

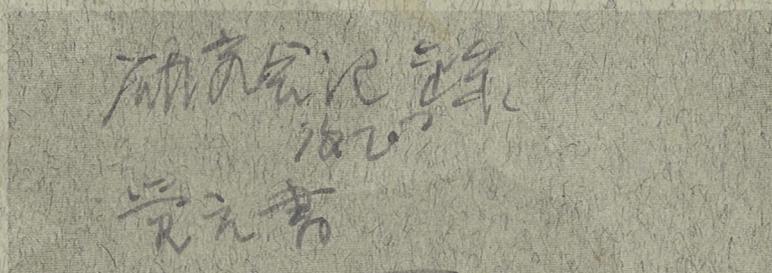
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N75

NOTE BOOK

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VOL. IV

Feb. 1958 ~ April, 1958
May, 1958

M. Yukawa

Nissho Note

c033-380~504挟込

c033-370

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IV

標準B4

I N D E X

CHAPTER	DESCRIPTIONS	PAGE
	力場の理論 (77-8)	Feb. 1958
	Feynman-Gell-Mann	
湯川	Heisenberg PRL	Feb. 1958
湯川	New Type of Non-linear Field	March, 1958
	Heisenberg (and Pauli)	March, 1958
IPP	SP in Minkowski, 内積	
	Euclid	
表	Attempt of Non-linear field theory	March, 1958
湯川	湯川場の理論 - 場の理論	March, 1958
	Gupta, A. E. D. in terms of Order Products	
	Klein, Inversion Theorems	
小柴	字の誤り	
	McKernan, Improper h. T.	
	Heisenberg PRL 湯川	April, 1958
	湯川場の理論 湯川	April, 1958
	Ball and Chew, N-N Interaction	
	湯川場の理論	
	Hell: Heisenberg PRL	

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I N D E X

CHAPTER	DESCRIPTIONS	PAGE
刊 127° の 演説		April, 1958
徳岡	D-mass particle	April, 1958
東根	Weak Interaction	"
久野	統一理論の発展	May, 1958
坂井	Unified Theory	"
	Snyder, Quantized Space-Time	
	Mikavdi, Semi-Local Theory	
	Nishijima, Composite Particle	"
	Schwinger, Proc. Nat. Acad.	

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Top: 新 L-Field

\mathbb{C} -spin

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

$$A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + \partial_\mu \alpha$$

$$A_\mu = \alpha_\mu + \partial_\mu \Lambda$$

$$\alpha_\mu \rightarrow \alpha_\mu$$

$$\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda + \alpha$$

lorentz space (+) charge space

Kaluza $\alpha_5 = \frac{e}{\hbar c} \alpha$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_5} \alpha e$$

$T_{\mu\nu}$ energy-momentum

charge-current

Klein

x_1, x_2, x_3 : CP

x_4 : Tw

x_5 : C

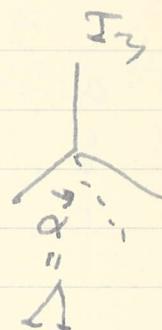
$x_5 \rightarrow$ charge space of $\mathbb{R}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_3$

$5 = \mathbb{R}^5$ non-local (reciprocity?)

$\rightarrow 10 = \mathbb{R}$

4 space-time

3 charge space?



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例510 - 計測学

三つの I,

a. P. of E.

b. P. of C.

c. (1) Mach Principle

(2) $u \cdot \dot{u}$ の値

$g_{\mu\nu}$ の計測
 電カポテンシャル

(例: 地球周囲の MTR)

(例:)

$v \neq wp$

$p \rightarrow \infty \quad v \rightarrow c$

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

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

δx_ν : pseudotensor

coord. coord.

Mach principle

$\delta \int ds \rightarrow$ ~~Attention~~

background: Minkowski

Eddington's (EPP: imaginary man)

EPP's: Non-symmetric theory

$$g.R. \left\{ \begin{aligned} R_{ij} &= -\kappa T_{ij} \\ F_{ij} &= 0 \\ F_{ij;k} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$N.S.P. \left\{ \begin{aligned} R_{ij} &= \\ g_{ij;k} &= 0 \\ R_{ij;k} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

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~~中略~~の続き: 72の II,
{ -元田: unitary theory
 元田-元田: unified theory → 場の理論の統一性
 Einstein G.R. をかき足す
 量子化をいかにするか.

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R. P. Feynman and M. Gell-Mann
 Theory of the Fermi-Interaction
 P.R. 109 (1958), 193

$$(i\nabla - A)\psi = m\psi$$

此方程式: $\psi = \frac{1}{2m}(i\nabla - A + m)\chi$

$$\left\{ (i\nabla_\mu - A_\mu)(i\nabla_\mu - A_\mu) - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu} \right\}\chi = m^2\chi$$

此方程式: $i\gamma_5\chi = \chi$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{2}(1+i\gamma_5)\psi \iff \psi = (1-i\gamma_5)\chi$$

\therefore ~~$(i\nabla - A)\chi =$~~

$$\frac{1}{2}(1+i\gamma_5)\psi = \frac{1}{2m}(1+i\gamma_5)(i\nabla - A + m)\chi$$

$$\gamma_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad i\gamma_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \chi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \\ -\frac{1}{2}(a-b) \end{pmatrix}$$

or $\psi = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow ? \quad \chi = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ -a \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -b \end{pmatrix}$

$$\sum C_i (\bar{a}\psi_n O_i a\psi_p)(\bar{a}\psi_r O_i a\psi_s)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}(1+i\gamma_5)$$

$$\rightarrow V, A$$

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Time Reversal, Charge Conjugation,
Magnetic Pole Conjugation
and Parity

N.F. Ramsey, 109 (1958), 225

TMCP-invariance

$$TM = T', \quad MC = C', \quad PM = P'$$

CP: invariance \rightarrow MT: invariance

invariance of electric dipole
and MT (e.dip. being product
of spin ang. mom. and mag. pole)

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分り、Heisenberg の理論

(中核の場の理論) Feb. 28, 1958

非線形場の理論 field theory

流体力学の流流と連続性
 その中から 4V 流線流を抽象する。

層流から流流へ: $R = \frac{UL}{\nu}$, $\nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$

$$\text{rot} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{v}' - \frac{1}{R} \Delta \mathbf{v}' \right) = 0 \quad \rho: \text{一定}$$

$R \rightarrow \infty$ 層流 IR / 粘性項 \rightarrow 大

環状の流の流線流を大規模に
 輸送が分子の輸送より大きくなる。

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\tau_{xx} - \rho u u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\tau_{xy} - \rho u v) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\tau_{zx} - \rho u w)$$

$$u = U + v' \text{ etc.}$$

渦糸渦糸 v. 分子輸送

Reynolds stress tensor
 非線形項

場の分布の distribution function

ある時刻の distr. function の moment

(Ψ の代り μ propagator を用いる)

相関関数: 場の場の n 個の乗 $\chi^{(n)}$

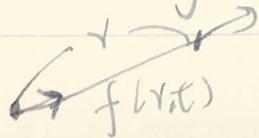
$$u_i(r_1, t) u_j(r_2, t) \dots u_p(r_m, t)$$

$$= Q_{ij \dots p}(r_1, t) \quad (m \geq n)$$

$$P_{ij}^{(2)} = u_i(r_1, t) u_j(r_2, t)$$

$m=n=2$

$f(r, t)$ の平均値



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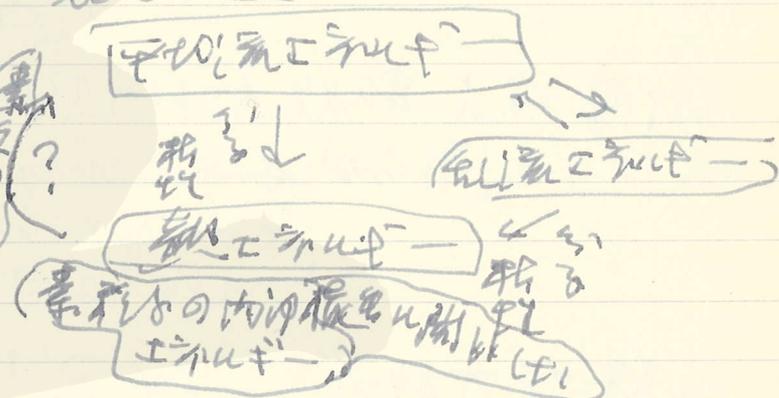
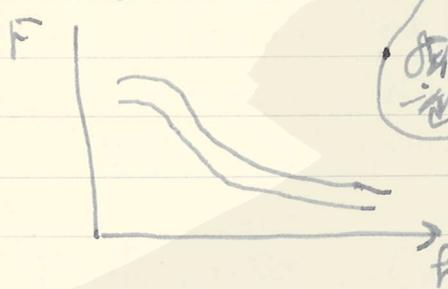
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(current invariance の $\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$ のこと)
 ≡ 電流の保存: $\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e}$ のこと $\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$
 式を $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$ のこと $\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$

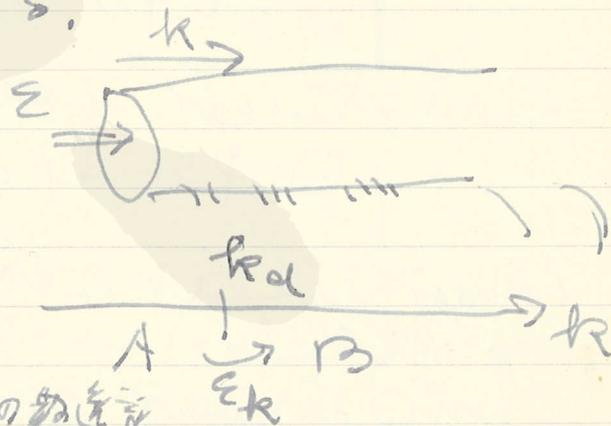
(Tamm-Dancoff)

Kolmogoroff, Obukhoff, Heisenberg の
 論文: energy balance

$f(x, t)$ の Fourier
 変換を $F(x, t)$:



high frequency part の ω の ω damp
 $\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$ のこと $\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$
 low freq. の $\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$ high freq. energy
 の $\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$ のこと $\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$



観測の scale.

$k_d \rightarrow l$

$k_d \rightarrow \infty$ energy の輸送
 の $\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$ のこと $\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$

$\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$ のこと $\int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e} \cdot \mathbf{e}$ $F(k, t) \sim e^{-i k t}$

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粒子系

系-系間の相互作用 = 場の理論
 運動方程式

多体場の相互作用

系-系間の相互作用
 運動方程式

相互作用は：非線形かつ非可換
 相互作用 \leftrightarrow singular
 (compression rarefaction)

非線形方程式: $F(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^\mu \partial x^\nu}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^\mu}, \phi) = 0$

Quasi-linear (shock wave) \rightarrow

$$g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^\mu \partial x^\nu} + f(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^\mu}, \phi) = 0$$

$$g_{\mu\nu}(\phi, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^\mu})$$

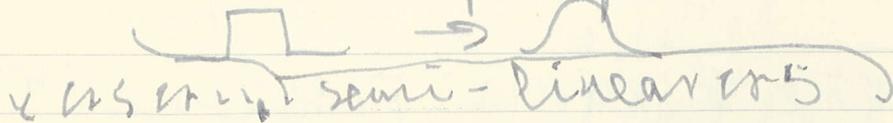
Semi-linear (shock wave) \rightarrow

$$\square \phi + f(\phi, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^\mu}) = 0$$

Quasi-linear \rightarrow shock wave \rightarrow singular
 非線形かつ非可換 \rightarrow singular

Semi-linear \rightarrow shock wave \rightarrow singular

Meson multiple production

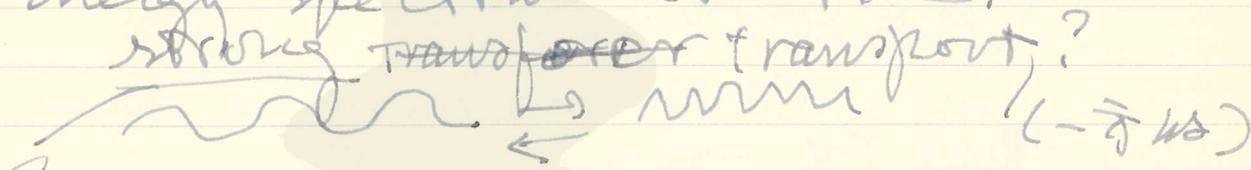


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(Two 2nd kind of interaction.
 Heisenberg) ψ ψ^\dagger ψ ψ^\dagger quasi-linear (linear)
 Energy spectrum ω ω' ω''

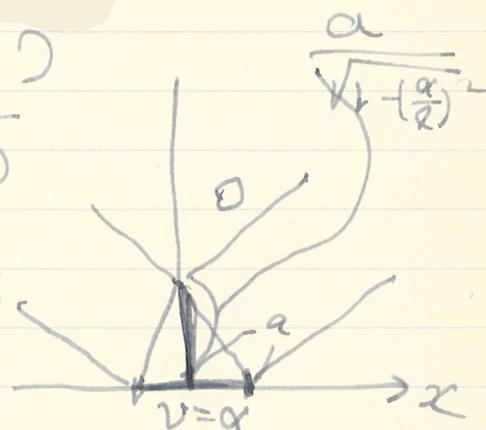
strong transport transport?


