

Besseli integrál

$$J_m(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(mt - x \sin t) dt$$

trik:  $\exp\left(+\frac{x}{2} R\right) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^m R^m$

$R \neq 0$  konv. ab.

$$\exp\left(-\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R}\right) = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p!} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^p R^{-p}$$

Csücsy szétm  
rod:

$$\exp\left(\frac{x}{2} \left(R - \frac{1}{R}\right)\right) = \left(\sum_{m \geq 0}\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{p \geq 0}\right)$$

↑  
nyisd ki a  
függel.

$$= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} C_n \cdot R^n ; \quad \forall R \neq 0.$$

$$C_n = \sum_{\substack{m, p \geq 0 \\ m-p=n}} \frac{1}{m!} \frac{1}{p!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^m \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^p$$

Miért igazoljuk:  $C_n = J_n(x)$ ;  $n \geq 0$  eset!

$$C_n = \sum_{\substack{m, p \geq 0 \\ m-p=n \\ m=p+n}} \frac{1}{m!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^m \frac{1}{p!} \left(-\frac{x}{2}\right)^p = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p!} \cdot \frac{1}{(p+n)!} (-1)^p \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2p+n}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n \sum = J_n(x)$$

$$f(z) = \exp\left(\frac{x}{2}\left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right)\right) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} J_n(x) / z^n ; \quad z \neq 0.$$

Laurentovy koeficienty

$$f(z) \in \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{P}(0)).$$

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{P}} \frac{f(z)}{z^{n+1}} dz$$

$$p(t) = e^{it}; \quad t \in (-\pi, \pi).$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \exp\left(\frac{x}{2}(e^{it} - e^{-it})\right) \cdot e^{-i(n+1)t} \cdot i dt$$

$dz = i e^{it} dt$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \exp(x \cdot i \sin t - i n t) dt$$

$$\cos(w) + i \sin w; \quad w = x \cdot i \sin t - n t.$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}(\dots)$$


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