

PDB ORDO II
PERSAMAAN BESSEL



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PERSAMAAN BESSEL

Persamaan Bessel

Fungsi Bessel Jenis Pertama

Bentuk umum PD Bessel : $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$ (2-31) dengan ν parameter yang diketahui dan nilai $\nu \geq 0$.

Persamaan ini biasanya muncul dalam masalah getaran; medan-medan elektrostatik; masalah konduksi panas dan sebagainya. Untuk menyelesaikan PD Bessel ini, digunakan metoda Frobenius dengan penderetan di sekitar $x=0$ ($x=0$ merupakan titik singular teratur untuk PD Bessel di atas).

Penyelesaian PD mempunyai bentuk :

$$Y(x) = x^r \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m x^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m x^{m+r} \dots\dots\dots (2-32)$$

dengan syarat nilai $a_0 \neq 0$. Sehingga :

$$y'(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)a_m x^{m+r-1} = x^{r-1} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)a_m x^m \dots\dots\dots (2-33)$$

$$y''(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)m + r-1 a_m x^{m+r-2} = x^{r-2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)(m+r-1)a_m x^m \dots\dots\dots (2-34)$$

PDnya mempunyai :

$$x^2 \left[x^{r-2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)(m+r-1)a_m x^m \right] + x \left[x^{r-1} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)a_m x^m \right] + (x^2 - \nu^2)$$

$$\left[x^r \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m x^m \right] = 0$$

atau,

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)(m+r-1)a_m x^{m+r} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (m+r)a_m x^{m+r} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m x^{m+r+2} - \nu^2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m x^{m+r} = 0 \dots\dots\dots (2-35)$$

Jika x tidak selalu nol, maka yang pasti = 0 adalah koefisien-koefisien dari x^{r+s} :

$$\text{Koefisien } x^r : (r-1)ra_0 + ra_0 - v a_0 = 0$$

$$(r^2 - r + r - v^2)a_0 = 0$$

$$(r^2 - v^2)a_0 = 0 ; a_0 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Persamaan indicial : } r^2 - v^2 = 0 ; r_{1,2} = + v \dots\dots\dots (2-36)$$

$$\text{Koefisien } x^{r+1} : r(r+1)a_1 + (r+1)a_1 - v^2a_1 = 0$$

$$(r^2 + r + r + 1 - v^2)a_1 = 0$$

$$(2r + 1 + r^2 - v^2)a_1 = 0$$

$$(2r + 1)a_1 = 0; (2r + 1) \text{ tidak selalu } 0$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$\text{Koefisien } x^{r+s} : (s+r-1)(s+r)a_s + (s+r)a_s + a_{s-2} - v^2a_s = 0$$

$$[(s+r)(s+r-1+1) - v^2]a_s = a_{s-2}$$

$$[(s+r)^2 - v^2]a_s = -a_{s-2}$$

$$a_s = - \frac{a_{s-2}}{(s+r)^2 - v^2} \dots\dots (2-37)$$

Untuk $r = v$:

$$a_s = - \frac{a_{s-2}}{(s+v)^2 - v^2} = - \frac{a_{s-2}}{s^2 + 2sv + v^2 - v^2} = - \frac{a_{s-2}}{s(s+2v)}$$

$$s = 2 \rightarrow a_2 = - \frac{a_0}{2(2+2v)} = - \frac{a_0}{4(1+v)}$$

$$s = 3 \rightarrow a_3 = - \frac{a_1}{3(3+2v)} = 0$$

$$s = 4 \rightarrow a_4 = - \frac{a_2}{4(4+2v)} = \frac{a_0}{2.4(2+v).4(1+v)}$$

Karena $a_1 = 0 ; v \geq 0$, maka untuk s ganjil $a_s = 0$ dan untuk s genap = $2m; m = 1,2,3,\dots\dots$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2m} &= - \frac{1}{2m(2v+2m)} a_{2m-2} \\ &= - \frac{1}{2^2 m(v+m)} a_{2m-2} \end{aligned}$$

Karena a_0 sembarang dan $a_0 \neq 0$, maka bisa dipilih $a_0 = \frac{1}{2^\nu \Gamma(\nu+1)}$

Dengan $\Gamma(\nu + 1) = \nu\Gamma(\nu) = \nu!$ Untuk $\nu = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ Sehingga :

$$m = 1 \rightarrow a_2 = - \frac{a_0}{2(2\nu+2)} = - \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{1}{(\nu+1)} \frac{1}{2^\nu \Gamma(\nu+1)}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2^{\nu+2} (\nu+1)\Gamma(\nu+1)} = \frac{-1}{2^{\nu+2} \Gamma(\nu+2)} = \frac{1}{1!2^{\nu+2} \Gamma(\nu+2)}$$

$$m = 2 \rightarrow a_4 = - \frac{a_2}{2^2 2(\nu+2)} = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^2} \frac{1}{(\nu+2)} \frac{-1}{2^{2+\nu} \Gamma(\nu+2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{\nu+4} \cdot 2 \Gamma(\nu+3)} = \frac{1}{2!2^{\nu+4} \Gamma(\nu+3)}$$

$$m = 3 \rightarrow a_6 = - \frac{a_4}{2^2 3(\nu+3)} = - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^2} \frac{1}{(\nu+3)} \frac{1}{2!2^{4+\nu} \Gamma(\nu+3)}$$

$$m = m \rightarrow a_{2m} = (-1)^m \frac{1}{m!2^{\nu+2m} \Gamma(\nu+m+1)}$$

$$y = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{m!2^{\nu+2m} \Gamma(\nu+m+1)} x^{\nu+2m} \dots\dots\dots (2-38)$$

Fungsi y yang merupakan penyelesaian PD berbentuk deret tak hingga ini disebut **Fungsi Bessel Jenis Pertama orde ν** dan dinotasikan dengan $J_\nu(x)$.

$$\text{Jadi, } J_\nu(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{m!2^{\nu+2m} \Gamma(\nu+m+1)} x^{\nu+2m}$$

$$J_\nu(x) = x^\nu \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{m!2^{\nu+2m} \Gamma(\nu+m+1)} x^{2m} \dots\dots\dots (2-39)$$

