# 工 程 数 学

**Engineering Mathematics** 

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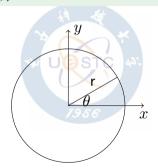
- ① 贝塞尔函数
  - 贝塞尔方程
  - 贝塞尔函数与 Gamma 函数
  - 贝塞尔函数的性质



### 方程的建立

### 例 1、建立贝塞尔方程

对于半径为  $r_0$  的侧面绝缘的薄均匀圆盘,边界温度始终保持为 0 度,当盘的初始温度已知时  $(\Psi(x,y))$ ,求体系的温度分布。



#### 解: 这是一个温度场, 是非稳恒场, 服从传导方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2[u_{xx} + u_{yy}] & (0 < x^2 + y^2 < r_0^2, t > 0) \\ u(x, y, t)|_{x^2 + y^2 = r_0^2} = 0 \\ u(x, y, t)|_{t=0} = \Psi(x, y) \end{cases}$$

考虑到圆域边界条件,改用极坐标描述 
$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2 [\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}], & (0 < r < r_0, t > 0) \\ u(r_0, \theta) = 0, & 0 < \theta < 2\pi \\ u(r, \theta, t) = \Psi(r, \theta), & 0 < \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

令:  $u(r, \theta, t) = R(r)\Theta(\theta)T(t)$ , 代回原方程, 得:

$$R\Theta T' = a^2 [R''\Theta T + \frac{1}{r}R'\Theta T + \frac{1}{r^2}R'\Theta''T(t)]$$

整理:

$$-\frac{T'}{a^2T} = \frac{R''}{R} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{R'}{R} + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\Theta''}{\Theta} = -\lambda$$

转化为两个方程:

$$T'(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0$$
 ...... (1)

$$r^{2} \frac{R''(r)}{R(r)} + r \frac{R'(r)}{R(r)} + \lambda r^{2} + \frac{\Theta''(\theta)}{\Theta(\theta)} = 0$$
 ..... (2)

方程 2 是固有值问题,可继续分离变量:

$$r^2\frac{R''(r)}{R(r)} + r\frac{R'(r)}{R(r)} + \lambda r^2 = -\frac{\Theta''(\theta)}{\Theta(\theta)} = \mu$$

得角向固有值问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \Theta''(\theta) + \mu\Theta(\theta) = 0 \\ \Theta(\theta) = \Theta(\theta + 2\pi) \\ \Theta'(\theta) = \Theta'(\theta + 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

和径向固有值问题: 
$$\begin{cases} r^2R''(r)+rR'(r)+(\lambda r^2-\mu)R(r)=0\\ R(r_0)=0 \end{cases}$$

角向固有值问题有解, 固有值:

$$\mu = n^2$$
,  $(n = 0, 1, 2, 3...)$ 

固有函数:

$$\begin{split} \Theta_n(\theta) &= a_n \cos(n\theta) + b_n \sin(n\theta), \qquad (n=0,1,2,3...) \\ \Theta_n(\theta) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-in\theta}, \qquad (n=0,1,2,3...) \end{split}$$

把  $\mu=n^2$ ,代回径向方程,得一类特殊固有值问题:  $\begin{cases} r^2R''(r)+rR'(r)+(\lambda r^2-n^2)R(r)=0\\ R(r_0)=0 \end{cases}$ 

$$R^2 R^n(r) + r R^n(r)$$

$$R(r_0) = 0$$



# 考虑对圆域的波动方程:

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2[u_{xx} + u_{yy}] & (0 < x^2 + y^2 < r_0^2, t > 0) \\ u(x,y,t)|_{x^2+y^2=r_0^2} = 0 \\ u(x,y,t)|_{t=0} = \Psi(x,y) \\ u_t(x,y,t)|_{t=0} = \varphi(x,y) \end{cases}$$
 如果进行变量分离,也得到特殊固有值问题! 
$$\begin{cases} r^2R''(r) + rR'(r) + (\lambda r^2 - n^2)R(r) = 0 \\ R(r_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\lambda}r, \quad y(x) = R(r) = R(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\lambda}})$$

有:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dR}{dr}\frac{dr}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}\frac{dR}{dr}$$
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda}\frac{dR^2}{dr^2}$$

代回原方程, 得:

$$x^{2}\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + x\frac{dy}{dx} + (x^{2} - n^{2})y = 0$$

称为 n(整数) 阶贝塞尔方程. 比较与欧拉方程的关系:

$$x^{2}\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + x\frac{dy}{dx} + (n^{2})y = 0$$

可以发现贝塞尔方程没有初等函数的表达式解!

