

Bessel Functions

1. 第一类贝塞尔函数

贝塞尔方程:

$$x^2 J_0'' + x J_0' + (x^2 - \nu^2) J_0 = 0 \quad (\nu > 0)$$

求解: $x=0$ 是方程的正则奇点.

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n x^{n+r} \quad \Delta \text{代入}$$

$$\text{式子在} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (n+r)(n+r-1) x^{n+r} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (n+r) x^{n+r} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n x^{n+r+2} - \nu^2$$

$$= x^r \left\{ C_0 (r^2 - \nu^2) + C_1 [(r+1) - \nu^2] x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [(k+r+2)(k+r+1) C_{k+2} + (k+r+2) C_{k+2} + C_k - \nu^2 C_{k+2}] x^k \right\}$$

第一个: $r^2 - \nu^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \nu, r = -\nu$

取 $r = \nu$ 时

$$\begin{cases} (2\nu+1)C_1 = 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ (k+2)(k+2+2\nu)C_{k+2} + C_k = 0 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$C_1 = 0$$

$$C_{k+2} = \frac{-C_k}{(k+2)(k+2\nu+2)} \quad C_{2n+1} = 0$$

令 $k+2=2n$ 有:

$$C_{2n} = \frac{-C_{2n-2}}{2n(2n+2\nu)}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{-C_0}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot (1+\nu)}$$

⋮

$$C_{2n} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n} n! (1+\nu) \dots (n+\nu)} C_0$$

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

$$k_2 = \frac{1}{2^n \Gamma(n+\nu)}$$

$$y_1(x) = k_2 y$$

$$y_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! \Gamma(n+\nu)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+\nu}$$

$$J_\nu(x)$$

$$r = -vAt$$

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

$J_v(x)$ 和 $J_{-v}(x)$ 被称为“第一类贝塞尔函数”

生成函数：

$$g(x, t) = e^{\frac{x}{2}(t - \frac{1}{t})} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) t^n$$

利用生成函数得到：

$$1) J_{-m}(x) = (-1)^m J_m(x)$$

$$2) J_m(-x) = (-1)^m J_m(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n J_n(x) t^{n-1} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n'(x) t^n \end{cases}$$

$$3) J_{n-1}(x) + J_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2n}{x} J_n(x)$$

$$4) J_{n-1}(x) - J_{n+1}(x) = 2J_n'(x)$$

$$5) J_m(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & m > 0 \\ 1 & m = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$7) \frac{d}{dx} [x^{-n} J_n(x)] = -x^{-n} J_{n+1}(x)$$

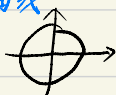
积分形式

$$g(x, t) = e^{\frac{x}{2}(t - \frac{1}{t})} \Rightarrow J_n(x)$$

有积分关系

$$\oint_c \frac{g(x,t)}{t^{n+1}} dt = 2\pi i J_n(x)$$

其中 c 是环绕 $t=0$ 奇点的封闭曲线

代换: $t = e^{i\theta}$, $dt = ie^{i\theta} d\theta$ 

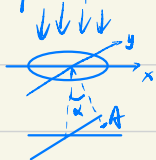
$$g(x,t) = e^{ix \sin \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi i J_n(x) = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(x \sin \theta - n\theta)} d\theta$$

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(x \sin \theta - n\theta) d\theta$$

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

Example:



$$\Phi = A \int_0^a r dr \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ibr \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$b = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sin \alpha$$

$$\Phi \sim 2\pi \int_0^a J_0(br) r dr$$

$$\sim 2\pi \int_0^a b^2 \frac{d}{dr} [br J_1(br)] dr$$

$$= \frac{2\pi a}{b} J_1(ab)$$

$$\Phi \sim \left(\frac{J_1(ab)}{\sin \alpha} \right)^2$$

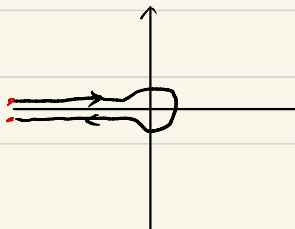


贝塞尔方程的非整数解:

Schlaefli Integral

$$\oint_c \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}(t+t^{-1})}}{t^{n+1}} dt = 2\pi i J_n(x)$$