Untuk akar indicial yang lain, yaitu $r = -\nu$;

$$J_{-\nu}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{m!2^{-\nu+2m} \Gamma(-\nu+m+1)} x^{-\nu+2m} \dots\dots\dots (2-40)$$

Untuk ν bukan integer (bukan bilangan bulat), maka $J_\nu(x)$ dan $J_{-\nu}$ tidak bergantung secara linier, sehingga PUD PD Bessel :

$$y(x) = C_1 J_\nu(x) + C_2 J_{-\nu}(x) \dots\dots\dots (2-41)$$

Untuk ν integer (bulat); misalkan $\nu = n$; $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{-n}(x) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{m! 2^{-n+2m} \Gamma(-n+m+1)} x^{-n+2m} \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{-n+2m}}{m! 2^{-n+2m} \Gamma(-n+m+1)} + \sum_{m=n}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{-n+2m}}{m! 2^{-n+2m} \Gamma(-n+m+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena untuk $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (n-1)$; harga $\Gamma(-n+m+1) = \infty$, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{-n}(x) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{-n+2m}}{m! 2^{-n+2m} \Gamma(-n+m+1)} x^{-n+2m} \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{-n+2m}}{m! 2^{-n+2m} \Gamma(-n+m+1)} + \\
 &\quad \sum_{m=n}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{-n+2m}}{m! 2^{-n+2m} \Gamma(-n+m+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena untuk $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (n-1)$; harga $\Gamma(-n+m+1) = \infty$, maka :

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

Misalkan, $\left. \begin{array}{l} p = m - n \\ m = p + n \end{array} \right\}$

- $-n + 2m = 2p + n$
- $-n + m + 1 = -n + p + n + 1 = p + 1$
- $M = n \rightarrow p + n = n \rightarrow p = 0$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{-n}(x) &= \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{p+n} \frac{x^{2p+n}}{(p+n)! 2^{2p+n} \Gamma(p+1)} \\
 &= (-1)^n x^n \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} (-1)^p \frac{x^{2p}}{p! 2^{2p+n} \Gamma(p+n+1)} \\
 &= (-1)^n J_n(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi untuk $\nu = n$ bulat :

$$Y(x) = C_1 J_n(x) + C_2 J_{-n}(x) = C_1 J_n(x) + (-1)^n C_2 J_{-n}(x)$$

$$Y(x) = [C_1 + (-1)^n C_2] J_n(x) = K J_n(x)$$

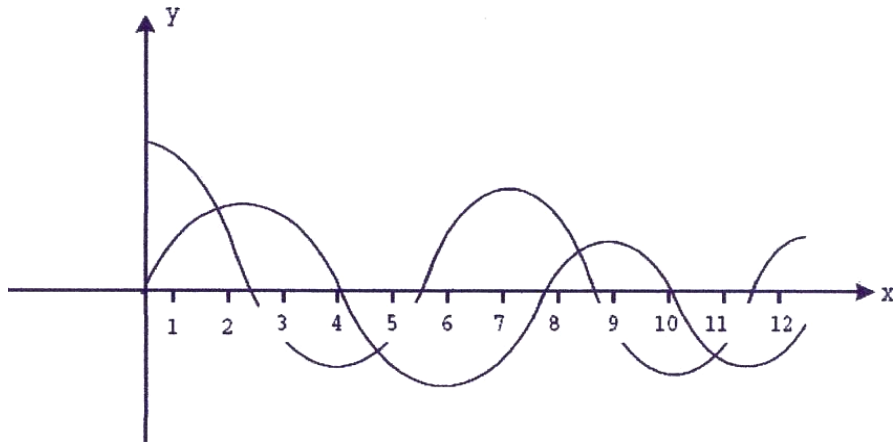
Belum merupakan PU PD Bessel, karena hanya memuat satu konstanta sembarang untuk PD orde 2. Untuk menentukan Penyelesaian Basis yang lain pada kasus $\nu = n$ bulat ini akan dibahas pada bagian **Fungsi Bessel Jenis Kedua**.

Fungsi Bessel Jenis Pertama untuk $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ (bulat)

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

$$\begin{aligned} n = 0 \rightarrow J_0(x) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{m! 2^{n+2m} \Gamma(n+m+1)} x^{2m} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^0 x^0}{2^0 0! \Gamma(1)} + \frac{(-1)^1 x^2}{2^2 1! \Gamma(2)} + \frac{(-1)^2 x^4}{2^4 2! \Gamma(3)} + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{x^4}{2^4 (2!)^2} - \frac{x^6}{2^6 (3!)^2} + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^4}{64} - \frac{x^6}{2304} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n = 1 \rightarrow J_1(x) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{m! 2^{2m+1} \Gamma(m+2)} x^{2m+1} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^0 x^1}{2^1 0! \Gamma(2)} + \frac{(-1)^1 x^3}{2^3 1! \Gamma(3)} + \frac{(-1)^2 x^5}{2^5 2! \Gamma(4)} + \dots \\ &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2^3 1! 2!} - \frac{x^5}{2^5 2! 3!} - \dots \\ &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^3}{16} - \frac{x^5}{384} - \dots \end{aligned}$$



- Akar-akar dari $J_0(x) = 0$ dan $J_1(x) = 0$

Berikut ini adalah 5 buah akar positif pertama dari $J_0(x) = 0$ dan $J_1(x) = 0$ dalam 4 desimal, beserta selisih antara 2 akar yang berurutan :

$J_0(x)$		$J_1(x)$	
Akar	Selisih	Akar	Selisih
$x_1 = 2,4048$		$x_1 = 3,8317$	
	3,1153		3,1839
$x_2 = 5,5201$		$x_2 = 7,0156$	
	3,1336		3,1579
$x_3 = 8,6537$		$x_3 = 10,1735$	
	3,1378		3,1502
$x_4 = 11,7915$		$x_4 = 13,3237$	
	3,1394		3,1469
$x_5 = 14,9309$		$x_5 = 16,4706$	

Untuk $\nu = \frac{1}{2}$;

