

数学物理方法

Mathematical Methods in Physics

武汉大学

物理科学与技术学院



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Methods in Mathematical Physics

第十五章 贝塞尔函数
Bessel Function

武汉大学物理科学与技术学院





第十五章 贝塞尔函数 Bessel Function

§ 15.3 其它柱函数 Other Cylindrical Function





1、第一类柱函数—Bessel函数

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

一第一类柱函数

- (2) 当 $\nu \neq n$ 时, $J_{\nu}(x)$ 与 $J_{-\nu}(x)$ 是线性无关的。
- 2、第二类柱函数—Neuman函数

$$N_{\nu}(x) = \frac{\cos \nu \pi J_{\nu}(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)}{\sin \nu \pi}$$
 (2)

一第二类柱函数



2、第二类柱函数—Neuman函数

(2) 无论v = n与否, $J_{v}(x)$ 与 $N_{v}(x)$ 均为v阶的 Bessel方程的线性无关的解。

通解:

$$y_C(x) = A_{\nu}J_{\nu}(x) + B_{\nu}N_{\nu}(x)$$

当 $\nu = n$:

$$1^{0} N_{n}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\partial J_{\nu}(x)}{\partial \nu} - (-1)^{n} \frac{\partial J_{-\nu}(x)}{\partial \nu} \right]_{\nu=n}$$
 (3)



2、第二类柱函数—Neuman函数

当
$$\nu = n$$
:

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

$$\psi(1) = -\nu = -0.577216, \ \psi(k+1) = -\nu + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{k}$$

 $3^{0} N_{n}(x)$ 是n阶Bessel的解;

因为由下可知(3)式满足贝塞尔方程.



2、第二类柱函数—Neuman函数

$$x^{2}J''_{+\nu}(x) + xJ'_{+\nu}(x) + (x^{2} - \nu^{2})J_{+\nu}(x) = 0$$
 (1)

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

$$x^{2} \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} \frac{\partial J_{-\nu}}{\partial \nu} + x \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial J_{-\nu}}{\partial \nu} + (x^{2} - \nu^{2}) \frac{\partial J_{-\nu}}{\partial \nu} - 2\nu J_{-\nu}(x) = 0$$
 (3)

$$[(2) - (-1)^n \cdot (3)] \frac{1}{\pi} : (\nu \to n)$$

$$x^{2}N_{n}''(x) + xN_{n}'(x) + (x^{2} - n^{2})N_{n}(x) = 0$$
 (4)

$$1^{0} N_{n}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\partial J_{\nu}(x)}{\partial \nu} - (-1)^{n} \frac{\partial J_{-\nu}(x)}{\partial \nu} \right]_{\nu=n}$$
 (3)

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2、第二类柱函数—Neuman函数

 $4^0 N_n(x)$ 与 $J_n(x)$ 线性无关;

$$\therefore x \to 0: J_0(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k!)^2} (\frac{x}{2})^{2k} \to 1 ,$$

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

$$x \to 0: N_0(x) \approx \frac{2}{\pi} J_0(x) \ln \frac{x}{2} \approx \frac{2}{\pi} \ln \frac{x}{2} \to \infty ,$$

$$N_n(x) \approx -\frac{(n-1)!}{\pi} (\frac{x}{2})^{-n} \to -\infty$$



3、第三类柱函数—Hankel函数

(1) 定义
$$\begin{cases} H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x) = J_{\nu}(x) + iN_{\nu}(x) \\ H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x) = J_{\nu}(x) - iN_{\nu}(x) \end{cases}$$
(4) - 第三类柱函数

(2) 无论v = n与否,时, $H_v^{(1)}(x)$ 与 $H_v^{(2)}(x)$ 均为v阶的Bessel方程的线性无关的解。



4、三类柱函数的关系

- (1) $H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x)$, $H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x)$, $J_{\nu}(x)$, $N_{\nu}(x)$ 互相之间均线性无关。
- (2) 三类柱函数的关系为

$$\begin{cases} H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x) = J_{\nu}(x) + iN_{\nu}(x) \\ H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x) = J_{\nu}(x) - iN_{\nu}(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} J_{\nu}(x) = \frac{H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x) + H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x)}{2} \\ N_{\nu}(x) = \frac{H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x) - H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x)}{2i} \end{cases}$$



