



# 第十五章 Bessel 函数习题 课

\*本章主要内容:

\*例题分析:

一、贝塞尔函数的有关性质

二、在柱坐标中  $\begin{matrix} \Delta u + \lambda u = 0 \\ \Delta u = 0 \end{matrix}$  的解

三、在球坐标中  $\Delta u + \lambda u = 0$  的解



## 一、亥姆赫兹方程和拉普拉斯方程在柱坐标中的解

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta u + \lambda u = 0 \\ \Delta u = 0 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u=R(\rho)\Phi(\varphi)Z(z)}$$

$$\Phi'' + n^2 \Phi = 0 \rightarrow \Phi_n(\varphi) = A_n \cos n\varphi + B_n \sin n\varphi$$

$$Z'' + \mu Z = 0 \quad (\text{若 } \mu < 0, \text{记 } \mu = -k^2) \rightarrow Z(z) = c_1 e^{kz} + d_2 e^{-kz}$$
$$(\text{若 } \mu > 0, \text{记 } \mu = k^2) \rightarrow Z(z) = c_1 \cos kz + d_2 \sin kz$$

$$\rho^2 R'' + \rho R' + [(\lambda - \mu)\rho^2 - n^2]R = 0$$

当  $\lambda - \mu \geq 0$  时, 记  $k^2 = \lambda - \mu$ ,  $x = k\rho$ ,  $y(x) = R(\rho)$ ,

$$x^2 y''(x) + xy'(x) + (x^2 - n^2)y(x) = 0 \rightarrow y(x) = J_n(x)$$

当  $\lambda - \mu < 0$  时, 记  $-k^2 = \lambda - \mu$ ,  $x = k\rho$ ,  $y(x) = R(\rho)$ ,

$$x^2 y''(x) + xy'(x) - (x^2 + n^2)y(x) = 0 \rightarrow y(x) = I_n(x)$$



## 二、本征值问题:

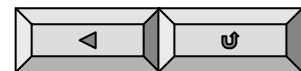
$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 R''(\rho) + \rho R'(\rho) + (k^2 \rho^2 - n^2) R(\rho) = 0 \\ R(a) = 0 \end{cases}$$

本征值为:  $k_m^n = \frac{x_m^n}{a}, m = 1, 2, \dots$

本征函数为:  $R_m(k\rho) = J_n\left(\frac{x_m^n}{a}\rho\right), m = 1, 2, \dots$

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

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(x \sin \theta - n\theta)} d\theta \quad J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$$





## 三、贝塞尔函数的性质

### (1) 母函数关系式

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

### (2) 递推公式:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx}[x^\nu J_\nu(x)] = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx}[x^{-\nu} J_\nu(x)] = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

### (3) 正交性

$$\int_0^a \rho J_n(k_m^n \rho) J_n(k_l^n \rho) d\rho = \frac{a^2}{2} J_{n+1}^2(k_l^n a) \delta_{ml} \quad (8)$$

### (4) 广义傅氏展开

$$f(\rho) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m J_n(k_m^n \rho)$$

$$c_m = \frac{1}{\frac{a^2}{2} J_{n+1}^2(k_m^n a)} \int_0^a \rho f(\rho) J_n(k_m^n \rho) d\rho$$



## 四、球坐标系中亥母霍兹方程的解

$$\Delta u + \lambda u = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u=R(r)\Theta(\theta)\Phi(\varphi)} \rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Phi'' + m^2 \Phi = 0 \quad \Phi_m(\varphi) = A_m \cos m\varphi + B_m \sin m\varphi \\ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left[ l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right] \Theta = 0 \quad \Theta(\theta) = p_l^m(\cos \theta) \end{array} \right.$$

$$r^2 R'' + 2rR' + [k^2 r^2 - l(l+1)]R = 0 \quad (k^2 = \lambda)$$



$$x = kr, y(x) = R(r)$$



球Bessel方程

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

$$y(x) = j_l(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} J_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(x)$$



## 一、贝塞尔函数的有关性质

$$1. \int x^4 J_1(x) dx = ?$$

法一:

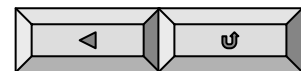
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx}[x^\nu J_\nu(x)] = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x) & (2) \\ \frac{d}{dx}[x^{-\nu} J_\nu(x)] = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x) & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\int x^4 J_1(x) dx = \int x^2 [x^2 J_1(x)] dx = \int x^2 \frac{d}{dx} [x^2 J_2(x)] dx$$

$$= x^4 J_2(x) - 2 \int x^3 J_2(x) dx$$

$$= x^4 J_2(x) - 2 \int \frac{d}{dx} [x^3 J_3(x)] dx$$

$$= x^4 J_2(x) - 2x^3 J_3(x) + c$$



\*例题分析

## 一、贝塞尔函数的有关性质

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx}[x^\nu J_\nu(x)] = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x) & (2) \\ \frac{d}{dx}[x^{-\nu} J_\nu(x)] = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x) & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$1. \int x^4 J_1(x) dx = ?$$