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{1/2}(x) &= x^{1/2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{1}{m! 2^{1/2+2m} \Gamma(1/2+m+1)} x^{2m} \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x/2)^{1/2+2m} (-1)^m}{m! \Gamma(m+3/2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$J_{1/2}(x) = \frac{(x/2)^{1/2}}{0! \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{(x/2)^{5/2}}{1! \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{(x/2)^{9/2}}{2! \frac{5}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}}$$

Catatan : $\Gamma(v + 1) = v\Gamma(v)$

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

$$J_{1/2}(x) = \frac{(x/2)^{1/2}}{1/2 \sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 - \frac{(x/2)^2}{1! 3/2} + \frac{(x/2)^4}{2! 5/2 3/2} - \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{(x/2)^{1/2}}{1/2 \sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{1! 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^4}{2! 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} - \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{(x/2)^{1/2}}{1/2 \sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \dots \right]$$

Ekspansi Mc. Laurin $\left[f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} f^n(0) \right]$ dari :

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

Jadi :

$$J_{1/2}(x) = \frac{(x/2)^{1/2}}{1/2 \sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{x} \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{x} \sin x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$$

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

Dengan cara yang sama bisa ditentukan :

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

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

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

Rumus-rumus untuk fungsi Bessel :

1. $[x^\nu J_\nu(x)] = x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x)$
2. $[x^{-\nu} J_\nu(x)] = -x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x)$
3. $J_{\nu-1}(x) + J_{\nu+1}(x) = \frac{2\nu}{x} J_\nu(x)$
4. $J_{\nu-1}(x) - J_{\nu+1}(x) = 2J_\nu(x)$

Rumus integral yang meliputi fungsi Bessel

1. $\int x^\nu J_{\nu-1}(x) dx = x^\nu J_\nu(x) + C$
2. $\int J_{\nu+1}(x) dx = \int J_{\nu-1}(x) dx - 2J_\nu(x)$
3. $\int x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+1}(x) dx = -x^{-\nu} J_\nu(x) + C$

Contoh :

$$\begin{aligned} 1. J_{3/2}(x) &= J_{1/2+1}(x) = \frac{2^{1/2}}{x} J_{1/2}(x) - J_{1/2-1}(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} - \cos x \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_{-3/2}(x) &= J_{-1/2-1}(x) = \frac{2^{(-1/2)}}{x} J_{-1/2}(x) - J_{-1/2+1}(x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x \\ &= -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\frac{\cos x}{x} - \sin x \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \int x^4 J_1(x) dx &= \int x^2 x^2 J_1(x) dx = \int x^2 d[x^2 J_2(x)] \\ &= x^2 x^2 J_2(x) - \int x^2 J_2(x) dx^2 \\ &= x^4 J_2(x) - 2 \int x^3 J_2(x) \\ &= x^4 J_2(x) - 2 \int d[x^3 J_3(x)] \end{aligned}$$

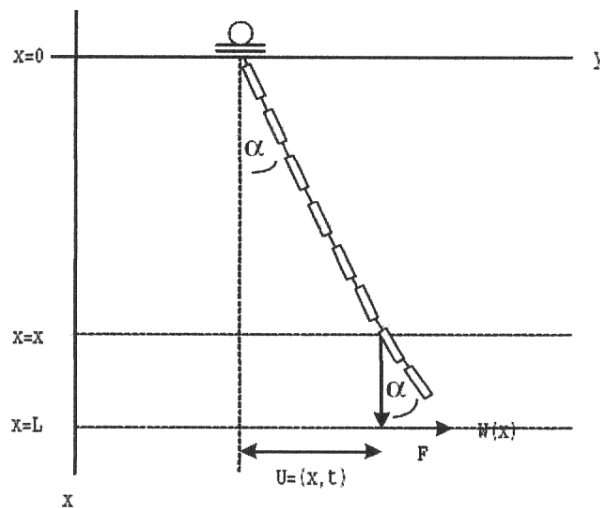
$$\begin{aligned}
&= x^4 J_2(x) - 2x^3 J_3(x) + C \\
&= x^4 \left[\frac{2}{x} J_1(x) - J_0(x) \right] - 2x^3 \left[\frac{2.2}{x} J_2(x) - J_1(x) \right] \\
&= x^4 \left[\frac{2}{x} J_1(x) - J_0(x) \right] - 2x^3 \left[\frac{4}{x} \left(\frac{2}{x} J_1(x) - J_0(x) \right) J_1(x) \right] \\
&= 2x^3 J_1(x) - x^4 J_0(x) - 16x J_1(x) + 9x^2 J_0(x) + 2x^3 J_1(x) \\
&= (8x^2 - x^4) J_0(x) + (4x^3 - 16x) J_1(x) + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \int x^3 J_3(x) dx &= \int x^5 [x^{-2} J_3(x)] dx = -\int x^5 d[x^{-2} J_2(x)] \\
&= -x^5 x^{-2} J_2(x) + \int x^{-2} J_2(x) dx^5 \\
&= x^3 J_2(x) + 5 \int x^2 J_2(x) dx^5 \\
&= -x^3 J_2(x) + 5 \int x^3 [x^{-1} J_2(x)] \\
&= -x^3 J_2(x) + 5 \int x^3 d[x^{-1} J_1(x)] \\
&= -x^3 J_2(x) + 5x^2 J_1(x) - 5 \int x^{-1} J_1(x) dx^3 \\
&= -x^3 J_2(x) + 5x^2 J_1(x) - 15 \int x J_1(x) dx \\
&= -x^3 J_2(x) + 5x^2 J_1(x) - 15 \int x J_0(x) dx \\
&= -x^3 J_2(x) + 5x^2 J_1(x) - 15 \int x d[J_0(x)] \\
&= -x^3 J_2(x) + 5x^2 J_1(x) - 15 x J_0(x) - 15 \int J_0(x) dx
\end{aligned}$$

Aplikasi Fungsi Bessel

Vibrasi dari Rantai yang Tergantung

Suatu rantai dengan masa persatuan panjang konstan, dengan panjang L digantung tegak lurus pada suatu tumpuan tetap) seperti pada gambar. Pada saat $t = 0$, rantai ditempatkan dengan membentuk sudut α terhadap bidang vertikal, kemudian dilepaskan.



