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N84

— NOTE BOOK —

研究会記録

寛永寺 等

III

Dec. 1957

~ Feb. 1958

Yukawa

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SPARTA NOTE

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CHAPTER

CONTENTS

PAGE

- 場の理論の発展 Dec. 1957
湯川: 場の理論の発展 発展の方向
- Everett III, Relative State
Formulation (R. M. P. 29 (1957), 454)
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- Discussions on Extremely High
Energies Jan. 1958
Suzagawa, A. E. D. with Indefinite
Metric Jan. 1958
- Blockurtsev, Non-local, Non-linear
and Strong Interactions Jan. 1958
- Toyazawa, 湯川と4次元場 Feb. 1958
- von Neumann, Physica 23 (1957), 441
(邦文版) Feb. 1958
- 湯川: 場の理論 Feb. 1958
- J. Schwinger, Fundamental Interactions
(Ann. Physics 2 (1957), 407)
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Negative Energy 127...7 Feb. 1958
- Lehmann, N.C. II (1954), 342
- Yamaguchi, CERN 四六山 18741
- 素粒子論の発展理論 Feb. 1958
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場の理論 研究会

12月9日(月): ^{会場: Dec. 1957} 現在の場の理論の適用限界
予後: ^{梅沢} 理論の発展への問題
湯川

10日(火) 午前: 新粒子の理論
伊藤
午後: 本場の理論

11日(水) 午前: 素粒子と場の理論の統一
酒林
午後: 山

11日(水) 午後: 新粒子 - 相互作用
予後: ^山 結果の問題

12月9日(月): ヒル - 場の理論研究会

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梅谷 G.I. 湯川 G.I. の相互作用の範囲と性質
 内部の相互作用

II. 実数 μ の ψ の運動

I. high energy — short distance

2. strong (interaction) ψ の ψ (2nd)

1. Wataghi (1934)

2. Meissner (1939)

universal length r_0

interaction of 1st kind, 2nd kind

$$[g] = [L]^0 \quad [g] = [L]^n \quad n > 0$$

II. 1. radiative correction ψ の ψ

2. source of cloud ψ の ψ Lamb shift

Blochintsev

1st kind

weak

strong

2nd kind

ψ の ψ の ψ

I. 1st kind interaction of ψ の ψ internally consistent?

charge renormalization $e_{ob}(e)$

$|e_{ob}| < e$ Heisenberg law

singular charge ψ cancel ψ の ψ

$|e_{ob}| \rightarrow 0$

$e_{ob}^2 = Z_3 e^2$

Källén - Lehman

$$0 \leq Z_3(e) \leq 1$$

micro-causality

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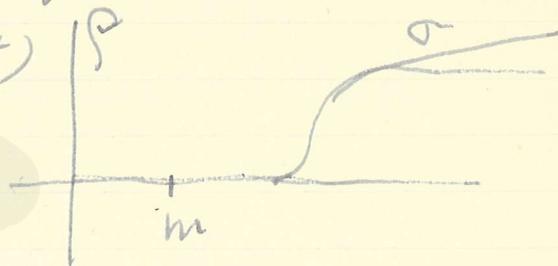
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$$\frac{1}{z} G(x, x') = \frac{1}{z} \int d\alpha^2 \rho(\alpha^2) \Delta_F(x, x'; \alpha)$$

$$\rho(\alpha^2) = \delta(\alpha^2 - m^2) + \sigma(\alpha^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \sigma(m^2) \geq 0$$

$$0 \leq z \leq 1$$



high energy limit
 Gell-Mann & Low

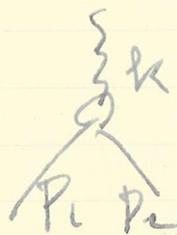
$$G^R(k) = \Delta_F(k)$$

$$z^R(\Lambda^2, g_r) G^R(k) = G(k)$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta_F(k)$$

$$k^2 = -\Lambda^2$$

cloud or \dots



$$P_n(P_i, P_j) \rightarrow \delta_{ij}$$

$$P_i^2, P_j^2 \rightarrow \Lambda^2$$

renormalization invariance



$$z \int \Lambda g_{ab}^n F\left(\frac{P_i, P_j}{m^2}, \dots, \frac{P_i, P_j}{\Lambda^2}, g_{ab}\right) = z_m \int g_{ab}^n \left(\dots, \frac{P_i, P_j}{m^2}, g_{ab} \right)$$

external line

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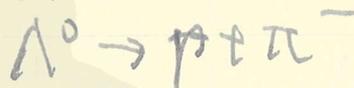
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Weak interaction



$$\bar{\Psi}_\Lambda (1 + \gamma_5) \Psi_p \varphi_\pi$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_\Lambda (1 + \gamma_5) \gamma_\mu \Psi_p \partial_\mu \varphi_\pi$$

$$1 + a \rho \cos \theta$$

$$\alpha = 0.1$$

$$\alpha = 0.9$$

V.A.

2nd-kind!!!

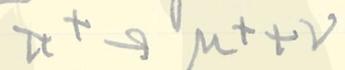
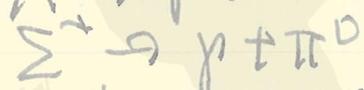
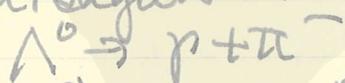
Compton
 Penetration $\alpha p = \begin{cases} 0.52 \\ 10.44 \end{cases}$

$$p < 0.68$$

$$\alpha > 0.77$$

coupling const. of universality

(Ogawa
 Nakagawa:



$$g \bar{\Psi} (1 + \gamma_5) \gamma_\mu \Psi \partial_\mu \varphi$$

$$3.6 \times 10^{-20} \text{ cm}$$

$$4.9$$

$$3.5$$

$$2.5 \times 10^{-21} \text{ cm}$$

range universality

$$\frac{g_{2\pi}}{\gamma_{2\pi+1}}$$

versus $\frac{f_{\pi-\mu\gamma}^2}{\gamma}$

$$\approx \frac{f_{\pi-\mu\gamma}^2}{\gamma}$$

$$\gamma \approx g$$

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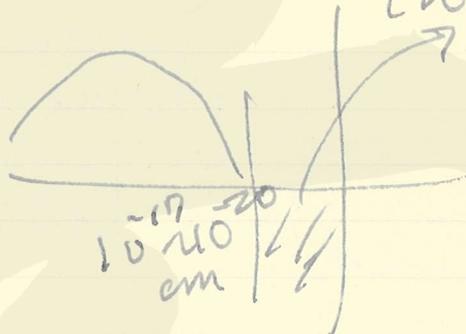
Fermi interaction
 $r \sim \sqrt{g}$

β -interact.
 Fermi-meson
 hadron

$r \sim 10^{-17}$ cm
 $r \sim 10^{-20}$ cm
 $r_F \sim 10^{-22}$ cm

1st kind

2nd kind
 (weak $\pi^+ \pi^-$)



extreme high energy 現象
 r constant π^+

nucleon structure

dispersion relation

- ① $\sigma(\nu)$
- ② causality
- ③ uniqueness

weak interaction

不変性原理の Model level

結論: 物理: 場の理論の限界を超越する方向

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第2回 12/10/11
 午前: 中野: 湯川
 global symmetry

$$\begin{pmatrix} P \\ N \\ \Sigma \\ \Sigma \\ \Sigma \\ N \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma^+ \\ Y_0 \\ \Sigma_0 \\ \Sigma^- \\ \Sigma \end{pmatrix} \quad \tau_L = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\tau} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\tau_3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{N} \tau_L N \pi_L \quad \bar{\Sigma} \tau_L \Sigma \pi_L$$

$$\bar{N} \Sigma_L \pi_L + (\vec{\Sigma} \times \vec{\Sigma}) \cdot \vec{\pi}$$

$\eta = \rho_L \pi$
 Pionno $\bar{\Psi} \Gamma_\mu \Psi \phi_\mu \quad \mu=1, \dots, 7$

$$K^0 + \bar{K}^0 = K_1^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^-$$

$$K^0 - \bar{K}^0 = K_2^0 \rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{\Sigma} \rho_L N K_L + \bar{\Sigma} I N K_0 \\ Q = \frac{1}{2} (\tau_3 + \rho_3) \end{array} \right.$$

$$e \bar{\Sigma} \frac{\vec{\tau} + \vec{\rho}}{2} \Sigma \cdot \vec{\pi}$$

$$2e \bar{N} \vec{\tau} \rho_3 I \cdot \vec{\pi}$$

本題は: 陽粒子 - 陽粒子.

I. 基礎的かつ問題.

i) 陽粒子の衰変: Charge Conj.
 C or CP or CPT

$$\bar{n} \equiv n \begin{cases} +1 & C \\ -1 & \end{cases} \quad \pi^0$$

$$\bar{n} \neq n$$

$$\gamma$$

$$K^0 \rightarrow K^0_1, K^0_2$$

anti-particle of parity

	A	B	C	D
p				
\bar{p}	B	A	C	D
rel. parity	-	-	+	+
$e^+ - e^-$			p	\bar{p}

$$1s \quad 3s$$

$$-1 \quad +1$$

Yang-Tiommo
 superselection rule

- ii) baryon number of $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$
- lepton number of $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$
- iii) selection rules
- iv) q or 2 or 3 or 6

ii. 2 or 3 or 6 or 12 or 18 or 24 or 30 or 36 or 42 or 48 or 54 or 60 or 66 or 72 or 78 or 84 or 90 or 96 or 102 or 108 or 114 or 120 or 126 or 132 or 138 or 144 or 150 or 156 or 162 or 168 or 174 or 180 or 186 or 192 or 198 or 204 or 210 or 216 or 222 or 228 or 234 or 240 or 246 or 252 or 258 or 264 or 270 or 276 or 282 or 288 or 294 or 300 or 306 or 312 or 318 or 324 or 330 or 336 or 342 or 348 or 354 or 360 or 366 or 372 or 378 or 384 or 390 or 396 or 402 or 408 or 414 or 420 or 426 or 432 or 438 or 444 or 450 or 456 or 462 or 468 or 474 or 480 or 486 or 492 or 498 or 504 or 510 or 516 or 522 or 528 or 534 or 540 or 546 or 552 or 558 or 564 or 570 or 576 or 582 or 588 or 594 or 600 or 606 or 612 or 618 or 624 or 630 or 636 or 642 or 648 or 654 or 660 or 666 or 672 or 678 or 684 or 690 or 696 or 702 or 708 or 714 or 720 or 726 or 732 or 738 or 744 or 750 or 756 or 762 or 768 or 774 or 780 or 786 or 792 or 798 or 804 or 810 or 816 or 822 or 828 or 834 or 840 or 846 or 852 or 858 or 864 or 870 or 876 or 882 or 888 or 894 or 900 or 906 or 912 or 918 or 924 or 930 or 936 or 942 or 948 or 954 or 960 or 966 or 972 or 978 or 984 or 990 or 996 or 1000

$$< 200 \text{ MeV}$$

$$< 200 \text{ MeV}$$

Sudarshan

1) $p + \bar{p}$

2) $p + \bar{p}$

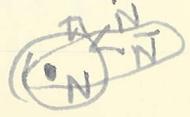
$p - p$ $\bar{p} - N$

annihilation star

2 ~ 3 級 状態...

Chew: absorbing core

Tamme



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3) pair suppression
 virtual pair ?
 real pair ?

4) π - π -interaction check ($\pi\pi\pi$)

5) point interaction

6) composite model
bound state?

III. π 粒子. π の相互作用

1) π BeV

ii) annihilation

iii) potential

iv) dispersion relation

$$\sigma_{\pi\pi} - \sigma_{\pi\bar{\pi}} = \omega \text{ or odd power}$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \text{const } \pi \rightarrow = 0$$

v)

2) π の性質:

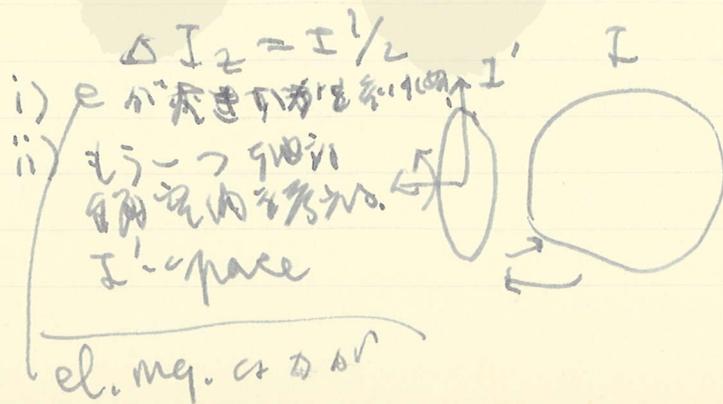
1) mass-spectrum

2) decay

3) parity

$$\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ g_{1/2} & g_{3/2} & g_{5/2} \\ \approx 10\% & & \approx 10\% \end{matrix}$$



a) $\vec{\sigma} \quad \vec{J} \quad \tau(\vec{p}) = \tau_0(0) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$

b) I'-space \rightarrow $\mathbb{R}^4 \otimes \mathbb{R}^2$

$g_{\mu} = 0 \text{ or } 1$
 I, I' (3D)



$g_{\mu} = 0 \text{ or } 1$
 I, I'_2

	I	I'_2
N	$1/2$	$+1/2$
V	0	0
Σ	1	0
Π	$1/2$	$-1/2$
π	1	0
K	$1/2$	$+1/2$
\bar{K}	$1/2$	$-1/2$

Salam \times (SU) L^2 (Salam-Parkingson)

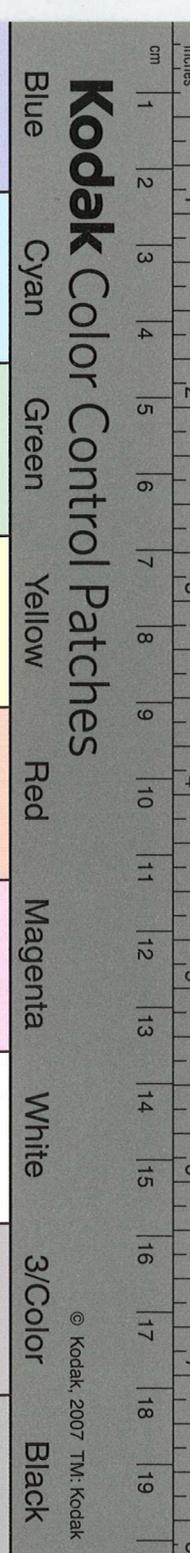
$Q = (I + I')_2$

decay: $\vec{n} \rightarrow \vec{n}' + \vec{n}''$
 $\Delta(I + I') = 0$



g_{μ} : $\Delta(I + I') = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
 $\Delta(I) = 0$

non-local?



1. $e = v$ any. UV .

He⁶ T
 Ne²³ T x A
 A³⁵ V main
 Ne¹⁹
 n) c_v

$$\alpha = 0.17 \pm 0.13$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(-s + v)x + \frac{1}{3}(1-a)y}{(s+v)x + (1+a)y}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} = |c_v|^2 + |c_s|^2 \quad [c_T] + [c_T'] \text{ etc}$$

$$x = |M_T|^2 \quad y = |M_{OT}|^2$$

$$s + v = a + 2$$

test

$$s = v \pm 1$$

$$v = 3 \pm 1$$

$$a = 1 \pm 1$$

$$(|c_v|^2 + |c_v'|^2) : |c_T|^2 + |c_T'|^2 : |c_A|^2 + |c_A'|^2$$

$$= 3 : 2 : 1$$

$$A) \frac{c_v}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{c_v'}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{c_T}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{c_T'}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{c_A}{1} = \frac{c_A'}{1}$$

$$B) \quad c_v = 1 \quad c_v' = 1 \quad c_A = 0$$

$$c_T = 1 \quad c_T' = -1 \quad c_A' = \pm 2$$

time reversal $3 \leftrightarrow 4$

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polarization: (B) $\alpha \nu \nu \bar{\nu}$

$$\frac{2 \operatorname{Re} (c_T c_T' - i (c_T^* c_A') \frac{\alpha^2}{\beta})}{|c_T|^2 + |c_T'|^2 + |c_A'|^2}$$

neutron $-0.15 \pm \dots$
 exp: -0.37 ± 0.11

$$+ i \bar{\Psi}_p \sigma_\mu (1 \pm \gamma_5) \Psi_N \cdot \Psi_e \sigma_\mu \Psi_\nu$$

$$c_\nu \pm c_{A'}$$

$$c_\nu \quad c_\nu'$$

$$c_T \quad c_T'$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_p \sigma_\mu \Psi_N \quad \bar{\Psi}_e (1 \pm \gamma_5) \Psi_\nu$$

$$(\bar{\Psi}_p \sigma_\mu (1 \pm i \gamma_5) \Psi_N \cdot \Psi_e \sigma_\mu (1 \pm \gamma_5) \Psi_\nu)$$

$$\nu + e \rightarrow A + e^-$$

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第2V 論文.

素粒子の質量の起源の関わり. (西村氏)

$m^2 = p_\mu p^\mu$
 spin

parity } Ψ

charge } Ψ

complex } Ψ

particle density

π	a	N	b
θ^0	c	$\langle \dots \rangle$	f
K^+	d	$\langle \dots \rangle$	g
K^-	e	$\langle \dots \rangle$	h

$$Y = N + S$$

$$n + n \rightarrow \Delta + \Lambda$$

$$n + n \rightarrow \Xi^- + p + K^0 + K^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 0 & b &= \alpha \\ c &= d = -e = -1 \\ f &= g = \alpha + 1 \\ h &= \alpha + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 0 & b &= \alpha \\ c &= d = -e = +1 \\ f &= g = \alpha - 1 \\ h &= \alpha - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = 0 : S$$

$$\alpha = 1 : Y$$

$$\Delta S = 0, \pm 1$$

$$\Delta Y = 0, \pm 1$$

$$Q = I_3 + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{S}{2}$$

$$Q = I_3 + \frac{Y}{2}$$

T-space } $\omega = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}Y}$ (Racah-Murari)

$$|0^0\rangle = |0_1^0\rangle + |0_2^0\rangle$$

$$e^{-i\pi/2} \quad e^{-i\pi/2}$$

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\mathcal{T} -space of \mathcal{H}_0 \mathcal{H}

$$T_i = \sum_a \alpha_a \times \tau_i$$

$$T_4 = \sum \beta$$

$$N \wedge$$

$$\Xi \Sigma$$

$$\eta = \sum_2 \sum_1$$

$$K \rightarrow \mu + \nu$$

$$\times e + \nu$$

lepton:

$$\tau: \text{scalar}$$

$$\xi:$$

$$\pi \rightarrow \mu + \nu$$

$$\times e + \nu$$

$$\xi_2 = \dots$$

山田 P_n : Anisotropic spin space
 & space-time of Fusion
 Yang-Mills (Vector)_{I.S.} (Vector)_{S.T.}

Conformal space $6: \mathbb{R}^2$ homogeneous

proper Lorentz
 dilatation
 inversion
 acceleration

$$\gamma = 8 \times 8$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} \quad \mu, \nu = 1, 2, \dots, 6$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^\mu} = 0$$

(Ingraham)

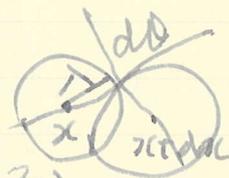
$$\mathcal{D}_m X^\mu = K^{\mu\nu} x^\nu$$

$$\mathcal{D}^m = \gamma^m \times \mathcal{D}^3 \quad m=1, \dots, 4$$

$$\mathcal{D}^0 = -l \times \tau^{(+)}$$

$$\mathcal{D}^5 = l^{-1} \times \tau^{(+)}$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} (dx^2 - c^2 dt^2 + d\lambda^2)$$



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第3回

予前：対称性から - 場の量子論. 場の量子論

三要素:

重力場

ゲージ場

電磁場

↑ ↓

重力場

量子場

山崎 Q:

対称性の破れ:

場の量子論の場の量子論

A ————— B

の破れ. (電磁場

→
電磁場

の破れ. (電磁場

(電磁)

(電磁: 電磁場の量子化とゲージ場の量子化の相互作用)

一般化: $g_{\mu\nu}$ の量子化

Utiyama
Yang-Mills

$Q^A(x)$ $A=1, \dots, N$

$$I = \int L(Q^A(x), \partial_\mu Q^A(x))$$

$$Q^A(x) \rightarrow Q^{A'}(x) = Q^A(x) + \delta Q^A(x)$$

$$\delta Q^A(x) = \sum_B \epsilon^B T_B^{A\alpha} Q^B(x)$$

$\alpha=1, 2, \dots, n$

→ invariance → 対称性

$$a_\nu \rightarrow a_\nu(x)$$

$$L \rightarrow L'(Q, \partial_\mu Q, A)$$

A is the connection

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local vector \leftrightarrow world vector
 Lorentz transf:

$$h^{\kappa'}_{\mu} = h^{\kappa}_{\mu} + \epsilon^{\kappa}_{\lambda} h^{\lambda}_{\mu}$$

$A_{\mu} \rightarrow \Gamma$
 $f_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow R^{\kappa}_{\lambda\mu\nu}$

flat: $\frac{\partial a^{\kappa}_{\mu}}{\partial x^{\nu}} = \frac{\partial h^{\kappa}_{\nu}}{\partial x^{\mu}}$

$\frac{\partial j^{\mu}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} = 0 : -j^{\mu} = \square A^{\mu}$

$\frac{\partial T^{\mu}_{\nu}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} = 0 : T^{\mu}_{\nu, \mu} = 0 \quad -\kappa T^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} R$

avg. mom. $\frac{\partial M^{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} = 0 : D^{\lambda} M^{\mu\nu} = M^{\lambda}_{\mu\nu}$

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Comment

- i) \mathbb{R}^4 gauge vs gauge
- ii) $\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R}^4) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R}^4 \text{ の gauge})$
- iii) gen. cov.
- iv) c-field versus g-field

田代氏: 場の量子論 (田),

$$\sum_{\mu} \gamma_{\mu} \alpha_{\mu}$$

$$\alpha_0$$

素粒子 \rightarrow ψ

non-local

Dirac

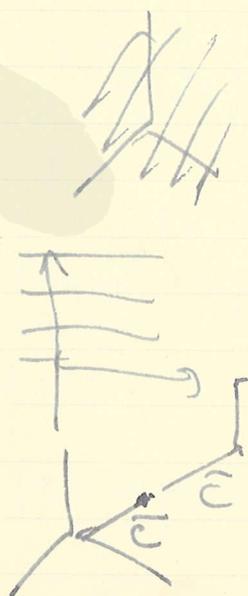
Dirac: $\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \mathcal{O}_3 \dots$

\mathcal{O} -space

$$\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \dots; \chi(\mathcal{O})]$$

$$\psi_i = e^{i\chi(\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2)} \psi_i$$

$\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{O}}$ displacement in \mathcal{O} -space



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単位:
 距離: m

内容: Fermion と重力場

$$L = -\frac{1}{4} [\partial_\lambda \sigma_{\mu\nu} \partial_\lambda \sigma_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\lambda \sigma \partial_\lambda \sigma]$$

+ h.o.f

$$- \frac{\kappa}{2} R_{\mu\nu} (\bar{\Psi} \alpha_\mu \partial_\nu \Psi - \partial_\nu \bar{\Psi} \alpha_\mu \Psi + \dots)$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu\nu} + \kappa h_{\mu\nu} \quad R_{\mu\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{\mu\nu} \sigma$$

$$(\alpha_\mu \partial_\mu + \kappa h_{\mu\nu} \alpha_\mu \partial_\nu) \Psi + \kappa (\partial_\mu h_{\mu\nu}) \alpha_\nu \Psi = 0$$



$$\varphi(x,t) = 0$$

$$\text{flat: } \det |\alpha_\mu \varphi_\nu| = 0$$

$$- \text{flat: } \det |\alpha_\mu \varphi_\mu + \kappa h_{\mu\nu} \alpha_\nu \varphi_\nu| = 0$$

super-light velocity

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space
 statistical
 本質

dynamical
 ↑

Comment
 i) $\frac{1}{\hbar}$

uniformity \rightarrow $\frac{1}{\hbar}$
 (H)

ii) statistical interp. of space-time
March

iii) observation of stability

space-time of stability

H of i (part of the world)
 I. $\frac{1}{\hbar}$ $\frac{1}{\hbar}$

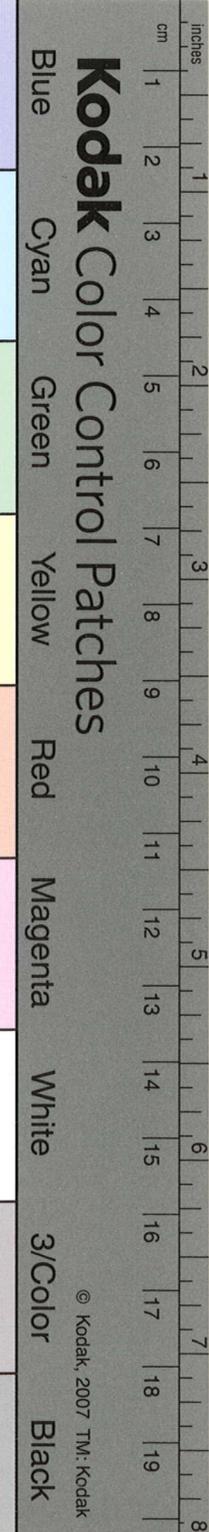
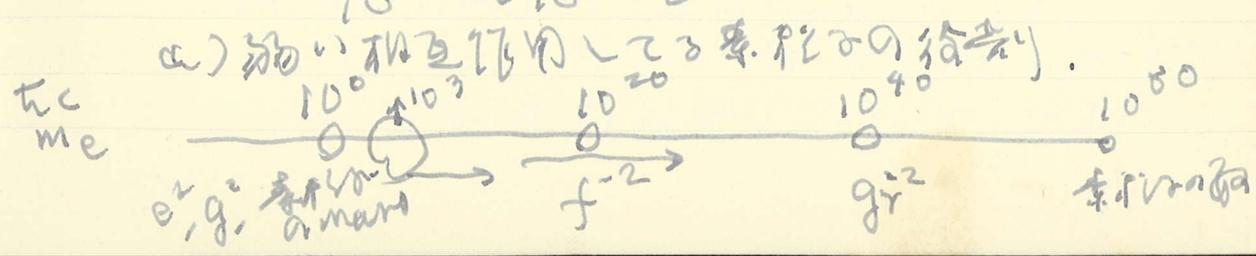
Peterman $\frac{1}{\hbar}$ $\frac{1}{\hbar}$
 Kroll-Ruderman
 exp. 1.001167 ± 0.00005
 K.K. 1.0011454
 P. 1.0011596 (Sumra)

Lamb shift exp. 1057.77 ± 0.10
 theor. 1057.94

1) inconsistency \rightarrow B's attack

a) 10^{-22} cm
 b) gravitation 10^{-40} cm?

2) $10^{-17} \sim 10^{-20}$ cm
 weak interaction



~~湯川~~

II. 修正

3) 量子力学の修正

a) indefinite i -FW の relative state

b) curved M space

4) Gen. Rel. の philosophy を i -FW の i -FW へ
 ④ 量子力学

game の 2 人

a) over-all の 2 人

b) dynamical view と 量子力学の修正
 (λ の i -FW へ λ の i -FW)

III. 修正

5) new freedom の re-interpretation
 global symmetry

6) iso-spin の Minkowski space を i -FW
 量子力学

IV. 粒子

7) 2 粒子の間 $10^0 \sim 10^{20}$

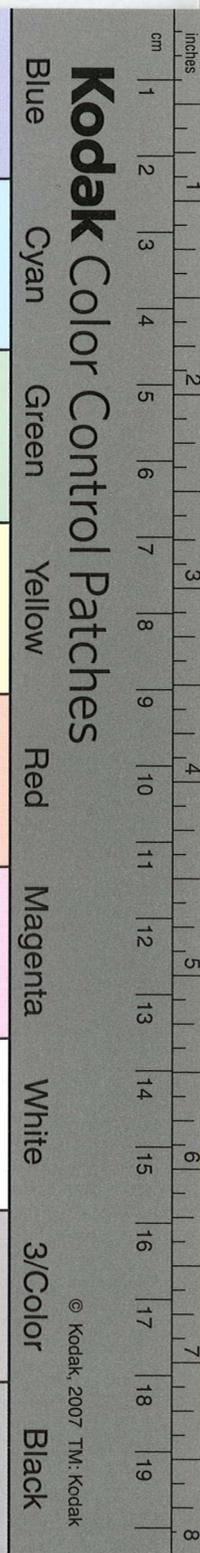
V. T-invariance

8) T-invariance の i -FW へ

VI. 量子力学と宇宙

- 9) 宇宙の i -FW へ
- 10) 宇宙の i -FW へ i -FW へ
- 11) 量子力学の i -FW へ i -FW へ
- 12) manifold 上の i -FW へ

2 人 (13) 7 人 i -FW へ
 1921 Born: i -FW へ



14) I-space

15) H.S. の修正

16) Anomalous

17) かんさくの修正

18) ~~かんさくの修正~~

19) 理論の結果を意味可能な形で示す

19) div. & mass spectrum

20) 理論の量子化

力の伝達: 場の理論
粒子の伝達: ..

場の量子化

粒子の量子化. → 場の相互作用.
及 Copenhagen interpretation

中野 M. 湯川 M. 1957
H. Everett, III
"Relative state" Formulation of Q.M.
(R.M.P. 29 (1957), 454)

General relativity - over-all formulation
Quantum mechanics - time-development
external observer
おれ ↓ "I" also !!!

I. 対象 II. 観測 III. 記憶
memory

Approximate Measurement

$$S_1 + S_2 \equiv S$$

$$\psi^S = \sum_i \frac{1}{N_i} \zeta_i^{S_1} \psi(S_2; \text{rel } \zeta_i, S_1)$$

relativity of state !!!

observer state → d-dep. new state
↓
event
memory

good observation

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京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室
湯川, 1958

湯川・記名電
紙：初年 5月 1日



KKTT

$$\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|\cos| = 1$$

general character
manifold
gravitation

対称性
連続

中野：湯川と General Relativity

湯川：

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Jan 11 1958 #12-
2 p.m. ~ 4 p.m.
Robert Serber, \rightarrow Trisley Coupling
A. Pais and R. Serber, P. R. 105 (1957),
1636.

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Jan. 11, 1959
10 a.m. ~ 5 p.m. 12/22

- Seiber & Ito: Improvised Discussions
(Hayakawa presiding)
- Maki: Intermediate Coupling
- Yamada: Anomalous magnetic moment
of the nucleon
- Mannouri: Moment of Inertia of
Rotating Nucleus
- Otsuki: Nuclear forces and π -N-scattering
at 100 ~ 150 MeV (${}^3P_0; {}^3P_1; {}^3P_2 =$
 $4; -2; 0$)
- Sarukawa: Nuclear reactions at high
energies
- Hida: Inconsistency in field theory
related to Stanford experiments
 $a \approx 0.7 \times 10^{-13}$ cm electron scatt.
 $b \approx 0.4 \times 10^{-13}$ cm. man diff.
- Nogami: Compton Scattering by Protons
- Pae: Strangeness and Parity
- Nakanishi: Dress unstable particle
- Murakami: Dress unstable particle
- Yukawa: Indefinite metric

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Jan. 14, 1958

→ 湯川先生

Discussions on Extremely High
Energy Phenomena

Koba: Introductory Talk

Elementary process of multiple production

1. Experimental Informations

Multiplicity $N(E)$

$N \propto E^{1/4}$?

break at 10^6 BeV ?

$10^3 \sim 10^4$ BeV/c

Composition

20 ~ 40% not pions

Transverse momentum

$p_{\perp} \sim 0.4$ BeV

p_{\perp} (not pions) ~ 1.5 BeV
(Pristal)

Angular distribution

Energy spectrum

slow particle in CMS

Elasticity = $\frac{\text{slow energy}}{\text{total primary energy}}$
in CMS

$\eta \sim 1$ for low energy

\sim smaller for high energy

~ 0.3 for air shower

2. Various Models

i) Heisenberg

ii) Fermi

iii) Landau

iv) LOW

gives too large p_{\perp} and
too many anti-nucleons
critical temp $\sim m_{\pi} c^2$

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v) Takagi-Kraussaar-Markus
in bar states

3. Problems

i) Mechanism of partially elastic collisions Mayakawa

a) Heisenberg, Bhabha, Blokhintsev
too classical!!! nucleon core!!!

b) Gerasiyova-Chormansky
Fukuda et al.

Iso

Prozenthal

some of the secondaries have
very large energy!!!

ii) Foundation and relation of
various models
different types of interaction
master equation

$\frac{1}{\tau}$, V , w_1 , w_2

iii) Validity of G.F.T. at very high
energy

Mayakawa: Mechanism of inelastic collision
Compound nucleus model - statistical
optical model - individual
or $\Delta < D$ versus $\Delta > D$

Iso: Hydrodyn. description of multiple
production

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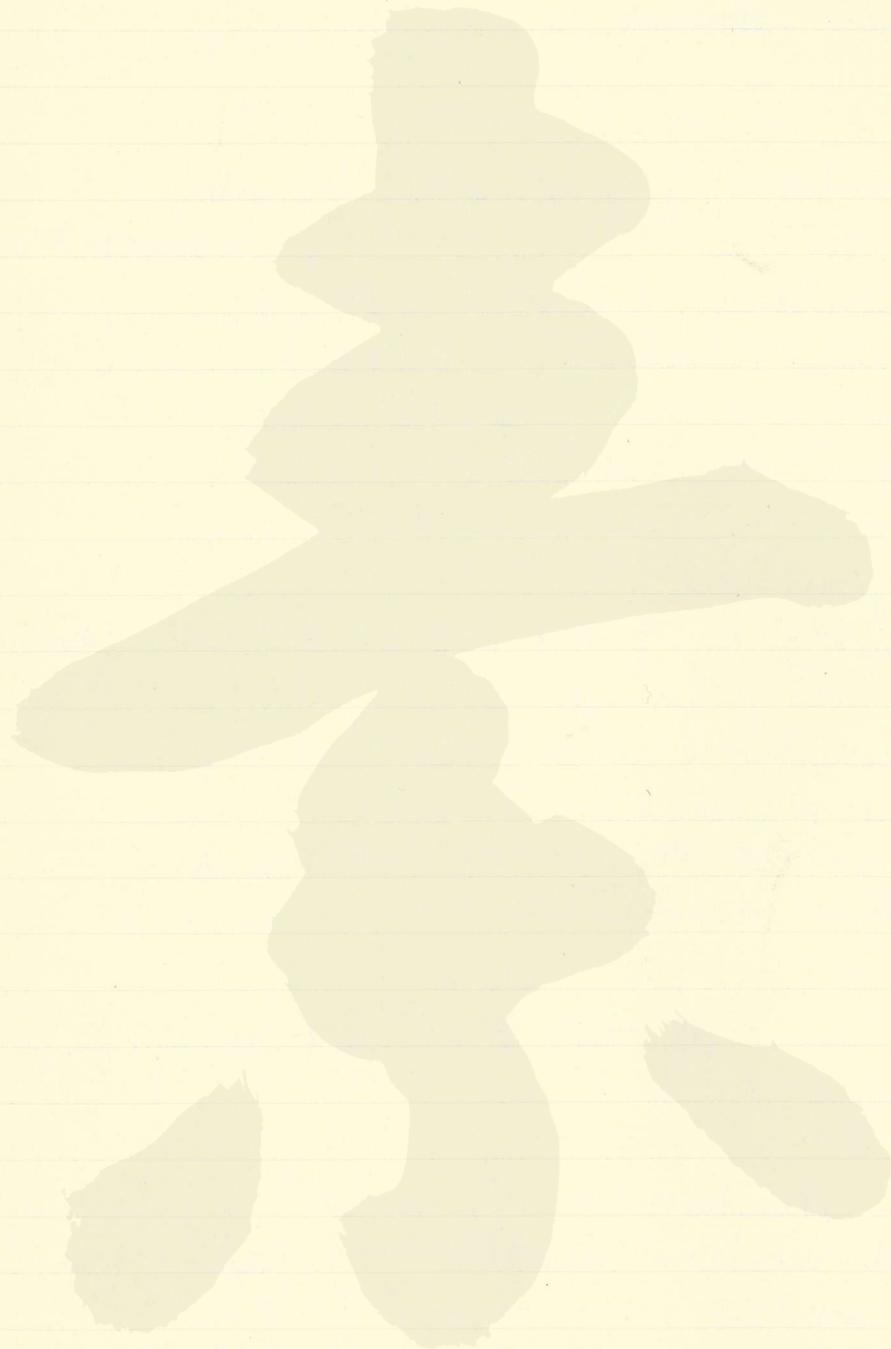
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Watanabe: μ -meson underground



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 京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室
 Jan. 18
 題名: Indefinite Metric
 A, F, D, with

Gupta-Bleuler
 membership of \mathcal{F} , ?
 Lorentz invariance?
 Greek μ

$$\Psi_0^* \eta A_\mu \Psi_0$$

$$\eta = (-1)^{n_0}$$

$$\Psi_H^* \eta \Psi_H = (-1)^{n_0}$$

n_0 : bare no operator

gauge 変換
 $\Phi(n_0, n_0=1) \dots$
 Schrödinger 表示
 $H = H_0 + V$

$$V = - \int d^3x j_\mu^s(x) A_\mu^s(x)$$

$\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3.$

metric operator: $\eta^2 = 1$ $\eta = \eta^*$

$$B_s^* = B_s^\dagger = \eta B_s^* \eta$$

$$\Psi_s^*(t) \eta C_s \Psi_s(t) = \text{real for } C_s = C_s^\dagger$$

$$A_\mu^s = A_\mu^{s*} \quad A_0^s = -A_0^{s*}$$

$$A_\mu^s = A_\mu^{s\dagger} \quad A_0^s = A_0^{s\dagger}$$

$$[A_\mu^s, \eta] = 0$$

$$[A_0^s, \eta] = 0$$

$$H_0 = \eta H_0 \eta$$

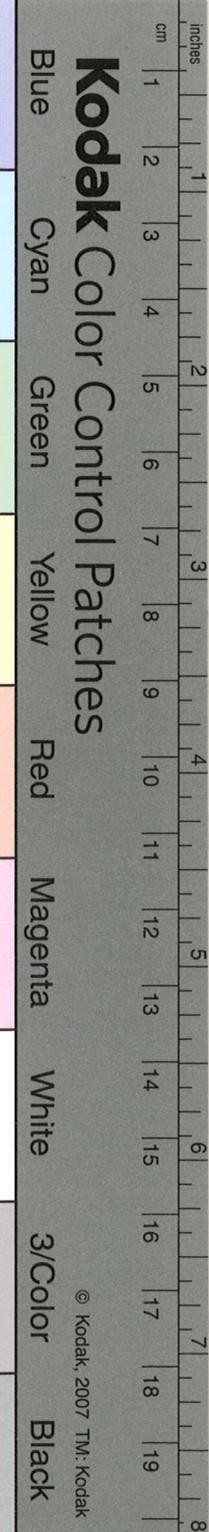
$$H_0 = H_0^*$$

$$H = \eta H^* \eta \quad H \neq H^*$$

$$i \frac{d\Psi_s}{dt} = H \Psi_s \quad -i \frac{d\Psi_s^*}{dt} = \Psi_s^* H^*$$

Interaction 表示

$$\Psi_I(t) = e^{iH_0 t} \Psi_s(t)$$



$$\Psi_I^*(t) = \Psi_S(t) e^{-iH_0 t}$$

$$A_i(x) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2V k_0}} e^{i\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{k})} (a_j(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k}x} + a_j^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) e^{-i\mathbf{k}x})$$

$$A_0(x) = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2V k_0}} (a_0(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k}x} + a_0^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) e^{-i\mathbf{k}x})$$

$$[a_\mu(\mathbf{k}), a_\nu^\dagger(\mathbf{k}')] = \delta_{\mu\nu} \delta_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'}$$

$$a_i^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) = a_i^*(\mathbf{k})$$

$$a_0^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) = -a_0^*(\mathbf{k})$$

$$[a_i^\dagger, \eta] = [a_i, \eta] = 0$$

$$[a_0^\dagger, \eta]_+ = [a_0, \eta]_+ = 0$$

$$N_0 = -a_0^\dagger a_0$$

$$= -\eta a_0^* \eta a_0$$

$$= a_0^* a_0$$

Heisenberg picture

$$\Psi_H = e^{iH_0 t} \Psi_S(t)$$

$$\Psi_H^* = \Psi_S^*(t) e^{-iH_0^* t}$$

$$\Psi_S^*(t) \eta A_\mu^S \Psi_S(t) = \Psi_H^* \eta e^{iH_0 t} A_\mu e^{-iH_0 t} \Psi_H$$

$$\Psi_H^* \eta \Psi_H = (-1)^{n_0}$$

$$A_\mu(x) = U(0, t) A_\mu(x) U(t, 0)$$

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$$U(0, t) = e^{iHt} e^{-iH_0 t}$$

$$U(t, 0) = e^{iH_0 t} e^{-iHt}$$

$$\bar{U}(0, t) = e^{iH^* t} e^{-iH_0 t}$$

$$\bar{U}(t, 0) = e^{iH_0 t} e^{-iH^* t}$$

$$U(0, t)^* = \bar{U}(t, 0) \quad \}$$

$$U(t, 0)^* = \bar{U}(0, t) \quad \}$$

$$\bar{U}(0, t) \eta = \eta U(0, t) \quad \}$$

$$\bar{U}(t, 0) \eta = \eta U(t, 0) \quad \}$$

$$U^{-1}(0, t) = U(t, 0) = \eta \bar{U}(t, 0) \eta$$

$$= \eta U(0, t)^* \eta = U(0, t)^T$$

$$\square A(x) = -j_\mu(x)$$

$$A = A^{in} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Delta_R(x-x') j_\mu(x') dx'$$

$$A_\mu^{in} = U(0, -\infty) A_\mu(x) U(-\infty, 0)$$

Indef. metric in the Heisenberg repres.