法二:  $(3) \rightarrow J_1(x) = -J_0'(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^4 J_1(x) dx &= -\int x^4 J_0'(x) dx = -x^4 J_0(x) + \int J_0(x) dx^4 \\ &= -x^4 J_0(x) + 4 \int x^2 [x J_0(x)] dx \\ &= -x^4 J_0(x) + 4 \int x^2 \frac{d}{dx} [x J_1(x)] dx \\ &= -x^4 J_0(x) + 4x^3 J_1(x) - 4 \int x J_1(x) dx^2 \\ &= -x^4 J_0(x) + 4x^3 J_1(x) - 8x^2 J_2(x) + c \end{aligned}$$

知识点：递推公式



## 一、贝塞尔函数的有关性质

$$1. \int x^4 J_1(x) dx = ?$$

$$\text{法二: } \int x^4 J_1(x) dx = -x^4 J_0(x) + 4x^3 J_1(x) - 8x^2 J_2(x) + c \quad (\text{B})$$

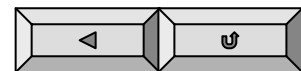
$$\text{法一: } \int x^4 J_1(x) dx = x^4 J_2(x) - 2x^3 J_3(x) + c \quad (\text{A})$$

$$\therefore \frac{2\nu}{x} J_\nu(x) = J_{\nu-1}(x) + J_{\nu+1}(x) \quad (7)$$

$$\nu = 1: \frac{2}{x} J_1(x) = J_0(x) + J_2(x) \rightarrow J_0(x) \rightarrow J_1(x), J_2(x)$$

$$\nu = 2: \frac{2}{x} J_2(x) = J_1(x) + J_3(x) \rightarrow J_1(x) \rightarrow J_2(x), J_3(x)$$

故 (B)  (A)





\*例题分析

# 一、贝塞尔函数的有关性质

$$2. I = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} J_0(bx) dx = ?, a > 0$$

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ibx \sin \theta} d\theta dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(a-ib \sin \theta)x} dx d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{a-ib \sin \theta} d\theta$$

令  $z = e^{i\theta}$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{a - \frac{b}{2z}(z^2 - 1)} \frac{dz}{iz} = \frac{-1}{\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{bz^2 - 2az - b} dz$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\pi i} \cdot 2\pi i \operatorname{res}\left[f(z), \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b}\right] = -2 \frac{1}{2bz - 2a} \bigg|_{\frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

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

$$J_0(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ibx \sin \theta} d\theta$$

知识点：贝赛尔 函数地积分表示



## 一、贝塞尔函数的有关性质

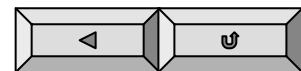
3. 试证: 
$$\begin{cases} \cos x = J_0(x) + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m J_{2m}(x) \\ \sin x = 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m J_{2m+1}(x) \end{cases}$$

分析: 
$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

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

只要 
$$e^{ix} = e^{\frac{x}{2}(t - \frac{1}{t})} \quad \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(t - \frac{1}{t}) = i$$

$$\rightarrow t^2 - 2it - 1 = 0 \quad \rightarrow t = i$$





## 一、贝塞尔函数的有关性质

证明：  $e^{\frac{x}{2}(t-\frac{1}{t})} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x)t^n$  (1) 令  $t = i$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \rightarrow e^{ix} &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x)i^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} J_n(x)i^n + J_0(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n(x)i^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [J_{-n}(x)\frac{1}{i^n} + J_n(x)i^n] + J_0(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(-1)^n \frac{1}{i^n} + i^n] J_n(x) + J_0(x) \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2i^n J_n(x) + J_0(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_{2m}(x) \cdot 2i^{2m} + J_0(x) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_{2m+1}(x) \cdot 2i^{2m+1} \\
 &= J_0(x) + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m J_{2m}(x) + i 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m J_{2m+1}(x) \\
 &= \cos x + i \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos x &= J_0(x) + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m J_{2m}(x) \\
 \sin x &= 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m J_{2m+1}(x)
 \end{aligned}$$



# 一、贝塞尔函数的有关性质

4. 将  $\rho$  在  $[0, a]$  上按  $J_1(\frac{x_m^1}{a}\rho)$  展开。

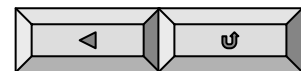
$$\rho = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m J_1(k_m^1 \rho), \quad c_m = \frac{1}{\frac{a^2}{2} J_2^2(k_m^1 a)} \int_0^a \rho^2 J_1(k_m^1 \rho) d\rho$$

$$\int_0^a \rho^2 J_1(k_m^1 \rho) d\rho = \frac{1}{(k_m^1)^3} \int_0^a (k_m^1 \rho)^2 J_1(k_m^1 \rho) d(k_m^1 \rho)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(k_m^1)^3} \int_0^{k_m^1 a} \frac{d}{dx} [x^2 J_2(x)] dx = \frac{1}{(k_m^1)^3} (k_m^1 a)^2 J_2(k_m^1 a)$$

$$c_m = \frac{2}{a^2 J_2^2(k_m^1 a)} \cdot \frac{a^2 J_2(k_m^1 a)}{k_m^1} = \frac{2a}{x_m^1 J_2(x_m^1)}$$

$$\rho = 2a \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_m^1} \frac{J_1(\frac{x_m^1}{a} \rho)}{J_2(x_m^1)}$$





