

NOTE-BOOK

量子力学 Vol III



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c032-233

iii) A Particle in a Central Field

2.1.18. Hamiltonian, central field, potential

7 $V(r) + 2.1.18$

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) + V(r) \quad (45)$$

7.1.18.1.18

2.1.18.2. Hamiltonian classical dynamics =

angular momentum

$$m_x = y p_z - z p_y$$

$$m_y = z p_x - x p_z$$

$$m_z = x p_y - y p_x$$

(46)

* 2.1.18.2.18

(47)

$$m_x x - x m_x = (y p_z - z p_y)x - x(y p_z - z p_y) = 0$$

$$m_x y - y m_x = (y p_z - z p_y)y - y(y p_z - z p_y) = i\hbar z$$

$$m_x z - z m_x = -i\hbar y \quad \text{etc.}$$

2.1.18.2.18

$$m_x p_x - p_x m_x = 0$$

$$m_y p_y - p_y m_y = i\hbar p_z$$

$$m_x p_z - p_z m_x = -i\hbar p_y$$

(48)

etc

2.1.18.2.18.18

2.1.18.2.18

(49)

$$m_x m_y - m_y m_x = \{ m_x (z p_x - x p_z) - (z p_x - x p_z) m_x \} = i\hbar (x p_y - y p_x) = i\hbar m_z \quad \text{etc}$$

M or m_E diagonal can repr = $\gamma(\vec{v}, z, \vec{v}) \rightarrow$

$$(M' m_E' | \text{next } i \text{ next } j | M' m_E'') m_E'' = (m_E' - k) (m_E' | \text{next } i \text{ next } j | m_E'')$$

$$\therefore m_E'' = m_E' - k \text{ or } (M' m_E' | \text{next } i \text{ next } j | m_E'') = 0$$

122 $\frac{1}{2}k + k - \sqrt{M' + \frac{1}{4}k^2} < \sqrt{M'}$

~~$\frac{1}{2}k - k$~~

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 p_x^2 &= x^2 p_x x p_x + i \hbar x p_x \\ &= x p_x p_x x + 2i \hbar x p_x\end{aligned}$$

#3 $\hat{z} = \hat{L}_z / \hbar$

$$\begin{aligned} m_x \hat{x}^2 - \hat{x} m_x &= m_x (x^2 \hat{y} + \hat{y} x^2) - (x^2 \hat{y} + \hat{y} x^2) m_x \\ &= (m_x x - x m_x) x + x (m_x x - x m_x) + \dots \\ &= 0 + 0 + i \hbar z \hat{y} + i \hbar \hat{y} z - i \hbar y z - i \hbar z y \\ &= 0, \quad \text{etc} \end{aligned}$$

~~pp4~~ ~~classical~~ $\hat{L}^2 = \hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2 + \hat{L}_z^2 + 2 \dots$

$$m_x \hat{p}^2 - \hat{p}^2 m_x$$

$$m_x \hat{p}^2 - \hat{p}^2 m_x = 0 \quad \text{etc}$$

pp5 angular momentum $\therefore r$ & \hat{L}^2 commute

also $\hat{z} \hat{H}$ Hamiltonian (45) & commute \hat{z}

pp4 constant of motion $\Rightarrow \hat{L}_z$

classical dynamics \hat{H} central field $\Rightarrow \hat{L}_z$ A.M.

pp2 \hat{H} Hamiltonian \hat{L}_z conjugate \hat{L}_z angular momentum $\hat{L}_z \hat{H} = \hat{H} \hat{L}_z$

$$\hat{L}^2 = \sum_{x,y,z} m_i^2 x p_y - p_x y = \sum_{x,y,z} (y p_z - z p_y)^2$$

$$= \sum (y^2 p_z^2 + z^2 p_y^2 - y p_z z p_y - z p_y y p_z)$$

$$= \sum (y^2 p_z^2 + z^2 p_y^2 + x^2 p_x^2) - \sum (y p_y \cdot p_z z + z p_z p_y y + x p_x \cdot p_x x + 2 i \hbar x p_x)$$

$$= (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) - (x p_x + y p_y + z p_z) \times (p_x x + p_y y + p_z z + 2 i \hbar)$$

$$\hat{L}^2 \hat{H} = \hat{H} \hat{L}^2$$

$\psi(x, y, z) = \psi(0, 0, 0)$ の値を $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}$ と ∇^2 の operator の意味
が ψ に対して

$$1) 2) \quad r^{-1}(x p_x + p_y y + z p_z - i\hbar) = p_r \quad r > r'. \quad (52)$$

$$r(r p_r - p_r r) =$$

$$x p_r - p_r x = r^{-1}(x^2 p_x - x p_x x) = r^{-1} \cdot x \cdot i\hbar$$

$$\text{etc.} = i\hbar \frac{x}{r}.$$

$$\text{if } r > r' \quad \cancel{r p_r - p_r r} \psi(x', y', z') = (r - r') p_r \psi(x', y', z')$$

$$\therefore r^2 p_r - p_r r^2 = 2i\hbar r + 2i\hbar \left\{ \frac{x}{r} \cdot x + \frac{y}{r} \cdot y + \frac{z}{r} \cdot z \right\}$$

$$= 2i\hbar r$$

$$\text{if } r > r' \quad (r^2 p_r - p_r r^2) \psi(x', y', z') = 2i\hbar r' \psi(x', y', z')$$

$$(r^2 + r')(r - r') p_r \psi = 2i\hbar r' \psi.$$

$$\therefore (r - r') p_r \psi = (r + r')^{-1} 2i\hbar r' \psi.$$

$$\therefore (r p_r - p_r r) \psi = \cancel{r'} i\hbar \psi \quad \text{for } r' \neq 0.$$

we $\psi(0, 0, 0) \neq 0$ is $\in \mathcal{E}_1$, $\psi(x', y', z')$ - state \mathcal{E}_2

1) superposition
 $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$
 $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$
 $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$

$$(r p_r - p_r r) \psi = i\hbar \psi$$

$\therefore \mathcal{E}_1$ state $\approx \mathcal{E}_2$ - approximately $\approx \mathcal{E}_1$ or \mathcal{E}_2

$$\therefore r p_r - p_r r = i\hbar.$$

\approx approximately $\approx \mathcal{E}_1$ or \mathcal{E}_2 .

$\therefore p_r$ is conjugate to r or r . \therefore conjugate complex

$$\bar{p}_r = r (p_x x + p_y y + p_z z + i\hbar) r^{-1}$$

$$= (x p_x + y p_y + z p_z - 2i\hbar) r^{-1}$$

$$r^{-1} p_x - p_x r^{-1} = i\hbar \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)$$
$$p_x r^{-1} = \frac{x}{r^3}$$

$$= r^{-1} (x p_x + y p_y + z p_z - i \hbar)$$

$$+ x \frac{\hbar}{r^3} i \hbar + \dots = r^{-1} (x p_x + y p_y + z p_z - i \hbar)$$

$\therefore p_r$ is real observable $\hat{p}_r^2 = 0$

2) $p_r \neq p > r$

$$M = r^2 (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) - (r p_r i \hbar) r p_r$$

$$= r^2 (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) - r^2 p_r^2$$

$$\therefore H = \frac{1}{2m} (p_r^2 + \frac{M}{r^2}) + V(r) \quad (53)$$

r & M & H & p_r & r commute \therefore p_r^2 & r commute \therefore . $\hat{p}_r^2 \rightarrow M$ diagonal \rightarrow \hat{p}_r^2 M or p_r repr. \rightarrow \hat{p}_r^2 $M' = \hat{p}_r^2$ diagonal + term \rightarrow $0 = +32 \rightarrow$, $3 + 18 \rightarrow$, \hat{p}_r^2 M' \rightarrow numerical + parameter \rightarrow \hat{p}_r^2 \rightarrow 0

$$(53) \rightarrow \hat{p}_r^2 \rightarrow \frac{\hbar^2}{2} = l(l+1) \quad r \neq s^*$$

$$M' = \hbar^2 l(l+1)$$

l : integer or half integer

$\hat{p}_r^2 \rightarrow$

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} (p_r^2 + \frac{\hbar^2 l(l+1)}{r^2}) + V(r) \quad (54)$$

Coulomb field is \hat{p}_r^2 & r & l .

$$V(r) = -\frac{\epsilon}{r}$$

ϵ : const

2) \hat{p}_r^2 & r

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2m} (m \times p_0 - p_0 \times m) + \frac{\sigma}{r} \quad (55)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_x H - H A_x &= A_x \left(\frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{V}{r} \right) - \left(\frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{V}{r} \right) A_x \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2m^2} (m x p_x - p_x x m) \frac{V}{r} - \frac{V}{r} \left(\frac{x p_x - p_x x}{r} \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{x}{r} \frac{p_x^2}{2m} - \frac{p_x^2}{2m} \frac{x}{r} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2m} \left\{ m x \left(\frac{p_x}{r} - \frac{1}{r} p_x \right) - \left(\frac{p_x}{r} - \frac{1}{r} p_x \right) x m \right\} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2m} \frac{V}{r} \sum_{xy,z} \left(\frac{x}{r} p_x - p_x \frac{x}{r} \right) p_x + \frac{1}{2m} \sum p_x \left(\frac{x}{r} p_x - p_x \frac{x}{r} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2m} \frac{1}{r} (i\hbar) \{ m x x - x x m \}_x \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2m} (i\hbar) \left\{ \frac{y^2 z^2}{r^3} p_x - \frac{xy}{r^3} p_y - \frac{xz}{r^3} p_z \right\} + \frac{1}{2m} i\hbar \left\{ p_x \frac{y^2 z^2}{r^3} - \dots \right\} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2m} \frac{1}{r^3} i\hbar \{ m x x - x x m \}_x \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2m} \frac{1}{r^3} i\hbar (z m_y - y m_z) + \frac{1}{2m} i\hbar \left(m_z y - \frac{m_y z}{r} m_y \right) \frac{1}{r^3} \\
 &= -\dots + \frac{1}{2m} (x x m - m x x) \frac{i\hbar}{r^3} \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Constant of motion \hat{L}_z

$$i\hbar [A_x, H] = A_x m_y - m_y A_x = \frac{1}{2m\epsilon} (m_y p_z - m_z p_y - p_y m_x + p_z m_y) - \frac{1}{2m\epsilon} \{ m_y (m_y p_z - m_z p_y - p_y m_x + p_z m_y)$$

$$+ \frac{x m_y - m_y x}{r} = \frac{1}{2m\epsilon} \{ m_y (-i\hbar) p_x + m_y (i\hbar) p_x + p_y i\hbar m_x - i\hbar p_x m_y \} + i\hbar \frac{z}{r} m_x = i\hbar A_z \quad \text{etc}$$

$$A_x A_y - A_y A_x = \left\{ \frac{1}{2m\epsilon} (m_y p_z - m_z p_y - p_y m_x + p_z m_y) + \frac{y}{r} \right\} - \dots$$

$$= A_x (m_x p_z - p_z m_x) y - (m_x p_z - p_z m_x) y A_x + A_x \frac{y}{r} - \frac{y}{r} A_x + \frac{x}{r} A_y - A_y \frac{x}{r}$$

$$= -i\hbar \frac{2}{m\epsilon} m_z H.$$

$\hat{L}_z \rightarrow \hat{L}_z H \rightarrow$ eigenvalue \neq constant A of $m \rightarrow$
 H + commutes with H + number $\neq 2, 3, 5, \dots$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{m} p^2 + \frac{m g \epsilon}{\sqrt{2m}} A \right)$$

argument,

$$A_x A_y - A_y A_x = \frac{1}{4} i\hbar m_z / \epsilon + \frac{1}{2} i\hbar A_z \frac{m g \epsilon}{\sqrt{2m}} \frac{1}{\hbar}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} (-i\hbar) \frac{2}{m\epsilon} m_z H' \frac{m^2 \epsilon^2}{\sqrt{2m}} \frac{1}{\hbar}$$

$$= i\hbar \frac{1}{2} \left\{ m_z / \epsilon + \frac{m \epsilon}{\sqrt{2m}} A_z \right\} = i\hbar A_z$$

波長 λ の波, $E = \hbar \omega$ Schrodinger, wave equation
 7 波長 λ の波 $\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$ の波動方程式

Hamiltonian (45) $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(\mathbf{r})$ Schrod. wave eq. "

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \left\{ \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta + V(\mathbf{r}) \right\} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad (57)$$

29 polar coordinate $\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = f(r, \theta, \phi, t)$
 $\mathbf{r} = r \hat{r}$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right\} f + V(r) f$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right\} f + V(r) f \quad (58)$$

H eigenvalue E eigenstate ψ Schrod. def. eq.

$$\hat{H} \psi = E \psi \quad \left\{ \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta + V(\mathbf{r}) \right\} \psi = E \psi \quad (59)$$

classical dynamics $\mathbf{r}(t), \phi(t)$ の軌道

$$f(r, \theta, \phi) = X(r) S(\theta, \phi)$$

X, S の solution 7 波動方程式

$$(60) \left\{ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right\} S(\theta, \phi) = -\lambda S(\theta, \phi)$$

$$\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right) + V \right\} X(r) = E X(r)$$

7 波動方程式

$S(\theta, \phi)$ θ, ϕ one valued function $\psi \sim \psi + 2\pi$

$$\lambda = l(l+1) \quad l: 0 \text{ or positive integer.}$$

$$(2) \left\{ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right\} S(\theta, \varphi) = -\lambda S$$

1 solution $S = \Phi(\varphi) \Theta(\theta)$ $\times + n \pi \leq \varphi < \varphi + 2\pi$

2nd $\frac{d^2}{d\varphi^2} \Phi = -\mu^2 \Phi$

$$\left\{ \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right\} \Theta = -(\lambda - \mu^2) \Theta$$

~~$\sin \theta \Phi$ is one valued function $\Rightarrow \mu = 2\pi n$~~

2nd $\Phi = e^{\pm i m^2 \varphi}$ $m^2 = \mu$

2nd one valued function $\Rightarrow \mu = 2\pi n$. $m^2 = 0$ or integer (positive)

2nd $\Theta \Rightarrow x = \cos \theta = x + 1 \leq x < 1$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta \frac{d}{dx} \quad \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = (x^2 - 1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\therefore \Theta \Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{x^2-1}{1-x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right\} \Theta + \left(\lambda - \frac{\mu^2}{1-x^2} \right) \Theta = 0$$

2nd $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \Theta = 0$

$$(x^2+1)(1-x^2)^2 \frac{d^2 \Theta}{dx^2} - (1-x^2) 2x \frac{d\Theta}{dx} + (1-x^2)\lambda - \frac{\mu^2}{1-x^2} \Theta = 0$$