$$H_0 \quad E$$

$$\Phi(E)$$

$$H \quad E$$

$$\Psi(E)$$

$$\Psi(E) = U(0, -\infty) \Phi(E)$$

$$\Psi_H^* A_{\mu\nu} \Psi_H = (U(0, -\infty) \Phi)^* \eta A \Psi_H = \Phi^* \bar{U}(-\infty, 0) \eta A \Psi_H$$

$$= \Phi^* \eta U(-\infty, 0) \eta A \Psi_H$$

$$= \underbrace{\Phi^* U(-\infty, 0)}_{\Psi_H^*} \underbrace{U(0, -\infty) \eta U(-\infty, 0)}_{\eta^m} A \Psi_H$$

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$$A_{\mu}^{in \star} \equiv U(0, -\infty) A_{\mu}^{\star} U(-\infty, 0)$$

$$\eta_{in}^{\star} = 1 \quad (\text{if there is no bound state})$$

$$\eta_{in \#}^{\star} = \eta_{in}^{\star}$$

$$A_{\mu}^{in \#} = \eta_{in}^{\star} A_{\mu}^{in \star} \eta_{in}^{\star}$$

$$A_{\mu}^{in \#} = A_{\mu}^{in \star}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_i^{in} = A_i^{in \star} \\ A_0^{in} = -A_0^{in \star} \end{cases}$$

$$[A_i^{in}, \eta_{in}^{\star}] = [A_0^{in}, \eta_{in}^{\star}] = 0$$

$$[a_{\mu}, a_{\nu}^{\#}] = \delta_{\mu\nu}$$

$$a_i^{\#} = a_i^{\star} \quad a_0^{\#} = -a_0^{\star}$$

$$[a_i^{\#}, \eta_{in}^{\star}] = [a_i^{\star}, \eta_{in}^{\star}] = 0$$

$$[a_0^{\#}]_{+} = [a_0^{\star}]_{+} = 0$$

$$N_0^{in} = -a_0^{\#} a_0 = a_0^{\star} a_0 = U(0, -\infty) a_0^{\star} a_0 U(-\infty, 0)$$

$$N_0^{in} \Psi_H(n_0) = n_0 \Psi_H(-n_0)$$

$$\eta_{in}^{\star} \Psi_H(n_0) = (-1)^{n_0} \Psi_H(-n_0)$$

~~gauge~~
 Lorentz invariance:

$$\left(\frac{\partial A_{\mu}}{\partial x^{\nu}} \right)^{(+)} \Psi_H = 0 \quad \text{at all } T$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial A_{\mu}}{\partial x^{\nu}} \right)^{(+)} = \left(\frac{\partial A_{\mu}^{in}}{\partial x^{\nu}} \right)^{+} + \left(\frac{\partial A_{\mu}^{out}}{\partial x^{\nu}} \right)^{+}$$

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$$L_k \Psi_H = (a_3 - a_0) \Psi_H = 0$$

$$\Psi_H^* \eta L_k^* = \Psi_H^* \eta (a_3^\# - a_0^\#) = 0$$

$$[L_n, L_{k^\#}] = 0$$

$$\Psi_{H,n} = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} \sqrt{\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}} \Psi_H(-n-r, r)$$

$$L_k^\# \Psi_{H,n} = \sqrt{n+1} \Psi_{H,n+1}$$

$$\Psi_0 \equiv \Psi_0(0,0)$$

$$\Psi = J' \Psi_0$$

$$J = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1!}} \sum_{k \neq 0} c^{(1)\#} L_k + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}} \sum_{k, k'} c^{(2)\#} L_k L_{k'} + \dots$$

$$J^\dagger J \neq 1$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1!}} \sum_{k \neq 0} c^{(1)*} L_k + \dots$$

$$J'^\dagger J' = 1$$

$$c^{(n)} = c \quad c^{(n)}(k_1, \dots, k_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} c(k_1) \dots c(k_n)$$

$$J = \exp \sum (c(k) L_k^\# - c^*(k) L_k)$$

$$= \exp \left[-i \int d^3x \left\{ \frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial t} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial A_\mu}{\partial x^\mu} \right) \Delta \right]$$

$$A(x) = \sum \frac{i}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{k_0}} (c e^{ikx} - c^* e^{-ikx})$$

$$A^{in'} = J^\dagger A^{in} J = A^{in} + \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial x}$$

horribly invariance?
 horribly frame A

is it? \rightarrow
 \rightarrow (not)

$$\begin{aligned} \eta & \Phi(n_0) \\ & = [-1]^{n_0} \Phi(n_0) \\ N_0 & \Phi(n_0) = n_0 \Phi(n_0) \\ a_0 & \Phi(n_0) = -n_0^{1/2} \Phi(n_0 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A & \rightarrow B \\ N_0 & \rightarrow N_0' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_0' \Phi'(n_0) & = n_0 \Phi'(n_0) \\ a_0' \Phi'(n_0) & = -n_0^{1/2} \Phi'(n_0 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta' = [-1]^{N_0'}$$

$$\Phi^*(n_0) \eta \Phi(n_0) = [-1]^{n_0} = \Phi^*(n_0) \eta' \Phi(n_0)$$

$$F' = L^{-1} F L$$

$$\begin{cases} t' = t + \alpha x \\ x' = x + \alpha t \end{cases} \quad L = 1 + G$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^* & = -\alpha & \langle \alpha \eta \rangle_A & = 0 \\ \beta^* & = \beta & \langle \beta \eta \rangle_- & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(L^{-1})^* = (L^*)^{-1} \quad L^{-1} = \eta L^* \eta$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_0' & = L^{-1} N_0 L \\ \Phi'(n_0) & = L^{-1} \Phi(n_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\Phi' = L \Phi)$$

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$\eta' = \eta^* \eta \neq \eta^{-1} \eta$



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D. Bohm and Y. Aharonov
Paradox of Einstein, Rosen
and Podolsky

Ref.: P.R. 108 (1958), 1070
N. Bohr, A. Einstein 1949.
D. Bohm, Causality and Chance
in Modern Physics, 1957

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Jan. 31, 1958

12 P 3 P
Blochinger, Non-local, Non-linear
Compound Particle
Strong Interaction Physics of

meson: free energy v. interaction energy
nucleon-nucleon collision
 μ s. weak \rightarrow strong \rightarrow weak
 μ v. weak \rightarrow strong

Q.E.D. weak

weak interaction
 $\nu + e \rightarrow \mu + \nu$
weak \rightarrow strong

10^3 BeV
Q.E.D. の書き!!!

Compound particle
particle の書きの書き!!!

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豊崎氏: 波の透過と反射
 Feb. 1, 1958

シュレインジャー

$$\frac{|N_1|N_2|}{2N}$$

波の透過と反射の計算、
 100%透過と反射の割合を計算する



wave packet
 $I + II \quad | \quad III$

von Neumann

- (1) no hidden parameter
- (2) Schrödinger eq.
- (3) $\hat{Q}\psi_m = q_m\psi_m$
- (4) 連続性: Hilbert space 2次元
 $\|\psi_1 - \psi_2 e^{i\theta}\| \ll 1$

or ψ_1, ψ_2 波動関数
 (5) measurement process 測定のシュレインジャー
 eq. $\hat{H}\psi = E\psi$
 (6) practical

Determinate observable: 測定可能な観測値

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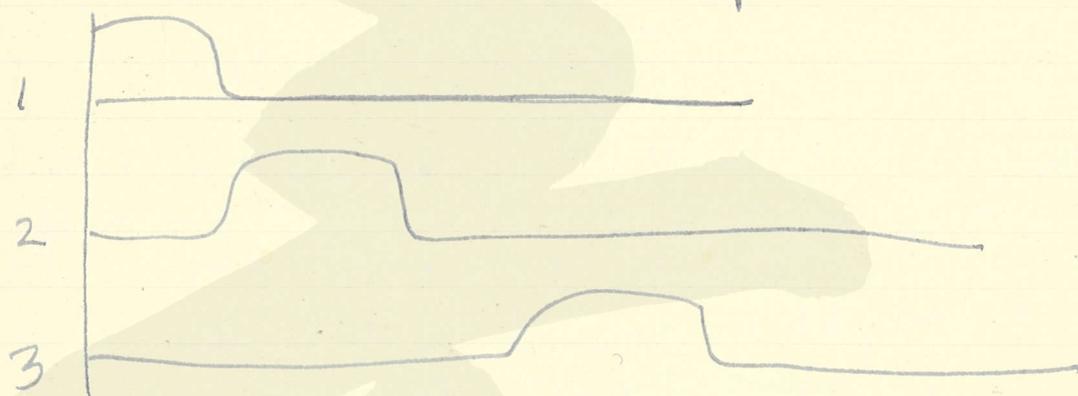
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∴ Ψ の規格化条件
$$I = \sum_{m=1}^M E_m$$

$$R = \sum_m \rho_m E_m$$

$\Psi(t)$ $W_m = \|E_m \Psi(t)\|^2$



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M. Gell-Mann and S. A. H. Rosenfeld
Hyperons and Heavy Mesons
(UCRL-3799) (Preprint 258
33-2-1)



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L. von Neumann, *The Approach to Equilibrium in Q. Stat.*

Physica 23 (1957), 441

(N. M. Hugenholtz, *ibid.*, 481)

湯川
#271116
Feb. 4, 1958

$$\varphi_0 = \int |\alpha\rangle d\alpha c(\alpha)$$

$$\varphi_t = U_t \varphi_0 \quad U_t = \exp[-i(H + \lambda V)t]$$

$$A|\alpha\rangle = |\alpha\rangle A(\alpha)$$

$$\langle \varphi_t | A | \varphi_t \rangle = \int A(\alpha) p_t(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$= \langle \varphi_0 | U_t^\dagger A U_t | \varphi_0 \rangle$$

$$\langle \alpha | U_t^\dagger A U_t | \alpha' \rangle = \delta(\alpha - \alpha') f_1(\alpha) + f_2(\alpha, \alpha')$$

is singular in $\delta(\alpha - \alpha')$ and f_2 is singular in $\delta(\alpha - \alpha')$ and f_1, f_2 are linear and depend on A

$$f_1(\alpha) = \int A(\alpha'') d\alpha'' P(t | \alpha'' \alpha)$$

$$f_2(\alpha, \alpha') = \int A(\alpha'') d\alpha'' I(t | \alpha'' \alpha \alpha')$$

$$\langle \varphi_t | A | \varphi_t \rangle = \int A(\alpha'') d\alpha'' \left[\int P(t | \alpha'' \alpha) d\alpha |c(\alpha)|^2 \right]$$

$$+ \int A(\alpha'') d\alpha'' \int I(t | \alpha'' \alpha \alpha') d\alpha d\alpha' c^*(\alpha) c(\alpha')$$

$$p_t(\alpha'') = \int P(t | \alpha'' \alpha) d\alpha |c(\alpha)|^2$$

$$+ \int I(t | \alpha'' \alpha \alpha') d\alpha d\alpha' c^*(\alpha) c(\alpha')$$

$c(\alpha)$ is random trig

$$\int I(t | \alpha'' \alpha \alpha') d\alpha d\alpha' c^*(\alpha) c(\alpha')$$

is the same as the above

($c(\alpha)$ or $\exp(i\alpha) T$) is the same as the above

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van Hove, *Physica* 21 (1955), 517

$$\frac{dP(t|\alpha\alpha_0)}{dt} = 2\pi\lambda^2 \int \delta[\varepsilon(\alpha) - \varepsilon(\alpha')] W^{\circ}(\alpha, \alpha') d\alpha'$$

$$\times P(t|\alpha'\alpha_0) - 2\pi\lambda^2 \int d\alpha' \delta[\varepsilon(\alpha') - \varepsilon(\alpha)] \\ \times W^{\circ}(\alpha', \alpha) P(t|\alpha\alpha_0)$$

with the initial condition: $P(0|\alpha\alpha_0) = \delta(\alpha - \alpha_0)$

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Bohr の理論

湯川 孝行 京都大学理学部 湯川記念館史料室
(湯川記念館) Feb. 8, 1958

第 1 節 Bohr

Born の 確率論

Heisenberg の uncertainty relation
uncertainty relation in quantum mechanics
microscopic object is described by complex wave function
concept of probability apply to it
波のイメージで記述する
確率論を適用する

Proof of complementarity

波と粒子の両方を見ることは出来ない
波と粒子の両方を同時に観測することは出来ない

第 2 節 Bohr

Bohr の 補完性

Bohr の 補完性の原理
microscopic object の 振舞いの両方を見ることは出来ない
classical world の 振舞いを見ることは出来る
object と subject の 両方を見ることは出来ない
波と粒子の両方を見ることは出来ない

Einstein-Bohr-Podolsky a paradox
Bohr の 回答:
molecule of total spin 0

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\psi_{+}(1)\psi_{-}(2) - \psi_{-}(1)\psi_{+}(2)]$$

total spin 0 molecule of 2 atoms
separate them, each 1/2 spin
classical world of 2 particles
classical world of 2 particles

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第3章 (Schrodinger の猫の死)

a) Complete system is Schrodinger's cat
 連続した continuous な系に ψ を $\psi_1 + \psi_2$ の
 重ね合わせの中へ ψ を ψ_1 と ψ_2 に分解する?
 神の ψ の死: (a) + (b) yes (a) yes, (b) yes.

v. Neumann:

第 I 系の 状態. 因果的決定
 第 II 系の 状態. 因果的決定
 statistical ensemble
 energy — 第 I 系 状態に 関する ψ の
 irreversibility.

Irreversibility = 状態の 崩壊 (phase の 乱れ)
 Pauli 考: phase の randomness
 von Neumann: (i) initial state a
 randomness

(ii) ψ の 状態 $\psi_1 + \psi_2$
 (iii) 崩壊 (von Neumann) $\psi_1 + \psi_2$ の 崩壊
 (von Neumann) $\psi_1 + \psi_2$ の 崩壊

Relative state of ψ is
 因果的決定性 = irreversibility (崩壊の 状態) $\psi_1 + \psi_2$

Laplace's demon
 causal, continuous theory is it?

Unified theory of entire physical
world is it possible?

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J. Schwinger, A Theory of the
Fundamental Interactions
Annals of Physics 2 (1957), 407

1) coupling const. a + unit universal length
 $\lambda \rightarrow \tau = \tau_{2311}$.

T-rotation: τ -rot, ζ -rot,

scalar meson: σ -meson

K-meson interaction

τ 核子

ζ 核子

N-rot

nucleonic charge

T-rot,

isospin

Y-rot, (ζ_3) hyper charge

R_N (N-charge)

R_Y (hyper-charge)

$R_T = R_N \times R_Y$; invariant

2) electromagnetic field

R_T is $U(1)$ invariant τ_{2311} .

$$R_a = R_T e^{\pi i T_1} = R_N e^{\pi i T_{23}} \quad \text{is } U(1)$$

不変.

$$R_a^{-1} N R_a = -N$$

$$R_a^{-1} Y R_a = -Y$$

$$R_a^{-1} Q R_a = -Q$$

3) lepton

lepton charge

$T=1$

$$\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L=1$$

$$\mu^+$$

$$\nu^0$$

$$e^-$$

$$L=-1$$

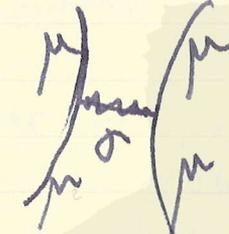
$$e^+$$

$$\bar{\nu}^0$$

$$\mu^-$$

μ -e mass difference \rightarrow σ -meson

電荷: $(2\mu A^3) \rightarrow \sigma$ -meson mass splitting
charge 2 μ の役割,
mass diff 等...



2-lepton interaction

$\pi \rightarrow e + \nu$
 $K \rightarrow e + \nu$

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湯川: 素粒子論の要素

Feb. 6, 1958

Phase of P.M. : ~~素粒子論の要素~~ ~~湯川~~ ~~1958~~

1. Quantum mechanical description
probabilistic — state vector in
Hilbert space with
positive definite
metric

2. special relativistic space-time
~~Asymmetry~~ structure or symmetry

3. Q.M. system consisting of indefinite
~~particle~~ number of particles with
~~local~~ (non-local) interaction
(non-rel. approx) by operators

→ system of elementary particles ^{satisfying}
described by relativistic
invariant ~~diff~~ field equations
and commutation relations.
Both the field equations and
commutation relations have
semi-local*.

4. ~~Q.F.T.~~, Weak coupling approximation
~~Q.M.~~

* semi-local: ^{semi-commute} (infinitesimal) (boson),
semi-anticommutate (fermion) for two
space-like operators at ^{mutually} space-like points

素粒子の領域, 場の理論

1. 素粒子の領域
 Gell-Mann-Nishijima: strongly interacting
 Lee-Yang: weak interaction
2. Non-local
 Markov, ... Yukawa, ...
 causality, Wataghin
3. Non-linear
 Heisenberg (de Broglie-fermion
 Fermi-gauge, Sakata)
4. General Relativity の 拡張
 graviton の 場
 dynamics v. over-all description
 unified description of the
 physical world!