Semi-linear or strong transport
 weak transport or strong &
 Landau? ψ ψ^\dagger ψ ψ^\dagger L...

Born ψ ψ^\dagger (Heisenberg)

$$L = L^2 \sqrt{1 - L^2(\phi_x^2 - \phi_t^2)}$$

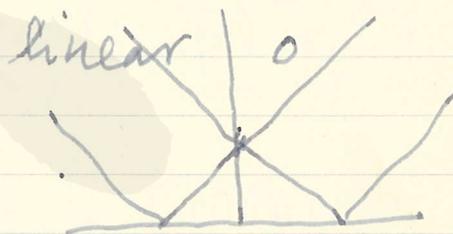
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi_x &= u \\ -\phi_t &= v \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} t=0 \quad v &= \alpha \\ &= 0 \\ u &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



Landau:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} Q$$

$$Q = (\phi_x^2 - \phi_t^2)/2$$



- Born $L = L(Q) = c_1 Q + c_2 Q^2 + \dots$
 $L'(Q) \neq 0$ at $Q=0$: wave front a singularity
 \rightarrow ψ ψ^\dagger ψ ψ^\dagger (TB) ψ ψ^\dagger vacuum
 $L'(Q) = 0$ Q wave front is ψ ψ^\dagger
 PWS free ψ ψ^\dagger ψ ψ^\dagger

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系の油と流れる力の関係。

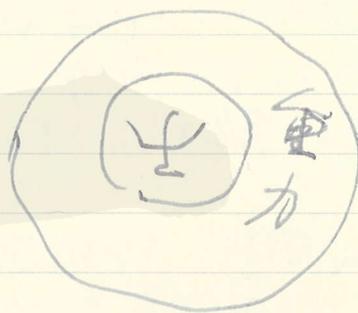
$$H = \frac{v l}{h/m} = \frac{l}{\lambda} = h l$$

$$R = \frac{U h}{v}$$

増比項 \rightarrow

減比項 $\rightarrow ?$

係数の正負を調べる



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March 1, 1958
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 京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室
 A New type of Non-linear Field
 Theory for Elementary Particles
 I. $L = \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\Psi} \cdot \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \Psi)^2$

$$\delta \int L d^4x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \{ (\partial_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) (\bar{\Psi} \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) + (\bar{\Psi} \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) (\partial_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) \} = 0$$

$\gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi = 0$ (c-number theory)

$\gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi = 0$ (c-number theory)
 $\gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi = 0$ (c-number theory)
 $\gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi = 0$ (c-number theory)

$$(\gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) \Psi = 0$$

$$\Psi (\bar{\Psi} \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) + (\bar{\Psi} \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) \Psi = 0$$

$$\Psi^2 \{ \Psi (\bar{\Psi} \Psi) + (\bar{\Psi} \Psi) \Psi \} = 0$$

c-number theory $\Psi^2 = 0$ (c-number theory)

II. $\Psi^2 = 0$ (c-number theory)

$$L = \frac{1}{4} \{ (\bar{\Psi} \cdot \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi)^2 + (\partial_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi)^2 \}$$

$$\delta \int L d^4x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \{ (\partial_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) (\bar{\Psi} \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) + (\bar{\Psi} \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) (\partial_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) \}$$

$$- \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \{ \Psi (\bar{\Psi} \gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \Psi) \} = 0$$

* $\Psi^2 = 0$ (c-number theory)

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cm 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

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この場は c -number ψ

$$\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi = 0 \quad \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \bar{\psi} = 0$$

これは c -number ψ である。

また $\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu (\psi + \kappa \bar{\psi}) = 0$ $\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu (\psi - \kappa \bar{\psi}) = 0$

$$\kappa \psi (\bar{\psi} \kappa \psi) + (\bar{\psi} \kappa \psi) \kappa \psi + \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \{ \psi \cdot (\bar{\psi} \kappa \psi) + (\bar{\psi} \kappa \psi) \psi \}$$

$$\bar{\psi} \psi = \bar{\psi} \psi \quad \kappa (\bar{\psi} \psi) \quad \kappa (\bar{\psi} \psi)$$

$$\frac{\bar{\psi} \psi}{(\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu + \kappa)} \{ \psi \cdot (\bar{\psi} \kappa \psi) + (\bar{\psi} \kappa \psi) \psi \} = 0 \quad (a)$$

これは c -number ψ である。また $\bar{\psi} \psi = \bar{\psi} \psi$ である。

これは c -number ψ である。また $\bar{\psi} \psi = \bar{\psi} \psi$ である。

これは c -number ψ である。また $\bar{\psi} \psi = \bar{\psi} \psi$ である。

Ⅲ. $\psi = \psi$ である

$$h = \frac{1}{2} \{ \bar{\psi} \cdot \gamma_j \partial_j \psi \}$$

$j=1, 2, 3, 4$
 $n > 4$

これは c -number theory ψ

$$\gamma_j \partial_j \psi = 0$$

これは c -number theory ψ である。また $\bar{\psi} \psi = \bar{\psi} \psi$ である。

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$$\gamma_j^T \partial_j [\bar{\psi} \gamma^0 \gamma_j \psi + (\bar{\psi} \gamma_j \psi) \gamma^0] = 0$$

2" $\bar{\psi} \gamma^0 \gamma_j \psi$ " " " " " " " " " " " "

~~$$\gamma_j^T \partial_j \bar{\psi} = 0$$~~

~~$$\bar{\psi} \gamma_j \partial_j \psi = 0$$~~

~~$$\gamma_j^T \partial_j \psi = 0$$~~

2" $\bar{\psi} \gamma^0 \gamma_j \psi$ " " " " " " " " " " " "

IV.
$$L = \frac{1}{2} (\psi \cdot \gamma_\mu^T \partial_\mu \bar{\psi}) (\bar{\psi} \cdot \gamma_\mu \partial_\mu \psi)$$

$$- \gamma_\mu \partial_\mu \psi (\bar{\psi} \cdot \gamma_\mu \partial_\mu \psi) + (\psi \cdot \gamma_\mu^T \partial_\mu \bar{\psi}) \gamma_\mu \partial_\mu \psi = 0$$

$$\bar{\psi} \psi = \psi \bar{\psi} = \text{const or } s$$

$$(\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + \kappa) \psi = 0$$

we know ψ

$$(\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + \kappa) \psi (\bar{\psi} \kappa \psi)$$

$$= (\psi \kappa \bar{\psi}) \kappa \psi = 0$$

top q-number theory " " " " " " " " " " " " ?
 the fermion q-number theory " " " " " " " " " " " "

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$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\Psi} \gamma_\mu \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \Psi) (\bar{\Psi} \cdot \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \Psi) \\
 & \text{where } \delta \bar{\Psi} \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \Psi = \text{anti-commute of } \delta \Psi \\
 & \quad - \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \delta \Psi \Psi \cdot (\bar{\Psi} \cdot \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \Psi) \\
 & \quad + (\bar{\Psi} \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \delta \Psi) \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \Psi = 0 \\
 & \quad \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \Psi \neq \kappa \Psi = 0 \\
 & \quad \bar{\Psi} \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \Psi + \kappa \bar{\Psi} = 0 \\
 & \quad + \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \Psi \cdot (\bar{\Psi} \kappa \Psi) \\
 & \quad - (\bar{\Psi} \kappa \Psi) \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \Psi \\
 & = \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_\mu \Psi \cdot (\bar{\Psi} \kappa \Psi) + (\bar{\Psi} \kappa \Psi) \kappa \Psi = 0 \\
 & \text{with } \kappa = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_3.
 \end{aligned}$$

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March 3, 1958

波動方程式 Dirac

$$\partial_\mu \partial_\mu \psi = \lambda^2 \bar{\psi} \psi \cdot \psi$$

or

$$\partial_\mu \partial_\mu \chi = \lambda \psi$$

$$\partial_\mu = i k_\mu$$

or $\psi \sim \chi$

$$\partial_\mu \partial_\mu \chi = K \psi$$

$$K = (-k_\mu k_\mu) \Rightarrow \partial_\mu \partial_\mu$$

or $\psi \sim \chi$. 波動方程式 Dirac

$$i(\partial_\mu)_{\alpha\beta} k_\mu \psi_\beta(k_\mu) = \chi_\alpha(k_\mu)$$

$$i(\partial_\mu)_{\alpha\beta} k_\mu \chi_\beta(k_\mu) = -k_\mu k_\mu \psi_\alpha(k_\mu)$$

} (1)

$k_\mu k_\mu \neq 0$ or $\psi \sim \chi$. $k_\mu k_\mu > 0$ or ψ

$$\sqrt{-k_\mu k_\mu} = \kappa \text{ or } \psi \sim \chi$$

$$\varphi_\alpha(k_\mu) \equiv \frac{1}{\kappa} \chi_\alpha(k_\mu)$$

or $\psi \sim \chi$,

$$i(\partial_\mu)_{\alpha\beta} k_\mu \psi_\beta(k_\mu) = \kappa \varphi_\alpha(k_\mu)$$

$$i(\partial_\mu)_{\alpha\beta} k_\mu \varphi_\beta(k_\mu) = +\kappa \psi_\alpha(k_\mu)$$

} (2)

or $\psi \sim \chi$,

$$k_\mu k_\mu > 0 \text{ or } \psi \quad \sqrt{k_\mu k_\mu} = \kappa' \text{ or } \psi \sim \chi$$

$$i(\partial_\mu)_{\alpha\beta} k_\mu \psi_\beta(k_\mu) = \kappa' \varphi'_\alpha(k_\mu)$$

$$i(\partial_\mu)_{\alpha\beta} k_\mu \varphi'_\beta(k_\mu) = \kappa' \psi_\alpha(k_\mu)$$

} (3)

or (

$$\varphi'_\alpha(k_\mu) \equiv \frac{1}{\kappa'} \chi_\alpha(k_\mu)$$

$k_\mu k_\mu = 0$ or $\psi \sim \chi$. (1) or (2) or (3) or (4)

$$i(\partial_\mu)_{\alpha\beta} k_\mu \psi_\beta(k_\mu) = \chi_\alpha(k_\mu)$$

$$i(\partial_\mu)_{\alpha\beta} k_\mu \chi_\beta(k_\mu) = 0$$

} (1)'

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi' &= a\psi + b\gamma_5 C^{-1}\psi^t \\ \psi^{t'} &= a^*\psi^t + b^*\psi C\gamma_5 \end{aligned} \right\} (a^2 + b^2 = 1) \quad (I)$$

$$(\psi'^* = a^*\psi^* + b^*\psi^* \gamma_4 (C^{-1})^* \gamma_5)$$

$$\psi^t = \psi'^* \gamma_4 = a^*\psi^t + b^*\psi C\gamma_5 \gamma_4$$

$$\text{if } \gamma_4 (C^{-1})^* \gamma_5 = C\gamma_5 \gamma_4$$

$$\psi C = C^{-1}\psi^t \quad \psi^t C = -\psi C = C\psi$$

C: unitary

$$C\gamma_\mu C^{-1} = -\tilde{\gamma}_\mu$$

$$C\gamma_5 C^{-1} = \tilde{\gamma}_5$$

comp. conj.

$$\tilde{C} = -C$$

$\tilde{}$: transpose

$$C^* C = 1$$

$$\therefore (C^{-1})^* = (C^*)^{-1} = C \quad \text{or} \quad (C^{-1})^* = C$$

$$\gamma_4 C \gamma_5 = C \gamma_5 \tilde{C} \gamma_4 = \tilde{C} \gamma_4 \gamma_5$$

$$= -C \gamma_4 \gamma_5$$

$$\tilde{C} = +\tilde{\gamma}_4 C \gamma_5$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_4 = \tilde{\gamma}_4 \text{ or } \tilde{\gamma}_5 = \tilde{\gamma}_5$$

(2) U group (I) is $U(2) \times U(1)$.

(3) U group (I) commutes γ_5 .

