

量子力学, Vol II.

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この歴史は、まず Newton, Leibniz, Lagrange, Hamilton, Bohr, quantum theory - classical, orbital motion, quantisation \rightarrow Hamiltonian, canonical variable の発展である。従って classical quantum theory として、Hamiltonian, 経路積分 canonical form として記述される。

Hamiltonian, canonical equations of motion

$$\dot{p}_r = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_r} \quad \dot{q}_r = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_r} \quad (1)$$

これは Quantum Mechanics として知られる力学の基礎である。

Quantum Mechanics とは classical dynamics とは異なる。これは dynamical system として Hamiltonian (energy) の canonical variables p_r, q_r によって記述される。これは differential equation として p_r, q_r の time, function として記述される。

↑ q_r, p_r, q_s, p_s canonical variables \Rightarrow 2-変数,
 2次元
 $[q_r, q_s] = 0 \quad [p_r, p_s] = 0$
 $[q_r, p_s] = \delta_{rs}$ } (5)

↑ P, B, \dots \Rightarrow P, Q \Rightarrow u, v
 $\therefore P_r, q_r, p_r, Q_r$ can. var.
 ↑ $\dot{P}_r = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_r} \quad \dot{Q}_r = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_r}$

or $\frac{\partial P_r}{\partial p_s} \dot{q}_s + \frac{\partial P_r}{\partial p_s} \dot{p}_s = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial Q_r} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \frac{\partial p_s}{\partial Q_r}$
 $\frac{\partial P_r}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \frac{\partial P_r}{\partial p_s} \dot{p}_s = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial q_s}{\partial Q_r} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} \frac{\partial p_s}{\partial Q_r}$

$\frac{\partial P_r}{\partial p_s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial P_r}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} = -\frac{\partial P_r}{\partial Q_r} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} - \frac{\partial P_r}{\partial p_s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_r}$
 $\frac{\partial P_r}{\partial q_s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} - \frac{\partial P_r}{\partial p_s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_s} = -\frac{\partial P_r}{\partial Q_r} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_s} - \frac{\partial P_r}{\partial p_s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_r}$
 $\frac{\partial P_r}{\partial q_s} \dot{q}_s + \frac{\partial P_r}{\partial p_s} \dot{p}_s = \dots$

Whittaker: Analytical Dynamics
 chap. Transformation Theory
 Ma.V. Die Hamilton-Jacobische Theorie der
 Kap. 3. Dynamik (Nordheim u Fues)

2 = 8857

Quantum Mechanics \rightarrow (7) 気体 (8) \rightarrow 2nd
 canonical variable (1), $\eta \in$, $H \eta$

p_r & q_r differentiate 2nd \rightarrow δq_r
 in 2nd Quantum Mechanics \rightarrow - 1st \rightarrow 2nd \rightarrow
 \rightarrow η \rightarrow η

classical dynamics \rightarrow Poisson Bracket (P.B.)

$$[\xi, \eta] = \sum_r \left\{ \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial q_r} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial p_r} - \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial p_r} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial q_r} \right\} \quad (2)$$

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$$[q_r, H] = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_r} \quad [p_r, H] = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_r}$$

Hamilton's can. eq.

$$\dot{q}_r = [q_r, H] \quad \dot{p}_r = [p_r, H] \quad (3)$$

1st \rightarrow 2nd \rightarrow 3rd

2nd \rightarrow 1st = 1st variable $\xi \rightarrow$ 2nd

$$\dot{\xi} = \sum_r \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial q_r} \dot{q}_r + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial p_r} \dot{p}_r \right) = \sum_r \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial q_r} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_r} - \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial p_r} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_r} \right) = [\xi, H] \quad (4)$$

$$[\xi, H] = \sum_r \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial q_r} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_r} - \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial p_r} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q_r} \right)$$

1st \rightarrow 2nd \rightarrow 3rd

1st \rightarrow 2nd \rightarrow 3rd, Poisson Bracket \rightarrow quantum
 analog theory in 1st \rightarrow 2nd \rightarrow 3rd \rightarrow 1st \rightarrow 2nd
 \rightarrow η

$$(\xi, \eta - \eta \xi) \xi + \xi, (\xi \eta - \eta \xi) = \xi, \xi \eta - \eta \xi, \xi$$

(1) $de(S) = \dots$
factor, ...

(2) $\{X, Y\} = Z$

$\{P, B\} + \dots$

$$\{Z, \eta\} = -\{\eta, Z\}$$

$$\{Z, C\} = 0$$

$$\{Z_1 + Z_2, \eta\}$$

$$\{Z_1, Z_2, \eta\} = \sum_r \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial q_r} Z_2 + Z_1 \frac{\partial Z_2}{\partial q_r} \right) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial p_r} \right.$$

$$\left. - \left(\frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial p_r} Z_2 + Z_1 \frac{\partial Z_2}{\partial p_r} \right) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial q_r} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial q_r} \{Z_1, \eta\} Z_2 + Z_1 \{Z_2, \eta\} \quad (6)$$

また $Z = C$

$$\{Z, \eta, \eta_c\} = \{Z, \eta, \eta_c\} \eta_c + \eta_c \{Z, \eta_c\} \quad (6')$$

~~また $Z = C$~~

$$\{Z_1, Z_2, \eta, \eta_c\} = \{Z_1, \eta, \eta_c\} Z_2 + Z_1 \{Z_2, \eta, \eta_c\}$$

$$= \{Z_1, \eta, \eta_c\} \eta_c Z_2 + Z_1 \eta_c \{Z_1, \eta_c\}$$

$$+ Z_1 \{Z_2, \eta, \eta_c\} \eta_c + \eta_c \{Z_2, \eta_c\}$$

$$= \{Z_1, \eta, \eta_c\} \eta_c Z_2 + \eta_c \{Z_1, \eta_c\} Z_2$$

$$+ Z_1 \{Z_2, \eta, \eta_c\} \eta_c + Z_1 \eta_c \{Z_2, \eta_c\}$$

~~また $Z = C$~~

$$\{Z_1, Z_2, \eta, \eta_c\} = \{Z_1, Z_2, \eta, \eta_c\} \eta_c + \eta_c \{Z_1, Z_2, \eta_c\}$$

$$= \{Z_1, \eta, \eta_c\} Z_2 \eta_c + Z_1 \{Z_2, \eta, \eta_c\} \eta_c$$

$$+ \eta_c \{Z_1, \eta_c\} Z_2 + \eta_c Z_1 \{Z_2, \eta_c\}$$

21 两个可观测量的对易关系

$$[\xi_1, \eta_1] (\xi_2 \eta_2 - \eta_2 \xi_2) = (\xi_1 \eta_1 - \eta_1 \xi_1) [\xi_2, \eta_2]$$

若 2 个可观测量的对易关系独立 $\xi_1, \eta_1 = 2$ 个
 成立 $\xi_2, \eta_2 = 2$ 个独立

$$\xi_1 \eta_1 - \eta_1 \xi_1 = i \hbar [\xi_1, \eta_1]$$

独立可观测量的对易关系

$$\xi_2 \eta_2 - \eta_2 \xi_2 = i \hbar [\xi_2, \eta_2]$$

2 个独立可观测量的对易关系独立 + 量子力学
 独立可观测量的对易关系独立 + 量子力学
 的 \rightarrow number $\neq 0$

若 \neq real variable observables \neq 量子力学

P. B. 1. real \neq 量子力学, $\xi_1 \eta_1 - \eta_1 \xi_1$
 pure imaginary \neq 量子力学, \hbar real \neq 量子力学

PP 4 $\xi_1 \eta_1$ Quantum mechanics \neq 量子力学

$$\xi_1 \eta_1 - \eta_1 \xi_1 = i \hbar [\xi_1, \eta_1] \quad (2)$$

若 \neq 量子力学 \rightarrow observables \neq 量子力学 成立 \neq 量子力学

但 \neq 量子力学 real + universal constant \neq

dimension \neq classical + $[\xi_1, \eta_1] \neq \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial p_1} \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial q_1}$, 量子力学

→ dynamical system, \mathbb{R}^n , 変数 $\{$, particular time
 $t \in \mathbb{R}$ time parameter $r \in \mathbb{R}$ (or)
observable $\{ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \} \in$

$$\text{or } q_r q_s - q_s q_r = 0 \quad p_r p_s - p_s p_r = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (10) \\ (12) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$q_r p_s - p_s q_r = i \hbar \delta_{rs}$$

or $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$

~~z_i (9), (10), (11) 兩式が共に, (9) の \dot{z}_i は $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$ である, dynamical variable, 物理的変数 z_i である $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$~~

~~z_i は $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$ の observables, 同様に p_i は $\dot{p}_i = \{p_i, H\}$ の observable, time parameter t は $\dot{t} = 1$ の dynamical variable, 物理的変数, $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$, $\dot{p}_i = \{p_i, H\}$ である $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$ observable $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$~~

~~time rate \dot{z}_i は $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$ の time rate, time rate $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$ である $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$ dynamical variables $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$ の time rate $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$ である $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$~~

$$\frac{d}{dt} (z + \eta) = \frac{dz}{dt} + \frac{d\eta}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (z + \eta) = \{z, H\} + \{\eta, H\}$$

or $\dot{z}_i = \{z_i, H\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_i + \dot{\eta} &= \{z_i, H\} + \{\eta, H\} \\ &= \{z_i + \eta, H\} = \frac{d}{dt} (z_i + \eta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{z}_i + \dot{\eta} = \{z_i + \eta, H\} = \frac{d}{dt} (z_i + \eta)$$

1) 27 " 量子力学 = 1920s Poisson Bracket γ (7), $\delta =$
 2) 77 经典力学 \rightarrow $\frac{\hbar \rightarrow 0}{\hbar}$ p_r, q_r " Canonical variables
 \rightarrow 1920s 经典力学 + 1927 classical dynamics, analogy
 \rightarrow 27

$$\{q_r, q_s\} = 0, \quad \{p_r, p_s\} = 0 \quad \} (9)$$

$$\{q_r, p_s\} = \delta_{rs}$$

$$\text{or } q_r q_s - q_s q_r = 0 \quad p_r p_s - p_s p_r = 0 \quad \} (9')$$

$$q_r p_s - p_s q_r = i\hbar \delta_{rs}$$

1) 27 " 27 " Particular time $t = 1920s$ canonical
 variables, $\frac{\hbar \rightarrow 0}{\hbar}$ time t parameter $\rightarrow \delta$
 observables, $\{q_r, p_s\} = \delta_{rs}$, $\{q_r, q_s\} = 0$
 \rightarrow 27 " 27 " observables, $\{A, B\}$ multiplication,
 noncommutative \rightarrow 27 " $\hbar \rightarrow 0$, limiting
 case \rightarrow 1927 " dynamical variables, A \rightarrow B \rightarrow
 commute \rightarrow 27 " 27 " classical dynamics,
 1927 " \rightarrow 1927 " \rightarrow 1927 " quantum
 condition \rightarrow $\hbar \rightarrow 0$ \rightarrow 1927 " \rightarrow 1927 "

$\hbar = 0$ classical dynamics = 1927 " equation
 of motion = 1927 " analogy \rightarrow 1927 "
 dynamical variable, \rightarrow 1927 " time \rightarrow

(q') と (p') による系 $L + S_0$. 224 (q') かつ p ~ particular
 time $t = 224$ 式 $2.2.1 + 2.2.2$, (p') , equation of
 motion $2.2.27$ (q') , time 224 (q') , $2.2.2.1$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \frac{d}{dt} (q_r p_s - p_s q_r) \\ &= \dot{q}_r p_s + q_r \dot{p}_s - \dot{q}_r p_s - q_r \dot{p}_s \\ &= [q_r, H] p_s + q_r [p_s, H] \\ &= -q_r \partial'_s H - p_s [q_r, H] - [p_s, H] q_r \\ &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \{ q_r H p_s - q_r H q_r p_s + q_r p_s H - q_r H p_s \\ & \quad - p_s q_r H + p_s H q_r - p_s H q_r + H p_s q_r \} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i\hbar} [q_r p_s - p_s q_r, H]$$

$$= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \{ q_r p_s H - H q_r p_s - p_s q_r H + H p_s q_r \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \{ i\hbar \delta_{rs} H - H i\hbar \delta_{rs} \}$$

$$= 0$$

224 (q') かつ p ~ instant $2.2.2.1 + 2.2.2$
 $2.2.2.1$ time rate $2.2.1$ $2.2.2.1$ $2.2.2.1$
 224 (q') , $2.2.2.1$ $2.2.2.1$ $2.2.2.1$

変換の observable
 quantity の algebraic relation を保つて
 故、canonical variables の set は又別の canonical
 variable の set に transform される。
 * classical dynamics に於ては \rightarrow canonical
 variables の set から canonical variable
 の set への transf は contact transformation
 と稱せられた。故に quantum mechanics
 においても 変換の obs. q. は別の obs. q. へ
 transf するに contact transf である。 (Dirac) 併しこの意義、
 はあきらかである。

$$S\bar{S} = \bar{S}S = 1$$
 † reciprocal $S^{-1} = \bar{S}$ } ... 条件が満たされる observable

$$S\bar{S}^{-1} = S^{-1}S = 1$$

 変換 reciprocal である。よって conj. comp r
 - 変換 $S^{-1} = \bar{S}$

五月廿一

Quantum Mechanics \rightarrow Poisson Bracket
 classical dynamics \rightarrow Poisson Bracket
 Quantum Mechanics \rightarrow Poisson Bracket
 classical dynamics \rightarrow Poisson Bracket
 canonical variables, set =
 refer to \rightarrow variables
 variables
 algebraic \rightarrow variables

classical dynamics \rightarrow canonical
 variables, set of variables, transformation
 contact transformation
 contact transformation

reciprocal \rightarrow observable
 observable \rightarrow transformation

contact transformation \rightarrow transformation

- i) α real \rightarrow $S \alpha S^{-1}$ real
- $\therefore S \alpha S^{-1} = S \alpha S^{-1} = S \alpha S^{-1}$ for real α .
- ii) α eigenvalue \rightarrow $S \alpha S^{-1}$, eigenvalue \rightarrow

