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N80

# NOTE BOOK

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Brings easier & cleaner writing*

研究メモ  
Dec. 1958 ~ March, 1959  
中核理論研究記. II.

VOL. IX

湯川秀樹

Nissho Note

c033-588~601 挟込

c033-587

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IX

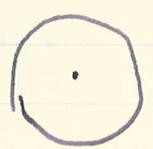
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小松隆雄先生宛

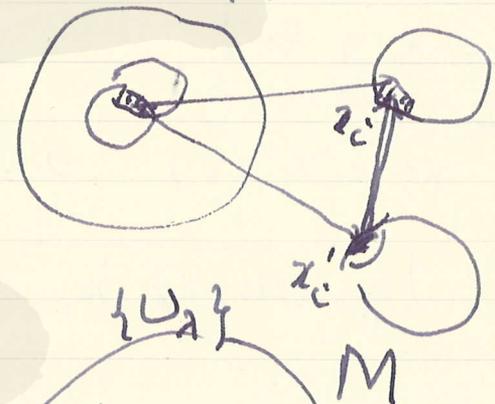
Dec. 3, 1958

池田小次郎: 大域微分幾何学 II.  
 ITB:  $\exists \{U_i\}_{i=1,2,\dots}$   
 $U_i \subset U$



拓扑学  
 topological space  
 convergence, limit, continuity  
 manifold  
 Euclid 空間の open set & homeomorphism  
 differential manifold  
 $C^r$

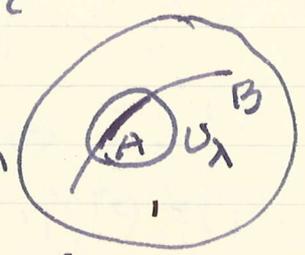
写像:  
 $x^i = f^i(x^j)$   
 $x^j = g^j(x^i)$   
 analytic manifold  
 $C^\infty$



tensor:  
 $T(D)$   
 $T \dots (x)$   
 $C^s$  級の tensor  
 $0 \leq s \leq r-1$



curve:  $C^s$  級の曲線  
 $I = [a, b] \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $x^i = x^i(t)$   $x^i \in U_\alpha$   
 $a \leq t \leq b$   
 $x^i(t): C^s$   $0 \leq s \leq r$



$M_n$ :  $C^{r+1}$ ,  $n$ -dimensional diff. manifold.  
 $\exists g = \text{metric tensor} \in C^r$

$$g_{ij}(x) = g_{ji}(x)$$

$$g_{ij}(x) v^i(x) v^j(x) = |v|^2$$

$C^r$ ,  $n$ , Riemannian manifold  $V_n$   
 $g: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

curve  $\alpha: I \rightarrow V_n$   
 $I \subset \mathbb{R}$

$$x^i = x^i(t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$J_\alpha = \int_0^1 \sqrt{g_{ij}(x(t)) \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j} dt > 0$$

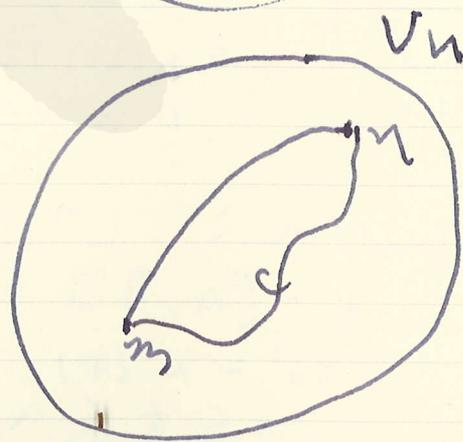
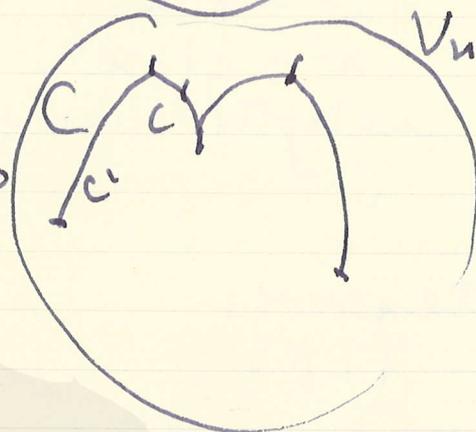
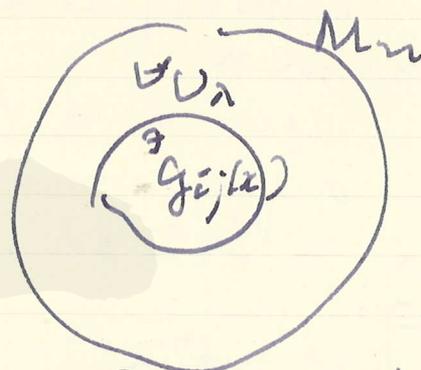
smooth  $\alpha, \beta: I \rightarrow V_n$

