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SPHERICAL BESSEL FUNCTIONS AND EXPLICIT QUADRATURE FORMULA

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ABSTRACT. An evaluation of the derivative of spherical Bessel functions of order $n+\frac{1}{2}$ at its zeros is obtained. Consequently, an explicit quadrature formula for entire functions of exponential type is given.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE RESULTS

Given any complex number α, the function

$$\frac{J_\alpha(z)}{z^\alpha}=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^k\frac{z^{2k}}{2^{\alpha+2k}\,k!\,\Gamma(k+\alpha+1)}$$

is an even entire function of exponential type 1. Here $J_\alpha(z)$ is the Bessel function of the first kind of order α and is known as the spherical Bessel function when $\alpha=n+\frac{1}{2}$, $n\in\mathbb{Z}$. Let $j_k=j_k(\alpha)$, $k=\pm1,\pm2,\ldots$, be the zeros of $\frac{J_\alpha(z)}{z^\alpha}$ ordered such that $j_{-k}=-j_k$ and $0<|j_1|\le|j_2|\le\ldots$.

An exact quadrature formula with zeros of Bessel functions as nodes has been recently given [1] as follows.

Theorem A. *Let $\Re(\alpha)>-1$. For all functions f of exponential type 2τ such that $f(x)=O(|x|^{-\delta})$, $x\to\pm\infty$, with $\delta>2\Re(\alpha)+2$, we have*

(1)
$$\int_0^\infty x^{2\alpha+1}(f(x)+f(-x))dx=\frac{2}{\tau^{2\alpha+2}}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{j_k^{2\alpha}}{(J'_\alpha(j_k))^2}\left(f\left(\frac{j_k}{\tau}\right)+f\left(-\frac{j_k}{\tau}\right)\right).$$

The growth condition imposed on the functions has been relaxed by Grozev and Rahman.

Theorem B ([2]). *If $\alpha>-1$, then* (1) *holds for every entire function f of exponential type 2τ such that $x^{2\alpha+1}(f(x)+f(-x))$ belongs to $L^1[0\ ,\ \infty)$.*

Since, in formula (1), $J'_\alpha(j_k)$ is not given explicitly, we find it interesting to evaluate it for the spherical Bessel functions. From now on, the notation j_k is used exclusively to denote $j_k(n+\frac{1}{2})$.

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Theorem 1. *Let n be a nonnegative integer and*

$$\lambda(j_k) := \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{r=0}^{n} \frac{(2n-r)!\,(2n-2r)!}{r!\,[2^{n-r}\,(n-r)!]^2}\, j_k^{2r} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

We have

$$J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k) = (-1)^k\, j_k^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\, \lambda(j_k) \quad \text{for} \quad k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots . \tag{2}$$

Since (2) is not valid for negative integers, we give another result for these values.

We note that the zeros of $J_\alpha(z)$ are all real if $\alpha > -1$ and only a finite number of them are nonreal if $\alpha \le -1$ [3, §15.27]. Let $\{l_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ be the positive zeros of $\frac{J_\alpha(z)}{z^\alpha}$, $\alpha = n + \frac{1}{2}$, arranged in ascending order of magnitude and $l_k = -l_{-k}$ for $k = -1, -2, \dots$.

Theorem 2. *Let n be a negative integer and*

$$\mu(l_k) := \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{r=0}^{-n-1} \frac{(-2n-r-2)!\,(-2n-2r-2)!}{r!\,[2^{-n-r-1}\,(-n-r-1)!]^2}\, l_k^{2r} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

We have

$$J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(l_k) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{n+k+1}\, l_k^{-n-\frac{3}{2}}\, \mu(l_k) & \text{for } k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ (-1)^{n+k}\, l_k^{-n-\frac{3}{2}}\, \mu(l_k) & \text{for } k = -1, -2, \dots . \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

Remark 1. Using Theorems 1, 2 and the differential equation

$$z^2\, y'' + z\, y' + (z^2 - \alpha^2)\, y = 0$$

satisfied by $J_\alpha(z)$, we can evaluate $J''_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k)$, $J'''_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k)$, etc.

2. Lemmas

For the recurrence formulas satisfied by Bessel functions and used in this section we refer the reader to [3, §3.2]. We need the following property of spherical Bessel functions to prove formula (2).