$t=0$ 是一个支点



显然 $F_\nu(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_c \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}(t+\frac{1}{t})}}{t^{\nu+1}} dt \rightarrow 0$ 满足 Bessel 方程

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_c \frac{1}{t} \left\{ \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}(t+\frac{1}{t})}}{t^\nu} \left[\nu + \frac{x}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) \right] \right\} dt$$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}(t+\frac{1}{t})}}{t^{\nu+1}} \left[\nu + \frac{x}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) \right] \Big|_{\text{end}} - \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}(t+\frac{1}{t})}}{t^{\nu+1}} \left[\nu + \frac{x}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) \right] \Big|_{\text{start}}$$

当 $t \rightarrow \infty, x \rightarrow \infty$ 成立.

即 $F_\nu(x) \rightarrow$ Bessel ODE 的解

若 x 不是足够大

$$F_\nu(x) \sim \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu e^{i\nu\pi} \int_c \frac{e^{-u}}{u^{\nu+1}} du$$

利用 Gamma Function 去化简

$$\int_c e^{-u} u^\nu du = 2i e^{i\nu\pi} \Gamma(\nu+1) \sin(\nu\pi)$$

得:

$$F_\nu \sim \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu \frac{\sin(\nu\pi) \Gamma(\nu+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu$$

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

2. 诺伊曼函数

$$y(x) = C_1 J_\nu(x) + C_2 J_{-\nu}(x)$$

有时, 取 $C_1 = \cos \nu\pi, C_2 = -\csc \nu\pi$ 得到一个特解, 即:

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

$$y(x) = C_1 J_\nu(x) + C_2 N_\nu(x)$$

ν 是非整数时显然满足 $N_\nu(x)$ 的存在

而对于整数时有:

$$Y_n(x) = \lim_{\nu \rightarrow n} Y_\nu(x)$$

有 Gamma 函数的关系

$$\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_\nu(x) &= -\frac{1}{\sin \pi \nu} \left[\frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu - \dots \right] \quad 0 \\ &= -\frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu + \dots \end{aligned}$$

利用洛必达

$$Y_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{dJ_\nu}{d\nu} - (-1)^\nu \frac{dJ_\nu}{d\nu} \right]_{\nu=n} \quad 0$$

$$Y_n(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} J_n(x) \ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-k-1)!}{k!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k-n} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!(n+k)!} [\psi(k+1) - \psi(n+k+1)] \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_0(x) &= \frac{2}{\pi} J_0(x) \ln \frac{x}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!k!} [-\gamma + H_k] \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k} \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} J_0(x) [\gamma + \ln \frac{x}{2}] - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!k!} H_k \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k} \end{aligned}$$

其中 H_k 称为调和数 (Harmonic number) $\sum_{m=1}^k \frac{1}{m}$

$\gamma \rightarrow$ Euler Constant.

Wronskian Formulas:

给出一个 ODE

$$p(x)y'' + q(x)y' + r(x)y = 0$$

对于自共轭 ($q=p'$) 有 u, v 解 满足如下关系:

$$u(x)v'(x) - u'(x)v(x) = \frac{A}{p(x)} : \text{Wroskian Formular}$$

$$x y'' + y' + (x - \frac{v^2}{x}) y = 0 \quad p(x) = x$$

$$J_\nu J'_\nu - J'_\nu J_\nu = \frac{A_\nu}{x}$$

$A_\nu \rightarrow$ 依赖于 ν 的常数.

$$J_\nu \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^\nu \quad J'_\nu \rightarrow \frac{\nu}{2\Gamma(\nu+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\nu-1}$$

代入其中:

$$J_\nu(x) J'_\nu(x) - J'_\nu(x) J_\nu(x) = \frac{-2\nu}{x \Gamma(\nu+1) \Gamma(\nu+1)} = \frac{-2 \sin \nu\pi}{2x}$$

$$A_\nu = -\frac{2}{\pi} \sin \nu\pi$$

$$1) J_\nu Y'_\nu - J'_\nu Y_\nu = \frac{2}{\pi x}$$

$$2) J_\nu Y'_{\nu+1} - J'_{\nu+1} Y_\nu = \frac{-2}{\pi x}$$

3. 汉克尔函数

汉克尔函数是具有渐近特性的 Bessel ODE 的解

球、圆柱波传播问题.