L = panjang rantai

ρ = densitas rantai (massa persatuan panjang) = konstan

α = sudut penyimpangan rantai terhadap bidang vertikal

$U(x,t)$ = besarnya simpangan di titik $x = x$ pada rantai terhadap vertikal pada saat t .

Berat bagian rantai di bawah sembarang titik ($x = x$) = $W(x)$

$$W(x) = \rho g (L-x)$$

Karena rantai menyimpang sejauh α terhadap bidang vertikal, maka

$W(x) \approx$ gaya tekan yang bekerja secara tangensial pada gerak rantai.

Sehingga komponen horisontal dari gaya tekan $[W(x)]$:

$$F(x) = W(x)\sin\alpha$$

$$\text{Jika } \alpha \rightarrow 0 ; W(x) \sin \alpha \approx W(x) \operatorname{tg} \alpha = W(x) \frac{\partial U(x, t)}{\partial x}$$

Ambil bagian kecil rantai dari x sampai $x + \Delta x$; dengan $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

maka besarnya perubahan gaya : $F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x + \Delta x) - F(x) &= W(x + \Delta x) \frac{\partial U(x + \Delta x, t)}{\partial(x + \Delta x)} - W(x) \frac{\partial U(x, t)}{\partial x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \left[\frac{w(x + \Delta x) \frac{\partial U(x + \Delta x, t)}{\partial(x + \Delta x)} - w(x) \frac{\partial U(x, t)}{\partial x}}{\Delta x} \right] \\
 &= \Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[w(x) \frac{\partial U(x, t)}{\partial x} \right] \\
 &= \Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\rho g (L - x) \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Hukum Newton II : $F = ma = \text{massa} \times \text{percepatan}$

- percepatan vibrasi : $\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}$

- massa dari bagian kecil rantai (Δx) = $\rho \Delta x$

Gaya $F = \Delta x \rho \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2}$, gaya ini sama dengan perubahan gaya $F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)$, jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta x \rho \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} &= \Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\rho g (L - x) \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right] \\
 &= \Delta x \rho g \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(L - x) \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} = g \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(L - x) \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right]$$

Bila gerakannya merupakan gerak periodik dalam t dengan periode $2\pi/\omega$, maka :

$$U(x, t) = y(x) \cos(\omega t + \partial)$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = -\omega y(x) \sin(\omega t + \partial)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} = -\omega^2 y(x) \cos(\omega t + \partial)$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = y' (x) \cos (\omega t + \partial)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} = -\omega^2 y \cos (\omega t + \partial) = g \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left((L-x) \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$-\omega^2 y \cos (\omega t + \partial) = g \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(L-x) y' \cos (\omega t + \partial)]$$

$$-\omega^2 y \cos (\omega t + \partial) = g \cos (\omega t + \partial) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(L-x) y']$$

$$-\omega^2 y = g \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(L-x) y'] = g[-y' + (L-x) y'']$$

$$-\frac{\omega^2}{g} y = -y' + (L-x) y''$$

$$(L-x) y'' - y' + \lambda^2 y = 0 ; \lambda^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{g}$$

Misal : $L-x = z ; \frac{dz}{dx} = -1$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx} = -1 \frac{dy}{dz} = -\frac{dy}{dz}$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[-\frac{dy}{dz} \right] = -1 \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right] = \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2}$$

Sehingga persamaan menjadi : $z \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + \frac{dy}{dz} + \lambda^2 y = 0$

$$s = 2\lambda z^{1/2} ; z = \frac{s^2}{4\lambda^2}$$

Misal :

$$dz = \frac{2s ds}{4\lambda^2} = \frac{s ds}{2\lambda^2} ; \frac{ds}{dz} = \frac{2\lambda^2}{s}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{dy}{ds} \frac{ds}{dz} = \frac{2\lambda^2}{s} \frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{2\lambda^2}{2\lambda z^{1/2}} \frac{dy}{ds} = \lambda z^{-1/2} \frac{dy}{ds}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} = \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{dy}{dz} \right] = \frac{d}{dz} \left[\lambda z^{-1/2} \frac{dy}{ds} \right] = \lambda \left[-\frac{1}{2} z^{-3/2} \frac{dy}{ds} + z^{-1/2} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{dy}{ds} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{2}\lambda z^{-3/2} \frac{dy}{ds} + \lambda z^{-1/2} \frac{d}{ds} \frac{dy}{dz} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2}\lambda z^{-3/2} \frac{dy}{ds} + \lambda z^{-1/2} \frac{d}{ds} \left[\lambda z^{-1/2} \frac{dy}{ds} \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2}\lambda z^{-3/2} \frac{dy}{ds} + \lambda^2 z^{-1} \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Persamaan menjadi :

$$z \left[-\frac{1}{2}\lambda z^{-3/2} \frac{dy}{ds} + \lambda^2 z^{-1} \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} \right] + \lambda z^{-1/2} \frac{dy}{ds} + \lambda^2 y = 0, \text{ atau}$$

$$\lambda^2 \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} + \left[-\frac{1}{2}\lambda z^{-1/2} + \lambda z^{-1/2} \right] \frac{dy}{ds} + \lambda^2 y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda z^{-1/2} \frac{dy}{ds} + \lambda^2 y = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda^{-1} z^{1/2} \frac{dy}{ds} + y = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{dy}{ds} + y = 0 \rightarrow \text{PD Bessel dengan } \nu = 0$$

Penyelesaian

$$\text{PD : } y(s) = J_0(s)$$

$$\text{Sehingga } y(x) = J_0(2\omega \sqrt{L-x} / \sqrt{g})$$

Syarat batas : pada $x = 0$ rantai berada pada posisi tetap pada setiap saat : $y(0) = 0$

$$y(0) = J_0(2\omega \sqrt{L-0} / \sqrt{g}) = 0 \rightarrow J_0(2\omega \sqrt{L/g}) = 0$$

Akar positif pertama dari $J_0(2\omega \sqrt{L/g}) = 0$ adalah 2,4148, berarti

$$2\omega \sqrt{L/g} = 2,4048 : \omega = \frac{2,4048}{2} \sqrt{g/L}$$

Frekuensi getaran (gerakan) rantai = $\frac{\omega}{2\pi}$ siklus/satuan waktu =

$$\frac{2,4048}{4\pi} \sqrt{g/L} \text{ siklus / satuan waktu}$$

Fungsi Bessel Jenis Kedua

Persamaan diferensial Bessel berbentuk : $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - n^2) y = 0$ dengan penyelesaian : $y(x) = c_1 J_n(x) + c_2 J_{-n}(x)$.

