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HANKEL TRANSFORMS OF POLYNOMIALS

I HAVE BEEN MESMERIZED BY THE CONVERGENCE OF CERTAIN HANKEL TRANSFORMS INVOLVING POLYNOMIALS; e.g. $\frac{1}{b}, b, b^3, \dots$

SO LET US START BY WRITING

$$F_n(q) = \int_0^{\infty} b db J_0(qb) b^n$$

AND THEN USE AN INTEGRAL REPRESENTATION OF $J_0(x)$; NAMELY,

$$J_0(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ix \cos \varphi} d\varphi$$

THEN WE CAN WRITE

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(q) &= \int_0^{\infty} b^{n+1} db \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{iqb \cos \varphi} d\varphi \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \left[\int_0^{\infty} b^{n+1} e^{iqb \cos \varphi} db \right] \end{aligned}$$

WE THEN START BY COMPUTING THE EXPRESSION IN BRACKETS:

$$G_m(z) \equiv \int_0^{\infty} b^{m-1} e^{izb} db \quad \text{WHERE } z \equiv q \cos \varphi + i\eta$$

WHERE WE HAVE ADDED A SMALL IMAGINARY PART TO z TO ENSURE CONVERGENCE. THAT IS, WE CAN WRITE

$$G_m(z) = \int_0^{\infty} b^{m-1} e^{-(\eta + iz)b} db; \quad \text{NOW CHANGE VARIABLES TO}$$

THEN

$$x = (\eta + iz)b$$

$$G_m(z) = \int_0^{\infty} \left[\frac{x}{(\eta + iz)} \right]^{m-1} e^{-x} \frac{dx}{(\eta + iz)}$$

Hence,

$$G_m(z) = \frac{1}{(\eta + iz)^m} \int_0^\infty x^{m-1} e^{-x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(m)}{(\eta + iz)^m}$$

OR

$$G_m(z) = \frac{\Gamma(m)}{(\eta + iz)^m} = \frac{(m-1)!}{i^m (z - i\eta)^m}$$

Now setting $m = n+2$ we obtain

$$F_n(q) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi G_{n+2}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \frac{(n+1)!}{i^{n+2} (q \cos \varphi - i\eta)^{n+2}}$$

$$F_n(q) = \frac{(n+1)!}{2\pi i^{n+2} q^{n+2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{(\cos \varphi - i\eta)^{n+2}}$$

With

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{(\cos \varphi - i\eta)^{n+2}} = i \begin{cases} 1 & \text{FOR } n = -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{FOR } n = +1 \\ \frac{3}{8} & \text{FOR } n = +3 \\ \vdots & \\ 0 & \text{FOR } n = \text{even} \end{cases}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} F_{-1}(q) &= \int_0^\infty J_0(qb) db = +1/q \\ F_{+1}(q) &= \int_0^\infty b^2 J_0(qb) db = -1/q^3 \\ F_3(q) &= \int_0^\infty b^4 J_0(qb) db = +9/q^5 \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

A FEW HANKEL TRANSFORMS...