2nd $x = \pm 1$ singular point $\Rightarrow x = \pm 1, \cos \theta = \pm 1$

$$\Theta = \sum a_n (x-1)^n, \quad \Theta = \sum b_n (x+1)^n$$

$$\Theta = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} u \quad x + 1 \leq x < 1$$

$$(1-x^2)u'' - 2(m+1)xu' + (\lambda - m^2 - m^2x^2)u = 0$$

$$u = \sum a_n x^n$$

$$(v+2)(v+1)a_{n+2} = \{v(v-1) + 2(m+1)v - \lambda + m^2 + m^2x^2\} a_n$$

$$\lambda = (k+m)(k+m+1) \quad \text{if } a_{k+2} = a_{k+4} = \dots = 0$$

$$= l(l+1) \quad \dagger$$

2nd $u = \sum a_n x^n$ $x = \pm 1, \cos \theta = \pm 1$

in Legendre associated function = $P_l^m(x)$

$$l = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad P_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^{m+l}}{dx^{m+l}} (x^2-1)^l$$

if $l \neq m$, solution ≥ 0

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

if $l = m$, then $l = m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^{m+l+2}}{dx^{m+l+2}} (x^2-1)^{l+1} \geq (1-x^2)$$

(63)' solution:

$$u_n = e^{-x/2} v_n \quad \text{if } x > 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_n}{dx^2} = -\frac{x-1}{2} v_n + e^{-x/2} \frac{d^2 v_n}{dx^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_n}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) v_n + \frac{d^2 v_n}{dx^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 v_n}{dx^2} - \frac{dv_n}{dx} - \left\{ \frac{l(l+1)}{x^2} - \frac{n-1}{x} \right\} v_n = 0$$

$$v_n = x^{l+1/2} w_n \quad \frac{dv_n}{dx} = (l+1/2) x^{l-1/2} w_n + x^{l+1/2} \frac{dw_n}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2 v_n}{dx^2} = (l+1/2)(l-1/2) x^{l-3/2} w_n + 2(l+1/2) x^{l-1/2} \frac{dw_n}{dx} + x^{l+1/2} \frac{d^2 w_n}{dx^2}$$

$$(l+1/2) x \frac{d^2 w_n}{dx^2} + (2l+1) x \frac{dw_n}{dx} + (n-1/2) w_n = 0$$

$$1/2 \approx L_{n+l}(x) = e^x \frac{d^{n+l}}{dx^{n+l}} (x^{n+l} e^{-x}) \quad \text{free polynomial function}$$

nth Laguerre polynomial $L_n(x)$.

$$\frac{dL_{n+1}}{dx} = (n+1) \frac{dL_{n+1-1}}{dx} - (n+1)L_{n+1-1}$$

turn to $\frac{d}{dx} = 1700$

for $n+1$ is $2L_n$

$$(*) \quad x \frac{d^2 L_{n+1}}{dx^2} + (1-x) \frac{dL_{n+1}}{dx} + (n+1)L_{n+1} = 0$$

we use induction $\frac{d}{dx} = 1700$

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

$$= (n+1) \left\{ (x-1) \frac{dL_{n+1-1}}{dx} - x \frac{dL_{n+1-1}}{dx} \right\}$$

$$+ (1-x) \frac{dL_{n+1}}{dx} = (n+1)(1-x) \frac{dL_{n+1-1}}{dx} - (n+1) \frac{L_{n+1-1}}{(1-x)}$$

$$\therefore = -x \frac{dL_{n+1-1}}{dx} - (n+1) \left\{ (1-x) + (n+1) \right\} L_{n+1-1}$$

$$dL_{n+1} = x \frac{dL_{n+1-1}}{dx} + (n+1) L_{n+1-1} + (1-x) L_{n+1}$$

$$L_{n+1} = x \frac{dL_{n+1-1}}{dx} + (n+1) L_{n+1-1} + (1-x) L_{n+1-1}$$

$$\therefore = 0$$

we use $\frac{d}{dx} = 1700$

$$x \frac{d^{2l+1}}{dx^{2l+1}} \left(\frac{d^l L_{n+1}}{dx^l} \right) + (1-x) \frac{d^{2l+1} L_{n+1}}{dx^{2l+1}} + (n+1) \frac{d^{2l+1} L_{n+1}}{dx^{2l+1}} = 0$$

(*) $2l+1$ is $2l+1$

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

3. 漸近点 \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での 2 階微分方程式の解

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

これは Laguerre 多項式 (Laguerre polynomial)

の漸近点 \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞いは \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞い。 \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞いは \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞い。 \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞いは \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞い。

singular point \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞いは \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞い。 \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞いは \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞い。 \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞いは \$x \rightarrow \infty\$ での振る舞い。

エネルギー値 (Energy value) は \$E = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar\$ である。 (62) 式は \$n\$ が整数であることを示している。

\$n\$ は未知の数 (real or complex) である。

\$n\$ が整数であることを示している。 \$n\$ が整数であることを示している。 \$n\$ が整数であることを示している。

$$u = x^{l+1} e^{-x/2} w$$

$$x \frac{dw}{dx} + \{ 2(l+1) - x \} \frac{dw}{dx} + (n-l-1)w = 0$$

\$n\$ が整数であることを示している。 \$n\$ が整数であることを示している。 \$n\$ が整数であることを示している。

解 \$u\$ は (63) 式と (64) 式を満たす。

$$u = x^{l+1} e^{-x/2} w$$

$$x \frac{dw}{dx} + \{ 2(l+1) - x \} \frac{dw}{dx} + (n-l-1)w = 0$$

$$\text{Bessel } w_n = \frac{d^{2l+1} h_{n+l}}{dx^{2l+1}} \text{ in } r \text{ of } w$$

$$x \frac{d^2 w_n}{dx^2} + \{2(l+1) - x\} \frac{dw_n}{dx} + (x^2 + l^2) w_n = 0 \quad \text{for } l \geq 0$$

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

(63) solution thus

$$v_0 = -2l - 2, \quad \text{for } x \rightarrow 0 \quad u \sim x^{-l-1}$$

order, infinity $x \rightarrow \infty$, $v_0 = -1$ ~~is not a solution~~
 $l=0$, $v_0 = -1$ ~~is not a solution~~ $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ ~~is not a solution~~

$$\Delta(\chi S) = -4\pi \delta(x, y, z)$$

then for a solution $\chi \sim r^{-2l-2}$ $l=1, 2, 3, \dots$ $v_0 = -2l-1$

is a solution, the physical condition is $\chi \sim r^{-2l-2}$

7 漸進もつてつた。

$$W = \sum_{\nu} a_{\nu} x^{\nu}$$

1. かつ

$$x^{\nu}, \text{ 係数 } \dots (\nu+1)\nu a_{\nu+1} + \frac{1}{2}(2l+1)(\nu+1)a_{\nu+1} - \nu a_{\nu} + (n-l-1)a_{\nu} = 0.$$

$$(\nu+1)(\nu+2l+2)a_{\nu+1} = (\nu-n+l+1)a_{\nu}$$

series, 初項 $a_{\nu_0} x^{\nu_0}, \nu_0 \geq 0$
 $(\nu_0+1)(\nu_0+2l+2)a_{\nu_0+1} = 0.$

$$\nu_0 = 0 \text{ or } -2l-1.$$

n : integer l : 0 or positive integer $2l+1$, l は半整数

~~$u \sim x=0$ かつ x^{-l-1} , order, infinity $\neq 0$~~

~~if l is integer $2l+1 = 2l+1$ $u \sim x=0$ かつ x^{-l-1}~~

~~n : integer l : 半整数 $n \geq 2l+1$~~

$\nu = n-l-1$ series

terminate $\neq 0$, $u \sim x=0$ かつ x^{-l-1} , order, infinity $\neq 0$

n : integer l : 半整数 $\nu \geq n-l-1 \geq 2l+1$

$x \rightarrow \infty$ $\frac{a_{\nu+1}}{a_{\nu}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$
 $u \sim e^{\frac{1}{2}x}$, order, infinity $\neq 0$

$\therefore u \sim e^{\frac{1}{2}x}$, order, infinity $\neq 0$

the state n 40 20 10 5 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

$W' < 0$ eigenvalue $W' = -\frac{m \omega^2}{2k^2 n}$ n.i.int.

l は半整数

$W' > 0$ $n' = \sqrt{\frac{m \omega^2}{2k^2 W'}}$, $\frac{2\sqrt{\frac{m \omega^2}{2m W'}}}{\sqrt{2m W'}} = x$

$\frac{2}{x}$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{l x^{l-1} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2} i} v \pm \frac{i}{2} x^l e^{\pm \frac{x}{2} i} v + x^l e^{\pm \frac{x}{2} i} \frac{dv}{dx}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} = & l(l-1) x^{l-2} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2} i} v \pm \frac{l}{2} \frac{i}{2} l x^{l-1} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2} i} v \\ & + 2l x^{l-1} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2} i} \frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{1}{4} x^l e^{\pm \frac{x}{2} i} v \\ & \pm 2 \frac{i}{2} x^l e^{\pm \frac{x}{2} i} \frac{dv}{dx} + x^l e^{\pm \frac{x}{2} i} \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} + \left\{ (2l+2) \frac{i}{x} \pm i \right\} \frac{dv}{dx} \pm (2l+2) \frac{i}{x} v$$

$$+ n' \frac{v}{x} = 0$$

(65) (c) (1) 2

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{du}{dx} - \left\{ \frac{l(l+1)}{x^2} - \frac{2m\varepsilon}{2\hbar^2} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2}{2mV}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{x} \right\} u = 0$$

or $\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{du}{dx} - \left\{ \frac{l(l+1)}{x^2} - n' \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{4} \right\} u = 0$

$u = x^l e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} v$ (for $l > 0$, $v \dots$)

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} + \left\{ \frac{2l+2}{x} \pm i \right\} \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{n' \pm (2l+2)i}{x} v = 0$$

$v = \sum a_\nu x^\nu$ (for $l > 0$)

$x^{\nu+2}, \dots$ $(\nu+2)(\nu+1)a_{\nu+2} + (\nu+2)(2l+2)a_{\nu+2} \pm i(\nu+1)a_{\nu+1} + n' \pm (2l+2)i a_{\nu+1} = 0$

for $\nu = 0, 2, 4, \dots$

~~($\nu+2$)~~ $v_0 \{ v_0 + 2l + 1 \} a_{v_0} = 0$

$\therefore v_0 = 0$ or $-2l - 1$,

$v_0 = 0$ (for $2l > 1$)

$$\frac{a_{\nu+1}}{a_{\nu+2}} \rightarrow \mp \frac{i}{\nu+1}$$

or $x \rightarrow \infty$ series $e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}}$, (for $l > 0$)

for $l = 0$, $v = \dots$ x (for $l = 0$) $\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{du}{dx} + \left(n' \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{4} \right) u = 0$

(for $l = 0$)

$$\frac{2}{x} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{i}{x} v_{\pm \frac{x}{2}i} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{dv}{dx} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}i}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{1}{4} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}i} v \pm \frac{1}{2} i e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}i} \frac{dv}{dx} + e^{-\frac{dv}{dx}}$$

$$u = e^{\pm \frac{x}{2i}} v \quad \text{with } r$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} + \left(\frac{r}{x} \pm \frac{1}{2}i\right) \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{n' \pm i}{x^2} v = 0$$

x is large, so $\frac{1}{x}$ is small. v is the same as $\frac{dv}{dx}$.
 $\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{1}{2}i \frac{dv}{dx}$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{in'}{x} v = 0$$

$$v = \frac{e^{\pm in' \log x}}{x}$$

$$u = \frac{e^{\pm i(\frac{x}{2} + n' \log x)}}{x}$$

x is large, so $\frac{1}{x}$ is small, order ~ 0 or ~ 2 .

$\therefore W' > 0$, $\frac{1}{x}$ is the eigenvalue r
 $+n$. r is energy level, positive, for r .

continuous limit, short wave length side = $\frac{1}{x}$

\therefore Hydrogen, continuous spectra $\approx 1875 \sim 217$

Matrix element is the same as the energy, eigenvalue or eigenfunction $\approx \frac{1}{x}$ or $\frac{1}{x^2}$
 is the dynamical observable $\approx \frac{1}{x}$ or $\frac{1}{x^2}$ Heisenberg,
 matrix element $\approx \frac{1}{x}$ or $\frac{1}{x^2}$

Spherical harmonics, normalization $Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = e^{\pm im\varphi} (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} (x^2-1)^l$

$x = \cos \theta,$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi |Y_{lm}|^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = \int_{-1}^+ (1-x^2)^m \left(\frac{d^m}{dx^m} (x^2-1)^l \right)^2 dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^+ \frac{d}{dx} \left((1-x^2)^m \frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} (x^2-1)^l \right) \frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} (x^2-1)^l \Big|_{-1}^{+1} - \int_{-1}^+ \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} (x^2-1)^l \right) dx$$

$$= (-1)^m \int_{-1}^+ \frac{d^m}{dx^m} \left\{ (1-x^2)^m \frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} (x^2-1)^l \right\} \cdot \frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} (x^2-1)^l dx$$

$$= (-1)^{m+l} \int_{-1}^+ \frac{d^{m+l}}{dx^{m+l}} \left\{ (1-x^2)^m \frac{d^{m+l}}{dx^{m+l}} (x^2-1)^l \right\} (x^2-1)^l dx$$

$$= (-1)^{l+m} \frac{2^l (l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \int_{-1}^+ (x^2-1)^l dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^+ (x^2-1)^l dx = \int_{-1}^+ (x^2-1)^{l-1} x^2 dx - \int_{-1}^+ (x^2-1)^{l-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-1}^+ x \frac{d}{dx} (x^2-1)^l dx - \int_{-1}^+ (x^2-1)^{l-1} dx = -\frac{1}{2l} \int_{-1}^+ (x^2-1)^l dx - \int_{-1}^+ (x^2-1)^{l-1} dx$$

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^+ (x^2-1)^l dx = -\frac{2l}{2l+1} \int_{-1}^+ (x^2-1)^{l-1} dx = (-1)^l \frac{2l(2l-2) \cdots 2}{(2l+1)(2l-1) \cdots 3} \int_{-1}^+ dx$$

$$= (-1)^l \frac{(2^l l!)^2}{(2l+1)!}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi |Y_{lm}|^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = \frac{(2l)! (l+m)! (l!)^2}{2\pi (2l+1)! (l-m)!} \cdot 2^{2l+1} = \frac{2^{2l+1} (l!)^2 (l+m)!}{(2l+1)! (l-m)!}$$

Find the eigenfunction & normalize it so
 energy: negative value & $l \geq 0$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(r, \theta, \varphi) f(r, \theta, \varphi) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = 1$$

Find l & m so

1. Y_{lm} = radial part $X(r)$ & angular part $S(\theta, \varphi)$

2. Y_{lm} = normalize it.

$$\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} S \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(e^{im\varphi} (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^{l+m}(x^2-1)^l}{dx^{l+m}} \right)^2 dx d\varphi$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{2^{2l+1} (l!)^2 (l+m)!}{(2l+1)! (l-m)!}$$

∴ non radial part Y_{lm} =

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(l-m)! (l+m)!}} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{2^{l+1} l!} e^{im\varphi} (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^{l+m}(x^2-1)^l}{dx^{l+m}}$$

Find l & m so

Y_{lm} = radial part $X(r)$ =

$$2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{-k^2}{2mW'} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{(n-l-1)!}{2n(n+l)!} X_n(r) //$$