Untuk n bilangan bulat, $J_n(x)$ dan $J_{-n}(x)$ bergantung secara linear, maka harus dicari penyelesaian basis kedua selain $J_n(x)$ untuk memperoleh penyelesaian umum PD Bessel untuk n bilangan bulat.

c_1 dan c_2 adalah konstanta sembarang, dipilih $c_1 = E + \frac{F \cos n\pi}{\sin \pi}$;

$c_2 = -\frac{F}{\sin n\pi}$, E dan F adalah konstanta sembarang.

PUPD Bessel menjadi :

$$y(x) = \left[E + \frac{F \cos n\pi}{\sin n\pi} \right] J_n(x) + \left[-\frac{F}{\sin n\pi} \right] J_{-n}(x)$$

$$y(x) = E J_n(x) + \frac{F \cos n\pi}{\sin n\pi} J_{-n}(x)$$

$$y(x) = E J_n(x) + F \left[\frac{J_n(x) \cos n\pi - J_{-n}(x)}{\sin n\pi} \right]$$

$$y(x) = E J_n(x) + F Y_n(x)$$

$$\text{dimana } Y_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{J_n(x) \cos n\pi - J_{-n}(x)}{\sin n\pi} ; n \neq \text{bilangan bulat} \\ \lim_{p \rightarrow n} \frac{J_p(x) \cos p\pi - J_{-p}(x)}{p \sin p\pi} ; n = \text{bilangan bulat} \end{cases}$$

Fungsi $Y_n(x)$ disebut fungsi Bessel jenis kedua.

Untuk $n = 0$ PD Bessel menjadi :

$$x^2 y'' + y' + xy = 0$$

Akar-akar persamaan indicial : $r_{1,2} = 0$, sehingga

$$Y_2(x) = J_0(x) \ln x + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m x^m$$

$$Y_2' = J_0' \ln x + \frac{J_0}{x} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m x^{m-1}$$

$$Y_2'' = J_0'' \ln x + 2 \frac{J_0'}{x} - \frac{J_0}{x^2} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m(m-1) A_m x^{m-2}$$

Substitusikan Y_2 , Y_2' dan Y_2'' ke PD (1), kemudian disederhanakan dan diperoleh

:

$$2J_0' + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m(m-1) A_m x^{m-1} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m A_m x^{m-1} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m x^{m-1} = 0$$

Berdasarkan fungsi Bessel jenis pertama untuk $n = 0$ diperoleh :

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

Persamaan menjadi :

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

Koefisien dari x^0 : $A_1 = 0$

Koefisien dari x^{2s} : $(2s+1)^2 A_{2s+1} + A_{2s-1} = 0$, $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$A_3 = 0$, $A_5 = 0$, $A_7 = 0$, \dots

Koefisien dari x^{2s+1} : $-1 + 4A_2 = 0 \rightarrow A_2 = \frac{1}{4}$

Untuk $s = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ Berlaku :

$$\frac{(-1)^{s+1}}{2^{2s} (s+1)!} + (2s+2)^2 A_{2s+2} + A_{2s} = 0$$

Untuk $s = 1$ diperoleh : $\frac{1}{8} + 16A_4 + A_2 = 0 \rightarrow A_4 = -\frac{3}{128}$

Rumus untuk menentukan A_{2m} :

$$A_{2m} = \frac{(-1)^{m-1}}{2^{2m} (m!)^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} \right), m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

bila $h_m = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m}$, maka :

$$y_2(x) = J_0(x) \ln x + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m-1} h_m}{2^{2m} (m!)^2}$$

J_0 dan $y_2(x)$ merupakan penyelesaian yang bersifat linear independence, sehingga : $a(y_2 + bJ_0)$ juga merupakan penyelesaian basis. Bila $a = \frac{2}{\pi}$, $b = \gamma - \ln 2$ maka :

$$Y_0(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} J_0(x) \left[\ln \frac{x}{2} + \gamma \right] + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m-1} h_m}{2^{2m} (m!)^2} x^{2m} \dots\dots\dots (2-42)$$

$h_m = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{m}$, $\gamma = 0,57721566490 \dots$, konstanta Euler

$$Y_n(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} J_n(x) \left[\ln \frac{x}{2} + \gamma \right] + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m-1} (h_m + h_{m+n})}{2^{2m+n} m!(m+n)!} x^{2m+n} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-m-1)!}{2^{2m-n} m!} x^{2m-n} \dots\dots\dots (2-43)$$

Sehingga PUDP Bessel untuk semua nilai n adalah :

$$y(x) = c_1 J_n(x) + c_2 Y_n(x)$$

Rumus-rumus rekursi yang berlaku untuk $J_n(x)$ juga berlaku untuk $Y_n(x)$.

Contoh :

1. Selesaikan PD : $xy'' + xy' + (x - 4)y = 0$

PD : $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - 4)y = 0$ merupakan PD Bessel dengan $n = 2$.

PUDPD-nya : $y(x) = C_1 J_2(x) = C_2 Y_2(x)$

dengan

$$J_2(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \left[\frac{x}{2} \right]^{2k+1}}{k! \Gamma(k+3)}$$

$$Y_2(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\ln \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + \gamma \right] J_2(x) - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^1 (1-k)! \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{2k-2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1)^k$$

$$[\phi(k) + \phi(k + 2)] \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k+2}}{k!(k+2)!}$$

2. PD : $x^2 y'' + xy' + (\lambda^2 x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0$; (subst $\lambda x = z$)

Misalkan : $z = \lambda x \rightarrow x = \frac{z}{\lambda}$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \lambda$$

Jadi,

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\lambda \frac{dy}{dz} \right) \\ &= \lambda \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dz} \right) = \lambda \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{dy}{dz} \right) = \lambda \frac{d}{dz} \left(\lambda \frac{dy}{dz} \right) = \lambda^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} \end{aligned}$$