$\frac{1}{i} \hat{p} \psi_0$

$\therefore S \alpha \psi = a \psi$ r.t. ψ

$S \alpha \bar{S} \cdot S \psi = S \alpha \psi = S a \psi = a S \psi$

or $\psi = a$, $a = \text{const.} = \text{eigenstate of } S$

$S \psi = S \alpha \bar{S} \cdot a$, $\frac{1}{i} \hat{p} \psi_0$

($S \psi = 0$ r.t. ψ) $\therefore S$ has 0 eigenvalue r.t. ψ

$S \bar{S} = \bar{S} S = 1$ r.t. ψ)

又 $S \alpha \bar{S} \cdot \psi' = a' \psi'$ r.t. ψ'

$\alpha \bar{S} \psi' = \bar{S} \cdot S \alpha \bar{S} \psi' = \bar{S} \cdot a' \psi' = a' \bar{S} \psi'$

iii) \rightarrow α , observables α_r , β_r , $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$,

algebraic r.t. \mathcal{H} . \therefore transform \mathcal{H} observable,

$\beta_r = S \alpha_r \bar{S}^{-1} \rightarrow$ r.t. \mathcal{H} r.t. \mathcal{H} r.t. \mathcal{H}

$\therefore \sum c \alpha_p \alpha_q \dots - \alpha_z = 0$

r.t. \mathcal{H} $\sum c S \alpha_p \bar{S}^{-1} \dots - \alpha_z \bar{S}^{-1} = 0$

or $\sum c S \alpha_p \bar{S}^{-1} S \alpha_q \bar{S}^{-1} \dots - S \alpha_z \bar{S}^{-1} = 0$

or $\sum c \beta_p \beta_q \dots - \beta_z = 0$

iv) \rightarrow $\alpha_1 \dots \rightarrow \beta_1 = S \alpha_1 \bar{S}^{-1}$ r.t. \mathcal{H} \rightarrow r.t. \mathcal{H} r.t. \mathcal{H}

function r.t. \mathcal{H} $\beta_2 = S \alpha_2 \bar{S}^{-1}$ r.t. \mathcal{H} $\beta_2 = S \alpha_2 \bar{S}^{-1}$

UV 変換について

$\therefore \alpha_1 = f(\alpha_2)$ かつ α_2 , eigenvalue a

to $\alpha_2 \sim \psi_a$ ~~is~~ $f(\alpha_2) \psi_a = f(a) \psi_a$

$\therefore S f(\alpha_1) S^{-1} S \psi_a = f(a) S \psi_a$

つまり $S \psi_a$ は β_2 , eigenvalue a の eigen- ψ となる

$$f(\beta_2) S \psi_a = f(a) S \psi_a$$

~~つまり β_1 は α_1 の eigenvalue~~

$$\beta_1 S \psi_a = S f(\alpha_1) S^{-1} S \psi_a = f(\beta_1) S \psi_a$$

つまり β_1 は α_1 の eigen- ψ $S \psi_a$ となる

$$\beta_1 \psi_a = f(\beta_1) \psi_a$$

$$\therefore \beta_1 = f(\beta_1)$$

v) Contact transformation の group, 変換群

\therefore 恒等的変換, $S = I$

S は S^{-1} と reciprocal

transf. S の inverse S^{-1} は contact transf.

$$T(S \alpha S^{-1}) T^{-1} = T S \alpha S^{-1} T^{-1}$$

$$= T S \alpha (T S)^{-1} \quad \overline{T S} = \overline{S T} = S^{-1} T^{-1} = (S T)^{-1}$$

~~contact transf~~ contact transf $\exists p, q$.

contact transf $(\mathbb{R}^2)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, canonical variables ^{transf}

$\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$\therefore \int \delta(\dots)$

$$\frac{(\int \delta(\dots)) (\int \delta(\dots)) (\int \delta(\dots))}{(\int \delta(\dots))} \Rightarrow (\int \delta(\dots))$$

$$\int (\int \delta(\dots)) (\int \delta(\dots)) = \delta(\dots)$$

$$\int (\int \delta(\dots)) d\mathbb{R}^2 (\int \delta(\dots)) = \delta(\dots)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \quad (\int \delta(\dots)) \text{ can be } = (\int \delta(\dots))$$

$$(\int \delta(\dots)) \text{ can be } = (\int \delta(\dots))$$

$\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ in \mathbb{R}^2 $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ in \mathbb{R}^2 .

is a $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ canonical transf \Rightarrow

is repres $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ classical

analogue $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ cent. transf \rightarrow

\rightarrow variable $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ transf $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

(iii) $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ observables $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ algebraic

$\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ quantum conditions

(iv) $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ observables $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

classical dyn \rightarrow contact transf.

quantum analogue \hat{U}

classical dyn. \hat{U} contact transf \hat{U}

canonical transf \hat{U} $\hat{U} = \exp(i\epsilon H)$

quant. mechanics \hat{U} $\hat{U} = \exp(i\epsilon H)$
 $\hat{U} = \exp(i\epsilon H)$
 $\hat{U} = \exp(i\epsilon H)$
 $\hat{U} = \exp(i\epsilon H)$

A \hat{U} infinitesimal ^{real} observable \hat{U}
 eigenvalue of A \hat{U} $\hat{U} = \exp(i\epsilon A)$ observable
 real, $\hat{U} = \exp(i\epsilon A)$

$$S = 1 + iA$$

\hat{U}

$$\bar{S} = 1 - iA = S^{-1}$$

$$\therefore A^2 \text{ neglect } \hat{U} (1 + iA)(1 - iA) = (1 - iA)(1 + iA) = 1$$

\hat{U} infinitesimal contact transformation

$$\beta = (1 + iA)\alpha(1 - iA)$$

$$A \text{ neglect } \hat{U} \text{ or } \beta - \alpha = i(A\alpha - \alpha A)$$

\hat{U} A real \hat{U} β α real \hat{U}
 β real \hat{U}

observable ξ or time t explicit $\Rightarrow \xi \neq \xi'$
 classical, ξ or ξ' analogous \Rightarrow equation of motion,

$$\dot{\xi} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \{\xi, H\} \quad (11)$$

or $i\hbar \dot{\xi} = i\hbar \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \{\xi, H - H\}$ (11)'
 HPPD $\xi \wedge \xi' \neq \xi \wedge \xi''$

ξ or time t explicit $\Rightarrow \xi \neq \xi'$ observable \wedge
 cons. (10)', equation of motion ξ or ξ'
 ξ or ξ' Hamiltonian H \wedge commute \Rightarrow cons.
 $\xi \wedge \xi' = 1$ or $\xi \wedge \xi'' = 1$ ξ or constant of motion
 $\xi \wedge \xi' = 0$

$\xi = H$ or time t explicit $\Rightarrow \xi \neq \xi'$ or ξ''
 ξ constant $\xi \wedge \xi' = 0$

Hamiltonian = { ξ }, number, ξ or ξ' or time
 ξ or ξ' or ξ'' or ξ''' or ξ'''' or number, ξ or ξ'
 ξ or ξ' Hamilton equation of motion = ξ or ξ'
 $\xi \wedge \xi' = 0$

0) 力学的系は equation of motion +
quantum condition + classical dynamics
+ analogy ~ 量子力学と古典力学の対応
系は dynamical system として
Hamilton 形式で canonical variables p, q
で表わすことができる。
2) 古典力学 + analogy
系の完全な解決は未だなし。

127" ~~classical dynamical system~~
~~classical dynamical system~~

system = Hamiltonian \rightarrow canonical variables

p_r, q_r ^{at time t} ~~classical dynamical system~~

(19) ~~classical dynamical system~~ \rightarrow Hamiltonian rule \rightarrow \dot{q} or \dot{p} \rightarrow \dot{q} or \dot{p}

127" ~~classical dynamical system~~ = Hamiltonian \rightarrow canonical variables p_r, q_r \rightarrow \dot{q} or \dot{p} \rightarrow \dot{q} or \dot{p}

classical dynamics

analogy \rightarrow \dot{q} or \dot{p} \rightarrow \dot{q} or \dot{p}

classical + Hamiltonian
quantum theoretical + Hamiltonian
unique \rightarrow \dot{q} or \dot{p} \rightarrow \dot{q} or \dot{p}

classical + Hamiltonian

quantum non-commutative + factors
factor, \dot{q} or \dot{p}

quantum mechanics \rightarrow system \rightarrow \dot{q} or \dot{p}

ambiguity \rightarrow \dot{q} or \dot{p}
factor \rightarrow \dot{q} or \dot{p}

$$V(x, y, z) + \dots$$

smooth potential field $V(x, y, z)$ mass m n -particle
 Hamiltonian in cartesian coordinate $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) + V(x, y, z) \quad (12)$$

++). ambiguity in the \vec{r} coordinate
 $\vec{r} = (r, \theta, \phi)$ ~~is~~ ^{is} curvilinear
 polar coordinate \rightarrow \vec{r} is ambiguity \rightarrow
 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0$

for a dynamical system, the \vec{r} is \vec{r}_0
 Hamiltonian $H(\vec{r}, \vec{p})$ is $H(r, \theta, \phi, p_r, p_\theta, p_\phi)$
 in \vec{r} space, the \vec{r} is \vec{r}_0 + \vec{p} is \vec{p}_0

$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0$ classical + \vec{p} is \vec{p}_0 analogy

$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0$ \rightarrow \vec{p} is \vec{p}_0 \rightarrow \vec{r} is \vec{r}_0

$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0$ \rightarrow \vec{p} is \vec{p}_0 \rightarrow \vec{r} is \vec{r}_0 Hamiltonian \rightarrow

is \vec{r}_0 \rightarrow \vec{p} is \vec{p}_0 \rightarrow \vec{r} is \vec{r}_0

1) \vec{r}_0 \rightarrow \vec{p} is \vec{p}_0 \rightarrow \vec{r} is \vec{r}_0

$C \neq$ any real number \neq ut
 $e^{\frac{Cq}{i\hbar}}$

" q ~~any~~ real value \rightarrow $\hbar \neq$ real \rightarrow q eigenvalues \rightarrow real
1. \hbar is any real number \rightarrow \hbar .

~~§ 2.2~~ and Schrödinger's differential equation

§ Canonical Conjugate Observables

§ 2.2, dynamical system

$p, q \rightarrow$ canonical conjugate observables
 $\{p, q\} = 1$

$$q p - p q = i\hbar \quad (13)$$

↑ 同様に p の固有状態 $|p\rangle$ についても

$$p |p\rangle = p |p\rangle \quad (13) \quad \text{↑ 同様に } q |q\rangle = q |q\rangle \quad (13) \quad \text{↑ } p$$

↑ 同様に q の固有状態 $|q\rangle$ についても observables p, q , eigenvalue

" $-i\hbar$ の $i\hbar$, § 2.2, § 2.2, § 2.2

$$\therefore q p - p q = i\hbar$$

$$\text{↑ } q^n p - p q^n = n q^{n-1} i\hbar$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore q^{n+1} p - p q^{n+1} &= q(q^n p - p q^n) + (q p - p q) q^n \\ &= q \cdot n q^{n-1} i\hbar + i\hbar q^n \\ &= (n+1) q^n i\hbar \end{aligned}$$

$$n=1 \quad q p - p q = i\hbar$$

↑

$$e^{\frac{c q}{i\hbar}} = \sum \frac{1}{n!} p - p e^{\frac{c q}{i\hbar}}$$

any real
C-number

$$= \sum \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{c q}{i\hbar}\right)^n p - p \sum \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{c q}{i\hbar}\right)^n$$

$$= \sum \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{c}{i\hbar}\right)^n q^n i\hbar = c e^{\frac{c q}{i\hbar}}$$

$$\text{↑ } e^{\frac{c q}{i\hbar}} p = (p + c) e^{\frac{c q}{i\hbar}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } e^{\frac{q}{\hbar}} & \text{, } e^{-\frac{q}{\hbar}} \text{, } p \text{ and } -\text{transformation} \\ e^{\frac{q}{\hbar}} p e^{-\frac{q}{\hbar}} & = p + c. \end{aligned}$$

(2) contact transformation $\rightarrow \mathcal{S}$

$$\rightarrow e^{\frac{q}{\hbar}} = \mathcal{S} \text{ unit } \mathcal{S} = e^{-\frac{q}{\hbar}} = \mathcal{S}^{-1}, \text{ } \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^{-1}$$

~~transformation~~ p , eigenvalue $\rightarrow p+c$, eigenvalue \rightarrow

$-p$ and q , $p \rightarrow p'$, eigenvalue $\rightarrow p'$ unit

$p'+c$ $\rightarrow p$, eigenvalue $\rightarrow p$, c , $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^{-1}$,

real number \rightarrow unit p , eigenvalue, $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^{-1}$,

real $\rightarrow \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^{-1}$ $q \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^{-1}$ \rightarrow unit \rightarrow unit

-2-
 dynamical system \rightarrow canonical variables
 (p, q) eigenvalues, $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow -\omega p + \omega q$, $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} + \omega q$
 $\rightarrow \mathcal{H} + \omega q + \omega p$, $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} + \omega q$, $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} + \omega p$
 $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} + \omega q$, real, $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow$ eigenvalue $\rightarrow \mathcal{H} + \omega q$

127 \rightarrow $\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2}(p^2 + q^2)$, eigenvalue $\rightarrow \mathcal{H}$
 one-dimensional, harmonic oscillator
 $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} + \omega q$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(p+iq)(p-iq) = \frac{1}{2}(p^2 + q^2) + \frac{1}{2}i(i\hbar)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(p^2 + q^2) + \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{1}{2}(p-iq)(p+iq) = \frac{1}{2}(p^2 + q^2) + \frac{\hbar}{2} = A + \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(p-iq)(p+iq)(p+iq) = (A + \frac{\hbar}{2})(p-iq) = (p-iq)A$$

$\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2}(p^2 + q^2)$
 $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} + \omega q$
 $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} + \omega p$
 $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H} + \omega q$