(I) is three dimensional rotation group in isospin space & isomorph.

(3) is baryon number & $U(1)$ is $U(1)$.

(F. Gürsey,

(I) is determinant a absolute value 1 U group (I)

ϵ isomorphic.
 4. C-number theory $\sim \psi \psi^T$ is (I), (3) is ψ
 (2) invariant.

C-number theory $\sim \psi \psi^T$ 3 \rightarrow 5 4 2 3 式

order.
 $J_1 - J_5 \equiv J_2 = J_4, J_1 + J_5 \equiv J_3$

$$J_1 = (\psi^\dagger \psi)^2, J_2 = \sum_{\mu} (\psi^\dagger \gamma_{\mu} \psi)^2$$

$$J_3 = \sum_{\mu > \nu} (\psi^\dagger \gamma_{\mu\nu} \psi)^2, J_4 = - \sum_{\mu} (\psi^\dagger \gamma_{\mu} \gamma_5 \psi)^2$$

$$J_5 = (\psi^\dagger \gamma_5 \psi)^2$$

$$\gamma_{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{2} (\gamma_{\mu} \gamma_{\nu} - \gamma_{\nu} \gamma_{\mu})$$

($\psi^\dagger \gamma_5 \psi$)
 $+ (\psi^\dagger \gamma_5 \psi)^2$
 $\times \gamma_5^{\alpha\beta} \gamma_5^{\gamma\delta} = 0$ if $\alpha \neq \beta$.

$$\gamma_5^{\alpha\beta} \gamma_5^{\gamma\delta} = 0 \text{ if } \alpha \neq \beta.$$

$$\gamma_5^{\alpha\beta} \gamma_5^{\gamma\delta} = \gamma_5^{\alpha\beta} \gamma_5^{\gamma\delta} = 0 \text{ for } \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$= \gamma_5^{\alpha\beta} \gamma_5^{\gamma\delta} \cdot \psi^\dagger \gamma_5 \psi \cdot \psi^\dagger \gamma_5 \psi \dots$$

$J_1 - J_5$ is invariant under $\psi \psi^T$.

q-number theory $\sim \psi \psi^T$ anti-commuting
 of ψ and ψ^T ,

$$J_1 - J_5 \equiv -\frac{1}{2} (J_2 + J_4); J_3 \equiv -3(J_1 + J_5)$$

(I), (3) is invariant under

$$J_4 \equiv -2(J_1 - J_5) - J_2$$

$\psi \psi^T$

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$$L = \psi^\dagger \gamma_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \psi \pm \frac{g}{2} \sum_{\mu} (\psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi) (A_\mu) \quad (11)$$

is a Lagrangian with the following terms:
 charge q , baryonic charge,
 isospin
 etc. etc. ; etc. etc. etc.

(i.e. $X = \sum C_A \gamma_A = \frac{1}{4} \sum (\gamma_A X) \gamma_A$)

$$X = (\gamma_B \psi)_\alpha \psi^\dagger_\beta$$

$$\gamma_B \psi \cdot \psi^\dagger = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \gamma_B (\psi^\dagger_\alpha \psi_\beta) \gamma_A$$

$$(\psi^\dagger \gamma_B \psi) (\psi^\dagger \gamma_A \psi) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha\beta} (\psi^\dagger_\alpha \gamma_B \psi_\beta) (\psi^\dagger_\gamma \gamma_A \psi_\delta)$$

q number: $-\psi^\dagger \gamma_5 \gamma_0 \psi$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{4} [J_1 + J_5 + J_2 - J_3 + J_4]$$

$$J_5 = \frac{1}{4} [J_1 + J_5 - J_4 - J_3 - J_2]$$

$$J_1 + J_5 = -\frac{1}{2} (J_2 + J_4)$$

$$J_1 + J_5 = -\frac{1}{3} J_3$$

Ginsparg: Non-electric approximation,
 of Dirac γ matrices etc.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \gamma_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \psi &= \kappa \chi \\ \gamma_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \chi &= \kappa \psi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(I)} \quad \psi' &= a\psi + b\gamma_5 C^{-1} \psi^\dagger; \quad \chi' = a\chi - b\gamma_5 C^{-1} \chi^\dagger \\ \text{(II)} \quad \psi' &= e^{i\alpha\gamma_5} \psi; \quad \chi' = e^{-i\alpha\gamma_5} \chi \end{aligned}$$

is γ_5 invariant. (neutrino charge of I
 ψ, χ)

$$\text{(32): } \chi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_1 + \psi_2), \quad \psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_1 - \psi_2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \gamma_\mu \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x_\mu} &= +\kappa \psi_1 \\ \gamma_\mu \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial x_\mu} &= -\kappa \psi_2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\psi_1, \psi_2 \quad \Delta \kappa = (\sigma + \sigma)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \psi &= \psi \Delta \\ \Delta \chi &= \chi \Delta \end{aligned}$$

Wightman

$$\langle \psi_\alpha(x) \psi_\beta^\dagger(x') \rangle_0 = \dots = -\gamma_{\alpha\beta}^0 e^{i\Delta_+(x-x')}$$

$$\langle \psi_\alpha(x) \chi_\beta^\dagger(x') \rangle_0 = \dots = \delta_{\alpha\beta} i\kappa \Delta_+(x-x')$$

causality, C.I.T. theorem is Δ_+ is
 analyticity & guarantee $\pm i\epsilon$.

山崎, March 10, 1958

$$\psi = \frac{1+\sigma_5}{2} X + \frac{1-\sigma_5}{2} Y$$

$$\psi^c = \frac{1+\sigma_5}{2} X^c + \frac{1-\sigma_5}{2} Y^c$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ X^c \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ Y^c \end{pmatrix}$$

I. Baryon charge

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi' &= e^{ia} \psi \\ \psi^c &= e^{-ia} \psi^c \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X' &= e^{ia\sigma_5} X \\ X^c &= e^{ia\sigma_5} X^c \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad \left. \begin{aligned} Y' &= e^{-ia\sigma_5} Y \\ Y^c &= e^{-ia\sigma_5} Y^c \end{aligned} \right\}$$

II. Isospin rot.

$$1) \left. \begin{aligned} \psi' &= e^{in_1\tau_1} \psi \\ \psi^c &= e^{-in_1\tau_1} \psi^c \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$2) \left. \begin{aligned} \psi' &= e^{in_2\tau_2} \psi \\ \psi^c &= e^{+in_2\tau_2} \psi^c \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$3) \left. \begin{aligned} \psi' &= e^{in_3\tau_3} \psi \\ \psi^c &= e^{-in_3\tau_3} \psi^c \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X' &= e^{in_1\tau_1\sigma_5} X \\ Y' &= e^{-in_1\tau_1\sigma_5} Y \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X' &= e^{in_2\tau_2\sigma_5} X \\ Y' &= e^{-in_2\tau_2\sigma_5} Y \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X' &= e^{in_3\tau_3\sigma_5} X \\ Y' &= e^{in_3\tau_3\sigma_5} Y \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} \psi' &= e^{ia\frac{1+\sigma_5}{2}} \psi \\ \psi^c &= e^{-ia\frac{1+\sigma_5}{2}} \psi^c \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$(X^\dagger \sigma_5 \sigma_\mu X) \text{ or } I, \text{ or } \tau_3 \text{ or } \tau_1$$

invariant.

of spin change, or part. - antipart.) ψ ψ^c 8-comp.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \psi^c \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\psi} \\ \hat{\psi}^c \end{pmatrix}$$

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湯川：内部

系. 系 L_6 (1958) No. 6 (2A), 583

内部 $\varphi(x)$ の 2×2 G-matrix
modify it.

- (i) $\varphi(x)$ の 2×2 G-matrix
(ii) indefinite metric の 2×2 quantize
する.

Watghin の non-local の cut-off の 2×2
(cut-off for operator $\varphi(x)$)

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中節: 外部世界の Minkowski

内部空間の Euclid

unitary trick - analytical continuation

注: もし内部空間の $\delta_{\mu\nu}$ を $\delta_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \eta_{\mu\nu}$ とする
 ならば、外部空間と内部空間 complex plane の $i \leftrightarrow -i$
 discrete quantum number を $i \leftrightarrow -i$ と
 外部空間と内部空間の $i \leftrightarrow -i$ の
 の世界の structure を $i \leftrightarrow -i$ と
 一致させる。

例. $(\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + \kappa) \psi = 0$ (1)

$h = \bar{\psi} (\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + \kappa) \psi$ (2)

$\bar{\psi} = \psi^\dagger \gamma_4$ (3)

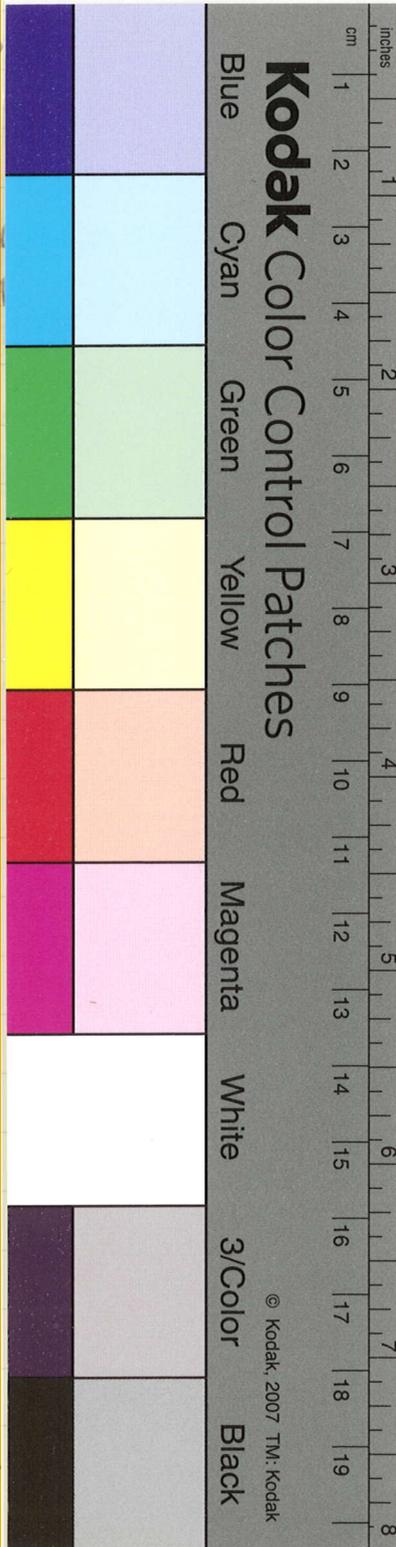
この場合、

$\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu + \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu = \delta_{\mu\nu}$

を満足する γ_μ 自身は Euclid metric
 と類似している。しかし γ_4 は γ_4 の
 方は Minkowski 空間の spinor として
 定義。これは unitary trick の
 (3) による。

この場合、 $i \leftrightarrow -i$ の下で、外部空間の
 内部空間の $i \leftrightarrow -i$ の表現は、
 一致する。

もし一つの方向に (time-like), 内部空間
 を Minkowski のように、 $i \leftrightarrow -i$ の代り、内部空間
 を indefinite metric として Hilbert
 空間を構成して表現する方法である。内部空間
 (粒子) の $i \leftrightarrow -i$ の表現は、
 $i \leftrightarrow -i$ の表現と consistent である。



On the conservation of lepton
~~→ it is not consistent with~~
 charge (N.C. (1957), 204)

charge conj. : $\psi^c = C^{-1} \bar{\psi}$ $\bar{\psi} = \psi^\dagger \gamma_4$

$\gamma_\mu^T = -C \gamma_\mu C^{-1}$, $\bar{\psi}^c = -\psi C$

$H_{int} = \sum_{i=1}^3 (\bar{\psi}_n \gamma_0 \psi_p) [g_{I,i} (\bar{\psi}_n \gamma_0 \psi_e) - f_{I,i} (\bar{\psi}_n \gamma_5 \psi_e) + g_{II,i} (\psi_n \gamma_0 \psi_e) + f_{II,i} (\psi_n \gamma_5 \psi_e)] + h.c.$

Canonical transf. (invariance of anti-commutator)

(I) $\begin{cases} \psi' = a\psi + b\gamma_5\psi^c = a\psi + b\gamma_5 C^{-1}\bar{\psi} \\ \bar{\psi}' = a^*\bar{\psi} - b^*(\bar{\psi}^c)\gamma_5 \end{cases}$
 with $|a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$

inverse:

$\begin{cases} \psi = a^*\psi' - b\gamma_5 C^{-1}\bar{\psi}' \\ \bar{\psi} = a\bar{\psi}' - b^*\psi' C \gamma_5 \end{cases}$

(I) γ_5 變換 if mass term $\psi \psi$ is.

