

MATH 311 HANDOUT
CHECKING THE SOLUTION OF THE BESSEL EQUATION

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We want to check that the first Bessel function

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

is the solution of the Bessel equation for $n = 1$,

$$y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' + \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)y = 0.$$

Differentiating term-by-term, we calculate

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

and

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

Thus

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

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

and we also need to re-write, substituting $k-1$ for k ,

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

Note that we have now expressed all the four terms we need as power series with the power of x^{2k-1} . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} J_1'' + \frac{1}{x}J_1' + J_1 - \frac{1}{x^2}J_1 &= \sum_k \left((-1)^k \frac{(2k+1)(2k)}{2^{2k+1} k! (k+1)!} + (-1)^k \frac{2k+1}{2^{2k+1} k! (k+1)!} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2^{2k-1} (k-1)! k!} - (-1)^k \frac{1}{2^{2k+1} k! (k+1)!} \right) x^{2k-1}. \end{aligned}$$

This looks complicated, but notice that each of these four terms is a multiple of the expression

$$(-1)^k \frac{1}{2^{2k-1}(k-1)!k!}.$$

Factoring out this expression from the coefficient of x^{2k-1} , we are left with

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(2k+1)(2k)}{2^2 k(k+1)} + \frac{2k+1}{2^2 k(k+1)} - \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2^2 k(k+1)} &= \frac{(2k+1)2k + (2k+1) - 4k(k+1) - 1}{4k(k+1)} \\ &= \frac{4k^2 + 2k + 2k + 1 - 4k^2 - 4k - 1}{4k(k+1)} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore all the coefficients in the power series expansion of

$$J_1'' + \frac{1}{x} J_1' + J_1 - \frac{1}{x^2} J_1$$

are zero.