### 方程的求解

## 例 2、求解贝塞尔方程

$$x^{2}\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + x\frac{dy}{dx} + (x^{2} - n^{2})y = 0$$

# 解:设方程有级数解:

$$y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^{s+k}$$

求导:

$$y' = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (s+k)a_k x^{s+k-1}$$

$$y'' = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (s+k)(s+k+1)a_k x^{s+k-2}$$

代回原方程, 得:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [(s+k)^2 - n^2] a_k x^{s+k} + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{k-2} x^{s+k} = 0$$

第一项 (k=0) 系数应为零:

$$(s+k)^2 - n^2 = 0, \quad \to s_1 = -n, \qquad s_2 = n.$$

第二项 (k=1) 系数应为零:

$$[(s+k)^2 - n^2]a_1 = 0, \qquad \to a_1 = 0.$$

后面各项 (k>1) 系数都应为零:

$$[(s+k)^2 - n^2]a_k + a_{k-2} = 0, \quad (k=2,3,4,...)$$

存在递推关系:

$$a_k = -\frac{1}{(s+k)^2-n^2}a_{k-1}$$
 
$$a_1 = 0, \qquad \rightarrow \qquad a_{2m+1} = 0,$$

取 s=n 得:

$$a_{2m} = \frac{-1}{(n+2m)^2 - n^2} a_{2m-2} = \frac{-1}{2m(2n+2m)} a_{2m-2}, \qquad (m=1,2,3,...)$$

归纳,得:

$$a_{2m} = (-1)^m \frac{1}{2^{2m} m! (n+m)(n+m-1)...(n+1)} a_0$$

取:  $a_0 = 1/2^n n!$ , 得:

$$a_{2m} = (-1)^m \frac{1}{2^{2m+n} m! (n+m)!}$$

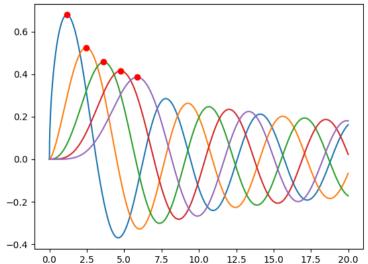
贝塞尔方级数特解:

$$y(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_{2m} x^{n+2m}$$

分析收敛性,发现:

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} |\frac{a_{2m+2}}{a_{2m}}| = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{4(m+1)(n+m+1)} = 0$$







贝塞尔 (Bessel, Friedrich Wilhelm, 1784~1846) 德国天文学家,数学家,天体测量学的奠基人.提出贝塞尔函数,讨论该函数的一系列性质及其求值方法,为解决物理学、天文学和信息学有关问题提供了重要工具。

#### 作业

- 1、由圆域波动方程导出贝塞尔方程
- 2、求衰减模型

$$T'(t) + \lambda a^2 T(t) = 0 \qquad \dots \tag{1}$$

3、求角向固有值及归一化的固有函数: 
$$\begin{cases} \Theta''(\theta) + \mu\Theta(\theta) = 0 \\ \Theta(\theta) = \Theta(\theta + 2\pi) \\ \Theta'(\theta) = \Theta'(\theta + 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

# 贝塞尔函数

季阶贝塞尔函数:

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

n 阶贝塞尔函数:

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

第二类塞尔函数:

$$Y_{\alpha}(x) = \frac{J_{\alpha}(x)\cos(\alpha\pi) - J_{-\alpha}(x)}{\sin(\alpha\pi)}$$

贝塞尔函数在除 x=0 点外的整个实数轴上收敛。

# Γ 函数及其性质

为讨论贝塞尔函数的性质,先定义 Gamma 函数

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{(-t)} dt, \qquad (x > 0)$$

性质 1: Gamma 函数有递推式:

$$\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$$

证明:

$$\begin{split} \Gamma(x+1) &= \int_0^\infty t^x e^{-t} dt \\ &= -t^x e^{-t}|_0^\infty + x \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt \\ &= x \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt = x \Gamma(x) \end{split}$$