$\therefore A' \neq 0 \Rightarrow A' - k$ の eigenvalue $\neq \pm i$
 かつ $\neq 2$ 。

$A' - k$ の eigenvalue $\neq \pm i \pm 3$ かつ $A' = 0$ 。

$$A + k = \frac{1}{2}(p - iq)(p + iq) \quad \text{かつ}$$

$$A + k = (A' | A | A') = \frac{1}{2} (A' | p - iq | A') (A' | p + iq | A')$$

したがって $A + k \neq 0$ かつ $\neq \pm i$ かつ $\neq 2$ かつ $A' = A + k$ は eigenvalue
かつ $\neq \pm i$ かつ $\neq 2$ の A' の eigenvalue かつ $\neq \pm i$ かつ $\neq 2$ 。

設 A は diagonal matrix なる \mathcal{H} 上 representation
 となる

$$(A' + \hbar)(A' | p - iq | A'') = (A' | p - iq | A'') (A'')$$

設 $A' = A + \hbar = A''$

or $(A' | p - iq | A'') = 0$

$\frac{1}{2} A' = (A' | A | A') = \frac{1}{2} (A' | p + iq | A'') (A' | p - iq | A'')$

ただし $A'' \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ sum 2 の integral となる
 $p \sim 0$

故に $(A' | p - iq | A'') \neq 0$ となる $A'' + \hbar = A'$
 $\Rightarrow A'$ の eigenvalue \hbar となる

~~$A' - \hbar$ is eigenvalue $\hbar + \hbar$~~

~~$(A' | A | A') = A' = 0$~~

また A' , $A' - \hbar$, $A' - 2\hbar$, $A' - 3\hbar$, ... の eigenvalue となる $A' - \hbar, A' - 2\hbar, \dots$

... の A' の eigenvalue $\hbar + \hbar, \hbar + 2\hbar, \dots$ $\frac{1}{2}(p^2 + q^2)$

1 eigenvalue \dots negative \Rightarrow $A' = \frac{1}{2}(p^2 + q^2) - \hbar$

1 eigenvalue $\dots - \hbar$ となる \Rightarrow $A' - \hbar, A' - 2\hbar, \dots$ sequence terminate

$\Rightarrow A' - \hbar, A' - 2\hbar, \dots$ sequence terminate

\Rightarrow A' の eigenvalue $\hbar, 2\hbar, 3\hbar, \dots$ $\Rightarrow 0$

\Rightarrow $\hbar + \hbar + \dots$

$\therefore A'$ の eigenvalue $\dots 0, \hbar, 2\hbar, 3\hbar, \dots$ to be

+ eigenvalue of $M_2 \sim$ observables $\gamma \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \gamma$
with γ .
canonic

$t = t_0$ $f(q_r) \rightarrow q_r, \text{ power series}$
 \Rightarrow define $t \in \mathbb{R}$ $t = t_0 + \tau$

$$f(q_r) p_r - p_r f(q_r) = i\hbar f'(q_r) \quad (14)$$

$t = t_0$

\therefore (13) $f_1, f_2 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow$ 満足 $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(f_1 + f_2) p_r - p_r (f_1 + f_2) = i\hbar f_1' + i\hbar f_2'$$

$$f_1 p_r - p_r f_1 + f_2 p_r - p_r f_2 = f_1 (f_2 p_r - p_r f_2)$$

$$+ \underbrace{f_1 p_r - p_r f_1}_{= i\hbar f_1'} f_2 = i\hbar (f_1 f_2' + f_1' f_2)$$

$$= i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r} (f_1 f_2)$$

満足 (13) $f_1 + f_2, f_1 f_2 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow$ 満足 $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$t = t_0$ $p_r = f = q_r$, 満足 (13) \Rightarrow 満足 $t \in \mathbb{R}$
 $t \in \mathbb{R}$ \Rightarrow induction \Rightarrow q_r , power series $\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow$ 満足 $t \in \mathbb{R}$
 \Rightarrow 満足 $t \in \mathbb{R}$ \Rightarrow 満足 $t \in \mathbb{R}$

\Rightarrow q 's \Rightarrow eigenstate \Rightarrow fundamental state Ψ
 \Rightarrow state Ψ \Rightarrow set state

state $t = t_0$, p 's representation t 's

$t = t_0 + \tau$, 満足 $t \in \mathbb{R}$, state Ψ $\Rightarrow \Psi(q')$

$\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow$ expansion:

$$\Psi = \int \Psi(q'_\lambda(q'))$$

$t = t_0 + \tau$ q 's eigenvalue $\in (-\infty, \infty)$, Ψ 's $\Rightarrow \dots$



2.1 ψ ~~$\psi' = \int \frac{\partial \psi(q')}{\partial q_i} dq' \frac{\partial(q')}{\partial q_i} (q_i)$~~

= 1st order operator in ψ and ψ'

$\therefore \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$

$\psi(q')$ normalization

~~1st order operator~~

$e^{iF(q')} \psi(q')$ 1st order

~~$\psi' = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \int e^{iF(q')} \psi(q') dq' + e^{-iF(q')} \psi(q')$~~

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \int \psi(q') dq'(q')$ ~~$= \int \frac{\partial \psi(q')}{\partial q_i} dq'(q') + \int \psi(q') \frac{\partial(q')}{\partial q_i}$~~

= 0

か) integrate ^{over} $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n \rightarrow \int \mathbb{R}^n - \text{cs, etc}$
 $(\psi) = \int \delta \in 1$

こ) $\psi \rightarrow$ ~~the~~

$$\psi' = \int \frac{\partial \psi(q)}{\partial q_i} dq' \frac{\partial (q')}{\partial q_r}$$

= か) の 対称 operation \rightarrow observable & linear operator \rightarrow observable
 $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 変換 $\rightarrow \pi_r$ と ψ_r

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_r \psi &= \pi_r \int \psi(q') dq' \frac{\partial (q')}{\partial q_r} \\ &= \int \psi(q') dq' \frac{\partial (q')}{\partial q_r} \end{aligned}$$

これより $\pi_r \psi(q') = \psi(q')$ representation

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_r \psi(q'') &= \pi_r \int \psi(q') dq' \delta(q' - q'') \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_r} \\ &= \int \psi(q') dq' \delta(q'_1 - q''_1) \delta(q'_2 - q''_2) \dots \delta(q'_n - q''_n) \\ &\quad \times \delta(q'_r - q''_r) \delta(q''_{r+1} - q'_{r+1}) \dots \delta(q''_n - q'_n) \\ &= \int \psi(q') dq' (\pi_r | q'') \end{aligned}$$

お

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (q' | \pi_r | q'') &= \delta(q'_1 - q''_1) \delta(q'_2 - q''_2) \\ &\quad \dots \delta(q'_{r-1} - q''_{r-1}) \delta(q'_r - q''_r) \delta(q'_{r+1} - q''_{r+1}) \\ &\quad \dots \delta(q'_n - q''_n) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

observable q_r 可観測量

state ψ

$$\frac{\delta \psi}{\delta q_r} = \int \frac{\delta \psi(q')}{\delta q_r} dq'(q')$$

define π_r

$$\frac{\delta \psi}{\delta q_r} = \pi_r \psi \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{\delta \psi}{\delta q_r} = -\psi \pi_r \quad (17)$$

or ψ

$$\frac{\delta F(q)}{\delta q_r} \psi = i \int \frac{\delta F(q')}{\delta q_r} \psi(q') dq'(q')$$

$$\int \frac{\delta \psi(q')}{\delta q_r \delta q'_s}$$

~~1. ψ is an observable $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_r}$ unique $\sim \{ \dots \}$
 2. $\psi(q') = \dots = e^{iF(q')} \psi(q')$ at t
 3. $F(q')$: q 's, $\{ \dots \}$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial \psi(q')}{\partial q_r} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \psi(q')}{\partial q_r} + i F(q') \frac{\partial F(q')}{\partial q_r} \psi(q') e^{iF(q')}$$

$$t \rightarrow (q') \rightarrow e^{-iF(q')} \psi(q') (q') \text{ at } t$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial q_r} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial q_r} + i F(q') \frac{\partial F(q')}{\partial q_r} \psi^*(q')$$~~

~~$$\rightarrow = \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial q_r} + i \frac{\partial F(q')}{\partial q_r} \psi^*$$~~

~~4. fundamental ψ , phase, indefiniteness $\sim \{ \dots \}$
 5. $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_r}$, indefiniteness $\sim \{ \dots \}$~~

~~6. q 's, eigen simult, eigen $\psi \rightarrow \{ \dots \}$
 7. fundamental ψ~~

~~$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_r \partial q_s} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_s \partial q_r}$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_r} \sim \text{unique} \sim \{ \dots \}$$
 8. $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_r}$ is a Hermitian operator, q 's \rightarrow~~

~~9. diagonal matrix $t \rightarrow$ repres. \dots~~

~~10. π $t \rightarrow$, q 's \rightarrow diagonal matrix t
 11. $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_r}$ is a Hermitian operator~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &:: \int \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}} \int \delta(q_i - q_i'') \delta(q_i' - q_i'') \dots \delta(q_{i-1} - q_{i-1}'') \delta(q_i' - q_i'') \delta(q_{i+1} - q_{i+1}'') \\
 &\quad \dots \delta(q_n' - q_n'') \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}} \int \delta(q_i' - q_i'') \mathcal{L}(q_i') \mathcal{L}(q_i'') \\
 &\quad \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i'} \mathcal{L}(q_i') = - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i''} \mathcal{L}(q_i'') \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i'} \mathcal{L}(q_i') = - \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i''} \mathcal{L}(q_i'') \\
 T &= \int \mathcal{L}(q_i') \delta(q_i' - q_i'') \delta(q_i' - q_i'') \dots \delta(q_i' - q_i'') \mathcal{L}(q_i'')
 \end{aligned}$$

2nd representation, (15) \Rightarrow $\delta \wedge \delta \omega$

for $\delta \wedge \delta \omega = 2 \pi_r \delta q_r - 2 \pi_s \delta q_s$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_r \partial q_s} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_s \partial q_r} = \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi(q')}{\partial q'_s \partial q'_r} dq'(q')$$

or $\pi_r \pi_s \psi = \pi_s \pi_r \psi$ for any ψ

$$\therefore \pi_r \pi_s - \pi_s \pi_r = 0$$

$$\delta \frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (q_r \psi) = q_r \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_s} + \delta_{rs} \psi$$

$$= \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi(q')}{\partial q'_s \partial q'_r} dq'(q')$$

$$= \int \frac{\partial^2 \psi(q')}{\partial q'_s} dq' q'_r(q')$$

$$= \frac{\partial \psi(q')}{\partial q'_s} d$$

$$\delta \pi_s q_r \psi = q_r \delta \pi_s \psi + \delta_{rs} \psi \quad \text{for any } \psi$$

$$q_r \pi_s - \pi_s q_r = +\delta_{rs}$$

for q 's, ψ is differentiable function

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q_s} (f \psi) = f \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \psi$$

$$\text{or } \pi_s f \psi = f \pi_s \psi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \psi$$

$$\text{or } f \pi_s - \pi_s f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s}$$

0

to integration $q', q'', \dots, q^{(n)}$ $\rightarrow \delta z$
 $(-\infty, \infty)$, $\delta z \rightarrow \delta z$

ψ, ψ'

$$\psi' = \int \psi(q') dq' \frac{\delta(q')}{\delta q'}$$

\Rightarrow unit operator π_r linear operator $\hat{p} \sim \hat{p}$
 \rightarrow observable π_r unit operator

$\Rightarrow \pi_r$ unit operator

$$\pi_r \psi = \int \psi(q') dq' \frac{\delta(q')}{\delta q'} \quad (15)$$

$$\pi_r \psi(q'') = \int \psi(q') dq' \frac{\partial}{\partial q'} \delta(q' - q'')$$

$$\therefore (q' | \pi_r | q'') = \delta(q' - q'') \dots \delta(q^{(n)} - q^{(n)}) \delta'(q' - q'') \dots \delta'(q^{(n)} - q^{(n)}) \quad (16)$$

because observable, unique π_r \hat{p} \hat{p}

$$\therefore \psi(q') \rightarrow \psi(q'') \quad e^{iF(q')} \psi(q') \rightarrow \psi(q'')$$

$$\psi(q') \rightarrow \psi(q'') \quad e^{-iF(q')} \psi(q') = \psi(q'')$$

$$\int \psi(q') dq' \frac{\partial(q')}{\partial q'} \dots \int \psi(q') dq' \frac{\partial(q')}{\partial q'} - i \frac{\partial F(q')}{\partial q'} \psi(q')$$

$$\phi \pi_r =$$

$$\phi(q) \pi_r = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r''} \delta(q' - q'') dq'' \phi(q'')$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(q) \pi_r}{\partial q_r'} = \dots \delta(q_r' - q_r'')$$

$$\pi_r \psi = (\pi_r \psi - i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q_r}) \psi$$

$$\text{or } \pi_r \psi' = \psi' - i \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial q_r} \psi$$

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can be indefinite... \hat{q} 's,
 simultaneous eigen $\psi = \psi(q')$ of \hat{q} 's
 & \hat{p} 's observable π_r is unique representation
 of \hat{p}_r in representation (16) $\hat{p}_r = \pi_r + i \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r}$
 (16) of \hat{p}_r

$$\phi \pi_r = \int \phi(q') dq' \frac{\partial \phi(q')}{\partial q_r}$$

$$= - \int \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r} (\phi(q')) dq' \phi(q') \quad (17)$$

1741 π_r, π_s & \hat{q}_r, \hat{q}_s

$$\pi_r \pi_s \psi = \pi_s \pi_r \psi = \int \psi(q') dq' \frac{\partial^2 \psi(q')}{\partial q_r \partial q_s}$$

for any ψ

$$\therefore \pi_r \pi_s - \pi_s \pi_r = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\pi_s (\pi_r \psi) = \int \psi(q') dq' \frac{\partial q_r'(q')}{\partial q_s}$$

$$= \int q_r' \psi(q') dq' \frac{\partial \psi(q')}{\partial q_s}$$

$$+ \delta_{rs} \int \psi(q') dq' \psi(q')$$

$$= q_r \pi_s \psi + \delta_{rs} \psi$$

$$\therefore q_r \pi_s - \pi_s q_r = -\delta_{rs} \quad (19)$$

若 f 是 q_s 上可微分函数 $f = f(q_s)$

$$\pi_s f \psi = f \pi_s \psi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \psi \quad (20)$$

$$\text{or } f \pi_s - \pi_s f = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} \psi \quad (20)$$