Find l & m so

2. eigenfunction Y_{lm} & Y_{lm} =

2. Y_{lm} =

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

$$\int_0^{\infty} u_n^2 dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{2l} \left\{ \frac{d^{l+1}}{dx^{l+1}} \left(e^x \frac{d^{n-l}}{dx^{n-l}} (e^{-x}) \right) \right\}^2 dx$$

$$\geq (-1)^{2l+1} \int_0^{\infty} \left\{ e^{-x} x^{2l+2} \frac{d^{2l+1}}{dx^{2l+1}} \right\} \left\{ e^x \frac{d^{n-l}}{dx^{n-l}} (e^{-x}) \right\} dx$$

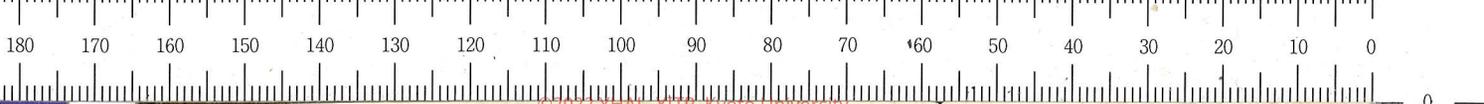
$$= (-1) \cdot (-1)^{n+l} \frac{(n+l)!}{(n-l-1)!} \frac{(-1)^{2l+1} (n+l+1)!}{(n-l)!} \cdot (n+l+1)! \int_0^{\infty} x^{n+l+1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\therefore u_n = \frac{(n-l-1)!}{2^n (n+l)!} e^{-x/2} x^l \frac{d^{l+1}}{dx^{l+1}} \left\{ \dots \right\}$$

††††† $\int_0^{\infty} u_n^2 x^2 dx = 1$ となる. $\therefore u_n(x) = \chi_n(x)$ となる

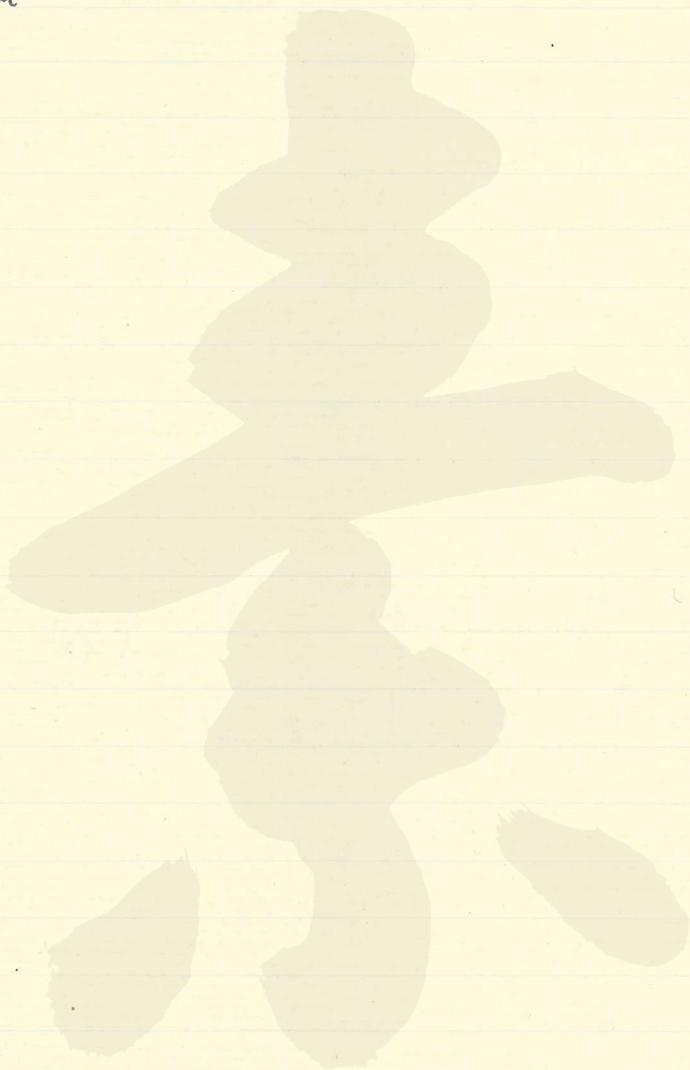
$$x = \frac{2r}{\sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2}{2mV}}} \text{ となる } 2^3 \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2mV} \right)^{-3/2} \frac{(n-l-1)!}{2^n (n+l)!} \chi_n(r) \text{ となる}$$

~~$\frac{2^n}{x^3} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{V}}$~~ normalized eigenfunction $\Psi \Rightarrow \Phi$



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427² Coum



$$\frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} v + e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{dv}{dx} \quad \frac{2}{x} \frac{du}{dx} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{4x} v + \frac{2}{x} \frac{dv}{dx} \right\} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$$
$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} v - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{dv}{dx} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$$

127 Coulomb field, (60) 2nd (61) Solution
 7 1st 2nd $V(r) = -\frac{Z}{r}$ 1st 2nd (60)

$$(62) \left\{ \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} + \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{r} \right\} \chi(r) = -\frac{2mW'}{\hbar^2} \chi(r)$$

1st

127 eigenvalue $W' < 0$, (60) 7 1st

$$\int -\frac{\hbar^2}{2mW'} = V_0 \quad \chi = \frac{2r}{r_0} \quad 1st 2nd \chi(r) = u(x) + 1st r$$

$$(62) \quad \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{du}{dx} - \left\{ \frac{l(l+1)}{x^2} - \frac{2mE}{2\hbar^2 \sqrt{-2mW'}} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{4} \right\} u = 0 \quad (63)$$

$$1st \text{ 2nd } c = \frac{2mE}{2\hbar^2} \sqrt{\frac{-\hbar^2}{2mW'}} = \frac{\sqrt{-mE\hbar^2}}{\sqrt{2mW'\hbar^2}}$$

$$u = x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} v \quad 1st 2nd$$

$$(63) \quad \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} - \left(1 - \frac{2}{x}\right) \frac{dv}{dx} - \left\{ \frac{l(l+1)}{x^2} - \frac{(c-1)}{x} \right\} v = 0$$

$$\text{or } x^2 \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} + (2x - x^2) \frac{dv}{dx} + \{(c-1)x - l(l+1)\} v = 0$$

$$v = \sum a_n x^n \quad 1st 2nd$$

$$x^n \text{ series } x^l \quad v(v-1)a_v + 2va_v - (v-1)a_{v-1} + (c-1)a_{v-1} - l(l+1)a_v = 0$$

$$\text{or } \{v(v+1) - l(l+1)\} a_v = \frac{(c-v)}{(v-c)} a_{v-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 1st 2nd } a_{v-1} \text{ series } a_{v-1} = a_{v-2} = \dots = 0 \quad a_v \neq 0$$

$$1st 2nd \quad \{v_0(v_0+1) - l(l+1)\} = 0 \quad \therefore v_0 = l \text{ or } -(l+1)$$

1st 2nd 1st 2nd eigenfunction $x=0$, 2nd $v=0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2l+1}}$

$$\left\{ \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr} + \frac{2m(E - V)}{\hbar^2} \right\} \chi(r) = -\frac{2mW'}{\hbar^2} \chi(r)$$

$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$
 $V = 0$ (if $r \neq 0$)

order, infinity $r \rightarrow \infty$ $l \geq 1$, $l=0$ in electron at origin + $l=0$
~~probability $\int |\psi|^2 r^2 dr \int S^2(\theta, \phi) \sin^2 \theta d\theta d\phi$~~
 probab. $\psi(r) = C r^l X(r)$ normalized eigenfn $l=0$

$$\int |\psi(r)|^2 r^2 dr = \bar{C} C \int |\chi(r)|^2 r^2 dr = 1$$

C is finite, $r \rightarrow \infty$ state is finite
 $r \rightarrow \infty$ $\psi \rightarrow 0$ central motion $r \rightarrow \infty$ electron
 particle = stationary state $r \rightarrow \infty$ $\psi \rightarrow 0$

$l=0$, angular part $S(\theta, \phi) = \text{const}$ $r \rightarrow \infty$
 $\chi(r) \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{e}{r} \right\} \chi(r) = W' \chi(r)$

$a_1 \neq 0$ $a_0 = a_1 = \dots = 0$ $\chi(r) = \frac{C}{r}$ (if $l=0$)
 $\chi(r) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}$ $r \rightarrow \infty$ $r \rightarrow 0$
 $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}$

$l=0$, $V_0 = l$, $l=0$ $C = n$, $a_n = 0$ $r \rightarrow \infty$
 $\chi(r) \sim V$ $\chi \sim$ polynomial (r)
 $u(x) = l^{\frac{x}{2}} V$

$\chi(0, \infty)$ $\chi(r)$ $r(0, \infty) \rightarrow \chi(r)$ continuous
 $r \rightarrow \infty$ exponentially $\rightarrow 0$ $r \rightarrow 0$ $\chi \rightarrow \infty$
 $C + n + \dots$ $\sqrt{\frac{-m e^2}{2W' \hbar^2}} = n$ or $W' = -\frac{m e^2}{2 \hbar^2 n^2}$

$$l' - l'' - 2(l'+1)l''(l'+1) + 2(l'+1)l''(l'+1)$$

$$l' = -(l'' + 1)$$

$$l'(l'+1)^2 - 2l'l''(l'+1) + l''(l'+1)^2 - 2l'l''(l'+1) - 2l''(l'+1) = 0$$

$$l' = l'' + \alpha \quad l''^2 \left\{ (2\alpha+1)l''^2 - 2\alpha l'' + (2\alpha+2)l'' \right\} = 0$$

$$\left\{ (2\alpha+1)^2 - 4 \right\} l''^2 - 2\left\{ (2\alpha+1)^2 - 2\alpha - 2 \right\} l'' + (2\alpha+1)^2 = 0$$

in x or y direction = polarize is dipole radiation
 limit 2π absorb $\hbar\omega$
 change $\Delta m = \pm 1$ \Rightarrow σ_{\pm} transition = $\hbar\omega$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}^2 \quad M_z - z M &= (m_x^2 z - z m_x^2) + (m_y^2 z - z m_y^2) \\ &= i\hbar (-y m_x - m_x y + x m_y + m_y x) \\ &= 2i\hbar (m_y x - m_x y + i\hbar z) \\ &= 2i\hbar (m_y x - y m_x) = 2i\hbar (x m_y - m_x y) \end{aligned}$$

$$M_x - x M = 2i\hbar (y m_z - m_y z)$$

$$M_y - y M = 2i\hbar (m_x z - x m_z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore M (M_z - z M) - (M_x - x M) M &= 2i\hbar M (m_y x - m_x y + i\hbar z) - (m_y x - m_x y + i\hbar z) M \\ &= \frac{4i\hbar}{\hbar^2} \{ m_y (y m_z - m_y z) + m_x (m_x z - x m_z) \} \\ &\quad - 2i\hbar (M_z - z M) \\ &= -4\hbar^2 \{ (m_x x + m_y y + m_z z) m_z - (m_x^2 + m_y^2 + m_z^2) z \} \\ &\quad - 2\hbar^2 \{ M_x z - z M_y \} \end{aligned}$$

$$M^2 - 2z M + z^2 M^2 - 4\hbar^2 M z + 2\hbar^2 M z - 2\hbar^2 z M = 0$$

$$M'^2 - 2M'M'' + M''^2 - 4\hbar^2 M' - 2\hbar^2 M'' = 0$$

\Rightarrow $\hbar\omega$ z , matrix el. $\dots 0$.

$$(M' - M'')^2 - 2\hbar^2 (M' + M'') = 0$$

$$\{ l'(l'+1) - l''(l''+1) \}^2 - 2\hbar^2 \{ l'(l'+1) + l''(l''+1) \} = 0$$

$$\text{or } (l' - l'' + 1)(l' - l'' - 1)(l' + l'')(l' + l'' + 2) = 0$$

\therefore l change $\Delta l = \pm 1$ or for $l' = l'' = 0$.

$$\text{now } l' = l'' = 0 \text{ then } m_x = m_y = m_z = m_x' = m_y' = m_z' = 0$$

\therefore x, y, z direction matrix $\neq 0$, \therefore $l' = l'' = 0$ or 1

transitions $\neq 2, 3, \dots$ \therefore l selection Rule $\Delta l = \pm 1$.

Transformation of a state ψ by a linear operator A (state ψ is transformed to $A\psi$)
~~for $\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_n$ and $\psi = \sum c_i \psi_i$ then $A\psi = \sum c_i A\psi_i$~~

$$\psi \rightarrow A\psi \quad A^{-1}(A\psi) \rightarrow \psi$$

α : real observable (linear) operator
 $\alpha\psi = a\psi$ (eigenvalue a)

$$\begin{aligned} A\alpha A^{-1}(A\psi) &= A\alpha\psi = \alpha(A\psi) \\ \Rightarrow A\alpha A^{-1}\psi &= \alpha\psi \\ \alpha(A^{-1}\psi) &= A^{-1}\alpha\psi = \alpha(A^{-1}\psi) \end{aligned}$$

$A\alpha A^{-1}$ is real.

$$A\alpha A^{-1} = \tilde{A}\alpha\tilde{A} \quad \text{for any real observable}$$

$$\therefore \tilde{A}\tilde{A}^{-1}A\alpha = \alpha\tilde{A}^{-1}\tilde{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha\tilde{A}^{-1}\tilde{A} = \tilde{A}^{-1}\alpha\tilde{A} \quad \text{for any real observable}$$

$$\tilde{A}^{-1}\tilde{A} = c \quad \text{number}$$

$$\tilde{A} = cA \quad \therefore A = \tilde{c}\tilde{A}$$

$$|c| = 1$$

$$\tilde{A}\tilde{A}\alpha = \alpha\tilde{A}\tilde{A}$$

$$\tilde{A}\tilde{A} = c^2 \quad c: \text{real number}$$

$$\tilde{A}\tilde{A} = c^2$$

$$\tilde{A} = cA \quad \text{number}$$

$$T\tilde{T} = 1 \quad \tilde{T} = T^{-1}$$

operator is unitary operator \tilde{A}
 c is real numerical factor, $\tilde{A} = cA$

$$A(\psi) =$$

Contact Transformation, $ik \rightarrow 2, \rightarrow E \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow u_0$
(Unitary ' ')

$$A^{-1}A = E$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot \text{④} \rightarrow A' \text{ ② } \rightarrow \text{④}$$

$$A'A^{-1}A = A'E \quad \therefore A = A'$$

↑ 変換 $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$ は ψ の transformation, $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$ は linear operator
 である。

Group, $\{A\}$, element transformation $A = \psi \rightarrow \psi'$ system, $\{S\}$
 state ψ (system) $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$ state = transform $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$

変換 A は $A\psi$ かつ $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$ 。 $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$ transf. A, B
 BA は $B(A\psi) = B(A\psi)$ (10)
 従って associative law 成立。 $BA\psi = B(A\psi)$
 state $\psi_1, \psi_2 \rightarrow \psi'$
 transformation = linear operator

$$A(c_1\psi_1 + c_2\psi_2) = c_1(A\psi_1) + c_2(A\psi_2)$$

変換 A は $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$ transformation, observable H である
 $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$ H , eigenvalue w は ψ の eigen state

$$H\psi = w\psi$$

変換 A は $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$ transformation, Ham. H は H' である
 $H'A\psi = w'A\psi$

transform variable, change $q \rightarrow q'$,
 so, variable, eigenvalue $Aq' = \lambda q'$
 repr. q' is $\lambda q'$

* ~~ref. 3.1.1~~

$$A(q'/) = \lambda(q'/)$$

$$(q'' | A | q') = \delta(q'' - Aq') = (q'' | A^{-1} | q') = \delta(q'' - A^{-1}q')$$

$$(q'' | \bar{A} | q') = (q' | A | q'') = \delta(q' - Aq'') = \delta(A^{-1}q' - q'')$$

$$\therefore \bar{A} = A^{-1}$$

II $\bar{A} = A^{-1}$ $\therefore -\bar{A} = A^{-1}$

α : real $\bar{A} \alpha A^{-1} = \bar{A}^{-1} \alpha \bar{A} = \alpha$ or $\bar{A} A \alpha = \alpha \bar{A} A$, for any α

$\therefore \bar{A} A = C^2$: real pos. number. $\therefore \bar{A} = C A^{-1}$

\therefore transformation $A \rightarrow \bar{A} = C A^{-1}$ C : real number $\neq 0$

by u. $\bar{B} = B^{-1}$ *

I $\therefore A H A^{-1} = H$

~~by~~ $H \psi = W' \psi$ or $A H A^{-1} A \psi = W' A \psi$

or $H'(A \psi) = W'(A \psi)$

$(A H A^{-1}) A \psi = H' A \psi$ for any eigen ψ

$\therefore A H = H' A$

$\therefore H \psi = W' \psi$

$A H \psi = A W' \psi$ or $H(A \psi) = W(A \psi)$ for any eigen ψ

\therefore transformed system, Hamil. \bar{H}' is H' .