1、球Bessel方程及其解

$$\Delta u + \lambda u = 0 \xrightarrow{- \Leftrightarrow u = R(r)\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\varphi)}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\Phi'' + m^{2}\Phi = 0 & \Phi_{m}(\varphi) = A_{m} \cos m\varphi + B_{m} \sin m\varphi \\
\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^{2}}{\sin^{2}\theta} \right] \Theta = 0 & \Theta(\theta) = p_{l}^{m}(\cos \theta) \\
r^{2}R'' + 2rR' + \left[k^{2}r^{2} - l(l+1) \right] R = 0 & (5) \qquad R(r) = ? \\
x^{2}y'' + 2xy' + \left[x^{2} - l(l+1) \right] y = 0 & (6) \longrightarrow \text{ \sharpBessel \sharpE} \\
x^{2}v'' + xv' + \left[x^{2} - (l+1) \right] y = 0 & (7) & y(x) = ?
\end{cases}$$



1、球Bessel方程及其解

$$x^{2}y'' + 2xy' + [x^{2} - l(l+1)]y = 0$$

$$y(x) = \frac{v(x)}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$x^{2}v'' + xv' + [x^{2} - (l+\frac{1}{2})^{2}]v = 0$$
(6)

$$(7) \rightarrow v(x) = J_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x), N_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x), H_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)}(x), H_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)}(x),$$

$$(6) \to y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} J_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x), \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} N_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x), \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} H_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)}(x), \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} H_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)}(x)$$





球Bessel函数

2、球Bessel函数
$$j_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} J_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x) - l$$
 阶球Bessel函数
$$n_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} N_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x) - l$$
 阶球Neuman函数

$$n_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} N_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x)$$

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

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

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

(2) $j_i(x), n_i(x), h_i^{(1)}(x), h_i^{(2)}(x),$ 均为球Bessel

方程(6)的线性无关的解。

$$(6) \rightarrow y_c(x) = A_l j_l(x) + B_l n_l(x)$$

$$n_l(x) \xrightarrow{x=0} \infty$$

二、球Bessel函数



3、球Bessel方程的本证值问题
$$\begin{cases} r^2R'' + 2rR' + [k^2r^2 - l(l+1)]R = 0 & (5) \end{cases} j_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} J_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x) \\ R(a) = 0 & x = kr, y(x) = R(r) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2y'' + 2xy' + [x^2 - l(l+1)]y = 0 & (6) \\ y(ka) = 0 & (k_m^{l+\frac{1}{2}})^2 = (\frac{x_m^{(l+\frac{1}{2})}}{a})^2, R(r) = j_l(\frac{x_m^{(l+\frac{1}{2})}}{a}r), \ m = 1, 2, \cdots \end{cases}$$
 其中,
$$\int_0^a j_l(\frac{x_m^{(l+\frac{1}{2})}}{a}r)j_l(\frac{x_n^{(l+\frac{1}{2})}}{a}r)r^2dr = \left\|j_n^l\right\|^2 \delta_{mn}$$

$$\left\|j_{n}^{l}\right\|^{2} = \frac{\pi}{2k_{n}^{(l+\frac{1}{2})}} \left\|J_{n}^{(l+\frac{1}{2})}\right\|^{2} = \frac{\pi}{2k_{n}^{(l+\frac{1}{2})}} \int_{0}^{a} J_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^{2} (k_{n}^{l+\frac{1}{2}}r) r dr$$





1、虚宗量的Bessel方程及其解

(9)
$$x^2 y''(x) + xy'(x) - (x^2 + v^2)y(x) = 0$$
 (10)

一虚宗量Bessel方程

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虚宗量的Bessel方程及其解

$$z^{2}y''(z) + zy'(z) + (z^{2} - v^{2})y(z) = 0$$
 (11)

$$y = J_{\pm \nu}(ix), N_{\nu}(ix), H_{\nu}^{(1)}(ix), H_{\nu}^{(2)}(ix)$$
,一虚宗量Bessel方程的解

