

FIGURE 9.8. $e^{-x}I_0(x), e^{-x}I_1(x), e^xK_0(x)$ and $e^xK_1(x)$.

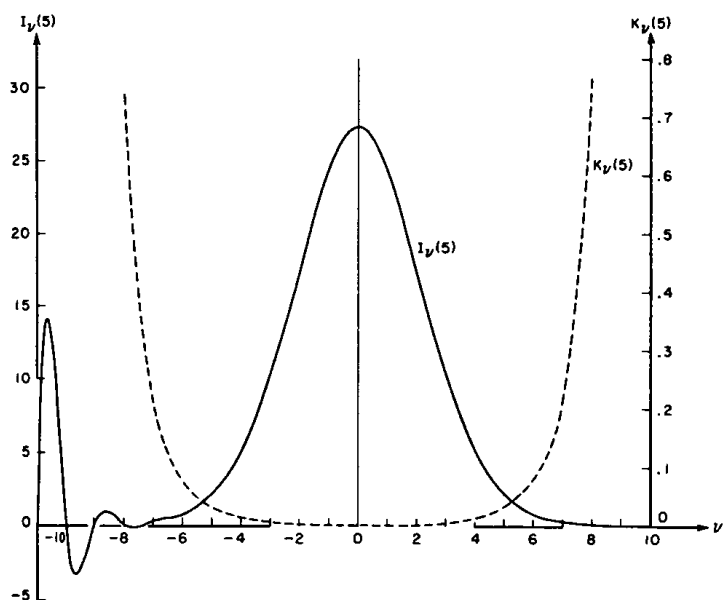


FIGURE 9.9. $I_5(x)$ and $K_5(x)$.

Relations Between Solutions

9.6.2
$$K_\nu(z) = \frac{1}{2}\pi \frac{I_{-\nu}(z) - I_\nu(z)}{\sin(\nu\pi)}$$

The right of this equation is replaced by its limiting value if ν is an integer or zero.

9.6.3
$$I_\nu(z) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\nu\pi i} J_\nu(ze^{\frac{1}{2}\pi i}) \quad (-\pi < \arg z \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi)$$

$$I_\nu(z) = e^{\frac{3}{2}\nu\pi i/2} J_\nu(ze^{-\frac{3}{2}\pi i/2}) \quad (\frac{1}{2}\pi < \arg z \leq \pi)$$

9.6.4
$$K_\nu(z) = \frac{1}{2}\pi i e^{\frac{1}{2}\nu\pi i} H_\nu^{(1)}(ze^{\frac{1}{2}\pi i}) \quad (-\pi < \arg z \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi)$$

$$K_\nu(z) = -\frac{1}{2}\pi i e^{-\frac{1}{2}\nu\pi i} H_\nu^{(2)}(ze^{-\frac{1}{2}\pi i}) \quad (-\frac{1}{2}\pi < \arg z \leq \pi)$$

9.6.5

$$Y_\nu(ze^{\frac{1}{2}\pi i}) = e^{\frac{1}{2}(\nu+1)\pi i} I_\nu(z) - (2/\pi)e^{-\frac{1}{2}\nu\pi i} K_\nu(z)$$

$$(-\pi < \arg z \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi)$$

9.6.6
$$I_{-\nu}(z) = I_\nu(z), K_{-\nu}(z) = K_\nu(z)$$

Most of the properties of modified Bessel functions can be deduced immediately from those of ordinary Bessel functions by application of these relations.

Limiting Forms for Small Arguments

When ν is fixed and $z \rightarrow 0$

9.6.7
$$I_\nu(z) \sim (\frac{1}{2}z)^\nu / \Gamma(\nu+1) \quad (\nu \neq -1, -2, \dots)$$

9.6.8
$$K_0(z) \sim -\ln z$$

9.6.9
$$K_\nu(z) \sim \frac{1}{2}\Gamma(\nu)(\frac{1}{2}z)^{-\nu} \quad (\Re \nu > 0)$$

Ascending Series

9.6.10
$$I_\nu(z) = (\frac{1}{2}z)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{1}{4}z^2)^k}{k! \Gamma(\nu+k+1)}$$

9.6.11
$$K_\nu(z) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}z)^{-\nu} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(n-k-1)!}{k!} (-\frac{1}{4}z^2)^k$$

$$+ (-)^{n+1} \ln(\frac{1}{2}z) I_n(z)$$

$$+ (-)^{n\frac{1}{2}} (\frac{1}{2}z)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \{ \psi(k+1) + \psi(n+k+1) \} \frac{(\frac{1}{4}z^2)^k}{k!(n+k)!}$$

where $\psi(n)$ is given by 6.3.2.

9.6.12
$$I_0(z) = 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{4}z^2}{(1!)^2} + \frac{(\frac{1}{4}z^2)^2}{(2!)^2} + \frac{(\frac{1}{4}z^2)^3}{(3!)^2} + \dots$$

9.6.13
$$K_0(z) = -\{ \ln(\frac{1}{2}z) + \gamma \} I_0(z) + \frac{\frac{1}{4}z^2}{(1!)^2}$$

$$+ (1 + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{(\frac{1}{4}z^2)^2}{(2!)^2} + (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}) \frac{(\frac{1}{4}z^2)^3}{(3!)^2} + \dots$$

Wronskians

9.6.14
$$W\{I_\nu(z), I_{-\nu}(z)\} = I_\nu(z)I_{-(\nu+1)}(z) - I_{\nu+1}(z)I_{-\nu}(z)$$

$$= -2 \sin(\nu\pi) / (\pi z)$$

9.6.15
$$W\{K_\nu(z), I_\nu(z)\} = I_\nu(z)K_{\nu+1}(z) + I_{\nu+1}(z)K_\nu(z) = 1/z$$