(II) $\begin{cases} \psi' = \exp[i\alpha\gamma_5]\psi = (\cos\alpha + i\gamma_5\sin\alpha)\psi \\ \bar{\psi}' = \bar{\psi} \exp[i\alpha\gamma_5] = \bar{\psi}(\cos\alpha + i\gamma_5\sin\alpha) \end{cases}$

(I) x (II) : $\psi' = a_1\psi + b_1\gamma_5 C^{-1}\bar{\psi} + a_2\gamma_5\psi + b_2 C^{-1}\bar{\psi}$

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$\bar{\psi} \psi$
 $\psi = 137 \frac{e^2}{c}$

H. Kita, An Attempt of a
 Nonlinear Field Theory
 Letter to P. T. P. 15
 March 15, 1958

(I) $\gamma^\mu (\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} - \Gamma_\mu) \psi = 0$

$\gamma^\mu(x), \Gamma_\mu(x)$: functions of ψ .

then, $g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4} \text{tr}(\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu) = (\bar{\psi} \gamma_{\mu\rho} \psi) (\bar{\psi} \gamma_{\nu\sigma} \psi) g^{\rho\sigma}$

(II) $\left\{ \begin{aligned} &(\gamma_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \frac{i}{2} (\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho - \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\rho), \bar{\psi} = \psi^* \gamma_4) \\ &\frac{\partial \gamma^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} = \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^\rho \gamma_\rho + \Gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu - \gamma_\mu \Gamma_\nu \end{aligned} \right.$

$\frac{i}{4} \text{tr}(\frac{\partial \Gamma_\mu}{\partial x^\nu} - \frac{\partial \Gamma_\nu}{\partial x^\mu}) = -l^2 (\bar{\psi} \gamma_{\mu\nu} \psi)$

($\gamma_4, \gamma^1, \gamma^2, \gamma^3$ are hermite in ψ)
 is a fundamental assumption of ψ
 $g_{\mu\nu}$ is symmetric tensor
 $-(4\pi/c) (R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu})$

$\psi, \bar{\psi}, \gamma^\mu, \Gamma_\mu$ and $\psi, \bar{\psi}$ derivatives
 of $\psi, \bar{\psi}, \gamma^\mu, \Gamma_\mu$ are matter fields
 energy-momentum tensor $T_{\mu\nu}$ is
 $l = \kappa, c$ and v elements are $l = \kappa, c$
 $l = \kappa^{1/2} c^{-1/2} e$

$\frac{e}{4\pi} \text{tr} \Gamma_\mu$ as electromag. potential

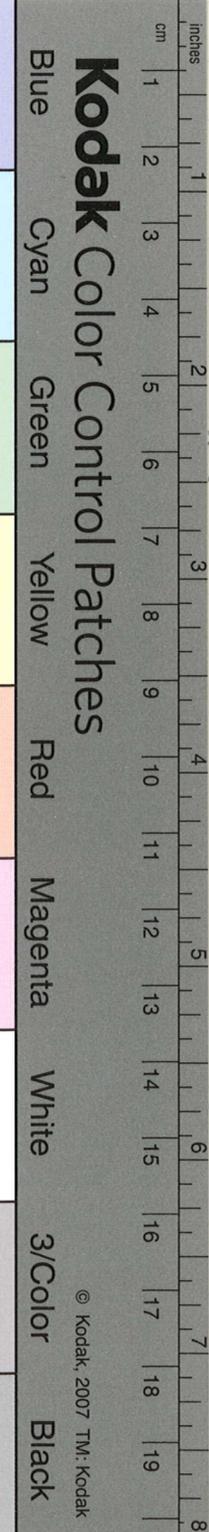
charge-current density is

$j^\nu = e l^{-2} \alpha (\sqrt{g} g^{\mu\rho} g^{\nu\sigma} (\bar{\psi} \gamma_{\rho\sigma} \psi) \gamma_\mu / \partial x^\mu$

divergence of j^ν is

$\frac{\partial j^\nu}{\partial x^\mu} = i [\psi, P_\mu]$

is a constant vector



Measurement of the principle of
 unified theory

Phase of Λ_j , $\frac{\partial \Lambda_j}{\partial x^\mu}$ is the phase of
 linear term in the action, which is the
 function of the phase of the linear term
 in the action. This is the phase of the
 linear term.

Λ_j is the quadratic term

of the type of the quadratic term, which is the
 Λ_j operator of the quadratic term, which is the
 quadratic term.

- From the type of the quadratic term, Λ_j is a derivative of
 the quadratic term, which is the derivative of
 the quadratic term. This is the derivative of
 the quadratic term, which is the derivative of
 the quadratic term. This is the derivative of
 the quadratic term.

* The energy-momentum tensor of
 the quadratic term, Λ_j is the quadratic term,
 which is the quadratic term. This is the quadratic term,
 which is the quadratic term. This is the quadratic term,
 which is the quadratic term.

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S. V. Gupta
 Comm. in Terms of Ordered Products
 (P.R. 107 (1957), 1722)

- (1) Fermion: $:UV: = -:VU:$
 otherwise $:UV: = :VU:$
- (2) addition theorem
- (3) numerical multiplication theorem
- (4) multiplication by an operator
- (5) order product inside the ordered product
- (6) canonical variables
 $:U \dots V: = U \dots V + \sum_i c_i f_i$
- (7) unitary transf.
 $U \rightarrow U', V \rightarrow V'$
 $:U \dots V: \rightarrow :U' \dots V':$

$$:f: = :VU:$$

$$:\delta f: = :U \delta U: + :U \delta V: = : \frac{\delta f}{\delta U} \delta U: + : \frac{\delta f}{\delta V} \delta V:$$

$U \delta U$ belongs to the same family as U
 etc.

$$:L: = :L(u^{(r)}(x), \frac{\partial u^{(r)}}{\partial x_\mu}):$$

canonical conjugates

$$p_\mu^{(r)} = \frac{\delta L}{\delta (\partial u^{(r)} / \partial t)}$$

Some of them may vanish.

Only non-vanishing variables are quantized.

Heisenberg representation - ordinary commutation rules

Interaction repres. - Wick's definition
 (P.R. 80 (1956), 268) - canonical unitary transf. in Heis. repr. - 1953.

Excerpts from a letter from Pauli to
Weisskopf dated 16 Feb., 1958
(through Toyoda)

Käppen

Gürsey (Mookharan)

1) Mirror states - boson

nucleon π^{\pm}

Δ, N π^{\pm} π^0 π^{\pm}

ρ^{\pm} ρ^0

Yang-lee

Sakurai

lepton

mirror world

K-meson

photon

π -meson

(mirror & identical)

2) Vacuum degeneracy
strange particle

3) 4-th order term is unique?

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Some remarks on the Inversion
 Theorems of Q.F.T.

Institute for Theoretical
 Physics, Stockholm

(Nuclear Physica 4 (1957), 677)

Feynman exponent for the electron:

$$\eta_e = \frac{i}{2} \int d^4x (\psi^* L(e) \psi - \psi L^T(e) \psi^*)$$

$$L(e) = \gamma_4 \gamma_k (p_k + e A_k) + i m \gamma_4$$

$$L^T(e) = -(\gamma_4 \gamma_k)^T (p_k - e A_k) + i m \gamma_4^T$$

$\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$: hermitian

γ_4 : anti-hermitian

Majorana repr.: $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4$ have
 real elements only.

$$\gamma_k^T = \gamma_k, \quad \gamma_4^T = -\gamma_4$$

$$(\gamma_4 \gamma_k)^T = \gamma_4 \gamma_k$$

$$L^T(e) = -L(-e), \quad L(e) = -L^T(-e)$$

$$\chi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \psi^* \end{pmatrix}, \quad \chi^\dagger = (\psi^*, \psi)$$

$$\eta_e = \frac{i}{2} \int d^4x \chi^\dagger L(e) \chi$$

$$L(e) = \begin{pmatrix} L(e) & 0 \\ 0 & L(-e) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\eta_e = \frac{i}{2} \int d^4x \bar{\chi} (\gamma_k i p_k - m + \alpha \gamma_k i e A_k) \chi$$

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

$$\bar{\chi} = \chi^\dagger a, \quad a = \gamma_4$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

η_e is invariant under

$$\bar{\chi} \rightarrow \bar{\chi}' = \bar{\chi} S^{-1}, \quad \chi \rightarrow \chi' = S \chi, \quad \bar{\chi}' = \bar{\chi} S^{-1}, \quad a = S^\dagger a S$$

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5: 2D model
 $\chi' = \gamma_0 \gamma_5 \rho \chi$

$\chi' = -\gamma_0 \chi$
 $\chi' = \gamma_0 \chi$

5-dim model:

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^5x \bar{\Psi} \gamma^\mu \partial_\nu \Psi - \Gamma_\mu \Psi$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \{ \gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu \} = \gamma^{\mu\nu}$$

γ^μ : real elements
 $\gamma^{\mu\nu}$: 5-dimensional metric tensor
 Γ_μ : functions of γ^μ and their first derivatives

$$\Phi(x, x_0) = \sum_n \Phi_n(x) u_n(x_0)$$

$$u_n(x_0) = \sqrt{\frac{e_0}{2\alpha_0 l_0}} e^{in \frac{e_0 x_0}{l_0}}$$

$n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

$$l_0 = \sqrt{2} \kappa \sim 10^{-32} \text{ cm}$$

$e_0 = \sqrt{\hbar c}$: unrenormalized charge

Modification: $-\partial_0^2 = p_0^2$ eigenvalue
 $p_0 = \frac{e_0}{l_0} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 (integer)

2nd step: $\partial_0 \Phi = \alpha \beta p_0 \Phi$

(H.Y.) March 17, 1958: $p_0 = \frac{e_0}{l_0} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\alpha \beta = \frac{e_0}{l_0} \alpha \beta$

$$p_0 \chi + \chi p_0 \text{ etc}$$

!!! $\chi \in \mathbb{R}^2$

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S. Mukahawa (P. T. P. 19 (1958), 221)
 G. E. D. with Indefinite Metric

Interaction field of the Gupta formalism
 in the Lorentz invariant system
 invariant system

$$N_0 \Phi(n_0) = n_0 \Phi(n_0)$$

$$a_0 \Phi(n_0) = -\sqrt{n_0} \Phi(n_0 - 1)$$

metric operator η

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

invariant system

$$N'_0 \Phi'(n_0) = n_0 \Phi'(n_0)$$

$$a'_0 \Phi'(n_0) = -\sqrt{n_0} \Phi'(n_0 - 1)$$

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

~~invariant system~~

$$\Phi' \eta' \Phi' \neq \Phi^* \eta \Phi$$

IPS norm invariant system

invariant Lorentz condition in the invariant system

by the way: η is fixed matrix.
 Lorentz invariant η is not necessarily fixed.

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Improper Lorentz Transformation (P.R. 109 (1958), 986) †

Representation up to a factor of modulus one
 $\pm i, \dots$

$$P^2 = \omega_p, \quad R^2 = \omega_r$$

$$PR = \omega_{pr} RP$$

$\omega_p, \omega_r, \omega_{pr}$: constants of modulus one.

P: space reflection

R: linear operator for time reversal

T: Wigner time reversal

P, R is modulus one or factor $\pm i, \dots$

$$P^2 = R^2 = 1, \quad \star PR = \pm TRP \quad \text{etc}$$

Two representations of $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$

$$PR = RP \quad \text{for boson fields}$$

$$PR = -RP \quad \text{for fermion fields}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{etc } \dots = -\text{etc } \dots$$

$$P = \eta_p p$$

$$R = \eta_r r$$

$$p^2 = r^2 = 1$$

$$pr = \pm rp \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{boson} \\ \text{fermion} \end{array} \right.$$

± 1 boson, $\pm i$ fermion, P, R anti-commute, fermion

with \mathbb{Z}_2 commutation etc etc etc

$$\eta_p^2 = \eta_r^2 = 1$$

$$\eta_p \eta_r + \eta_r \eta_p = 0$$

$$P, T = RC \rightarrow$$

application to K-meson results in four neutral states instead of two.

† Compare Taylor, N. P. 3 (1957), 606.
 f.c.

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R.M.P. 20 (1957), 269

Q.T. of Fields and El. Particles.