$H'(A \psi) = W'(A \psi)$ for any eigen ψ

$\therefore H \bar{A} = H A$ for any eigen ψ . $\therefore H \bar{A} = H A \therefore H' = H$.

or $H \bar{A} = H A$

$$\alpha_i(A \psi) = \alpha_i' \psi' A \psi' = A \cdot \alpha_i \psi'$$

$$\therefore (\alpha_i(A) \psi') = A \alpha_i \psi'$$

if α_i is an eigenstate of A , then $A \alpha_i = \alpha_i \psi'$
 is a transformation $\psi' \rightarrow \psi$ via A^{-1} in the state ψ . $\therefore \alpha_i A = A \alpha_i$

$$\therefore A \alpha_i A^{-1} = \alpha_i \quad (3)$$

if α_i is an observable, then A is a transformation, then $A \alpha_i A^{-1}$
 is a transformation, contact transformation $\psi' \rightarrow \psi$.

$$\therefore \bar{A} = A^{-1} \quad (4)$$

if α_i is an observable, then A is a transformation, then $A \alpha_i A^{-1}$

nonrelativistic system, ψ is a system, Hamiltonian is invariant under transformation
 (Group of transformations) $\psi \rightarrow \psi'$ via A , then $A H A^{-1} = H$.

$$A H A^{-1} = H \quad (5)$$

$$\text{or } A H = H A \quad (5)'$$

if transformation, H commutes with A , then transformation, observable
 is a constant of motion $\psi' \rightarrow \psi$.

if α_i is an observable, then A is a transformation, then $A \alpha_i A^{-1}$
 is a transformation, contact transformation, element $\psi' \rightarrow \psi$.

if α_i is a central field, then α_i is a particle, motion
 is a constant of motion $\psi' \rightarrow \psi$.

Schröd. repr. $\psi' \rightarrow \psi$.

$$i\hbar \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

infinitesimal

∴ $1 + \delta m_z$ is an observable of m_z . (in δ)
 ~~$1 + \frac{\delta i m_z}{\hbar}$~~ $f(r, \theta, \varphi) = f(r, \theta, \varphi + \delta)$

$1 + \frac{\delta i m_z}{\hbar}$ is an infinitesimal rotation
 $m_z \psi = m \psi$ eigenvalue $m \psi \rightarrow \psi$
 m_z^{-1} is the inverse transformation $m_z \psi \rightarrow \psi$.

Transformation $A, B, \psi \rightarrow A+B \psi$

$$(A+B)\psi = A\psi + B\psi \quad \text{for any } \psi$$

Transformation $A, B, \psi \rightarrow A+B \psi$ defines a transformation
 in the space of observables. A, B are observables
 $A, B \rightarrow A+B$ is a transformation. A, B are observables.

Transformation Group \mathcal{G} is a continuous group + finite group \mathbb{Z}_2 .

n parameter group \mathcal{G} is a continuous group
 \mathcal{G} is a group with n parameters $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) = \mathbb{1}$
 A is a transformation with n parameters (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)
 B is a transformation with n parameters (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)

$$A \circ B = C \quad \text{with } C = f(a, b)$$

$$S_{ab}^k = \left(\frac{\partial c_k}{\partial b_i} \right)_{b=0} \quad T_{ca}^m = \left(\frac{\partial b_m}{\partial c_k} \right)_{c=0} \quad \text{is matrix } S^T(A)$$

$S_{ab}^k T_{ca}^m = \sum_i \left(\frac{\partial c_k}{\partial b_i} \right)_{b=0} \left(\frac{\partial b_m}{\partial c_i} \right)_{c=0}$
 $= \delta_{km}$

trans (q') = operators

(B) (q) = transformation, parameter

the q' transformation, parameter $b_n = \text{depend on } q$

$$q' \rightarrow q' + \sum_{m=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial(q')}{\partial b_m} \right)_{b=0} b_m + \dots$$

$$(q') \rightarrow (q') + \sum_{m=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial(q')}{\partial b_m} \right)_{b=0} b_m + \dots$$

~~$$(q') \rightarrow (q') + \frac{\partial(q')}{\partial q'} q' + \frac{\partial(q')}{\partial q''} q'' + \dots$$~~

~~$$= (q') +$$~~

$$q'' \leftarrow q'$$

$$f(q'') \leftarrow f(q')$$

~~$\text{Im } H \Psi \rightarrow$~~

~~$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial b_m} \right\} (q'') (q''^\dagger H q') \Big|_{b=0} = \left(\frac{\partial(q'')}{\partial b_m} \right)_{b=0} (q''^\dagger H q')$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b_m} (H \Psi)$$~~

$$\rightarrow \text{Im } \Psi,$$

$$= \sum \left(\frac{\partial C_k}{\partial b_l} \frac{\partial b_m}{\partial C_k} \right)_{b=0} = \delta_{lm}$$

$$\therefore S(a) = E = T(a) S(a)$$

$\{ (q') \}$ is a state, $\{ (q') \}$ is a representation of the state
 $(q') \rightarrow \{ (q') \}$ is a diagonal matrix

$$(q') \rightarrow \{ (q') \} = (q') + \sum_{m=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial (q')}{\partial b_m} \right)_{b=0} b_m + \dots$$

$$(b) \left(\frac{\partial (q')}{\partial b_m} \right)_{b=0} = I_m (q') \quad \text{for } m=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$\{ (q') \}$ is a state, rep. $(q') \rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial (q')}{\partial b_m} \right)_{b=0} = b_m + \dots$

operator \rightarrow In rank n linear operator \rightarrow observable \rightarrow observable \rightarrow observable

$$\begin{aligned} \text{obs} &= \left(\frac{\partial (q')}{\partial b_m} \right)_{b=0} = \sum_k \left(\frac{\partial (q')}{\partial C_k} \right)_{C=a} \left(\frac{\partial C_k}{\partial b_m} \right)_{b=0} \\ &= \sum_k \frac{\partial (q')}{\partial a_k} S_k^l(a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{obs} = \sum_k T_k^m \frac{\partial (q')}{\partial a_k} = \sum_m T_k^m(a) I_m (q')$$

obs $I_m (q')$ is a parameter, $\frac{\partial (q')}{\partial a_k}$ is a parameter

obs \rightarrow obs \rightarrow obs \rightarrow obs \rightarrow obs

obs infinitesimal operator I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n is a parameter

obs \rightarrow obs \rightarrow obs \rightarrow obs \rightarrow obs

$$\mathcal{L} \sim \frac{\delta^2(q'/l)}{\delta a_k \delta a_l} \quad \text{for } \mathcal{L} \sim \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_k} \sum_m T_l^{(a)} I_m(q'/l) = \sum_m \frac{\delta T_l^m}{\delta a_k} I_m(q'/l) + \sum_{m, i} T_l^m I_m T_k^i I_i(q'/l)$$

$$\text{if } \frac{\partial}{\partial a_l} \sum_m T_k^{(a)} I_m(q'/l) = \sum_m \frac{\delta T_k^m}{\delta a_l} I_m(q'/l) + \sum_{m, i} T_k^i I_i T_l^m I_m(q'/l)$$

total:

$$\sum_i T_k^i T_l^m (I_m I_i - I_i I_m)(q'/l) = \sum \left(\frac{\delta T_l^m}{\delta a_k} - \frac{\delta T_k^m}{\delta a_l} \right) I_m(q'/l)$$

$a=0$, for $\mathcal{L} \sim T = E + \dots$

$$(I_l I_k - I_k I_l)^{(a)} = \sum_m d_{lk}^m I_m(q'/l)$$

for $\mathcal{L} \sim T$, state = for $\mathcal{L} \sim T$

$$(I_l I_k - I_k I_l) = \sum_m d_{lk}^m I_m \quad \text{(eq. (7))}$$

$$\text{if } d_{lk}^m = \frac{\delta T_l^m}{\delta a_k} - \frac{\delta T_k^m}{\delta a_l}$$

d_{lk}^m is group, element or parameter =
 if q depends on a , system be
 representation, if q = function of a .

$\Rightarrow I_l$

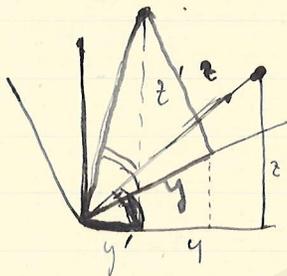
(6) or (7) for $\mathcal{L} \sim T$, system =

Example. Rotation group and Spinning Electron.

(7) is rotation group, for $\mathcal{L} \sim T$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ b & +\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} d$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\delta + \beta \\ \delta & 0 & -\alpha \\ \beta & \alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



rotation group

2. 2. 1, parameter $\frac{1}{\hbar} \int p dx - t H$ parameter $\frac{1}{\hbar} \int p dx$
 x, y, z 座標, x, y, z 座標, $\frac{1}{\hbar} \int p dx$ 座標, $\frac{1}{\hbar} \int p dx$ 座標.
 one particle wave $\psi(x, y, z) = ?$

$$I_x = -i\hbar \left\{ y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right\} = m_x$$

$$I_y = -i\hbar \left\{ z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right\} = m_y$$

$$I_z = -i\hbar \left\{ x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right\} = m_z$$

$t + m_0$ 座標 x, y, z , 座標

$$I_x I_y - I_y I_x = i\hbar I_z \text{ etc}$$

座標 x, y, z

\therefore 一般 system $= \int p dx - t H$, x, y, z 座標, x, y, z 座標,
 rotation $=$ 座標 x, y, z - observable I_x, I_y, I_z , 座標

$$I_x I_y - I_y I_x = i\hbar I_z \quad (8)$$

$t + m_0$ 座標 x, y, z , $I = I_x^2 + I_y^2 + I_z^2$, I_x, I_y, I_z (座標)

座標 x, y, z , I eigenvalue, 0 or half integer, $t + m_0$

$I_x^2 + I_y^2 + I_z^2 = I$ eigenvalue $= \frac{\hbar^2}{4\pi^2} j(j+1)$ of half pos. int
 $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Rotation Groups = 座標 Hamiltonian H invariant $t + m_0$

System $= \int p dx - t H$, I_x, I_y, I_z - constant of motion

\therefore 座標 x, y, z commutation $[I_x, I_y] = i\hbar I_z$ stationary diagonal,
 system / stationary state mult.

eigenstate ψ of stationary state $H \psi = E \psi$ $I_x \psi = m_x \psi$

I_x, I_y, I_z simultaneous eigenstate ψ $I_x \psi = m_x \psi$

\therefore stationary state ψ $I_x \psi = m_x \psi$

↑ μ 増し, + state $z \rightarrow z \text{ 増し}$

$$m_1/\hbar : \quad -j_1 \quad \dots \quad +j_1$$

$$m_2/\hbar : \quad -j_2 \quad \dots \quad +j_2$$

$$m_1+m_2/\hbar : \quad -j_1 \quad \dots \quad j_1$$

$$-(j_1+j_2) \quad \dots \quad j_1+j_2$$

$$2 + j = j_1 + j_2 \quad | \quad m_1 + m_2 = -j_1 - j_2 \quad \dots \quad j_1 + j_2$$

m_1	j_1	$j_1 - 1$	\dots	$-j_1 + 1$	$-j_1$
m_2	j_2	$j_2 - 1$	\dots	$-j_2 + 1$	$-j_2$

$m_1 + m_2$	$j_1 + j_2$	$j_1 + j_2 - 1$	$j_1 + j_2 - 2$	\dots
		$j_1 + j_2 - 1$	$j_1 + j_2 - 2$	\dots
			$j_1 + j_2 - 2$	\dots

$$\sum_{j=j_1-j_2}^{j_1+j_2} g_j (2j+1) = (2j_1+1)(2j_2+1)$$

$$\sum_{j=|j_1-j_2|}^{j_1+j_2} (g_j - 1) (2j+1) = 0.$$

$g_{j_1+j_2} = g_{j_1-j_2} = 1$

† 1925³ Uhlenbeck & Goudsmit
Naturwiss., 1925, 953
Nature 117, 264, 1926.

angular momentum L^2 } $2\ell + 1$ particle,
 $L_x = y p_z - z p_y$ etc

ℓ angular orbital angular momentum, ℓ is integer, $L^2 = \ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2$
 Eigenvalue

atomic spectra, atomic system, stationary state, electron, particle, spin, $\frac{1}{2}$, electron spin $\pm \frac{1}{2}$

spin angular momentum $S^2 = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2$, magnetic moment $\frac{e\hbar}{2mc}$

spin, component S_x, S_y, S_z , observable, eigenvalue, $\pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$, number ℓ, m

spin angular momentum, commutation relation

$$S_x S_y - S_y S_x = i\hbar S_z \quad \text{etc}$$

$$0 = S_x S_y - S_y S_x = (S_x S_y - S_y S_x) S_y + S_y (S_x S_y - S_y S_x)$$

$$S_x = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ \bar{a} & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ unit}$$

$$S_z S_x = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\hbar}{2} a_1 & -\frac{\hbar}{2} a_2 \\ \frac{\hbar}{2} \bar{a} & \frac{\hbar}{2} a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\hbar}{2} a_1 & \frac{\hbar}{2} a_2 \\ -\frac{\hbar}{2} \bar{a} & \frac{\hbar}{2} a_2 \end{pmatrix} = S_x S_z$$

$$\therefore a_1 = a_2 = 0.$$

Let $S_x, S_y, S_z \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$, $S_x^2 = S_y^2 = S_z^2 = I$, matrix P is
 inv.

$$P \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{pmatrix} + (a_1 + a_4) I + (a_2 + a_3) S_x + (a_4 - a_1) S_z + (a_2 - a_3) S_y$$

$\therefore S_z S_y + S_y S_z = 0, \text{ etc}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} S_y S_z = i\hbar S_x = -\frac{1}{2} S_z S_y \text{ etc.}$

$\therefore S_z$ diagonal in the representation \rightarrow but.