若 $f = p_s$ 则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} = 1$

$$\therefore -i\hbar \pi_s (18) (19) \text{ 及 } -i\hbar \pi_s \text{ 与 } p_s$$

不可对易 commutability condition

不成立

π_s 不是 observable 且 $\pi_s^2 = 1$ 不是 indefinite

~~若 $f = p_s$ 则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial q_s} = 1$ 且 $f \pi_s - \pi_s f = -\psi$ 且 $\pi_s p_s - p_s \pi_s = -i\hbar$~~

若 $f = p_s + i\hbar \pi_s$ 是 observable, set

$f = p_s + i\hbar \pi_s$ 且 f 与 q_s 可交换

且 q_s 与 f 可交换

$$p_s + i\hbar \pi_s = f(q_s)$$

且

$$p_r p_s - p_s p_r = (-i\hbar \pi_r + f_r)(-i\hbar \pi_s + f_s) - (-i\hbar \pi_s + f_s)(-i\hbar \pi_r + f_r)$$

$$= -i\hbar [\pi_r a f_s + f_r \pi_s a - \pi_s f_r - f_s \pi_r] = 0$$

$$\text{or } \pi_s f_r - f_r \pi_s = \pi_r f_s - f_s \pi_r$$

(20) $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f_r}{\partial q_s} = \frac{\partial f_s}{\partial q_r}$

従って $f_r = \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_r}$ \Rightarrow $p_s + i\hbar \pi_s = \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_s}$

f_r と π_s は q の simultaneous eigen $\psi(q)$ の
 π_r と f_s は q の simultaneous eigen $\psi(q)$

$\psi(q)$ の indefiniteness \Rightarrow π_s と f_s

$\pi_s + \pi_s - i \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_s} \neq$ $\pi_s - \frac{1}{i\hbar} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_s}$ equivalent

equivalent \Rightarrow $\pi_s - \frac{1}{i\hbar} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_s}$
 $\pi_s = \pi_s + \dots$

$$p_s = -i\hbar \pi_s \quad (21)$$

then

\Rightarrow quantum condition (q') の expression \rightarrow schrodinger \rightarrow

schrodinger \rightarrow

6/11/2010

180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

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本

127 $f(q_s, p_r)$ q_s, p_r power series
 \rightarrow $f(q_s, p_r)$ in q, p \rightarrow $f(q_s, p_r)$
 \rightarrow equivalent \rightarrow Ψ -symbol \rightarrow operator

$$f(q_s, -i\hbar\pi_r)\Psi$$

$$= f(q_s, -i\hbar\pi_r) \int \Psi(q') dq'(q')$$

$$= \int \Psi(q') dq' f(q_s, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r})(q')$$

if f is \rightarrow $f(q_s, -i\hbar\pi_r)$ eigenvalue $f' = E$ - eigenstate $\Psi_{f'}$

$$f(q_s, -i\hbar\pi_r) \Psi_{f'} = f' \Psi_{f'}$$

$$= \int \Psi_{f'}(q') dq' f'(q'/f')$$

$$= \int \Psi(q') dq' f(q'/f')$$

total

total

$$f(q_s, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r})(q'/f') = f'(q'/f') \quad (22)$$

\rightarrow q, p, E eigenvalue
 of eigenstate \rightarrow \rightarrow differential equation
 \rightarrow not system energy value E \rightarrow diff

\rightarrow Hamiltonian H \rightarrow (22) "

$$H(q_s, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r})(q'/E) = E(q'/E) \quad (23)$$

+ Schrödinger Potential $V(x, y, z)$ in fields = mass m
 + particle, motion = Schrödinger Hamiltonian
~~for~~ ψ (1, 2) = ?

$$H = \frac{1}{2m}(p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) + V(x, y, z) \quad (19)$$

$\psi(x, y, z) = \psi(x, y, z)$ $\psi = x, y, z$, $p_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, $p_y = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$, $p_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$
 = TL. $\psi(E) = f_E(x, y, z)$

$$\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) + V(x, y, z) \right\} f_E(x, y, z) = E f_E(x, y, z) \quad (24)$$

$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$

$$\text{or } \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta + V \right\} f_E = E f_E$$

$t + \hbar$

is Schrödinger differential equation $\hat{H}\psi = E\psi$

$f(q_s, p_r) \rightarrow \phi$ -symbol = operator

$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$

$f(q_s, p_r)$ power series $\rightarrow \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} q^{\alpha} p^{\beta}$ factor, $\rightarrow \delta \epsilon \rightarrow \tilde{f}$

$t \rightarrow \hbar$

$$\tilde{f}(q_s)$$

$$\phi f(q_s, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r})$$

$$= \int \phi(q_r) \tilde{f}(q_s, +i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r}) \psi(q_r) dq_r \phi(q_r)$$

\tilde{f} eigenvalue $\rightarrow t + \hbar$ diff eq. \rightarrow

$$\tilde{f}(q_s, i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r}) (f'/q_r) = f'(f'/q_r)$$

f is real observable \rightarrow f' is real \rightarrow f' is real

$(f'/q_r) \rightarrow (q_r/f')$ is conjugate complex \rightarrow $\tilde{f}(q_s, i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r})$

$f(q_s, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r}) \rightarrow$ conjugate complex + operator \rightarrow differential

req transformation function $\psi_r(q'/p')$,
 満足する式は

$$p_r \psi(p') = -i\hbar \alpha_r \psi(p')$$

より

$$p'_r \int \psi(q') (q'/p') dq' = -i\hbar \int \psi(q') \frac{\partial (q'/p')}{\partial q'_r} dq'$$

より $\psi(q')$ は任意の関数であるから

$$p'_r (q'/p') = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q'_r} (q'/p') \quad r=1,2,\dots,n.$$

また

$$(q'/p') = (q'_1/p'_1) (q'_2/p'_2) \dots (q'_n/p'_n)$$

より

$$p'_r (q'_r/p'_r) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q'_r} (q'_r/p'_r)$$

$$\therefore (q'_r/p'_r) = c e^{i q'_r p'_r / \hbar}$$

$$\text{従って } (p'_r/q'_r) = \bar{c} e^{-i q'_r p'_r / \hbar}$$

※ c および \bar{c} は p'_r, q'_r の function である

より orthogonality + normalization の条件

より

$$\bar{c} c \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i q'_r (p'_r - p''_r) / \hbar} dq'_r = \delta(p'_r - p''_r)$$

$\psi(p')$ representation, fundamental state ψ
 $\psi(p')$ simult. eigen
 $\psi(p') = \int e^{i p' x} \psi(x) dx$ representation
arbitrary $e^{i p' x} \psi(x)$. $\psi \rightarrow \psi$
phase: arbit function factor $(1 + \epsilon t)$,
 $C = h^{-k} (1 + \epsilon t)$

$$\text{or } \bar{c} c \frac{ih}{p'_r - p''_r} \left[e^{-ig'_r(p'_r - p''_r)/\hbar} \right]_{q'_r = \infty}^{q''_r = -\infty} = \delta(p'_r - p''_r)$$

$$\text{or } \bar{c} c \frac{2\hbar}{p'_r - p''_r} \sin g'_r(p'_r - p''_r)/\hbar \Big|_{q'_r = \infty} = \delta(p'_r - p''_r)$$

$$\bar{c} c \cdot 2\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin g'_r(p'_r - p''_r)/\hbar}{p'_r - p''_r} dp''_r \Big|_{q'_r = \infty} = 1$$

$$\bar{c} c \cdot 2\hbar [\pi]_{q'_r = \infty} = 1.$$

$$\therefore \bar{c} c = \frac{1}{2\hbar\pi} = \frac{1}{\hbar}$$

$$c = \hbar^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{iF(p'_r)}$$

is: ~~p'_r~~ p'_r , z , real function
~~is of p -representation = p and q arbitrary~~
~~phase γ is 2π or π or constant = 2π or π~~
~~is $\hbar^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ $e^{iF(p'_r)}$ trivial + constant, phase γ is 2π~~

$$\rightarrow \left(\delta'_r / q'_r \right) = \hbar^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{iF(p'_r)/\hbar}$$

H.c.

経路変換変換関数

$(q'/p') = (q'/q_i)$
 元来 $h p' q' - p' q' = i \hbar$ or $p' q' - q' p' = i \hbar$ \rightarrow $h p' q' - p' q' = i \hbar$ \rightarrow $h p' q' - p' q' = i \hbar$
 変換 = transformation \rightarrow $i \hbar$ \rightarrow $i \hbar$ \rightarrow $i \hbar$ \rightarrow $i \hbar$

変換関数

$$q_i \frac{q'}{p'} (p'/q_i) = q_i h^{-1/2} e^{-i q' p' / \hbar}$$

$$= i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} (p'/q_i)$$

経路

$$q_i \psi(p') = \int q_i \psi(q') (q'/p')$$

$$= \int \psi$$

$$(p' | q_i | p'') = \int (p'/q_i) q_i dq_i (q_i/p'')$$

$$= i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \int (p'/q_i) dq_i (q_i/p'')$$

$$= i \hbar \delta(p' - p'') \dots \delta(p' - p'') \dots \delta(p' - p'')$$

q_i , p -representation
 or $i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'}$ \rightarrow p - or p -represent-
 ation, arbitrary phase \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow

変換関数 (q'/p')

経路

ψ -symbol \rightarrow p -representati-

Transformation function (q'/p')

$$(p'/q_i) = (p'/q_i) \dots (p''/q_i)$$

$$(q'/p') = (q'/p_i) \dots (q''/p_i)$$

$$= h^{-n/2} e^{i(p'_i q'_i + \dots + p'_i q'_i) / h}$$

1481 state ψ

これより q -representation $\rightarrow q$ -rep $\rightarrow |q\rangle$,
 同 p -rep

$$\langle p' | \rangle = h^{-n/2} \int e^{-i(p'_i q'_i + \dots + p'_i q'_i) / h} dq'(q')$$

$$\langle q' | \rangle = h^{-n/2} \int e^{i(p'_i q'_i + \dots + p'_i q'_i) / h} dp'(p')$$

これは δ 関数

"12" canonical conjugate observables,
 変換関数 \rightarrow transformation function \rightarrow
 $\langle p' | q' / p' \rangle = c e^{i q' p' / h}$

15785 $\rightarrow p, q$ 共役変数 $\rightarrow p, q$ 共役変数 \rightarrow canonical
 conjugate $\rightarrow p, q$ 共役変数

これは orthogonality \rightarrow normalization,
 条件

$$\int \langle q' / p' \rangle dp' \langle p' / q'' \rangle = \delta(q' - q'')$$

$$\int \langle p' / p'' \rangle dq' \langle q' / p'' \rangle = \delta(q' - q'')$$

problem 44 5.1 25 ms

canonical observable, pair
 with a given J, ω

$$J = n \hbar \quad n: 0 \text{ or pos. int}$$

ω : eigenvalue in conti. $(\omega_1, \omega_2), \mathbb{R} \ni \omega \sim$

orth. norm. basis

$$\left(\frac{J}{\hbar} \right) = \left(\frac{\omega'}{J} \right) = C e^{-i n \omega'}$$

$$C \bar{C} \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_2} e^{i(n-n')\omega'} d\omega' = \delta_{n'n''}$$

$$C \bar{C} \frac{e^{i(n'-n'')\omega_2} - e^{i(n'-n'')\omega_1}}{i(n'-n'')} = 0 \text{ for } n' \neq n''$$

$$C \bar{C} (\omega_2 - \omega_1) = 1 \text{ for } n' = n''$$

orth. norm. basis

$$C \bar{C} = i \omega_2 - \omega_1 = 2m\pi \quad C \bar{C} = \frac{1}{2m\pi} \quad n: \text{int.}$$

$$C \bar{C} \sum_{n'=0}^{\infty} e^{i(n'' - n')\omega'} = \delta(\omega' - \omega'')$$

$\mathbb{R} \ni \omega'' = \omega' + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $0 \leq \omega' < 2\pi$
 ω : eigenvalue, $\mathbb{R} \ni \omega$
 $C \bar{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi}$

Fourier Series, $\mathbb{R} \ni \omega \sim \omega + 2\pi n$

7 物理量 q の固有値 q_r の分布
 q の固有値 q_r は $q_r = q_0 + r \Delta q$ となる。 p_r, q_r : eigenvalue
 Δq : discrete + Δq の場合 integral, sum
 $\Delta q \rightarrow 0$ の場合 δ -function の δ -symbol $\rightarrow \delta(x - x_0)$

力 V の条件 q の固有値 q_r となる canonical conjugate
 \rightarrow $V = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 q^2$ の場合 $q_r = q_0 + r \Delta q$ となる q の eigenvalue

$$q = A = \frac{1}{2} (p + i\eta)(p - i\eta) \quad q' = n'h \quad n: \text{any integer}$$

$\Delta q = \frac{h}{m\omega}$ の場合, eigenvalue $\dots 0, h, 2h, \dots$ となる
 $\Delta q = \frac{h}{m\omega}$ となる canonical conjugate p の eigenvalue

$$\langle q' | p' \rangle = c e^{in'p'}$$

$$\int_a^b c \bar{c} \int_a^b e^{in(p' - p'')} dp' = \delta(p' - p'')$$

$$c \bar{c} \int_a^b e^{i(n'p' - n''p')} dp' = \delta(q' - q'') = \delta(n' - n'')$$