$V_n$ : arcwise connected

$\exists \gamma: [0,1] \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow V_n$   
 $\gamma(0) = z, \gamma(1) = \eta$   
 distance  $d(z, \eta)$

$$1. d(z, \eta) \geq 0 \iff z = \eta$$

$$2. d(z, \eta) = d(\eta, z)$$



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3.  $P(\xi, \eta) + P(\eta, \xi) \geq P(\xi, \xi)$   
 距離空間. metric space  $X$   
 距離空間  $X$  の  $\eta$  に対する距離空間.

② 距離空間. Riemannian manifold  $M$  の topology  
 & diff. manifold  $M$  の topology  $\tau$  - 一致.

距離空間

$$P(\xi, \eta) = g.l.b. \{J_c\}$$

$$\equiv C: C' ?$$

$C$ : 距離空間  $X$  の距離空間.

$$J_\varepsilon = J_0 + \varepsilon J'_0 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} J''_0 + \dots \cup \lambda$$

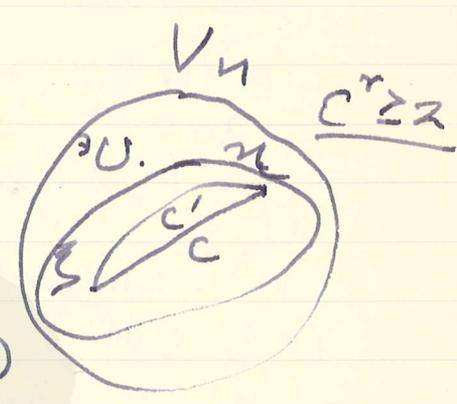
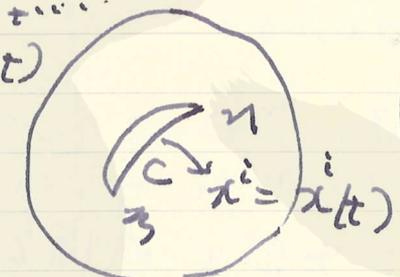
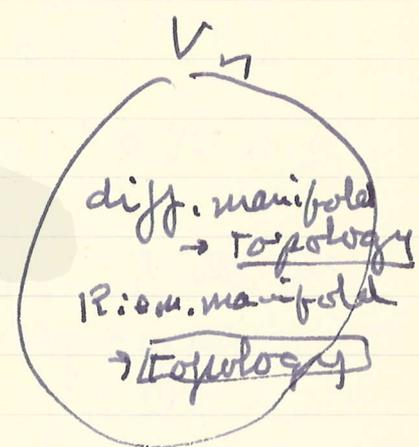
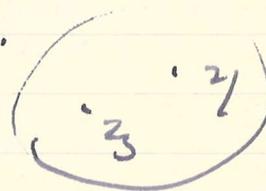
$$x^i_\varepsilon = x^i(t) + \varepsilon v^i(t)$$

$C'$ : regularity.

$$F = \sqrt{g_{ij} \dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j}$$

$$\det \left( \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \dot{x}^i \partial \dot{x}^j} \right) \neq 0.$$

$C' \rightarrow C^2$  (Courant, Hilbert  
 du Bois-Reymond の定理).