- (1) fundamental quantity is ψ or ψ^\dagger
elementary particle? (universal length)
compound " "
divergence - causality - quantization
S-matrix

Postulates

1. fundamental eq. of matter in general
2. particle is fund. eq. of eigenstate
3. fund. eq. is non-linear
mass or $\hbar \nabla^2 \psi(\mathbf{r}) \approx \epsilon \psi$.
4. particle creation, decay & symmetry property $\psi^\dagger \psi \approx \epsilon$.
5. simplicity

(2) Model

$$\delta_{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \psi - \partial_\nu^2 \psi (\psi^\dagger \psi) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \psi} = \partial_\mu \partial_\mu \psi - \partial_\nu^2 \psi (\psi^\dagger \psi)$$

(3) Hilbert space II, Unitarity of S-matrix
 $S_{\alpha\beta}(x-x') = i \langle \mathcal{L} | \psi_\alpha(x), \bar{\psi}_\beta(x') | \mathcal{L} \rangle$

local causality $\psi^\dagger \psi$ or deviation!!!

di pole ghost $\psi^\dagger \psi$ S-matrix is unitary

④ Method of Integration New Tamm-Dancoff

序文
基礎原理

- 1) Classical solution: 谷内氏の
の理論
- 2) Wightman の論文 → Heisenberg の
green function 論文
- 3) Lee model 2" dipole ghost の論文
→ 2.1 の論文

序文 3回: 谷内氏: 理論物.
中核論文: Lee Model
5回: 田中氏: H. P.
論文: Wightman

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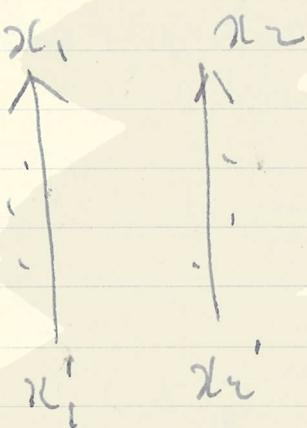
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ポラリゼーション問題:

$$\tau(x_1, x_2) = \varphi(x_1, x_2)$$

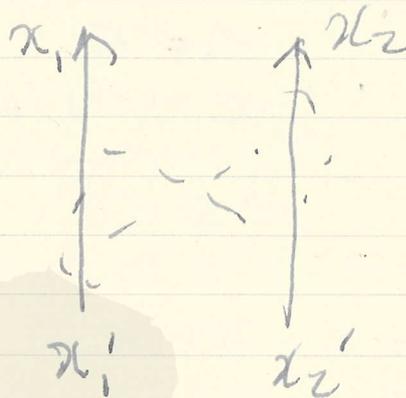
$$= K \varphi(x_1, x_2)$$

$$= \int K(x_1, x_2; x'_1, x'_2) \varphi(x'_1, x'_2) dx'_1 dx'_2$$



K_s

self-interaction



K_w

mutual-interaction

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \dots$$

$$L_1 L_2 \varphi = L_1 L_2 K \varphi$$

$$L_1 = \delta_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1\mu}}$$

$$(L_1 + K)(L_2 + K) \varphi_1 = L_1 L_2 K_w \varphi_0$$

$$\varphi_0 = K_s \varphi_0$$

Polarization current
 Total charge zero

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~~Heisenberg~~ Heisenberg, Lee model
 (Nucl. Phys. 1952)

- 1) dipole ghost
- 2) $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle = \mathbb{1}$
- 3) unitarity

g : finite; $g_0 \rightarrow i0$
 $\dagger \omega \rightarrow \text{const}$
 $\psi_V = \frac{g_0}{g} \psi_V$

$g_0 \rightarrow 0$ $\psi_V \rightarrow 0 \times \psi_B \psi_D$
 $\langle 0 | \psi_V | \mathbb{1} \rangle \rightarrow \text{finite}$
 negative norm states

to $\dagger \omega$:

$\langle 0 | \psi_V | \mathbb{1} \rangle = 0$ for equal time
 相互作用がない

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4/15/10:

Heisenberg-Pauli, 1958
 Heisenberg; R, M, P. 2-14

ψ is a spinor

$$\frac{1}{2} S^{\mu\nu}(p) = \frac{p_{\mu} \sigma_{\nu} - i \kappa \epsilon_{\mu\nu 3}}{p^2 + \kappa^2} - \frac{p_{\nu} \sigma_{\mu} - i \kappa \epsilon_{\mu\nu 3}}{p^2} + \frac{p_{\mu} \sigma_{\nu} \kappa^2}{(p^2)^2}$$

H.P. 1958 2-14 $\kappa = \frac{1}{2} \lambda \mu$

symmetry 2-14

2. α, N is a constant

I) $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \psi, \psi^{\dagger} \rightarrow \psi^{\dagger} e^{-i\alpha}$
 II) $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \sigma_3 \psi, \psi^{\dagger} \rightarrow \psi^{\dagger} e^{i\alpha} \sigma_3$

Gürsey I) \leftrightarrow II)

I) $\psi \rightarrow a\psi + b\sigma_3 C^{-1} \psi^{\dagger}$
 $\psi^{\dagger} \rightarrow a^* \psi^{\dagger} + b^* \psi C \sigma_3$ } $|a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$

$\psi = N + \sigma_3 p C$

$\chi = -N + \sigma_3 p C$

I), II) are invariant:

$L = \psi^{\dagger} \not{\partial} \psi \pm \frac{\rho^2}{2} (\psi^{\dagger} \sigma_3 \not{\partial} \psi)$

$(\psi, \psi^{\dagger}) = 0$ at $\omega = 0$

$\frac{1}{2} \rho^2$ is unique 2-14

$\pm \frac{\rho^2}{2} [(\psi^{\dagger} \sigma_3 \not{\partial} \psi)^2 + (\psi^{\dagger} C \sigma_3 \not{\partial} \psi)^2]$

$\times (\psi^{\dagger} \not{\partial} \psi)$

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(Gürsey, N.C. (1958))

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \gamma_\mu \partial_\mu \psi &= \kappa \chi \\ \gamma_\nu \partial_\nu \chi &= \kappa \psi \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(ψ, χ)
 $\rightarrow (P, N)$ a linear
 20 comb.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi &= \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \psi + \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} N^c \\ \chi &= \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \chi + \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} N^c \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi &\rightarrow a\psi + b\gamma_5 C \psi^\dagger \\ \chi &\rightarrow a\chi - b\gamma_5 C \chi^\dagger \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{cases} P \rightarrow aP - bN \\ N \rightarrow a^*N + b^*P \end{cases}$$

I) non-electric approx.
 $\hat{Q} = \int d^3x \psi^\dagger \gamma_0 \psi$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi, \chi &\rightarrow \\ \hat{Q}, N &: \begin{matrix} |\psi\rangle & \langle\psi| \\ |\chi\rangle & \langle\chi| \\ |\psi\rangle & \langle\psi| \\ |\chi\rangle & \langle\chi| \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

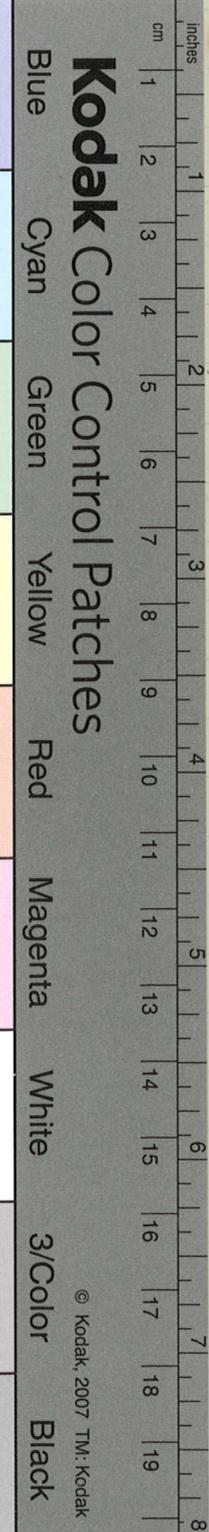
spurion \hat{Q} の存在はなぜか?

$$\begin{aligned} A \langle \psi_a \psi_b^\dagger \rangle_{A'} &= A \langle \hat{\psi}_a \hat{\psi}_b^\dagger \rangle_{A'} = -\gamma_\nu^{\alpha\beta} \partial_\nu F \cdot \delta_{A'}^{A''} \\ A \langle \psi_a \psi_b \rangle_{A'} &= A \langle \hat{\psi}_a \hat{\psi}_b \rangle_{A'} = \delta_{ab} g_{\mu\nu} U_{A'}^{A''} \end{aligned}$$

もし $\langle \psi, \hat{\psi} \rangle = 0$ ならば非電磁的近似
 \rightarrow non-electric approx.

II) \hat{Q} の存在はなぜか? $\langle \psi, \hat{\psi} \rangle \neq 0$
 (electric approx.)
 electromag. self energy Γ_1 と Γ_2

\hat{Q}, N の定義:



A) $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}} \psi$ $\hat{\psi} \rightarrow e^{-i\frac{\alpha}{2}} \hat{\psi}$
 gauge: $\Omega \rightarrow e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}} \Omega$
 gauge: $\Psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha Q} \Psi$

$Q = I_3 + \frac{l}{2}$ $I_3 = \sum \frac{1}{2} \tau_3$
 electric charge Q is conserved.

B) $N = I_N + \frac{l_N}{2}$

C) $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\frac{\alpha}{2}} \psi = i\psi$
 elec. l appr. }
 $I_3 = \text{conserved mod } 2$
 $l = \text{conserved mod } 4$
 I_N, l_N : integer

Weak interaction is I_N, l_N integer
 (isospin + lepton number)

I_N : integer mod 2

l_N : integer mod 4.

$\eta = l - l_N$: strangeness

metric: $\psi^\dagger \gamma_0 \psi$

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Problem: Unitary in free model by Heisenberg method
 sector $\begin{cases} N + z \neq 0 \\ V + (z-1) \neq 0 \end{cases}$

asymptotic ~ wave packet of overlapping
 $\alpha_i(z_i)$

問題: Wightman $\begin{cases} \text{Dawork} \\ \text{P.R.} \end{cases}$
 $\langle A(x) A(y) \rangle = F(x, y)$
 $n+1 = F^{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})$

$Lx+a \rightarrow z \in Lz$ invar. trs

$$F^{(n)}(z_i) \quad z_i \equiv x_i - x_{i+1}$$

$$F(z_i) = \int e^{-i p z_i} \alpha(p)$$

$\alpha(p) \neq 0$ only for $p_0 > 0, p^2 > 0$

Energy operator a positive definite operator.

$$z = z - i\eta$$

$\eta_0 > 0, \eta^2 > 0 \rightarrow F(z_i)$ analytic

$F^{(n)}(z_i) \quad i=1, \dots, n \quad \text{or } = \alpha(p) \text{ or } L$

$$F^{(n)} = F^{(n)}(Lz_i) \quad \text{or } F(z_i z_j)$$

complex homomorphism:

$$L^T h = 1$$

Heisenberg

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Feynman, (Relation of Charge Independence
 n.c. 7 (No. 3), 411 (58)
 and Baryon Conservation to
 Pauli Trace.)

Curry
 Pursey
 Gatto

1) Pauli 群 is 2×2 matrix \mathbb{C} ^{unitary} \mathbb{C} \mathbb{C}
 8-comp: χ, ξ (or ψ, ψ)

$$\frac{1 + \sigma_5}{2} \psi_p \quad \left| \quad \frac{1 - \sigma_5}{2} \psi_p \right. \\
+ \left(\frac{1 + \sigma_5}{2} \psi_n \right) \quad \left| \quad \left(\frac{1 - \sigma_5}{2} \psi_n \right) \right. \quad \mathbb{C}$$

G_p : 4-parameter group $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (I) \quad a \psi \in \mathbb{C} \psi \\ (II) \quad e^{i \theta \sigma_5} \end{array} \right. \psi^\dagger$
 (Pauli group)

G_f : $\psi \rightarrow \psi S \quad |\det S| = 1$

η -parameter

neutrino eq, $\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \psi$
 交換的 A, Λ $\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \psi$

G_A : $\psi \rightarrow \psi \Lambda \quad \det \Lambda = 1$
 6-parameter

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \partial_\mu \partial_\mu \chi = i m \sigma_5 \chi \\ \partial_\mu \partial_\mu \psi = -i m \sigma_5 \psi \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \partial_\mu \partial_\mu \psi_p = i m \psi_p \\ \psi_n \quad \psi_n \end{array}$$

Nishijima

$$\begin{array}{l} \psi \rightarrow e^{i \frac{\sigma_5}{2} \alpha} \psi \\ p \rightarrow e^{i \alpha} p, \quad N \in N \end{array}$$

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W.T.
April 13, 1958

中村氏: β -interaction

1. 寄与係数
1) $|C_i|^2, |C_i'|^2$ の相対寄与係数.

f.t. values

e-v-correlation

2) $C_i^* C_j, C_i'^* C_j'$

β -spectra

3) $C_i^* C_i, C_i'^* C_i'$
polarization

$$1) \text{ft: } \sum |C_{q,F}|^2 = \rho \sum |C_F|^2$$

$$\rho = 1.37 \pm 0.3$$

$$\text{e-v } \pi\text{-correl.: } \alpha_{ST} = 1/5 \quad \alpha_{VA} = -1/3 \quad (\text{He}^6)$$

$$\text{Neutron: } 0.089 \pm 0.10$$

$$\alpha_{ST} = 0.08$$

$$\alpha_{VA} = -0.08$$

2) Fermi

$$C_S^* C_V + C_S'^* C_V' = 0$$

$$C_T^* C_A + C_T'^* C_A' = 0$$

RaE:

$$C_S^* C_T + C_S'^* C_T' \neq 0$$

$$C_V^* C_A + C_V'^* C_A' \neq 0$$

($\alpha < 20$
i.s.s. to u
0.2 or 1)

C_S^{137} :

(A) L

3) Polarization

$$\text{Sm}^{152}: \text{K-capture: } -C_T^* C_T' - C_A'^* C_A < 0$$

$$\text{Co}^{60}: (C_T^* C_T' - C_A'^* C_A) < 0$$

$$\text{Re } C_A'^* C_A \text{ a weight } \alpha_T \approx 11.$$

$$\text{A}^{35}: V \rightarrow (V, A)$$

Space-time 3-次元模型: 4次元空間

Dirac model: 3次元

Dirac eq. of aug. mass.