Lemma 1. *Let n be an integer. For all nonnegative integers p, we have*

$$J_{n-p-\frac{1}{2}}(j_k) = \left\{ \sum_{r=0}^{[p/2]} (-1)^r \binom{p-r}{r} \frac{\Gamma(n-r+\frac{1}{2})\, 2^{p-2r}}{\Gamma(n-p+r+\frac{1}{2})\, j_k^{p-2r}} \right\} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k). \tag{4}$$

Proof. We prove (4) by induction on p. For $p = 0$, (4) is equivalent to

$$J_{n-\frac{1}{2}}(j_k) = J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k), \tag{5}$$

which we obtain using the formula

$$z J_\alpha{}'(z) + \alpha J_\alpha(z) = z J_{\alpha-1}(z) \tag{6}$$

with $\alpha = n + \frac{1}{2}$ and $z = j_k$. For $p = 1$, (4) gives $J_{n-\frac{3}{2}}(j_k) = \frac{2n-1}{j_k} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k)$, which is true by the formula

$$J_{\alpha-1}(z) = \frac{2\alpha}{z} J_\alpha(z) - J_{\alpha+1}(z), \tag{7}$$

taking $\alpha = n - \frac{1}{2}$ and using (5). Suppose that (4) is true for p and $p+1$, where p is an even integer, and let us prove it for $p+2$ and $p+3$.

When $\alpha = n - p - \frac{3}{2}$, (7) and the recurrence hypothesis give

$$\begin{aligned}
J_{n-p-\frac{5}{2}}(j_k) &= \frac{2n-(2p+3)}{j_k} J_{n-p-\frac{3}{2}}(j_k) - J_{n-p-\frac{1}{2}}(j_k) \\
&= \left\{ (2n-2p-3) \sum_{r=0}^{p/2} (-1)^r \binom{p+1-r}{r} \frac{\Gamma(n-r+\frac{1}{2})\, 2^{p+1-2r}}{\Gamma(n-p+r-\frac{1}{2})\, j_k^{p+2-2r}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{r=0}^{p/2} (-1)^r \binom{p-r}{r} \frac{\Gamma(n-r+\frac{1}{2})\, 2^{p-2r}}{\Gamma(n-p+r+\frac{1}{2})\, j_k^{p-2r}} \right\} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k) \\
&= \left\{ (2n-2p-3) \sum_{r=0}^{p/2} (-1)^r \binom{p+1-r}{r} \frac{\Gamma(n-r+\frac{1}{2})\, 2^{p+1-2r}}{\Gamma(n-p+r-\frac{1}{2})\, j_k^{p+2-2r}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{r=1}^{\frac{p}{2}+1} (-1)^{r-1} \binom{p+1-r}{r} \frac{\Gamma(n-r+\frac{3}{2})\, 2^{p+2-2r}}{\Gamma(n-p+r-\frac{1}{2})\, j_k^{p+2-2r}} \right\} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k) \\
&= \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^{p/2} (-1)^r \binom{p+1-r}{r} \frac{\Gamma(n-r+\frac{1}{2})\, 2^{p+2-2r}}{\Gamma(n-p+r-\frac{1}{2})\, j_k^{p+2-2r}} \frac{1}{(p-2r+2)} \right. \\
&\quad \times [\frac{1}{2}(2n-2p-3)(p-2r+2) + r(n-r+\frac{1}{2})] \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{(2n-2p-3)\Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2})\, 2^{p+1}}{\Gamma(n-p-\frac{1}{2})\, j_k^{p+2}} - (-1)^{\frac{p}{2}} \right\} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k).
\end{aligned}$$

