

YHAL N52

NOTE-BOOK

量子力学
第四卷

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§ Perturbation Theory

我々の系は N 個の dynamical system, 1, 2, ...
 → system i の Hamiltonian H_i

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^N H_i + \sum_{i < j} H_{ij}$$

H_i : system i の Hamiltonian, H_{ij} : system i と j の interaction energy

$$\sum_{i=1}^N H_i = H_0, \quad \sum_{i < j} H_{ij} = H'$$

$$H = H_0 + H'$$

我々の系は dynamical system の perturbation
 → system i の Hamiltonian H_i
 $H = H_0 + H'$

我々の系は H_0 の system perturbation
 → system i の Hamiltonian H_i は perturbation
 $H = H_0 + H'$ の system Hamiltonian
 H' は interaction と perturbation
 → system i の state ψ_0

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial t} = H_0 \psi_0$$

1) solution ψ_0 は H_0 の system
 perturbation H' の system state ψ_0 の system
 state ψ は H の system state ψ_0 の system

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 H_0 : eigenvalue E_0
 H' : eigenvalue E'
 $H' = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}$

$$\phi_b H' \psi_a = \sum_b \phi_b H' \sum_a a_n \psi_n = \sum_b H'_{ba} a_n$$

$\phi_b H' \psi_a$
 $\sum_b H'_{ba} a_n$

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$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\phi\psi) = \phi \cdot H\psi - \phi H \cdot \psi = 0.$$

$$\text{non-} \int i\hbar H'_{qp} dt = \phi_q \int i\hbar H' dt \cdot \psi_p$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H'_{qp} = -\phi_q H_0 H' \psi_p + \phi_q H' H_0 \psi_p + \phi_q \left(i\hbar \frac{\partial H'}{\partial t} \right) \psi_p$$

$$= \phi_q (H_0 H' - H' H_0) \psi_p + i\hbar \frac{\partial H'}{\partial t} \psi_p$$

~~time dependent so~~

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H'_{qp} = \phi_q \left(i\hbar \frac{\partial H'}{\partial t} \right) \psi_p$$

system, state \rightarrow Schrödinger representation of ψ .
 \rightarrow $\psi = \sum c_p \psi_p$ \rightarrow ψ_p are orthogonal & complete set $\psi_p = 0 \rightarrow$ system, state expansion

\rightarrow perturbation H' is added, system, state ψ is orthogonal & complete set $\psi_p = 0 \rightarrow$ system, state expansion

$$\psi = \sum a_p \psi_p$$

ψ are ψ_p or ψ_p normalized $\sum |a_p|^2 = 1$

\rightarrow ψ , $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = (H_0 + H') \psi$

\rightarrow λ int, $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H_0 \psi_p$ \rightarrow $i\hbar \sum_p \dot{a}_p \psi_p + \sum_p a_p i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_p}{\partial t} = \sum_p a_p H_0 \psi_p + \sum_p a_p H' \psi_p$

\rightarrow \rightarrow $i\hbar \sum_p \dot{a}_p \psi_p = \sum_p a_p H' \psi_p$

\rightarrow \rightarrow $i\hbar \dot{a}_q = \sum_p a_p H'_{qp}$
 \rightarrow \rightarrow $H'_{qp} = \phi_q H' \psi_p$

$\psi = \Psi_p + \dots$ perturbation, $t > t_0$, system, stationary state Ψ_p & $t < t_0$.

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_p}{\partial t} = H_0 \Psi_p = \sum_p W_p \Psi_p$$

Ψ_p $\Psi_p = \sum_p \dots$ eigenvalue E_p .

1) Schrödinger representation $\Psi \rightarrow \psi$

2) Heisenberg representation $\Psi \rightarrow \psi$

$$\Psi_p(t) = \Psi_p e^{-iE_p(t-t_0)}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_p}{\partial t} = i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_p}{\partial t} - W_p \Psi_p$$

$$i\hbar \sum_p \dot{a}_p \Psi_p e^{-iE_p(t-t_0)} = \sum_p a_p W_p \Psi_p e^{-iE_p(t-t_0)} + \sum_p a_p H' \Psi_p e^{-iE_p(t-t_0)}$$

$$i\hbar \dot{a}_q = W_q a_q + \sum_p H'_{qp} e^{-i(E_q - E_p)t} a_p$$

H'_{qp} " perturbation energy, Heisenberg representation $\Psi \rightarrow \psi$ perturbation is $t > t_0$ time-dependent

~~H'_{qp} is $t > t_0$ time-dependent~~
~~is $t > t_0$ time-dependent~~

t : Schrödinger rep \Rightarrow system state

rep a_p^*

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial a_p^*}{\partial t} = H_{pp}^* a_p^*$$

or

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial a_p^*}{\partial t} = H_{pp}^* a_p^* + H_{pp}^* a_p^*$$

\Rightarrow perturbation, t is system stationary state \Rightarrow fund. state \Rightarrow $H_{pp}^{(0)} = H_q^{(0)} \delta_{qp}$

$$a_q^* = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H_q^{(0)} t} a_q$$

Heisenberg, repres H_t

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial a_q}{\partial t} = H_{qp}^* a_p^* e^{-i\hbar(H_q^{(0)} - H_p^{(0)})t}$$

$$H_{qp}^* = H_{qp}^* e^{-i\hbar(H_q^{(0)} - H_p^{(0)})t}$$

~~$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H \psi$$~~

$\psi = \psi_p(t)$ perturbation, t is system stationary state \Rightarrow H_{pp}^* perturbation energy, Heisenberg, representation \Rightarrow H' time explicit \Rightarrow $H_{pp}^* = (H_{pp}^*)_0 e^{-i\hbar(H_q^{(0)} - H_p^{(0)})t}$

$$H_{pp}^* = (H_{pp}^*)_0 e^{-i\hbar(H_q^{(0)} - H_p^{(0)})t}$$

$\Rightarrow (H_{pp}^*)_0$ time dependent

$$\int_0^t H_{pp}^* dt = (H_{pp}^*)_0 \int_0^t e^{+i\hbar(H_q^{(0)} - H_p^{(0)})t} dt$$

$$= (H_{pp}^*)_0 \frac{e^{+i\hbar(H_q^{(0)} - H_p^{(0)})t} - 1}{i\hbar(H_q^{(0)} - H_p^{(0)})}$$

$$P_{pp} = 2 |(H_{pp}^*)_0|^2 \frac{[1 - \cos\hbar(H_q^{(0)} - H_p^{(0)})t]}{\hbar^2 (H_q^{(0)} - H_p^{(0)})^2}$$

$\Rightarrow H_q^{(0)} \neq H_p^{(0)}$

$H_q^{(0)} \neq H_p^{(0)}$ conservation law \Rightarrow energy

$$P_{pp} = |(H_{pp}^*)_0|^2 \frac{t^2}{\hbar^2}$$

ψ_p continuous range \Rightarrow P_{pp}

Chap. VI. Interaction of Matter and Radiation

Quantisation of ^{mo} wave equation
 classical el. dy. ^{isur} Maxwell's equation electro-magnetic field
 electro-magnetic field .. Maxwell's field E, H

eq.

$$\text{div } H = 0 \quad \text{rot } E + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\text{div } E = 0 \quad \text{rot } H - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = 0$$

\rightarrow $\nabla^2 A = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial J}{\partial t}$
 \rightarrow $E = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}$ $H = c \cdot \text{rot } A$
 \rightarrow $\nabla^2 A = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial J}{\partial t}$

$$\text{div } A = 0, \quad \Delta A - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$A = \sum_{\nu} a_{\nu} A_{\nu}$$

$\text{div } A_{\nu} = 0 \quad \Delta A_{\nu} = 0$
 \rightarrow $\text{div } A_{\nu} = 0 \quad \Delta A_{\nu} + \frac{c^2}{\omega_{\nu}^2} A_{\nu} = 0$
 \rightarrow $\text{div } A_{\nu} = 0$ $\Delta A_{\nu} + \frac{c^2}{\omega_{\nu}^2} A_{\nu} = 0$ A_{ν} is a complete set

$$A = \sum_{\nu} g_{\nu} A_{\nu}$$

$$g_{\nu} + \frac{c^2}{\omega_{\nu}^2} g_{\nu} = 0$$

\rightarrow $\int (A_i A_k) dV = \delta_{ik} \cdot 4\pi$
 on ν normalize $\rightarrow c \neq \text{unit}$

$$\text{rot. rot } A = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left\{ \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right\}$$

$$= -\Delta A_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{div } A$$

$$= \text{grad. div } A - \Delta A$$

\rightarrow $\text{rot } E = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$
 \rightarrow $\text{rot } \left(-\sum g_i A_i \right) = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$
 \rightarrow $\text{rot } A = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$

$$\text{rot} \left(E + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \right) = 0$$

$$E + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = -\text{grad } \Phi$$

$$\text{div } E = 0$$

~~振動~~ ~~2, 2πn~~ ~~波~~

$$A = \sum_i q_i A_i \quad E = \sum_i p_i A_i$$

~~電磁場は commute して 2π の意味で。2π の
 振動 ~~E = A E~~ vibration, amplitude
 q_i or p_i として commute して 2π の意味で。2π の
 波 ~~A = E E~~ field, electromagnetic
 wave, superposition (波の重ね合わせ) 2. 連続的
 intensity の discrete + 連続的 amplitude
 波, 2π の意味で。2π の意味で commute して 2π の
 波 ~~波の重ね合わせ~~ field の quantise
 した 2π の意味で。2π の意味で
 波の重ね合わせ light quanta, 2π の
 波の重ね合わせ, 2π の意味で, 2π の意味で quantises field の意味で。2π の
 波の重ね合わせ, 2π の意味で, 2π の意味で light quantum 2
 wave equation, Maxwell, eq. r
 equivalent 2π の意味で, 2π の意味で wave eq. 2π の
 波の重ね合わせ light quantum = 2π の意味で wave eq. 2π の
 波の重ね合わせ~~

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$J_i, a_{i\pm} = J_i \pm n_i$ 7 使 J_i 7 使 n_i
 $e^{-i\omega_i} n_i - n_i e^{-i\omega_i} = e^{-i\omega_i}$
 $p_i = \left(\frac{\hbar\nu_i}{2}\right)^{1/2} (n_i^{1/2} e^{i\omega_i} + e^{-i\omega_i} n_i^{1/2})$
 $q_i = \left(\frac{2\hbar\nu_i}{\omega_i}\right)^{1/2} (n_i^{1/2} e^{i\omega_i} - e^{-i\omega_i} n_i^{1/2})$
 $H = \sum_i \hbar\nu_i n_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \hbar\nu_i$

$n_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} e^{+i\omega_i} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \hbar\nu_i & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} n_i e^{+i\omega_i} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$
 $e^{+i\omega_i} n_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$

$n_i^{1/2} (n_i^{1/2} e^{i\omega_i} \mp n_i^{1/2}) =$

$\hat{H} =$ Harmonic Oscillator, $\hat{H} \neq 0 \rightarrow \hat{H} =$

$p_i, q_i, a_{i\pm} = J_i, \omega_i \rightarrow \hat{H} \Phi_n$

$H_i = 2\hbar\nu_i J_i + \frac{1}{2} \hbar\nu_i$

$J_i = 0, \hbar, 2\hbar, \dots$

$e^{i\omega_i} J_i - J_i e^{i\omega_i} = \hbar e^{-i\omega_i}$

$p_i = (\pi\nu_i)^{1/2} (J_i^{1/2} e^{i\omega_i} + e^{-i\omega_i} J_i^{1/2})$

$q_i = \left(\frac{4\hbar\nu_i}{\omega_i}\right)^{1/2} (-iJ_i^{1/2} e^{i\omega_i} + i e^{-i\omega_i} J_i^{1/2})$

$H = \sum_i 2\hbar\nu_i J_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \hbar\nu_i$

\hat{H} is constant + additive constant 7 $\hat{H} \Phi_n = E_n \Phi_n$
 $\hat{H} \Phi_n = E_n \Phi_n$

J_i 7 \hat{H} commute 2. constant of motion
 outa. field, $\hat{H} \Phi_n = E_n \Phi_n$ stationary state
 1. 1. 1. 1. simultaneous eigenstate 7 \hat{H}
 $\hat{H} \Phi_n = E_n \Phi_n$

$\hat{H} =$ matter 7 field 7 radiation 7 interact 7 $\hat{H} = H_m + H_r + H_{int}$
 matter 7 radiation 7 $\hat{H} =$ system, Hamiltonian

$H = \sum_i 2\hbar\nu_i J_i + H_m + H_r + \text{const}$

12. H_s " field, energy?"

$$H_s = \sum_i \omega_i \cdot J_i \cdot \frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_i \hbar \omega_i n_i$$

H_m " material system, energy. H' " interaction energy.