統一理論: 湯川記念館の取り組み

Non-linear: Heisenberg

$$\partial_{\mu}\psi + \ell^2 (\bar{\psi}\psi) \psi + \ell^2 (\bar{\psi}\psi) \delta_5 \psi = 0$$

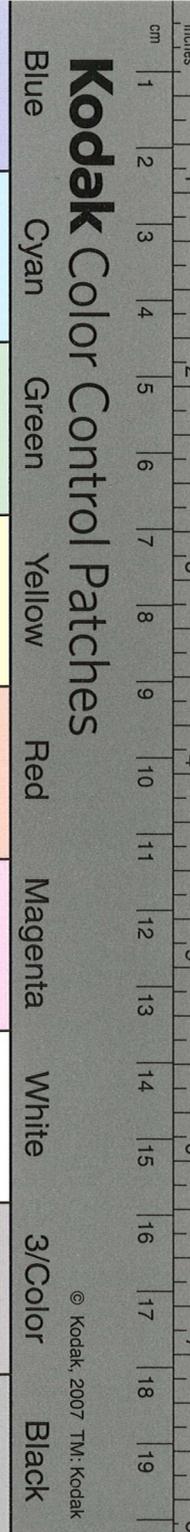
$$\psi' = a\psi + bC\bar{\psi}\delta_5$$

非線形は本質的か? essential?

Unified Theory の 拡張?

dynamics は complementary の 拡張

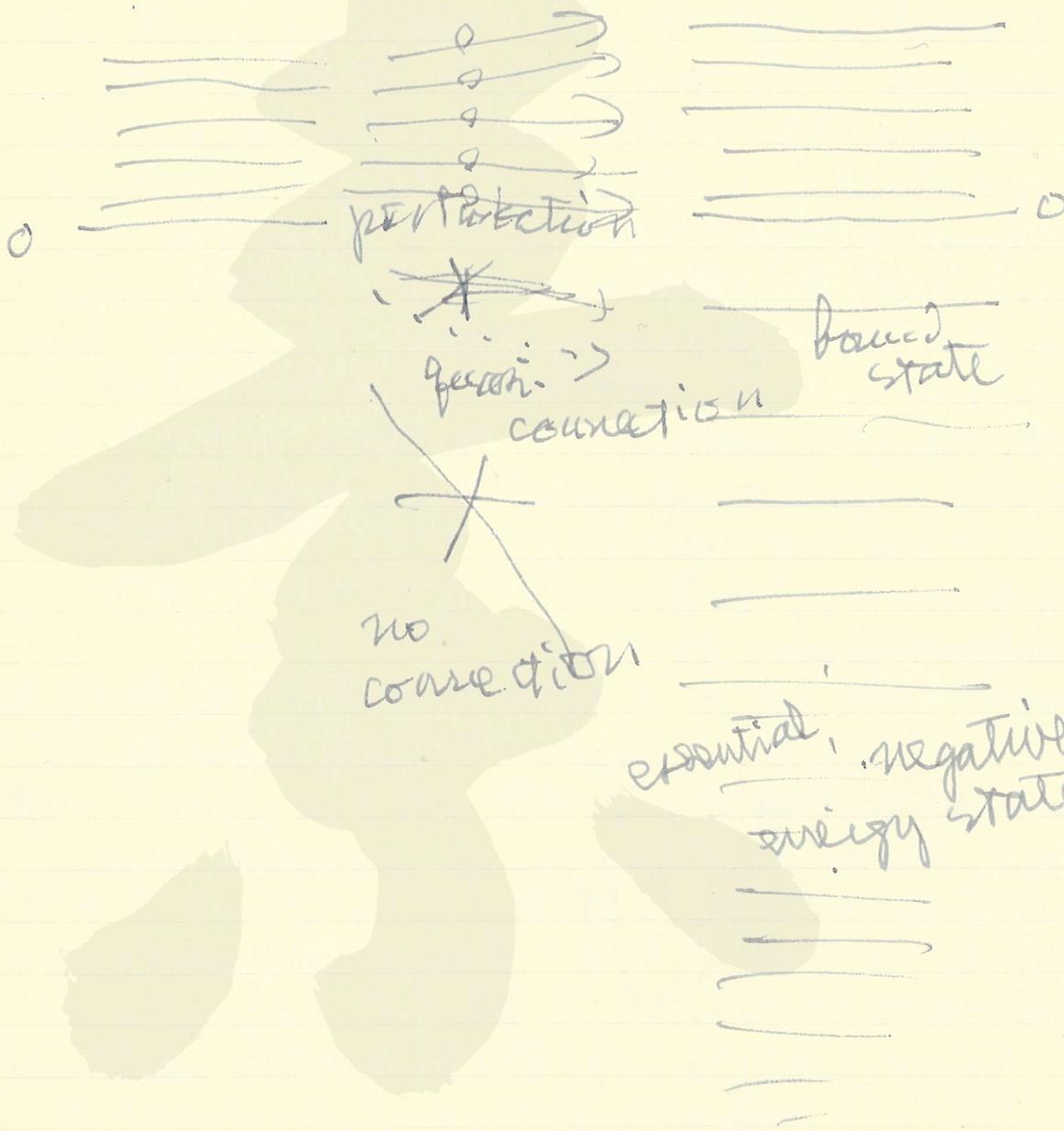
統一理論: set point の 拡張
 統一理論: 非線形場の動的な定義



自由 Hamiltonian と 全 Hamiltonian のエネルギー準位図

free Hamiltonian

total Hamiltonian



perturbation

resonance connection

bound state

no connection

essential, negative energy state

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同じ感じ、高エネルギー、強相互作用、
低エネルギーの現象は、
(strong interaction state of the nucleon and meson)
の部分から、
~~これは~~ 高エネルギーの現象は、
II の現象から、

Heimann の analysis での TV の
と関係して。TV の現象と高エネルギーの
現象は、高エネルギーの現象 高エネルギーの現象は、
高エネルギーと Hilbert-空間 II の
現象は、高エネルギーの現象、

⇒ 2 crucial part of positive energy
& negative energy の現象は、
高エネルギーの現象は、positive energy
state and particle picture
高エネルギーの現象は、negative
energy state and particle picture
高エネルギーの現象は、particle picture
の現象は、

0 の現象は、time reversal の
time asymmetry の現象は、

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0 local minimum

0 Poizot positive definite

0 P mutually commutative

$L_i \rightarrow P_i$ of a particle of type α , one of the (set of states)

P_{00}
 (orthogonal)

$$\langle 1_\alpha | \sum_{\mu} P_{\mu}^2 | 1_\beta \rangle = -m_\alpha^2 \delta_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\langle 1_\alpha | P_0 | 1_\beta \rangle \geq 0$$

P_i four vector

any one of the states which do not cannot be included in 1_α any one of 1_α

$$\langle 1_\alpha | P_{\mu}^2 | 1_\beta \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 1_\alpha | P_{\mu}^2 | 1_\beta \rangle = 0$$

1 a P_{μ}^2 independent

- 2. 2-particle state
- 2. approx 2-particle collision state
- 3. 3-particle states collision state etc

(id of $N_{\alpha} < \infty$)
 diagonal element of P_0

$\langle N | P_0 | N \rangle$ diagonal element of P_0

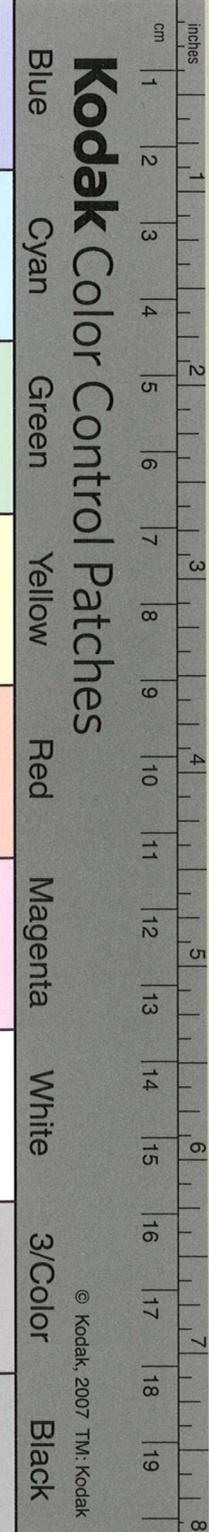
$$\langle N | \sum_{\mu} P_{\mu}^2 | N \rangle$$

diagonal element of P_0 (for $N < \infty$)

$$\langle N | P_0 | N \rangle < 0$$

$$\langle N | \sum_{\mu} P_{\mu}^2 | N \rangle \leq 0$$

of N



(i) anti-particle of ψ is $\bar{\psi}$ with positive energy state in ψ picture
 (ii) $\bar{\psi}$ is ψ^\dagger in ψ picture

$\langle \psi | P_\mu^2 | \psi \rangle > 0$ in ψ picture, ψ is in

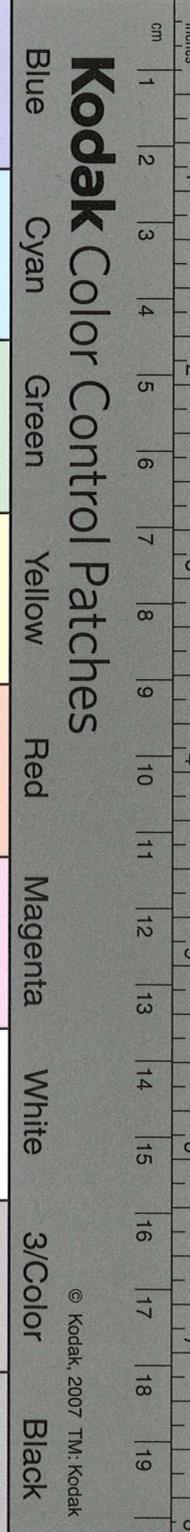
ψ picture in particle picture in ψ picture.

光 $\langle \psi | P_0 | \psi \rangle > 0$ in ψ picture

but $\langle \psi | P_i | \psi \rangle = 0$ in ψ picture, P_1, P_2, P_3 in ψ picture

$\langle \psi | P_\mu^2 | \psi \rangle = 0$ in ψ picture \rightarrow ψ is in ψ picture.

$\langle \psi | P_\mu | \psi \rangle = 0$ in ψ picture
 $\langle \psi | P_\mu | \psi \rangle = 0$ in ψ picture
 in ψ picture, ψ is in ψ picture state
 of ψ in ψ picture \rightarrow ψ is in ψ picture state
 in ψ picture, ψ is in ψ picture state



基礎的定義:

1) Continuous Lorentz group Λ is invariant to the Lagrangian L が成り立つ。
~~Hermitian operator \hat{L} の~~

2) Lagrangian L is energy-momentum Four-Vector P^μ に対応し、Hermitian operator \hat{P}^μ のエネルギー演算子 \hat{P}^0 は positive definite である。
 $\hat{P}^\mu = \int d^3x T^{\mu\nu}$

3) Field operator $\phi(x)$ は Lagrangian L から local field operators $A_\alpha(x_\mu)$ が成り立つ。
 $\phi(x) = \int d^3x' U(x-x') A_\alpha(x')$

$$-i\hbar \frac{\delta A_\alpha(x_\mu)}{\delta x_\nu} = [P_\nu, A_\alpha(x_\mu)] \quad (1)$$

を満足する。~~これは~~

4) 異なる 2点 x_μ, x'_μ における $A_\alpha(x_\mu), A_\beta(x'_\mu)$ は交換可能である。operator \hat{P}^ν は field equation (1) と compatible である。
 path 依存性がない。

以上より、~~これは~~ P^μ は field operator $A_\alpha(x_\mu)$ のエネルギー・運動量演算子である。
 $P^\mu = \int d^3x T^{\mu\nu}$

$$-i\hbar \frac{\delta P^\mu}{\delta x_\nu} = [P_\nu, P^\mu]$$

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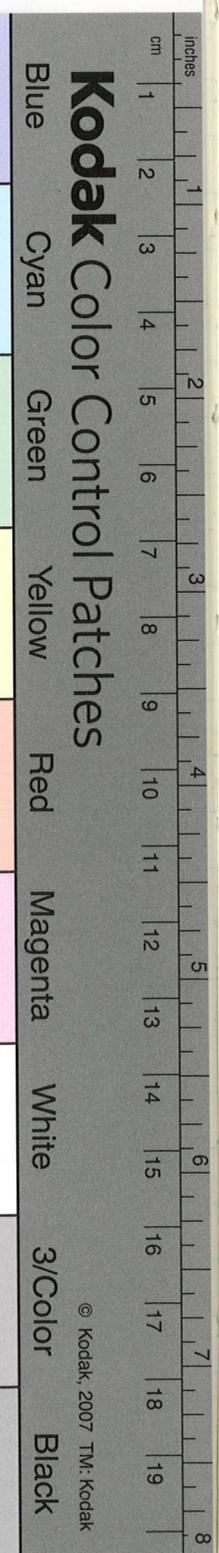
$$k^2 \vec{p}_\mu^2 = -m^2 \vec{z}^2$$

~~これは~~ $P_0 < 0$ の場合について

Tanikawa の Dirac quantization
 によつて、次に上記の Lagrangian quantized
field の interacting system の assembly
 を考え、assembly の 生成 として F.P.
quantization を行つたことにあつて negative
energy の 問題 が生じた。よつて
 $P_0 < 0$ の 生成 $P_0 > 0$ の 生成 として

よつて negative energy の 問題 が生じた。
 よつて 生成 $P_0 > 0$ の 生成 として
生成 $P_0 < 0$ の 生成 として
生成 $P_0 < 0$ の 生成 として
生成 $P_0 < 0$ の 生成 として

これは non-linear の field equation を
classical の field system の energy-momentum
four-vector P_μ の field equation の solution として P_μ は
 一定の値



218 hehmann's - δ -function

H. Hehmann, Über Eigenschaften von Ausbreitungsfunktionen und Renormierungskonstanten quantisierter Felder

(Nuovo Cimento 11 (1954), 342)
 Energy-momentum four-vector P_μ exists, with the properties

$$\frac{\partial A(x)}{\partial x_\mu} = i [A(x), P_\mu]; \quad \{P_\mu, P_\nu\} = 0$$

Definition of vacuum \rightarrow existence of smallest eigenvalue for energy-operator

a) Scalar field

$$P_\mu \Phi_k = k_\mu \Phi_k$$

$$\langle \Phi_0, A(x) A(x') \Phi_0 \rangle = \langle A(x) A(x') \rangle_0 = i \Delta^{(+)}(x-x')$$

$$\langle A(x') A(x) \rangle_0 = -i \Delta^{(-)}(x-x')$$

$$\langle [A(x), A(x')] \rangle_0 = i \Delta'(x-x')$$

$$= -2i \epsilon(x_0 - x'_0) \bar{\Delta}'(x-x')$$

$$\langle \{A(x), A(x')\} \rangle_0 = \Delta''(x-x')$$

$$\langle T A(x) A(x') \rangle_0 = \frac{1}{2} \Delta_F'(x-x')$$

(definitions of vacuum functions)

$$\Delta_F'(x) = 2i [\theta(x_0) \Delta^{(+)}(x) - \theta(-x_0) \Delta^{(-)}(x)]$$

$$= \Delta''(x) - 2i \bar{\Delta}'(x)$$

$$\theta(x_0) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{x_0}{|x_0|} \right)$$

$$\langle A(x) A(x') \rangle_0 = \sum_k \langle \Phi_0, A(x) \Phi_k \rangle \langle \Phi_k, A(x') \Phi_0 \rangle$$

$$= \sum_k A_{0k}(x) A_{k0}(x')$$

$$= \sum_k a_{0k}^* a_{0k} \exp ik[x-x']$$

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where
 $(\Phi_0, A(x) P_R) = A_0(x) = a_0(x) \exp[ikx]$
 because

$$\frac{\delta A_0(x)}{\delta x_\mu} = i(\Phi_0, [A(x), P_\mu] \Phi_0)$$

$$= i P_\mu A_0(x)$$

$$\rho(-k^2) = (2\pi)^3 \sum a_{0k} a_{0k}^*$$

sum over states with a set k_μ .

$$\Delta^{(+)}(x-x') = -\frac{i}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^4k \rho(-k^2) \exp[ik(x-x')]$$

$$\rho(-k^2) = \int_0^\infty \rho(k^2) \delta(k^2 - x^2) d(k^2)$$

$$\Delta^{(+)}(x) = \int_0^\infty \Delta^{(+)}(x; k^2) \rho(k^2) d(k^2)$$

$$\Delta^{(+)}(x) = \int_0^\infty \Delta^{(+)}(x; k^2) \rho(k^2) d(k^2)$$

(b) spinor field

invariance under C.C.†

$$\langle \psi_\alpha(x) \bar{\psi}_\beta(x') \rangle_0 = -i S_{\alpha\beta}^{(+)}(x-x')$$

$$\langle \bar{\psi}_\beta(x') \psi_\alpha(x) \rangle_0 = -i S_{\alpha\beta}^{(-)}(x-x')$$

$$\langle \{ \psi_\alpha(x), \bar{\psi}_\beta(x') \} \rangle_0 = -i S'_{\alpha\beta}(x-x')$$

$$\langle [\psi_\alpha(x), \bar{\psi}_\beta(x')] \rangle_0 = -i S_{\alpha\beta}^{(i)}(x-x')$$

$$\langle T \psi_\alpha(x) \bar{\psi}_\beta(x') \rangle_0 = -\frac{1}{2} S'_{F\alpha\beta}(x-x')$$

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$$\dagger \langle \bar{\Psi}_\beta(x') \Psi_\alpha(x) \rangle_0 = \langle \bar{\Psi}'_\beta(x') \Psi'_\alpha(x) \rangle_0$$

$$= -C_{\beta\alpha}^{-1} \langle \Psi_\gamma(x') \bar{\Psi}_\delta(x) \rangle_0 C_{\delta\alpha}$$

$$\therefore S_{\alpha\beta}^{(-)}(x-x') = -C_{\beta\gamma}^{-1} S_{\gamma\delta}^{(+)}(x'-x) C_{\delta\alpha}$$

$$\langle \Psi_\alpha(x) \bar{\Psi}_\beta(x') \rangle_0 = \sum_k (\Phi_\alpha, \psi_\alpha \Phi_k) (\Phi_k, \bar{\psi}_\beta \Phi_\beta)$$

$$= \sum_k C_{\alpha k}^\alpha \bar{C}_{\beta k}^\beta \exp[ik(x-x')]$$

$$\textcircled{2} (i\gamma_{\alpha\beta} k - \sqrt{k^2} \delta_{\alpha\beta}) \rho_1(-k^2) + \delta_{\alpha\beta} \rho_2(-k^2)$$

$$= - (2\pi)^3 \sum C_{\alpha k}^\alpha \bar{C}_{\beta k}^\beta$$

$$S^{(+)}(x) = - \frac{i}{(2\pi)^3} \int \theta(k_0) d^4k (i\gamma k - \sqrt{k^2}) A(-k^2)$$

$$+ \rho_2(-k^2) \} \exp[ikx] d^4k$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \{ S^{(+)}(x; \kappa^2) \rho_1(\kappa^2) + \Delta^+(x; \kappa^2) \rho_2(\kappa^2) \} d\kappa^2$$

$$S^{(-)}(x) = \int_0^\infty \{ S^{(-)}(x; \kappa^2) \rho_1(\kappa^2) + \Delta^-(x; \kappa^2) \rho_2(\kappa^2) \} d\kappa^2$$

ρ_1, ρ_2 : real

$$\rho_1 \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq \rho_2 \leq 2\kappa \rho_1$$

$$\textcircled{3} f_{\alpha k} = (i\gamma k + \alpha) C_{\alpha k}$$

$$\sum_\beta f_{\alpha k} f_{\alpha k}^* = k_0 [(\kappa - \alpha)^2 \rho_1 + 2\alpha \rho_2] \geq 0$$

$$(\kappa^2 - k^2)$$

$$\rho_0 > 0: \quad \alpha = 0 \rightarrow (\kappa - \alpha)^2 \rho_1 + 2\alpha \rho_2 \geq 0$$

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$$\alpha = 0: \quad p_1 \geq 0$$

$$\alpha = (\pi p_1 - p_2) / p_1; \quad p_2 (2\pi p_1 - p_2) \geq 0$$

$$\text{or} \quad 2\pi p_1 > p_2 \geq 0$$

$$S'_F(k) = -2i \int_0^\infty \frac{(i\gamma^0 k - \pi) p_1(\pi^2) + p_2(\pi^2)}{k^2 + \pi^2 - i\epsilon} d(\pi^2)$$

