

# 工程数学

Engineering Mathematics

李小飞

光电科学与工程学院

## 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

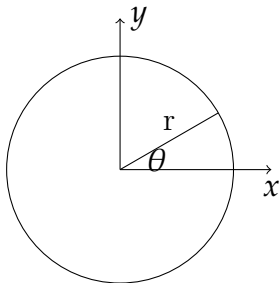
## 贝塞尔方程

## 贝塞尔函数与 Gamma 函数

## 贝塞尔函数的性质

### 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

$$\begin{cases} u_t = a^2\left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}\right], & (0 < r < r_0, t > 0) \\ u(r_0, \theta) = 0, & 0 < \theta < 2\pi \\ u(r, \theta, t) = \Psi(r, \theta), & 0 < \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

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:

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

转化为两个方程:

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

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

方程 1 是衰减模型，已求解！

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：

$$\begin{cases} r^2 R''(r) + rR'(r) + (\lambda r^2 - \mu)R(r) = 0 \\ R(r_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

### 固有函数:

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

$$\Theta_n(\theta) = a_n \cos(n\theta) + b_n \sin(n\theta), \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots)$$

$$\Theta_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-in\theta}, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots)$$



$$\begin{cases} r^2 R''(r) + r R'(r) + (\lambda r^2 - n^2) R(r) = 0 \\ R(r_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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!

$$\begin{cases} r^2 R''(r) + r R'(r) + (\lambda r^2 - n^2) R(r) = 0 \\ R(r_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

处理一下..., 令:

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

有:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dR}{dr} \frac{dr}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \frac{dR}{dr}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{d^2R}{dr^2}$$

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：

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

$$[(s+k)^2 - n^2]a_1 = 0, \quad \rightarrow a_1 = 0.$$
$$[(s+k)^2 - n^2]a_k + a_{k-2} = 0, \quad (k = 2, 3, 4, \dots)$$
$$a_k = -\frac{1}{(s+k)^2 - n^2} a_{k-2}$$

取  $s = n$ , 得:

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

归纳，得：

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

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：

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

说明此级数必为某函数的展开式，称之为贝塞尔函数。



The plot shows five damped sinusoidal functions, each with a different phase and decay rate. The x-axis represents time or distance from 0.0 to 20.0, and the y-axis represents the amplitude from -0.4 to 0.6. The curves are color-coded: blue, orange, green, red, and purple. Red dots are placed at the first peak of each curve.

Curve Color	Approximate Peak 1 (x, y)	Approximate Peak 2 (x, y)	Approximate Peak 3 (x, y)
Blue	(1.0, 0.68)	(4.5, -0.35)	(8.0, 0.28)
Orange	(2.5, 0.52)	(6.5, -0.32)	(10.0, 0.25)
Green	(3.5, 0.45)	(7.5, -0.30)	(11.0, 0.22)
Red	(4.5, 0.41)	(8.5, -0.28)	(12.5, 0.20)
Purple	(5.5, 0.38)	(9.5, -0.25)	(13.5, 0.18)



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

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

- ### 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

零阶贝塞尔函数:

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

n 阶贝塞尔函数:

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

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。

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### 函数右逆存在

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**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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -n} \Gamma(x) = \infty, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

证明: 由递推公式

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

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

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

... ..

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

推论:

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(-n)} = 0, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

性质 4: 半正整数  $\Gamma$  函数

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

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



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  $\Gamma$  函数写出贝塞尔函数:

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

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

负数阶塞尔函数可写成

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

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

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

令  $m - n = k$ , 有  $m = n + k$ ,

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

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

**性质 2:** 半整数阶贝塞尔函数与三角函数有如下关系

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

**证明:** 基于 Gamma 函数, 可以写出半整数阶贝塞尔函数

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

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

其中,

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

代回，有：

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

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

同理，有

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

证毕！

# 作业

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

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

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

$$2nJ_n(x) = xJ_{n-1}(x) + xJ_{n+1}(x)$$

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

证明:

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

等于两端乘以  $x^n$  再求导:

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

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

同理，得：

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

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

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

得到  $u(x)$  的方程:

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

当  $x \rightarrow \infty$  有方程:

$$u'' + u = 0$$

通解为

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

确定  $A$  和  $\theta$ , 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:

(1) 固有值:

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

## (2) 固有函数:

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

固有函数体现塞尔函数的正交归一性:

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

**证明:**对径向方程做等价变换

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

$$r F'' + F' + \left( \left( \frac{\mu_m^n}{R} \right)^2 r - \frac{n^2}{r} \right) F = 0$$

$$(r F')' + \left( \left( \frac{\mu_m^n}{R} \right)^2 r - \frac{n^2}{r} \right) F = 0$$

令:

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

有

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

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

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

$$\int_0^R \left[ \left(\frac{\mu_m^{(n)}}{R}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\mu_k^{(n)}}{R}\right)^2 \right] r F_1 F_2 dr = \int_0^R [F_1 (rF_2')' - F_2 (rF_1')'] dr$$

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

$$\rightarrow \int_0^R rF_1F_2dr = 0$$

正交性，证毕！

下面证明归一性:

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

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

整理:

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

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

## 求解圆域热传导问题

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

**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：

$$T' + \lambda a^2 T = 0, \quad \dots (1)$$



及亥姆霍兹方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \theta^2} + \lambda V = 0, 0 < r < R, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ V|_{r=R} = 0, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

令

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

, 代入亥姆霍兹方程, 得两个方程

$$G'' + \mu G = 0, \quad \dots (2)$$

$$r^2 F'' + rF' + (\lambda r^2 - \mu)F = 0, \quad \dots (3)$$

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:

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

固有函数:

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

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

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

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:

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

固有函数:

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

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,

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

利用正交归一性确定系数  $A_m^n$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} G_k^*(\theta)\varphi(r, \theta)d\theta = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m^n F_m^n(r) \int_0^{2\pi} G_n(\theta)G_k(\theta)d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} G_n^*(\theta)\varphi(r, \theta)d\theta = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m^n F_m^n(r)$$

$$\int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} G_n^*(\theta)rJ_n(\frac{\mu_k^n}{R}r)\varphi(r, \theta)d\theta dr = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m^n \int_0^R rJ_n(\frac{\mu_k^n}{R}r)J_n(\frac{\mu_m^n}{R}r)dr$$

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

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

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## 1、证明

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

## 2、证明

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

### 3、用分离变量法分析球域热传导方程

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