Dirac eq. of aug. mass.

$$\vec{\sigma}_1, \vec{\sigma}_3$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_2 = \vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_3$$

Dirac, $A_\mu(F_{\mu\nu})$ is Euclidean-like of

the Dirac eq. is Euclidean.

Observe that the Dirac equation is

unitary trick: $\psi^\dagger \rho \psi$

$$(\square^2 + m^2) \psi = f(x)$$

Euclidean

5-dim. Euclidean space.

Comment: Yukawa

Space-time structure of field, etc.

classical

quantum

連続場
不連続場

classical gen. rel.
quantization of
space-time structure
in quantum sense

H.P. 理論の概観:

中山

1. 基本方程式

2. 対称性

3. 量子化

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J. S. Ball and J. F. Chew Nucleon-Antinucleon Interaction at Intermediate Energies (P.R. 109 (1958), 1385 Feb. 15)

meson exchange at intermediate
distance ~ 2 or 3 fm. ρ, ω absorbing sphere
 ~ 2 or 3 fm. core

NN & NN̄ of ρ & ω are hard core
sphere + ρ & ω absorbing sphere
overlook. For π one-pion exchange
potential of sign of opposite ρ & ω
 ρ & ω , in π in cancellation at ~ 2 or 3
cross-section of abnormally
large ~ 2 or 3 fm. ρ & ω to ρ & ω
 ρ & ω .

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(absorbing) core of $0.8 \sim 0.9 \times 10^{-13}$ cm
核を吸収する核の半径と核半径を比較.

3) 核内核子の π -N 及び N-N 相互作用
14. 核内核子-核子相互作用.
これは「核内核子の半径を 0.9×10^{-13} cm 程度に
仮定し、大抵説明できる.

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April 17,
1958

片山氏: H. P. の Reformulation
 多様性 と 量子化

lorentz 変換 + α
 (仮定 I. Ψ : W-matter
 i) L^+ infinitesimal proper

ii) Pauli transf. (I) 3-parameter

iii) β -transf. (II) σ_5

(α -transf. is ii) の subgroup)

ii) $\Psi' = a\Psi + b\sigma_5 C^{-1}\Psi + \Psi^c$

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \Psi \\ \varepsilon^* \Psi^c \end{pmatrix} = [\text{Re}(a) + i\text{Im}(a)\omega_3 + i\text{Im}(b\varepsilon)\sigma_5\omega_1 + i\text{Re}(b\varepsilon)\sigma_5\omega_2] \begin{pmatrix} \Psi \\ \varepsilon^* \Psi^c \end{pmatrix}$$

$|\varepsilon|^2 = 1$

$$\Psi \rightarrow e^{i\frac{\theta_1}{2}\omega_1\sigma_5}\Psi, \quad e^{i\frac{\theta_2}{2}\omega_2\sigma_5}, \quad e^{i\frac{\theta_3}{2}\omega_3}$$

iii)

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sigma_5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1-\sigma_5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \dots + \left(\frac{1-\sigma_5}{2}\right) \varepsilon^* \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^c \\ \phi_1^c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1+\sigma_5}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1-\sigma_5}{2} \varepsilon^* \omega_3 \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^c \\ \phi_2^c \end{pmatrix}$$

ii) $e^{i\frac{\theta_1}{2}\omega_1}\Phi, \quad e^{i\frac{\theta_2}{2}\omega_2}\Phi, \quad e^{i\frac{\theta_3}{2}\omega_3}\Phi$

iii) $e^{i\rho}\Phi$

$$\Psi^+ \Psi = \Psi'^+ e^{2i\rho\sigma_5} \Psi'$$

仮定 II. $\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\Psi} \\ \varepsilon^* \hat{\Psi}^c \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1-\sigma_5}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1+\sigma_5}{2} \varepsilon^* \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^c \\ \phi_2^c \end{pmatrix}$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^\dagger \Phi &: \text{scalar} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{1}{2} [\psi^\dagger \hat{\psi} - \hat{\psi} \psi^\dagger] + \frac{1}{2} [\hat{\psi}^\dagger \psi - \psi \hat{\psi}^\dagger] \right\} \\ &\quad - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} [\psi \gamma_5 \hat{\psi} + \hat{\psi} \gamma_5 \psi] - \frac{1}{2} [\hat{\psi}^\dagger \gamma_5 \psi + \psi \gamma_5 \hat{\psi}^\dagger] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

mass term is $\psi, \hat{\psi}$ are fermions. $\psi, \hat{\psi}$ are fermions.
 $\sim \psi^\dagger \hat{\psi} + \hat{\psi}^\dagger \psi$ if $\{\psi, \hat{\psi}\} = 0$ etc.

$\psi, \psi^\dagger, \hat{\psi}, \hat{\psi}^\dagger$ a bilinear form:

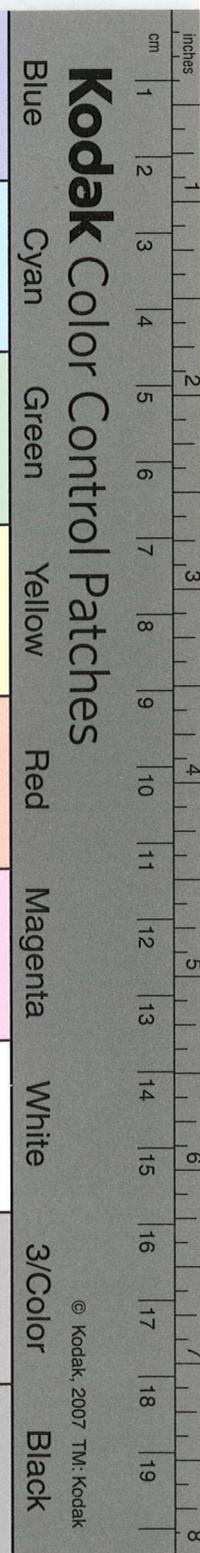
$\psi_a \psi_b$	\sim	γ_μ	$\gamma_\mu \gamma_5$
$\psi_a \hat{\psi}_b^\dagger$	\sim	γ_5	$\gamma_{\mu\nu}$
$\psi_a (\hat{\psi}^\dagger \gamma_5)_b$	\sim	γ_5	$\gamma_{\mu\nu}$
$\psi_a (\psi^\dagger \gamma_5)_b$	\sim	γ_μ	$\gamma_\mu \gamma_5$

anti-commute of fermions:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi \psi^\dagger &\} \psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \psi \sim \Phi^\dagger \omega_3 \gamma_\mu \frac{(1+\gamma_5)}{2} \Phi \\ &\quad \psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi \sim \Phi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \frac{(1+\gamma_5)}{2} \Phi \\ \psi \hat{\psi}^\dagger &\} \hat{\psi}^\dagger \psi \sim \frac{1}{2} \Phi^\dagger \Phi + \frac{1}{2} \Phi^\dagger \omega_3 \gamma_5 \Phi \\ &\quad \hat{\psi}^\dagger \gamma_5 \psi \sim \frac{1}{2} \Phi^\dagger \gamma_5 \Phi + \frac{1}{2} \Phi^\dagger \omega_3 \Phi \\ &\quad \hat{\psi}^\dagger \gamma_{\mu\nu} \psi \sim \frac{1}{2} \Phi^\dagger \gamma_5 \gamma_{\mu\nu} \Phi + \frac{1}{2} \Phi^\dagger \omega_3 \gamma_{\mu\nu} \Phi \end{aligned}$$

$\omega_3 = \gamma_5$
 $\omega_3 = \gamma_5$
 $\omega_3 = \gamma_5$

$\omega_3 = \gamma_5$
 $\omega_3 = \gamma_5$
 $\omega_3 = \gamma_5$



scalar: $(\psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi)^2 = \left(\Phi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \Phi \right)^2$ (V-A)

$(\psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \psi)^2 + (\psi^\dagger (C \gamma_\mu \gamma_5)^H \psi^\dagger) \times (\psi C \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi)$

$\psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\mu} \sim \Phi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_\mu}$

$\left(\Phi^\dagger \vec{\omega} \gamma_\mu \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \Phi \right)^2$ (V-A)

ラグランジアン:

$$\gamma_\mu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\mu} + \lambda_1 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi (\psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi) + \lambda_2 \left[\gamma_\mu \psi (\psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \psi) + (C \gamma_\mu \gamma_5)^H \psi^\dagger (\psi C \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi) \right] = 0$$

変分法. $3 + \cancel{4}$ or 4

$$\omega_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} (\psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \psi) = 0$$

$$\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} (\psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi) = 0$$

$$\vec{\omega}^2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} (\psi C \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} (\psi^\dagger (C \gamma_\mu \gamma_5)^H \psi^\dagger) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \left(\Phi^\dagger \vec{\omega} \gamma_\mu \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \Phi \right) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \left(\Phi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \Phi \right) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

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ps. ω -vector

$$\pi_0: \hat{\psi}^\dagger \psi + \psi^\dagger \hat{\psi}$$

$$\pi^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{\psi}^\dagger (C\gamma_5) \psi + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\pi^- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{\psi} (C\gamma_5) \psi + \text{h.c.}$$

量子化

假定 III.

場の量子化

場の量子化

$$\langle \Phi_{\alpha,i} \Phi_{\beta,j}^\dagger \rangle_0 = \frac{1}{2} K_{\alpha\beta,ij}^{(+)}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(\gamma_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu}) (L_0^+ + L_1^+ \omega_1 + L_2^+ \omega_2 + L_3^+ \omega_3) + 1 [M_0^+ + M_1^+ \omega_1 + \dots] \right]$$

(parity invariant)

$$\langle \psi_\alpha \psi_\beta^\dagger \rangle_0 \sim \gamma_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial z_\mu} L_0^+ - \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial z_\mu} L_3^+$$

$$\langle \psi_\alpha \hat{\psi}_\beta^\dagger \rangle_0 \sim M_0^+ + \gamma_5 M_3^+$$

$$\langle \psi_\alpha (\hat{\psi}^\dagger C\gamma_5)_\beta \rangle_0 \sim \gamma_5 \frac{M_1^+ - iM_2^+}{2}$$

$$\langle \psi_\alpha (\psi^\dagger C\gamma_5)_\beta \rangle_0 \sim \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial z_\mu} \frac{L_1^+ - iL_2^+}{2}$$

(β -transform invariant)

* 1 節参照

$$\langle \psi_\alpha \psi_\beta^\dagger \rangle_0 \sim \gamma_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial z_\mu} h_0^+$$

$$\langle \psi_\alpha \hat{\psi}_\beta^\dagger \rangle_0 \sim M_0^+$$

参照 D.