$n' \neq n''$ の場合 $\int_a^b e^{i(n' - n'')p'} dp' = 0$

$$c \bar{c} \frac{e^{i(n' - n'')b} - e^{i(n' - n'')a}}{n' - n''} = 0 \quad \text{for } n' \neq n''$$

$$c \bar{c} (b - a) = 1 \quad \text{for } n' = n''$$

$$\therefore a=0, b=2\pi \quad c \bar{c} = \frac{1}{2\pi m \hbar} = \frac{1}{2\pi m \hbar} = \frac{1}{2\pi m \hbar} = \frac{1}{2\pi m \hbar}$$

$$b - a = 2m\pi \quad m: \text{integer}$$

$$f(p'') = \sum_{n'=-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(p') e^{-ip'n'} dp' \right\} e^{ip'n'}$$

上の式

$n' = n'' + m'$, $i\epsilon$ は n' の $\epsilon < 0$ である

m'

II

$$f(w') = \sum_{n'=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(w'') e^{-i\epsilon w'n'} dw'' \right) e^{i\epsilon w'n'}$$

つまり $\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n'=0}^{\infty} e^{i\epsilon(w'-w'')n'} = \delta(w'-w'')$

$f(w)$ は function, Fourier series = 展開の係数

$e^{i\epsilon w'n'}$ ($n' \geq 0$) は $n' < 0$ の項は $n' > 0$ の項と対称

δ -function = 展開の係数 $f(w')$ の

$e^{i\epsilon w'n'}$, power series = $n' < 0$ の項 = 展開の係数

式は $n' = 0$ III

209 p' , eigenvalue $n'(a, a+2m\pi)$ (1) $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$
 209 p , eigenvalue $n(0, 2\pi)$ (1) $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$
 $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$

$$c \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i(p''-p')x} dx = \delta(p'-p'')$$

$\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$, $p'' = p'$, $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$
 $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$ (m: any integer), $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$
 $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$ p , eigenvalue, $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$

0 $\leq p' < 2\pi$ $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$

$$2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i(p''-p')x} dx = \delta(p'-p'')$$

$\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$

第2, $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$ p , eigenvalue $n(0, 2\pi)$ $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$
 $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$ p , eigenvalue $n(0, 2\pi)$ $\int_0^{2\pi} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx$

$$\left(\frac{q}{p'}\right) = c e^{in'p'} \quad n' = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

$$c \sum_{p'} e^{i(n'p'-n'')p'}$$

$$\left(\frac{q}{p'}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} e^{i2\pi \frac{n'}{n} p'}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m'=0}^{n-1} e^{i2\pi \frac{m'}{n} p'} = \delta_{n'n''}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m'=0}^{n-1} e^{i2\pi \frac{m'}{n} p'} = \delta_{m'm''}$$

井上

$\psi(q')$

q, q' 間の距離 $0 \leq q' - q \leq 1$ である。

$1/q, 1/q' \approx 1/\bar{q} - \frac{q' - q}{\bar{q}^2}$

$\psi(q) = \int (1/q) \psi(q') dq'$

$= \int (1/q) (q'^2 - 2q'q + q^2) \psi(q') dq'$

$= \int (1/q) \psi(q') dq' - 2q \int (1/q') \psi(q') dq' + q^2 \int (1/q') \psi(q') dq' - \bar{q}^2$

copy

canonical observables \Rightarrow observables

この中 canonical conjugate であるものは
 物理的 + 意味が違ってくる

2つの canonical variables: pair, 一方が
 固有値 (eigenvalue) である probability

$$(q/p)(p/q) = \text{const independent of } p, q$$

equally probable \Rightarrow 等確率
 状態の確率分布, p と q の関係

Heisenberg, uncertainty relation
 state ψ / β -representation

state = $\delta(q - q')$ (Dirac delta)
 平均値 $\langle q \rangle$ 及び $\langle p \rangle$
 $\langle \Delta q \rangle^2 = \int (q - \langle q \rangle)^2 (q') dq'$

state = $\delta(p - p')$ (Dirac delta)
 平均値 $\langle p \rangle$ 及び $\langle q \rangle$
 coordinate transform
 $q \rightarrow q'$ displacement

$$\& \int p' (p') = \int (p'/q') (q') dq'$$

$$\therefore (\Delta p)^2 = \iiint \left(\frac{q'}{p'} \right) \left(\frac{1}{q'} \right) (p' - \bar{p})^2 \left(\frac{p'}{q''} \right) dq'$$

$$\Rightarrow (p' - \bar{p})^2 (q') = \frac{\partial^2 (q')}{\partial q'^2} =$$

$$+ (p'/q') = \frac{\partial}{\partial q'} e^{-iq''(p'/q'' - \bar{p})}$$

$$r r \frac{\partial}{\partial q'} (p' - \bar{p}) (p'/q') =$$

$$- \hbar^2 \int (q') \frac{\delta}{\delta q'} (q') dq'$$

$$= \hbar^2 \int (q') \frac{\partial (q')}{\partial q'} \frac{\partial (q')}{\partial q'} dq'$$

~~$$\left(\int f_1 g_1 dq' + \int f_2 g_2 dq' \right)^2 \left(\int \bar{f}_1 \bar{g}_1 dq' + \int \bar{f}_2 \bar{g}_2 dq' \right)$$~~

~~$$\leq \left(\int f_1 \bar{f}_1 dq' + \int f_2 \bar{f}_2 dq' \right) \left(\int g_1 \bar{g}_1 dq' + \int g_2 \bar{g}_2 dq' \right)$$~~

~~$$f_1 = \delta(q')$$~~

~~$$g_1 = \frac{\partial (q')}{\partial q'}$$~~

~~$$f_2 = \delta(q')$$~~

~~$$g_2 = \frac{\partial (q')}{\partial q'} (q')$$~~

1-4 r

$\Delta p \sim \frac{h}{\lambda}$ 2y + 450 184
2000
1/1 平均値を 2 倍

$$\Delta p \Delta q \geq \frac{h}{2}$$

canonical ^{observable} variable pair, observation 7 同時 2 行 2 列
204 2, 184, 184 184 184 Heisenberg,
the best measurement relation $\Delta p \sim \frac{h}{\lambda}$
canonical variables (184 = 184)
184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184
184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184

↑ 又 $\frac{\partial}{\partial q_r}$ + n operator 7 第 2 項 $\sim \text{FD}$ 1, q_r diagonal =
2-nd representation ADD 7 力 1 7 define 1st 5, ADD 2
1st $r \rightarrow r$ 在 FD 1st + FD 2nd 7 1st 5 2nd 5.

21
 operator γ dx \rightarrow γ dx

$$\lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Psi' - \Psi}{\delta x} = dx \Psi$$

22 Ψ_1, Ψ_2 state $\Psi_1, \Psi_2 = \Psi$

$$dx(\Psi_1 + \Psi_2) = dx\Psi_1 + dx\Psi_2$$

dx is linear operator

state = Ψ \rightarrow state γ

linear operator \rightarrow observable \rightarrow γ

observable \rightarrow γ

displacement operator dx

unique \rightarrow Ψ symbol

arbitrary + numerical factor \rightarrow Ψ

Ψ \rightarrow Ψ \rightarrow Ψ

normalize \rightarrow Ψ

Ψ \rightarrow Ψ

$$\Phi \Psi = \Phi \Psi$$

arbitrary factor, $e^{i\gamma}$ (γ : real)

$$\Psi' = e^{i\gamma} \Psi$$

displacement operator

$$dx^* \Psi = \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{i\delta x} \Psi' - \Psi}{\delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\psi'_2 - \psi'_1}{\delta x} + \frac{e^{i\alpha} - 1}{\delta x} \psi'_1 \right\}$$

↑ ↑), $\lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi}{\delta x}$ の意味は、 ψ が $a + iz \sim a + i \text{real}$ である。

$$= dx \psi + ia \psi \quad (25)$$

$$\therefore d_x^* = dx + ia$$

↑ ↑ displacement operator, indefiniteness

↑ additive = ia , pure imaginary number $\rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \rightarrow$ displacement

operator, indefiniteness, $\rightarrow ia$, ia

↑ pure imaginary number + additive

constant $\rightarrow ia$, ia , ia

↑ $dx + ia$ operation, ϕ -symbol $\rightarrow ia$ ψ -symbol

↑ ψ ϕ operate ia , $\phi dx + ia$ ψ ψ ψ

↑ ψ ψ ia , ψ , ψ $dx \psi$, conjugate

imaginary $\rightarrow ia$, ψ , ψ dx observable

↑ ψ ψ $\phi dx + ia$ product $\rightarrow ia$ ψ ψ

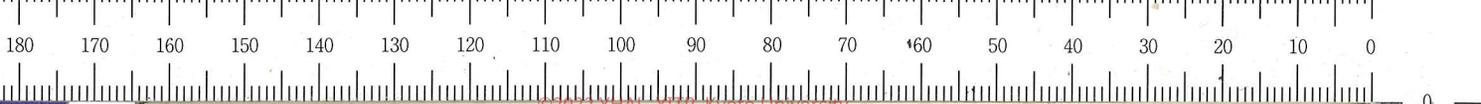
$$\psi \phi(dx\psi) = (\phi dx)\psi \quad \psi \psi \psi$$

↑ ψ ψ ψ ψ

$$\therefore (\phi dx)\psi = -(dx\phi)\psi$$

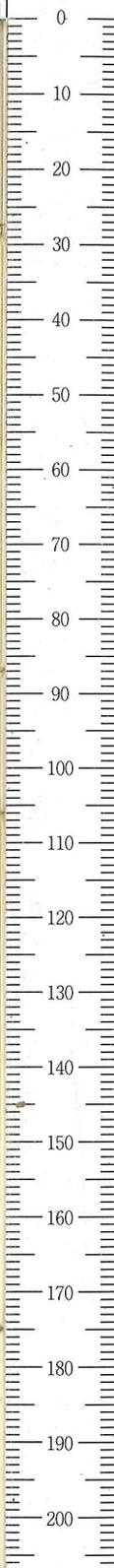
$$\psi \psi \psi \quad -dx\phi = \phi dx$$

↑ ψ



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$$\phi \overline{dx} =$$



澄

$\therefore \phi_x(dx) + dx\psi$ is conjugate imaginary

$\Rightarrow \psi \neq \phi_x$

iff $dx\psi$, conj. imag. $\therefore \phi(-dx)$. iff $\phi \overline{dx} = \phi(-dx)$

$\therefore dx$ is observable \therefore pure imaginary

$\Rightarrow \psi \neq 0$

ψ is \hat{dx} observable operator \Rightarrow x is diagonal
 representation $\Rightarrow \psi$ is \mathbb{R}^n

$$\psi = \int \psi(x' \dots) dx' \dots (x' \dots 1)$$

ψ representation
 $\Rightarrow \delta x$ is displace in state

$$\psi' = \int \psi(x' + \delta x) dx' \dots (x' \dots 1)$$

$$= \int \psi(x' \dots) dx' \dots (x' - \delta x \dots 1)$$

$$\therefore dx\psi = \lim_{\delta x \rightarrow 0} \int \psi(x' \dots) dx' \dots \frac{(x' - \delta x \dots 1) - (x' \dots 1)}{\delta x}$$

$$= - \int \psi(x' \dots) dx' \dots \frac{\partial \psi(x' \dots)}{\partial x'}$$

$$\therefore (x' \dots | dx | x'' \dots) = - \delta'(x' - x'') \delta(\dots) \quad (26)$$

iff $-dx$ is \hat{x} , π . iff \hat{x} is observable $\Rightarrow \psi \neq 0$

正の $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ まで。

$$\therefore p_x = i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \quad (28)$$

この momentum, $\psi(x)$, 位置 x に関する
 dynamical system, $\psi(x)$ と p_x は conjugate
 space displacement operator, $i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}$ による

$\psi(x)$ は (28) の space displacement operator による

は (27) の $\psi(x)$ の $\psi(x)$ による。

(28) の $\psi(x)$ と p_x は quantum condition

による。

(x, y, z) の system による conjugate + momentum の system, total

momentum $= 0 + 3/2$ 。

この system = external force による $\psi(x)$ による
 $\psi(x)$ による space displacement operation, apparatus

displacement, $x = 0$ による define $\psi(x)$ による time
 x independent + operator $\psi(x)$ による。

system, $\psi(x)$ による conjugate + momentum

この system, total momentum $= 0 + 3/2$ 。

これは external force による $\psi(x)$ による system, total momentum, time $\psi(x)$ による

による。

による。

$$\psi(x, y, z) + (p_x, p_y, p_z) = \text{quantum}$$

condition is (21) or (28) is derived from,
this is for classical dynamics, $\hbar \rightarrow 0$,
analogy of $\hbar \rightarrow 0$ momentum, $\hbar \rightarrow 0$ is for
the displacement and the displacement of the
equation of motion or quantum condition
is derived from the wave equation of the
system or $\hbar = 0$, particle is for the
classical (21), (28) is for the quantum
condition of the system, - for system 2
is for the coordinate and momentum is for
the displacement of the particle, $\hbar \rightarrow 0$ is for
the nonrelativistic + quantum mechanics
is for the relativistic + quantum mechanics
space displacement of the particle,
the wave equation of the particle,
classical dynamics, $\hbar \rightarrow 0$,
analogy of $\hbar \rightarrow 0$ is for the displacement of the
particle.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore dt \xi(t) \Psi &= L \{ \xi(t+\delta t) \Psi' - \xi(t) \Psi \} / \delta t \\ &= \xi(t) dt \Psi + \dot{\xi}(t) \Psi \end{aligned}$$

1/27

$$-i\hbar dt = H \quad (29)$$

\Rightarrow \hat{H} is a real observable H
 introduce \hat{H}

$$\text{or } H\psi = -i\hbar dt \psi \text{ for any } \psi \quad (30)$$

1/27 548, observable \hat{H} , set \hat{H}
 548, dynamical variable, time $t = \hat{H}t$
 \hat{H} is \hat{H} , ψ -symbol $\hat{H}\psi = \hat{H}\psi$
 (30) \Rightarrow apply \hat{H}

$$\begin{aligned} H\hat{H}\psi &= -i\hbar dt \hat{H}\psi \\ &= -i\hbar \{ \hat{H} \cdot dt \psi + \dot{\hat{H}} \psi \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or } H\hat{H}\psi = \hat{H}H\psi - i\hbar \dot{\hat{H}}\psi \text{ for any } \psi$$

$$\therefore i\hbar \dot{\hat{H}} = \hat{H}H - H\hat{H} \quad (31)$$

\hat{H} is classical dynamics, analogy \Rightarrow
 the equation motion \hat{H} is \hat{H}
 \hat{H} is Hamiltonian, time displace
 ment operator $= \hat{H}$
 canonical variables, \hat{H} is time displace
 classical dynamics, analogy \Rightarrow

-ment operator $= \int dx \psi^\dagger(x) \psi(x)$
dynamical system $=$ equation of motion
system of canonical variables
describe classical dyn

classical dynamics $=$ analogous to
dynamical system
canonical variable $=$ describe
system $=$ Hamiltonian form
equation of motion

quantum mechanics $=$ dynamical variables
commutability relation $=$ Hamiltonian
system $=$ Hamiltonian
dynamical variables $=$ analytic function
representation
Hermitian matrix
dynamical system

2nd form $\psi(q', t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{time displacement}$
of the state $\psi(q', t + \delta t) \Rightarrow$ 後行 \Rightarrow
is the t - $t + \delta t$ representation of $\psi(t + \delta t)$ = $t + \delta t$ representation
 \Rightarrow $\psi(q', t)$ is $\psi(q', t + \delta t)$ eigenvalue
 $\psi(q', t)$, $q' = \sum_i c_i \psi_i(q', t) \sim \delta \in \mathcal{H} / \mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{S}$, superposition
of the ψ_i or ψ_i state.