### 性质 2:自变量为正整数的 Gamma 函数有如下形式:

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n!$$

证明:由递推公式

$$\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n\Gamma(n)$$

$$= n(n-1)\cdots 1\Gamma(1)$$

$$= n! \int_0^\infty e^{-t} dt$$

$$= n!$$

#### 性质 3: 非正整数点极限为无穷大

$$\lim_{x \to -n} \Gamma(x) = \infty, \qquad (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$$

#### 证明:由递推公式

$$\Gamma(x) = \frac{1}{x}\Gamma(x+1)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \Gamma(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x}\Gamma(x+1) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \Gamma(x) = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{1}{x}\Gamma(x+1) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x-1}\Gamma(x) = \infty$$
.....

 $\lim_{x\to -n}\Gamma(x)=\lim_{x\to -n}\frac{1}{x}\Gamma(x+1)=\lim_{x\to -(x-1)}\frac{1}{x-1}\Gamma(x)=\infty$ 

推论:

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(-n)}=0, \qquad (n=0,1,2,\cdots)$$

性质 4: 半正整数 Γ 函数

$$\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$$
 
$$\Gamma(m+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{(2m-1)!!}{2^m} \sqrt{\pi}$$

现在讨论贝塞尔函数的性质:

性质 1: 负数阶贝塞尔函数与正数阶贝塞尔函数有如下关系

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

证明:用 Г 函数写出贝塞尔函数:

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

负数阶塞尔函数可写成

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

对于 m < n 的项,由于分母中的 Gamma 函数为无穷大,所以都为零:

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

令 
$$m-n=k$$
, 有  $m=n+k$ ,

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

$$J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{\sqrt{2^k - 1}}{(n+k)! k!} (\frac{x}{2})^{n+2k} = (-1)^n J_n(x)$$

#### 性质 2: 半整数阶贝塞尔函数与三角函数有如下关系

$$J_{1/2}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x, \qquad J_{-1/2}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$$

证明: 基于 Gamma 函数, 可以写出半整数阶贝塞尔函数

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

$$J_{1/2}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1956-1}{m!\Gamma(1/2+m+1)} (\frac{x}{2})^{1/2+2m}$$

其中,

$$\begin{split} \Gamma(1/2+m+1) &= (\frac{2m+1}{2})\Gamma(1/2+m) \\ &= (\frac{2m+1}{2}\frac{2m-1}{2})\Gamma(1/2+m-1) \\ &\dots \\ &= \frac{(2m+1)!!}{2^{m+1}}\Gamma(1/2) \\ &= \frac{(2m+1)!!}{2^{m+1}}\sqrt{\pi} \end{split}$$

代回,有:

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

同理,有

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

证毕!

$$1$$
、证明  $\Gamma(1/2)=\sqrt{\pi}$  2、证明

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

# 性质 3: 贝塞尔函数的导数与递推式

$$\begin{split} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ x^n J_n(x) \right] = & x^n J_{n-1}(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx} \left[ x^{-n} J_n(x) \right] = & -x^{-n} J_{n+1}(x) \\ 2n J_n(x) = & x J_{n-1}(x) + x J_{n+1}(x) \\ 2J_n'(x) = & J_{n-1}(x) - J_{n+1}(x) \end{split}$$

证明:

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

等于两端乘以  $x^n$  再求导:

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

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

同理, 得:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[x^{-n}J_n(x)\right] = -x^{-n}J_{n+1}(x)$$

把上二式左端求导, 然后相加相减, 得

$$2nJ_n(x) = xJ_{n-1}(x) + xJ_{n+1}(x)$$
$$2J'_n(x) = J_{n-1}(x) - J_{n+1}(x)$$

# 性质 4: 贝塞尔函数的零点及其正交归一性解:对 n(整数) 阶贝塞尔方程

$$x^{2}\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + x\frac{dy}{dx} + (x^{2} - n^{2})y = 0$$

