$\forall A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n + B_n) J_0(\frac{x_n^0}{\rho_0} \rho) = f(\rho)$ 的右边进行傅里叶-贝塞尔级数展开得到:

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \frac{2}{{\rho_0}^2} \int_0^{\rho_0} f(\rho) \rho d\rho \\ A_n + B_n = \frac{2}{{\rho_0}^2 {J_0}^2 (x_n^0)} \int_0^{\rho_0} f(\rho) J_0(\frac{x_n^0}{\rho_0} \rho) \rho d\rho \end{cases}$$

第二式是正常的当 $\mu > 0$ 时的傅里叶-贝塞尔级数展开,第一式是什么?回答:是当 $\mu = 0$ 时的傅里叶-贝塞尔级数展开,下面解释这样做的合理性。当 $\mu = 0$ 时,0 阶贝塞尔函数的模方为:

$$(\mathbf{N}_n^0)^2 = \int_0^{\rho_0} J_0^2(0) \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \rho_0^2$$

于是积分号前的系数为 $\frac{1}{(N_n^0)^2} = \frac{2}{{\rho_0}^2}$

下面要证明 $\mu=0$ 时的傅里叶-贝塞尔级数展开的基(即常数 1)与 $\mu>0$ 时的傅里叶-贝塞尔级数展开带权重 ρ 正交:

$$\int_{0}^{\rho_{0}} 1 \times J_{0} \left(\frac{x_{n}^{0}}{\rho_{0}} \rho \right) \rho d\rho = \left(\frac{\rho_{0}}{x_{n}^{0}} \right)^{2} \int_{0}^{x_{n}^{0}} J_{0}(x) x dx = \left(\frac{\rho_{0}}{x_{n}^{0}} \right)^{2} J_{1}(x_{n}^{0})$$

因为第二类齐次边界条件要求:

$$J_0'(x_n^0) = -J_1(x_n^0) = 0$$

所以 $\int_0^{\rho_0} 1 \times J_0\left(\frac{x_0^n}{\rho_0}\rho\right) \rho d\rho = 0$,至此正交性得证,因此 1 也是该展开的一个正交基。

题目半径为 ρ_0 而高为L的圆柱体,下底温度分布为 $u_0\rho^2$,上底温度保持为 u_1 ,侧面绝热,求柱体内的稳恒温度分布。

解为:

$$\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{2}u_{0}\rho^{2} + \frac{u_{1} - \frac{1}{2}u_{0}\rho^{2}}{L}z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4u_{0}\rho_{0}^{2}}{\left(x_{n}^{1}\right)^{2}J_{0}\left(x_{n}^{1}\right)\left(1 - e^{\frac{2x_{n}^{1}L}{\rho_{0}}}\right)}e^{\frac{x_{n}^{2}Z}{\rho_{0}}} + \frac{4u_{0}\rho_{0}^{2}}{\left(x_{n}^{1}\right)^{2}J_{0}\left(x_{n}^{1}\right)\left(1 - e^{\frac{-2x_{n}^{1}L}{\rho_{0}}}\right)}e^{\frac{-x_{n}^{2}Z}{\rho_{0}}}\right)J_{0}\left(\frac{x_{n}^{1}}{\rho_{0}}\rho\right)$$