2nd. matter + field, interaction, $t \rightarrow \infty$, stationary state " n_i , eigenvalue n_i of material system, ω_i commutes - constant of motion α 's, eigenvalue α 's \rightarrow characterizes ω_i .
 ψ_p in state, n_i, α , ψ_q , n_i', α'

ψ_p H' interaction \rightarrow n_i', α'
 2nd. ψ_p \rightarrow states ψ_q \rightarrow states, transition, prob " $H'_{pp} = \langle n_i', \alpha' | H' | n_i, \alpha \rangle$

$$P_{pq} = \frac{1}{\hbar} 2 | \langle n_i', \alpha' | H' | n_i, \alpha \rangle |^2 \frac{1 - \cos(\omega_q - \omega_p)t}{(\omega_q - \omega_p)^2} \times \{ 1 - \cos(\omega_q - \omega_p)t \} / (\omega_q - \omega_p)^2$$

§ Emission and Absorption of Radiation for $\omega_q \neq \omega_p$
 classical theory = $\omega \omega^2$

1st. material system \rightarrow ω = matter + field + interaction energy "

$$H' = \int_V \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{I} \, dV$$

\mathbf{I} " ω \rightarrow \mathbf{I} " current density of matter, $\mathbf{I} = \nabla \times \mathbf{P} + \mathbf{J}$

光のエネルギー $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int A_i \mathbf{I} dV = W_i \epsilon$

相互作用 $H' = \sum q_i W_i$

遷移振幅 $(n_i' \alpha'' | H' | n_i \alpha')$ $= \sum_i (n_i' q_i | n_i) (\alpha'' | W_i | \alpha')$

ここで q_i は matrix element, $0 \leq i \leq \infty$

$n_i' = n_i \pm 1, \alpha' \neq \alpha''$

$(n_i \pm 1 | q_i | n_i) = \left(\frac{2\hbar\nu_i}{2\hbar\nu_i} \right)^{1/2} \left\{ -\epsilon (n_i + 1)^{1/2} \right\}$

$(n_i - 1 | q_i | n_i) = \left(\frac{2\hbar\nu_i}{2\hbar\nu_i} \right)^{1/2} i n_i^{1/2}$

材料系 α' の状態 $\rightarrow \alpha''$ へ
 光量子 n_i が存在する状態 \rightarrow 光量子 n_i' が存在する状態
 α'' の状態 = transition $\rightarrow \alpha'$ へ
 光量子 n_i が emit する prob. "

$$P_e = 2 | (n_j + 1 | q_j | n_j) |^2 | (\alpha'' | W_j | \alpha') |^2$$

$$\times \frac{[1 - \cos \{ (H_{\alpha''} - H_{\alpha'}) / \hbar + 2\pi\nu_j \} t]}{|(H_{\alpha''} - H_{\alpha'}) + \hbar\nu_j|}$$

$$= \frac{4\hbar^2}{c^2} (n_j + 1) | (\alpha'' | W_j | \alpha') |^2 \times \dots$$

$$H_p^0 = \sum n_i \hbar\nu_i + H_{in}^0$$

$$H_f^0 = \sum n_i' \hbar\nu_i + \hbar\nu_j + H_{in}^0$$

↑

$$\{H_m'' - H_m' + 2\pi\nu_j\} \psi_j = \chi_j$$

j番目, light quanta $\hbar\nu \rightarrow$ absorb $\hbar\nu$ probability

$$P_a = \frac{\hbar}{\nu_j} n_j' |(\alpha'' | W_j | \alpha')|^2 \chi \dots$$

次に $\alpha' \rightarrow \alpha''$ on transition 2277 振動数 $\nu_0, \nu_0 \pm \nu_j$
 1個, light radiation $\hbar\nu$ emit $\hbar\nu$ Prob.

$$P_e = \hbar \sum_{\nu_j \leq \nu_0} |(\alpha'' | W_j | \alpha')|^2 \sum_{\nu_j \leq \nu_0} (n_j' + 1) \frac{1 - \cos \chi_j t}{\nu_j (\hbar \chi_j)^2}$$

 2' 値 $\chi_j = 0$ $\hbar\nu_0 \cong H_m'' - H_m'$ 1個 $\hbar\nu_0$
 大 $\hbar\nu_0$ $\chi_j \neq 0$ $\nu_j \neq 0$ $\hbar\nu_0 \pm \hbar\nu_j = \hbar\nu_0 \pm \hbar\nu_j$ $P_e \dots$
 Holdraum $\hbar\nu_0$ $\hbar\nu_j$ $\hbar\nu_0 \pm \hbar\nu_j$ ν_j A_T
 1個 $\hbar\nu_0$ $\hbar\nu_j$ $\hbar\nu_0 \pm \hbar\nu_j$ α' state α'' state
 n state $\hbar\nu_0$ transition $\hbar\nu_0$ prob $\hbar\nu_0$ ν_j
 emit $\hbar\nu_0$ $\hbar\nu_j$ radiation $\hbar\nu_0 \pm \hbar\nu_j$
 $\nu_0 = \frac{H_m'' - H_m'}{\hbar}$ Bohr frequency law

2277 $\hbar\nu_0 \pm \hbar\nu_j \leq \hbar\nu_0$
 1277
$$P_e = \hbar \sum_{\nu_j=0}^{\infty} |(\alpha'' | W_j | \alpha')|^2 (n_j' + 1) \frac{1 - \cos \chi_j t}{\nu_j (\hbar \chi_j)^2}$$

field oscillation, vibration,
 frequency ν_0 $\hbar\nu_0$ $\hbar\nu_j$ $\hbar\nu_0 \pm \hbar\nu_j$
 continuous $\hbar\nu_0$ $\nu_0 \pm d\nu$ $\hbar\nu_0$ state

$$N_x = \frac{L}{\lambda}$$

$$v = \frac{E}{\lambda} = \frac{c}{L} \sqrt{L^2 + m^2 v^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{L}{c}\right)^3 \frac{2 \times 4\pi v^2 dv}{\frac{E}{L}}$$

$$I = |II|$$

$$h \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{3V} \left(\frac{2\pi}{h}\right)^2 \frac{8\pi v^2}{c^3} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\frac{4\pi V}{3hc^3} (1 + n(v)) dv$$

$$n(v) dv = \frac{8\pi V v^2}{c^3} dv$$

total $\sum_{\alpha} |a_{\alpha}|^2 \int \dots$
 $P_e = h \int \dots$

$\omega = H_m'' - H_m' / \hbar = v$ the freq. of the atom
 $\lambda = c/v$ is atom dimension etc. of the atom
 $I = \dots$ atom etc. I , $x + \dots$ A_i
 $\omega = v$ constant ω of A_i is the atom, nucleus, etc.
 $(\alpha' | w_j | \alpha') = \frac{1}{4\pi} A_i \int \dots$

total $|(\alpha' | w_j | \alpha')|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi}\right)^2 A_i^2 \left| \int \dots \right|^2$
 $\int A_i^2 dv = 4\pi \dots$ A_i^2 is the $\frac{4\pi}{V} \dots$
 \dots $A_i \int \dots$ $A_i \cdot (\alpha' | \int \dots | \alpha')$
 scalar product, \dots $\frac{1}{3} |A_i|^2 |(\alpha' | \int \dots | \alpha')|^2$
 $|(\alpha' | w_j | \alpha')|^2 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{3V} \cdot |(\alpha' | \int \dots | \alpha')|^2$

total $P_e = |(\alpha' | \int \dots | \alpha')|^2 h \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{3V} \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} \right) \frac{1}{v} (1 + n(v))$
 $\times \frac{8\pi V v^2}{c^3} (1 + n(v)) dv$

$$P_e = |\langle \alpha'' | \mathbf{p} | \alpha' \rangle|^2 \frac{4\pi^2 \nu_0 t}{3hc^3} \frac{h^2 \nu_0^2}{h\nu_0} \frac{c^3}{8\pi h \nu_0^2} \cdot \left(\frac{8\pi h \nu_0^3}{c^3} + n(\nu_0) \frac{1}{\nu} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{\pi}{6\hbar} \left(\frac{8\pi h \nu_0^3}{c^3} + n(\nu_0) \frac{1}{\nu} \right)$$

$$= \frac{24\pi^3}{3\hbar^2}$$

$$P_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} |\langle \alpha'' | \mathbf{p} | \alpha' \rangle|^2 \frac{4\pi^2 \nu_0}{3hc^3} (1 + n(\nu_0)) \frac{1 - \cos x t}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} dx$$

transition cases, frequency
 radiation absorb + prob.
 atomic system α' or α'' state
 transition + prob
 Bohr frequency law
 $\nu_0 = \frac{H(\alpha') - H(\alpha'')}{h}$

state α' or α'' state ~ transition
 prob.
 $P_a = |\langle \alpha'' | \mathbf{p} | \alpha' \rangle|^2 \frac{4\pi^2 \nu_0 t}{3hc^3} n(\nu_0) \frac{1}{8\pi h \nu_0^2}$
 absorb + radiation, frequency
 $\nu_0 = \frac{H(\alpha') - H(\alpha'')}{h}$
 $P_e + P_a = \dots$
 frequency, radiation light quanta

atom \sim Boltzmann, $\frac{N'}{N} = e^{-E/kT}$

$$\frac{N'}{N} = \frac{e^{-E'/kT}}{e^{-E/kT}} = e^{-\Delta E/kT}$$

$$n'(v_0) = \frac{\pi V v_0^2}{c^3} \frac{1}{e^{h\nu_0/kT} - 1}$$

atom + radiation, frequency distribution, Planck's law, light quanta, Planck's Radiation formula

Bohr, frequency law, spectral line, natural line breadth

matter + radiation, interaction, energy, spinning electron

Weizsaeckel and Wigner: Zs. f. Phys. 63, 1930, 54.