$$0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad \cdot J_c < J_{c'}$$

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$$C: x^i = x^i(t)$$

$$C_\epsilon: x^i = x^i(t) + \epsilon v^i(t)$$

δ-action geodesics Jacobi's eqn  
 $\mathcal{F}_{x^i x^j} v^j + \mathcal{F}_{x^i \dot{x}^j} \dot{v}^j$

$$- \frac{d}{dt} (\mathcal{F}_{\dot{x}^i x^j} v^j + \mathcal{F}_{\dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j} \dot{v}^j) = 0$$

(or  $\delta J_0 = 0$ ) stationary

$$\text{2nd order } v^i(a) = v^i(b) = 0$$

$$0 \leq a \leq b \leq 1$$

we want  $x^i(a), x^i(b) \in \text{conjugate point}$

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + \sqrt{G} d\theta^2$$

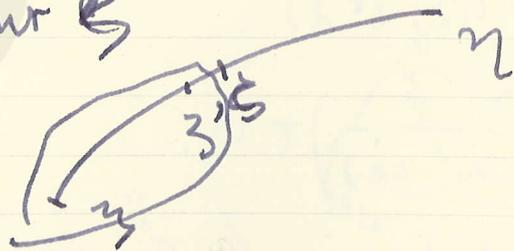
$$\frac{d^2 \sqrt{G}}{dr^2} + K \sqrt{G} = 0$$

$K$ : Gauss

$K$ : const.  $> 0$

(if  $\zeta$  (2nd) is a conj. point of  $\theta_0$ .)

$\zeta$  is a conj. point of  $\theta_0$  if  $\zeta$  is a root of  $\mathcal{F}_{x^i \dot{x}^j} v^j + \mathcal{F}_{\dot{x}^i \dot{x}^j} \dot{v}^j = 0$



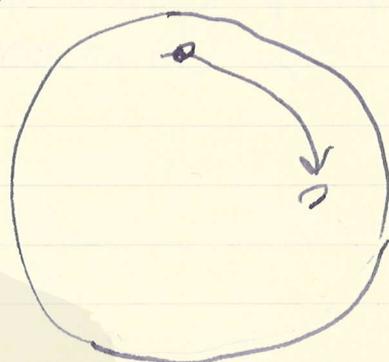
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完備な距離空間

Complete  $V_n$   
 完備

例. 1.  $V_n$  上の任意の点から出た geodesic は  
 完備の性質により存在する。

例. 2. 一般に metric  
 space  $Z$  上の Cauchy  
 sequence  $\{p_n\}$  が  
 $Z$  内に収束する  
 (Euclidean space  
 の中に限る)



Complete Riemann manifold  $Z$  上の  
 任意の点から出た geodesic は  
 完備の性質により存在する。  
 (完備性)

(Compact:

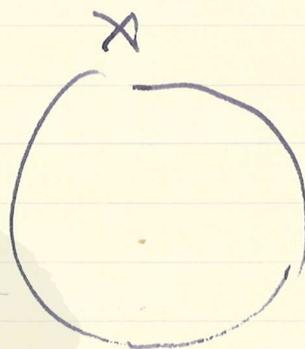
$X = \bigcup U_i$   
 $U_i$  は compact であり  
 $X$  は compact.