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第2段階

量子場の [H] (4成分),

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Omega_1 \\ \Omega_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle \psi | \hat{\psi}^\dagger \rangle_1 = M_0^\dagger + \sigma_5 M_3^\dagger$$

$$\langle \psi | \hat{\psi}^\dagger \rangle_2 = M_0^\dagger - \sigma_5 M_3^\dagger$$

$$\langle \psi | \hat{\psi}^\dagger \rangle_1 = 0$$

$$\langle \psi | \hat{\psi}^\dagger (\sigma_5) \rangle_1 = 0$$

$$\langle \psi | \hat{\psi}^\dagger (\sigma_5) \rangle_2 = \sigma_5 \frac{M_1^\dagger - i M_2^\dagger}{2}$$

$$\langle \psi | \hat{\psi}^\dagger (\sigma_5) \rangle_1 = 0$$

$$\langle \psi_A | \hat{\psi}_A^\dagger \rangle = \delta_{AA'} M_0^\dagger + \sigma_5 U_3 M_3^\dagger$$

$$\langle \psi_A | \hat{\psi}_A^\dagger (\sigma_5) \rangle = \sigma_3 \frac{U_1 + i U_2}{2} \frac{M_1^\dagger - i M_2^\dagger}{2}$$

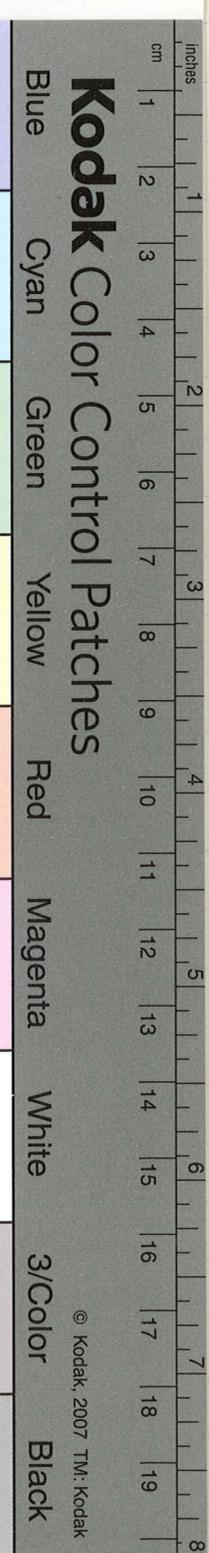
$$e^{i\alpha/2} \rightarrow e^{i\alpha/2} U_3 \Omega$$

$$\Psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha/2} (1 + U_3) \Psi$$

$$\Psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha/2} (T_3 + U_3) \Psi$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$

~~U₃ は U₁ と U₂ の組み合わせで表す。~~



April 22, 1958

*127. 4/11 "12-E7

$\pi - \mu - e$ decay
 $\mu - e$ ang.
 $1 \leq \xi \leq 1$ $\xi = \frac{(g_a g_\nu) + (g_\nu g_a)}{(g_\nu)^2 + (g_a)^2}$

$g_a = g_\nu = \xi = 1$

$dN \sim (1 + \frac{1}{3} \xi \cos \theta) d\Omega$

Gell. Mann Feynman:

$\pi \rightarrow e + \nu \sim 10^{-4}$ too large
 $< 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$

Joint Inst. of Nuclear Research
 synchro. cycl. (680 MeV) $\rightarrow \pi^+$ 1450 MeV
 propane bubble chamber

$\pi^+ p + p \rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi^+ + p + \pi \\ \pi^+ + d \end{cases}$

$a_e = \frac{1}{3} \xi \approx 0.22 \pm 0.03$

$(a_e \neq a_\tau)$

low energy electron (isotropic)

$a_e = +0.014 \pm 0.08$

high energy electron

$a_e = -0.33 \pm 0.09$

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two-component theory $\alpha \neq \beta$ - $\alpha \neq \beta$
 propane gas α or μ -meson a depolarization
 effect $\alpha \neq \beta$ $a_e \neq a_T$

$$\xi = -0.99 \pm 0.17$$

(American physicists:

$$\xi = -0.85 \pm 0.07$$

π - μ : isotropic

Alcharran, Nikitov-Uguzinov,
 Kotenev, Kuznezov, Polov

$\alpha \neq \beta$ $\alpha \neq \beta$ (111)

Kirillov et al. 6610

Barnin et al 6760

emulsion

16000

-0.22 ± 0.03	-0.99
	± 0.17
-0.19 ± 0.03	-0.85
	± 0.16
	± 0.87
	± 0.12

Yukawa

Ohnuki, Meson Theory of Nuclear Forces

Hayakawa, Explorer

2/11 1958 Magnetic Storm

April 26, 1958

(1st order Dirac + 2nd order)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \partial_{\nu} \bar{\psi} \gamma^{\nu} \psi &= i \kappa' \bar{\psi} \psi \dots \\ \partial_{\nu} \bar{\psi} \gamma^{\nu} \psi &= i \kappa'' \bar{\psi} \psi \dots \end{aligned} \right\}$$

one-mass

Fierz-Pauli

$\kappa = 0$:

spin

0

$\geq \frac{1}{2}$

$$\kappa^2 = \kappa' \kappa''$$

$\kappa \neq 0$

1

2

gauge theory

Lagrangian

multi-mass

Dirac

$$(\gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\mu} + \kappa) \psi = 0$$

$\gamma_{\mu} \alpha \gamma^{\mu} \beta = \alpha \beta$

multi-mass

$\kappa, \alpha \kappa, \dots$

$$\kappa = 0: \quad \square^n \psi = 0$$

$$(\gamma_{\mu} \partial_{\mu} + \kappa \mathbb{1}) \psi = 0$$

$\mathbb{1}$ is singular or $\gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{\mu} = \mathbb{1}$

$$\gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{\nu} + \gamma_{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} = 2 \delta^{\mu}_{\nu} \quad \gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{\mu} = \mathbb{1}$$

i) $\gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{\mu} = \mathbb{1}$

ii) $\gamma^{\mu} \gamma_{\nu} + \gamma_{\nu} \gamma^{\mu} = 2 \delta^{\mu}_{\nu}$ for $n > 1$ or $n = 2$, γ, γ'

$$\gamma + \gamma' = \mathbb{1}$$

Dirac: $\gamma = \frac{1 + \gamma_5}{2}, \quad \gamma' = \frac{1 - \gamma_5}{2}$

$$(\alpha_{\mu} \partial_{\mu})^n = 0 \quad n \geq 2$$

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neutrino (I) $\gamma = 0$
 photon (II) $\gamma \gamma_\mu + \gamma_\mu \gamma = \gamma_\mu \gamma$
 $\gamma^2 = \gamma$

neutrino (II)
 $\gamma = \frac{1 \pm \gamma_5}{2} : (\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + k \gamma) \psi = 0$

$i \partial_t \psi = H \psi$

$H = -(\gamma_4 \gamma_j \partial_j + k \gamma_4 \gamma)$

$\gamma_4^k = -\gamma_4, \quad \gamma_j^k = \gamma$ (Majorana repr.)

$(\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + k^* \gamma') \psi^k = 0$

$\psi^T \gamma_4 (-\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + k \gamma) = 0$

$\psi^H \gamma_4 (-\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + k^* \gamma') = 0$

$L = D \psi^T \gamma_4 (\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + k \gamma) \psi$

$+ D^* \psi^H \gamma_4 (\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + k^* \gamma') \psi^k$

$D = a + i b$

(Gauge $U(1)$)

gauge transf. $\psi \rightarrow \psi + \sigma' \lambda$

$\sigma (\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu) \lambda = 0$

$L \rightarrow L (\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu \rightarrow \sigma \partial_\mu \partial_\mu - \sigma_\mu \tau \partial_\mu)$

photon (II)' \rightarrow -tophion (Hermitic)

$\gamma \rightarrow \gamma'$

transf. \rightarrow long.

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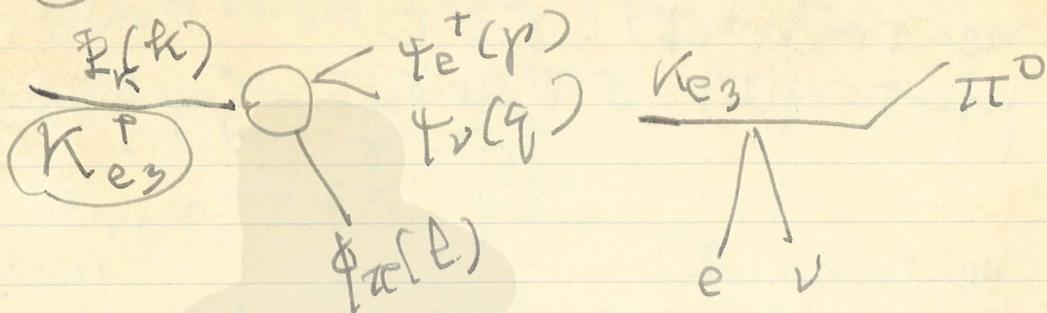
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Weak interaction =
 April 30, 1958



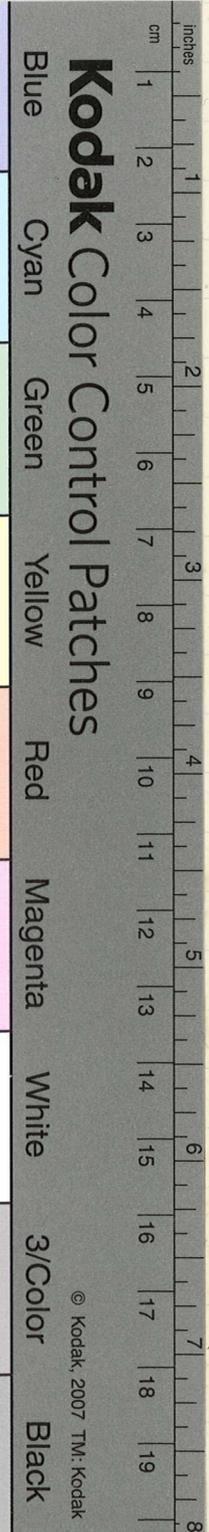
$H_{int}^{eff} \sim F(k, l) \bar{\psi}_e \gamma_5 \psi_\nu \bar{\psi}_K \psi_K$
 $F = \text{const.}$
 $K_{e3}: S+T$
 $K_{\mu 3}: V$
 K_{e3} の ω の
 eff: angular correlation
 $K_{e3}?$

K_{e3} : bimodal distribution ~
 R_1, R_2 is S+T,
 $F^S/F^T = 1$ (relative phase $\varphi = 0$)
 $R = 0.63$ (20% 0.65)

$$\frac{\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p + e + \bar{\nu}}{\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p + \pi^-} < 2 \times 10^{-2} \quad (\frac{1}{2} \gamma_{em})$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{60} \quad (20\% \text{ V.A. T})$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{200} \quad (S)$$



第4回. May 4, 1958

素子の相互作用

1. 湯川理論

2. 湯川理論の発展. 論文: 湯川理論の
中核減衰即:

素子の相互作用: 重ボソンの存在

Tanihara

$$N \rightarrow X^+ + e^-$$

$$X^+ \rightarrow p + \nu$$

Tanaka

$$N \rightarrow Z^0 + \nu$$

$$Z^0 \rightarrow p + e^-$$

Yukawa

$$N \rightarrow Y^- + p$$

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

X, Y, Z

spin 1, 0

parity doublet

short life

$$\frac{V-A}{10^{-22} \sim 10^{-24} \text{ sec?}}$$

$$\mu^{\pm} \rightarrow e^{\pm} + T^0$$

$$T^0 \rightarrow \nu + \nu$$

p-value

intermediate coupling?

$$\frac{g^2}{M^2} \approx \frac{e^2}{\mu_{\pi}^2}$$

$$M \sim 3000 \text{ m}$$



charge (+, 0)
heavy boson
invariant 1/2

内山:

湯川: symion versus ether

中野:

荒田健二: 何れの系降性

中野善夫: 早稲の精選
空向の精選

中野 parameter.

中野

中野の精選.

中野の精選.