$\int P \psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, 1) / p \sum_{\alpha_i} \dots$
 $\frac{N!}{n_1! n_2! \dots}$ 個の state
 $\sum_{\alpha_i} \psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, 1) = \frac{N!}{n_1! n_2! \dots} \psi(n_1, n_2, \dots)$
 $\psi(n_1, n_2, \dots)$
 $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} P \psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, 1) (n_1', n_2', \dots | S | n_1, n_2, \dots) (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots | n_1', n_2', \dots)$
 $\frac{\sqrt{N!}}{n_1! n_2! \dots} = \frac{(n_1', n_2', \dots)}{\sqrt{N!}} \psi(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N | S | \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N) \frac{1}{n_1! \dots} (n_1', n_2', \dots)$
 $(n_1' | S | n_1) =$

$\alpha^{(i)}$ = eigenvalue of n_i ... $\alpha^{(i)}$ = eigenvalue of n_i
 $\frac{N!}{n_1! n_2! \dots}$
 $\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum P \psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, 1) = \psi(n_1, n_2, \dots)$
 $\psi = \psi(n_1, n_2, \dots) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} (n_1', n_2', \dots)$
 $S \psi = \psi(n_1, n_2, \dots)$
 $S \psi = \sum_{n_i'} \psi(n_1', n_2', \dots) (n_1', n_2', \dots | S | n_1, n_2, \dots) (n_1, n_2, \dots)$
 $S \psi = \sum_{\alpha_i'} \psi(\alpha_1', \dots, \alpha_N') (\alpha_1', \dots, \alpha_N' | S | \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N) (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N)$

S = symmetric matrix particles = S symmetric
 S operator (observable) $S^2 = 1$, $S \psi$ is stable
 $S \psi = \psi(n_1, n_2, \dots)$
 $S \psi = \sum_{n_i'} \psi(n_1', n_2', \dots) (n_1', n_2', \dots | S | n_1, n_2, \dots) (n_1, n_2, \dots)$
 $S \psi = \sum_{\alpha_i'} \psi(\alpha_1', \dots, \alpha_N') (\alpha_1', \dots, \alpha_N' | S | \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N) (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N)$

zur.
$$\Psi = \sum_{\alpha} \psi(n_1 n_2 \dots) \left(\frac{n_1! n_2! \dots}{N!} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots)$$

$$\psi(n_1 n_2 \dots) = \sum_{\alpha} \psi(n_1 n_2 \dots) \left(\frac{n_1! n_2! \dots}{N!} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum' (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots)$$

ist $\sum' (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots) = \sum \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots$ für $n_1, n_2, \dots, a^{(i)}$

... the separate particles ...

$$\frac{N!}{n_1! n_2! \dots}$$

für die $\psi(n_1 n_2 \dots) = \left(\frac{n_1! n_2! \dots}{N!} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots)$

zur

$$\Psi = \sum_{\alpha} \psi(n_1 n_2 \dots) (n_1! n_2! \dots)$$

... the ...

ist i die i -th particle, S_i observable S_i

$$(a_1' a_2' \dots | S_i | a_1'' a_2'' \dots) = (a_1' | S_i | a_1'') \delta_{a_2' a_2''} \dots$$

$$a_i' = a_i^{(k)} \quad a_i'' = a_i^{(l)} \quad \text{zur.}$$

$a_1' a_2' \dots$ ist \neq $a_1^{(i)}$ or n_i (not particles)

$a_1'' a_2'' \dots$ $a_1^{(i)}$ or n_i

zur. S_i matrix, $\neq 0$ ist $\neq 1$.

$$a_1' = a_1'' \dots a_i' = a_i'', a_{i+1}' = a_{i+1}'', \dots a_n' = a_n''$$

ist \neq $a_1^{(k)}, a_2^{(l)}$ zur.

$$n_j - \delta_{jk} = n_j'' - \delta_{j\ell} \quad j=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle n_j | S | n_j'' \rangle &= \langle n_j | S | n_j'' - \delta_{jk} + \delta_{j\ell} \rangle = \phi(n_j) S \phi(n_j'') \\ &= \frac{(\prod_j n_j! \prod_j (n_j'' - \delta_{jk} + \delta_{j\ell})!)}{N!} \sum_j P_j \phi(\alpha_j) S_i \sum_j P_j \psi(\alpha_j) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_j P_j \phi(\alpha_j) S_i \sum_j P_j \psi(\alpha_j) \langle \alpha^k | S | \alpha^\ell \rangle \delta_{\alpha^k \alpha^\ell} \dots$$

$$\langle n_j | S | n_j'' \rangle = 0$$

$$n_j - \delta_{jk} = n_j'' - \delta_{j\ell} \quad (n_j'' - \delta_{j\ell}) = S_{k\ell}$$

$$\langle n_j | S | n_j'' - \delta_{jk} + \delta_{j\ell} \rangle = \frac{(\prod_j n_j! \prod_j (n_j'' - \delta_{jk} + \delta_{j\ell})!)}{N!} \times \frac{(N-1)!}{\prod_j (n_j'' - \delta_{jk})!} = S_{k\ell} = \frac{1}{N} n_k^{1/2} (n_k'' + 1 - \delta_{k\ell})^{1/2} S_{k\ell}$$

Symmetric + observable
 $S = \sum_{i=1}^n S_i$

matrix n
 $\langle n_j | S | n_j'' - \delta_{jk} + \delta_{j\ell} \rangle = n_k^{1/2} (n_k'' + 1 - \delta_{k\ell})^{1/2} S_{k\ell}$

observable m
 $\langle n_j'' | e^{-i\omega_j} | n_j \rangle = \prod_j \delta_j n_j \delta_{n_j'' - \delta_{jk} + \delta_{j\ell}}$

$$(n_j | e^{i\omega_j} | n_j') = \prod_j \delta_{n_j, n_j' + \delta_{kj}}$$

matrix \hat{S} in observable $e^{-i\omega_j}, e^{i\omega_j}$
 introduce s_k .

$$\begin{aligned} & (n_j | e^{i\omega_k} e^{-i\omega_l} | n_j') \\ &= \prod_j \delta_{n_j, n_j' + \delta_{kj}} \cdot \prod_j \delta_{n_j' + \delta_{lj}, n_j} \\ &= \prod_j \delta_{n_j, n_j' + \delta_{kj} - \delta_{lj}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore S = \sum_{k=1}^N s_k = \prod_k \frac{e^{i\omega_k - i\omega_l}}{(n_k + 1 - \delta_{kl})^{s_k}}$$

matrix \hat{S} in ω_k

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{S} (n_j | n_l e^{i\omega_k} - e^{i\omega_k} n_l + \delta_{kl} | n_j') \\ &= n_l - \delta_{n_j, n_j' + \delta_{kj}} - \delta_{n_j, n_j' + \delta_{kj}} (n_l + \delta_{kl}) \\ &= (n_l - n_l') \delta_{n_j, n_j' + \delta_{kj}} = \delta_{kl} \delta_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(n_j | (n_l + \delta_{kl}) e^{-i\omega_k} - e^{-i\omega_k} n_l | n_j') = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore n_l e^{i\omega_k} &= e^{i\omega_k} (n_l + \delta_{kl}) \\ (n_l + \delta_{kl}) e^{-i\omega_k} &= e^{-i\omega_k} n_l \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore S = n_k^{1/2} e^{+i\omega_k} S_{kl} e^{-i\omega_l} n_l$$

matrix, $n_k e^{-i\omega_k} = b_k, e^{i\omega_l} n_l = b_l$

2.1. b_k^\dagger & b_k are conjugate imaginary observable \hat{S}

$$\hat{S} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{R}} b_k^\dagger S_k b_k$$

2.2. $b_k^\dagger b_k - b_k b_k^\dagger = \delta_{k,0}$

$$S_k = (\alpha_k^{(k)} | S_i | \alpha_k^{(k)})$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2}) (q' | S | q') (i/k)$$

2.3. q is particle, ordinate is z (spin)

degree of freedom \hat{S} is observable \hat{S} is \hat{S}

S_i is representation, suffix i is independent.

$(q' | S | q')$ is $\alpha^{(k)}, \alpha^{(k)}$ is eigenvalue $\alpha^{(k)}$

state $k \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{R}$ is \hat{S}

$$\Psi(q') = \sum_k b_k^\dagger (k/q') \quad \Psi(q'') = \sum_k (i/k) b_k$$

observable \hat{S} introduce \hat{S} , \hat{S} is observable

is continuous

$$\hat{S} = \int \Psi^\dagger(q') S(q') \Psi(q'') dq' dq''$$

$$\Psi^\dagger(q') \Psi(q') - \Psi(q'') \Psi^\dagger(q'') = \delta(q' q'')$$

$$\Psi(q'') \Psi(q') - \Psi(q') \Psi(q'') = 0$$

Particles, \hat{S} interaction, \hat{S} is \hat{S}

Hamiltonian is

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^N \pi_i$$

is \hat{S} is \hat{S} , \hat{S} is \hat{S}

n particles, $H = \text{interaction state Hamiltonian}$

$$H = \sum_i H_i + \sum_{(i,j)} H_{ij}$$

n particles, $H = \sum_i H_i + \sum_{(i,j)} H_{ij}$

$$H = \sum_{k,l} b_k^\dagger H_{kl} b_l + \sum_{k_1, k_2} b_{k_1}^\dagger b_{k_2}^\dagger H_{k_1 k_2} b_{k_1} b_{k_2}$$

or
$$= \iint \Psi^\dagger(q') (q' | H | q'') \Psi(q'') dq' dq''$$

$$+ \iint \iint \Psi^\dagger(q') \Psi(q'') (q' q'' | H | q' q'') \Psi(q' q'') dq' dq'' dq' dq''$$

n particles

$$H = \iint \Psi^\dagger(q') (q' | H | q'') \Psi(q'') dq' dq''$$

$\Psi \sim 0$

Ψ satisfies the eq. of motion

$$i\hbar \dot{\Psi}(q'') = \Psi(q'') H - H \Psi(q'')$$

$$= \iint \delta(q'' q') + \Psi^\dagger(q') \Psi(q'') \Psi(q' | H | q'') \Psi(q'') dq' dq''$$

$$- \iint \Psi^\dagger(q') \Psi(q'') (q' | H | q'') \Psi(q'') dq' dq''$$

$$= \int (q'' | H | q'') dq'' \Psi(q'') dq''$$

$i\hbar \dot{\Psi}$ is particle Ψ satisfies Schrödinger wave equation Ψ is wave function

ordinary + wave function Ψ is Ψ is V.R. Ψ is noncommutative Ψ is indep

Ψ is Bose / Fermi particles

Ψ is observable with quantised wave Ψ describe Ψ is

with quantised wave Ψ describe Ψ is

Ψ is wave amplitude Ψ is noncommutative Ψ is equivalent Ψ is

Ψ is

Ψ is

is for Fermi, i.e. ψ
 antisymmetric ψ for identical particles, $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$
 is for boson, ψ for identical particles, $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$

is for particle system, state ψ , $\psi = \psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_N)$

$$\psi = \sum \psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_N)$$

is for $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$
 state antisym, $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{\nu=1}^N \epsilon(\nu) P_\nu \psi$$

is for $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$

$$\psi = \sum_{\nu=1}^N \frac{1}{N!} \epsilon(\nu) P_\nu \psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_N)$$

$$\psi' = \sum_{\nu=1}^N \epsilon(\nu) P_\nu \psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_N)$$

is for $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$ $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$
 is for $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$ $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$
 is for $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$ $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$

$$\psi' \psi' = N!$$

is for $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$

$$\psi(n_1, n_2, \dots) = \left(\frac{1}{N!}\right)^{1/2} \sum_{\nu=1}^N \epsilon(\nu) P_\nu \psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_N)$$

is for $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$ $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$

$$\sum_{\nu=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{N!}\right)^{1/2} \psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_N) = (n_1, n_2, \dots)$$

is for $\psi = \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$

$$\psi = \sum \psi(n_1, n_2, \dots) \psi(n_1, n_2, \dots)$$

$n_j' = n_j'' + 1, \dots, n_k \cdot \alpha_j' = \alpha_j'', \dots$
 $(\alpha^{(k)} | S | \alpha^{(k)}) = S^{kk}$
 $(n_j' | S | n_j'') = \sum_k S^{kk} \frac{1}{N!} (N-1)!$
 $(n' | S | n'') = \sum_k n_k' S^{kk}$
 $1 - n_k' = n_k'' \quad 1 - n_l' = n_l''$
 $(\alpha^{(k)} | S | \alpha^{(k)}) = S^{kl}$
 $(n' | S | n'') = S^{kl} \frac{1}{N!} (N-1)!$
 $(n' | S | n'') = S^{kl}$
 $= \sum_{k,l} n_k' S^{kl} (1 - n_l'') n_l''$
 $= \sum_{k,l} S^{kl} \delta_{n_1', n_1''} \dots \delta_{n_k', 1 - n_k''} \dots \delta_{n_l', 1 - n_l''} \dots$
 $S = b_k^\dagger b_l + b_l b_k^\dagger$
 $b_k^\dagger b_l + b_l b_k^\dagger = \delta_{kl} \quad b_k^\dagger b_k = n_k$
 $b_k b_l + b_l b_k = 0$

en α, α'
 $\pi \gamma$ i particle i depend on observable S_i matrix
 $(n_j' | S_i | n_j'') = \phi(n_j') S_i \psi(n_j'')$
 $= \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{\nu=1}^{N!} \sum_{\mu=1}^{N!} \epsilon(\nu) \epsilon(\mu) P_\nu \phi(\alpha') \cdot S_i P_\mu \psi(\alpha'')$
 $= \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{\nu=1}^{N!} \sum_{\mu=1}^{N!} \epsilon(\nu) \epsilon(\mu) (P_\nu | S_i | P_\mu \alpha'')$
 $(\alpha' | S_i | \alpha'') = (\alpha_i' | S_i | \alpha_i'') \delta_{\alpha', \alpha''} \dots$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha_i' | S_i | P_\mu \alpha''$