従って $\psi'(t) = \int \psi(q', t) (q', t - \delta t) dq'$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore d_t \psi(t) &= \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi'(t) - \psi(t)}{\delta t} \\ &= - \int \psi(q', t) \frac{\partial (q', t)}{\partial t} dq' \end{aligned}$$

↑ + 20

$$\begin{aligned} -\int H \psi(t) &= H \int \psi(q', t) (q', t) dq' \\ &= \int \psi(q', t) (q', t | H | q'', t) \psi(q'', t) dq'' \end{aligned}$$

従って (30), 式より

$$-\int \psi (i\hbar) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (q', t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-i\hbar) \int \psi(q', t) dq' \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (q', t) \\ &= \int \psi(q'', t) dq'' (q', t | H | q'', t) \psi(q'', t) \end{aligned}$$

更に, $\psi(q', t)$ / 系, 数 q' について

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (q', t) = \int (q', t | H | q'', t) dq'' (q'', t)$$

$$\text{従って (32) } i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (q', q', \dots, q'', t) = \int (q', q', \dots, q'', t | H | \dots) \dots$$

(32)'
(32)

time in $SE_{\mathcal{Q}}$, state ψ , representative
 $(q'(t))$ 及び $\dot{q}(t)$ の場合 $(q'_i, \dot{q}'_i, \dots, q'_n, \dot{q}'_n, t)$

time t における q の値 $q(t)$ 及び $\dot{q}(t)$ の場合
 q の conjugate momentum p である ψ
 に関する H の differential

$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ operator ψ に関する

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(q', t) = H(q', t, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q'}) \psi(q', t) \quad (33)$$

time t における q の値 $q(t)$ 及び $\dot{q}(t)$ の場合
 2.1 節で partial differential equation \Rightarrow
 Schrödinger \Rightarrow wave equation \Rightarrow Schrödinger
 wave equation \Rightarrow ψ

2.1 式 $SE_{\mathcal{Q}}$ の solution (q', t) は $SE_{\mathcal{Q}}$
 2 重 $|q', t\rangle^2$ である state ψ の system ψ である

q' の time t における q の probability ψ である
 (33) 式は classical 力学 \Rightarrow wave equation
 equation ψ である ψ である wave equation
 ψ である ψ である solution ψ である wave
 function ψ である ψ である

for Hamiltonian H time \rightarrow explicit \rightarrow \hat{H} is
 wave equation (3) $\hat{H} \psi = E \psi$ - \hat{H}^2 -
 equation (32) or (32') ψ is time-independent
 periodic + solution ψ is ψ_0

for $(q', t) = (q', W) e^{-iW't/\hbar}$
 (q') is time-independent, W : number
 $H(q', p)$ or W' is

$$W'(q'/W) = \int (q' | H | q'') dq''(q'/W)$$

\rightarrow $\hat{H} \psi = E \psi$ \rightarrow $\hat{H} \psi = E \psi$

$$W'(q'/W) = H(q', -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q'}) \psi(q'/W)$$

\rightarrow \hat{H} system, energy level W' or
 energy value W' eigen function (q'/W) is in
 Schrödinger differential equation ψ
 $\hat{H} \psi = E \psi$

or

Schrödinger, wave equation, $\hat{H} \psi = E \psi$
 for representation \rightarrow Schrödinger representation
 for ψ is ψ , 21 representation \rightarrow ψ is ψ ,
 dynamical variable $\{, t = \dots \}$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi | (q_1' t | \{ t | q_1' t) &= \int \phi(q_1' t) \{ t \psi(q_1'' t) \}_{t'} \\ &= \phi(q_1' t) \psi(q_1'' t) \{ q_1'' t | q_1' t \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi | (q_1' t + \delta t | \{ t + \delta t | q_1' t + \delta t) \\ &= \phi(q_1' t + \delta t) \{ t + \delta t \psi(q_1'' t + \delta t) \} \end{aligned}$$

representative q time $t = t_1$ ($q'_1 | \{ \} | q''_1$)
 $\{ t_1 \}$ representative q
 $(q'_1 | \{ t_1 \} | q''_1)$
 q, q''_1, q'_1, q''_1

~~ppp~~
 $(q'_1 | \{ t_1 \} | q''_1)$ or $(q'_1 | \{ \} | q''_1)$
 $\Phi(q'_1 | \{ t_1 \} | q''_1) \equiv \Phi(q'_1 | \{ \} | q''_1)$

t_2 representative q time t_2 or representation
 $(q'_2 | \{ t_2 \} | q''_2) = (q'_2 | \{ \} | q''_2)$

$\Phi(q'_2 | \{ t_2 \} | q''_2)$
 q'_2, q''_2 state
 $(q'_2 | \{ t_2 \} | q''_2)$ q'_2, q''_2 state

ppp $(q'_2 | \{ t_2 \} | q''_2)$ q'_2, q''_2
 function, time t_2
 Schrödinger representation
 time $t =$ independent

ξ の representation は 常に time
 \geq independent $\xi=0$ の rep ξ_t representation

$\therefore (\alpha' | \xi_t | \alpha'') \rightarrow \xi_{t+\delta t}$
 representation $\therefore (\alpha' | \xi_{t+\delta t} | \alpha'') \rightarrow \xi_t$
 $\frac{d\xi_t}{dt}$, representation $\neq \frac{d\xi_0}{dt}$

$$(\alpha' | \dot{\xi}_t | \alpha'') = \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \left\{ (\alpha' | \xi_{t+\delta t} | \alpha'') - \xi_t | \alpha'' \right\} / \delta t$$

$$= \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \left\{ (\alpha' | \xi_{t+\delta t} | \alpha'') - (\alpha' | \xi_t | \alpha'') \right\} / \delta t$$

$$= \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dt} (\alpha' | \xi_t | \alpha'')$$

ξ の equation of motion ($\xi=0$)

$$i\hbar \dot{\xi} = \xi H - H \xi$$

\therefore

$$i\hbar (\alpha' | \dot{\xi} | \alpha'') = (\alpha' | \xi | \alpha'') H'' - H' (\alpha' | \xi | \alpha'')$$

\therefore

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} (\alpha' | \xi | \alpha'') = - \frac{(H' - H'')}{\hbar} (\alpha' | \xi | \alpha'')$$

\therefore

$$(\alpha' | \xi | \alpha'') = (\alpha' | \xi | \alpha'')_0 e^{i(H' - H'')t/\hbar}$$

time independent $(\alpha' | \alpha'')$. time independent

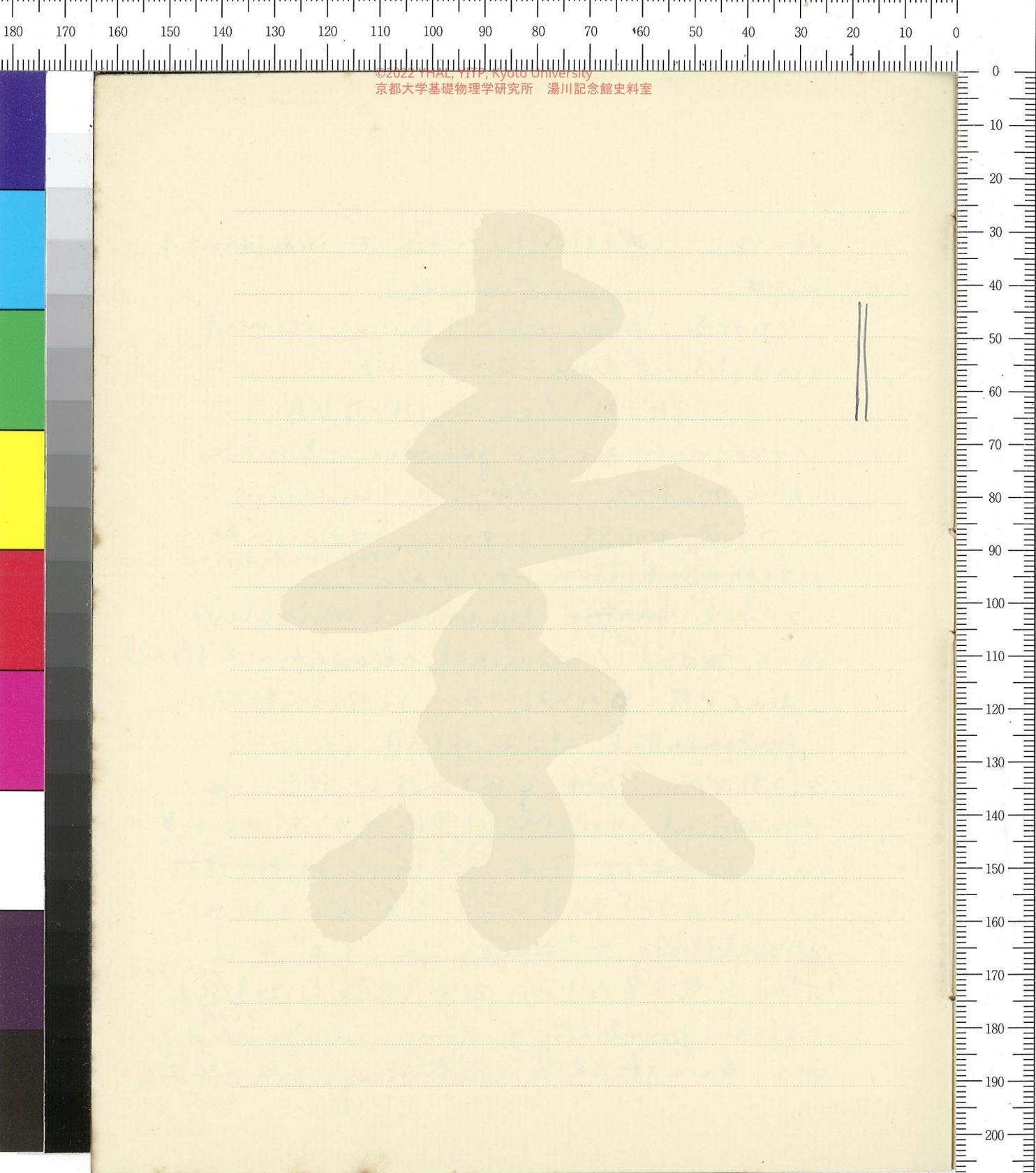
dynamical variable
Observable / matrix element
 $(\alpha' | \alpha'')$ / time independent

$$|H' - H''| / \hbar \omega = |H' - H''| / \hbar$$

frequency $\omega \rightarrow \omega$ periodic ω
in matrix / scheme Heisenberg
representation Heisenberg
representation

matrix dynamical variable
matrix / diagonal element $(\alpha' | \alpha'')$
time independent in representation

fundamental state $\psi(\alpha')$
dynamical variable
probability
time independent
stationary state



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zur Heisenberg / Representation / Fundamental state
 ↳ stationary state $\hat{H} \psi = E \psi$

Heisenberg Hamiltonian H , ψ eigenstate
 ↳ Heisenberg representation, fundamental state
 $\psi(t) = e^{-iHt/\hbar} \psi(0)$ ↳ stationary state $\psi(0)$

Heisenberg, matrix element, Radiation, Emission, Absorption, Intensity $I_{\alpha\beta}$
 $+ \text{transition } \alpha \rightarrow \beta$, $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ ↳ Radiation, $I_{\alpha\beta} \propto |\langle \beta | \hat{H}' | \alpha \rangle|^2$

Schrödinger representation & Heisenberg representation
 \hat{H} constant of motion α 's diagonal \hat{H}
 \hat{H} ↳ representation \hat{H} ↳ Schrödinger wave eq.:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\alpha') = \sum_{\alpha''} (\alpha' | H | \alpha'') (\alpha'') = H'(\alpha')$$

↳ α'

$$(\alpha') = (\alpha')_0 e^{-iH't/\hbar}$$

α' ↳ $(\alpha')_0$ ↳ time independent.