做变量代换

得到 u(x) 的方程:

$$y = \frac{u}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$u'' + \left[1 + \frac{\frac{1}{4} - n^2}{x^2}\right]u = 0$$

当  $x \to \infty$  有方程:

$$u'' + u = 0$$

通解为:

$$u = A\cos(x + \theta)$$

确定  $A \to \theta$ , 得 n 阶贝塞尔函数的渐近公式

$$J_n(x) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos \left( x - \frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

得零点近似公式:

$$\mu_m^n \approx m\pi + \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

对于热传导方程和波动方程,其解为 n 阶贝塞尔函数  $J_n(x)$ ,对于零边界条件,有  $J_n(\sqrt{\lambda}R)=0$ ,基此可确定: 1956 (1) 固有值:

$$\sqrt{\lambda}R = \mu_m^n \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \lambda_m^n = (\frac{\mu_m^n}{R})^2$$

(2) 固有函数:

$$F_m^n(r) = J_n(\frac{\mu_m^n}{R}r)$$

固有函数体现塞尔函数的正交归一性:

$$\int_0^R r J_n(\frac{\mu_m^n}{R}r) J_n(\frac{\mu_k^n}{R}r) dr = ?$$

证明:对径向方程做等价变换

$$r^{2}F'' + rF' + (\lambda r^{2} - n^{2})F = 0$$
 
$$rF'' + F' + ((\frac{\mu_{m}^{n}}{R})^{2}r - \frac{n^{2}}{r})F = 0$$
 
$$(rF')' + ((\frac{\mu_{m}^{n}}{R})^{2}r - \frac{n^{2}}{r})F = 0$$

令:

$$J_n(\frac{\mu_m^n}{R}r) = F_1, \qquad J_n(\frac{\mu_k^n}{R}r) = F_2$$

有

$$(rF_1')' + ((\frac{\mu_m^n}{R})^2 r - \frac{n^2}{r})F_1 = 0 \cdots (1)$$

$$(rF_2')' + ((\frac{\mu_m^n}{R})^2 r - \frac{n^2}{r})F_2 = 0 \cdots (2)$$

 $(1) imes F_2, (2) imes F_1$ , 所得两次相减,并做积分,有

$$\int_{0}^{R} \left[ \left( \frac{\mu_{m}^{(n)}}{R} \right)^{2} - \left( \frac{\mu_{k}^{(n)}}{R} \right)^{2} \right] r F_{1} F_{2} dr = \int_{0}^{R} \left[ F_{1} \left( r F_{2}' \right)' - F_{2} \left( r F_{1}' \right)' \right] dr$$

$$\begin{split} = &[rF_1F_2']|_0^R - [rF_2F_1']|_0^R + \int_0^R rF_2'F_1dr - \int_0^R rF_1'F_2dr \\ = &\int_0^R rF_2'F_1dr - \int_0^R rF_1'F_2dr \\ = &0 \\ &\rightarrow \int_0^R rF_1F_2dr = 0 \end{split}$$

正交性, 证毕!

下面证明归一性:

$$r^2F'' + rF' + (\lambda r^2 - n^2)F = 0$$
 
$$2r^2F'F'' + 2r(F')^2 + (\lambda r^2 - n^2)F'F = 0$$

整理:

$$[r^2(F')^2 + (\lambda r^2 - n^2)F^2]' = 2\lambda r F^2$$



$$\begin{split} \int_0^R r F^{\ 2} dr = & \frac{1}{2\lambda} \int_0^R [r^2(F')^2 + (\lambda r^2 - n^2) F^2]' dr \\ = & \frac{1}{2\lambda} |[r^2(F')^2 + (\lambda r^2 - n^2) F^2]_0^R \\ = & \frac{1}{2\lambda} R^2 (F'(R))^2 \\ = & \frac{1}{2} R^2 [J'_n(\mu^n_m)]^2 \\ = & \frac{R^2}{2} [J_{n+1}(\mu^n_m)]^2 \end{split}$$

#### 应用实例

求解圆域热传导问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} \right), 0 < r < R, 0 < \theta < 2\pi \\ u\big|_{r=R} = 0, u\big|_{t=0} = \varphi(r, \theta) \end{cases}$$