$$\text{定义: } H_\nu^{(1)}(x) = J_\nu(x) + i Y_\nu(x)$$

$$H_\nu^{(2)}(x) = J_\nu(x) - i Y_\nu(x)$$

级数展开的形式:

$$H_0^{(1)}(x) \sim i \frac{2}{\pi} \ln x + 1 + i \frac{2}{\pi} (\gamma - \ln 2) x + \dots$$

$$H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x) \approx -i \frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{\pi} \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{\nu} + \dots \quad \nu > 0$$

$$H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x) \approx i \frac{2}{\pi} \ln x + 1 - i \frac{2}{\pi} (\gamma - \ln 2) + \dots$$

$$H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x) \approx i \frac{\Gamma(\nu)}{\pi} \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^{\nu} + \dots \quad \nu > 0$$

γ 是 Euler Constant.

递推公式:

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

$$H_{\nu+1}(x) - H_{\nu-1}(x) = 2H'_{\nu}(x)$$

也满足 Wronskian formulas

$$H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x) H_{\nu+1}^{(1)}(x) - H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x) H_{\nu+1}^{(2)}(x) = \frac{4}{i\pi x}$$

$$J_{\nu+1} H_{\nu}^{(1)} - J_{\nu} H_{\nu+1}^{(1)} = \frac{2}{i\pi x}$$

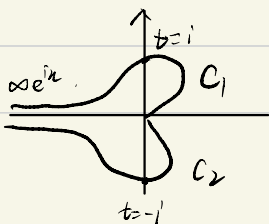
$$J_{\nu-1} H_{\nu}^{(2)} - J_{\nu} H_{\nu-1}^{(2)} = -\frac{2}{i\pi x}$$

积分表示的形式:

$$J_{\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})}}{t^{\nu+1}} dt$$

不仅在割的上方和下方的实轴 $t = -\infty$ 处为 0

正 $t \rightarrow 0$ 时也为 0.



$$H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{C_1} e^{\frac{1}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})} \frac{dt}{t^{\nu+1}}$$

$$H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{C_2} e^{\frac{1}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})} \frac{dt}{t^{\nu+1}}$$

由积分得到

$$J_{\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{2} [H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x) + H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x)]$$

$$Y_{\nu}(x) = \frac{1}{2i} [H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x) - H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x)]$$

4. 修正贝塞尔函数

修正贝塞尔方程

$$x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} P_{\nu}(x) + x \frac{d}{dx} P_{\nu}(x) - (k^2 x^2 + \nu^2) P_{\nu}(x) = 0$$

改变边界条件

方程的齐次方程 $Z'' + k^2 Z = 0$ $k^2 = -\mu^2 > 0$

当 $\mu < 0$ 时, 即有之前的方程.

解:

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

查宗量贝塞尔函数

m 是 $I_{\nu}(x) = I_{\nu}(x)$

另解:

$$H_{\nu}^{(1)}(ix) = J_{\nu}(ix) + iN_{\nu}(ix)$$

$$= J_{\nu}(ix) + i \frac{J_{\nu}(ix) \cos \nu\pi - J_{-\nu}(ix)}{\sin \nu\pi}$$

$$\text{且 } H_{\nu}^{(2)}(ix) = \frac{e^{-i\frac{1}{2}\pi}}{-i} \frac{I_{\nu}(ix) - I_{-\nu}(ix)}{\sin \nu\pi}$$

$$K_0(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} i e^{\frac{1}{2}x} H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)}(ix)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{I_{\nu}(x) - I_{-\nu}(x)}{\sin \nu \pi}$$

↑ 虚宗量 汉克尔函数，这两个便是线性独立的特解。

递推式：

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

$$J \rightarrow I: J_{\nu}(ix) = i^{\nu} I_{\nu}(x)$$

$$i^{\nu-1} I_{\nu-1}(x) + i^{\nu+1} I_{\nu+1}(x) = \frac{2\nu}{ix} i^{\nu} I_{\nu}(x)$$

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

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

$K_{\nu}(x)$:

