Rules for integrands involving Bessel functions

1. $\int u \operatorname{BesselJ}[n, a+bx] dx$

1.
$$\int BesselJ[n, a+bx] dx$$

1.
$$\left[\text{BesselJ}[n, a + b \, x] \, dx \text{ when } \frac{n+1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \right]$$

1:
$$\int BesselJ[1, a+bx] dx$$

Rule:

$$\int BesselJ[1, a+bx] dx \rightarrow -\frac{BesselJ[0, a+bx]}{b}$$

Program code:

2:
$$\int BesselJ[n, a + b x] dx$$
 when $\frac{n-1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

Basis: BesselJ[n, a + b x] ==
$$-\frac{2 \partial_x BesselJ[n-1,a+bx]}{b}$$
 + BesselJ[n - 2, a + b x]

Rule: If
$$\frac{n-1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$
, then

$$\int BesselJ[n, a+bx] dx \rightarrow -\frac{2 BesselJ[n-1, a+bx]}{b} + \int BesselJ[n-2, a+bx] dx$$

Program code:

```
Int[BesselJ[n_,a_.+b_.*x_],x_Symbol] :=
   -2*BesselJ[n-1,a+b*x]/b + Int[BesselJ[n-2,a+b*x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b},x] && IGtQ[(n-1)/2,0]
```

```
X: \int BesselJ[n, a+bx] dx when n \in \mathbb{Z}^-
```

Derivation: Algebraic simplification

Basis: If $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then BesselJ [n, z] == $(-1)^n$ BesselJ [-n, z]

Note: This rule not necessary since *Mathematica* automatically simplifies BesselJ[n, a + b x] to $(-1)^n$ BesselJ[-n, z] if $n \in \mathbb{Z}^-$.

Rule: If $n \in \mathbb{Z}^-$, then

$$\int BesselJ[n, a+bx] dx \rightarrow (-1)^n \int BesselJ[-n, a+bx] dx$$

Program code:

```
(* Int[BesselJ[n_,a_.+b_.*x_],x_Symbol] :=
   (-1)^n*Int[BesselJ[-n,a+b*x],x] /;
FreeQ[{a,b},x] && ILtQ[n,0] *)
```

2:
$$\int BesselJ[n, a + b x] dx$$

Rule:

Program code:

```
Int[BesselJ[n_,a_.+b_.*x_],x_Symbol] :=
   (a+b*x)^(n+1)*HypergeometricPFQ[{(n+1)/2},{(n+3)/2,n+1},-1/4*(a+b*x)^2]/(2^n*b*Gamma[n+2]) /;
FreeQ[{a,b,n},x]
```

2.
$$\int (dx)^m BesselJ[n, bx] dx$$

3.
$$\int (c + dx)^m BesselJ[n, a + bx] dx$$

2.
$$\int u \operatorname{BesselK}[n, a + b x] dx$$

3.
$$\int u \operatorname{BesselY}[n, a+bx] dx$$