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Y. Ito, unified theory

2011.11.28

May 10, 1958

$$\frac{i}{4} \text{tr} \left(\frac{\partial \Sigma_\mu}{\partial x_\nu} - \frac{\partial \Sigma_\nu}{\partial x_\mu} \right) = e^{-2} (\bar{\psi} \gamma_{\mu\nu} \psi) \quad \text{ret. part}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4} \text{tr} (\sigma_\mu \sigma_\nu) \quad \text{or} \quad (\bar{\psi} \gamma_{\mu\alpha} \psi) (\bar{\psi} \gamma_{\nu\beta} \psi) g^{\alpha\beta}$$

if $g_{\mu\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu}$ in space or time

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \lambda_1 (\bar{\psi} \gamma_{\mu\rho} \psi) (\bar{\psi} \gamma_{\nu\sigma} \psi) g^{\rho\sigma}$$

$$+ \lambda_2 (\bar{\psi} \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \psi) (\bar{\psi} \gamma_5 \gamma_\nu \psi)$$

$$+ \lambda_3 (\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \psi) (\bar{\psi} \gamma_\nu \psi)$$

$$\text{or } = \lambda_1 (\bar{\psi} \gamma_{\mu\alpha} \psi) (\bar{\psi} \gamma_{\nu\beta} \psi)$$

+ ...

$$g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \delta_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\delta_{\mu\nu} = \lambda_1 \left(\frac{0}{4} \gamma_{\mu\alpha} \psi \right) \left(\frac{0}{4} \gamma_{\nu\beta} \psi \right)$$

$$+ \lambda_2 \dots$$

$$+ \lambda_3 \dots$$

10個の方程式

$$未知数 3 + 8 - 1 = 10$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\gamma_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots$$

の4つの解あり

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$$\psi' = U\psi \quad \gamma' = U\gamma U^{-1}$$

$$\gamma^\mu (\partial_\mu - iA_\mu) \psi = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \gamma^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} = \Gamma_\nu \gamma^\mu - \dot{\gamma}^\mu \Gamma_\nu$$

ゲージの変換

$$\psi = \psi + \psi'$$

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Quantized Space-Time

H. S. Snyder

(P.R., 11 (1947), 38)

heretofore invariant coordinate operators

$$S^2 = c^2 t^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 \quad (1)$$

$$x = i a (\eta_4 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_1} - \eta_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_4})$$

$$y = i a (\eta_4 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_2} - \eta_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_4})$$

$$z =$$

$$t = \frac{i a}{c} (\eta_4 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_0} + \eta_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_4})$$

which are infinitesimal element of group of transformation of (η_0, \dots, η_4)
this group leaves

$$- \eta_0^2 - \eta_1^2 - \eta_2^2 - \eta_3^2 - \eta_4^2$$

invariant. (η_0, \dots, η_4) could be regarded as the homogeneous coord. of a real four-dimensional space of constant curvature (a de-Sitter Space)

spectrum of x, y, z : ma

m : 0 pos. or neg. int

t : continuous $\mu(-\infty, +\infty)$

$L_x = i a t (\eta_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_2} - \eta_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_3})$ etc

$M_x = i a t (\eta_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_1} + \eta_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_0})$ etc

are infinitesimal elements of four-dimens.

homody group. They commute with (1) with x etc as defined by (2). This shows the homody invariance of the quadratic form (1).

$$[x, y] = (i a^2 / \hbar) L_x \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$[t, x] = (i a^2 / \hbar c) M_x \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$p_x = (\hbar / a) (\eta_1 / \eta_4) \quad \dots \quad p_t = (\hbar c / a) (\eta_0 / \eta_4)$$

$$L_x = y p_z - z p_y \quad M_x = \frac{1}{c} x p_t + c t p_x$$

$$[x, p_x] = i \hbar \left[1 + (a / \hbar)^2 p_x^2 \right]$$

$$[t, p_t] = i \hbar \left[1 - (a / \hbar c)^2 p_t^2 \right]$$

$$[x, p_y] = [y, p_x] = i \hbar (a / \hbar)^2 p_x p_y$$

$$[x, p_t] = c [p_t, t] = i \hbar (a / \hbar)^2 p_x p_t$$

$$x = i \hbar \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} + \left(\frac{a}{\hbar} \right)^2 p_x \left(p_x \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} + p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} + p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} + p_t \frac{\partial}{\partial p_t} \right) \right]$$

$$t = i \hbar \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial p_t} - \left(\frac{a}{\hbar c} \right)^2 p_t (\dots) \right]$$

x, y, z, ct are Hermitian operators, if the infinitesimal element of group space is real.

is given as

$$d\mathcal{L} = \frac{t \, dp_x \, dp_y \, dp_z \, dt}{ac \left(p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 + \left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2 - (pt/c)^2 \right)^{5/2}}$$

Translation:

A : any operator of (2)

$$A = \tilde{S} A S$$

\tilde{S} : complex conjugate

$$S = \exp[i m a \arccos(1/\gamma_t)]$$

is translation in x -direction of an amount x . There is no sharply defined translational values of x, y, z, t simultaneously.

Relation between two different reference systems cannot be set up more precisely than the commutation relations between x, y, z, t .

Mass Selection Rules in the Bilocal Theory - I.

E. Minardi (Tomina)

(N.C. 7 (1958), 715)

Masses of elementary particles are
 zeros of

$$J_{k+\frac{1}{2}}(ml) = 0$$

E. Minardi, N.C. 3 (1956), 968

$$\alpha_\nu \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\nu} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_\nu} \right) \psi(x, \eta) = 0$$

$$\nabla_x \cdot \psi(x, \eta) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_4} - i \alpha_\nu \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_\nu} \right) \psi(x, \eta)$$

$$\psi = f \cdot \varphi$$

$$-\frac{\partial f(x_4)}{\partial x_4} = m f(x_4)$$

$$-i \alpha_\nu \frac{\partial \varphi(\eta)}{\partial \eta_\nu} = m \varphi(\eta)$$

supplementary condition:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_\nu \partial \eta_\nu} \psi(x, \eta) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 Y}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{dY}{dr} + \left(m^2 - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right) Y = 0$$

$$Y(ml) = 0$$

l = universal
 length.

$$Y_k(ml) = \frac{\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{ml}} J_{k+\frac{1}{2}}(ml) = 0$$

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$$\partial_\nu \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} - ie A_\nu \right) \psi(x, y, z)$$

$$A_\nu(x') = \exp[iH_0 t'] A_\nu(x) \exp[-iH_0 t']$$

E. Miwardi

Preprint
July, 1958

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P. Sen
Non-local Theory of Elementary Particles
(National Physical Laboratory
- New Delhi, India)

N.C. 9 (1958), 407 (3(1956), 612)

Parity Conservation !!!
mass spectrum !!!

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On the Formulation of Field Theories of Composite Particles

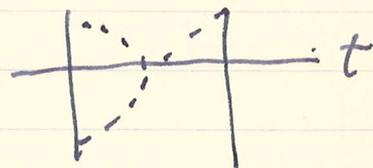
Nishijima (Preprint)
(May, 1958)

over-all picture

Hamiltonian formalism

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

$\psi \rightarrow \psi'$ etc.



Chew-how is one-meson theory

as it is ambiguity of ψ etc.

Feynman amplitude & S-matrix of $|\psi\rangle$ etc.

$$S_{\beta\alpha} = \langle \Phi_{\beta}^{(-)}, \Phi_{\alpha}^{(+)} \rangle$$

$$\langle \Omega, T[\varphi(x_1) \dots \varphi(x_n)] \Phi_{\alpha}^{(+)} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{\beta} \langle \Omega, T[\dots] \Phi_{\beta}^{(-)} \rangle S_{\beta\alpha}$$

Green function $\langle \Omega, T[\varphi(x_1)\varphi(x_2)] \Omega \rangle$

Recursion Formulae

1. hermiticity inv. $\rightarrow P_{\mu} (P_{\mu}\Omega=0, P_{\mu}\Phi_{\alpha})$
2. microcausal \rightarrow space-like \rightarrow $\langle \Phi_{\alpha}^{(-)}, \Phi_{\beta}^{(+)} \rangle = 0$
3. asymptotic condition = recursion formulae

4. Invertibility
or $[\varphi(x), 0] = 0$ as $0 \rightarrow 0$ + c-number.

S-matrix

$$R\text{-product} \rightarrow r\text{-fn} = \langle R \rangle$$

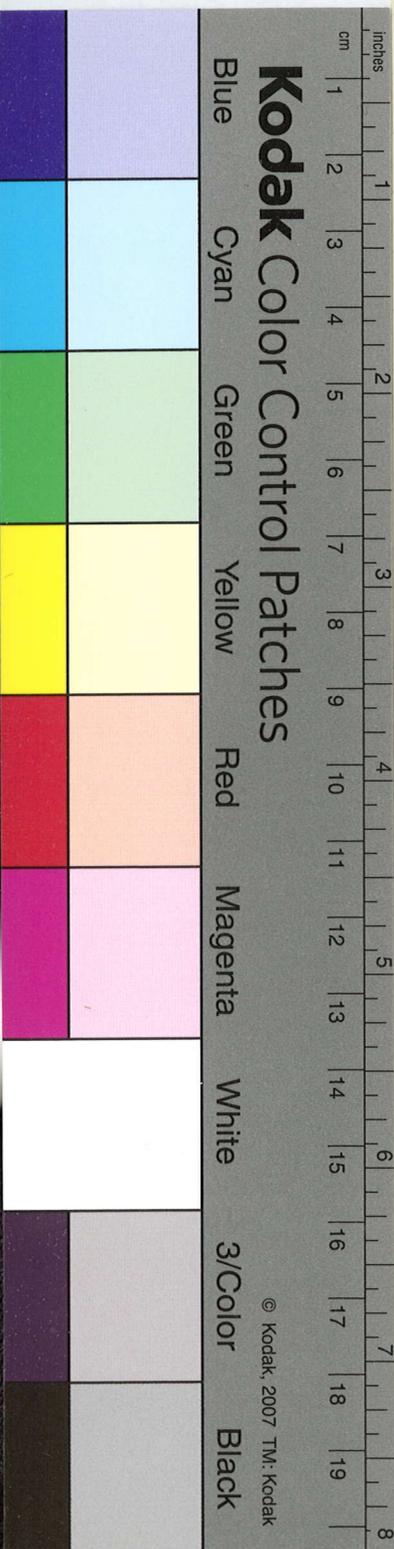
$$\varphi \rightarrow \Phi$$

$$\varphi(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{N[\varphi(x+\frac{\epsilon}{2})\varphi(x-\frac{\epsilon}{2})]}{\langle \Phi_{\beta}^{(-)}, T[\dots] \Omega \rangle}$$

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Ψ : complete set
 Ψ, φ : complete set



J. Schwinger
 Spin, Statistics and the TCP
 Theorem

(Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 44(1958),
 223)

$$\delta \langle \sigma_1 | \sigma_2 \rangle = \langle \sigma_1 | \delta \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} (dx) \mathcal{L}[X] | \sigma_2 \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{L}[X] = \frac{1}{4} (X A^\mu X - \partial_\mu X A^\mu X) - \mathcal{H}[X]$$

A^μ : skew-hermitian matrices

real anti-symm. : β -E, ϕ

imag. sym. : F -D, ψ

$$\mathcal{L}[\phi, \psi] = \mathcal{L}^T * [\phi, \psi]$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^* [\phi, i\psi]$$

(\mathcal{H} involve ϕ symmetrically and
 ψ anti-symmetrically)

$$* : \delta \langle \sigma_1 | \sigma_2 \rangle = \langle \sigma_1 | \delta \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} (dx) \mathcal{L}[\phi, i\psi] | \sigma_2 \rangle$$

$$\bar{x}^\mu = x^\mu + \epsilon^\mu{}_\nu x^\nu \quad \epsilon_{\mu\nu} = -\epsilon_{\nu\mu}$$

$$\bar{X}(\bar{x}) = \left[1 + i \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \epsilon^{\mu\nu} S_{\mu\nu} \right] X(x)$$

S_{kl} : imag. anti-sym.

$S_{k4} = i S_{0k}$: real. sym.

Invariance under infinitesimal Lorentz

transf \rightarrow invariance under infin. Euclidian
 trans rotations $\rightarrow \bar{x}^\mu = -x^\mu$

$$\bar{X}(\bar{x}) = R_{S\epsilon} X(x)$$

$$R_{S\epsilon} = e^{\pi i \delta_{12}} e^{R_{13} \epsilon_{13}} e^{R_{23} \epsilon_{23}}$$

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reality cond, for Lorentz transf, \therefore
 S_{34} is real $R_{ST}^* = e^{-2\pi i S_{34}} R_{ST} = (-1)^{2S} R_{ST}$

$$R_{ST}: \delta(\sigma_1 | \sigma_2) = \langle \sigma_1 | \delta \left\{ \int (d\omega) \left[\chi_{int}, i\chi_{1/2 int} \right] \right\} | \sigma_2 \rangle$$

$$*R_{ST}: \delta(\sigma_1 | \sigma_2) = \langle \sigma_1 | \delta \left\{ \int (d\omega) \right.$$

$$\left. \times \left[\phi_{int}, i\phi_{1/2 int}, i\psi_{int}, \psi_{1/2 int} \right] \right\} | \sigma_2 \rangle$$

spin-statistics
 TCP-theorem
 charge:

$$\tilde{X} = (1 + i\delta \times q) X$$

$$[X, Q] = qX$$

Q : total charge

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