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

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

积分形式：

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cosh(x \cos \theta) d\theta$$

$$K_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x \sin \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(x \sqrt{1-t^2}) dt}{(t^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad x > 0$$

5、球贝塞尔函数

$$r^2 \frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} + 2r \frac{dR}{dr} + [kr^2 - l(l+1)]R = 0$$

若将 $x = kr$ $R = \sqrt{\frac{r}{x}} y(x)$ ↑ $\frac{d}{dx}$

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + [x^2 - (l+1/2)^2] y = 0$$

线性独立解

对 $\nu \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 阶贝塞尔方程有如下几个解

$$J_{\nu \pm \frac{1}{2}}(x), J_{-\nu \pm \frac{1}{2}}(x), N_{\nu \pm \frac{1}{2}}(x), H_{\nu \pm \frac{1}{2}}^{(1)}(x), H_{\nu \pm \frac{1}{2}}^{(2)}(x)$$

则有：球贝塞尔函数：

$$j_\nu(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} J_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}(x)$$

$$j_{-\nu}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} J_{-\nu + \frac{1}{2}}(x)$$

球诺依曼函数

$$n_\nu(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} N_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}(x)$$

球汉克尔函数：

$$h_\nu^{(1)}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} H_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}^{(1)}(x)$$

$$h_\nu^{(2)}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} H_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}^{(2)}(x)$$

另：
$$z_\nu(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} Z_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}(x)$$

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

用 z 表示

$$Z_{\nu+1}(x) + Z_{\nu-1}(x) = \frac{2\nu+1}{x} Z_\nu(x) \quad \square$$

之前的递推

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

$$2) \frac{d}{dx} [x^{\nu+1} Z_\nu(x)] = x^{\nu+1} Z_{\nu-1}(x)$$

$$Z_\nu(x) - \frac{\nu Z_\nu(x)}{x} = -Z_{\nu+1}(x)$$

$$Z_\nu(x) + \frac{(\nu+1)}{x} Z_\nu(x) = Z_{\nu-1}(x)$$

$$Z_{l-1}(x) - Z_{l+1}(x) = 2Z'_l(x) + \frac{Z_l(x)}{x}$$

将口代入

$$Z'_l(x) = \frac{lZ_{l-1}(x) - (l+1)Z_{l+1}(x)}{2l+1} \quad \square$$

级数表示式:

$$\begin{aligned} J_l(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(l+k+\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{l+\frac{1}{2}+2k} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{1}{k! \Gamma(l+k+\frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{l+\frac{1}{2}+2k} x^{l+2k} \end{aligned}$$

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

当 $x \rightarrow 0$, $n_l(x) \rightarrow \infty$

引入渐近公式

$$J_l(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos\left(x - \frac{l+1}{2}\pi\right)$$

$$n_l(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin\left(x - \frac{l+1}{2}\pi\right)$$

$$h_l^{(1)}(x) \sim \frac{1}{x} e^{ix} (-i)^{l+1}$$

$$h_l^{(2)}(x) \sim \frac{1}{x} e^{-ix} i^{l+1}$$

虚宗量球贝塞尔函数

$$r^2 \frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} + 2r \frac{dR}{dr} - [kr^2 + l(l+1)]R = 0$$

对应的虚宗量函数

$$i_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} I_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(x)$$

$$k_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} K_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(x)$$

递推式:

$$1) \quad i'_{n-1}(x) - i'_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2n+1}{x} i'_n(x)$$

$$2) \quad n i'_{n-1}(x) + (n+1) i'_{n+1}(x) = (2n) i'_n(x)$$

$$3) \quad k_{n-1}(x) - k_{n+1}(x) = -\frac{2n+1}{x} k_n(x)$$

$$4) \quad n k_{n-1}(x) + (n+1) k_{n+1}(x) = -(2n+1) k_n(x)$$

当 x 比较小:

$$i_n(x) \approx \frac{x^n}{(2n+1)!!}$$

$$k_n(x) \approx \frac{(2n-1)!!}{x^{n+1}}$$

当 x 比较大时:

$$i_n \sim \frac{e^x}{2^x}, \quad k_n(x) \sim \frac{e^x}{x}$$