(free particle of mass M ;
 $p_1(\pi^2) = \delta(\pi^2 - M^2)$; $p_2(\pi^2) = 0$)

$$\langle \{ \psi_\alpha(x, t), \bar{\psi}_\beta(x', t) \} \rangle_0 = \gamma_{\alpha\beta}^4 \delta(x-x') \int_0^\infty p_1(\pi^2) d(\pi^2)$$

Renormalization constants:

ps.-ps. coupling (neutral meson)

$$\psi(x) = Z_2^{-1/2} \psi_u(x); \quad A(x) = Z_3^{-1/2} A_u(x)$$

$$M = M_0 + \delta M, \quad m^2 = m_0^2 + \delta m^2$$

$$g = Z_1^{-1} Z_2 Z_3^{1/2} g_0$$

$$L = \left\{ \begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{4} Z_2 \{ (\bar{\psi}, (\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu + M) \psi) - [(\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - M) \bar{\psi}, \psi] \} \\ & -\frac{1}{2} Z_3 \{ \partial_\nu A \partial_\nu A + m^2 A^2 \} \\ & -i/2 g Z_1 (\bar{\psi}, \gamma_5 \psi) A + \frac{1}{2} Z_2 \delta M (\bar{\psi}, \psi) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} Z_3 \delta m^2 A^2 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$(\square - m^2) A(x) = \frac{i g}{2} Z_1 Z_3^{-1} (\bar{\psi}, \gamma_5 \psi) - \delta m^2 A$$

$$(\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu + M) \psi(x) = -i g Z_1 Z_2^{-1} \gamma_5 A \psi + \delta M \psi$$

$$[A(x), \dot{A}(x')] = -i \delta(x-x') Z_3^{-1}$$

$$\{ \psi_\alpha(x), \bar{\psi}_\beta(x') \} = \gamma_{\alpha\beta}^4 \delta(x-x') Z_2^{-1}$$

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$$\rho(\kappa^2) = C_3 \delta(\kappa^2 - m^2) + \dots$$

$$\rho_1(\kappa^2) = C_2 \delta(\kappa^2 - M^2) + \dots$$

Källen; Helv. Phys. Acta 25 (1952), 419
 Mathews. Phil. Mag. 41 (1950), 125

$$Z_3^{-1} = \int_0^\infty \rho(\kappa^2) d\kappa^2$$

$$Z_2^{-1} = \int_0^\infty \rho_1(\kappa^2) d\kappa^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq Z_3 < 1 \quad 0 \leq Z_2 \leq 1$$

$$(\square - m_0^2) \langle \{ A(x), A(x') \} \rangle_0$$

$$= \dots = i \int_0^\infty (\kappa^2 - m_0^2) \Delta(x-x'; \kappa^2) \rho(\kappa^2) d(\kappa^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_0^2 \int_0^\infty \rho d(\kappa^2) = \int_0^\infty \kappa^2 \rho d(\kappa^2)$$

$$\delta m^2 = - Z_3 \int_0^\infty (\kappa^2 - m^2) \rho d(\kappa^2) \leq 0$$

$$\delta M = Z_2 \int_0^\infty [(M - \kappa) \rho_1 + \rho_2] d(\kappa^2)$$

g^2 -order: $\rho_1' = \dots$
 $\rho_2' = \dots$
 $S_F' = \dots$

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div G: CERN, 湯川記念館史料室

Feb. 18, 1958

CERN 12412

1957

60 M.S.F. (15 M\$)

P.S. 25 BeV

1960261 (200M 2500)

S.C. 600 MeV

湯川記念館史料室

W(4) 30人

Ford Foundation
佐野 研

600 MeV: $p + d \rightarrow H^3 + \pi^+$
 $\quad \quad \quad \rightarrow He^3 + \pi^0$

Bernaldini
Fulini

湯川記念館史料室

$e + p \rightarrow n + e + \pi^+$
 $e + d \rightarrow$

new neutron of mag. moment $9 \frac{1}{2} \mu_N$,
or 0.8×10^{-13} cm

D'Espagnier-Prentki: 湯川記念館史料室

$N \equiv$
 $\rho + 1 -$
 $\Sigma \Lambda$

N_{ap}

$\Sigma_{ap} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\Sigma^0 + \Lambda}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \Sigma^+ \\ \Sigma^- \quad \frac{\Lambda + \Sigma^0}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right)$

$G \downarrow N_{ap} \pi_{da}^k N_{a'p} \phi^k$

+ $\Sigma_{ap} \pi_{da}^k \Sigma_{a'p} \phi^k$

$N_{ap} \kappa_{p\sigma} \Sigma_{a\sigma}$

$g (\bar{N} N - \bar{\Sigma} \Sigma) \pi$

$(\rho, \rho', \gamma, \omega, \dots)$

strong

medium

Ferretti : nucleon number $\approx 1/3 \approx 30$
 → scalar neutral meson

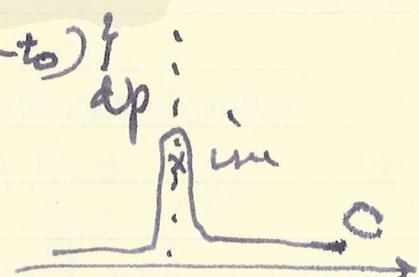
Weinberg : Brueckner model
 De Shalit : Racah shell model

Gripped:

Ingber : pear-shaped nucleus

Weyssens : $\mu + d \rightarrow$
 Toyoda

A. Bohr - Ruderman
 macro causality → dispersion
 classical

$$\varphi(t, t_0, x) = \int_C e^{i(p x - \omega(t-t_0))} dp$$


$$t_0 = 0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = 0 \quad \varphi = \delta(x) \\ x > t \quad \varphi = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$e^{i(p x - \omega t)} = \int \varphi_{in}(t, t_0, x) e^{-i \omega t_0} dt_0$$

$t < R + t_0 :$

$$\varphi_{sc} = \int \frac{e^{i(p R - \omega t)}}{R} (S(\omega) - D) e^{-i \omega t_0} dt_0$$

φ_{sc}

Omnes:
 phase space strip
 25 BeV

C. H. B.

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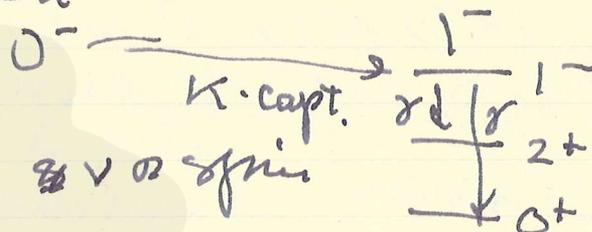
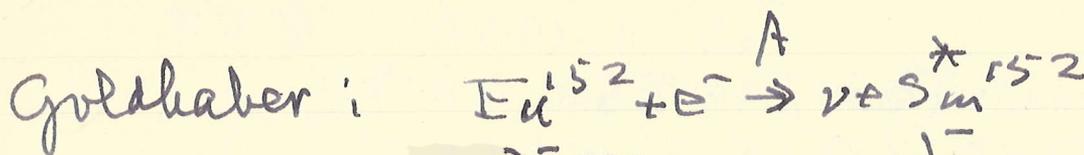
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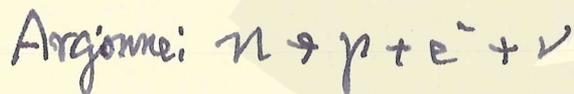


γ spin $2 \times 5 \approx \nu$ spin

$\nu \rightarrow$ left handed

axial coupling

$A^{35}: V-A$



2 comp decay

a
-0.08

~~1.00~~

old data 0.4

new data -0.07 \sim -0.1

London conference (parity non-cons.)

Grace:

Co^{58}

$2 \rightarrow 2$

$G, T, + F.$

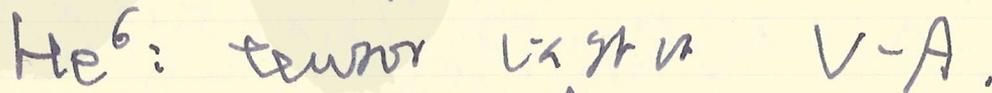
griffin
(old)

$$\left(\frac{C_F M(F)}{C_T M(G,T)} \right)^2 \approx \frac{1}{8}$$

new data

$M(F) \approx 0$

2-component 2×2



$W_u: T \rightarrow A$

$$(-\partial_\mu \partial_\mu + M^2) \Delta(x, x'; M) = \delta(x, x')$$

2. 電磁: 湯川型相互作用 (30%)
 Munakata, H. Araki!

Naito. $Z = 1/2$

hee Model
 電磁相互作用

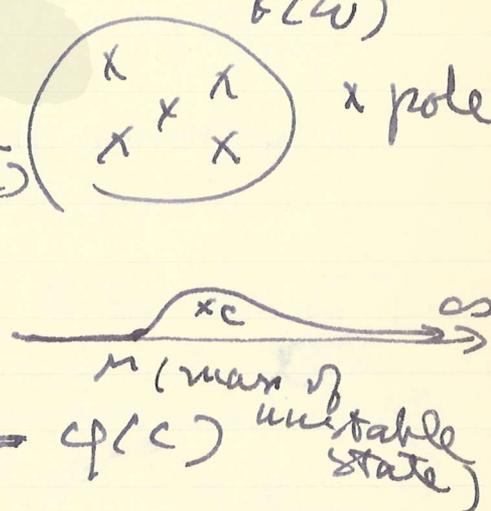
complex distribution

$$F(\varphi) = \int_a^b \varphi(\omega) F(\omega) d\omega$$

path of integration.

$$2\pi i \delta(\omega - c) = \frac{1}{(\omega^+ - c)} - \frac{1}{(\omega^- - c)}$$

$\omega^+ : \text{upper half}$
 $\omega^- : \text{lower half}$



$$\int_{\mu}^{\infty} \varphi(\omega) \delta(\omega - c) d\omega = \varphi(c)$$

$$\int_{\mu}^{\infty} (\delta(\omega - c))^* \delta(\omega - c) d\omega = 0$$

$H|V\rangle = (m_V - \frac{i}{2}\gamma)|V\rangle$
 Hilbert space? $\langle V|V\rangle = 0$

3. Haldane: Heisenberg-Pauli の理論の再考
 (60)

§ 1. 7" 12-5"

$$L = \psi^\dagger \gamma_\nu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\nu} + e^2 (\psi^\dagger \psi)^2$$

1) classical solution

for $\psi = 0$ singular in $t=0$... $\psi \neq 0$ for $t > 0$.

2) quantum theory
 Tamm-Dancoff:

$$\langle 0 | \psi \psi^\dagger | 0 \rangle = S \neq 0 \text{ である, } \psi \text{ (or } \psi^\dagger \text{) is not zero?}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} S(p) = \int d(x) dx \left[\frac{\delta p x^4}{(p^2)^2 (p^2 + \kappa^2)} - \frac{i \kappa^3}{p^2 (p^2 + \kappa^2)} \right]$$

electromagnetic effect \rightarrow long range force

fine structure constant.
 (infra-red divergence?)

New Lagrangian:

① $L = \psi^\dagger \gamma_\nu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\nu} + e^2 (\psi^\dagger (1 - \sigma_3) \psi) (\psi^\dagger (1 + \sigma_3) \psi)$
 Heisenberg:

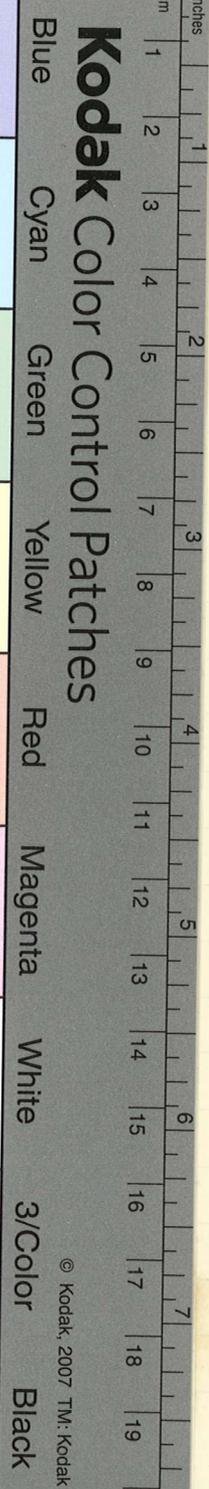
gauge transf.: $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \psi$

Nishijima transf.: $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha \sigma_3} \psi$

N.T. $\rightarrow \kappa$ is odd of
 項が符号が異なる。

$$S \rightarrow \boxed{\kappa i \pi n} - \boxed{\kappa i \text{ odd}} \times V$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha \sigma_3} \psi \quad \text{if } V=0$$



$\sigma_5 O = \tau_3$ $\sigma_5 V = \tau_1$ \rightarrow isospin
 Yamazaki : $O = 0$
 (2) Pauli : (Nuovo Cimento (1957))
 (I) $\psi' = a\psi + b\sigma_5\psi^c$ (isospin rotation & isomorph)
 (II) $\psi' = e^{i\alpha\sigma_5}\psi$ ($|a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$)

On the isospin group in the theory of the elementary particles
 Heisenberg and Pauli

$$L' = \psi^\dagger \gamma_\nu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\nu} + L^2 \left[(\psi^\dagger \psi)^2 - (\psi^\dagger \sigma_5 \psi)^2 \right]$$

(ψ & $(\bar{\psi})$ ψ^c)

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \psi$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha\sigma_5} \psi$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\nu} (\psi^\dagger \sigma_\nu \psi) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\nu} (\psi^\dagger \sigma_\nu \sigma_5 \psi) = 0$$

q -number \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant \mathbb{Z}_2 invariant
 (Yamazaki)

$$L' \rightarrow \psi^\dagger \gamma_\nu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\nu} + L^2 (\psi^\dagger \sigma_\nu \sigma_5 \psi)^2$$

(ψ & $\bar{\psi}$)

$$j_\mu^{(1)} = \psi^\dagger \sigma_\nu \psi$$

$$j_\mu^{(2)} = \psi^\dagger \sigma_\nu \sigma_5 \psi$$

$$j_\mu^{(3)} = \frac{1}{2} (\psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \sigma_5 \psi^c + \psi^c \gamma_\mu \sigma_5 \psi)$$

$$j_\mu^{(4)} = \frac{i}{2} (\psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \sigma_5 \psi^c - \psi^c \gamma_\mu \sigma_5 \psi)$$

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is T or non-linearity \approx independent

$$\gamma_\mu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\mu} + \kappa \psi = 0$$

Gürsey (N.C.
 p-n-system

$$\gamma_\mu \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_\mu} = i \kappa \gamma_5 \chi$$

$$\gamma_\mu \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x_\mu} = -i \kappa \gamma_5 \xi$$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \gamma_5) \psi + \frac{i}{2} (1 + \gamma_5) \psi^c$$

$$(I) \quad \xi = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \gamma_5) \psi - \frac{i}{2} [(1 - \gamma_5) \psi]^c$$

$$a = b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_\nu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\nu} + \kappa \gamma_5 \psi = 0 \\ \gamma_\nu \frac{\partial \psi^c}{\partial x_\nu} - \kappa \gamma_5 \psi^c = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\langle \psi \psi^\dagger \rangle_0 = \langle \psi^\dagger \psi \rangle_0 = S_+$$

$$\langle \psi_a \psi_b^\dagger \rangle_0 = \langle \psi_b^\dagger \psi_a \rangle_0 = -\gamma_\nu^{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\nu} i \Delta_+(s)$$

$$\langle \psi_a \psi_b^\dagger \rangle_0 (C \gamma_5)_{\beta\alpha} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} i \kappa \Delta_+(s)$$

$$\langle \psi_b^\dagger \psi_a \rangle_0 (\gamma_5 C^{-1})_{\beta\alpha} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} i \kappa \Delta_+(s)$$

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non-linearity of 運動:
 indefinite metrics
 Hilbert space

$$\Phi_n^\dagger \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_5 \Phi_n = \eta_{nn'} \quad \Phi^\dagger = \Phi^H \Gamma_4$$

vacuum degeneracy $\rightarrow \psi \rightarrow \psi^\dagger$
 pp state - anti-state
 positive charge state
 - negative charge state

Majorana state \rightarrow norm zero state
 spinion

alternative theory

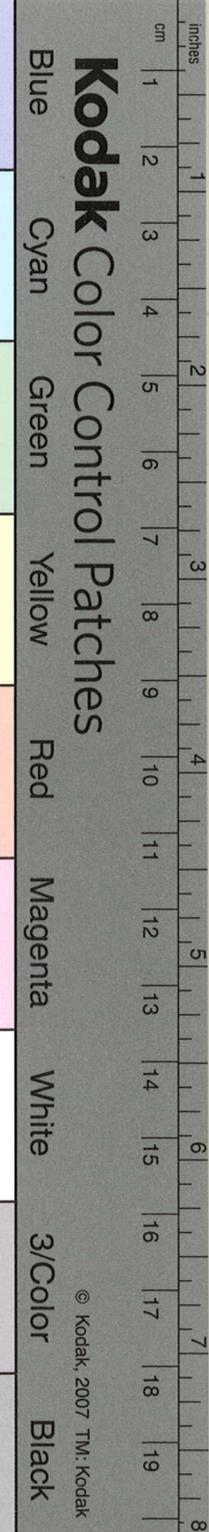
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi &\rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \psi \\ \psi &\rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \psi^\dagger \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{\psi} &\rightarrow e^{-i\alpha} \hat{\psi} \\ \hat{\psi} &\rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \hat{\psi}^\dagger \end{aligned} \right\}$$

quantization

i) $\Delta_+(s)$: light cone of singularity
 ii) $\langle \psi \psi^\dagger \rangle = \dots \rightarrow$ regular $\rightarrow \Delta_+(s)$
 (both terms) $\langle \psi \psi \rangle \langle \delta_5 \rangle \rightarrow$ log, singul.
 (odd terms)

iii) $\psi \psi \rightarrow$ transition operator \rightarrow propagator \rightarrow $\psi \psi$



fine structure const. of order α^2
 isospin symmetry $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4$?

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu} \sim \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu$$

virtual photon

α_5 or self-energy correction

weak interaction
 $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}\psi$

$\gamma^0 \gamma^2 \gamma^4 \rightarrow \gamma_5$

$$\langle \psi_a \psi_b^\dagger \rangle_{A'} = A \langle \psi_a^\dagger \psi_b \rangle_{A'} \\ = \delta^A_{A'} \gamma_\nu^{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\nu} F(s)$$

$$A \langle \psi_a \psi_b^\dagger (C\gamma_5)_{\rho\sigma} \rangle_{A'} \sim \gamma_\nu^{\alpha\beta} (x-x')_\nu \\ = A (V_1^{\alpha\beta})_{A'} G(s) \\ + i\gamma_5^{\alpha\beta} G_1(s) A (V_2^{\rho\sigma})_{A'} \\ \sim \log. \text{ div.}$$

(Wightman @ analyticity
 micro causality
 CPT.)

Hilbert space structure & \mathbb{Z}_2 or \mathbb{Z}_4 ?