Since

$$(n-p-3/2)(p-2r+2) + r(n-r+1/2) = (n-p+r-3/2)(p-r+2),$$

$$\frac{(p-r+2)}{(p-2r+2)} \binom{p+1-r}{r} = \binom{p+2-r}{r}$$

and

$$\frac{(n-p+r-\frac{3}{2})}{\Gamma(n-p+r-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-p+r-\frac{3}{2})},$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}
J_{n-p-\frac{5}{2}}(j_k) &= \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^{p/2} (-1)^r \binom{p+2-r}{r} \frac{\Gamma(n-r+\frac{1}{2})\, 2^{p+2-2r}}{\Gamma(n-p+r-\frac{3}{2})\, j_k^{p+2-2r}} \right. \\
&\qquad \left. + \frac{\Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2})\, 2^{p+2}}{\Gamma(n-p-\frac{3}{2})\, j_k^{p+2}} + (-1)^{\frac{p+2}{2}} \right\} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k) \\
&= \left\{ \sum_{r=0}^{(p+2)/2} (-1)^r \binom{p+2-r}{r} \frac{\Gamma(n-r+\frac{1}{2})\, 2^{p+2-2r}}{\Gamma(n-p+r-\frac{3}{2})\, j_k^{p+2-2r}} \right\} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, (4) is true for $p+2$. For $p+3$ we use (7), taking $\alpha = n - p + \frac{5}{2}$, and the remainder of the proof is similar. □

To establish (3), we need another property of spherical Bessel functions.

Lemma 2. *Let n be an integer. For all nonnegative integers p, we have*

(8)
$$J_{n+p+\frac{3}{2}}(j_k) = \left\{ \sum_{r=0}^{[p/2]} (-1)^{r+1} \binom{p-r}{r} \frac{\Gamma(n+p-r+\frac{3}{2})\ 2^{p-2r}}{\Gamma(n+r+\frac{3}{2})\ j_k^{p-2r}} \right\} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k).$$

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Lemma 1 except for the next few changes. For $p = 0$, we use the formula

$$zJ_\alpha{}'(z) - \alpha J_\alpha(z) = -zJ_{\alpha+1}(z) \tag{9}$$

with $\alpha = n + 1/2$. For $p = 1$, we use (7) with $\alpha = n + 3/2$. For $p+2$, $p+3$, we use (7) respectively with $\alpha = n + p + \frac{5}{2}$, $n + p + \frac{7}{2}$. □

3. Proofs of the theorems

Proof of Theorem 1. Using Lemma 1 with $p = 2n$, we obtain

(10)
$$J_{-(n+\frac{1}{2})}(j_k) = \left\{ \sum_{r=0}^{n} (-1)^r \binom{2n-r}{r} \frac{\Gamma(n-r+\frac{1}{2})\ 2^{2n-2r}}{\Gamma(-n+r+\frac{1}{2})\ j_k^{2n-2r}} \right\} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k).$$

But

$$\Gamma(m+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\ (2m)!}{2^{2m}\ m!} \quad \text{for} \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \tag{11}$$

and

$$\Gamma(-m+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}\ (-1)^m\ 2^{2m}\ m!}{(2m)!} \quad \text{for } m = 0, 1, 2, \ldots,$$

so that

$$\binom{2n-r}{r} \frac{\Gamma(n-r+\frac{1}{2})\ 2^{2n-2r}}{\Gamma(-n+r+\frac{1}{2})} = (-1)^{n+r} \frac{(2n-r)!\ (2n-2r)!}{r!\ [2^{n-r}\ (n-r)!]^2}. \tag{12}$$

An application of the formula [3, §3.12]

$$J'_\alpha(z) J_{-\alpha}(z) - J_\alpha(z) J'_{-\alpha}(z) = \frac{2\ \sin(\alpha\pi)}{\pi z} \tag{13}$$

gives

$$J_{-(n+\frac{1}{2})}(j_k) = \frac{2\ (-1)^n}{\pi j_k\ J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k)}.$$

Hence, in view of (10) and (12), we obtain

(14)
$$\left(J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k)\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{r=0}^{n} \frac{(2n-r)!\ (2n-2r)!}{r!\ [2^{n-r}\ (n-r)!]^2} j_k^{-2n+2r+1} \right)^{-1} = j_k^{2n-1} \lambda^2(j_k).$$

It remains to study the sign of $J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k)$. We have (see [3, §15.22])

$$0 < j_k < j_k(n+3/2) < j_{k+1} \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, \ldots\ . \tag{15}$$

Hence, the interval (j_k, j_{k+1}) contains only one zero of $J_{n+\frac{3}{2}}(z)$ for $k = 1, 2, \ldots$, which implies

$$\operatorname{sgn}\left(J_{n+\frac{3}{2}}(j_k)\right) = -\operatorname{sgn}\left(J_{n+\frac{3}{2}}(j_{k+1})\right) \quad \text{for} \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots\ . \tag{16}$$