↑ ↓ ⇔ Heisenberg, representation = state, representation is time dependent
 ↑ ↓ ⇔ Schrödinger, representation = time = wave phase, $\psi \sim e^{-iHt/\hbar}$

以上, nonrelativistic quantum mechanics =
~~力学系~~ dynamical system,
 variables, 満足する Hamiltonian H characterizes
 dynamical system by canonical variables $\{q, p\}$ or $\{r, p\}$
 in α representation
 equation of motion

$$i\hbar \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = i\hbar \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} + \{ \alpha, H \} \approx H - H$$

$$\text{or } i\hbar \left(\alpha \left| \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right. \alpha' \right) = i\hbar \left(\alpha \left| \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} \right. \alpha' \right) + (\alpha | H | \alpha') \alpha' - (\alpha' | H | \alpha) \alpha$$

↑ 満足する α の運動方程式

~~運動方程式~~

q_r diagonal 2×2

ii) $\frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r}$ representation of $\hat{p}_r \sim -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r}$

equivalent \hat{p}_r Hamiltonian \hat{H} , eigenvalue

energy value E eigenvalue = $\hat{H} \psi(E) = E \psi(E)$ eigenstate $\psi(E)$

(representation)

Schrödinger

$$\hat{H}(q_r, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r}, q_r) \psi(E) = E \psi(E)$$

3 変数 q_r の場合

$q_r = q_r + i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r}$ variable $q_r = q_r + i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r}$

$$q_r p_r - p_r q_r = i\hbar$$

canonical commutation relation + conjugate momentum

$p_r = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_r}$

以上 nonrelativistic quantum mechanics =
 1) $\{q, p\}$, dynamical system, $\{q, p\}$ state variables
 - 一般の関数の場合, $\{q, p\}$ dynamical

2) $\{q, p\}$ の場合, $\{q, p\}$ の場合, $\{q, p\}$

ii) System, characterize - Hamilton $\mathcal{H}(q, p)$
 canonical variables, $\{q, p\}$ variable, $\{q, p\}$ equation of motion

$$i\hbar \dot{q} = i\hbar \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial p} + \{ \mathcal{H}, q \}$$
 (2)

3) $\{q, p\}$, canonical variables, $\{q, p\}$

$$p_r q_s - q_s p_r = i\hbar \delta_{rs}$$

$$q_r p_s - p_s q_r = i\hbar \delta_{rs} \text{ etc (2)}$$

i) $\mathcal{H}(q, p) = \dots$

iii) time displacement operator $U(t) = e^{-i\mathcal{H}t/\hbar}$ introduce
 \mathcal{H} 2nd, $-i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \psi = \mathcal{H} \psi$ state 2nd
 $\psi(t) = U(t) \psi(0)$

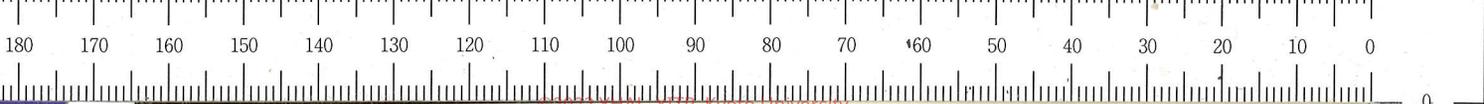
$$-i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \psi = \mathcal{H} \psi$$

4) $\mathcal{H}(q, p)$ or $\mathcal{H}(q, p)$ 2nd, \mathcal{H} Hamiltonian
 Hamiltonian \mathcal{H} , 2nd, $\{q, p\}$ canonical variables,
 5) $\mathcal{H}(q, p)$ 2nd, \mathcal{H}

6) $\mathcal{H}(q, p)$ 2nd, \mathcal{H}

7) representation of \mathcal{H} , 2nd, \mathcal{H} Schrödinger

1 representation \mathcal{H} 2nd, \mathcal{H}



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空河

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle q', t | \rangle = \langle q', t | H | q', t \rangle dq''(q', t)$$

また q と p は conjugate q 's & conjugate momentum p 's である。 H は q 's & p 's の function として $H(q, p, t)$ の形式で Schrödinger wave equation として表現される。

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle q', t | \rangle = \int H(q', t, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q'}) \langle q', t | \rangle$$

この H は q, p, t の関数で、 H は q, p, t の関数である。
 (iv) Heisenberg representation q, p は dynamical variables, matrix element "

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \alpha' | \alpha'' \rangle = - (H' - H'') \langle \alpha' | \alpha'' \rangle$$

この α, α' は q, p の関数である。 equation of motion

同 q, p の関数

この α, α' は q, p の関数である。 (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) の α, α' は q, p の関数である。

基礎として q, p の関数である。 H は q, p, t の関数である。 H は q, p, t の関数である。

これは q, p の関数である。 H は q, p, t の関数である。 H は q, p, t の関数である。

同 q, p の関数

§

力学 = 粒子系に一般, dynamical system, state
or dynamical variables が如何なる, 如何なる 満足
するかの 系なり。次, 1922 年, 何れ, 何れ なる なる
如何なる 満足する solution なる なる なる なる

pp4 Hamilton 函数に なる なる なる, なる なる なる
なる なる, initial condition or
boundary condition, なる なる なる なる
wave equation - solution なる なる なる, wave
function, なる なる なる,

$p_x \psi = p_x' \psi$ system + 588, state is simultaneous
 $p_y \psi =$ eigenstate, superposition + 57 p 52 53
 ~~p_x, H eigenstate + 588 H eigenvalue is~~
 ~~$p_x^2, p_y^2, p_z^2, 2188$~~

Examples ~~量子力学の例~~ (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

i) Free motion of a particle

→ 自由粒子 + m, particle with external force
 classical + Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) \quad (34)$$

Hamiltonian 1, 2, quantum mechanics
 constant of motion p_x, p_y, p_z

$\therefore i\hbar \dot{p}_x = p_x H - H p_x = 0$
 energy eigenvalue, energy value $\in (0, \infty)$
 positive value + energy $\neq 0$

$\therefore p_x, p_y, p_z$ commute
 eigenvalue, eigenstate, system, simultaneous
 superposition, H eigenvalue, p_x, p_y, p_z

21. 自由粒子の波動関数 $\psi(x, y, z, t)$ は、
 $(x, y, z, t) = f(x, y, z, t)$ とおき、

$$\left\{ i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \right\} f(x, y, z, t) = 0 \quad (35)$$

2.1) periodic solution
solution in q space

$$f(x, y, z, t) = C e^{i(p_x x + p_y y + p_z z - W' t) / \hbar}$$

1.1.1. $W' = \frac{1}{2m} (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2)$

2.1.1. p_x, p_y, p_z , $p_x \Psi = \text{const} \rightarrow$ representation \rightarrow representation \rightarrow

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f = p_x f \text{ etc}$$

$$+i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f = W' f$$

1.1.2. W' , system, energy value \rightarrow state

p_x etc, momenta, p_x etc, eigen

1.1.3. p_x, p_y, p_z , simultaneous eigenstate \rightarrow state

1.1.4. function $f \rightarrow$ representation \rightarrow state

H eigenstate \rightarrow stationary state \rightarrow state

2.1.2. free particle, stationary state, plane wave

\rightarrow λ , wave length, \rightarrow momentum, \rightarrow $p = \hbar / \lambda$

$$\lambda = 2\pi \hbar / (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2)^{1/2} = \hbar / p = h / p$$

frequency, $\nu = W' / \hbar = W' / h$

propagation, velocity, $W' / p = \frac{p}{2m}$

1.1.5.

1.1.6. wave, \rightarrow de Broglie \rightarrow particle, motion, associate wave

1.1.7. \rightarrow particle, motion, associate wave, de Broglie wave \rightarrow $\nu = W' / h$

か、wave, 状態 ψ と ψ^* の $\psi \psi^* \sim \delta$ de Broglie?
 $\psi \psi^*$ particle, motion ψ wave &
associate $\psi \psi^*$ particle, motion, wave
 $\Rightarrow \psi \psi^*$ control of $\psi \psi^* \sim \delta$ $\psi \psi^* \sim \delta$

波, 状態 ψ と ψ^* ... relativistic + 状態 $\psi \psi^*$
- 1. 状態 ...

$$H = c(m^2c^2 + p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2)^{1/2}$$

この ψ 用 $\psi \psi^*$ の $\psi \psi^*$ 状態 $\psi \psi^*$

$\psi = \psi_0$ plane wave $\psi \psi^*$ in $\psi \psi^*$ state $\psi \psi^*$
particle $\psi \psi^*$ $dxdydz$ in volume $\psi \psi^*$
Probability ..

$$|\psi \psi^*|^2 dxdydz = c^2 dxdydz$$

$\psi \psi^*$ constant $\psi \psi^*$ constant $\psi \psi^*$ in dependent
 $\psi \psi^*$ \therefore particles $\psi \psi^*$ $\psi \psi^*$ $\psi \psi^*$

$$p_x = \hbar C p$$

$$x = C^{\hbar^{-1}} q$$

$$\frac{C^{\hbar^2} p^2}{2m} + \frac{(4\pi V) m}{2\hbar^2} C^{\hbar^2} q^2$$

$$\frac{C^{\hbar^2}}{2m} = \frac{(4\pi V) m}{2\hbar^2} C^{\hbar^2}$$

$$C^{\hbar^2} = \frac{(4\pi V)^2 m^2}{4\hbar^2}$$

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi V m}{\hbar}}$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{2m} \frac{2\pi V m}{\hbar} \cdot (p^2 + q^2)$$

ii) Harmonic Oscillator in One Dimension
 2.1 例、 $\vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k}$, $\vec{r} = \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \vec{k}$, $\vec{v} = \frac{\hbar}{m} \vec{k}$, $\vec{a} = \frac{\hbar}{m} \vec{k}$ particle mass m
 oscillation, frequency ω , $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ classical +
 Hamiltonian "

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} (p^2 + \hbar^2 \omega^2 m^2 q^2) \quad (35)$$

量子力学, quantum mechanics, H eigenvalue E_n , $E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$
 Hamiltonian H の固有値 E_n は $(n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$ である。
 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

2.1 例、 p, q , Heisenberg representation
 $\dot{p} = -\omega p$, $\dot{q} = \omega q$

$$A' \neq 0 = \frac{1}{2} (A' | p + i q | A'') (A'' | p - i q | A')$$

A' は H の固有状態, $H | A' \rangle = E_{A'} | A' \rangle$, $E_{A'} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega (2n + 1) = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$

$$A' = A'' + \hbar \Rightarrow (A'' | p - i q | A') = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (A' | p + i q | A'') = (A'' | p - i q | A')$$

ただし, $\frac{1}{2} | A' \rangle$

$$A' = \frac{1}{2} (A' | p + i q | A'')^2$$

$$E_{A'} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega (2n + 1) \Rightarrow H = \hbar \omega (n + \frac{1}{2})$$

ただし A , eigenvalue $\dots A' = \frac{H'}{\hbar \omega} - \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$
 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

\vec{p}, \vec{q} は \vec{J} の canonical observable

$$A = \vec{J} \cdot \vec{p}$$

\vec{J} は constant of motion

$$e^{-i \{ H' - (H' - 2\alpha k v) \} t / \hbar} = e^{2\alpha i v t}$$

時間依存性, 上の式

$$J' = \frac{1}{2} \left(J' | p + iq | J' \right)^{J'-k}$$

Heisenberg Rep of $\mathfrak{so}(2,1)$
 matrix element

time evolution

$$e^{i(H' - H'')t/\hbar} = e^{i(n' - n'')\omega t}$$

factor $\gamma \rightarrow \gamma \phi$

$$\left(J' | p + iq | J' \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} J'^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{2\pi i (n' - n'')t + i\gamma}$$

$$\left(J' | p + iq | J' - k \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} J'^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{2\pi i (n' - n'')t + i\gamma}$$

時間依存性

$$\left(J' - k | p - iq | J' \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} J'^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2\pi i (n' - n'')t + i\gamma}$$

時間依存性

$$\begin{aligned} \left(J' | p | J' - k \right) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(J' | p + iq | J' - k \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left(J' | p - iq | J' - k \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} J'^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{2\pi i (n' - n'')t + i\gamma} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(J' - k | p | J' \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} J'^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2\pi i (n' - n'')t + i\gamma}$$

etc.

$\approx | p = \dots$

$$(J' | p | J' - \hbar) = \left(\frac{1}{2} 2\pi v m\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} J'^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{2\pi i(vt + \theta)}$$

$$(J' - \hbar | p | J') = \left(\frac{1}{2} 2\pi v m\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} J'^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2\pi i(vt + \theta)}$$

$$(J' | q | J' - \hbar) = \left(\frac{1}{v} 2\pi v \frac{1}{2\pi v m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} J'^{\frac{1}{2}} i e^{2\pi i(vt + \theta)}$$

$$(J' - \hbar | q | J') = \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\pi v m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} J'^{\frac{1}{2}} i e^{-2\pi i(vt + \theta)}$$

2J matrix, $\hbar \neq \hbar/2$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \hbar & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 2\hbar & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3\hbar & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4\hbar & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$p = \left(\frac{1}{2} 2\pi v m\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} J'^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{2\pi i(vt + \theta)}$$~~

$$p = \left(\frac{1}{2} 2\pi v m\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2\pi i(vt + \theta)} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{2\pi i(vt + \theta)} & 0 & \sqrt{2}\hbar^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2\pi i(vt + \theta)} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}\hbar^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{2\pi i(vt + \theta)} & 0 & \sqrt{3} & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{J} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right)$$

3. $\hat{J}(\omega) \hat{J}^\dagger + \hat{J}^\dagger \hat{J} = 2\pi \delta(\omega)$, canonical conjugate
 $\hat{J} \rightarrow \hat{J}^\dagger$, transformation function

$\hat{J} \rightarrow \hat{J}^\dagger$ $(\omega'/\hat{J}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int e^{-i(\omega' t + \delta)}$

$\hat{J} \rightarrow \hat{J}^\dagger$ diagonal form $= \hat{J}^\dagger \hat{J} = 2\pi \delta(\omega)$

$e^{i\omega}$, matrix element

$$(\hat{J}^\dagger | e^{i\omega} | \hat{J}) = \int_0^{2\pi} (\hat{J}^\dagger/\omega) e^{i\omega'} (\omega'/\hat{J}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(n'\omega' + \delta)} e^{-i(n\omega' + \delta)} d\omega'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(n'-n)\omega'} d\omega' = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{i(n'-n)\omega'} - 1}{i(n'-n)} d\omega'$$

$$= 1 \quad \text{for } n' = n - k$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{for } n' \neq n - k$$

