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos\left(x - \frac{\nu\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \text{error}(x)$$

$$J_{-\nu}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos\left(x + \frac{\nu\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \text{error}(x)$$

$\sim \frac{1}{x^{1/2}}$

$\sim \frac{1}{x^{3/2}}$

$$Y_\nu(x) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin\left(x - \frac{\nu\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$