$(n' | b_k^\dagger | n'') = \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} (2n_j' - 1) n_k' \delta_{n_k', 1 - n_k''} \delta_{n_1', n_1''} \dots$
 $(n'' | b_k | n') = \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} (2n_j'' - 1) \delta_{n_k'', 1 - n_k'} n_k'' \delta_{n_1'', n_1'}$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha \sim \gamma$ matrix, observable γ wr.
 $(n' | b_k^\dagger b_l | n'') = \prod_{j=1}^{k-1} (2n_j' - 1) \delta_{n_1', n_1''} \delta_{n_2', n_2''} \dots$
 $\Rightarrow \prod_{j=k+1}^{N-1} (2n_j' - 1) n_k' \delta_{n_k', 1 - n_k''} \delta_{n_l', 1 - n_l''} \dots$

time evolution operator $U(t, t_0)$ (time evolution operator)
 wave equation $\square \psi = 0$
 relativ. theory \rightarrow time & space displacement
 space displacement \rightarrow wave function $\psi(x, y, z, t)$
 diff. operator $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$
 operation \rightarrow system, state ψ
 eq. $\nabla^2 \psi = 0$
 rel. theory \rightarrow momentum, energy

$$p_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad p_y = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \quad p_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \quad (1)$$

time operator & introduce \rightarrow energy
 displacement operator $U = e^{-iHt/\hbar}$

$$U = e^{-iHt/\hbar} \quad (1')$$

energy \rightarrow introduce \rightarrow operator
 \rightarrow operator \rightarrow wave function \rightarrow operate
 \rightarrow algebraic \rightarrow observable \rightarrow hold on
 \rightarrow operator, observable \rightarrow number \rightarrow state ψ
 representation \rightarrow ψ, ϕ, \dots in x, y, z, t

representation ψ, ϕ, p \rightarrow x, y, z, t \rightarrow ψ
~~representation~~ \rightarrow symbol \rightarrow ψ
~~representation~~ \rightarrow ψ

classical relativistic \rightarrow ψ
 electromagnetic field / + i ψ Hamiltonian
 electron
 $H = c (m^2 c^2 + p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2)^{1/2}$

\rightarrow wave eq. (1), (1') symbol \rightarrow ψ

$$\left\{ \frac{W}{c} - (m^2 c^2 + p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2)^{1/2} \right\} \psi = 0 \quad (2)$$

operator \rightarrow ψ

$$\left\{ \frac{W^2}{c^2} - m^2 c^2 - p_x^2 - p_y^2 - p_z^2 \right\} \psi = 0 \quad (3)$$

relativistic = invariant +
 form \rightarrow quantum mechanics, principle
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ or $W = \dots$ linear \rightarrow ψ
 relativistic = 123 space, time \rightarrow symmetrical
 \rightarrow wave eq. p_x, p_y, p_z
 linear \rightarrow ψ

$$\left\{ \frac{W}{c} + \alpha_x p_x + \alpha_y p_y + \alpha_z p_z + \beta \right\} \psi = 0 \quad (4)$$

ψ is a function of x, y, z, t in $W, p = \text{indep}$
 ψ is a field, ψ is a wave function
~~space-wave~~ space-time, ψ is equivalent
 ψ wave eq. operator ψ in x, y, z, t, λ
 ψ is a function of x, y, z, t, λ indep.
 ψ is a dynamical variable ψ is a
 electron, internal motion ψ is a function of x, y, z, t, λ .
 (4) = $W/c - \alpha_x p_x - \alpha_y p_y - \alpha_z p_z - \beta$ operate

$$\left\{ \frac{W^2}{c^2} - \sum_{xy} [\alpha_x^2 p_x^2 + (\alpha_x \alpha_y + \alpha_y \alpha_x) p_x p_y + (\alpha_x \beta + \beta \alpha_x) p_x] - \beta^2 \right\} \psi = 0$$

~~$\alpha_x^2 = 1$~~
 $\alpha_x^2 = 1$ $\alpha_x \alpha_y + \alpha_y \alpha_x = 0$ (5)
 $\beta^2 = m^2 c^2$ $\alpha_x \beta + \beta \alpha_x = 0$

$\beta = \alpha_m m c$ (5')
 $\alpha_\mu \alpha_\nu + \alpha_\nu \alpha_\mu = 2 \delta_{\mu\nu}$ ($\mu, \nu = x, y, z, m$) (5)

ψ is a function of x, y, z, t, λ .
 ψ is a field, ψ is a wave function.
 (4) is electron = ψ is a wave eq.
 ψ is a function of x, y, z, t, λ .
 (5) or (5') is a matrix α is a function of x, y, z, t, λ .
 ψ is a wave function, ψ is a function of x, y, z, t, λ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_3 & p_3' \\ p_3'' & \sigma_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_3'' \\ p_3' \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

spin 1/2 observable variable $\psi \rightarrow \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$
 2x2 matrix, two column, matrix 2x2, $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$
 anticommute 2x2 matrix $\rightarrow \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$
 $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z, \sigma_z = \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$
 observable $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$ anticommute
 $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$ commute 2x2 matrix.
 $\alpha_x = p_1 \sigma_x, \alpha_y = p_2 \sigma_y, \alpha_z = p_3 \sigma_z$
 $\alpha_m = p_3$ (6)

$\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$ represent p_1, p_2, p_3 diagonal
 + z direction.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_x &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} &
 \sigma_y &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix} &
 \sigma_z &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 p_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} &
 p_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} &
 p_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

wave function 4 component $\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \psi_3 \\ \psi_4 \end{pmatrix}$
 electron spin 1/2 wave function $\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix}$
 comp $\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4$ solve the equation
 solution state $\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \psi_3 \\ \psi_4 \end{pmatrix}$

relativistic (8) "

$$\{ \alpha_\mu (p_\mu + \frac{e}{c} A_\mu) + \alpha_{\mu\nu} m c \} \psi = 0 \quad (10)$$

in c $\alpha_0 = 1$. (9) "

$$\phi \{ \alpha_\mu (p_\mu + \frac{e}{c} A_\mu) + \alpha_{\mu\nu} m c \} = 0 \quad (11)$$

now, ψ is Lorentz transform $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$ for p_μ and A_μ
 in the x axes \rightarrow in the x' axes 4-vector p_μ^*, A_μ^* + 1. ψ is
 $p_\mu = a_{\mu\nu} p_\nu^* \quad A_\mu = a_{\mu\nu} A_\nu^* \quad (12)$

in the x axes

in ψ (10) or (11) "

$$\{ \alpha_\mu a_{\mu\nu} (p_\nu^* + \frac{e}{c} A_\nu^*) + \alpha_{\mu\nu} m c \} \psi = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\phi \{ \alpha_\mu a_{\mu\nu} (p_\nu^* + \frac{e}{c} A_\nu^*) + \alpha_{\mu\nu} m c \} = 0 \quad (14)$$

ψ is in x axes \rightarrow in the x' axes wave eqn $\psi = \psi'$

wave $\psi = \psi'$ linear + 1. ψ is in x axes

$$\psi' = \gamma \psi \quad (15)$$

γ is in γ is a 4-row, 4-column matrix γ is in γ is a 4-row, 4-column matrix

matrix γ is in γ is a 4-row, 4-column matrix

γ is in γ is a 4-row, 4-column matrix

$$\psi^* = \phi \bar{\psi} \quad (15')$$

in ψ (13) or (14) \rightarrow in ψ' (16)

$$\bar{\psi} \{ \alpha_\mu (p_\mu^* + \frac{e}{c} A_\mu^*) + \alpha_{\mu\nu} m c \} \psi^* = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\phi^* \{ \alpha_\mu (p_\mu^* + \frac{e}{c} A_\mu^*) + \alpha_{\mu\nu} m c \} \bar{\psi} = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\bar{\psi} \alpha_\nu \gamma = \alpha_\mu a_{\mu\nu} \quad \bar{\psi} \alpha_\mu \gamma = \alpha_{\mu\nu} \quad (18)$$

in \mathbb{R}^4 $t=0$

$\therefore \bar{\gamma}^{-1}, \gamma^{-1}$ are Lorentz transf. $\Rightarrow \gamma(16), (17) \Rightarrow \Sigma \Sigma^{-1}$

(10) \Rightarrow (11) \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 rotation, ditto.

\therefore (18) \Rightarrow $\frac{\gamma(16) \gamma^{-1}}{(18) \Rightarrow \Sigma \Sigma^{-1}}$ is operator $\Sigma \Sigma^{-1}$ \Rightarrow Lorentz transf.

$\Sigma \Sigma^{-1}$ is Lorentz transf. in $x-t$ plane
 $= \Sigma \Sigma^{-1} \theta + \text{rotation } \gamma \Sigma^{-1}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_0 &= p_0^* \cosh \theta + p_1^* \sinh \theta \\ p_1 &= p_0^* \sinh \theta + p_1^* \cosh \theta \\ p_2 &= p_2^* \quad p_3 = p_3^* \end{aligned} \right\} (19)$$

$$\gamma = e^{\frac{1}{2}\theta \alpha_1} = \bar{\gamma} \quad (20)$$

$$\gamma^{-1} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\theta \alpha_1} = \bar{\gamma}^{-1}$$

$$\bar{\gamma} \alpha_0 \gamma = \bar{\gamma} \gamma = e^{\theta \alpha_1}$$

$$= 1 + \theta \alpha_1 + \frac{\theta^2 \alpha_1^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\alpha_1^2 = 2 + \dots$$

$$\bar{\gamma} \alpha_0 \gamma = \left\{ 1 + \frac{\theta^2}{2!} + \dots \right\} + \alpha_1 \left\{ \theta + \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \dots \right\}$$

$$= \alpha_0 \cosh \theta + \alpha_1 \sinh \theta$$

$$\bar{\gamma} \alpha_1 \gamma = \alpha_0 \sinh \theta + \alpha_1 \cosh \theta$$

$$\bar{\gamma} \alpha_2 \gamma = e^{\frac{1}{2}\theta \alpha_1} \alpha_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\theta \alpha_1} = e^{\theta \alpha_1} \alpha_2 e^{-\theta \alpha_1} \alpha_2 = \alpha_2$$

$$\therefore \alpha_2 f(\alpha_1) = f(-\alpha_1) \alpha_2$$

$$\bar{\gamma} \alpha_3 \gamma = \alpha_3 \quad \bar{\gamma} \alpha_n \gamma = \alpha_n$$