PD menjadi :

$$x^2 \left(\lambda^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} \right) + x \left(\lambda \frac{dy}{dz} \right) + (\lambda^2 x^2 - \nu^2) y = 0$$

$$\frac{z^2}{\lambda^2} \left(\lambda^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} \right) + \frac{z}{\lambda} \left(\lambda \frac{dy}{dz} \right) + (\lambda^2 \frac{z^2}{\lambda^2} - \nu^2) y = 0$$

$$z^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + z \frac{dy}{dz} + (z^2 - \nu^2) y = 0 \rightarrow \text{PD Bessel dalam } y \text{ dan } z \text{ dengan } \nu = \nu$$

$$y(z) = C_1 J_\nu(z) + C_2 Y_\nu(z)$$

PUPD :

$$Y(x) = C_1 J_\nu(\lambda x) + C_2 Y_\nu(\lambda x)$$

3. $xy'' + (1 + 2n)y' + xy = 0$ ($y = x^{-n}u$)

Misalnya $y = x^{-n}u$; maka :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -n x^{-n-1} u + x^{-n} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[-n x^{-n-1} u + x^{-n} \frac{du}{dx} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} [-n x^{-n-1} u] + \frac{d}{dx} \left[x^{-n} \frac{du}{dx} \right]$$

$$= (n+1) n x^{-n-2} u - n x^{-n-1} \frac{du}{dx} - n x^{-n-1} \frac{du}{dx} + x^{-n} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2}$$

$$= (n+1) n x^{-n-2} u - 2 n x^{-n-1} \frac{du}{dx} + x^{-n} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2}$$

$$x \left((n+1) n x^{-n-2} u - 2 n x^{-n-1} \frac{du}{dx} + x^{-n} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} \right) + (1+2n) \left[-n x^{-n-1} u + x^{-n} \frac{du}{dx} \right] + x x^{-n} u = 0$$

PD menjadi :

$$(n+1) n x^{-n-1} u - 2 n x^{-n} \frac{du}{dx} + x^{-n+1} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} - n x^{-n-1} u + x^{-n} \frac{du}{dx} - 2 n^2 x^{-n-1} u +$$

$$2 n x^{-n} \frac{du}{dx} + x^{-n+1} u = 0$$

$$[n^2 + n - n - 2n^2] x^{-n-1} u + x^{-n+1} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + x^{-n} \frac{du}{dx} + x^{-n+1} u = 0$$

Masing-masing ruas dibagi dengan x^{-n} :

$$-n^2 x^{-1} u + x \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{du}{dx} + x u = 0$$

$$x \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{du}{dx} + (x - n^2 x^{-1}) u = 0$$

Masing-masing ruas dikalikan dengan x :

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + x \frac{du}{dx} + (x^2 - n^2) u = 0 \rightarrow \text{PD Bessel dalam } u \text{ dan } x$$

dengan $v = n$

PU PD :

$$u(x) = C_1 J_n(x) + C_2 Y_n(x); \quad y = x^{-n} u$$

$$y(x) = x^{-n} u(x) = x^{-n} [C_1 J_n(x) + C_2 Y_n(x)]$$

$$= C_1 x^{-n} J_n(x) + C_2 x^{-n} Y_n(x)$$

$$4. x^2 y'' - 3xy' + 4(x^2 - 3)y = 0 \quad ; (y = x^2 u, x^2 = z)$$

Misalkan $y = x^2 u$; maka :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2u) = 2xu + x^2 \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(2xu + x^2 \frac{du}{dx} \right) = 2u + 2x \frac{du}{dx} + 2x \frac{du}{dx} + x^2 \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} \\ &= 2u + 4x \frac{du}{dx} + x^2 \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} \end{aligned}$$

PD menjadi :

$$x^2 \left(2u + 4x \frac{du}{dx} + x^2 \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} \right) + 3x \left(2xu + x^2 \frac{du}{dz} \right) + 4(x^4 - 3)x^2 u = 0$$

$$x^4 \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + (4x^3 - 3x^3) \frac{du}{dx} + (2x^2 - 6x^2 + 4x^6 - 12x^2)u = 0$$

$$x^4 \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + x^3 \frac{du}{dx} + (4x^6 - 16x^2)u = 0 \text{ dibagi dengan } x^2$$

$$x^4 \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + x \frac{du}{dx} + (4x^4 - 16)u = 0$$

Misalkan : $x = z \rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x \frac{du}{dz}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(2x \frac{du}{dz} \right) = 2 \frac{du}{dz} + 2x \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{du}{dz} \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{du}{dz} + 2x \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{du}{dx} \right) = 2 \frac{du}{dz} + 2x \frac{d}{dz} \left(2x \frac{du}{dz} \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{du}{dz} + 4x^2 \frac{d^2u}{dz^2} \end{aligned}$$

PD menjadi :

$$x^2 \left(2 \frac{du}{dz} + 4x^2 \frac{d^2u}{dz^2} \right) + x \left(2x \frac{du}{dz} \right) + (4x^4 - 16)u = 0$$

$$4x^4 \frac{d^2u}{dz^2} + (2x^2 + 2x^2) \frac{du}{dz} + (4x^4 - 16)u = 0$$

$$4x^4 \frac{d^2u}{dz^2} + 4x^2 \frac{du}{dz} + (4x^4 - 16)u = 0 \rightarrow \text{dibagi dengan } 4x^2$$

$$x^2 \frac{d^2u}{dz^2} + x \frac{du}{dz} + (x^2 - 4)u = 0 \rightarrow \text{PD Bessel dalam } u \text{ dan } z \text{ dengan } \nu = 2$$

PU PD : $u(z) = C_1 J_2(z) + C_2 Y_2(z)$

$z = x^2 \rightarrow u(x) = C_1 J_2(x^2) + C_2 Y_2(x^2)$

$z = x^2 \rightarrow y(x) = x^2 u(x) = x^2 [C_1 J_2(x^2) + C_2 Y_2(x^2)]$

Fungsi Bessel Termodifikasi (Modified Bessel Function)