2、虚宗量的柱函数

(1) 定义
$$\begin{cases} I_{\nu}(x) = i^{-\nu} J_{\nu}(ix) \\ I_{-\nu}(x) = i^{\nu} J_{-\nu}(ix) \end{cases}$$
 -第一类虚宗量的柱函数 (虚宗量Bessel函数)

$$1^{\circ} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} v \neq n : \quad y_C(x) = A_v I_v(x) + B_v I_{-v}(x)$$

$$2^{\circ} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} v = n : \quad I_{-n}(x) = I_n(x)$$

$$I_{-\nu}(x) \xrightarrow{x=0} \infty$$



三、虚宗量的Bessel函数



2、虚宗量的柱函数

(2) 定义

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

一第二类虚宗量的柱函数 (Macdona函数)

(3) 无论v = n与否,

$$y_C(x) = c_v I_v(x) + d_v K_v(x)$$
 $K_v(x) \xrightarrow{x=0} \infty$

$$K_{\nu}(x) \xrightarrow{x=0} \infty$$

 1° 当 $\nu \neq n$: $I_{\nu}(x)$ 与 $K_{\nu}(x)$ 线性无关;

$$2^{\circ} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} v = n: \quad K_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{2} \left[\frac{\partial I_{-\nu}(x)}{\partial \nu} - \frac{\partial I_{\nu}(x)}{\partial \nu} \right]_{\nu=n}$$

小结



第二类柱函数

$$N_{\nu}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \nu \pi \, J_{\nu}(x) - J_{-\nu}(x)}{\sin \nu \pi J_{\nu}(x)}$$

第三类柱函数

$$\begin{cases} H_{\nu}^{(1)}(x) = J_{\nu}(x) + iN_{\nu}(x) \\ H_{\nu}^{(2)}(x) = J_{\nu}(x) - iN_{\nu}(x) \end{cases}$$

球Bessel函数
$$j_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} J_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x), n_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} N_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x),$$

$$h_l^{(1)}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} H_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)}(x), h_l^{(2)}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} H_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)}(x)$$

第一类虚宗量的柱函数
$$\begin{cases} I_{\nu}(x) = i^{-\nu} J_{\nu}(ix) \\ I_{-\nu}(x) = i^{\nu} J_{-\nu}(ix) \end{cases}$$

第二类虚宗量的柱函数

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

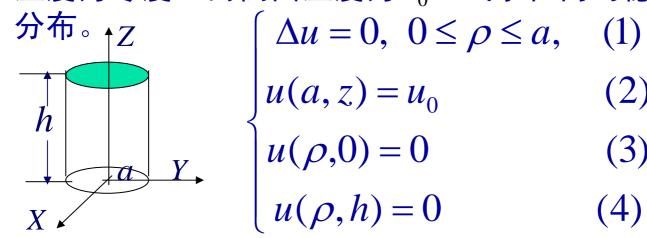
其它柱函数



四、小结



1. 一半径为a高为h的均匀圆柱体,其上、下底面保持 温度为零度,而侧面温度为 u_0 ,试求柱内的稳定温度



$$\Delta u = 0, \ 0 \le \rho \le a, \quad (1)$$

$$u(a,z) = u_0 \tag{2}$$

$$u(\rho,0) = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$u(\rho, h) = 0 \tag{4}$$

1) $\Leftrightarrow u(\rho, z) = R(\rho)Z(z)$

(1)
$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} Z'' + \mu Z = 0 \\ \rho^2 R'' + \rho R' + (-\mu \rho^2 - 0)R = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (5)

$$(3) \rightarrow Z(0) = 0$$
 (7) $(4) \rightarrow Z(h) = 0$ (8)



2)解本征值问题(5)(7)(8):