## 二、在柱坐标中 $\Delta u + \lambda u = 0$ 的解

### 1. 圆柱型空腔内电磁振荡的定解问题为

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u + \lambda u = 0, \quad \sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{\omega}{c} & (1) \\ u|_{r=a} = 0 & (2) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_{z=0,l} = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

试证电磁振荡的固有频率为

$$\omega_{nm} = c\sqrt{\lambda} = c\sqrt{\left(\frac{x_m^0}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2}$$



## 二、在柱坐标中 $\Delta u + \lambda u = 0$ 的解

证明： 令  $u(\rho, z) = R(\rho)Z(z)$

$$(1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} Z'' + \mu Z = 0 & (4) \\ \rho^2 R'' + \rho R' + [(\lambda - \mu)\rho^2 - 0]R = 0 & (5) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \rightarrow R(a) = 0 \quad (6); \quad (3) \rightarrow \begin{cases} Z'(0) = 0 \\ Z'(l) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

求解 (5), (6) :

$$\lambda - \mu = k^2 = \left(\frac{x_m^0}{a}\right)^2, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$



## 二、在柱坐标中 $\Delta u + \lambda u = 0$ 的解

求解(4), (7):

$$\mu = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

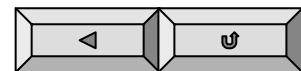
求  $\lambda$  :

$$\because \lambda - \mu = k^2 = \left(\frac{x_m^0}{a}\right)^2, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\lambda = \left(\frac{x_m^0}{a}\right)^2 + \mu = \left(\frac{x_m^0}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2}, \quad m = 1, 2, \dots$$

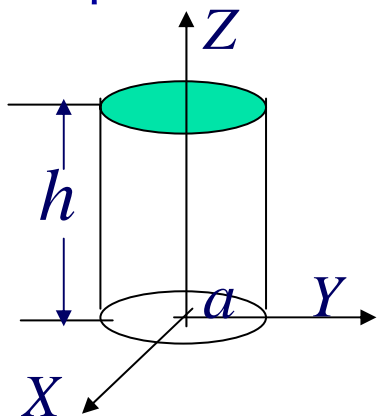
$$\omega_{nm} = c\sqrt{\lambda} = c\sqrt{\left(\frac{x_m^0}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{l}\right)^2}$$

知识点：本征值问题



## 二、在柱坐标中 $\Delta u + \lambda u = 0$ 的解

2. 一半径为 $a$ 高为 $h$ 的均匀圆柱体，其下底和侧面保持温度为零度，上端温度为  $u_0$ ，求柱内的稳定温度分布。



$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, & 0 \leq \rho \leq a, & (1) \\ u(a, z) = 0 & (2) \\ u(\rho, 0) = 0 & (3) \\ u(\rho, h) = u_0 & (4) \end{cases}$$

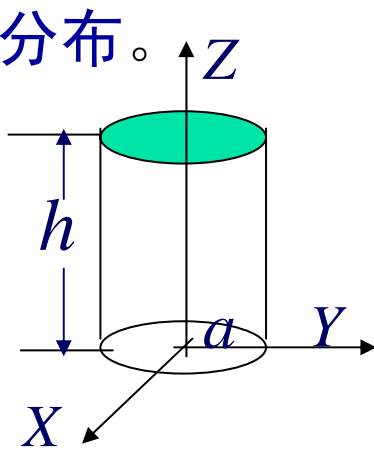
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## 二、在柱坐标中 $\Delta u + \lambda u = 0$ 的解

3. 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分布。

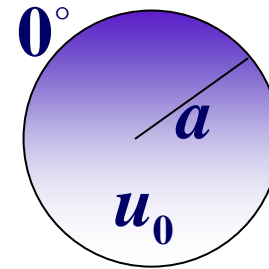

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = 0, & 0 \leq \rho \leq a, & (1) \\ u(a, z) = u_0 & (2) \\ u(\rho, 0) = 0 & (3) \\ u(\rho, h) = 0 & (4) \end{cases}$$

(课堂上已讲)

### 三、在球坐标中 $\Delta u + \lambda u = 0$ 的解

- 1、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。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - D\Delta u = 0 \quad (1) \\ u|_{r=0} \rightarrow \text{有限} \quad (2) \\ u|_{r=a} = 0 \quad (3) \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0 \quad (4) \end{array} \right.$$



(课堂上已讲)



# Good-bye!