Persamaan Diferensial :

$$x^2 y'' + xy' - (x^2 + n^2)y = 0 \dots\dots\dots (2-44)$$

dikenal dengan nama persamaan Bessel termodifikasi orde n. Karena bisa ditulis :

$$x^2 y'' + xy' - (i^2 x^2 + n^2)y = 0 \dots\dots\dots (2-45)$$

yang merupakan persamaan Bessel dengan variable bebas ix dan mempunyai penyelesaian umum : $y = C_1 J_n(ix) + C_2 Y_n(ix) \dots\dots (2-46)$

dengan,

$$J_n(ix) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-1)^k \frac{(ix)^{n+2k}}{2^{n+2k} k! \Gamma(n+k+1)}$$

$$J_n(ix) = i^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-1)^k \frac{i^{2k} x^{n+2k}}{2^{n+2k} k! \Gamma(n+k+1)}$$

$$i^{-n} J_n(ix) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2k}}{2^{n+2k} k! \Gamma(n+k+1)}$$

Bentuk $[i^{-n} J_n(ix)]$ merupakan fungsi baru yang berharga real dan disebut **fungsi Bessel termodifikasi jenis pertama** orde n yang dinotasikan dengan $I_n(x)$.

$$I_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2k}}{2^{n+2k} k! \Gamma(n+k+1)} \dots\dots\dots (2-47)$$

$I_{-n}(x)$ didapat dengan mengganti n dengan $-n$ sebagai berikut :

$$I_{-n}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{-n+2k}}{2^{-n+2k} k! \Gamma(n+k+1)} \dots\dots\dots (2-48)$$

Untuk n tidak bulat I_n dan I_{-n} merupakan penyelesaian yang *linear independence* dari PD (1-44) sehingga penyelesaian umum PD (1) adalah :

$$y = c_1 I_n(x) + c_2 I_{-n}(x), n \neq \text{bilangan bulat} \dots\dots\dots (2-49)$$

Untuk n bulat :

$$(-1)^n J_{-n}(ix) = J_n(ix)$$

$$(i^2)^n J_{-n}(ix) = J_n(ix)$$

$$i^n J_{-n}(ix) = i^{-n} J_n(ix)$$

$$I_{-n}(x) = I_n(x)$$

Untuk n bilangan bulat $I_{-n}(x) = I_n(x)$ linear dependence, sehingga perlu didefinisikan penyelesaian basis yang lain yang bersifat linear independence dengan $I_n(x)$ sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Dipilih } c_1 = A - \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{B}{\sin n\pi}, c_2 = \frac{B}{\sin n\pi}$$

$$y = A I_n(x) - \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{B}{\sin n\pi} I_n(x) + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{B}{\sin n\pi} I_{-n}(x)$$

$$\text{maka } y = A I_n(x) + B \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{I_{-n}(x) - I_n(x)}{\sin n\pi} \right]$$

$$y = A I_n(x) + B K_n(x)$$

$$\text{dengan } K_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{I_{-n}(x) - I_n(x)}{\sin n\pi} \right]; n \neq \text{bilangan bulat} \\ \lim_{p \rightarrow n} \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{I_{-p}(x) - I_p(x)}{\sin p\pi} \right]; n = \text{bilangan bulat} \end{cases}$$

$K_n(x)$ disebut **fungsi Bessel termodifikasi** orde n jenis kedua.

PD Bessel termodifikasi bisa dinyatakan dengan : $x^2 y'' + xy' - (\lambda^2 x^2 + n^2) y = 0$ dengan PUPD : $y = c_1 I_n(\lambda x) + c_2 I_{-n}(\lambda x)$ untuk $n \neq \text{bilangan bulat}$

$$y = c_1 I_n(\lambda x) + c_2 K_n(\lambda x) \text{ untuk } n = \text{bilangan bulat}$$

Untuk $\lambda = \sqrt{i}$, maka PD menjadi :

$$x^2 y'' + xy' - (ix^2 + n^2) y = 0$$

$$x^2 y'' + xy' + (-ix^2 - n^2) y = 0$$

Dan PUPD : $y = c_1 I_n(\sqrt{ix}) + c_2 K_n(\sqrt{ix})$

$$y = c_1 J_n(i^{3/2}x) + c_2 K_n(i^{1/2}x)$$

$$J_n(i^{3/2}x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (i^{3/2}x)^{n+2k}}{2^{-n+2k} k! \Gamma(n+k+1)}$$

$$= i^{3/2 n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (i^{3k} x^{n+2k})}{2^{-n+2k} k! \Gamma(n+k+1)}$$

$$j^{3k} = 1 ; k = 0, 4, 8, \dots$$

$$j^{3k} = -i ; k = 1, 5, 9, \dots$$

$$j^{3k} = -1 ; k = 2, 6, 10, \dots$$

$$j^{3k} = i ; k = 3, 7, 11, \dots$$

Untuk k ganjil $\rightarrow J_n(i^{3/2}x)$ real

Untuk k genap $\rightarrow J_n(i^{3/2}x)$ imajiner

Untuk $k = 2j \rightarrow (-1)^k i^{3k} = (-1)^j$

$$k = 2j + 1 \rightarrow (-1)^k i^{3k} = (-1)^j i$$

sehingga

$$J_n(i^{3/2}x) = i^{3/2 n} \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j x^{n+4j}}{2^{n+4j} (2j)! \Gamma(n+2j+1)} + i \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j x^{n+2+4j}}{2^{n+2+4j} (2j+1)! \Gamma(n+2j+2)} \right]$$

$$\approx i^{3/2 n} (\sum_R + i \sum_I)$$

Menurut Rumus de Moivre :

$$i^{3/2} = \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{3/2} = \cos \frac{3n\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3n\pi}{4}$$

Catatan :

$$z = a + ib = \text{cps}(\text{arc tg } \frac{b}{a}) + I \sin(\text{arc tg } \frac{b}{a})$$

$$z = i \rightarrow z = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Jadi,

$$J_n(i^{3/2}x) = \left(\cos \frac{3n\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2} \right) (\Sigma_R + i \Sigma_I)$$

$$= \left(\cos \frac{3n\pi}{2} \Sigma_R - \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2} \Sigma_I \right) + i \left(\cos \frac{3n\pi}{2} \Sigma_I - \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2} \Sigma_R \right)$$

dengan :

$$\text{Ber}_n x = \cos \frac{3n\pi}{2} \Sigma_I - \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2} \Sigma_I$$

$$\text{Bei}_n x = \cos \frac{3n\pi}{2} \Sigma_I - \sin \frac{3n\pi}{2} \Sigma_R$$

