

Citation:

Kapteyn, W., A definite integral containing Bessel's functions, in:
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Mathematics. — “*A definite integral containing Bessel's functions*”
by Prof. W. KAPTEYN.

If $I_m(t)$ and $I_n(t)$ are two Bessel's functions of the first kind and of orders m and n , then

$$\frac{d^2 I_m}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{t} \frac{d I_m}{dt} + \left(1 - \frac{m^2}{t^2}\right) I_m = 0$$

and

$$\frac{d^2 I_n}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{t} \frac{d I_n}{dt} + \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{t^2}\right) I_n = 0.$$

If we multiply the first equation by I_n and the last by I_m , we find by subtraction

$$I_n \frac{d^2 I_m}{dt^2} - I_m \frac{d^2 I_n}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{t} \left(I_n \frac{d I_m}{dt} - I_m \frac{d I_n}{dt} \right) = \frac{m^2 - n^2}{t^2} I_m I_n.$$

By putting

$$I_n \frac{d I_m}{dt} - I_m \frac{d I_n}{dt} = U$$

we obtain

$$\frac{dU}{dt} + \frac{1}{t} U = \frac{m^2 - n^2}{t} I_m I_n$$

or

$$\frac{d}{dt} (U t) = \frac{m^2 - n^2}{t} I_m I_n;$$

and after integration between 0 and ∞

$$(U t)_0^\infty = (m^2 - n^2) \int_0^\infty \frac{I_m I_n}{t} dt.$$

Now for $t = \infty$ we have

$$I_m = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cos(t - \alpha), \quad \alpha = \frac{2m+1}{4} \pi$$

$$I_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cos(t - \beta), \quad \beta = \frac{2n+1}{4} \pi$$

$$\frac{d I_m}{dt} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{2 t^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cos(t - \alpha) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sin(t - \alpha)$$

$$\frac{d I_n}{dt} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{2 t^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cos(t - \beta) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sin(t - \beta);$$

hence

$$U t = \frac{2}{\pi} \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sin \frac{m-n}{2} \pi,$$

whilst for $t = 0$ we arrive at $U t = 0$.

So we find

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{I_m I_n}{t} dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\sin \frac{m-n}{2} \pi}{m^2 - n^2}, \quad m \neq n$$

and as a special case

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{I_n^2}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2n}.$$

From this formula many others may be deduced important for the theory of Bessel's functions.

Mathematics. — Mr. K. BES: "*Analytical determination of the ninth point in which two curves of degree three, passing through eight given points, intersect each other.*" (Communicated by Prof. J. CARDINAAL).

Let

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_1 x^3 + a_2 x^2 y + a_3 x^2 z + a_4 x y^2 + a_5 x y z + a_6 x z^2 + a_7 y^3 + a_8 y^2 z + a_9 y z^2 + a_{10} z^3 &= 0, \\ b_1 x^3 + b_2 x^2 y + b_3 x^2 z + b_4 x y^2 + b_5 x y z + b_6 x z^2 + b_7 y^3 + b_8 y^2 z + b_9 y z^2 + b_{10} z^3 &= 0, \end{aligned} \right\} (1)$$

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