\therefore (18), (19) hold in \mathbb{R}^4 $\Sigma \Sigma^{-1}$

※

$$e^{i\theta a_3} = \sum \frac{(i\theta)^n}{n!} (a_3)^n = \sum \frac{\theta^n}{n!} \frac{(-1)^n}{i^n} a_3^n$$

$$= \cos \theta + i a_3 \sin \theta$$

$$e^{-i\theta a_3} = \cos \theta - i a_3 \sin \theta$$

$$a_2 e^{-i\theta a_2 a_3} = a_2 \sum \frac{(-i\theta)^n}{n!} (a_3)^n$$

$$= \sum \frac{(-i\theta)^n}{n!} (-1)^n (a_3)^n a_2$$

$$= e^{+\frac{1}{2}\theta a_2 a_3} a_2$$

$$\gamma = e^{\frac{1}{2}\theta a_2 a_3} \quad \bar{\gamma} = e^{+\frac{1}{2}\theta a_3 a_2} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\theta a_2 a_3}$$

$$\bar{\gamma} a_2 \gamma = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\theta a_2 a_3} a_2 e^{\frac{1}{2}\theta a_2 a_3}$$

$$= a_2 e^{\theta a_2 a_3} = a_2 (\cos \theta + a_2 a_3 \sin \theta)$$

angle θ in
 2D = ordinary space with x-axis, y-axis rotation
 $\gamma \gamma^{-1} = 1$

$$p_0 = p_0^* \quad p_1 = p_1^*$$

$$p_2 = p_2^* \cos \theta + p_3^* \sin \theta$$

$$p_3 = -p_2^* \sin \theta + p_3^* \cos \theta$$

$$\gamma = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\theta a_2 a_3} \quad \bar{\gamma} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\theta a_3 a_2} = e^{\frac{1}{2}\theta a_2 a_3}$$

$$\gamma^{-1} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\theta a_3 a_2} = \bar{\gamma}$$

$$\bar{\gamma} a_0 \gamma = a_0$$

$$\bar{\gamma} a_1 \gamma = \bar{\gamma} \gamma a_1 = a_1$$

$$\bar{\gamma} a_2 \gamma = e^{+\frac{1}{2}\theta a_2 a_3} a_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\theta a_2 a_3}$$

$$= e^{\theta a_2 a_3} a_2 = a_2 \cos \theta + a_3 \sin \theta$$

$$= (\cos \theta + a_2 a_3 \sin \theta) a_2 = a_2 \cos \theta + a_3 \sin \theta$$

$$\bar{\gamma} a_3 \gamma = a_3 \sin \theta + a_2 \cos \theta$$

$s_\mu = \phi \cdot \alpha_\mu \psi$ $\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$
 density-current vector \uparrow covariant comp.
 $\therefore (12) \rightarrow \phi^* \cdot \alpha_\nu \psi^* = \phi \cdot \text{lor. Trans. } \rightarrow \psi \psi^*$
 ~~$\rightarrow \psi \psi^*$~~

$$\phi^* \cdot \alpha_\nu \psi^* = \phi \bar{\delta} \cdot \alpha_\nu \delta \psi = \phi \cdot \bar{\delta} \alpha_\nu \delta \psi$$

$$= \phi \cdot \alpha_\mu a_{\mu\nu} \psi = (\phi \cdot \alpha_\mu \psi) a_{\mu\nu}$$

or $S_{\mu\nu}^* = S_\mu a_{\mu\nu}$
 or $a_{\mu\nu} S_\nu^* = S_\mu$

Contravariant Component $\rightarrow \delta^{\mu\nu}$

$$s^0 = \phi \cdot \psi \quad s^1 = -\phi \cdot \alpha_1 \psi \quad s^2 = -\phi \cdot \alpha_2 \psi \quad s^3 = -\phi \cdot \alpha_3 \psi$$

$\delta^{\mu\nu}$
 $\sum_\mu \frac{\partial S}{\partial x_\mu} = \phi \cdot \alpha$

(10) = $\phi \psi$, (11) = $\psi \psi^* \psi$

$$\phi \cdot \alpha_\mu \beta_\mu \psi - \phi \alpha_\mu \beta_\mu \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$-i\hbar \left(\phi \cdot \alpha_\mu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\mu} + \psi \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_\mu} \alpha_\mu \cdot \psi \right) = 0$$

or $\sum_\mu \frac{\partial S}{\partial x_\mu} = 0$ (22)

classical theory of
 Analogy \rightarrow wave eq.

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{W}{c} + \frac{e}{c} A_0 \right)^2 - (\mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A})^2 - m^2 c^2 \right\} \psi = 0 \quad (23)$$

operator \rightarrow wave eq.

(8) operator

$$\frac{W}{c} + \frac{e}{c} A_0 - \mathbf{p} \cdot (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A}) - p_4 m c$$

operator \rightarrow wave eq.

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{W}{c} + \frac{e}{c} A_0 \right)^2 - (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A})^2 - m^2 c^2 \right. \\ \left. + \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{W}{c} + \frac{e}{c} A_0 \right) (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A}) - (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A}) \left(\frac{W}{c} + \frac{e}{c} A_0 \right) \right] \right\} \psi = 0 \quad (24)$$

commute

\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} vector

$$(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}) = \sum_{xy} \{ \sigma_x^2 B_x C_x + \sigma_x \sigma_y B_x C_y \\ + \sigma_y \sigma_x B_y C_x \} = (\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}) + i \sum_x \sigma_x (B_x C_y - B_y C_x) \\ = (\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}) + i (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) \quad (25)$$

vector product

$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A}$

$$(\mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A}) \times (\mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A}) = \frac{e}{c} \{ \mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{p} \} \\ = -i \hbar e/c \text{curl } \mathbf{A} = -i \hbar e/c \mathbf{H}$$

$$\therefore (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A})^2 = (\mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A})^2 + \frac{\hbar e}{c} (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{H}) \\ \left(\frac{W}{c} + \frac{e}{c} A_0 \right) (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A}) - (\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{p} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A}) \left(\frac{W}{c} + \frac{e}{c} A_0 \right) \\ = \frac{e}{c} (\mathbf{0}, \frac{W}{c} \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \frac{W}{c} + A_0 \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p} A_0)$$

$$= \frac{ike}{c} (\mathbb{O}, \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \text{grad} A_0) = -i \frac{ke}{c} (\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{E})$$

$$\therefore (24) \quad \left\{ \left(\frac{W}{c} + \frac{e}{c} A_0 \right)^2 - \left(p_0 + \frac{e}{c} A \right)^2 - m^2 c^2 - \frac{ke}{c} (\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{H}) - i p_1 \frac{ke}{c} (\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{E}) \right\} \psi = 0$$

relativity correction neglect $i \vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$
 $W = m c^2 + W_1$

$$\left\{ W_1 - \left[-e A_0 + \frac{1}{2m} \left(p_0 + \frac{e}{c} A \right)^2 + \frac{ke}{2mc} (\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{H}) + i p_1 \frac{ke}{2mc} (\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{E}) \right] \right\} \psi = 0$$

Rel. Corr neglect $i \vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$

$$H = -e A_0 + \frac{1}{2m} \left(p_0 + \frac{e}{c} A \right)^2 + \frac{ke}{2mc} (\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{H}) + i p_1 \frac{ke}{2mc} (\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{E})$$

in electron σ $-\frac{ke}{2mc} \mathbb{O}$ magnetic moment
 $-i p_1 \frac{ke}{2mc} \mathbb{O}$ electric moment

$\vec{E} \rightarrow \vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$ artificial

electric moment = pure imaginary + $\vec{E} \rightarrow \vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$
 classical theory!
 analogy $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$ = artificial operation
 non-rel. + spinning electron = Hamiltonian
 $\psi \rightarrow \psi_2$

$$0 = \gamma \hat{z} \hat{j} - \hat{j} \gamma \hat{z} = \gamma (\hat{z} \hat{j} - \hat{j} \hat{z})$$

$$H' = W + mc^2$$

$M = \gamma \hat{z} \hat{j} - \hat{j} \gamma \hat{z}$: sym $\alpha_3 \hat{z}$
 $P_1(\hat{\sigma}, p) \sim M, j$ + commute $\hat{z} - \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2$ $P_1(\hat{\sigma}, p)$
 $\hat{z} \sim M, j$ + commute $\hat{z} - \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2$ $\hat{z} \sim \epsilon, M, j$
 + commute $\hat{z} - (\hat{p}_1, \hat{p}_2)$
 $\hat{z} = (\hat{\sigma}, p)(p, p) - (p, p)(\hat{\sigma}, p) = \{\hat{\sigma}, \alpha(x p) - (x p)\alpha\}$
 $= i\hbar (\hat{\sigma} \cdot p)$
 $\therefore \gamma \hat{z} (\gamma p_1 + i\hbar) - (\gamma p_1 + i\hbar) \gamma \hat{z} = i\hbar \gamma \hat{z}$
 $\gamma \hat{z} (p_1 \gamma + 2i\hbar) - (\gamma p_1 + i\hbar) \gamma \hat{z} = i\hbar \gamma \hat{z}$
 $\gamma (\hat{z} p_1 - p_1 \hat{z}) \gamma = 0$

(27), (30) α_3
 $\gamma \hat{z} P_1(\hat{\sigma}, p) = \gamma p_1 + \epsilon p_3 j_k$
 $P_1(\hat{\sigma}, p) = \epsilon p_1 + i\epsilon p_3 j_k / v$
 $\hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z} \quad H/c = -e/c A_0 - \epsilon p_1 - i\epsilon p_3 j_k / v - p_3 m c$ (31)
 (26)

$\hat{z}, p_3 \sim H, \hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z}$ + commute \hat{z} . $\hat{z} \hat{p}_3$ anticommute
 $\hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z}$: in square or 2 center. $\hat{z} m \sim p_3 \hat{z}$
 diagonal $\hat{z} \sim \gamma \hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z} = \hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z} \sim \hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ (31)

matrix $\hat{z} \sim \hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z}$ diagonal \hat{z}
 wave function \hat{z} matrix, $\hat{z} \sim \hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z}$ row, column
 $\hat{z} \sim \hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z} \Rightarrow \hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z}$ comp. $(\hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z})_a (\hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z})_b \hat{z} \hat{p}_1 \hat{z}$

$$\left(\frac{H'}{c} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}\right)\psi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{\alpha}{r} \delta(r)\right) f - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{r}\right) g &= 0 \\ \left(-\frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{\alpha}{r} \delta(r)\right) g + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{r}\right) f &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{r}\right) \left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{\alpha}{r} \delta(r)\right) g$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{r}\right) \left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{\alpha}{r} \delta(r)\right) f$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{r}\right) \frac{\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{r}\right) g}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{\alpha}{r} \delta(r)} = \left(-\frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{\alpha}{r} \delta(r)\right) g$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\alpha}{r^2} \delta(r) - \frac{\alpha}{r} \delta'(r)\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{\alpha}{r} \delta\right)^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{r}\right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{r}\right) g = \left(-\frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{\alpha}{r} \delta(r)\right) g$$

Hydrogen atom, $1s^2 \rightarrow 1s$
 $A_0 = e/r$

$\rightarrow 1s$, H energy level $H' \rightarrow H' + 2\mu_0$
 Schröd. eq $(H' - H)\psi = 0$

\therefore (26) (26)' \Rightarrow

$$\left(\frac{H'}{c} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}\right)(\psi)_a - \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\psi)_b - \frac{\hbar}{r}(\psi)_b + \mu c(\psi)_a = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{H'}{c} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}\right)(\psi)_b + \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\psi)_a - \frac{\hbar}{r}(\psi)_a - \mu c(\psi)_b = 0$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{\mu c + H'/c} = a_1, \quad \frac{\hbar}{\mu c - H'/c} = a_2 \quad (32)$$

\rightarrow $\psi = e^{-\alpha r}$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{\alpha}{r}\right)(\psi)_a - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r}\right)(\psi)_b = 0 \quad (33)$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{\alpha}{r}\right)(\psi)_b + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r}\right)(\psi)_a = 0$$