解本征値问题(5)(7)(8):

$$\begin{cases}
Z'' + \mu Z = 0 & (5) \\
Z(0) = 0 & (7) \\
Z(h) = 0 & (8)
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{h^2}, m = 1, 2, \cdots$$

$$\frac{m\pi}{h} z$$

3)解关于 ρ 的方程(6):

$$:: -\mu = -\frac{m^2 \pi^2}{h^2} < 0,$$
故记 $-\mu = -k^2, x = k\rho, y(x) = R(\rho)$

$$(6) \to x^2 y''(x) + xy'(x) - (x^2 + 0)y(x) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow R_m(\rho) = y_m(x) = a_m I_0(k_m^0 \rho), \quad k_m^0 = \frac{m\pi}{h}, m = 1, 2, \dots$$

4)叠加,定系数:
$$u(\rho, z) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m I_0(k_m^0 \rho) \sin \frac{m\pi}{h} z$$

4)叠加,定系数:
$$u(\rho,z) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m I_0(\frac{m\pi}{h}\rho) \sin \frac{m\pi}{h} z$$

$$u_0 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m I_0(\frac{m\pi}{h}a) \sin \frac{m\pi}{h} z$$

$$A_m I_0(\frac{m\pi}{h}a) = \frac{2}{h} \int_0^h u_0 \sin \frac{m\pi}{h} z dz = \frac{2u_0}{m\pi} [1 - (-1)^m]$$

$$A_{2n} = 0,$$
 $A_{2n+1} = \frac{4u_0}{(2n+1)\pi I_0(\frac{2n+1}{h}\pi a)}$

$$u(\rho, z) = \frac{4u_0}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2n+1}{h} \pi \cdot I_0(\frac{2n+1}{h} \pi \rho)}{(2n+1)I_0(\frac{2n+1}{h} \pi a)}$$



2、半径为a的均匀导热介质球,原来的温度为 u_0 ,将它放在冰水中,使球面温度保持为零度,求球内温度的变化。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - D\Delta u = 0 & (1) \\ u|_{r=0} \to \text{有限} & (2) \\ u|_{r=a} = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3)$$

$$u|_{t=0} = u_0$$

$$(4)$$

$$(5)$$

$$T'(t) + \lambda DT(t) = 0 \\ r^2 R''(r) + 2rR'(r) + \lambda r^2 R(r) = 0 \quad (7) \\ R(0) \to \text{有限}, R(a) = 0 \quad (8) \end{cases}$$

$$(8)$$

$$2)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(9)$$

$$(1)$$

$$(1)$$

$$(2)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

$$(4)$$

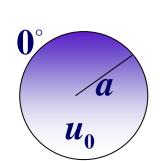
$$(5)$$

$$(6)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(8)$$

$$(8)$$



$$\lambda = k^2 = (\frac{x_m^{0+\frac{1}{2}}}{a})^2, R(r) = j_0(\frac{x_m^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a}r), m = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\lambda = (\frac{m\pi}{a})^2, R_m(r) = \frac{a}{m\pi r} \sin \frac{m\pi r}{a}, m = 1, 2, \cdots$$



3)解关于t的方程(6):
$$T_m(t) = c_m e^{-(\frac{m\pi}{a})^2 Dt}$$

4)叠加,定系数:
$$u(r,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m \frac{a}{m\pi r} \sin \frac{m\pi r}{a} e^{-(\frac{m\pi}{a})^2 Dt}$$

$$u(r,0) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m \frac{a}{m\pi r} \sin \frac{m\pi r}{a} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m j_0(\frac{m\pi r}{a}) = u_0$$

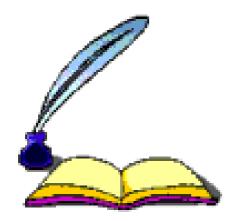
$$c_{m} = \frac{1}{\|j_{m}^{(0)}\|^{2}} \int_{0}^{a} u_{0} j_{0} \left(\frac{x_{m}^{2}}{a}r\right) r^{2} dr = \frac{u_{0}a}{\|j_{m}^{(0)}\|^{2} m\pi} \int_{0}^{a} r \sin \frac{m\pi r}{a} dr$$

$$=2u_0(-1)^{m-1}$$

$$u(r,t) = \frac{2au_0}{\pi r} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m-1}}{m} \sin \frac{m\pi r}{a} e^{-(\frac{m\pi}{a})^2 Dt}$$



本节作业



习题15.3:

3 (1) (3)

Good-by!