4. ^{new} quantum numbers for
 systematization of particles

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internal structure

$$\psi' = e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}} \psi$$

$$\psi' \psi_0' : \text{Q}$$

$$\Psi_0' = e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2} \Lambda} \Psi_0$$

$$\Psi' = e^{i\alpha Q} \Psi$$

$$Q = I_3 + l/2$$

$$\psi' = e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2} \tau_3} \psi$$

$$\Psi_0' = e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2} N} \Psi_0$$

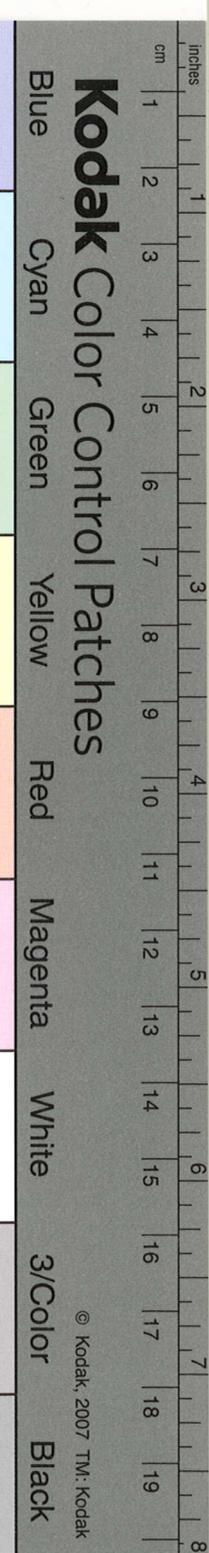
$$N = I_3 + l_B/2$$

I_3, I_B : conserved. (mod. 2)
 l, l_B : conserved. (mod. 4)

	μ	n	$e^{+\nu}$	$\pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^-$	$\Lambda \Sigma \Sigma^0 \Sigma^-$	$\Xi \Xi^0$	$K^+ K^0$	μ^+
I_3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$	1 0 -1	0 1 0 -1	$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	0
Q	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	$-\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	1
Q	1	0	1 0	1 0 -1	0 1 0 -1	-1 0	1 0	1
I_B	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	0 0	$-\frac{1}{2}$
l_B	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	0 0	$\frac{1}{2}$
N	1	1	0 0	0 0 0	1 1 1 1	1 1	0 0	0
S	0 0	0 2	0 2	0 0 0	-1 -1 -1 -1	-2 -2	1 1	1

$(l-l_B) \psi^+ \Psi_0 \quad \psi^+ \Psi_0 \quad \psi \psi^+ \Psi_0 \quad (\psi \psi^+) \psi^+ \Psi_0 \quad \psi^+ \psi^+ \Psi_0$

$\psi \psi^+ \rightarrow \pi'$
 $\rightarrow \tilde{\pi}$ symmetry changing π
 $\Lambda_0, \Sigma^\pm \sim N + \tilde{\pi}$
 $\Sigma \sim N + 2\tilde{\pi}$
 $K \sim \pi + \tilde{\pi}$
 $\mu \rightarrow e + \tilde{\pi}$



講演題目: 湯川記念館史料室

第一回: Feb. 20, 1958

≡ FFA: 72. I.

① Galilei の g の議論

- 1. Tycho Brahe - Kepler: planetary motion
- Newton: Inverse square law

2. Potential theory

(境界条件) $\Delta \phi = +4\pi \rho$ \rightarrow 運動方程式 \rightarrow 力 $= -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$

3. Eötvös の実験
 g (E)

4. Galactic, intra-galactic system
Cosmology
(Newtonian Cosmology)

5. Gravitodynamics
gravitational wave

6. Einstein
Newton の理論: \rightarrow の test theory

7. Einstein の力の理論

7. Einstein { 力の理論
物質・空間の理論

8. 量子化

量子の理論 (de Sitter etc.)

9. Mach の原理

inertial system の existence

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Black

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Einstein

1905: Special Relativity (relativity between inertial systems)
 特殊相対性理論

1908: Minkowski $ds^2 = -dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2 + c^2 dt^2$

(1907: Einstein: accelerated system uniformly) Principle of equivalence (P.E.) (I = II) (I = II) (I = II)

1916: general Relativity $g_{\mu\nu}$

with $g_{\mu\nu}$.

$$T = t \left(1 + \frac{\Phi}{c^2} \right)$$

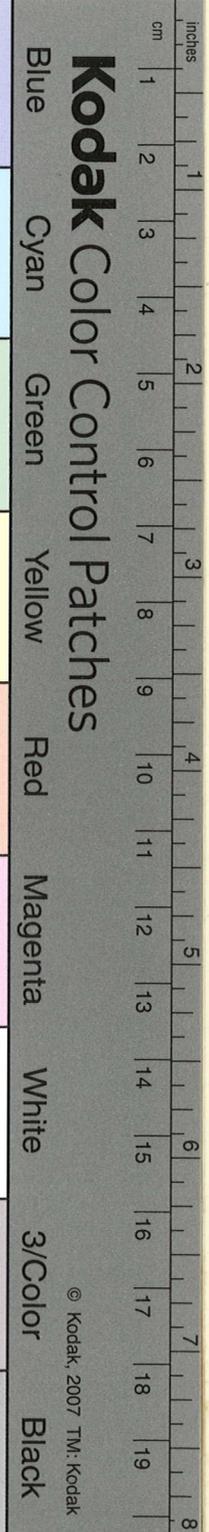
↓
 時間遅延 重力ポテンシャル

1. red shift
2. deflection → permanent gravitational potential

(1911: P.E. arbitrary acceler. system. 任意加速系. 重力場の局所的に等価な慣性系. (red shift, deflection 等々) (I = II))

1912: 重力場の幾何学. 光の進みの遅延 $\Delta c = 0$

Hamilton principle
 1914: (1913: 狭義相対性) Grossmann の提案.
 inertial mass & gravitational mass (principle of equivalence の基礎)
 Principle of covariance



~~S.M.R.~~ $\int \delta ds = 0$
 $ds^2 = -dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2 + c^2 dt^2$
 $\int \delta ds = 0$
 $ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$

(この定積分が W の最小値 \rightarrow $g_{\mu\nu}$ の存在を仮定して $g_{\mu\nu}$ が重力 potential)

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & +c^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$c(x, y, z)$

$T_{\mu\nu}$ の conservation: $T_{\mu\nu};^\nu = 0$
 absolute diff. calculus
 例: $\Delta\phi = 4\pi\rho$ の $-$ \square $(g_{\mu\nu})$
 $\Delta\phi = 0$

(local $g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow$ $g_{\mu\nu}(x)$ Riemann space \rightarrow Einstein の 4-D manifold \rightarrow $g_{\mu\nu}$ の存在)

G. Me の批評

1914: Einstein, Ber. Ber.

重力場と電磁場とを統一しようとしたが、この統一の理論がなかった。

4次元 manifold:

重力場の基本方程式 \rightarrow $P_{\mu\nu}$ と P の c の関係式 \rightarrow $P_{\mu\nu} = \kappa T_{\mu\nu}$ (これは Einstein の方程式)

$P_{\mu\nu}(g_{\mu\nu})$ の存在を求めよう

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1915: Einstein, Ber. Ber. 前回の曲率
 算出は誤りか? 正しく、それにより = 2次元
 - 一般相対性理論の基礎

$$\frac{\partial(x^1 \dots x^4)}{\partial(x^1 \dots x^4)} = 1 \rightarrow \text{Christoffel tensor の 5 等式の導出} \rightarrow G_{\mu\nu}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} + S_{\mu\nu}$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} = - \frac{\partial^2 g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^\alpha \partial x^\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mu & \alpha & \beta \\ \nu & & \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ \gamma & & \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$S_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mu & \alpha & \beta \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \end{matrix} \right\} - \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mu & \nu & \alpha & \beta \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma & \delta \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ \gamma & & \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{-g} = \text{scalar} \rightarrow \sqrt{-g} = 1 \text{ とおく} \\ S_{\mu\nu} = 0.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_{\mu\nu} = -\kappa T_{\mu\nu} \\ \sqrt{-g} = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

~~Riemann geomet~~ 4-dimensional Riemannian manifold

1915: Einstein: Perihelion の 算出

1916: Schwarzschild

$$\sqrt{-g} = 1 \quad \text{polar coordinate の 座標系}$$

1916: Einstein, Ann. Phys.

空気の流速 \rightarrow 2次元

$$\sqrt{-g} = 1.$$

1921: Einstein, Vier. Vorlesungen
 (Mean of Relativity)

2nd or $\sqrt{g} = 1$ with $\sqrt{1-t^2}$ (20140)

物理的意味での「静止系」を $\lambda > 2c$.

II. 特殊相対性理論の拡張:

1. S.P. 2nd or Space-Time Absolute
 (物理的意味での静止系) \rightarrow Mech principle

2. Non-uniform motion

$$m_i = m_g$$

Principle of Equivalence

3. Space-Time Continuum

\rightarrow local Galilei region

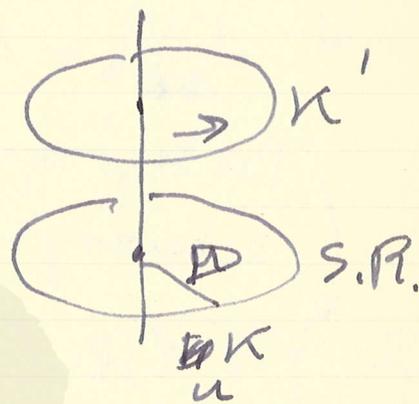
Principle of Equivalence

4. 回転系. 2nd or 物理的意味.

disc of rotation

$$K: u/D = \pi$$

$$K': u/D > \pi$$



? K' is not a space-time or inertial system of 2nd or 物理的意味.

K' is not a space-time or NON-Euclidian

5. Gauss の 2nd or (Riemannian geometry)
 $= \text{物理的意味}$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

Principle of Covariance

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定常時空 (Riemann space $\sigma + t$)

$$\delta \int ds = 0 \quad ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$g_{44} \rightarrow -\frac{\phi}{2} : \text{Newtonian potential}$$

重力場の方程式

$$G_{\mu\nu} = -\kappa T_{\mu\nu}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R$$

$$T_{\mu\nu, \nu} = 0$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \kappa \rho \\ - \kappa \rho \end{array} \right.$ $T_{\mu\nu}$ は 3+1 次元の
 $T_{\mu\nu} = 0$ が 4 次元で成り立つ
 gravity is velocity $c \rightarrow 1$ になる
 (非-相対論)

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \sigma \frac{dx^\mu}{ds} \frac{dx^\nu}{ds}$$

$T_{\mu\nu, \nu} = 0 \rightarrow$ Relativistic hydrodyn.

$$\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{ds^2} + \Gamma^\mu_{\alpha\beta} \frac{dx^\alpha}{ds} \frac{dx^\beta}{ds} = 0$$

Background \rightarrow Minkowski space

Schwarzschild \rightarrow is not Minkowski

III. 宇宙全体 (Universe as a whole)

$$1917: \Delta \phi - \lambda \phi = 4\pi \rho$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R - \lambda g_{\mu\nu} = -\kappa T_{\mu\nu}$$

定常宇宙 (static) \rightarrow Einstein Universe
 (Matter without motion)

1917: de Sitter

$$T_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \lambda g_{\mu\nu}$$

de Sitter universe: expanding universe
 (Motion without matter)

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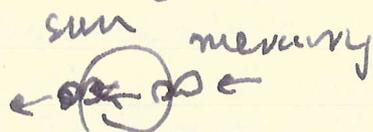
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1" 直径 → 2 sec, 3 sec (contact time)



perturbation of Venus

rel. effect $\frac{\Delta M}{M} \sim \frac{1}{300}$ $\pm 0.6''$

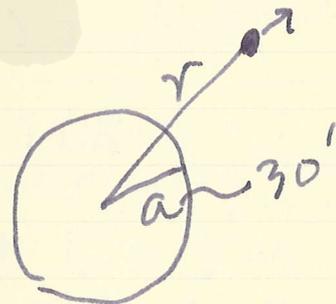
φ 40" 9" 4" 1" 0.06"
 $e\varphi$ 9 0.06 0.09 0.13 0.003

resisting medium effect $\ll 2''$
 硬気体の抵抗によるもの

2. $1.75'' \frac{a}{r}$

parallel displacement: ± 0.01

$1.75''$ displacement 0.1 mm
 (地球の半径に比べて)



1919年 観測 1/10 精度 1/5 精度
 観測の精度は、星と星との距離に比べて1/10の精度、星と地球との距離に比べて1/5の精度

Africa
 Brazil

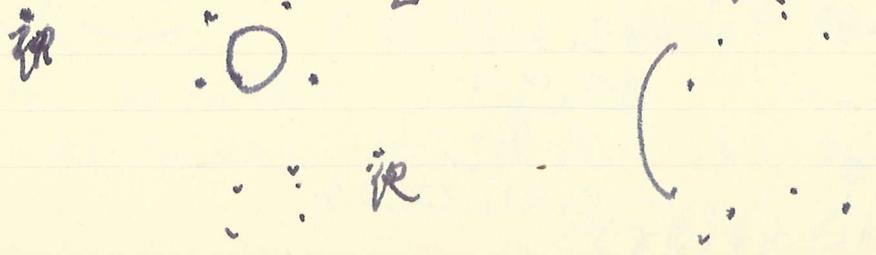
Edinburgh
 distance of
 nearest stars

16" Coel. 7
 8" Coel. 7
 E.D.

No. of stars

M.
 Br.
 O.

> 9' (15)
 > 9'
 1.65" ~ 1.98"



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1915 Adams spectral type F
 $T_{surf} \sim 8000^\circ$
 $R \sim \frac{1}{35} \odot$ (地球の31%程度)
 $V \sim \frac{1}{40,000} \odot$

1925 Adams } red shift
 1926 Strömberg } $\sim 20 \text{ km/sec}$
 1928 Moore }
 Einstein theory $\sim 20 \text{ km/sec.}$

白矮星の質量. Hydrogen の存在
 半径が小さく ρ が大きい.

(white dwarf)

$R \rightarrow \dots$

$T_{surf} \geq 12,000^\circ$

Red shift
 半径
 質量

A \rightarrow B
 9.6

40 Eridani B ($M = 0.44 \odot$)

A \rightarrow C
 9.2 9.5
 4.5 9.5

1944 Münch

1954 Popper

observ.: $21 \pm 9 \text{ km/sec.}$

Theory: 14 km/sec.

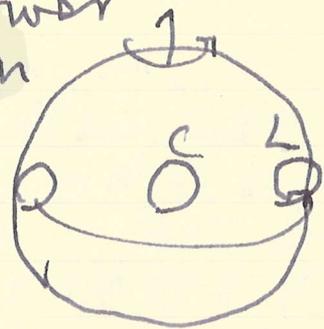
H δ H γ H β の shift について;

	60"	150"
HS	7±8	15±5
HR	26±4	25±4
HP	31±4	22±5

(Hy Greenwood 23 km)
 pressure shift

$$\delta\lambda = \frac{3E^2}{10^4} A \quad E \text{ volt/cm}$$

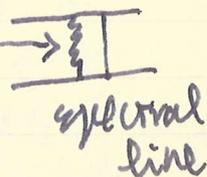
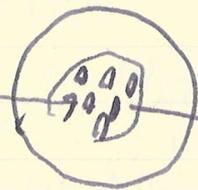
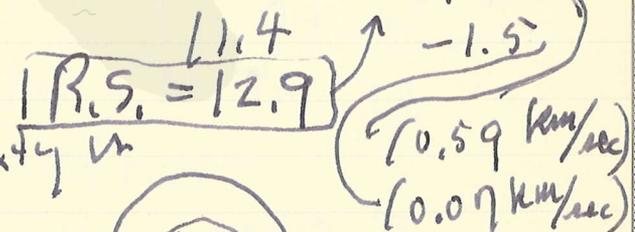
- white dwarf, Einstein Tower
- c) Sun
- 1928 St John mass motion
 - 1930 Burno ~ 1/2 R.S. X
 - 1931 Evershed
 - 1930 Freundlich (Potsdam)
 - 1934 Munter
 - 1939 Babcock



1948 Adam (Oxford)

	$\Delta\lambda_{obs}$	Lindholm shift	residual v
C	5.0 mA	4.1	0.9
L	12.9	1.5	

mass motion a velocity v
 to b.s. l...
 2 km/sec



Relativity shift $\propto \beta \pm \beta_j$

内部の粒子方程式.

空 a 個の粒子

Einstein: 円軌道を動く (particle of light).

1930 Ann. Phys.

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 + \frac{\mu}{2r}\right)^2 (dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 + dx_3^2)$$

$$+ \left(\frac{1 - \frac{\mu}{2r}}{1 + \frac{\mu}{2r}}\right)^2 dt^2$$

$$r > \frac{\mu}{2} (2 + \sqrt{3})$$

中は Minkowski

計測. 奇点の singularity の位置を? hermite

$$r = \left[\frac{3}{2} a^{\frac{1}{2}} (\tau - X) \right]^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$dt = d\tau + \left(1 - \frac{a}{r}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dr$$

$$- \left(1 - \frac{a}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 + \dots + \left(1 - \frac{a}{r}\right) dt^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a}{r} dX^2 + r^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2) - dt^2$$

(non-Riemannic (tracup.))

Local or it is not? (1-2)

Ueno, Prog. Theor. Phys.

Schwarzschild space の Maxwell Equation.

$$R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ij} = -\kappa E_{ij}$$

$$1 - \frac{a}{r} = \frac{r^2}{r^2} \dots$$



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右端: $k^2/a \sim 10^{-14}$
 左端: $\sim 10^{-5}$
 2nd order solution
 $\rightarrow \delta g_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \quad \text{in } L^{\infty} \quad \delta \int \frac{dr}{1-2M/r} = 0$

第2回 Feb. 21

IV. ~~Weyl~~ $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha}$ \rightarrow $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha}$ \rightarrow $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha}$ \rightarrow $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha}$

$$\frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} G = -\kappa \{ T_{\mu\nu} + [T_{\mu\nu}]_{em}$$

$$[T_{\mu\nu}]_{em} = -g^{\rho\sigma} F^{\mu\rho} F^{\nu\sigma} + \frac{1}{4} g^{\mu\nu} F^{\rho\sigma} F_{\rho\sigma}$$

$$(F^{\mu\nu})_{;\nu} = j^{\mu}$$

1918: $g_{\mu\nu}, \phi_{\mu} \quad (T_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial\phi_{\nu}}{\partial x^{\mu}} - \frac{\partial\phi_{\mu}}{\partial x^{\nu}})$

Weyl $g_{\mu\nu}$ is not invariant under local displacement
 $ds^2 = 0$ is invariant under local displacement
 Connection Levi-Civita (1916)

linear connection of $g_{\mu\nu}$

$R_{\mu\nu}^{\rho\sigma}$ \rightarrow $R_{\mu\nu}^{\rho\sigma}$ \rightarrow $R_{\mu\nu}^{\rho\sigma}$ \rightarrow $R_{\mu\nu}^{\rho\sigma}$

1921: Eddington: Connection \rightarrow Metric (Schrodinger)

Kaluza: 5-dim Riemann

$$g_{51} = \phi_1 \quad \dots \quad g_{55} = ?$$

Veblen: Projective Relativity
 (Kaluza \times in L^{∞})

Field eq. ϵ is logically indep.
 $\Delta \phi = 4\pi \kappa \rho$
 $m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G_{\mu\nu} = 0 \\ \delta \int ds = 0 \end{array} \right.$
 Logic connection
 linear $u \rightarrow z = ct$
 $T_{\mu\nu} = 0$ is a singular point of
 the field eq. of the field eq. is ϵ or κ .
 力のバウンス: $\epsilon \rightarrow \kappa$ (or $\kappa \rightarrow \epsilon$)
 Dirac: classical theory of electron
 Born-Infeld: non-linear E.M. field
 Frenkel:

1938 Einstein - Infeld - Hoffmann

1939: Fock:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} G = -\kappa T_{\mu\nu} \\ \delta \int ds = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$T_{\mu\nu}$ is ϵ or κ , geodesic $\sqrt{g_{\mu\nu}} dx^\mu dx^\nu$
 $u \rightarrow z$

1949: Petrova

Papapetrou: de Donder

coord. cond.: $g^{\mu\nu}_{, \nu} = 0$ (background is Minkowski)

VI. Mach's principle:

Inertial system is fixed stars \rightarrow acceleration is ϵ or κ . (or $\kappa \rightarrow \epsilon$)

Einstein: \int space-time \leftrightarrow matter

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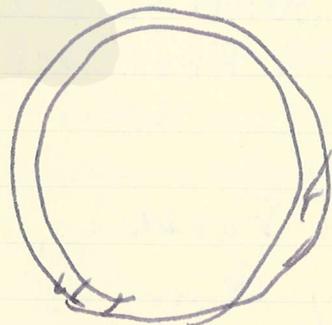
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"Meaning of Relativity" 2nd G.R. 1st
 Mach's principle partially in G.R.
 Sciama: inertial system is not absolute?
 (1953, Monthly Notice)
 vector field

Davidson: Tensor
 (1957, M.N.)