α fine structure const

$\alpha \ll 1$ fine \Rightarrow small number $\Rightarrow \alpha \ll 1$

$$(\psi)_a = e^{-\alpha r} f, \quad (\psi)_b = e^{-\alpha r} g$$

\rightarrow $\psi = e^{-\alpha r}$

$$a = (a_1 a_2)^{1/2} = \hbar (\mu c^2 - H'^2/c^2)^{-1/2} \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{\alpha}{r}\right) f - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{r}\right) g &= 0 \\ \left(-\frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{\alpha}{r}\right) g + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{r}\right) f &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$f = \sum c_s r^s, \quad g = \sum c'_s r^s \quad (36)$$

\Rightarrow s integer \Rightarrow consecutive s \Rightarrow 連続する整数

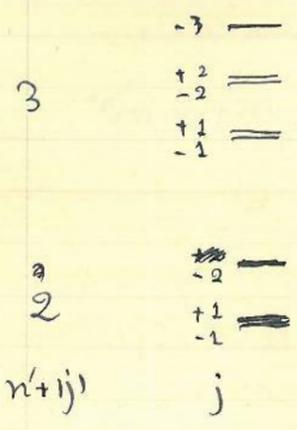
† (30) ≈ 2.1 , \rightarrow ~~for~~ c_s, c'_s , $-x \approx 0 = + \text{inf}$
 $\text{for } 0 < x < \infty$

+2
 -2
 +1
 -1
 $n'+|j|$ j

1) $H \approx$ converge $z \sim 0$
 $\rightarrow a$ is pure imaginary, $\text{for } z \gg |H'| > mc^2$
 $\text{for } z \ll |H'| < mc^2$, $\text{for } z \gg mc^2$ eigenvalue $\rightarrow z \gg mc^2$
 H is real $\text{for } |H'| < mc^2$, $\text{for } z \ll mc^2$, series \rightarrow
 S , $\text{for } z \gg mc^2 \rightarrow P \in \mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{C}$ $\text{for } z \gg mc^2$, H' eigenvalue
 $\text{for } z \ll mc^2$ series $\rightarrow S$, $\text{for } z \gg mc^2$,
 $c_s, c_{s+1} = c'_{s+1} = 0$ $\text{for } z \gg mc^2$, S , $0 < z < \infty$
 $c_s/a_1 + c'_s/a = 0$
 $-c'_s/a_2 - c_s/a = 0$

2) \rightarrow (34) \rightarrow equivalent $\rightarrow z \sim 0$, $z \gg mc^2$ as $z \gg$
 $a_1 [a_2 z + a_2 (s-j)] = a_1 [a_2 z - a_2 (s+j)]$
 $\rightarrow a_1 a_2 s = a_2 (a_2 - a_1) z$
 $\frac{s}{a} = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2}) z = \frac{H'}{ct} z$
 $\text{for } z \gg mc^2$
 $S^2 (m^2 c^2 - H'^2/c^2) = \alpha^2 H'^2/c^2$
 $\frac{H'}{mc^2} = (1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{S^2})^{-1/2}$

2) = S series, last term, power $\rightarrow -\text{inf}$,
 $S = S_0 + \frac{1}{2} n' + S_0 = n + \sqrt{j^2 - a^2}$
 $n': 0 \text{ or } \text{low int.}$
 $\therefore \frac{H'}{mc^2} = \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{(n + \sqrt{j^2 - a^2})^2} \right\}^{-1/2}$
energy level
 j integer (into)



$$\frac{\kappa}{mc} \left\{ C_{s_0} \left[\frac{j+1}{\alpha} + \sqrt{j^2 - \alpha^2} \right] + C'_{s_0} \left[\frac{j}{\alpha} + \sqrt{j^2 - \alpha^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$+ C'_{s_0} \frac{j}{\alpha} \left[(j+1 + \sqrt{j^2 - \alpha^2}) + (j + \sqrt{j^2 - \alpha^2}) \right]$$

$$j \geq 1 \quad \frac{\kappa}{mc} \left\{ C_{s_0} \frac{2(j+1)\sqrt{j^2 - \alpha^2}}{\alpha} + C'_{s_0} \frac{j(j+1 + \sqrt{j^2 - \alpha^2})}{\alpha} \right\} = 0$$

$$\alpha C_{s_0} - (\sqrt{j^2 - \alpha^2} + j) C'_{s_0} = 0$$

2. 1. j
 $(38) \rightarrow (37) = 407 \quad S = s_0 \text{ or } s_0 + 1$
 $1 + 407 = 408$
 $\frac{C_{s_0}}{a_0} + \frac{C'_{s_0}}{a} = 0, \quad \alpha C_{s_0} - (s_0 + j) C'_{s_0} = 0$

the 1st part is s_0
 2. 1. $s_0 = +\sqrt{j^2 - \alpha^2} + \dots$ $\alpha, \alpha > 0$ etc.
 2. 2. compatible + $s_0 + 1$ $j < 0 \Rightarrow 1 + 407 = 408$

Hydrogen, Energy level $n', |j|$
 $n' \neq 0$ + energy level. $A_7 = \dots$
 $n'+|j|$, $A_7 = \dots$
 field * Coulomb, field $\neq 0$. - energy level
 n' or $j = \text{depends on } \dots$ 2. 1.

$n=3$

$l =$	0	1	1	2	2
$j =$	-1	1	-2	2	-3
$(j') =$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$
	$s_{1/2}$	$p_{1/2}$	$p_{3/2}$	$d_{3/2}$	$d_{5/2}$

$j > 0$ $j = l$
 $j < 0$ $-j - 1 = l$
 $l, -1 \rightarrow$ terms doublet
 2* Alkali spectra, doublet

Dirac, relativistic + electron, Dirac

Relativistic + Dirac = Dirac + Dirac

electron, energy \pm , Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac

negative energy, state \rightarrow transition \rightarrow Dirac

negative energy = physical meaning

classical + Dirac + Dirac + Dirac

neg. energy, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac

neg. energy, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac

Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac

electron, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac

proton, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac

proton, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac

Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac

electron, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac

Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac, Dirac

$$\iint \delta Q_{\alpha, l, m, n} \left\{ \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \left(\frac{Q_{\alpha, l+1, m, n} - Q_{\alpha, l, m, n}}{\Delta x} \right)} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \left(\frac{Q_{\alpha, l, m, n} - Q_{\alpha, l-1, m, n}}{\Delta x} \right)} \right] \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}_{\alpha, l, m, n}} \right) \right\} dt \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z$$

finite $\bar{L} = \int L dV \quad (3)$

to introduce $\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z$
 integrate over volume V with $\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z$
 discrete variables (l, m, n) in space
 (l, m, n) in space $Q_{\alpha, l, m, n}$ part.

$$\bar{L} = \lim_{\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \sum_{l, m, n} L(Q_{\alpha, l, m, n}, \frac{Q_{\alpha, l+1, m, n} - Q_{\alpha, l, m, n}}{\Delta x}, \dots, \dot{Q}_{\alpha, l, m, n}) \\ = \lim_{\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z \rightarrow 0} \bar{L} \quad (4)$$

$\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z$ finite \Rightarrow not systems
 fields \Rightarrow describe + more
 dynamic variable $Q_{\alpha, l, m, n} \Rightarrow$ finite number of variables

$\int \bar{L} dt = \text{extremum} \quad (5)$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}_{\alpha, l, m, n}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial Q_{\alpha, l, m, n}} + \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial \left(\frac{Q_{\alpha, l+1, m, n} - Q_{\alpha, l, m, n}}{\Delta x} \right)} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \left(\frac{Q_{\alpha, l, m, n} - Q_{\alpha, l-1, m, n}}{\Delta x} \right)} \right] = 0 \quad (6)$$

运动方程式 $\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z \rightarrow 0$ limit

$= \delta V \delta u \cdot (2) \tau - \delta h \delta u = 0$

2) $Q_{\alpha, l, m, n} \approx \text{general canonical conj.}$

$$p_{\alpha, l, m, n} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}_{\alpha, l, m, n}} = \alpha x \alpha y \alpha z \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}_{\alpha, l, m, n}} \quad (17)$$

3)
$$P_{\alpha, l, m, n} = \frac{p_{\alpha, l, m, n}}{\alpha x \alpha y \alpha z} \quad (18)$$

is Hamilton eq.

$$\bar{H}' = \sum_{\alpha, l, m, n} p_{\alpha, l, m, n} \dot{Q}_{\alpha, l, m, n} - \bar{L}'$$

$$= \alpha x \alpha y \alpha z \sum_{\alpha, l, m, n} (P_{\alpha, l, m, n} \dot{Q}_{\alpha, l, m, n} - L)$$

$\alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z \rightarrow 0$ in limit $\Rightarrow \delta V \rightarrow Q_{\alpha, l, m, n} \rightarrow$

$Q_{\alpha, l, m, n}(x, y, z) \quad (19)$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}_{\alpha, l, m, n}} = \lim_{\alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z \rightarrow 0} \frac{p_{\alpha, l, m, n}}{\alpha x \alpha y \alpha z} = P_{\alpha, l, m, n}(x, y, z)$$

1.64.4"

$$\bar{H} = \lim \bar{H}' = \int H dV$$

$$= \int \left\{ \sum_{\alpha} P_{\alpha, l, m, n}(x, y, z) \dot{Q}_{\alpha, l, m, n}(x, y, z) - L \right\} dV \quad (19)$$

1.65. field eq.

$$\int \bar{H} dt = \text{extremum} \quad (19)$$

in 1.65.4"

$$\delta \bar{H} = \frac{\delta \bar{H}}{\delta Q_{\alpha, l, m, n}} = \frac{\delta \bar{H}}{\delta Q_{\alpha}} - \sum_{x, y, z} \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial \dot{Q}_{\alpha}}$$

\bar{H} is time explicit \rightarrow partition, 3
 constant + 2 terms \rightarrow field energy, \rightarrow total

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\alpha,r} \bar{H} - \bar{H} Q_{\alpha,r} &= \frac{\delta T_1}{\delta P_{\alpha,r}} \\ Q_{\alpha,r} T_1 - T_1 Q_{\alpha,r} &= \frac{\delta T_1}{\delta P_{\alpha,r}} \\ Q_{\alpha,r} T_2 - T_2 Q_{\alpha,r} &= \frac{\delta T_2}{\delta P_{\alpha,r}} \\ Q_{\alpha,r} T_1 T_2 - T_1 T_2 Q_{\alpha,r} &= \frac{\delta(T_1 T_2)}{\delta P_{\alpha,r}} \\ P_{\alpha,r} T_1 T_2 - T_1 T_2 P_{\alpha,r} &= P_{\alpha,r} \frac{\delta(T_1 T_2)}{\delta Q_{\alpha,r}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int (P_{\alpha,r} T_1 - T_1 P_{\alpha,r}) dV \\ &= \int (P_{\alpha,r} T_1 - T_1 P_{\alpha,r}) T_2 dV + \int T_2 (P_{\alpha,r} T_1 - T_1 P_{\alpha,r}) \\ &= \frac{\delta T_2}{\delta Q_{\alpha,r}} T_2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ is } Q_{\alpha,r} \\ \therefore i\hbar \dot{Q}_{\alpha,r} &= Q_{\alpha,r} \bar{H} - \bar{H} Q_{\alpha,r} \\ &= i\hbar \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_{\alpha,r}} = i\hbar \frac{\delta H}{\delta P_{\alpha,r}} \\ i\hbar \dot{P}_{\alpha,r} &= -i\hbar \left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_{\alpha,r}} - \sum \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_{\alpha,r}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

unperturbed \rightarrow $Q_{\alpha,r}$ diagonal + rep = ϵ
 wave eq \rightarrow \bar{H} in $P_{\alpha,r}$
 $P_{\alpha,r} \rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\delta}{\delta Q_{\alpha,r}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\bar{H}(Q_{\alpha,r}, \frac{\delta}{\delta Q_{\alpha,r}}, \dots, i\hbar \frac{\delta}{\delta Q_{\alpha,r}}) \Psi(Q_{\alpha,r}) \\ &= +i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(Q_{\alpha,r})}{\partial t} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

unperturbed \rightarrow \bar{H}

unperturbed \rightarrow $Q_{\alpha,r}, P_{\alpha,r}$ variable \rightarrow \bar{H}

$$\begin{aligned} &u_{\alpha,i}(x,y,z) \quad i=1,2,\dots \\ &\text{orthogonal } f_{\alpha,i}, \text{ complete set } f_{\alpha,i} \\ &Q_{\alpha,r} = \sum_i q_{\alpha,i} u_i(x,y,z) \\ &P_{\alpha,r} = \sum_i p_{\alpha,i} \bar{u}_i(x,y,z) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