Untuk $n = 0$:

$$\text{Ber}_0 x = \text{Ber} x = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j x^{4j}}{2^{4j} [(2j)!]^2}$$

$$\text{Bei}_0 x = \text{Bei} x = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j x^{4j+2}}{2^{4j+2} [(2j)!]^2}$$

Dengan cara yang sama fungsi $K_n (i^{1/2}x)$ dapat juga dinyatakan dalam jumlahan :
(deret real) + i (deret real) seperti di atas, dengan

$$K_n (i^{1/2} x) = \text{Ker}_n x + i \text{Kei}_n x$$

$$\text{Sehingga PU PD : } x^2 y'' + xy' - (ix^2 + n^2) y = 0$$

adalah :

$$y = c_1 (\text{Ber}_n x + i\text{Bei}_n x) + c_2 (\text{Ker}_n x + \text{Kei}_n x)$$

Persamaan yang bisa ditransformasikan kedalam PD Bessel

$$1. \text{ PD : } x^2 y'' + (2K + l)xy' + (\alpha^2 x^{2r} + \beta^2)y = 0$$

dengan k, a, r, β konstanta

akan mempunyai PU PD :

$$y = x^{-k} [C_1 J_{\gamma/r} (ax^r/r) + C_2 Y_{\gamma/r} (ax^r / r)]$$

$$\gamma = \frac{2-r+s}{2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\sqrt{|a|}}{2-r+s}$$

$$n = \frac{\sqrt{(1-r)^2 - 4b}}{2-r+s}$$

Jika $a < 0 \rightarrow J_n$ dan Y_n diganti dengan I_n dan K_n

Jika $n \neq$ bulat $\rightarrow Y_n$ dan K_n diganti dengan J_{-n} dan I_{-n}

Contoh :

1. PD : $x y'' + y' + ay = 0$

Dikalikan dengan x :

$$k = 0; r = \frac{1}{2}; \alpha^2 = a \rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\beta = 0; \chi = \sqrt{k^2 - \beta^2} = \sqrt{0^2 - 0^2} = 0$$

Jadi PU PD :

$$y = x^0 [C_1 J_0(2\sqrt{ax}) + C_2 Y_0(2\sqrt{ax})]$$

$$= C_1 J_0(2\sqrt{ax}) + C_2 Y_0(2\sqrt{ax})$$

2. PD : $x^2 y'' + x(4x^2 - 3)y' + (4x^8 - 5x^2 + 3)y = 0$

$$a = -3; b = 2; c = 3; d = -5$$

$$p = 4; q = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha = 2; \beta = \frac{1}{2}; \lambda = \sqrt{5}; n = 1$$

$$PU PD : y = x^2 e^{-x^{4/2}} [c_1 I_1(x\sqrt{5}) + c_2 K_1(x\sqrt{5})]$$

3. PD : $x^2 y'' - xy' + (1+x)y = 0$

dibagi x^3 :

$$\frac{y''}{x} - \frac{y'}{x^2} + \left[\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right] y = 0$$

$$(x^{-1}y')' + (x^{-2} + x^{-3})y = 0$$

$$r = -1; s = -2; a = b = 1; \alpha = 0; \gamma = \frac{1}{2}; \lambda = 2; n = 0$$

$$PUPD : y = x [c_1 J_0(2\sqrt{x}) + c_2 J_0(2\sqrt{x})]$$

4. PD : $9(y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' + y) - \frac{4}{x^2}y = 0$

$(y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' + y) - \frac{9}{9x^2}y = 0$, dikalikan x^2

$x^2y'' + xy' + x^2y - 4/9y = 0$

$x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - 4/9)y = 0 \rightarrow$ PD Bessel dengan $n = 2/3$

PUPD : $y = c_1J_{2/3}(x) + c_2J_{-2/3}(x)$

5. PD : $\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{R'}{R} = \mu$; $R = R(r)$

Dikalikan Rr^2 PD menjadi :

$r^2R''rR' - \mu r^2 = 0 \rightarrow$ PD Bessel termodifikasi dengan $\lambda = \mu$; $n = 0$

PUPD : $R = c_1I_0(r\sqrt{\mu}) + c_2K_0(r\sqrt{\mu})$

6. PD : $xy'' + y' + 2ixy = 0$

atau $x^2y'' + xy' + 2ix^2y = 0 \rightarrow$ PD Bessel dengan $\lambda = \sqrt{2i}$

PUPD : $y = c_1J_0(x\sqrt{2i}) + c_2Y_0(x\sqrt{2i})$

Soal Latihan

Selesaikan PD berikut !

1. $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - 4)y = 0$
2. $xy'' + y' + \frac{1}{4}y = 0$; $(\sqrt{x} = z)$
3. $x^2y'' + xy' + (4x^4 - \frac{1}{4})y = 0$; $(x^2 = z)$
4. $x^2y'' - 3xy' + 4(x^4 - 3)y = 0$; $(y = x^2 u, x^2 = z)$
5. $x^2y'' + \frac{1}{4}(x + \frac{3}{4})y = 0$; $(y = u \sqrt{x}, \sqrt{x} = z)$
6. $y'' + x^2y = 0$; $(y = u \sqrt{x}, \frac{1}{2}x^2 = z)$

Jawaban :

1. $y = AJ_2(x) + BY_2(x)$
2. $y = AJ_0(\sqrt{x}) + BY_0(\sqrt{x})$
3. $y = AJ_{1/4}(x^2) + BY_{1/4}(x^2)$
4. $y = x^2 [AJ_2(x^2) + BY_2(x^2)]$
5. $y = \sqrt{x} [AJ_{1/2}(\sqrt{x}) + BJ_{-1/2}(\sqrt{x})]$
6. $y = \sqrt{x} [AJ_{1/4}(\frac{1}{2}x^2) + BY_{1/4}(\frac{1}{2}x^2)]$