(1) Inertia is due to the acceleration of
 the rest of the universe.
 (2) Inertia is due to the acceleration of
 the rest of the universe.
 (3) Inertia is due to the acceleration of
 the rest of the universe.

(3) hollow sphere of
 rotating matter
 & Coriolis force is zero
 = 4πr²σv = 0



$$\oint \delta \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = 0 \quad \text{if } \mathbf{a} \text{ is zero}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [(1 + \bar{\sigma})v] = \text{grad } \bar{\sigma} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \cdot (\text{rot } \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{v})$$

$$d\ell = \frac{ds}{\sqrt{g_{44}}} \quad \bar{\sigma} = \frac{\kappa}{8\pi} \int \frac{\sigma dV_0}{r}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{a} = \frac{\kappa}{2} \int \frac{\sigma d\mathbf{x} \cdot d\mathbf{x}}{r} dV_0$$

σ : mass density

inertia mass $\propto 1 + \bar{\sigma}$

Principle: any body of rest frame
 2nd universe is not absolute of gravitational

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field to \sqrt{g} local if gravitational field
 is cancel ∇_μ .

Davidson:

$$\frac{d}{dt} (1 - 3\phi) \dot{\psi} = -g \text{grad} \phi \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \dots$$

上の principle is G.R. in 3. < 3.1.23.

VII. 記号系と測度系?

(a) P of E

(b) P of C

(c) (1) Mach's principle $\lambda \propto \rho$

(2) $\lambda \propto \rho$ in ρ

$g_{\mu\nu}$ 測度系

記号系との関係: 測度系との関係. $\lambda \propto \rho$

(i) equivalent observers \rightarrow Form invariance

(ii) $g_{\mu\nu} \nu = 0$
 coordinate condition:

G.R. の ρ inertial system.

記号系とは何か?

(a) 粒子の時

(b) 物体の時

(c) 中間の時

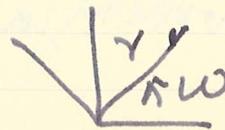
記号系との関係

Eddington: Fundamental Theory

Hoffmann: R.M.P. (1930年刊)

$\rho > C$ の場合

測度系との関係



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Quantization

Uranoid
ether
substratum } modern vacuum
space-time-matter
{space-time} {matter} = 0
operation

場所: Feb. 22, 1958

主題: 重力法

1. 重力法と電磁法

superposition of them

wave & define $\psi = \psi - \psi$ - 相互干渉

2. 重力法が「ある」か

近似的理論として電磁法の新法で、 ψ と
比較して重力法、電磁法が「ある」
か否かがある。

3. 重力法は「ある」か - 電磁法は「ある」か
を比較して「ある」か。

4. 重力法の条件
電磁法の条件

5. Information の伝達

(6. 重力法の問題 → 干渉)

2. Cauchy の問題 → 逆問題
 Pirani, 1957, P.R.

逆問題の方法 (地球物理学の歴史)
 { 場方程式 \rightarrow 未知の物理量を逆問題の方法 Einstein
 運動方程式 \rightarrow 未知の物理量 (Schrodinger)
 最近の解
 { 物理の逆問題
 { 逆問題 (地球物理学) Pirani

1. 一般
2. 地球物理学
3. 地球物理学の逆問題
4. 逆問題

Pirani
 地球 (Einstein, 1918)

§ 2. 逆問題

Einstein 1916 Per. Per.

1918

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}$$

-1, -1, -1, 1 small

$$\chi^{\mu}_{\nu} = h^{\mu}_{\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \delta^{\mu}_{\nu} h$$

$$h = h^{\mu}_{\mu}$$

Coord. cond. :

$$\square h^{\mu}_{\nu} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \chi^{\mu}_{\nu}}{\partial x^{\mu}} = 0$$

harmonic condition

→ 重力波

$$\square \chi^{\mu}_{\nu} = a \tau^{\mu}_{\nu}$$

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$$-\frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} = \frac{\kappa}{45 c^5} \ddot{D}_{ap}^2$$

Takano, P.T.P. Tensor 6 (1956)

exact sol¹⁵.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^\alpha} = 0 \\ G_{\mu\nu} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu}(x-t)$$

real in solution in vacuum

$$g^{\mu\nu} = \sqrt{-g} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g_{11} = 1 - \kappa(z-t) \\ g_{22} = 1 + \kappa(z-t) \\ g_{12} = \kappa(z-t) \end{array} \right\}$$

Taub, 1951:

$$ds^2 = -A(dx^2 - dt^2) - D(dy^2 + dz^2)$$

plane system.

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$g_{\mu\nu}(x, t)$$

$R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}$ or singular
 is solution to flat
 vacuum.

Bonner, Inst. Henri Poincaré
 (1957)

Robinson

$$ds^2 = -A(dx^2 - dt^2) - Bdy^2 - Cdz^2 - 2D dy dt$$

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(Landau-Lifshitz の ϵ を $\epsilon + \epsilon'$ とし、 $\epsilon' = 0$)
 $\epsilon'' = \epsilon' = 0$
 to w/ energy-momentum μ ϵ ϵ' ϵ'')

Weber and Wheeler, R.M.P., 1957.
 $\epsilon_{\mu\nu}$ is local μ ϵ ϵ' ϵ'')

5. 定常方程式 ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' ϵ''' ϵ'''' = ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' ϵ'''
 E.I.H.

Infield, 1938

1953 Canadian Journal
 Hu, 1947 Irish Academy
 ϵ ϵ' effect ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' ϵ''' ϵ''''

$-\epsilon < 0$

Schidegger: ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' ϵ'''
 ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' Newton's ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' ϵ''' ϵ''''
 ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' radiation damping
 (gravitation ϵ ϵ' ϵ'') ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' ϵ''' ϵ''''

6. F.A.P. ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' ϵ''' ϵ'''' invariant formulation
 of Grav. Radiation Theory (P.R. 1956 105..)
 grav. wave μ ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' ϵ''' ϵ''''

(A) ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' ϵ''' ϵ'''' ϵ'''''' ϵ''''''''
 ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' ϵ''' ϵ'''' ϵ'''''' ϵ'''''''' ϵ''''''''''

$\frac{d\eta^\nu}{ds} = \dots$

real physical effect is
 field ϵ ϵ' ϵ'' ϵ''' ϵ'''' ϵ'''''' ϵ'''''''' ϵ''''''''''



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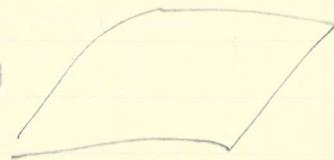
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(B) empty space-time Σ is
 fundamental velocity Σ is Σ

(C) wave-front is null 3-surface
 Σ is Rappo Σ is Σ

(D) gravit. field is follow
 observer is
 $R_{\lambda\mu\rho\sigma}$ is Σ



radiation is Σ observer is
 fundamental velocity Σ is Σ

Σ , M. wave of Σ is Σ , Σ is Σ time-like is Σ null is Σ

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_{ijkl} T^{ij} T^{kl} &= 0 \\ F_{ij} T^{ij} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

($E \perp H$, $|E| = |H|$)

$R_{\lambda\mu\rho\sigma} = R_{\lambda\mu\rho\sigma}$ (symm. tensor)
 \rightarrow four velocity

Petrov '54 Kazan State Univ. Sci. Not.

$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$: Σ is Σ

- I. radiational
- II. Σ
- III. Σ

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pseudotensor t_{μ}^{ν} is covariant or not
 normal coord. $t_{\mu}^{\nu} = 0$ at origin
 $t_{\mu}^{\nu} \sim R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} x^{\alpha} x^{\beta}$
 ($R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} ; \alpha = 0$ のみ)

内山: 重力は量子化

1. 量子化の必要性

No
Yes

2. 量子場の理論の量子化の困難 (yes)

局所的な
もの。

1. Energy-Momentum の (局所的な)

local \tilde{T} covariant な (局所的な) 問題

2. Yes

測定の精度 $\sim \hbar \omega$ の程度

period T

$$t = T/n$$

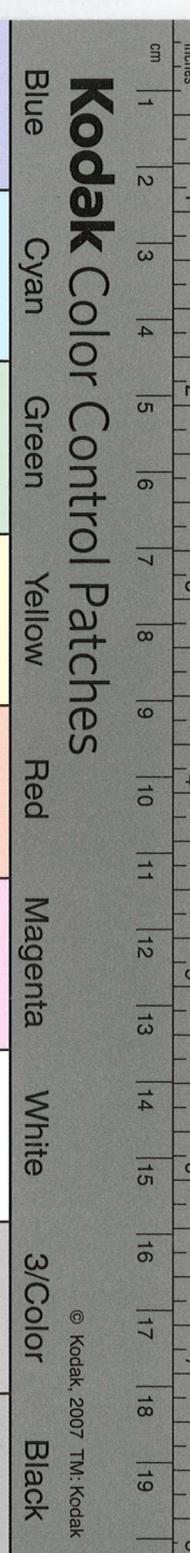
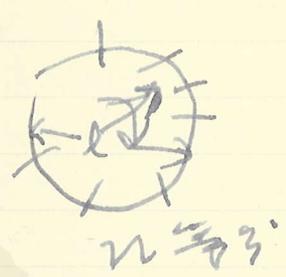
n-states

$$m > n^3 \hbar t / \ell^2$$

macro is $m \ll n^3 \hbar t / \ell^2$ の場合
 は...

$R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}$ の測定
 coordinate の測定

$g_{\mu\nu}(x)$
 field equation & covariance
 covariance



① true observable definition?
 E. Newman, R.M.P. 1957 → Invariant
 $g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow g'_{\mu\nu} \quad R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \rightarrow R'_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$
 complete set of true observable

② Constraint singularity Hilbert - Noether

③ nonlinearity

$$L\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\mu}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\nu}, g\right)$$

$$= L'\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\mu}, g\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}(\dots)$$

$$L' = \sqrt{-g} \cdot g^{\mu\nu} \cdot g^{\rho\sigma} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\nu} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\rho} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\sigma} + \dots$$

$$p^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial g_{\alpha\beta}} = \sqrt{-g} \cdot g^{\mu\nu} \cdot g^{\rho\sigma} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\nu} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\rho} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x^\sigma} + \dots$$

constraint $\rightarrow \parallel \dots \parallel = 0$

\sqrt{g} , $1/g$?

Constraint $\times \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu g$.

Hilbert - Noether \rightarrow Rosenfeld
 Lagrangian \rightarrow Hamiltonian

↓
 Path Integral

$$\langle \sigma_2 | \sigma_1 \rangle = A \int e^{i \int \mathcal{L} \delta_4 \delta A}$$

$$\int \delta g_{\mu\nu} \dots \delta g_{44}$$

measure
 Jacobian

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④ im kleinen \rightarrow im großen
 初期値問題
 存在性.

注: graviton & fermion の Lagrangian

$$L = -\frac{1}{4} [\partial_\lambda \delta_{\mu\nu} \partial_\lambda \delta_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\lambda \delta_{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu \delta_{\lambda\mu}]$$

$$-L_{fe} = \frac{\pi}{4} h_{\mu\nu} (\bar{\psi} \alpha_\mu \partial_\nu \psi$$

$$- \partial_\nu \bar{\psi} \alpha_\mu \psi + \dots)$$

弱重力場の近似は $g_{\mu\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu} + \kappa h_{\mu\nu}$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu} + \kappa h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\delta_{\mu\nu} = h_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{\mu\nu} h \quad \left(\frac{\delta \delta_{\mu\nu}}{\delta \delta h} = 0 \right)$$

$$h_{\mu\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{\mu\nu} h$$

$$\square \delta_{\mu\nu} - \kappa T_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\left(\alpha_\mu \partial_\mu + \kappa h_{\mu\nu} \alpha_\mu \partial_\nu \right) \psi + \frac{\kappa}{2} (\partial_\nu h_{\mu\lambda}) \alpha_\mu \psi = 0$$

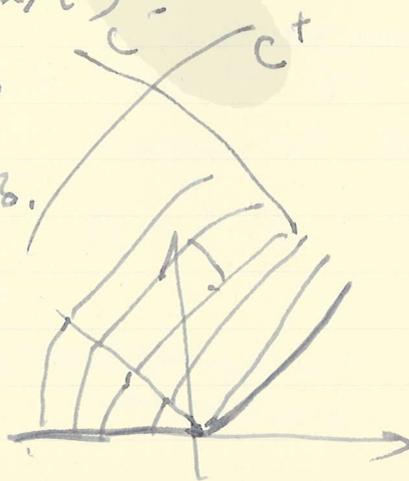
$$h_{\mu\nu}(x, t), \quad \psi(x, t) = 0$$

simple wave region

真空状態: $T_{\mu\nu} = 0$

light velocity 光速度.

Causality 因果性.



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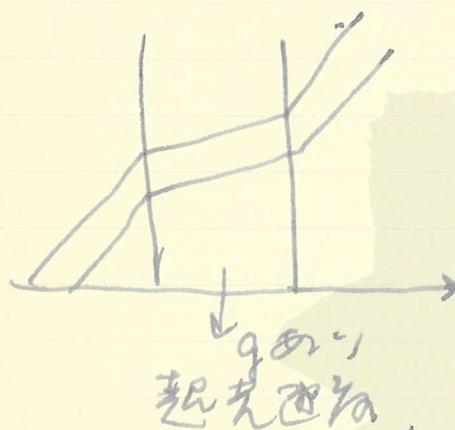
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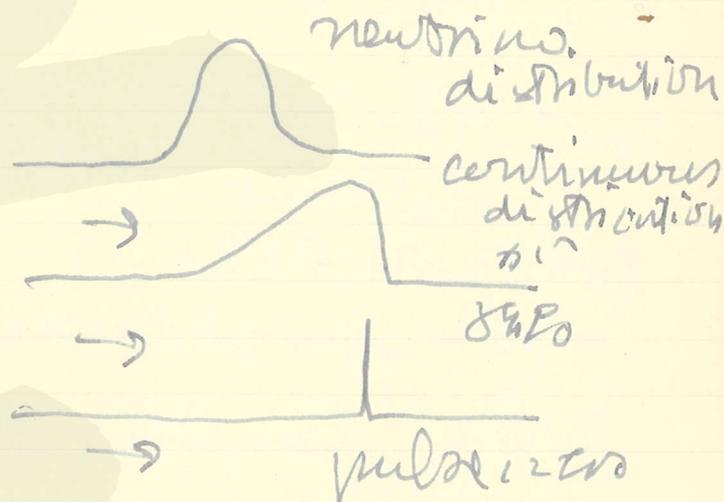
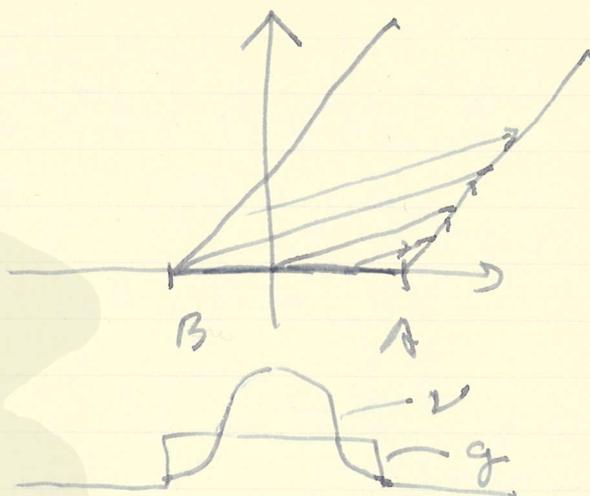
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microcausality
 局所因果性

長距離相互作用
 free の場と相互作用
 の区別



木村: 重力波 (P.T.P., 1956, 1957)
 Constraints
 linear order

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$h_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow h_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda_{\mu,\nu} + \Lambda_{\nu,\mu}$$

gauge
 transf.

$$H_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\alpha\nu\beta} a^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\delta h_{\mu\nu} = \Lambda_{\mu,\nu}$$

$$\delta a_{\mu\nu} = \Lambda_{\mu,\nu}$$

invariant Lagrangian

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$\partial_\rho (\tau_{\lambda\mu} + a_{\lambda\mu})$

$$L_G = -\frac{1}{4} \left[\partial_\lambda \delta_{\mu\nu} \partial_\lambda \tau_{\mu\nu} - 2 \partial_\lambda \tau_{\mu\nu} \partial_\rho \tau_{\rho\lambda} \right]$$

$$\delta_{\lambda\mu} = h_{\lambda\mu} - \frac{1}{2} \delta_{\lambda\mu} h$$

$$\delta \delta_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \delta_{\nu\lambda} - \delta_{\mu\nu} \partial_\lambda \delta_{\rho\lambda}$$

$$\delta a_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \delta_{\nu\lambda}$$

momentum

$$\delta_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \pi_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\pi_{\mu\nu} \delta_{\mu\nu} + \partial_\rho \tau_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\rho \delta_{\mu\nu} \right]$$

$$a_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow A_{\mu\nu} = \dots$$

constraint

for $\Gamma(h, \pi)$ in \mathbb{R}^4

$$h = h_G - \frac{1}{2} (\text{Dirac}) - \frac{\alpha}{4} h_{\mu\nu} (\text{Dirac})$$

Dirac, Can. Jour. Math, 1950

左様な時.

場の理論の収束性?

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第4回 Feb. 24, 1958

$\partial \lambda \rho \sigma \mu$
 $\partial \lambda \rho \sigma \mu$
 $\partial \lambda \rho \sigma \mu$

場所: 湯川記念館の湯川式の間接室

signature: $t, -, -, -$

$g_{\mu\nu}$: regular

$ds^2 = 0$ null cone 光の経路に定規がたつ

time-like curve
 space-like curve

time-like surface
 space-like

normal of time-like

$G_{\mu\nu} = \kappa T_{\mu\nu}$
 (exterior: $T_{\mu\nu} = 0$)

$\nabla_{\mu} G^{\mu\nu} = 0$
 cov. deriv.

$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R$
 $R = g^{\mu\nu} R_{\mu\nu}$

$T_{\mu\nu} = (\rho + p) u_{\mu} u_{\nu} - p g_{\mu\nu}$

$u_{\lambda} u^{\lambda} = 1, \rho = \rho(p) > 0$

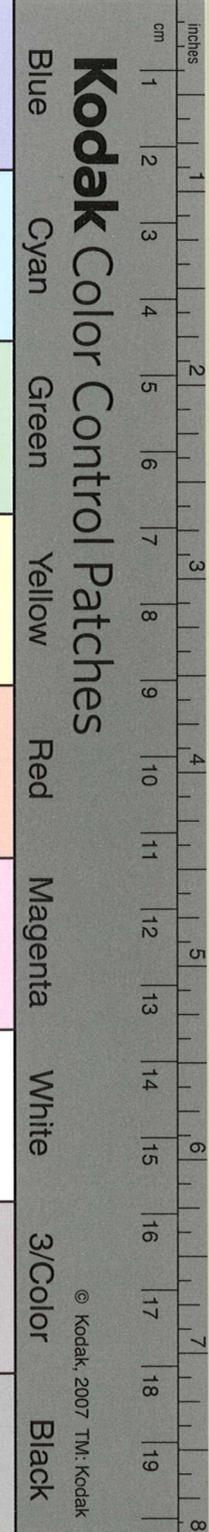
Cauchyの条件:
 5上のS上

$g_{\mu\nu}, \partial \lambda g_{\mu\nu}$ の条件
 (space-like surface)

Exterior case:

- (2.1) $R_{ij} = 0$
- (2.2) $G^0_0 = 0$

5上のS上の data is $g^{00} \neq 0$ or $\partial_{00} g_{ij}$ for Cauchy



(C, d を含む)

大抵、漸近、 ∞ まで、 $\partial_{\mu\nu} g_{\mu\nu}$ 使用の
 区間を区別する、 ∞ まで

(S 付近 $\partial_{\mu\nu} g_{\mu\nu}$ は ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで)

Cauchy data \cup $G_{\mu}^{\nu} = G_{\mu\nu}(C, d) = 0$
 の ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで
 \cup S 付近 ∞ (1, 3) \cup ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで
 ∞ まで) $G_{\mu}^{\nu} = 0$ \cup ∞ まで

- Case I. (2, 2) を満たす C, d. を探す.
- Case II. C, d を満たす (2, 1) の $g_{\mu\nu}$
 を探す.