~~$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{J} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} = \text{grad } A_0$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \text{rot } \mathbf{A}$$~~

~~$$\text{rot } \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} = 0, \text{div } \mathbf{H} = 0$$~~

~~$$\text{rot } \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{J}$$~~

~~$$\text{is a scalar potential } \Delta A_0 = 4\pi \rho$$~~

~~$$\text{matter, } \text{rot } \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t}$$~~

~~$$\text{div } \mathbf{E} = 4\pi \rho$$~~

~~$$\text{rot } \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{J}$$~~

~~$$\text{div } \mathbf{A} = 0 \quad \Delta A = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}}{\partial t} = 0$$~~

$\int \rho(x,y,z) \rho(x',y',z') dV = \delta_{ij}$

$q, p = \text{fields} \sim V, R$
 $q_{\alpha, i} p_{\beta, j} - p_{\beta, j} q_{\alpha, i} = i \hbar \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{ij} \quad (15)$

3. $\text{fields} \sim \text{electromagnetic fields} = \text{apply}$
 vacuum $\text{fields} \sim \text{Maxwell eq.}$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \text{rot } \mathbf{A}$$

Lagrangian

$$L_R = \frac{1}{8\pi} (\mathbf{E}^2 - \mathbf{H}^2) = \frac{1}{8\pi} \left(\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right)^2 - (\text{rot } \mathbf{A})^2 \right) \quad (16)$$

variation
 $\int L_R dV = \text{extremum}$

canonical conj.

$$\frac{\partial L_R}{\partial A_i} = -\frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{\partial A_i}{\partial t} \right) = -\frac{1}{4\pi c} E_x$$

Hamiltonian

$$H_R = \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} - L_R = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{E}^2 + \mathbf{H}^2) = \frac{1}{8\pi} (\mathbf{E}^2 + (\text{rot } \mathbf{A})^2) \quad (17)$$

V.R.

$$A_{\mu} E_{\nu} - E_{\mu} A_{\nu} = -i \hbar \delta_{\mu\nu} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \quad (18)$$

$\mu, \nu = 1, 2, 3 \rightarrow x, y, z$

~~$A = \sum_i q_i \mathbf{A}_i$~~
 ~~$E = \sum_i p_i \mathbf{A}_i$~~

$\Delta u_i + \frac{4\pi v_i^2}{c^2} u_i = 0$

3. u_i is a vector field. In
 $\int u_i u_j dV = \delta_{ij}$
 complete set of functions.
 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$ (Hohlraum, $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$)
 $\nabla^2 u_i = 0$ (solution of Laplace's eq.)
 $\nabla^2 \phi + \frac{4\pi v^2}{c^2} \phi = 0$
 Boundary $\phi = 0$ or $\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$

*** $q_{\alpha i}, p_{\alpha i}$ variable $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots$
 $\int u_i(xyz) u_j(xyz) dV = \delta_{ij}$
 $q_{\alpha i} p_{\beta j} - p_{\beta j} q_{\alpha i} = i \hbar \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{ij}$ (15)

2. $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$ electromagnetic field apply in vacuum
 Lagrangian

$L = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{E}^2 - \mathbf{H}^2)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} - \text{grad } A_0 \right)^2 - (\text{rot } \mathbf{A})^2 \right\}$

\mathbf{A} is canonical conj. $\left(-\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} - \text{grad } A_0 \right)$
 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right)} = \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} - \text{grad } A_0 \right) = -\frac{1}{c} \mathbf{E}$

A_0 is canonical conj. 0
 scalar potential $A_0 = 0$
 $L = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \right)^2 - (\text{rot } \mathbf{A})^2 \right\}$

r.c. A 298m canonical curj $\tau = -\frac{1}{2} E$

$$\Delta u_i + \frac{4\pi v_i}{c} u_i = 0$$

$$\text{div } u_i =$$

$$\text{rot } u_i = A_i$$

$$\text{div } u_i = v_i + w_i$$

grad

$$\text{rot } (u_i - v_i) = 0$$

$$u_i = v_i + \text{grad } \phi_i$$

$$\Delta u_i = \Delta v_i + \Delta \text{grad } \phi_i$$

$$v_i \Delta w_j - w_j \Delta v_i =$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{rot } v_i \cdot \text{rot } w_j + \text{div } v_i \text{div } w_j + v_i \Delta w_j \\ \text{div } [v_i \text{rot } w_j] + \frac{1}{\text{div}} (v_i \text{div } w_j) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(v_y (\text{rot } w)_z - v_z (\text{rot } w)_y \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v_x \text{div } w) \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(v_z (\text{rot } w)_x - v_x (\text{rot } w)_z \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (v_y \text{div } w) \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(v_x (\text{rot } w)_y - v_y (\text{rot } w)_x \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (v_z \text{div } w) \\ & = \text{rot } v \cdot \text{rot } w + v \cdot \text{rot } \text{rot } w + \text{div } v \text{div } w + v \text{div } \text{grad } \text{div } w \end{aligned}$$

$$\psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r') + \psi_i^\dagger(r') \psi_i(r) = \delta(r-r')$$

$$\psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r') - \psi_i^\dagger(r') \psi_i(r) = \psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r) \delta(r-r')$$

$$\psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r) | \delta(r-r') - \psi_i^\dagger(r') \psi_i(r') | = 0$$

$$\int \psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r) dV = \iint \psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r') \delta(r-r') dV dV'$$

$$\int dV' \left(\frac{\sum_k \psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r) \sum_k \psi_k^\dagger(r') \psi_k(r')}{4\pi |r-r'|} \right) dV'$$

= 0 or $\delta(r-r')$

$$\sum_i \psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r) = 4 \delta(r-r')$$

$$F'G' - G'F' = \left\{ F + \frac{\hbar}{4\pi c} \sum (\bar{\Lambda}_n F - F \bar{\Lambda}_n) \right\}$$

$$\neq \left\{ G + \frac{\hbar}{4\pi c} (\quad) \right\}$$

$$F(\bar{\Lambda}G - G\bar{\Lambda})$$

$$+ \frac{\hbar}{4\pi c} (\bar{\Lambda}F - F\bar{\Lambda})G$$

$$- G(\bar{\Lambda}F - F\bar{\Lambda})$$

$$- (\bar{\Lambda}F - F\bar{\Lambda})G$$

Field eq. Hamiltonian,

$$H = \int H dV$$

Field eq. $H_R = \int H dV$ 122 時.

$$i\hbar \dot{F} = FH_R - H_RF$$

122 時

122 時 A or \mathbb{R} orthogonal expansion:

$$A_\mu = \sum_i g_{\mu i} u_i$$

$$E_\mu = \sum_i p_{\mu i} \bar{u}_i$$

122 時.

$$\bar{H} =$$

$$\int u_i u_j dV = \delta_{ij} + \text{const.}$$

122 時 scalar field $\varphi_{\mu i}$
 $w_i = \text{grad } \varphi_{\mu i}$

122 時

$$\int w_i w_j dV = \delta_{ij}$$

122 時.

$$\Delta w_i + \frac{4\pi^2 \hbar^2}{c^2} w_i = 0$$

$$\int w_i w_j dV = 0$$

$\Delta u_i + \frac{4\pi v_i^2}{c^2} u_i = 0$ u_i : 波の振幅
 1) $\Delta u_i \sim \frac{4\pi v_i^2}{c^2} u_i$, vector u_i v_i の
 $\text{div rot } u_i = \text{rot } v_i$
 $\text{div } v_i = 0$ $\Delta u_i + \frac{4\pi v_i^2}{c^2} u_i = 0$
 2) $\Delta u_i \sim \text{vector } u_i$ v_i \times v_i
 $\text{rot}(u_i - v_i) = 0$ $\therefore u_i = v_i + \text{grad } \phi_i$

$\phi_i = 0$ $\phi_i + \frac{4\pi v_i^2}{c^2} \phi_i = 0$
 $\phi = 0$ ϕ boundary condition
 $w_i = \text{grad } \phi_i$
 1) Δu_i $\therefore u_i = v_i + w_i$

$\text{div}(v_i \text{ div } w_i) = \text{div } v_i \text{ div } w_i + v_i \{ \text{grad div } w_i \}$
 $= 0 + v_i \text{ div } \text{rot } w_i - v_i \text{ rot } \text{rot } w_i$
 $= v_i \frac{4\pi v_i^2}{c^2} w_i$
 $\therefore \int v_i w_i \text{ div } w_i = \int v_i \frac{4\pi v_i^2}{c^2} \phi_i dV = 0$

2) $v_i = \text{rot } w_i$ $\therefore \text{div } v_i = 0$ $\therefore \text{div } w_i = 0$
 $\therefore \text{rot } w_i = v_i$ $w_i = \text{rot } v_i$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0}} A = \sum q_i v_i + \sum q_i w_i$ (19)

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0}} E = \sum p_i v_i + \sum p_i w_i$
 $\therefore \text{rot } w_i = v_i$

$q_i p_j - p_j q_i = +i \hbar \delta_{ij}$
 $q_i p_j - p_j q_i = 0$ etc. (20)

(19) \Rightarrow Hamiltonian, $p = \lambda w$

$H_R = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (p_i^2 + \frac{4\pi v_i^2}{c^2} q_i^2) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i p_i^2$ (21)

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0}} \sum_i q_i \int v_i \cdot \mathbf{I} dV - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0}} \sum_i p_i \int w_i \cdot \mathbf{I} dV$

$\Psi = \int L dV$ $L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (p_i^2 + \frac{4\pi v_i^2}{c^2} q_i^2) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i p_i^2$
 $\Psi = \int L dV + \int \psi^\dagger \left(i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + e A_0 \right) \psi + \alpha m c^2 \psi^\dagger \psi + \frac{e}{i c} \psi^\dagger \alpha \cdot \mathbf{A} \psi$ (22)

$\int L dV = \int L_E dV dt = \text{extremum}$
 Dirac's eq. $\hat{H} \psi = E \psi$

Electric Density Current = 4-vector
 $S_\mu = \psi^\dagger \alpha_\mu \psi$ $\alpha_0 = 1$ (23)

ψ_i canonical conj. conjugate
 $\frac{\delta L_E}{\delta \psi_i} = i\hbar \psi_i^\dagger$ $i=1,2,3,4$

$\therefore V-R$
 $\psi_{i,r} \psi_{k,r'}^\dagger - \psi_{k,r'}^\dagger \psi_{i,r} = \delta_{ik} \delta(r-r')$
 etc

fermion, Pauli exclusion principle
 $\psi_{i,r} \psi_{k,r'}^\dagger + \psi_{k,r'}^\dagger \psi_{i,r} = \delta_{ik} \delta(r-r')$ (24)

$\psi_{i,r} \psi_{k,r'} + \psi_{k,r'} \psi_{i,r} = 0$
 etc

field quantity \Rightarrow describe
 ψ, ψ^\dagger

~~$F_1 F_2 Q_\alpha - Q_\alpha F_1 F_2 = F_1 (F_2 Q_\alpha + Q_\alpha F_2) - (F_1 Q_\alpha + Q_\alpha F_1) F_2$~~

~~rather (24) / ψ, ψ^\dagger bilinear form (deg~~

charge density

$S_0 = \sum_i \psi_i^\dagger \psi_i$

eigenvalue \Rightarrow or

$\psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r') + \psi_i(r') \psi_i^\dagger(r) = \psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r') \delta(r-r')$

