

Homework

- Evaluate:
 - $\Gamma(5)$
 - $\Gamma(-\frac{7}{4})$ in terms of $\Gamma(\frac{1}{4})$
 - $\Gamma(\frac{8}{3})$ in terms of $\Gamma(\frac{2}{3})$
- Define $\Gamma(x)$ as an integral.
- State Bessel's equation of order 3.
- State the power series at 0 known as $J_0(x)$ (in sigma notation).
- Simplify $\frac{\Gamma(m+n+1)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$
- Use properties of Bessel functions to express $J_2'(x)$ in terms of $J_0(x)$ and $J_1(x)$.
- Use a property of Bessel functions to show that $J_0'(x) = -J_1(x)$.
What familiar differentiation formula does this remind you of?

Answers

- 1a) 24 1b) $\frac{16}{21} \Gamma(\frac{1}{4})$ 1c) $\frac{10}{9} \Gamma(\frac{2}{3})$
- 2) $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$
- 3) $x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - 9)y = 0$
- 4) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n}$
- 5) $m+n$
- 6) $J_2'(x) = (1 - \frac{4}{x^2}) J_1(x) + \frac{2}{x} J_0(x)$
- 7) Use $\frac{d}{dx} [x^{-p} J_p(x)] = -x^{-p} J_{p+1}(x)$ taking $p=0$.
It should remind you of $\frac{d}{dx} [\cos x] = -\sin x$.