

§5

贝赛尔函数的递推公式

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不同阶的贝赛尔函数之间存在着一定的联系，反映这一联系的就是递推公式。

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***n*为整数!**

$$J_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{n+2m} m! (n+m)!} x^{n+2m} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

取 $n = 0$ 得

(5.17)

$$J_0(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m} m! m!} x^{2m} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m} (m!)^2} x^{2m}$$

取 $n = 1$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} J_1(x) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{1+2m} m! (1+m)!} x^{1+2m} \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m+1} m! (m+1)!} x^{2m+1} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}J_0(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m}(m!)^2} x^{2m} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m}(m!)^2} x^{2m} \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m}m!m!} 2m x^{2m-1} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m-1}(m-1)!m!} x^{2m-1}\end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{2^{2k+1}k!(k+1)!} x^{2k+1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{2^{2m+1}m!(m+1)!} x^{2m+1}$$

令 $k = m - 1$

$$= - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m+1}m!(m+1)!} x^{2m+1} = -J_1(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} J_0(x) = -J_1(x) \quad (5.24)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x J_1(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[x \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m+1} m! (m+1)!} x^{2m+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m+1} m! (m+1)!} x^{2m+2} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{d}{dx} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m+1} m! (m+1)!} x^{2m+2} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m+1} m! (m+1)!} (2m+2) x^{2m+1}$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m} m! m!} x^{2m+1} = x \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{2m} (m!)^2} x^{2m} = x J_0(x)$$

即

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x J_1(x)] = x J_0(x) \quad (5.25)$$

将以上结果推广，对任意 $n \geq 0$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} [x^n J_n(x)] &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[x^n \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)} x^{n+2m} \right] \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)} x^{2n+2m} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{(-1)^m}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)} x^{2n+2m} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)} (2n+2m) x^{2n+2m-1}$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{n+2m-1} m! \Gamma(n+m)} x^{2n+2m-1}$$

$(n+m)! = \Gamma(n+m+1)$
 n 为整数

$$= x^n \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{n+2m-1} m! \Gamma(n+m)} x^{n+2m-1}$$

$$= \underline{x^n J_{n-1}(x)}$$

即

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^n J_n(x)] = x^n J_{n-1}(x) \quad (n \geq 0) \quad (5.26)$$

$n x^{n-1} J_n(x) + x^n J_n'(x)$

同理可得

$$\frac{d}{dx}[x^{-n} J_n(x)] = -x^{-n} J_{n+1}(x) \quad (n \geq 0) \quad (5.27)$$

将(5.26)化简得

$$(1) - (2) \cdot x^{2n} = 2n x^{n-1} J_n(x) \\ = x^n J_{n-1}(x) + x^n J_n'(x)$$

$$x J_n'(x) + n J_n(x) = x J_{n-1}(x) \quad (1)$$

将(5.27)化简得

$$x J_n'(x) - n J_n(x) = -x J_{n+1}(x) \quad (2)$$

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(1) - (2), 得

$$J_{n-1}(x) + J_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2}{x} n J_n(x) \quad (5.28)$$

(1) + (2), 得

$$J_{n-1}(x) - J_{n+1}(x) = 2J_n'(x) \quad (5.29)$$

以上(5.26) - (5.29)就是贝赛尔函数的递推公式,它们在有关贝赛尔函数的分析运算中非常有用.

特别是,应用(5.28)可以用较低阶的贝赛尔函数把较高阶的贝赛尔函数表示出来,因此,如果我们已有零阶和一阶贝赛尔函数表,那么,根据(5.28)就可计算出任意正整数阶的贝赛尔函数的值.

第二类贝赛尔函数也具有与第一类贝赛尔函数相同的递推公式：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dx} [x^n Y_n(x)] = x^n Y_{n-1}(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx} [x^{-n} Y_n(x)] = -x^{-n} Y_{n+1}(x) \\ Y_{n-1}(x) + Y_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2}{x} n Y_n(x) \\ Y_{n-1}(x) - Y_{n+1}(x) = 2Y_n'(x) \end{array} \right. \quad (n \geq 0) \quad (5.30)$$

作为递推公式的应用, 我们来考虑
半奇数阶的贝塞尔函数。

先计算 $J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x)$, $J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x)$

$$J_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{n+2m} m! \Gamma(n+m+1)} x^{n+2m} \quad (n \geq 0) \quad (5.16)$$

以 $n = \frac{1}{2}$ 代入(5.16)得

$$J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! \Gamma(\frac{3}{2} + m)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} + 2m}$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m x^{\frac{1}{2} + 2m}}{2^{\frac{1}{2} + 2m} m! (n+m+1)}$$

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$$\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2} + m\right) = \Gamma\left(m + \frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(m - 1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(m - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \cdots$$

$$= \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(m - 1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\cdots\left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2m - 1)(2m + 1)}{2^{m+1}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2m - 1)(2m + 1)}{2^{m+1}} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! \Gamma(\frac{3}{2} + m)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} + 2m}$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2m-1)(2m+1)} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2} + m}} x^{\frac{1}{2} + 2m}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2m \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2m-1)(2m+1)} x^{1+2m}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)!} x^{2m+1} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$$

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即

$$J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x \quad (5.31)$$

同理可求得

$$J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x \quad (5.32)$$

由递推公式(5.28)

$$J_{n-1}(x) + J_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2}{x} n J_n(x) \quad (5.28)$$

解得

$$J_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2}{x} n J_n(x) - J_{n-1}(x)$$

以 $n = \frac{1}{2}$ 代入上式, 得

$$J_{\frac{3}{2}}(x) = \frac{2}{x} \frac{1}{2} J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) - J_{\frac{1}{2}-1}(x) = \frac{1}{x} J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) - J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} - \cos x \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} - \cos x \right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x}$$

$$= -x^2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{x} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$$

$$= -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

$$\triangleq -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \right) \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

即

$$J_{\frac{3}{2}}(x) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \right) \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

同理可得

$$J_{-\frac{3}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \right) \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} \right)$$

一般地, 有

$$J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(x) = (-1)^n \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} x^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$$

$$J_{-(n+\frac{1}{2})}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} x^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} \right)$$

(5.33)

注意

$(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx})^n$ 是算子记号，它表示算子 $\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}$

连续作用在函数 $f(x)$ 上 n 次，例如

$$(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx})^2 f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} [\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} f(x)]$$

$$(\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx})^2 f(x) \neq \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} f(x)$$

注 由(5.33)可以看出:

半奇数阶的贝赛尔函数是初等函数.

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作业

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