By (9) we have

$$J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k) = -J_{n+\frac{3}{2}}(j_k) \quad \text{for} \quad k = 1, 2, ...,$$

and it follows from (16) that

$$\text{(17)} \qquad \operatorname{sgn}\left(J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k)\right) = -\operatorname{sgn}\left(J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_{k+1})\right) \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, ...,$$

which implies, in view of (14), that

$$\begin{aligned} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k) &= \operatorname{sgn}\left(J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k)\right) j_k^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda(j_k) \\ &= (-1)^{k-1} \operatorname{sgn}\left(J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_1)\right) j_k^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda(j_k) \quad \text{for} \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots . \end{aligned}$$

So, in order to obtain (2) for $j_k > 0$, it suffices to prove that

$$\text{(18)} \qquad J'_{p+1/2}(j_1(p+1/2)) < 0 \quad \text{for each nonnegative integer } p.$$

For $p = 0$, we have

$$J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x, \quad j_k(\frac{1}{2}) = k\pi, \quad k = 1, 2, ...,$$

whence

$$J'_{\frac{1}{2}}(j_1(1/2)) = J'_{\frac{1}{2}}(\pi) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} < 0.$$

Suppose that (18) is true for some positive integer p, which implies that

$$J'_{p+\frac{1}{2}}(x) < 0 \quad \text{for all } x \in (j_1(p+1/2)\ ,\ j_2(p+1/2))\,;$$

in particular,

$J_{p+\frac{1}{2}}(j_1(p+3/2)) < 0$ since, by (15), $j_1(p+3/2) \in (j_1(p+1/2)\ ,\ j_2(p+1/2))$.

But, using (6), we have

$$J'_{p+\frac{3}{2}}(j_1(p+3/2)) = J_{p+\frac{1}{2}}(j_1(p+3/2)) < 0,$$

so that (18) holds for $p+1$ and consequently for all $p \geq 0$.

For $j_k < 0$, we assume first that in the definition of z^α, $\arg(z)$ has its principal value, and we suppose, as in [3, 3.62], that $\arg(-z) = \pi + \arg(z)$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k) &= J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(-j_{-k}) \\ &= -e^{(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi i} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_{-k}) \\ &= e^{(n-\frac{1}{2})\pi i} (-1)^k (j_{-k})^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda(j_{-k}) \\ &= (-1)^k (-j_{-k})^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda(-j_k) \\ &= (-1)^k j_k^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda(j_k), \end{aligned}$$

since $\lambda(-j_k) = \lambda(j_k)$ and $J_\alpha(-z) = e^{\alpha\pi i} J_\alpha(z)$. □

Proof of Theorem 2. Several details of the proof are similar to that of Theorem 1, and we omit them.

We replace p by $-2n-2$ in Lemma 2 to obtain

(19)

$$\left(J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(j_k)\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{r=0}^{-n-1} \frac{(-2n-r-2)!\,(-2n-2r-2)!}{r!\,[2^{-n-r-1}\,(-n-r-1)!]^2}\, j_k^{2n+2r+3}\right)^{-1}.$$

We have [3, §15.22]

$$0 < l_k < l_k(n-1/2) < l_{k+1} \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, ..., \tag{20}$$

which by virtue of (5) implies (17), where j_k is replaced by l_k. So we have, by (19),

$$J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(l_k) = (-1)^{k-1} \operatorname{sgn}\left(J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(l_1)\right) l_k^{-n-\frac{3}{2}} \mu(l_k) \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, \ldots .$$

Thus, to establish (3) for $l_k > 0$, we have to show that

$$(-1)^{p+1} J'_{p+\frac{1}{2}}(j_1(p+1/2)) < 0 \quad \text{for each negative integer } p. \tag{21}$$

For $p = -1$, we have

$$J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x, \quad l_k(-1/2) = (2k-1)\pi/2, \quad k = 1, 2, ...,$$

whence

$$J'_{-\frac{1}{2}}(l_1(-1/2)) = J'_{-\frac{1}{2}}(\pi/2) = -\frac{2}{\pi} < 0.$$

Assume that (21) is true for some negative integer p, which implies by (20) that

$$(-1)^{p+1} J_{p+\frac{1}{2}}\left(l_1(p-\frac{1}{2})\right) < 0,$$

and using (9), we obtain

$$(-1)^p J'_{p-\frac{1}{2}}(l_1(p-1/2)) = (-1)^{p+1} J_{p+\frac{1}{2}}(l_1(p-1/2)) < 0.$$

Therefore, (21) holds for $p-1$ and consequently for all $p \leq -1$.