解:令

$$u(r, \theta, t) = T(t)V(r, \theta)$$

代入方程, 进行第一次分离变量, 得衰减方程:

$$T' + \lambda a^2 T = 0, \qquad \cdots (1)$$

及亥姆霍兹方程:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta^2} + \lambda V = 0, 0 < r < R, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ V\big|_{r=R} = 0, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{array} \right.$ 

$$V(r,\theta) = F(r)G(\theta)$$

, 代入亥姆霍兹方程, 得两个方程

$$G'' + \mu G = 0, \qquad \cdots (2)$$
 
$$r^2 F'' + r F' + (\lambda r^2 - \mu) F = 0, \qquad \cdots (3)$$

方程 (1) 的解为:

$$T(t) = Ae^{-\lambda a^2 t}$$

方程 (2) 的解为:

$$G(\theta) = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\mu}\theta + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\mu}\theta$$

由周期性边界条件,有  $G(2\pi)=G(0)$ , 必有  $\cos\sqrt{\mu}\theta=1$ , 得 固有值:

$$\mu=n^2, \quad (n=0,1,2,\cdots)$$

固有函数:

$$G_0(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}a_0, G_n(\theta) = a_n\cos n\theta + b_n\sin n\theta, \qquad (n=0,1,2,\cdots)$$

固有函数也可写成  $G_n(theta) = a_n e^{-in\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-in\theta}$ 

将固有值代入方程 (3), 得方程

$$r^2F''+rF'+(\lambda r^2-n^2)F=0$$

令  $x = \sqrt{\lambda}r, y(x) = F(x/\sqrt{\lambda})$ , 方程转化为标准整数贝赛尔方程:

$$x^{2}\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + x\frac{dy}{dx} + (x^{2} - n^{2})y = 0$$

则方程 (3) 的解用贝赛尔函数的零点表示:

固有值:

$$\lambda_m^n = (\frac{\mu_m^n}{R})^2$$

固有函数:

$$F_m^n(r) = J_n(\frac{\mu_m^n}{R}r)$$

#### 原方程的基本解为:

$$u(r,\theta,t) = F_m^n(r)G_n(\theta)e^{-\lambda_m a^2 t}$$

叠加解为:

$$u(r,\theta,t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m^n F_m^n(r) G_n(\theta) e^{-\lambda_m a^2 t}$$

应用初值条件,

$$\varphi(r,\theta) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m^n F_m^n(r) G_n(\theta)$$

利用正交归一性确定系数  $A_m^n$ 

$$\begin{split} \int_0^{2\pi} G_k^*(\theta) \varphi(r,\theta) d\theta &= \sum_{n=0}^\infty \sum_{m=0}^\infty A_m^n F_m^n(r) \int_0^{2\pi} G_n(\theta) G_k(\theta) d\theta \\ &\int_0^{2\pi} G_n^*(\theta) \varphi(r,\theta) d\theta = \sum_{m=0}^\infty A_m^n F_m^n(r) \\ \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} G_n^*(\theta) r J_n(\frac{\mu_k^n}{R} r) \varphi(r,\theta) d\theta dr &= \sum_{m=0}^\infty A_m^n \int_0^R r J_n(\frac{\mu_k^n}{R} r) J_n(\frac{\mu_m^n}{R} r) dr \\ \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} G_n^*(\theta) r J_n(\frac{\mu_m^n}{R} r) \varphi(r,\theta) d\theta dr &= A_m^n \frac{R^2}{2} [J_{n+1}(\mu_m^n)]^2 \end{split}$$

$$\rightarrow A_m^n = \frac{2}{R^2[J_{n+1}(\mu_m^n)]^2} \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} G_n^*(\theta) r J_n(\frac{\mu_m^n}{R} r) \varphi(r,\theta) d\theta dr$$

#### 作业

1、证明

$$J_{3/2}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[ \frac{1}{x} \sin x - \cos x \right]$$

2、证明

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[x^{-n}J_n(x)\right] = -x^{-n}J_{n+1}(x)$$

3、用分离变量法分析球域热传导方程

$$u_t = a^2 (u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}), \qquad (0 < r < R)$$