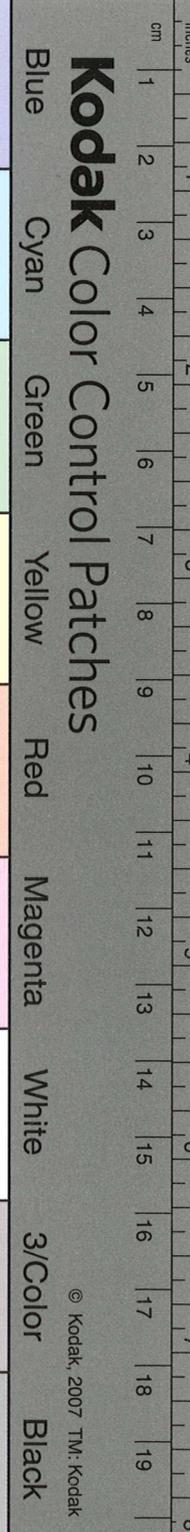
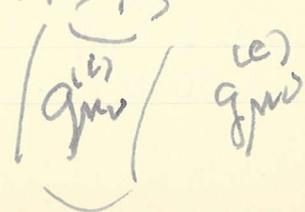
$g_{\mu\nu}$: 漸近的に ∞ まで, Cauchy-
 volution ∞ まで ∞ まで, ∞ まで ∞ まで
 である. (漸近 ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで)
 (power series の convergence)
 Infinitesimal か? ∞ まで ∞ まで

non-linearity
 ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで
 ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで
 ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで

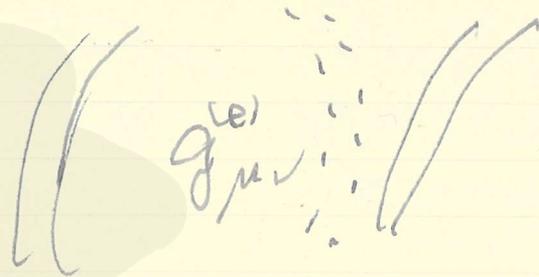


Interior Case:

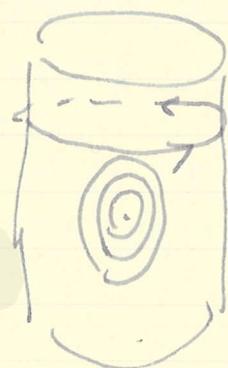
RCA の R
 Interior Case \cup Exterior の場合,
 time-like surface S の ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで
 ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで
 ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで ∞ まで



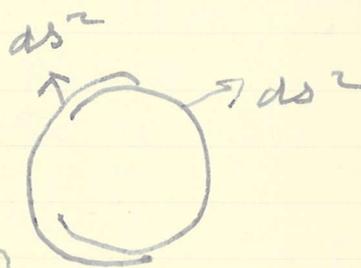
大域的な記述:



大域的な Minkowski
 topological な記述
 近傍の記述が異なる
 点。



Riemannian
 manifold: V_4



$$V_4 = \mathbb{R} \otimes V_3$$

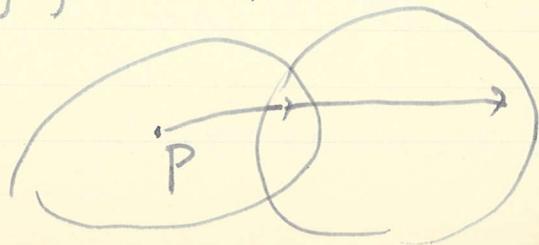
V_3 上の記述:

$$ds^2 = \left(g_{ij} - \frac{g_{i0}g_{j0}}{g_{00}} \right) dx^i dx^j$$

$$V_3^{+++} \rightarrow g_{ij}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

graviton?

標: V_3



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Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

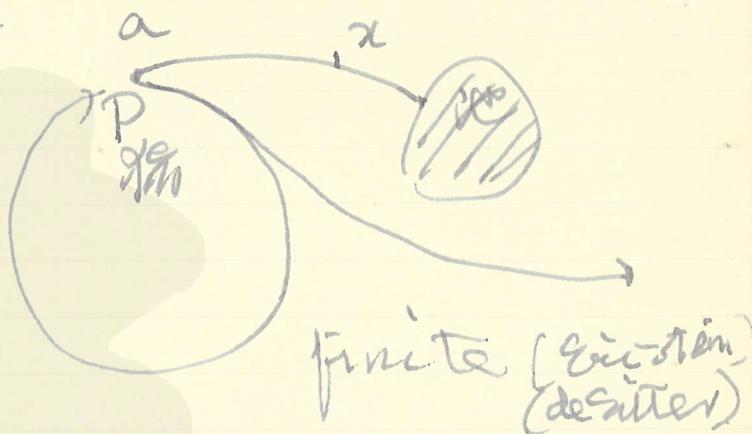
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3/Color

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流は Riemann
 空間上の曲線の
 存在性 (geodesic 存在性)



1) $d(a, x) \leq M$

2) $d(a, x) > M$

$\rightarrow \infty$
 finite \Rightarrow compact
 finite \Rightarrow orientable

前提:

(i) V_4 : 4D regular

(ii) V_3 : $\mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ finite, orientable

条件: $R_{\mu\nu} = 0$

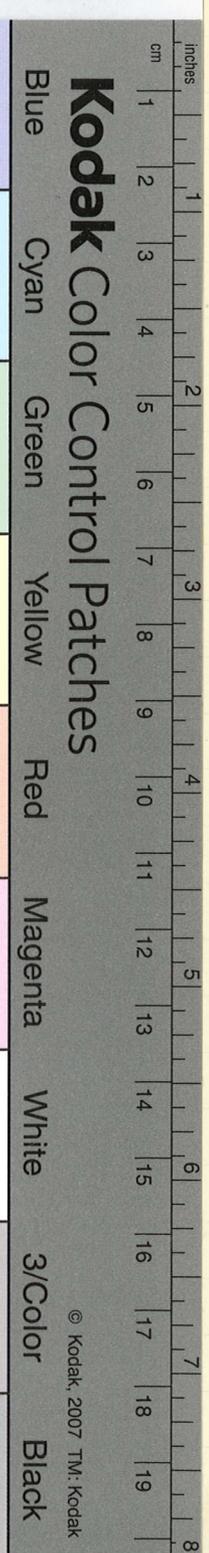
$\xi = \sqrt{g_{00}} \quad - \frac{1}{3} \Delta \xi = - \frac{2}{3} H^2$

$H^2 \ll g_{\mu\nu} \ll 1 \ll \xi \ll 1 \ll \omega$ ($H^2 \geq 0$)

($\Delta U = f$ ($f \geq 0$) の U の存在性) \Rightarrow
 定常解, $U = \text{const}$, $f = 0$)
 $\xi = \text{const}$, $H = 0$

$H = 0$ のとき, $g_{00} = 0$ の定常解が存在する。
 on V_3 .

(Lichnerowicz)



stationary \rightarrow static

$$R_{ij} = 0 \quad (\xi = \text{const} \text{ \& } H = 0)$$

この場合 $\xi = \text{const}$ $H = 0$

$$R_{ijkl} = 0$$

$\xi = \text{const}$ flat \rightarrow in the small

2) $d(a, r) > M$.

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \frac{g_{\mu\nu}}{r}$$

$r \rightarrow \infty \quad \xi \rightarrow 1 - 0$

$$g_{\mu\nu} \approx \eta_{\mu\nu} + \frac{g_{\mu\nu}}{r}$$

$$\int_V g_{\mu\nu} R_{\mu\nu} dV = \int_V \frac{\xi^4}{2} H^2 dV$$

$$= 0$$

$$\rightarrow H = 0$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0 \rightarrow \xi = \text{const.}$$

$g_{\mu\nu}$
 stationary
 regular

(c)
 $g_{\mu\nu}$ singularities
 $\xi = \text{const}$

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1° 定常な「タリキ」の存在は stationary
 regular な場合に限る。
 2° 定常な「タリキ」は必ずしも
 regular であるとは限らない。

1951: 重力と素粒子: Cabré field theory
 limits of the theory

A) Phenomenological

i) Newton Force

ii) 3 tests

B) Theoretical

i) Transformation Properties

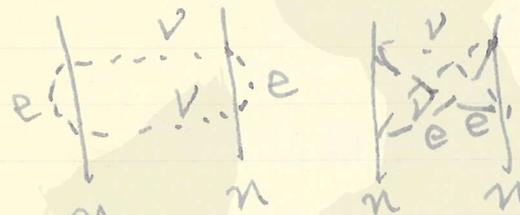
ii) space-time \leftrightarrow non-linearity

A i) scalar field or tensor field
 linear \leftrightarrow mass zero.

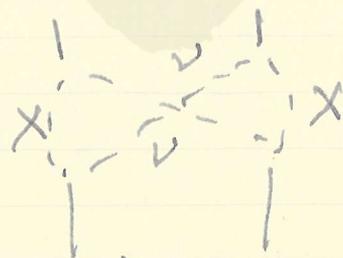
1959: neutrino theory, Gamba-Teller, P.R.

$$\frac{(e, e)}{m^2} \sim 10^{-12} \quad \sim \frac{(v, v)}{(v, e)} \text{ gravit.}$$

1953: Corben, Pundt, Nuovo Cimento
 non-local



1957: Bocchienni-Gulmanelli



$$n \xrightarrow{g_1} X + v$$

$$X \xrightarrow{g_2} p + e$$

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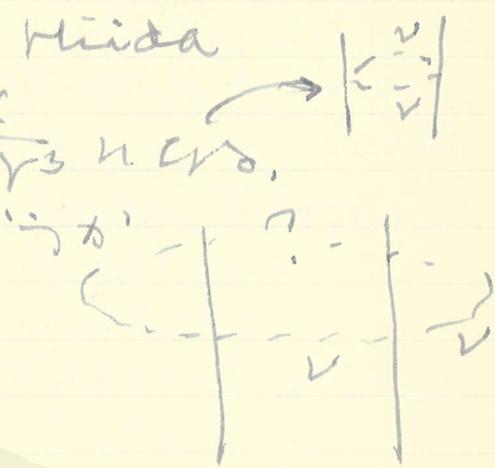
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$$V(r) \sim \frac{1}{r} \log r \quad \times$$

$$\sim \frac{e^{-ar}}{r^3}$$

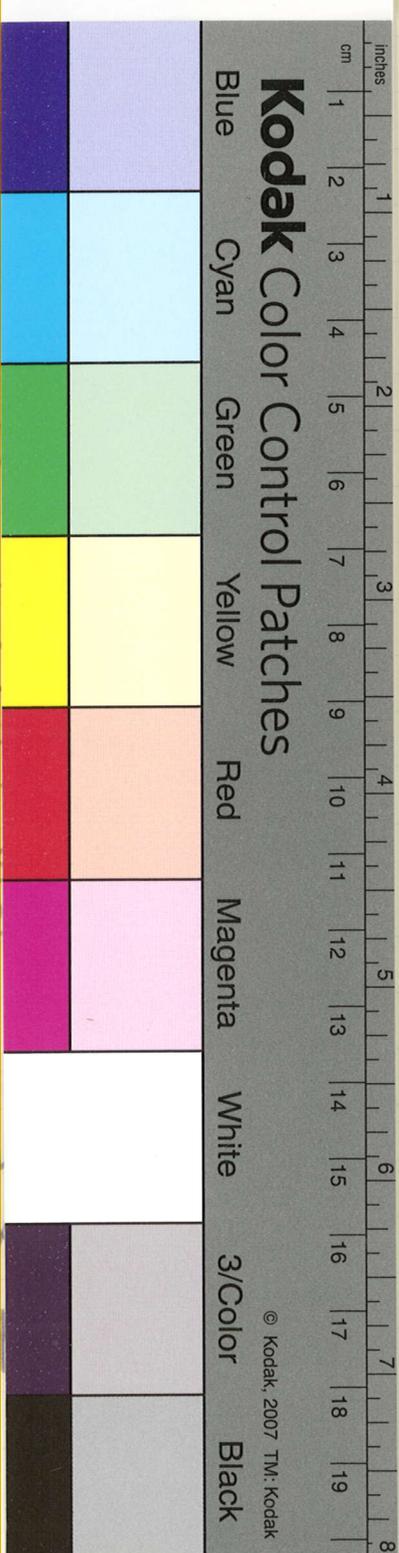
- Dan 2V a 短距離では $\frac{1}{r^3}$ になる。
 short range (短距離) 中性子
 1957: Feynman
 Chapel Hill



A ii) neutrino?
 tensor (テンソル) (spin 0 or 2)
linear Birkhoff (エネルギー非保存)
 1944 Barajas, 1950 Mashinsky
non-linear Gupta

B i) neutrino field の 3 成分理論
 fusion theory
 1942-44 Donnellat
 Fujinawa) $m \neq 0$
 $m=0$ の場合 linear 理論
 λg_{ij} の場合
 Destouches, Kita の場合
 non-linear.

$m=0$: 1957 Case i two-component
 theory of gravitation
 fusion of 3 成分 (composite?)



B ii) space-time structure & new kind
 のこと

Hayakawa: $\frac{\hbar}{2}$ の角運動量を $\hbar/2$ として

connection

Prill-wheeler 1957, R.M.P.

neutrino $\bar{\psi}$ or bound state

neutrino-gluon: metastable state

non-linearity \rightarrow space-time

Gupta \rightarrow $\int \psi^\dagger \psi$ の保存則

\rightarrow metric reevaluation

ds $\psi = 0 \rightarrow$ ψ の保存則

Here:

$$(\gamma^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} + P_\mu) \psi = 0$$

$$\psi' \rightarrow e^{i\psi} \psi$$

$$L = \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x^\mu} + h'$$

$$\{\psi, \bar{\psi}\} = \gamma^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \Delta$$

$$\{\psi, \psi\} = \kappa \Delta + \psi \psi \psi \psi$$

non-linearity

藤原: Fusion: 核融合

Joullat

neutrino \rightarrow $z \rightarrow z^2$

spin \rightarrow $\hbar/2$

$$\gamma^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \psi = 0$$

$$(\gamma^\mu \alpha_\mu + \kappa) \psi = 0$$

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interaction? $(J_{\mu\nu} = \{q_\mu, q_\nu\})$

Pauli 方程式:

Pauli-Tierz: energy of positive definiteness. spin: simple

$3/2$ の場合は Pauli-Tierz vs Bhabha の場合 \rightarrow Rarita-Schwinger

1945 Bhabha: $5 = 2 \oplus 3 \oplus 1$

$$\alpha_p = \sigma_p^{(1)} + \sigma_p^{(2)} + \sigma_p^{(3)} + \sigma_p^{(4)}$$

$$I_{\mu\nu}, \quad \alpha_p = I_{5p} \quad \frac{6}{4}$$

$I_{mn} \rightarrow \frac{5}{10}$ 5次元の anti-symm.

$$R_5(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \times R_5(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{EX4} = 16$$

$$= R_5(0, 0) + R_5(1, 0) + R_5(1, 1)$$

$$5\text{-} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{scalar} & \text{vector} & \psi_{[mn]} \\ & \psi_m & \\ & = \psi_5 + \psi_p & \psi_{[5p]} + \psi_{p\nu} \end{array}$$

$$I_{mn}: (m \rightarrow in, n \rightarrow -in)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_p \equiv I_{5p}: (5 \rightarrow ip, p \rightarrow -i5)$$

$$\alpha_p \psi_5 = i \psi_p$$

$$i \partial_p \psi_p + \kappa \psi_5$$

$$\alpha_p \psi_m = -i \delta_{pm} \psi_5$$

$$-i \partial_p \psi_5 + \kappa \psi_m = 0$$

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Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

$$R_5(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})^4 = [R_5(0,0) + R_5(1,0) + R_5(\neq, 0)]^2$$

$$4^4 = 256$$

$$= R_5(0,0) + \dots$$

$\Psi, \Psi_m, \Psi_{[m,n]}$
 $\Psi_{mn}^{25}, \Psi_{m[n,s]}^{50}, \Psi_{[mn]}^{150}$
 $\Psi_{[mn]}^{[rs]}$

77
 77

15
 10

$35 + 10 + 5 = 50$
 $55 \mu \nu \rho \sigma$
 $45 = 35 + 10$
 $= 35 + 15 + 5$

$(35) R_5(2,2) \quad (14) R_5(2,0) \quad (30) R_5(2,1)$

$$R_5(2,0): \left. \begin{aligned} 2 \partial^p \psi_p + \kappa \psi &= 0 \\ \partial^p \psi_{p\lambda} + \partial_\lambda \psi + \kappa \psi_\lambda &= 0 \\ \partial_\lambda \psi_p + \partial_p \psi_\lambda + \kappa \psi_{\lambda p} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

spin
 0
 1

mass
 $\kappa/2$
 κ

$$\{ \square \cdot (\frac{\kappa}{2})^2 \} \psi = 0$$

$$\chi_p = \psi_p + \frac{1}{\kappa} \partial_p \psi$$

$$\partial^p \chi_p = 0, (D - u^2) \chi_p = 0$$

$$\partial^p (\psi_\mu \epsilon_{\nu\rho} + \epsilon \psi_\nu \epsilon_{\mu\rho}) + \kappa \psi_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$\epsilon = \pm 1$

$R_5(2,2)$	spin	mass
$R_5(2,1)$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\kappa/2$
$R_5(2,2)$	$\frac{2}{2}$	κ
$\epsilon = +1$	1	κ

$R_5(2,1)$	spin	mass
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\kappa/2$
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	κ
0	0	κ

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中野: 素粒子力学と重力,

- 1) $1/r$ - potential
- 2) equivalence principle

1922: Eötvös: $1/10^8$

neutron: Mc Reynolds P.R. 23(51)

172, 233

pile neutron (thermal) の検出.



$$g = 935 \pm 70$$

$$Lagr = \int -\frac{1}{2} mc^2 \eta_{ik} dx^i dx^k + \frac{e}{c} \varphi_n dx^i$$

$$\downarrow \text{ds}^2 \text{ etc. } \quad \rightarrow \quad + h_{ik} dx^i dx^k$$

or linearization $\rightarrow \gamma_i dx^i$

$$\text{Einstein's eq.} \rightarrow -\frac{2\pi M h^2}{r^3} \quad h = r^2 \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

neutrino の $1/r^3$ potential の計算 (complete)

Newton potential + equivalence principle:

$$\square \varphi = T_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \varphi_{\mu\nu} T_{\mu\nu} + \dots$$

$$(\gamma_{\alpha\beta} + \kappa) \varphi = \dots \rightarrow ?$$

Interaction:

el. Mag. int. \rightarrow gauge invariance $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \psi$

Yang-Mills, Lee-Yang, nucleon の結合.

η_{ik} : 重力

Utiyama: Lorentz 変換不変性 \rightarrow tensor field

重力と unify 2 理論か?

重力

$$A_{\mu\nu} \text{ の } \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu}$$

重力と unify 2 理論か? \rightarrow tensor field