$S_z = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\hbar}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & +\frac{\hbar}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad S_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\hbar}{2} e^{i\alpha} \\ \frac{\hbar}{2} e^{-i\alpha} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$S_y = \frac{2}{i\hbar} S_z S_x = \frac{2}{i\hbar} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{\hbar}{2} (\frac{\hbar}{2} e^{i\alpha}) \\ \frac{\hbar}{2} (\frac{\hbar}{2} e^{-i\alpha}) & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & +\frac{i\hbar}{2} e^{i\alpha} \\ -\frac{i\hbar}{2} e^{-i\alpha} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$e^{i\alpha}$ is set to be 1 \rightarrow but.

$\frac{2}{\hbar} S_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{2}{\hbar} S_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & +i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{2}{\hbar} S_z = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & +1 \end{pmatrix}$

\therefore magnetic moment & angular mom. $\frac{e}{mc} \hbar S_x$ etc
~~canonical variables~~

\rightarrow electron, ~~$\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{\phi}$~~ indep. variables $x, y, z,$
 $p_x, p_y, p_z, S_x, S_y, S_z$ \rightarrow $-1, 1, 2, 3, 2$ commute
 $n = 2, 1$, maximum number $n = 4$, \therefore x, y, z, S_z
 \rightarrow electron, set state (x', y', z', S_z')

~~(x', y', z', S_z')~~ \rightarrow (x', y', z', S_z')

$(x', y', z', \pm \frac{\hbar}{2})$, $(x', y', z', \pm \frac{\hbar}{2})$

\rightarrow two valued function \rightarrow two valued function.

$2, 1, 2$ - electron \rightarrow spin \rightarrow total angular

Spinning electron motion

$$\dot{p}_x = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_x} = \frac{e\hbar}{2m} \left[\frac{2e}{\hbar c} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{2e}{\hbar c} A_x \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{2e}{\hbar c} \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} + \frac{2e}{\hbar c} A_y \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{e}{m c} \left\{ \dot{y} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) - \dot{z} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \right\} + e \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{1}{m} \left(p_x + \frac{e}{c} A_x \right) \text{ etc}$$

$$m \ddot{x} - \frac{e}{c} \dot{A}_x =$$

$$\frac{dA_x}{dt}$$

~~$$m \dot{x} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} = -\dot{x} \frac{\partial A_x V}{\partial t} - \dot{x} \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} - \dot{x} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$~~

~~$$\dot{x} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} + \dot{y} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) - \dot{z} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right)$$~~

$$\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} + \dot{x} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \dot{y} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} + \dot{z} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}$$

$$\sqrt{L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2} = \sqrt{L^2}$$

momentum & orbital angular momentum
 spin angular momentum, \vec{S} \vec{L}
 $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$

$$L_x = mxt + S_x \text{ etc}$$

$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$

$$[L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z$$

in the L^2 basis L_x, L_y, L_z eigenvalues
 half integers $\sqrt{L(L+1)}\hbar$

electron system L_x, L_y, L_z
 eigenvalues n or $n+1/2$ integer
 half int. $j = n$ or $n+1/2$

spinning electron Hamiltonian V
 scalar pot & V. vector potential A_x, A_y, A_z
 electromagnetic field = spinning electron

classical dynamics = relativity correction
 neglect \vec{r} Hamiltonian

$$H_0 = \frac{1}{2m} (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) + (p_x + \frac{e}{c} A_x)^2 + (p_y + \frac{e}{c} A_y)^2 + (p_z + \frac{e}{c} A_z)^2$$

-4eV

Hamiltonian $\vec{S} \cdot \vec{H}$

spinning electron magnetic moment = energy, \vec{H}

$$-\frac{e}{mc} \cdot \vec{H} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{e}{mc} (H_x S_x + H_y S_y + H_z S_z) = -\frac{e}{mc} \text{rot } \vec{A} \cdot \vec{S}$$

magnetic field \vec{H}

$$\vec{H} = \text{rot } \vec{A} - \frac{e}{mc} \vec{H} \cdot \vec{S}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 j_{(12)} &= j_1 + j_2, \dots, |j_1 - j_2| \\
 j_{(123)} &= j_{(12)} + j_3, \dots, |j_{(12)} - j_3| \\
 &= j_1 + j_2 + j_3, \dots, |j_1 + j_2 - j_3| \\
 &\quad \dots \dots \dots \\
 &= |j_1 - j_2| + j_3, \dots, |j_1 - j_2 - j_3|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 j_1 &= l_1 + s_1, \quad l_1 - s_1 \\
 j_2 &= l_2 + s_2, \quad l_2 - s_2 \\
 j_{(12)} &= j_1 + j_2, \dots, |j_1 - j_2| \\
 &= \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 l_{(12)} &= l_1 + l_2, \dots, |l_1 - l_2| \\
 s_{(12)} &= s_1 + s_2, \text{ or } 0 \\
 l_{(12)} + s_{(12)} &= l_1 + l_2 + 1, \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 j_1 &= l_1 + s_1, \quad l_1 - s_1 \\
 j_2 &= l_2 + s_2, \quad l_2 - s_2 \\
 j_{(12)} &= j_1 + j_2, \dots, |j_1 - j_2| \\
 &= j_1 + l_2, \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 l_{(12)} &= l_1 + l_2, \dots, |l_1 - l_2| \\
 s_{(12)} &= s_1 + s_2, \text{ or } 0 \\
 l_{(12)} + s_{(12)} &= l_1 + l_2 + s_1 + s_2 = j_1 + j_2 \\
 &= |l_1 - l_2 + s_1, l_1 + l_2 - s_1 - s_2, l_1 - l_2 + s_1 + s_2|
 \end{aligned}$$

~~n l m (spinning electron) system \rightarrow $2s \rightarrow j = \sum_{i=1}^n j_i$
 \rightarrow $l \rightarrow j$ half integer, $2 - l \rightarrow 1 = 2 - l \rightarrow l \rightarrow 1$
 \rightarrow $l \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 12 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow 14 \rightarrow 15 \rightarrow 16 \rightarrow 17 \rightarrow 18 \rightarrow 19 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 21 \rightarrow 22 \rightarrow 23 \rightarrow 24 \rightarrow 25 \rightarrow 26 \rightarrow 27 \rightarrow 28 \rightarrow 29 \rightarrow 30 \rightarrow 31 \rightarrow 32 \rightarrow 33 \rightarrow 34 \rightarrow 35 \rightarrow 36 \rightarrow 37 \rightarrow 38 \rightarrow 39 \rightarrow 40 \rightarrow 41 \rightarrow 42 \rightarrow 43 \rightarrow 44 \rightarrow 45 \rightarrow 46 \rightarrow 47 \rightarrow 48 \rightarrow 49 \rightarrow 50 \rightarrow 51 \rightarrow 52 \rightarrow 53 \rightarrow 54 \rightarrow 55 \rightarrow 56 \rightarrow 57 \rightarrow 58 \rightarrow 59 \rightarrow 60 \rightarrow 61 \rightarrow 62 \rightarrow 63 \rightarrow 64 \rightarrow 65 \rightarrow 66 \rightarrow 67 \rightarrow 68 \rightarrow 69 \rightarrow 70 \rightarrow 71 \rightarrow 72 \rightarrow 73 \rightarrow 74 \rightarrow 75 \rightarrow 76 \rightarrow 77 \rightarrow 78 \rightarrow 79 \rightarrow 80 \rightarrow 81 \rightarrow 82 \rightarrow 83 \rightarrow 84 \rightarrow 85 \rightarrow 86 \rightarrow 87 \rightarrow 88 \rightarrow 89 \rightarrow 90 \rightarrow 91 \rightarrow 92 \rightarrow 93 \rightarrow 94 \rightarrow 95 \rightarrow 96 \rightarrow 97 \rightarrow 98 \rightarrow 99 \rightarrow 100 \rightarrow 101 \rightarrow 102 \rightarrow 103 \rightarrow 104 \rightarrow 105 \rightarrow 106 \rightarrow 107 \rightarrow 108 \rightarrow 109 \rightarrow 110 \rightarrow 111 \rightarrow 112 \rightarrow 113 \rightarrow 114 \rightarrow 115 \rightarrow 116 \rightarrow 117 \rightarrow 118 \rightarrow 119 \rightarrow 120 \rightarrow 121 \rightarrow 122 \rightarrow 123 \rightarrow 124 \rightarrow 125 \rightarrow 126 \rightarrow 127 \rightarrow 128 \rightarrow 129 \rightarrow 130 \rightarrow 131 \rightarrow 132 \rightarrow 133 \rightarrow 134 \rightarrow 135 \rightarrow 136 \rightarrow 137 \rightarrow 138 \rightarrow 139 \rightarrow 140 \rightarrow 141 \rightarrow 142 \rightarrow 143 \rightarrow 144 \rightarrow 145 \rightarrow 146 \rightarrow 147 \rightarrow 148 \rightarrow 149 \rightarrow 150 \rightarrow 151 \rightarrow 152 \rightarrow 153 \rightarrow 154 \rightarrow 155 \rightarrow 156 \rightarrow 157 \rightarrow 158 \rightarrow 159 \rightarrow 160 \rightarrow 161 \rightarrow 162 \rightarrow 163 \rightarrow 164 \rightarrow 165 \rightarrow 166 \rightarrow 167 \rightarrow 168 \rightarrow 169 \rightarrow 170 \rightarrow 171 \rightarrow 172 \rightarrow 173 \rightarrow 174 \rightarrow 175 \rightarrow 176 \rightarrow 177 \rightarrow 178 \rightarrow 179 \rightarrow 180 \rightarrow 181 \rightarrow 182 \rightarrow 183 \rightarrow 184 \rightarrow 185 \rightarrow 186 \rightarrow 187 \rightarrow 188 \rightarrow 189 \rightarrow 190 \rightarrow 191 \rightarrow 192 \rightarrow 193 \rightarrow 194 \rightarrow 195 \rightarrow 196 \rightarrow 197 \rightarrow 198 \rightarrow 199 \rightarrow 200$
 resultant j is
 $2s = 2, j = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201$
 resultant j is not even, odd $2s \rightarrow 2$ is or half int
 $2s = 2, j = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201$
 resultant j is
 resultant l is
 $2s = 2$~~

Central field \rightarrow spinning electron, state
 W', l, m, s or W', j, l, m characterise
 $\#$ no Coulomb field $\rightarrow n, l, m, s$ character
 - lise them

§ Permutation Group and Quantum Statistics

1. Transformation Group, 一般理論 \rightarrow 群 G
 2. finite order, Group \rightarrow 有限群, 3. Permutation Group & equivalent \rightarrow 等価群, \rightarrow 90度回転 \rightarrow 2次元空間 \dots
 $\dots \rightarrow$ 群.

1. 同位素 particles \rightarrow n system \rightarrow Hamiltonian H
 2. \rightarrow symmetric \rightarrow 対称性, \rightarrow 1次元, 1次元, \rightarrow 3次元 \rightarrow
 3. \rightarrow Hamiltonian \dots

$$P_n H P_n^{-1} = H \quad \text{or} \quad P_n H = H P_n$$

2. permutation P_n constant of motion \rightarrow \dots
 $N!$

~~1. \rightarrow permutation \rightarrow 対称性, \rightarrow 対称性
 2. \rightarrow linear function \rightarrow reduce \rightarrow 束
 3. \rightarrow linear function \rightarrow commute \rightarrow 束
 4. \rightarrow system, stationary state \rightarrow X
 eigenvalue state = classify \rightarrow X , \rightarrow eigenvalue
 \rightarrow state.~~

$$\begin{array}{l} P_m^{-1} \quad K \rightarrow n \quad K \rightarrow m \quad l \rightarrow n \\ P_v \quad n \rightarrow m \quad m \rightarrow n \\ P_m \quad n \quad n \rightarrow l \quad m \rightarrow K, \\ P_m P_v P_m^{-1} \quad K \rightarrow l \end{array}$$

\dagger symmetric $\dagger \in \mathfrak{u}$ ~~not symmetric~~ $\dagger \in \mathfrak{so}$ (25 Commutator) symmetric $\dagger \in \mathfrak{u}$ $\dagger \in \mathfrak{u}$ $\dagger \in \mathfrak{u}$

~~A_3 classification = 2 particles + 1 particle, symmetric + 1 particle~~

~~総て,
$$P_\nu = \delta_{\nu\mu} - \chi = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{\mu=1}^{N!} P_{\mu\nu} P_\nu P_{\mu}^{-1}$$~~

~~A_3 particles 2 particles symmetric + 1 particle
 A_3 permutation 対称 invariant + 1 particle~~

~~$$\sum_{\mu=1}^{N!} P_{\mu} \chi P_{\mu}^{-1} = \sum_{\mu=1}^{N!} (P_{\mu} P_{\mu}) P_{\nu} (P_{\mu} P_{\mu})^{-1} = \chi$$~~

~~set of A_3 permutation commute + 1 particle
 in χ permutation group, class 1 & 2 + 1 particle
 independent + 1 particle~~

~~2 particles, 3 particles commute + 1 particle complete set + 1 particle~~

~~complete set
 1 particle A_3 classification = 2 particles + 1 particle, A_3 permutation
 + commute + 1 particle + 1 particle
 A_3 particle = 2 particles symmetric + 1 particle + 1 particle
 \therefore χ invariant, set, permutation $P_\nu = \delta_{\nu\mu} - \chi$
 $P_\nu \chi P_\nu^{-1}$~~

χ symmetric, particles, symmetric, symmetric + 1 particle
 $\therefore P_\nu \chi P_\nu^{-1} = \chi$
 $\text{or } P_\nu \chi = \chi P_\nu$ for any P_ν .

$$P_k P_\nu P_\mu P_\nu^{-1} P_k^{-1} \cdot P_k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P \sum_{k=1}^{N!} a_k P_k \cdot \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{\mu=1}^{N!} P_\nu P_\mu P_\nu^{-1} = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{\nu} P_\nu P_\mu P_\nu^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^{N!} a_k P_k \\
 & = \sum_{\nu} \sum_k a_k P \left\{ P_k P_\nu P_\mu P_\nu^{-1} P_k^{-1} \right\} P_k \\
 & = \sum_k a_k X_\mu -
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_\nu \sum_\mu a_\mu P_\mu - \sum_\mu a_\mu P_\mu P_\nu &= \left\{ \sum_\mu a_\mu (P_\nu P_\mu P_\nu^{-1} - P_\mu) \right\} P_\nu = 0 \\
 \sum_\mu a_\mu (P_\nu P_\mu P_\nu^{-1} - P_\mu) &= 0. \\
 \sum_\mu a_\mu (X_\mu - P_\mu) &= \sum_{\text{class}} a_\mu = 0. \quad \sum_k a_k P_k = \sum_\mu a_\mu X_\mu
 \end{aligned}$$

~~unique~~ $P_{\mu}^{-1} (\mu=1, 2, \dots, N!)$ is $A \geq$ definite & unique
 anti or sym states
 $\sum_\mu a_\mu (P_\nu P_\mu P_\nu^{-1} - P_\mu) = 0$