$\hat{J} \rightarrow \hat{J}^\dagger$ Heisenberg representation $2\pi \delta(\omega)$,
 $(\hat{J}^\dagger | e^{i\omega} | \hat{J}) =$ phase $\hat{J}^\dagger \hat{J} + \omega t$

$$e^{i\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2\pi i(\omega t + \delta)} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2\pi i(\omega t + \delta)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{2\pi i(\omega t + \delta)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{2\pi i(\omega t + \delta)} \end{pmatrix} = e^{2\pi i(\omega t + \delta)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~1973~~ ^{2.23} _{2.27}

$$e^{-i\omega} = e^{-2\pi i(\nu t + \delta)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore J^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\omega} = e^{i\omega} (J + \hbar)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (39)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{\hbar} e^{2\pi i(\nu t + \delta)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{-i\omega} J^{\frac{1}{2}} = (J + \hbar)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-i\omega} \quad (37)$$

$$= e^{-2\pi i(\nu t + \delta)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore p = p_1 J, \quad \omega = p_2 \nu t + \delta$$

$$p = (\pi \nu \hbar)^{\frac{1}{2}} (J^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\omega} + e^{-i\omega} J^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (39)$$

$$q = (4\pi \nu \hbar)^{\frac{1}{2}} (-i J^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\omega} + i e^{-i\omega} J^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (40)$$

000)

↑↑↑。 及び 1 → 2 の間の。 物理的 + 意味。 後 = Radiation, 理論, 3/4 2' / 20

Harmonic Oscillator = Schrödinger wave equation

(33) or (30) or (36) $\psi(q, t)$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(q, t) = \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial q^2} + 4\pi^2 \nu^2 m^2 q^2 \right\} \psi(q, t) \quad (41)$$

~~$\psi(q, t) = \psi(q) e^{-iEt/\hbar}$ $\psi'(q) = f(q) e^{-iEt/\hbar}$~~

~~$$i\hbar \frac{\partial f(q)}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial q^2} + 4\pi^2 \nu^2 m^2 q^2 \right\} f(q)$$~~

Stationary states of Hamiltonian, eigenstate

$\psi(q, t)$ stationary state of Hamiltonian, eigenstate of \hat{H} , wave function

$$\psi(q, t) = f(q) e^{-iWt/\hbar}$$

periodic solution $\hat{H} \psi = W \psi$

$$(42) \quad W f(q) = \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial q^2} + 4\pi^2 \nu^2 m^2 q^2 \right\} f(q)$$

↑↑↑ 2 3. 15 + 320

2. 1. 2. Hamiltonian energy value W of harmonic osci

1.2 For eigen function $f(q)$ of \hat{H} $\hat{H} f = E f$

$$\frac{2mW'}{\hbar^2} = a \quad \frac{4\pi^2 m^2 v^2}{\hbar^2} = b$$

1.3.1

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dq^2} + (a - bq^2) f = 0$$

$$x = q\sqrt{b} \quad 1.3.2$$

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} - x^2 \right) f = 0 \quad (43) \quad \frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{W'}{\hbar^2 2\pi v}$$

2.1.1 eigen value $\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} W = 2\pi(2n+1)\hbar v + n\hbar^2 \\ \frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} = 1, 3, 5, \dots (2n+1) \dots \end{array} \right.$

2.1.2 eigen function, Hermite, Orthogonal function
 (2.1.2) solution form $e^{-x^2/2} H_n(x)$ (44)

2.1.3

2.1.4 H_n Hermite Polynomial \hat{H}

$$H_n = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n}$$

2.1.5, 2.1.6 H_n \sim x^n

$$H_0 = 1$$

$$H_1 = 2x$$

$$H_2 = 4x^2 - 2 \quad H_3 = 8x^3 - 12x \quad \text{etc}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} \right) = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (-2x e^{-x^2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} \right) &= \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (-2 + 4x^2) e^{-x^2} \\ &= (-2 + 4x^2) \frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} + 8nx \frac{d^{n+1} e^{-x^2}}{dx^{n+1}} + 4n(n-1) \frac{d^{n+2} e^{-x^2}}{dx^{n+2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 f_n}{dx^2} + (2n+1-x^2) f_n = 0$$

$$\text{or } \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} \right) + (2n+1-x^2) f_n = 0 \quad \frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} = 0$$

$n \cdot n \cdot 18 = \dots$ $\frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} = 0$

~~$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{d^{n+1} e^{-x^2}}{dx^{n+1}} \right) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(-2x \frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} \right) + \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (-2x e^{-x^2})$$

$$= \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left\{ -2x \frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} - 2 \frac{d^{n+1} e^{-x^2}}{dx^{n+1}} \right\}$$~~

~~$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[-(2n+1)x^2 \frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} \right] = \{ -(2n+1)x^2 \} \frac{d^{n+1} e^{-x^2}}{dx^{n+1}} + 2x \frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n}$$~~

$$\text{or } \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} \right) = x e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} + e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{d^{n+1} e^{-x^2}}{dx^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{df_n}{dx} = x f_n + f_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } \frac{d^2 f_n}{dx^2} &= x \frac{df_n}{dx} + f_n + \frac{df_{n+1}}{dx} \\ &= (x^2 - 2n - 1) f_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{d^2 f_n}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{df_n}{dx} + \frac{df_{n+1}}{dx} = 2x f_n + (x^2 - 2n - 1) f_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } x(x^2 - 2n - 1) f_n + 2x f_n + \frac{df_{n+1}}{dx} \\ = 2x f_n + (x^2 - 2n - 1) (x f_n + f_{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

~~Chap. Central system
 Theorhop. Interaction of Matter and Radiation~~

~~§ Permutation Group and Exchange
 Phenomena~~

$\psi_n = \psi_n \rightarrow$ discrete \rightarrow eigenstate fundamental state ψ_n
 + eigenvalue E_n
 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$\phi_m \psi_n = \delta_{mn}$
 or $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m(x) \psi_n(x) dx = \delta_{mn}$

= normalize ψ_n \rightarrow $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n^2 dx = 1$

$H = (p^2/2m) + V(x)$ eigenstate \rightarrow fund. state ψ_n \rightarrow Schrödinger, repr ψ_n
 ψ_n repres. \rightarrow $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m(x) \psi_n(x) dx = \delta_{mn}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m(x) \psi_n(x) dx = \delta_{mn}$

$m \neq n$ \rightarrow $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m \psi_n dx = 0$

$m = n$ \rightarrow $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n^2 dx = 1$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n^2 dx = 1$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} \frac{d^n e^{-x}}{dx^n} \frac{d^{n-1} e^{-x}}{dx^{n-1}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{-x} \frac{d^{n-1} e^{-x}}{dx^{n-1}} \right) dx$
 第一項 $e^{-x} \frac{d^{n-1} e^{-x}}{dx^{n-1}}$ \rightarrow partial \rightarrow $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^n e^{-x}}{dx^n} e^{-x} dx = (-1)^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^n e^{-x}}{dx^n} e^{-x} dx$

chap. Transformation Group and Perturbation Theory

chap. Theory of electron

chap. Theory of System with many electron

chap. Atomic System

chap. Theory of Radiation

chap. Relativistic Quantum mechanics

III

$$f_{n, n+1} = f_{n+1, n} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi m v}{\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar(n+1)}{4\pi m v}} e^{i\pi(n+1/2)} e^{i\pi(n+1/2)}$$

2つの波動

$$(J' | q | J' - \hbar) = -\left(\frac{1}{2\pi m v}\right)^{1/2} J'^{1/2} i e^{i\pi(n+1/2)}$$

1次元波動

$$J' = (n+1)\hbar \quad \text{1次元}$$

$$\{(n+1)\hbar | q | n\hbar\} = -\sqrt{\frac{\hbar(n+1)}{4\pi m v}} e^{i\pi(n+1/2 + 1/4)}$$

$$\delta = \pi/4 \quad \text{2次元波動}$$

波動関数の位相

$$2\pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr = \pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \pi$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ s_x \left(p_x + \frac{e}{c} A_x \right) + s_y \left(p_y + \frac{e}{c} A_y \right) \right\}^2 - eV$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ \left(p_x + \frac{e}{c} A_x \right)^2 + \dots \right\} + \frac{1}{2m} s_x i s_y \left\{ \left(p_x + \frac{e}{c} A_x \right) \left(p_y + \frac{e}{c} A_y \right) \right.$$

$$\left. - \left(p_y + \frac{e}{c} A_y \right) \left(p_x + \frac{e}{c} A_x \right) \right\} + \dots$$

$$= \dots + \frac{e}{2mc} i s_x i s_y \left\{ p_x A_y - p_y A_x \right\} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ \left(p_x + \frac{e}{c} A_x \right)^2 + \dots \right\} + \frac{e}{mc} i s_x i s_y \left(-i\hbar \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \right)$$

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ \left(p_x + \frac{e}{c} A_x \right)^2 + \dots \right\} + \frac{e\hbar}{mc} \left(s_x H_x + s_y H_y + s_z H_z \right)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = (-1)^n \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{n!} e^{-x} dx = \frac{(2)^n}{n!} \pi$$

$$\therefore C_n = \left\{ \frac{(2)^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}{n!} \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{with } n \geq 0$$

normalized eigenfunction 7 變化的 4 6 ,
 observable, Heisenberg, matrix 7 變化的 4 6

$$\int_0^{\infty} f_m x f_n dx = b^{-\frac{1}{4}} \int_0^{\infty} f_m x f_n dx = b^{-\frac{1}{4}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{x^2} \frac{d^m e^{-x^2}}{dx^m} x \frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} dx$$

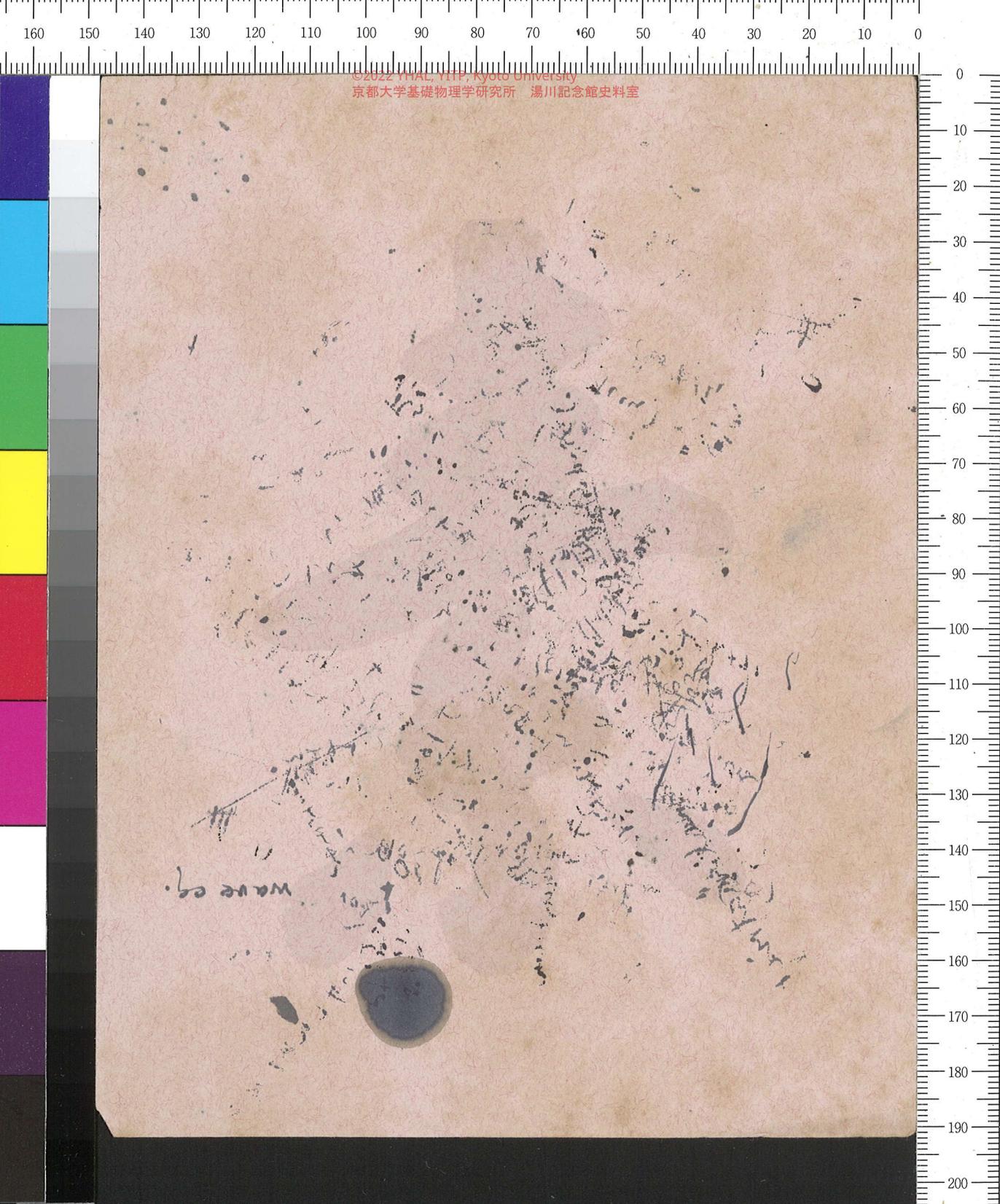
$$= b^{-\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\pi} \frac{(2)^{n+m} n! m!}{n! m!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{x^2} \frac{d^m e^{-x^2}}{dx^m} \left\{ \frac{d^{n+1} e^{-x^2}}{dx^{n+1}} + 2n \frac{d^n e^{-x^2}}{dx^n} \right\}$$

$\therefore \chi_{mn} = 0$ unless $m = n \pm 1$.

$$q_{n+1, n} = b^{\frac{1}{4}} \chi_{n+1, n} = b^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\pi} \frac{(2)^{n+1} n! (n+1)!}{n! (n+1)!}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (2)^{n+1} (n+1)! \sqrt{\pi} = b^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{(2)^{n+1} (n+1)!}{2}}$$



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Wave eq.

