

A função geratriz das funções de Bessel é

$$g(x, t) = e^{x(t-t^{-1})/2}.$$

(i) Use-a para mostrar que

$$J_n(u+v) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m(u) J_{n-m}(v).$$

(ii) Use esse resultado para mostrar que

$$|J_0(x)| \leq 1, \quad |J_n(x)| \leq 1/\sqrt{2} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$(i) \quad e^{(u+v)(t+t^{-1})/2} = e^{u(t+t^{-1})/2} e^{v(t+t^{-1})/2}$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n(u+v) t^n = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_m(u) t^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_k(v) t^k$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n(u+v) t^n = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_m(u) J_k(v) t^{m+k} \quad (m+k=n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_m(u) J_{n-m}(v) \right) t^n$$

$$\therefore J_n(u+v) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_m(u) J_{n-m}(v)$$

+1,0

(ii) Tomando $n=0$, $u=-v=x$

$$J_0(0) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_m(x) J_m(-x) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_m(x) (-1)^m J_m(-x)$$

Mas, da def. de $J_m(x)$, segue que $J_m(-x) = (-1)^m J_m(x)$, e lembrando $J_0(0) = 1$:

$$1 = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_m^2(x) = J_0^2(x) + \sum_{m=-\infty}^{-1} J_m^2(x) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_m^2(x)$$

$$1 = J_0^2(x) + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} J_m^2(x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} J_0^2(x) \leq 1 \\ 2J_m^2(x) \leq 1 \quad (m=1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

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