\dagger $P_{\mu}^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}$, perm. $P_\mu \dots P_\mu^{-1} = P_\mu^{-1}$ or $P_\mu P_\mu^{-1} = 1$

$\sum_{\mu} (X' | P_\mu | X'') (X' | P_\mu^{-1} | X') = 1$ or

$$\sum_{\mu} |(X' | P_\mu | X'')|^2 \geq 1 \quad \therefore |(X' | P_\mu | X'')| \leq 1$$

X' or X'' symm. or anti. state \Rightarrow $|(X' | P_\mu | X'')| \leq 1$

$$= \pm 1. \quad |(X' | P_\mu | X'')| < 1 \text{ then } \dots \text{ perm. } \dots$$

$$|(X' | P_\mu | X'')| < 1 \text{ then } \dots$$

$$\therefore |(X' | P_\mu | X'')| = 1, \quad (X' | P_\mu | X''') = 0 \text{ for } (X', c) \neq (X'', c)$$

req. $(X' | P_\mu | X'') = \pm 1$ eigen states $P_\mu \psi = \psi$ or $\pm \psi$

$\therefore \psi = \sum P_\mu \psi$ or $\frac{1}{N!} \sum P_\mu \psi$ then states symmetric or anti

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}}$ particles, coordinate, momentum, spin = 1/2 - symmetric function
 $\psi(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_N)$ permutation, $\psi(r_{\sigma(1)}, r_{\sigma(2)}, \dots, r_{\sigma(N)})$
 $\chi = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{P \in S_N} P \psi$

r_1, r_2, \dots, r_N independent terms
 permutation group, class 1, 2, 3, ..., N! order
 $\chi = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{P \in S_N} P \psi$ linear combination

2, 1, 1, 1 $P_{\mu} = E$, 2, 1, 1, 1 $\chi = E$
 class 1, 2, 3, 4, ... $P_{\mu} \psi = \chi \psi$

$\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_k$ independent terms
 $\chi_i = \chi_j = \dots = \chi_k = 1$ if even permutation, $\chi_i = -1$ if odd permutation

$\psi_S = \sum_{P \in S_N} P \psi$
 $P_{\mu} \psi_S = \psi_S$
 $\psi_A = \sum_{P \in S_N} \epsilon(P) P \psi$
 $P_{\mu} \psi_A = \epsilon(P_{\mu}) \psi_A$
 even, odd = ± 1

χ eigenvalues ± 1
 symmetric, antisymmetric states
 system or state symmetric or antisymmetric

states $\psi = \sum c_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{(N)} &= \sum \varepsilon(P_r) P_r \{ (\alpha^1/1) (\alpha^2/2) \cdots (\alpha^N/N) \} \\
 &= \sum \varepsilon(P_r) P_{(N)} P_r \{ \cdots \} = - \sum \varepsilon(P_r) P_r \{ \cdots \} \\
 &= - \sum \varepsilon(P_r) P_r P_{(N)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum \varepsilon(P_r) P_r \{ \cdots \} = - \sum \varepsilon(P_r) P_r P_{(N)} \{ \cdots \}$$

$$\text{where } \alpha^1 = \alpha^1 + \alpha^2 + \cdots = - \sum \varepsilon(P_r) P_r \{ \cdots \}$$

$$\varepsilon(P_r) \{ \cdots \} \{ \cdots \}$$

$$\therefore \sum \varepsilon(P_r) P_r \{ \cdots \} = 0$$

system,
 ψ = stationary state $\psi \sim \psi_0$ particle, stationary state
 γ = quantum number = constant of motion, maximum number
 $\alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n : \alpha$

symmetric system = $\psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ Sym. + $\psi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$
 antisymmetric system, state $\psi_n(\alpha) \sim \psi_n(\alpha/n)$

sym: $\sum P_{\nu}(\alpha_1) \dots (\alpha_n)$

anti: $\sum \epsilon(P_{\nu}) P_{\nu}(\alpha_1) \dots (\alpha_n)$

for n particles, any system, state ψ , eigenvalues
 γ = particle, α = state = n particles, α = state
 ψ = unique = ψ_0

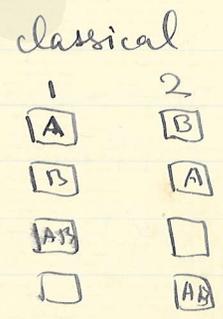
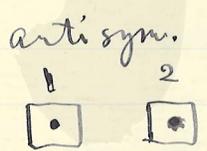
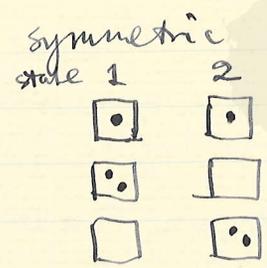
sym, ψ = ψ_n , eigenvalues γ = particles, α = state
 anti sym, ψ = ψ_n , particles α = state

particles α = state γ = particles, α = state
 particles α = state γ = particles, α = state

$\psi(\alpha_1) \dots (\alpha_n) \sim \psi(\alpha_1) \dots (\alpha_n)$

$P_{12}(\alpha_1) \dots (\alpha_n) \sim \psi$ = particle

$\alpha' \alpha'' \alpha'''$ = state of particles, system, γ = state



2022

$$P_c = \frac{N!}{n_1! \cdots n_k!}$$

N_i are n_i or $n_i + 1$ from Stirling formula

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} n^n e^{-n}$$

or $\log n! \approx n \log n$

→ to (1) & (2),

$$\log P_c = \sum_i \left\{ (N_i + n_i - 1) \log(N_i + n_i - 1) - n_i \log n_i - (N_i - 1) \log(N_i - 1) \right\}$$

$$\log P_F = \sum_i \left\{ N_i \log N_i - (N_i - n_i) \log(N_i - n_i) - n_i \log n_i \right\}$$

$$\log P_c = N \log N - \sum N_i \log n_i$$

~~多数, particles, 係) = 多数 - 係) 係) 係) system of
 symmetric state \rightarrow antisym. state \rightarrow 係) 係)
 2) 係) 係) 係) 係) classical + 係) 係)
 係) 係) 係) 係) Bose-Einstein 係) 係)
 係) Fermi-Dirac, statistics \rightarrow 係) 係)
 係) N 係) particles, 係) 係) state \rightarrow discrete
 係) energy value $\rightarrow E_1, E_2, \dots, E_l$ 係) 係)
 係) 係) 係) 係) n_i 係) particles, 係) state
 係) 係) 係) 係) 係) 係) 係) 係)~~

Bose:

多数, particles, 係) = 多数 - 係) 係) system of
 symmetric state \rightarrow antisymmetric state \rightarrow 係) 係)
 2) 係) 係) 係) 係) classical + 係) 係)
 係) 係) 係) 係) Bose-Einstein 係) 係)
 Fermi-Dirac, 係) 係)

令 N 係) ^{indep} particles = 多数) = 多数), 係) particle, 係) 係) \rightarrow stationary state \rightarrow discrete energy value
 $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_l =$ 多数) 多数) indep + state, 多数)
 N_1, N_2, \dots, N_l 係) 係) state, 多数) = n_1, n_2, \dots, n_l
 N particles to distribute \rightarrow 多数) 多数) 多数) 多数)
 P_{Bose}

n_i particles

E_i energy value \rightarrow n_i particles + state

$$\frac{N_i!}{N_i^{n_i} n_i!}$$

(N_i particles, n_i particles, p_i state)

$$P = \prod_{i=1}^l \frac{N_i!}{N_i^{n_i} n_i!}$$

~~total energy~~

So

~~total energy~~

total energy system

$$\sum_{i=1}^l N_i = N$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} j N_i^j = \sum n_i = N$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} g_j E_i N_i^j = E$$

most probable + $N_i^{n_i} n_i!$

$$\delta(\log P) = 0 \quad \delta N_i = 0 \quad \delta N = 0 \quad \delta E = 0$$

$$\delta(\log P) + \lambda_i \delta N_i + \alpha \delta N + \beta \delta E = 0$$

N_i particles, n_i particles, p_i state

$$\log N_i! = N_i \log N_i + \dots$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \delta N_i^j (\log N_i^j + 1 + \lambda_i + \alpha j + \beta j E_i) = 0$$

$$N_i^j = C_i e^{+\alpha j + \beta j E_i}$$

E_i energy value \rightarrow n_i particles, p_i state

$$N = \sum \frac{N_i}{e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta}} = \sum \frac{N_i}{e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta}}$$

$$E = \sum \frac{N_i E_i}{e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta}} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} (e^{\alpha E_i - \beta})}{\frac{N_i}{e^{\alpha E_i - \beta}}}$$

全行, state j 2012 子 j 数 N_j , state j energy E_j 2012

$$N = \sum \frac{N_j}{e^{-\alpha E_j - \beta}} = \sum \frac{e^{\alpha E_j - \beta}}{e^{\alpha E_j - \beta}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \sum \log(1 + e^{\alpha E_j - \beta})$$

$$E = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \sum \log(1 + e^{\alpha E_j - \beta})$$

=

probable value,

$$n_i = \frac{\sum_j j N_i^j}{\sum_j N_i^j} = \frac{\sum_j j N_i^j}{\sum_j N_i^j} \cdot N_i$$

$$-\mu_j - \nu_j E_i = +\beta + \alpha E_i = x_i \quad \text{for } j$$

$$n_i = N_i \frac{\sum_j j e^{x_{ij}}}{\sum_j e^{x_{ij}}} = N_i \frac{1}{S_i} \frac{dS_i}{dx_i}$$

$$\text{and } S_i = \sum_j e^{x_{ij}}$$

Bose-Einstein \rightarrow state i - particles, n_i
 0 or 1 or 2 or ...

$$S_i = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} e^{x_{ij}} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{x_i}}$$

$$\therefore n_i = N_i \frac{e^{x_i}}{1 - e^{x_i}} = \frac{N_i}{e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta} - 1}$$

F.-D. \rightarrow state i - particles,
 0 or 1 or 2 or ...

$$S_i = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} e^{x_{ij}} = 1 + e^{x_i}$$

$$n_i = N_i \frac{e^{x_i}}{1 + e^{x_i}} = \frac{N_i}{e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta} + 1}$$

$$N = \sum n_i = \sum \frac{N_i}{A e^{E_i/kT} \pm 1}$$

$$E = \sum n_i E_i = \sum \frac{N_i E_i}{A e^{E_i/kT} \pm 1} \quad \neq 0$$

N 7 fix してやる

§ Quantisation of wave equation

classical + Boltzmann's principle
 system macroscopic state = Ω
 entropy $S = k \log \Omega$
 microscopic state $\Omega = P$
 $S = k \log P$

k : Boltzmann's Const.

most probable + macroscopic state = Ω
 entropy S is maximum $\Rightarrow \delta S = 0$

$$\delta S = 0$$

$$\delta \left(\frac{1}{k} \delta S + \beta \delta E + \alpha \delta N \right) = 0$$

then

system in space $\Omega = \Omega_1 + \Omega_2 + \dots$
 external force = work $\Rightarrow \delta E = \dots$

$$\delta S = T \delta S$$

$$\delta E = T \delta S + \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial N} \right)_{V,S} \delta N$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{kT}$$

$$n_i = \frac{N_i}{A e^{\frac{E_i}{kT}} + 1}$$

then $A = e^{\beta \alpha}$

volume $V = \text{const}$

$$\frac{2\pi i L^2 W_0 W_0'}{h^2} \Delta W_0' \approx 4\pi \left(\frac{2\pi i L^2 E_i'}{h^2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2\pi i L}}{h} \Delta E_i'$$

- 箱 = N 個 particles in system, $\{E_i\}$ state

$$H_0 = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_i p_i^2$$

\rightarrow observable, eigenstate \rightarrow expansion of system
 system in a cube $\phi = \sin^2 + \sin^2 + \sin^2$

W_0' eigenvalue \rightarrow state repr.

$$\left(\frac{1}{L^3}\right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_i (p_i \cdot r_i)}$$

$$W_0' = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_i p_i^2$$

system in a cube $\phi = \sin^2 + \sin^2 + \sin^2$
 state, repr.

$$\left(\frac{1}{L^3}\right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_i (p_i \cdot r_i)}$$

for $0 \leq x_i, y_i, z_i \leq L$

$$p_i^2 / \hbar^2 = \begin{cases} \pi^2 & \text{if } p_i = \frac{2\pi \hbar l_i}{2a\hbar} = \frac{\pi \hbar l_i}{L} \text{ etc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

\rightarrow $l_i \sim \pi$

if l_i

$$W_0' = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m\pi^2 L^2} \sum_i (l_i^2 + m_i^2 + n_i^2) = \sum_i E_i'$$

part $E_i' W_0'$, \rightarrow l_i, m_i, n_i (large l_i, m_i, n_i)
 $E_i' \sim E_i' + \Delta E_i'$

$$1 \text{ state} \sim \frac{4\pi}{h^3} \left(\frac{2m\pi L}{h^2} E_i'\right)^{3/2} \frac{\sqrt{2m\pi L}}{h} \Delta E_i' \quad \text{if } l_i$$

$$\rho(E) = \frac{4\pi m^{3/2} L^3}{h^3} E_i'^{1/2} \Delta E_i'$$

ϵ_i particles free, WP in ϵ_i or ϵ_i particle, energy ϵ_i

particles Bose, ϵ_i or ϵ_i particles
 $\epsilon_i + \epsilon_i \rightarrow \epsilon_i$ or ϵ_i , energy in particles, ϵ_i

$$n_i' \Delta \epsilon_i' = \frac{\frac{8\pi m^{3/2}}{h^3} L^3 \epsilon_i'^2 \Delta \epsilon_i'}{A e^{\epsilon_i'/kT} \mp 1}$$

or $L^3 A \Delta \epsilon_i' T$

$$N = \sum \frac{\frac{8\pi m^{3/2}}{h^3} L^3 \epsilon_i'^2 \Delta \epsilon_i'}{A e^{\epsilon_i'/kT} \mp 1}$$

$$E_{tot} = \sum \frac{\frac{8\pi m^{3/2}}{h^3} L^3 \epsilon_i'^3 \Delta \epsilon_i'}{A e^{\epsilon_i'/kT} \mp 1}$$

particle = form of Broglie wave, the other ϵ_i

$$h\nu_{\epsilon_i} = \epsilon_i$$

in ϵ_i ,

$$n_{\epsilon_i} d\nu = \frac{\frac{8\pi m^{3/2}}{h^3} L^3 \nu^2 d\nu}{A e^{h\nu/kT} \mp 1}$$

space L^3 or ϵ_i = total ϵ_i or ϵ_i

$$\epsilon_i n_{\epsilon_i} d\nu = \frac{\frac{8\pi m^{3/2}}{h^3} L^3 \nu^2 d\nu}{A e^{h\nu/kT} \mp 1}$$

$$\frac{hc}{L} l, \frac{hc}{L} m, \frac{hc}{L} n$$

$$\Delta W_0' : \left(\frac{hc}{L}\right)^3 \cdot W_0' \Delta W_0' =$$

density volume

total energy "

$$E = \frac{8\pi h}{c^3} \int \frac{v^3 dv}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1}$$

