

BESSEL FUNCTIONS, ERROR FUNCTION

The first routine computes the Bessel functions $J_n(x)$ and $I_n(x)$, where n is a positive integer and $x > 0$. The second of the two routines finds the error function and complementary error function for positive arguments.

Bessel Functions

The Bessel functions $J_n(x)$ and $I_n(x)$ are computed by generating trial values T_k through the use of recurrence relations. The recurrence is begun at an index m given by

$$m = 2 \text{ INT} \left[\frac{6 + \max(n, z) + \frac{9z}{z+2}}{2} \right]$$

where

$$z = \frac{3x}{2}$$

The initial values selected for recurrence are $T_{m+1} = 10^{-9}$, $T_{m+2} = 0$.

For the functions $J_n(x)$, each term T_k ($0 \leq k \leq m$) is computed by the relation

$$T_k(x) = \frac{2(k+1)}{x} T_{k+1}(x) - T_{k+2}(x)$$

beginning with $k = m$.

$J_n(x)$ is then found by dividing the term $T_n(x)$ by the normalizing constant

$$K = T_0(x) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{m/2} T_{2k}(x).$$

After calculating a $J_n(x)$, the values of $J_0(x)$ and $J_1(x)$ may also be found with very little additional computation.

For the functions $I_n(x)$, each T_k is calculated from the recurrence relation

$$T_k(x) = \frac{2(k+1)}{x} T_{k+1}(x) + T_{k+2}(x),$$

$0 \leq k \leq m$, beginning with $k = m$.

$I_n(x)$ is then found from the equation:

$$I_n(x) = e^x \frac{T_n(x)}{T_0(x) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^m T_k(x)}$$

Error Function

The error function is defined as

$$\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$

and the complementary error function as

$$\text{erfc}(x) = 1 - \text{erf}(x).$$

For large values of $x (\geq 3)$, the error function is very close to 1. If $\text{erfc}(x)$ is computed as $1 - \text{erf}(x)$, most of the significant figures of $\text{erfc}(x)$ will be lost for $x > 3$. Hence two different algorithms are employed in this program, one for $x \leq 3$ and one for $x > 3$. For $x \leq 3$, the error function is computed by a series sum

$$\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{1 \cdot 3 \dots (2n+1)} x^{2n+1}$$

and the complementary error function

$$\text{erfc}(x) = 1 - \text{erf}(x).$$

For $x > 3$, the complementary error function is computed first, by the asymptotic expansion

$$\text{erfc}(x) = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2} \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 1 \cdot 3 \dots (2n-1)}{(2x^2)^n} \right]$$

and the error function by

$$\text{erf}(x) = 1 - \text{erfc}(x).$$

The accuracy of the calculation of $\text{erf}(x)$ and $\text{erfc}(x)$ from series sums may be controlled by the user. For $x \leq 3$, it is quite reasonable to specify 9 for maximum accuracy; for $x > 3$, the series may never converge with 9, and a safer specification would be 6 digits.

Remarks:

1. The range of values $0 \leq x \leq 10^{-6}$ is out of bounds for the Bessel functions in this program. In this range, however, one may take $J_0(x) = J_0(0) = I_0(x) = I_0(0) = 1$, and $J_n(x) = J_n(0) = I_n(x) = I_n(0) = 0$, $n \neq 0$.
2. The computation of $\text{erfc}(x)$ will halt on overflow for $x \geq 15$.

Reference: Abramowitz and Stegun, *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, National Bureau of Standards, 1968.