$\therefore \psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r') \{ \delta(r-r') - \psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r') \} = 0$

$\therefore \psi_i^\dagger(r) \psi_i(r') = 0$ or $\delta(r-r')$

electric current : $\mathbf{I} = \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{c} \psi$

$$H_E = \psi^\dagger i \hbar c (\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \text{grad}) \psi - \alpha_m m c^2 \psi + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{I}$$

$\frac{1}{c} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{I}$: interaction (Dirac), 2nd field eq
 matter radial field /
 interaction

Hamiltonian :

$$\bar{H}_E = \int H_E dV$$

$$H_E = \left(i \hbar \sum_i \psi_i^\dagger \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial t} - L \right) = \psi^\dagger i \hbar c \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot (\text{grad} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A}) - \alpha_m m c^2 \psi \quad (25)$$

for $F_1, F_2, \psi, \psi^\dagger$, see also 1st 2nd.
 $F_1 F_2 \psi = \psi F_1 F_2 = F_1 (F_2 \psi + \psi F_2) - (F_1 \psi + \psi F_1) F_2$
 etc

for H_0 , ψ, ψ^\dagger , bilinear form $\psi^\dagger H \psi$

$$i \hbar \dot{\psi} = \psi H_E - H_E \psi$$

$$i \hbar \dot{\psi}^\dagger = \psi^\dagger H_E - H_E \psi^\dagger$$

for Dirac, wave eq + Dirac eq

for field, field quantity F_2 + field eq

$$i \hbar \dot{F} = F H_E - H_E F \quad (26)$$

for Dirac

electron + electromagnetic field as Total System Hamiltonian : (27) see (25)

$$H = H_E + H_R = \psi^\dagger \left\{ i \hbar c \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot (\text{grad} + \frac{e}{c} \mathbf{A}) - \alpha_m m c^2 \right\} \psi + \frac{1}{8\pi} (\mathbf{E}^2 + (\text{rot } \mathbf{A})^2) \quad (27)$$

$$\bar{H} = \int H dV$$

$\psi^\dagger, \psi, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{A}$ in 3rd commutes + 2nd

$$E(\text{rot } A)^2 - (\text{rot } A)E = E$$

$$\int_{V'} \left(E'_x \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \right) - \dots \right) dV$$

$$= -i\kappa 4\pi c \left(\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (i\kappa 4\pi c \delta(r, r')) - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}$$

$$E'_x \text{rot}_y A - A \text{rot}_y A \cdot E'_x$$

$$= E'_x \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) - () E'_x$$

$$= +i\kappa 4\pi c \frac{\partial \delta(r, r')}{\partial z}$$

$$E'_x (\text{rot}_y A)^2 - (\text{rot}_y A)^2 E'_x = i\kappa 4\pi c \frac{\partial \delta(r, r')}{\partial z} \text{rot}_y A$$

$$+ i\kappa 4\pi c \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \text{rot}_y A \frac{\partial \delta(r, r')}{\partial z}$$

$$E H_R - H_R E = +i\kappa c \text{rot}(\text{rot } A)$$

U.S.T. \mathbb{R}^4 $\psi, \psi, E, A = \text{fields eq } 4 \text{ fields}$
 $\dot{E} = (\text{rot } H) + \dots$

$$\text{or } \text{rot } H - \frac{1}{c} \dot{E} = 4\pi e S$$

S: Current + pm2 Vector. = $\psi^\dagger \alpha \psi$.
 Maxwell eq + Dirac eq + scalar potential
 + Dirac eq + Dirac eq

$$\text{div } E = 4\pi \rho = -4\pi e \sum_i \psi_i^\dagger \psi_i$$

U.S.T. $\lambda(r)$ + 543, real part + i part

$$\psi, \psi^\dagger, A = \dots$$

$$\psi' = \psi e^{i\lambda(r)}$$

$$\psi'^\dagger = \psi^\dagger e^{-i\lambda(r)}$$

$$A' = A + \text{grad } \lambda(r)$$

U.S.T. transformation + Dirac eq + Dirac eq = Dirac eq + Dirac eq
 $E, H = \text{rot } A, S = \psi^\dagger \alpha \psi$
 H_E, H_R invariant + Dirac eq.
 Dirac eq invariant + Dirac eq.

is infinitesimal Dirac invariant transformation

$$\psi' = \psi - \frac{i e}{\hbar c} \lambda \psi$$

$$\psi'^\dagger = \psi^\dagger + \frac{i e}{\hbar c} \lambda \psi^\dagger$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{E}; \nabla \cdot \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{H} \times \text{div } \mathbf{E} = 0.$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{E} \left(\int_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{A}' \right) \text{div } \mathbf{E} =$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\text{div } \mathbf{E} - 4\pi\rho) = \text{div} (\nabla c(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{H} - \nabla a \mathbf{I}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla a \mathbf{f}))$$

$$= -4\pi \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \text{div } \mathbf{I} \right) = 0$$

$$-\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \int \mathbf{I} \cdot d\mathbf{f}$$

$$\mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{A} + \epsilon \text{grad } \lambda$$

Ψ is a function of \mathbf{A} , $\epsilon \ll 1$, Function Ψ is

$$\mathbf{F}' = \mathbf{F} + \epsilon \int dV \left(\sum_i \frac{\delta \mathbf{F}}{\delta \Psi_i} \left(\frac{-ie}{\hbar c} \right) \Psi_i \lambda \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{xyz} \frac{\delta \mathbf{F}}{\delta A_x} \text{grad} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{F} - \epsilon \int dV \left(\sum_i \frac{ie}{\hbar c} \Psi_i \frac{\delta \mathbf{F}}{\delta \Psi_i} + \sum_{xyz} \frac{\delta}{\partial x} \frac{\delta}{\delta A_x} \right) \mathbf{F}$$

1st. Ψ , \mathbf{A} is diagonal + \mathbf{H} , $\text{rep} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{I}$,
 $+i\hbar \Psi_i^\dagger : -i\hbar \frac{\delta}{\delta \Psi_i}$

$$-\frac{1}{4\pi} \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{a} \mathbf{i}; -i\hbar \frac{\delta}{\delta A_x}$$

1st operator + Ψ is in \mathbf{H} . 2nd operator is

$$\int dV \lambda \left(\sum_i \frac{ie}{\hbar c} \Psi_i \Psi_i^\dagger + \sum_x \frac{-i}{\hbar c} \frac{d \text{div } \mathbf{E}}{dx} \right)$$

1st. $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}$ gauge invariant $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{a} \mathbf{i}$
 2nd. 2nd operator is \mathbf{H} is commutative, \mathbf{H} is
 \therefore constant of motion. $\mathbf{H} = \lambda \nabla^2 \mathbf{E}$
 1st or 2nd

$$\text{div } \mathbf{E} + \text{grad} \sum_i \Psi_i^\dagger \Psi_i = \text{const.} = C \quad (28)$$

Lagrange 1st order in v. 2
 C=0 → Lorentz transformation $x' \rightarrow x$. ©2022 YHAL, YITP, Kyoto University
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- i) $\bar{\psi}$ is eichinvariant system ψ
- ii) $\bar{\psi} \psi$ is eichinvariant and $\bar{\psi} \psi$ commutes
- iii) V.R. " " " "

(2) $\bar{\psi} \psi$ is relativistic invariant $\bar{\psi} \psi$
 in Lorentz transf \Rightarrow

$$F' = F + \frac{e}{\hbar c} (\bar{\psi} F - F \bar{\psi})$$

$$F' G' = G' F' = F G + G F + \frac{e}{\hbar c} \{ F (\bar{G} G - G \bar{G}) + (\bar{F} F - F \bar{F}) G - G (\bar{F} F - F \bar{F}) - (\bar{F} G - G \bar{F}) F \}$$

$$= F G + G F + \frac{e}{\hbar c} (\bar{F} G - G \bar{F})$$

$$= F G + G F + \frac{e}{\hbar c} (\bar{F} G - G \bar{F})$$

\therefore V.R. Lorentz transf \Rightarrow $\bar{\psi} \psi$ is invariant
 Lorentz transf \Rightarrow $\bar{\psi} \psi$ is invariant
 $C=0$ in $\bar{\psi} \psi$ is eichinvariant
 \therefore $\bar{\psi} \psi$ commutes

$$-\int \text{grad } \varphi_i \cdot \text{grad } \varphi_j dV$$

$$= \int \varphi_i \Delta \varphi_j dV = -\delta_{ij}$$

ψ is eichinvariant \Rightarrow ψ is system ψ
 $\psi = C \cdot \psi$ space-function ψ ψ
 ψ is eichinvariant \Rightarrow ψ commutes
 (28) Nebenbedingung ψ time ψ
 $C=0$

ψ is eichinvariant \Rightarrow ψ is system ψ
 $\psi = C \cdot \psi$ space-function ψ ψ
 ψ is eichinvariant \Rightarrow ψ commutes
 (28) Nebenbedingung ψ time ψ
 $C=0$

$\psi = C \cdot \psi$ space-function ψ ψ
 ψ is eichinvariant \Rightarrow ψ commutes
 (28) Nebenbedingung ψ time ψ
 $C=0$

$\psi = C \cdot \psi$ space-function ψ ψ
 ψ is eichinvariant \Rightarrow ψ commutes
 (28) Nebenbedingung ψ time ψ
 $C=0$

$$\Delta \{ \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}') \} = - \sum_i w_i(\mathbf{r}) w_i(\mathbf{r}')$$

$$= - \delta(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$$

$$\therefore \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}') = G(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$$

G : green function

Hohlraum δ \neq δ

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$

$$\therefore p_i = \sqrt{4\pi} e \int s_0 \varphi_i dV \quad (31)$$

29 (30) 2λ \rightarrow 3λ

$$\sum_i p_i^2 = \int \int s_0(\mathbf{r}) s_0(\mathbf{r}') \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}') dV dV'$$

$$= 4\pi e^2 \int \frac{s_0(\mathbf{r}) s_0(\mathbf{r}')}{4\pi |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV dV'$$

34 $s_0(\mathbf{r}) = 0$ or $\lim_{\mathbf{r} \rightarrow \mathbf{r}_n} \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_n) \rightarrow \infty$
 $s_0(\mathbf{r})$: infinity \rightarrow $\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_n, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N$

$$p_i = \sqrt{4\pi} e \sum_n \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}_n)$$

$$\therefore \sum_i p_i^2 = 4\pi e^2 \sum_{i,j} \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}_n) \varphi_j(\mathbf{r}_m)$$

$$= \sum_{n,m} \frac{4\pi e^2 \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}_n) \varphi_j(\mathbf{r}_m)}{4\pi |\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_m|}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \sum_i p_i^2 = \sum_{n < m} \frac{e^2}{|\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_m|} + \infty$$

29 (30) (last term) electron \rightarrow \mathbf{r}_n , \mathbf{r}_m , etc Coulomb force \rightarrow $\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_m|}$, \mathbf{r}_n (self energy) \sim self energy

classical electrodynamics = particle, electrostatic + interaction + discrete + radiation + \dots
quantum theory

Oppenheimer; Phys. Rev. 35, 461 (1930)

with constant \hbar and c , radiation energy, \dots in nullpunktenergie + Hamiltonian of radiation + electron interaction \dots
perturbed Hamiltonian wave eq \dots interaction \dots energy, charge + perturbation \dots constant \dots infinite energy \dots energy level \dots spectral lines \dots displacement \dots approximation \dots compensate \dots Quantum Electrodynamics \dots electron self energy \dots difficulty \dots classical \dots electron radius \dots correspond \dots introduce \dots relativistic \dots invariant \dots particles, interaction \dots fields \dots

体. 9 瓦用: 各階 L からの均等 m. 現在, 各階の
運用次第又 L の 2 階高に L 電圧の 90