$X = \bigcup U_1 \cup U_2 \cup \dots \cup U_n$

$V_n$  は compact ならば  
 complete

locally complete  $Z$  上の

compact  $Z$  上の  $X = \bigcup U_i$



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田山龍雄氏: 不変量論. I,

Hilbert

Noether

Roseinfeld

Group of Invariance  $\rightarrow$  Euler Equation

$\rightarrow$  Conservation laws

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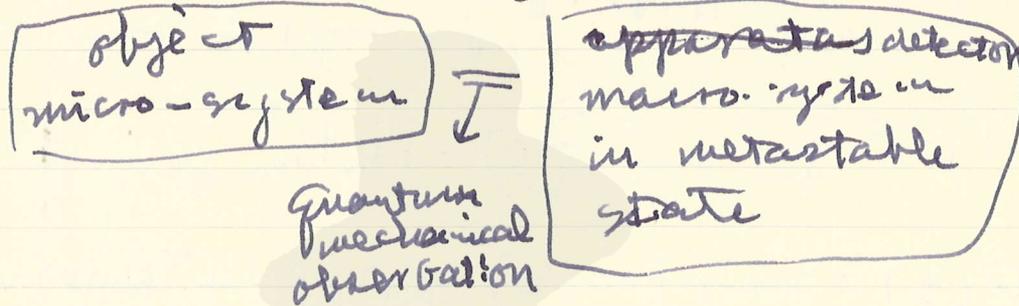
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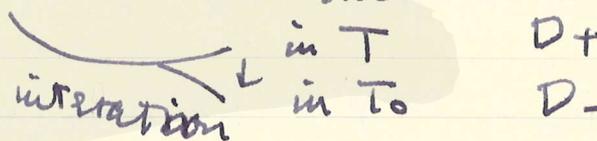
Dec. 6, 1958

H.S. Green, Observation in Q.M.  
(N.C. IX (1958), 880)



model object  
spin  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$   
particle

detector  
Harmonic oscillator  
の 状態



unphysical or intervention 干渉を止める  
it is spin or indeterminate of 状態  
is suppress 止める  
その後 状態 最終 state condition

apparatus functions

1) micro-system or analyzer

~~(preparation)~~  $\psi = \sum \psi_a \rightarrow \psi_a$

2) detector

micro  $\rightarrow$  macro

metastable

probability amplitude

$\rightarrow$  transition probability

detector  $P_D$

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$$P_i = \sum_{a,b} \psi_a P_{ab} \psi_b^* \quad \downarrow \text{switch}$$

$$P_i = \sum_a P_a = \sum_a \psi_a P_{aa} \psi_a^*$$

$$P(t) = \exp[-iVt] \psi P_+ P_- \psi^* \exp[iVt]$$

$$P = P_+ + P_- + P_E$$

$$P_+ = \exp[-iV_+ t] \psi_+ P_+ \psi_+^* \exp[iV_+ t]$$

$$P_- = \exp[-iV_- t] \psi_- P_- \psi_-^* \exp[iV_- t]$$

$$V \psi_+ = V_+ \psi_+ \quad V_- \psi_- = V_- \psi_-$$

$$V_+ = i \sum_i \omega_i \left( x_{+i} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{+i}} - y_{+i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{+i}} \right)$$

$$V_- = i \sum_i \omega_i \left( x_{-i} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{-i}} - y_{-i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{-i}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} = \left\{ \sum_i \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \left( U_0 + \sum_{i,j} V_{ij} x_i x_j \right) \right\} \sigma$$

$(\beta = 1/kT)$

Block equation  
for density matrix

$$\rho = \exp[\beta F] \sigma(\beta; x, x')$$

$$\sigma = \pi \delta(x_i - x'_i) \quad \text{for } \beta = 0$$

$$\rho_0(x, x') \quad \text{for } \beta = \infty$$

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$$P_+ = P(x_+, x'_+) P_0(y_+, y'_+)$$

$$P_- = P(x_-, x'_-) P_0(y_-, y'_-)$$

$t$ : large  $\langle\langle P_{\pm} \rangle\rangle \rightarrow 0$

$$\langle\langle P_+ \rangle\rangle \approx \psi_+ \psi_+^*$$

$$\langle\langle P_- \rangle\rangle \approx \psi_- \psi_-^*$$

$$\langle\langle P_{\pm} \rangle\rangle \approx (\psi_+ \psi_-^* + \psi_- \psi_+^*) \prod_i \lambda_i$$

$$\lambda_i < 1$$

essential

1. detector is components in physical space
2. detector is metastable
3. detector a macroscopic nature  $\rightarrow P$
4. quantum mechanical interaction  $\rightarrow \lambda_i < 1$

Dec 9, 1958

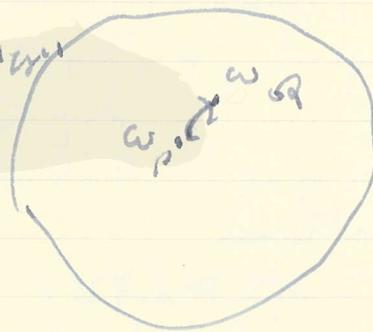
記号: (記号の注釈)