For $l_k < 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} J'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(l_k) &= e^{(n-\frac{1}{2})\pi i} (-1)^{n+k+1} (l_{-k})^{-n-\frac{3}{2}} \mu(l_{-k}) \\ &= (-1)^{n+k} (-l_{-k})^{-n-\frac{3}{2}} \mu(-l_k) \\ &= (-1)^{n+k} l_k^{-n-\frac{3}{2}} \mu(l_k). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

4. An explicit quadrature formula

We are now ready to deduce the following result from Theorems B and 1.

Theorem 3. *Let n be a nonnegative integer. For all functions f of exponential type 2τ such that*

$$x^{2n} f(x) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}), \tag{22}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2n} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\tau^{2n+1}} \sum_{\substack{k=-\infty \\ k\neq 0}}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{r=0}^{n} \frac{(2n-r)!\,(2n-2r)!}{r!\,[2^{n-r}\,(n-r)!]^2} j_k^{2r} \right) f\left(\frac{j_k}{\tau}\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\pi}{\tau^{2n+1}} (2n+1) \left(\frac{(2n)!}{2^n\, n!}\right)^2 f(0). \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume that $f(z)$ is even. Let

$$g(x) := \frac{1}{x^2}\left[f(x) - \left(2^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\Gamma(n+\frac{3}{2})\frac{J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(\tau x)}{(\tau x)^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^2 f(0)\right].$$

Since $f(z)$ and $J_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(z)/z^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ are even, their derivatives vanish at zero. Besides, we have $\lim_{z\to 0} J_\alpha(z)/z^\alpha = 1/(2^\alpha\Gamma(\alpha+1))$. Thus $\lim_{z\to 0} g(z)$ exists, and consequently $g(z)$ is entire. According to the hypothesis and to the formula [3, p. 405], we have

(24)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{J^2_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(x)}{x}dx = \frac{2}{2n+1},$$

and $g(x)$ satisfies the conditions of Theorem B with $\alpha = n+\frac{1}{2}$. Therefore, we have

(25)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2n+2}g(x)dx = \frac{\pi}{\tau^{2n+3}}\sum_{\substack{k=-\infty\\k\neq 0}}^{\infty}\left(\sum_{r=0}^{n}\frac{(2n-r)!\,(2n-2r)!}{r!\,[2^{n-r}\,(n-r)!]^2}j_k^{2r+2}\right) g\left(\frac{j_k}{\tau}\right).$$

Replacing $g(x)$ by its value and using (24), we readily obtain (23). □

Note that, in formula (54) of [1], which corresponds to (25) with $n = 1$, there is a superfluous factor 32. As a consequence of Theorem 3 we have the following

Corollary 1. *If n is a nonnegative integer, then for all functions f of exponential type τ such that*

$$x^n f(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}),$$

we have

(26)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2n}|f(x)|^2dx = \frac{\pi}{\tau^{2n+3}}\sum_{\substack{k=-\infty\\k\neq 0}}^{\infty}\left(\sum_{r=0}^{n}\frac{(2n-r)!\,(2n-2r)!}{r!\,[2^{n-r}\,(n-r)!]^2}j_k^{2r}\right)\left|f\left(\frac{j_k}{\tau}\right)\right|^2 + \frac{\pi}{\tau^{2n+1}}(2n+1)\left(\frac{(2n)!}{2^n\,n!}\right)^2|f(0)|^2.$$

Proof. Write $f(x) = f_1(x) + i\,f_2(x)$, where $f_1(x) = \Re(f(x))$ and $f_2(x) = \Im(f(x))$ when $x \in \mathbb{R}$. The functions $f_1^2(x)$, $f_2^2(x)$ satisfy the conditions of Theorem 3. Hence, by (23), formula (26) holds for $f_1(x)$ and $f_2(x)$. The result follows since $|f(x)|^2 = f_1^2(x) + f_2^2(x)$. □

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