

$$\exp\left(\frac{1}{2}x\left(h-\frac{1}{h}\right)\right) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m(x) h^m$$

using the above, derive the recursion relation

$$J_{m-1}(x) = \left(\frac{2m}{x}\right) J_m(x) - J_{m+1}(x)$$

note  $\frac{d}{dh} e^{f(h)} = \frac{d}{dh} f(h) e^{f(h)}$

so differentiate left hand side w.r.t.  $h$  we get

$$= \frac{d}{dh} \left( \frac{1}{2}x\left(h-\frac{1}{h}\right) \right) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}x\left(h-\frac{1}{h}\right)\right)$$

$\frac{2}{4}$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h^2}\right) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}x\left(h-\frac{1}{h}\right)\right)$$

now differentiate r.h.s. w.r.t.  $h$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dh} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m(x) h^m &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m(x) \frac{d}{dh} h^m = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m(x) m h^{m-1} \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m(x) m h^m h^{-1} = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m(x) h^m m \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{so } \frac{x}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h^2}\right) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}x\left(h-\frac{1}{h}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} J_m h^m m \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

but  $\exp\left(\frac{1}{2}x\left(h-\frac{1}{h}\right)\right) = \sum J_m h^m$  given, then (1) becomes

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h^2}\right) \sum J_m h^m = \frac{1}{h} \sum J_m h^m m} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

hmm... I can't go more using this approach. trying different one  $\rightarrow$  please see next attempt

now, I'll differentiate 2 time with respect to  $h$ .

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{2}x(h - \frac{1}{h}) \equiv A$$

L.H.S.

$$\frac{d}{dh} (\text{L.H.S.}) = \frac{x}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h^2}\right) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}x\left(h - \frac{1}{h}\right)\right) = \frac{x}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h^2}\right) \exp(A)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dh^2} (\text{L.H.S.}) = -\frac{x}{h^3} \exp(A) + \frac{1}{4}x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{h^2}\right)^2 \exp(A)$$

do the same for R.H.S.

$$\frac{d}{dh} (\text{R.H.S.}) = \sum J_m m h^{m-1}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dh^2} (\text{R.H.S.}) = \sum J_m m (m-1) h^{m-2}$$

$$\text{so } \left[ -\frac{x}{h^3} \exp A + \frac{1}{4}x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{h^2}\right)^2 \exp A = \sum J_m m (m-1) h^{m-2} \right]$$

$$\text{but } \exp(A) = \sum J_m h^m \quad (\text{given})$$

so above becomes

$$-\frac{x}{h^3} \sum J_m h^m + \frac{1}{4}x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{h^2}\right)^2 \sum J_m h^m = \frac{1}{h^2} \sum J_m m (m-1) h^m$$

$$-\frac{x}{h} \sum J_m h^m + \frac{h^2 x^2}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h^2}\right)^2 \sum J_m h^m = \sum J_m m (m-1) h^m$$

$$\left( \sum J_m h^m \right) \left[ \frac{h^2 x^2}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{h^2}\right)^2 - \frac{x}{h} \right] = \sum J_m m (m-1) h^m$$

$$= \sum J_m m (m h^m - h^m)$$

$$= \sum J_m m^2 h^m - \sum J_m m h^m$$

$$= \sum J_m m^2 h^m - \sum J_m m h^m$$



So

$$\left( \sum J_m h^m \right) \left[ \frac{h^2 x^2}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{h^2} \right)^2 - \frac{x}{h} \right] = \sum J_m m^2 h^m - \sum J_m m h^m$$

Dr, can't go further.  
need help in how to remove the  $\sum$  ?

Thanks  
Nessad