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$$F: \sum \delta n_i \{ \log(N_i - n_i) - \log n_i - \alpha - \beta E_i \} = 0$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{N_i - 1}{n_i} = e^{\alpha + \beta E_i}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{N_i}{n_i} - 1 = e^{\alpha + \beta E_i}$$

$$B: n_i = \frac{N_i}{e^{\alpha + \beta E_i} - 1}$$

$$F: n_i = \frac{N_i}{e^{\alpha + \beta E_i} + 1}$$

$$\dot{\rho} = [\rho, H]$$

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \left(\sum_m \rho_{mm} \log \rho_{mm} \right) = \frac{\partial \rho_{mm}}{\partial t}$$

$$\rho(q, p)$$

~~$$\rho_{mm} \log \rho_{mm}$$~~

$$(q' | H | q'') = H q' q''$$

$$H = H_{q'q''} e^{\frac{2\pi i}{h} (q' - q'') p} \quad p \frac{2\pi i}{h} (q' - q'') p \delta(q)$$

$$i \left(q' \frac{\partial}{\partial q'} \right) (q') = (q' | H | q'') (q'')$$

$$\sum_{q''} (q' | H | q'') e^{\frac{2\pi i}{h} (q' - q'') p} (q'') = \sum_{q''} (q' | H | q'') (q'')$$

$$(q' | H | q'') = H(q, q'')$$

$$\sum_{q''} H(q, q'') e^{\frac{2\pi i}{h} (q' - q'') p}$$

$$= e^{\frac{2\pi i}{h} (q' - q'') p} H(q, q'')$$

$$\tilde{H}(q, q'') = \overline{H}(q, q'')$$

多数的 particles 的 system, 其 $\psi = \psi_{sym} \sim \psi_{antisym}$ 的
 system 的 symmetric state 或 antisym state (prob 2 的)
 其 量 的 本 征 值 的 classical 的 量 的 量 的
 其 量 的 量 的 Bose-Einstein, 其 量 的 量 的 Fermi-Dirac

1 particle 的 energy eigenvalue 的 discrete 的
 $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_{i+1}, \dots, E_l$ 的 energy value = 其 量 的 indep
 + stationary states 的 $N_1, N_2, \dots, N_i, \dots, N_l$
 其 量 的 n_i 的 particles 的 E_i 的 energy value 的

Bose system:
$$P_B^{(i)} = \frac{(N_i + n_i - 1)!}{n_i! (N_i - 1)!}$$

Fermi:
$$P_F^{(i)} = \frac{N_i!}{(N_i - n_i)! n_i!}$$

其 量 的 $E_1, n_1, n_2, \dots, n_i, \dots, n_l$ 的 particles 的
 其 量 的 $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_i, \dots, E_l$ 的 energy, 其 量 的 prob 的
 其 量 的 量 的

$$W_B = \prod P_B \quad P_B = \prod_{i=1}^l P_B^{(i)} = \prod_{i=1}^l \frac{(N_i + n_i - 1)!}{n_i! (N_i - 1)!}$$

$$P_F = \prod_{i=1}^l P_F^{(i)} = \prod_{i=1}^l \frac{N_i!}{(N_i - n_i)! n_i!}$$

System, Total Energy $E = \sum_{i=1}^l E_i n_i$
 all particles, 其 量 的 $N = \sum_{i=1}^l n_i$

$$\text{Boltzmann: } \delta \log P_c / \delta \alpha \sum_i \epsilon_i \delta N_i = 0$$

$$\delta n_i \{ -\log n_i - 1 + \alpha \epsilon_i + \beta \} = 0$$

$$n_i = e^{\alpha \epsilon_i + \beta}$$

$\sum_i n_i \epsilon_i = E$ energy value = $\beta \sum_i n_i \epsilon_i \rightarrow r$ 27
if $\sum_i n_i \epsilon_i = E$ $n_i = N_i e^{\alpha \epsilon_i + \beta}$

$$n_i = N_i e^{\alpha \epsilon_i + \beta}$$

for $\{n_i\}$ most probable value.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \delta(\log P_B) &= 0 \\ \text{or } \delta(\log P_F) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \delta E = 0 \quad \delta N = 0$$

for $\{n_i\}$ most probable value.

$$\delta \{ \log(P_B \text{ or } P_F) \} + \alpha \delta E + \beta \delta N = 0.$$

N_i and n_i are large.

Bose: $\sum_i \delta n_i \{ \log(N_i + n_i - 1) + 1 + \alpha + \beta E_i + \beta \mu \} = 0$

or

Fermi: $\sum_i \delta n_i \{ -\log n_i + \log(N_i - n_i) + \alpha + \beta E_i + \beta \mu \} = 0$

$$\therefore n_i + \frac{N_i - 1}{n_i} = e^{-\alpha - \beta E_i - \beta \mu}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{N_i - 1}{n_i} = e^{-\alpha - \beta E_i - \beta \mu}$$

$$B: \quad n_i = \frac{(N_i - 1)}{e^{-\alpha - \beta E_i - \beta \mu} - 1}$$

$$F: \quad n_i = \frac{N_i}{e^{-\alpha - \beta E_i - \beta \mu} + 1}$$

$$\left(C: \quad n_i = \frac{N_i}{e^{-\alpha - \beta E_i - \beta \mu}} \right)$$

$$N = \sum \frac{N_i}{e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta} + 1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \sum N_i \log \left(\frac{N_i + 1}{e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta} + 1} \right)$$

$$E = \sum \frac{N_i \epsilon_i}{e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta} + 1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \sum N_i \log \left(\frac{1}{e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta} + 1} \right)$$

$$S = k \log P = k \sum_i$$

$$P_n: N_i + n_i - 1 = N_i \left\{ \frac{e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta} + 1}{e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta}} \right\}^{-1} = \frac{N_i}{1 - e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta}}$$

$$- \sum \frac{N_i}{1 - e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta}} \log(1 - e^{-\alpha E_i - \beta}) - \gamma$$

= 確率

この系 total energy

$$E = \sum_i E_i n_i$$

$$N = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} n_i$$

この系が平衡状態にあるとき

$$n_1, n_2, \dots, n_i$$

の最も probable value である

$$\delta(\log P_N) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \delta(\log P_F) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta E = 0 \quad \delta N = 0$$

この系が平衡状態にあるとき

$$\delta(\log(P_N \text{ or } P_F)) - \alpha \delta N - \beta \delta E = 0$$

この系が平衡状態にあるとき N_i と n_i の関係は $N_i = n_i + 1$ である。Stirling の式

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} n^n e^{-n}$$

$$\text{or } \log n! = n \log n$$

この系が平衡状態にあるとき

$$\log P_N = \sum_i \{ (N_i + n_i - 1) \log(N_i + n_i - 1) - n_i \log n_i - (N_i - 1) \log(N_i - 1) \}$$

$$\log P_F = \sum_i \{ n_i \log n_i - (N_i - n_i) \log(N_i - n_i) - n_i \log n_i \}$$

この系が平衡状態にあるとき

$$\text{この系が平衡状態にあるとき } \sum_i \delta n_i \{ \log(N_i + n_i - 1) - \log n_i - \alpha - \beta E_i \} = 0$$

dist commutes...
 2) system of 47 particles, observables
 $\rho, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_m$ 状態 $\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_m$ 独立な状態
 probab. α 's of α 's of independent state ρ_i
 ρ 's of ρ 's, independent state indep. state, 独立な状態
 2) 7 particles, total number of particles, total energy E
 ρ 's of ρ 's, independent state indep. state, 独立な状態

2) 7 particles, energy value of discrete
 E_1, E_2, \dots, E_l energy value =
 ρ 's indep. + stationary state of N_1, N_2, \dots, N_l
 E_i energy value n_i particles, E_i energy value
 energy value E_i probab. ρ , independent state, 独立な状態
 indep. state, 独立な状態

Maxwell-Boltzmann: n_i particles of E_i energy state, 独立な状態

Maxwell:
$$P_B^{(i)} = \frac{(N_i + n_i - 1)!}{n_i! (N_i - 1)!}$$

Fermi:
$$P_F^{(i)} = \frac{N_i!}{(N_i - n_i)! n_i!}$$

7 particles, n_1, n_2, \dots, n_l particles of E_1, E_2, \dots, E_l energy value probab.

$$P_B = \prod_{i=1}^l P_B^{(i)} = \prod_{i=1}^l \frac{(N_i + n_i - 1)!}{n_i! (N_i - 1)!}$$

$$P_F = \prod_{i=1}^l P_F^{(i)} = \prod_{i=1}^l \frac{N_i!}{(N_i - n_i)! n_i!}$$

system's state
 $\Psi = \sum_j \phi_j$ or probab. w_j is not.
 $\bar{A} = \sum_j w_j (\phi_j A \phi_j)$

$$\bar{A} = \sum_j w_j (\phi_j A \phi_j)$$

↑ ↑ ↑

$$\sum_i \bar{a}_{ki} w_i a_{ij} = w_j \delta_{kj}$$

↑ ↑ ↑

~~operator~~ $\sum_k a_{k'k}$ operator is not.

$$a_{k'k} w_k a_{kj} = w_j a_{k'j}$$

∴ w

∴ Ψ , Ψ_i are orthogonal \dots

$w_i = \text{const}$ (independent of i)

↑ ↑ ↑

∴ system's state orthogonal + equal probab.

∴ equal ↑ ↑ ↑

∴

∴ system's state \dots observables

observables, $\alpha_i \psi = \alpha'_i \psi$

$$\alpha_i \psi = \alpha'_i \psi \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m$$

∴ system's state orthogonal + complete set

∴ system's state \dots equal ↑ ↑ ↑

equal ↑ ↑ ↑

$\$c Ni$

~~✗~~

no value for ρ

$P = t^2 + c \rho \omega b$

$$a_t(\alpha') = a_0(\alpha') + t a_c(\alpha')$$

$$= a_0(\alpha') + t \sum_{\alpha''} \langle \alpha' | H | \alpha'' \rangle a_c(\alpha'')$$

$$|a_t(\alpha')|^2 = |a_0(\alpha')|^2 + \frac{t^2}{\hbar^2}$$

光の波長 λ と波数 k の関係 $\lambda = 2\pi/k$ から $\lambda \propto 1/k$ である。
 光のエネルギー E と波数 k の関係 $E = \hbar\omega = \hbar ck$ から $E \propto k$ である。
 したがって $E \propto 1/\lambda$ である。

光のエネルギー $E = h\nu$ と波数 $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ の関係 $E = \hbar ck$ である。
 光のエネルギー E と波数 k の関係 $E = \hbar ck$ である。
 したがって $E \propto 1/\lambda$ である。

$$W_0 = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{hc}{2\pi/k} = \frac{\hbar ck}{1}$$

$$\therefore n(W_0) \Delta W_0 = 4\pi \left(\frac{L W_0}{hc}\right)^3 W_0^2 \Delta W_0 \frac{1}{Ae^{W_0/kT}} \quad (1)$$

$L^3 = V$ のとき $n(\nu) d\nu = \frac{4\pi V \nu^2 d\nu}{c^3} \frac{1}{Ae^{h\nu/kT}} \quad (1)$

$$\text{or } n(\nu) d\nu = \frac{4\pi V \nu^2 d\nu}{c^3} \frac{1}{Ae^{h\nu/kT}} \quad (1)$$

2. 光のエネルギー E と波数 k の関係 $E = \hbar ck$ である。

$\Delta N = 0$ のとき $\Delta E = \hbar c \Delta k$ である。

したがって $\Delta E \propto \Delta k$ である。

したがって $n(\nu) d\nu = \frac{8\pi \nu^2}{c^3} \frac{d\nu}{e^{h\nu/kT}} \quad (1)$

$$n(\nu) d\nu = \frac{8\pi \nu^2}{c^3} \frac{d\nu}{e^{h\nu/kT}} \quad (1)$$

したがって energy である。

$$E(\nu) d\nu = h\nu n(\nu) d\nu = \frac{8\pi \nu^3 h}{c^3} \frac{d\nu}{e^{h\nu/kT}} \quad (1)$$

したがって Planck's Radiation Law である。

したがって Light Quanta である。Bose-Einstein statistics である。

電子の Electron = 排他原理 Pauli Exclusion Principle
が適用される。電子は同一の state =
antisymmetric state = 排他原理 2 粒子
の波関数は反対称、sym. 波関数は対称。
∴ Electron 系は Fermi, 統計の適用が
できない。2 粒子系中、電子 = 排他 Fermi, 統計が apply
できない。光子系は Bose, 統計が apply
できる。光子系は Bose, 統計が apply
できる。

Band spectra, intensity, alternation → 見出し
Proton 系は Fermi, 統計が適用される。
電子系 electron & proton の system の場合
は、atom, nucleus の場合と同じ。波関数は
対称 = 排他 = 統計が適用される。波関数は反対称 =
→ system の構成粒子 particles の波関数は反対称、排他
= system, permutation 粒子 particles の波関数は
対称、統計が適用される。particles の波関数は
対称 state は Bose, 統計が適用される。Bose
統計が適用される。反対称 state は Fermi, 統計が適用される。
電子系 α -particle 系は Bose, electron と proton
の system は Bose, 統計が適用される。電子系は
反対称。例として Nitrogen, nucleus は 14 個、電子 proton
は 7 個、electron の system は Bose, 統計が適用される。

→ dynamical system's perturbation is a λ δ
system, Hamiltonian H_0 , perturbation energy, Hamil
- H_0 is a λ δ system $H = H_0 + H'$
 H' is a λ δ perturbation. H_0 is Hamiltonian,
system,
$$H = H_0 + H'$$

the Hamiltonian system.