Examples:

1. Find J_5 (9.2)
2. Find J_0 (9.2)
3. Find J_1 (9.2)
4. Find I_3 (4.7)
5. Find erf and erfc 4.55 to 6 places

Keystrokes:

Display:

[USER]	(set USER mode)
[XEQ] [ALPHA] SIZE [ALPHA] 007	
[XEQ] [ALPHA] INIT [ALPHA]	
[J]	N?
5 [R/S]	X?
1) 9.2 [R/S]	J=-0.1005
2) [R/S]	J0=-0.1367
3) [R/S]	J1=0.2174
[I]	N?
3 [R/S]	X?
4) 4.7 [R/S]	I=7.4195
[E]	ACCURACY?
6 [R/S]	X?
5) 4.55 [R/S]	ERF=1.000000
[R/S]	ERFC=1.237405E-10

00060C

Program Listings

01*LBL "INI T"	"J"	51 +	
02 CLRG		52 2	
03 RTH		53 +	
04*LBL J		54 STO 06	
05 XEQ a		55 3	
06 SF 00		56 RCL 03	
07*LBL 09		57 /	
08 XEQ b		58 STO 02	
09 CF 02		59 0	
10 ST+ 00		60 STO 05	
11 XEQ b		61 STO 00	
12 FS?C 02		62 E-9	
13 GTO 09		63 STO 04	
14 RCL 03		64 RTH	
15 RCL 00		65*LBL b	-----
16 ENTER↑		66 DSE 06	Compute one term
17 +		67 SF 02	FZ set except
18 RCL 05		68 RCL 06	for F = 0
19 -		69 RCL 01	
20 /		70 X=Y?	
21 "J="		71 GTO 00	
22 XEQ d	-----	72 RCL 04	
23 GTO C	input n + x	73 STO 03	
24*LBL a		74*LBL 00	
25 FIX 4		75 RDH	
26 "N?"		76 RCL 05	
27 PROMPT		77 FS? 00	
28 STO 01		78 CHS	
29 "X?"		79 X<>Y	
30 PROMPT	-----	80 RCL 02	
31 1.5	initialization	81 *	
32 *	for Bessel	82 RCL 04	
33 STO 03	($J_n + I_n$)	83 STO 05	
34 RCL 01		84 *	
35 X<=Y?		85 +	
36 X<>Y		86 STO 04	
37 6		87 RTH	
38 +		88*LBL C	-----
39 RCL 03		89 RCL 05	Compute $J_0(x) +$
40 9		90 RCL 00	$J_1(x)$
41 *		91 ENTER↑	
42 RCL 03		92 +	
43 2		93 RCL 05	
44 +		94 -	
45 /		95 /	
46 +		96 "J0="	
47 2		97 XEQ d	
48 /		98 RCL 04	
49 INT		99 CHS	
50 ENTER↑		100 RCL 00	
		101 ENTER↑	
		102 +	

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Program Listings

103-203 missing

204 X<>Y		51	
205 RND			
206 X=Y?			
207 GTO 00			
208 LASTX			
209 GTO 06			
210♦LBL 00	-----		
211 LASTX	erfc(x)		
212 RCL 04			
213 /		60	
214 1			
215 X<>Y	-----		
216 -	erf(x)		
217 LASTX			
218 X<>Y			
219♦LBL 02			
220 "ERF="			
221 XEQ d			
222 X<>Y			
223 "ERFC="	-----		
224♦LBL d	display	70	
225 ARCL X			
226 AVIEW			
227 STOP			
228 .END.			
30		80	
40		90	
50		00	

[illegible]

ROW 1 (1 - 5)



ROW 2 (5 - 11)



ROW 3 (11 - 20)



ROW 4 (21 - 25)



ROW 5 (26 - 32)



ROW 6 (33 - 45)



ROW 7 (46 - 58)



ROW 8 (59 - 67)



ROW 9 (67 - 77)



ROW 10 (78 - 89)



ROW 11 (90 - 97)



ROW 12 (98 - 107)



ROW 13 (107 - 113)



ROW 14 (113 - 122)



ROW 15 (123 - 130)



ROW 16 (131 - 133)



ROW 17 (134 - 144)



ROW 18 (145 - 156)



ROW 19 (157 - 169)



ROW 20 (170 - 180)



ROW 21 (181 - 192)



ROW 22 (193 - 205)



ROW 23 (206 - 216)



ROW 24 (217 - 223)



ROW 25 (223 - 228)



ROW 26 (228 - 228)