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

1. solution of $\psi_0 \rightarrow \psi_0 \rightarrow \psi$.

interaction of system and ψ_0 is ψ_0 system, state of ψ_0 is ψ_0 . ψ_0 is ψ_0 in time $\rightarrow \psi_0$ system, state is Schrödinger representation of ψ_0 . ψ_0 is ψ_0 in time $\rightarrow \psi_0$ system, state is ψ_0 .

is interaction, ψ_0 is ψ_0 , stationary state

is ψ_0

$$H_0 \psi(\alpha') = E_0 \psi(\alpha')$$

is ψ_0 is ψ_0 system state expansion

is

$$\psi = \sum_{\alpha'} a(\alpha') \psi(\alpha')$$

is ψ_0 is ψ_0 not commute is observables, complete set α 's, eigen of H_0 is α' is ψ_0 is ψ_0

ψ_0 , $\psi(\alpha')$ is ψ_0 normalize ψ_0 is ψ_0

$$\sum |a(\alpha')|^2 = 1$$

is ψ_0 is ψ_0

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

is ψ_0 is ψ_0

$$i\hbar \sum_{\alpha'} \{ \dot{a}(\alpha') \psi(\alpha') + a(\alpha') \frac{\partial \psi(\alpha')}{\partial t} \}$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha'} \{ a(\alpha') H_0 \psi(\alpha') + a(\alpha') H' \psi(\alpha') \}$$

† $t = -\frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha'} |\tilde{a}(\alpha')|^2$ in system $\psi(\alpha')$ the state ψ on probability $\int \psi^* \psi d\alpha$, 2.1.1

† H' is perturbation $\psi(\alpha')$ is state $\psi(\alpha')$ is probability to time t is

† $\psi(\alpha')$ is state $\psi(\alpha')$ is probability to time t is

† $\psi(\alpha')$ equation $\frac{d}{dt} \psi(\alpha') = -\frac{i}{\hbar} H' \psi(\alpha')$, $\psi(\alpha') = a_{\alpha_0}^{(1)}(\alpha') + \dots$, solution $\psi(\alpha')$, $a_{\alpha_0}^{(2)}(\alpha') = a_{\alpha_0}^{(1)}(\alpha') + \dots$, solution $\psi(\alpha')$, initial cond. $\psi(\alpha') = c_1 a_{\alpha_0}^{(1)}(\alpha') + c_2 a_{\alpha_0}^{(2)}(\alpha') + \dots$ (solution), $c_1 a_{\alpha_0}^{(1)}(\alpha') + c_2 a_{\alpha_0}^{(2)}(\alpha') = \delta(\alpha' - \alpha_0)$
 (2) $\psi(\alpha')$ initial condition $\psi(\alpha_0)$ is solution, $t=0$

$$a(\alpha') = \delta(\alpha' - \alpha_0) \delta_{\alpha_0, \alpha_0}$$

† initial condition $\psi(\alpha_0)$ is solution, superposition

† $\psi(\alpha')$ is state $\psi(\alpha')$ is probability to time t is

$$i\hbar \sum_{\alpha'} \dot{a}(\alpha') \psi(\alpha') = \sum_{\alpha'} a(\alpha') H' \psi(\alpha')$$

$H' \psi(\alpha')$ is H_0 eigenstate & expand it

$$H' \psi(\alpha') = \sum_{\alpha''} \psi(\alpha'') (\alpha'' | H' | \alpha')$$

ret.

$\sum_{\alpha'} \dot{a}(\alpha')$

$$\sum_{\alpha'} \left\{ i\hbar \dot{a}(\alpha') - \sum_{\alpha''} (\alpha' | H' | \alpha'') a(\alpha'') \right\} \psi(\alpha') = 0$$

H_0

is in $t=0$ $H_0 \psi = E_0 \psi$, $\sum_{\alpha'} \psi(\alpha') a(\alpha')$ is $H_0 \psi$ at $t=0$

$$3. \quad i\hbar \dot{a}(\alpha') = \sum_{\alpha''} (\alpha' | H' | \alpha'') a(\alpha'') +$$

~~2. 1st eq. is a 1st order differential eq. & has initial~~

~~initial condition & $a \sim e^{iE_0 t}$~~

~~(2nd eq. is a 1st order differential eq. & has unique solution for ψ)~~

~~ψ is unique - $\dot{\psi}$ is not~~

~~no initial condition at $t=0$ $\Rightarrow \dot{\psi}$~~

~~$$a(\alpha') = \delta(\alpha', \alpha_0)$$~~

~~2nd system, time $t=0$ $\Rightarrow \dot{\psi}$ $\psi(\alpha_0)$ is state \Rightarrow~~

~~but, time $t=0$ $\Rightarrow \dot{\psi}$~~

~~$$\dot{a}(\alpha')$$~~

2. 1st eq. in system, $t=0 \Rightarrow \dot{\psi}$ $\psi(\alpha_0)$ is state \Rightarrow

$\dot{\psi}$ is not \Rightarrow $\dot{\psi}$ is not

system, state, Ψ & λ

粒子の運動は A 7 linear operator $h = 0$

$h\psi = 0$ or $h\psi = 0$ for any state

粒子の運動は $h = 0$

粒子 ψ_1, ψ_2 or $\psi = \text{system, state}$ $\psi = c_1\psi_1 + c_2\psi_2$

粒子 system, state $\psi = 0$



Relativity, $1R \neq 2R$, $\text{obs} \sim \text{FTT} \text{ (1)} \neq 2 \text{ obs}$
 $\Rightarrow 1 \text{ obs} \neq 2 \text{ obs}$ $t_1 \neq t_2$ x_1, y_1, z_1
 on $2R$ t_2 x_2, y_2, z_2 . (Coincidence) \neq $t_1 \neq t_2$
 \neq $2R \text{ obs} (t_1 - \delta t)$ $x_2, y_2, z_2 \Rightarrow$ coincidence
 $1R \text{ obs}$

$2R$ 1 observer $2R \text{ obs}$. $T_1 = \text{obs}$ x_1, y_1, z_1
 \neq t_1 x_2, y_2, z_2 T_2 x_2, y_2, z_2
 \dots $R_{12} \neq R_{21}$

R_{12} \neq R_{21} coincidence \neq $t_1 \neq t_2$
 $(t_1, x_1, y_1, z_1) \neq (T_1, X_1, Y_1, Z_1) \neq$
 $(t_2, x_2, y_2, z_2) \neq (T_2, X_2, Y_2, Z_2) \text{ by } \text{FTT}$

Weltpunkt q $1R$ \neq $2R$ \neq $1R$ \neq $2R$, \neq $t_1 \neq t_2$
 \neq $x_1, y_1, z_1; x_2, y_2, z_2 \neq$ coincidence
 \neq 1 observer \neq 2 obs

$$v_{12} = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + \dots} \neq \text{FTT}$$

$2R$ x_2, y_2, z_2 \neq $1R$ \neq $2R$, $2R$ 1 observer
 \neq $t_1 \neq t_2$ $(T_1, \dots) \neq (T_2, \dots)$
 \neq $R_{12} \neq R_{21}$ \neq $t_1 \neq t_2$
 $(\text{obs} \neq x_1 = x_2 - vT_1 \text{ etc})$

~~*~~ \times

coincidence \neq $2R$ \neq $1R$ \neq $2R$ \neq $1R$
 reaction \neq $1R$ \neq $2R$ \neq $1R$ \neq $2R$

Various sort of Uncertainty of
 a single Observation in the Quantum Theory

Operator, \hat{A} \hat{B} \hat{C} \hat{D} Observable \hat{A} \hat{B} \hat{C} \hat{D}
 \hat{A} = Transformation \hat{B} \hat{C} \hat{D} .

system, ψ ψ' ψ'' time t t' t''
 state, ψ system, ψ ψ' ψ'' commute ψ dynamical
 variables, ψ maximum number, ψ function t t'
 ψ ψ' ψ'' ψ ψ' ψ'' probability amplitude
 ψ ψ' state ψ ψ' ψ'' ψ ψ' ψ'' transformation function

state, ψ ψ' ψ'' ψ ψ' ψ'' probability amplitude, ψ ψ' ψ'' ψ ψ' ψ''
 ψ ψ' ψ'' ψ ψ' ψ'' ψ ψ' ψ'' probability amplitude,
 time t t' t'' ψ ψ' ψ'' ψ ψ' ψ'' ψ ψ' ψ'' .

Transformation Function

$$(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n, t) \Leftrightarrow (Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_m, t_2)$$

$$(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) \Leftrightarrow (Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_m)$$

Relat. $S_1(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n, t) \Leftrightarrow S_2(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_m, T')$

$$(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) \Leftrightarrow (Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_m)$$

$$LS_1 = 0,$$

$$L(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_m, T') | L | Q_1'', Q_2'', \dots, Q_m'', T''$$

$$(Q_1'', Q_2'', \dots, Q_m'', T'' | S_1 | S_1) = 0.$$

State ψ = 対応する observation する時の結果 ψ 一般に
- 定数 ψ となる。何回も繰り返せば ψ となる。
↑ / 結果が ψ になる確率 $|\psi|^2$ となる。
↑ / (内) ψ なる結果の relative probability 理論
的 ψ ~~決定~~ 決定 ψ の ~~決定~~

- 状態 ψ の観測方法によって異なる結果 ψ
→ 純粋な ψ 状態 ψ なる状態 ψ
→ 混合状態 ψ なる状態 ψ
↑ / 量子力学 + Interference 状態
↑ /



が ψ の $2n$ の ~~1/2~~ n 個 ψ の state ψ の $2n$ set of
number ψ の n 個 ψ の state ψ の n set of number
1 - ψ の n 個 ψ の state ψ の n set of number
~~1/2~~ n 個 ψ の state ψ の n set of number
1, 2 ψ linearly independent + state
1 set ψ の n 個 ψ の state ψ の n set of number
1 set 1 mächtigkeit n 個 ψ の n set.

状態, 集合, 数値, 集合, 関数
 state, set + set of number, set ψ , 関数
 関数, 状態, 集合, 数値, 集合, 関数
 関数, 状態, 集合, 数値, 集合, 関数
 関数, 状態, 集合, 数値, 集合, 関数
 $\psi \rightarrow \chi(\psi, \psi') = \psi\psi'$
 $\psi \rightarrow \chi(\psi, \psi')$ が状態, 集合, 数値, 集合, 関数
 $\psi \rightarrow \chi(\psi, \psi')$

$\psi \rightarrow \chi(\psi, \psi') = \psi\psi'$
 $\psi \rightarrow \chi(\psi, \psi')$ が状態, 集合, 数値, 集合, 関数
 $\psi \rightarrow \chi(\psi, \psi')$ が状態, 集合, 数値, 集合, 関数
 $\psi \rightarrow \chi(\psi, \psi')$ が状態, 集合, 数値, 集合, 関数
 $\psi \rightarrow \chi(\psi, \psi')$ が状態, 集合, 数値, 集合, 関数

関数 $\|\psi_1\| \leq \|\psi_2\|$
 ψ_1, ψ_2 が finite $\rightarrow \chi(\psi_1, \psi_2)$
 χ finite.

	ψ_1	ψ_2	...
"	ψ_1	ψ_2	...
	ψ_1	ψ_2	...

a

このように、 ψ の乗法 (multiplication) は、新しい状態 (state) を生じ、
 ψ_1 と ψ_2 の交換 (exchange) による状態 (state) の重ね合わせ (superposition) である。この
symbol は analytic function である。 $\psi = \sum c_n \psi_n$ である。
状態 (state) の symbol である。
このように、状態 (state) の limit, sequence, limit
の概念 (concept) は、 ψ の limit, sequence, limit である。
state, multiplication である。状態 (state) の limit, sequence, limit である。

$$|\varphi_2 \psi_1|^2 \leq \varphi_1 \psi_1 \varphi_2 \psi_2 \quad \text{これは有限 (finite) である}$$

従って $\varphi_1 \psi_1 = 0$ である。 $\varphi_2 \psi_2$ は有限 (finite) である。
従って $\varphi_2 = 0$ である。 $\varphi_1 \psi_1 = 0$ である。 $\varphi_1 \psi_1 = 0$ である。
2 である。 $\varphi_2 = 0$ である。 $\varphi_2 \psi_1 = 0$ である。 $\varphi_1 \psi_1 = 0$ である。
 $\therefore (\varphi_1 \psi_1 - \varphi_2 \psi_2) = 0$ である。 $\psi_2 - \psi_1$ は有限 (finite) である。
 ψ_1 は有限 (finite) である。 ψ_2 は有限 (finite) である。 ψ_1 は有限 (finite) である。
state である。 $\psi_1 = 0$ である。 $\psi_2 = 0$ である。 $\psi_1 = 0$ である。

$$\psi_1 \varphi_1 = \varphi_1 \psi_1$$

13 $\varphi_1 \psi_1 = |\varphi_1|^2$ である。 ψ_1, ψ_2 は sequence である。
 $|\varphi_1 - \varphi_2|, |\varphi_2 - \varphi_1|, \dots$ は sequence である。 0 である。
converge である。 ψ_1, ψ_2 は sequence である。 limit である。 ψ_1 である。
 ψ_1, ψ_2 は sequence である。

state である。 ψ_1, ψ_2 は state である。 $\psi_1 = 0$ である。 $\psi_2 = 0$ である。
state である。 ψ_1, ψ_2 は state である。 $\psi_1 = 0$ である。 $\psi_2 = 0$ である。
state である。 ψ_1, ψ_2 は state である。 $\psi_1 = 0$ である。 $\psi_2 = 0$ である。

これは distr. of Assoc. Law の成り立ち。
後述の如く ψ 1 state + constant factor, ψ 2 state
state の ψ の ψ 2 state 測定の結果、常に ψ 1 state ψ 2 state
他 1 state + Zusammensehen して ψ 1 state の結果、 ψ 2 state
2. 測定の結果 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state. ψ 1 equivalent state ψ 2 state
結果 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state

product / 順序 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state complex conjugate number
 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state ψ 1 state ψ 2 state, product ψ 1 state ψ 2 state symbolically
 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state ψ 1 state ψ 2 state ψ 1 state ψ 2 state, conjugate + symbol
 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state ψ 1 state ψ 2 state.

(ψ_1, ψ_2) $\psi_1 \psi_2$, (ψ_2, ψ_1) $\psi_2 \psi_1$
 $\psi_1 \psi_2$ $\psi_1 \psi_2$ (ψ_1, ψ_2) $\psi_1 \psi_2$, real
positive ψ 1 state ψ 2 state.

尚掛算, distr. assoc. ass. law の成り立ち。
これは ψ 1 state ψ 2 state number, 同, ψ 1 state ψ 2 state 結果 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state

state + state / 同, ψ 1 state ψ 2 state 結果 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state
 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state, state 2 state 結果 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state
か、 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state 結果 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state, ψ 1 state ψ 2 state
in addition, multiplication = 結果 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state
addition + ψ 1 state ψ 2 state, state 2 state, addition
 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state ψ 1 state ψ 2 state. ψ 1 state ψ 2 state
 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state ψ 1 state ψ 2 state, state 2 state

ψ 1 state ψ 2 state = symbol ψ 1 state ψ 2 state
 ψ 1 state ψ 2 state = symbol ψ 1 state ψ 2 state

State
 Observation
 Transformation

State ψ は $\xi = z - z_0$ の Observation
 \rightarrow Transformation $\rightarrow \psi \in$ State, 4444, 1100
 Observ Transformation, Observation, 物理的,
 (Symmetry 参照 axis, ^{reference} ψ state ψ), $z = z_0 + \xi$ 変換
 \rightarrow From state, 4444, 1100, 物理的
 1100.

Expansion Theorem, 6.11. ψ は ξ の基底に展開
 $\psi = \int_{a_1}^{a_2} \psi_a da$ $\alpha \psi = \int_{a_1}^{a_2} \alpha \psi_a da$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\alpha - a_0)\psi &= \int_{a_1}^{a_2} (\alpha - a_0)\psi_a da & \phi(\alpha - a_0)\psi &= \int_{a_1}^{a_2} \phi(\alpha - a_0)\psi_a da \\
 &= \int_{a_1}^{a_2} \int_{a_1}^{a_2} \phi_a(\alpha - a_0)\psi_a da' da & &= \int_{a_1}^{a_2} \phi_a(\alpha - a_0) da \\
 &= \alpha - a_0
 \end{aligned}$$

~~$\phi(\alpha - a_0)\psi = 0 + 3\pi$~~ $\phi(\alpha - a_0)\psi = 0.$

$(\alpha - a_0)\psi$ の ξ の基底 ψ_n の α の sequence
 to state $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\alpha - a_0)\psi_n = 0$ 基底に展開
 limiting state ψ

supposed state ψ は ξ の基底に展開 state ψ は ξ の基底に展開
 $\psi = \dots$