- i) in-space space-time の記号
- ii) charge expression  $Q$  ~~と~~  $I_3$  ...
- iii) 係数
- iv) 係数

in-space と space-time の区別 (a), (b) の区別

space-time element の  $\omega$ -space (Pair) の manifold の field の区別

Minkowski  $P, Q, \dots$   
 Euclid  $\omega_P, \omega_Q, \dots$



Lorentz Transf.  
 係数

$$u^i(P) = a^i_j(P) u^j(Q)$$

$u^i(P)$ :  $\omega_P$  の基底

$$a^i_j(P) a^j_k(Q) = \delta^i_k$$

$\omega_P$  と  $\omega_Q$  の基底

$\Omega^i_{j\lambda}(x)$ : Lorentz vector

$$\Omega^i_{j\lambda} = \bar{a}^i_k a^k_l \partial_{x^\lambda} a^l_j + \bar{a}^i_k \partial_{x^\lambda} a^k_j$$

$$\Omega^i_{j\lambda} + \Omega^j_{i\lambda} = 0$$

$$\bar{a}^i_j a^j_k = \delta^i_k$$

$$e^P_i + a e^Q_i : de^P_i = \Omega^j_i dx^j$$

$$S u^i = du^i + \Omega^i_j u^j : \text{covariant differential}$$

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$$\nabla_\lambda u^i = \partial_\lambda u^i + \Omega_{j\lambda}^i u^j$$

cov. derivative

$$R_{\lambda\mu}^i u^j / 2 (= \partial_\lambda \Omega_{\mu}^i - \partial_\mu \Omega_{\lambda}^i)$$

$$R_{\lambda\mu}^i = 2 \partial_\lambda \Omega_{\mu}^i - 2 \partial_\mu \Omega_{\lambda}^i + 2 \Omega_{k\lambda}^i \Omega_{ij\mu}^k - 2 \Omega_{k\mu}^i \Omega_{j\lambda}^k$$

Bianchi's identity:

$$\nabla_{[\lambda} R_{\mu\nu]}^i = 0$$

$$\nabla_\lambda R_{\mu\nu}^i = \partial_\lambda R_{\mu\nu}^i + \Omega_{k\lambda}^i R_{\mu\nu}^k - R_{\mu\nu k}^i \Omega_{j\lambda}^k$$

$$(u^i(p) \rightarrow \psi(x), \quad \psi(x) = S(x) \psi(x))$$

here  $\mathbb{R}^4$  of  $\mathbb{R}^4$ :

$$\Omega_{j\lambda}^i + \Omega_{i\lambda}^j = 0$$

rotation

$$\Omega_{\lambda} = (\Omega_{j\lambda}^i) \text{ infinitesimal:}$$

$$i \Omega_{\lambda}(x) = \omega_{\lambda}^{ab}(x) I_{ab} / 2$$

$$[I_{ab}, I_{cd}] = i (\delta_{ac} I_{bd} + \delta_{bd} I_{ac} - \delta_{ad} I_{bc} - \delta_{bc} I_{ad})$$

$$I_{ab} \rightarrow I_{ab}^{(u)} \text{ (infinitesimal) of } \mathbb{R}^4$$

$\omega_{\lambda}^{ab}(x)$  independent, space-time  
 independent.

$$I_a^{\pm} (I_{4a} \pm I_{3c}) / 2$$

$$[I_a^{\pm}, I_b^{\pm}] = i I_c^{\pm}$$

infinitesimal generators

$$[I_a^{(+)}, I_b^{(-)}] = 0$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} a(\lambda) &\equiv [a_i \cdot (\lambda)] = I - i \epsilon^{ab} (\lambda) I_{ab} / 2 \\ \omega_{\lambda}^{ab} &= \omega_{\lambda}^{ab} + 2\omega_{\lambda}^{ac} \epsilon^{bc} - \partial_{\lambda} \epsilon^{ab} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\Omega_{\lambda}^i \rightarrow \omega_{\lambda}^{ab}(\lambda) \quad 4 \times 6 \text{ M}^3.$$

electromagnetic interaction:

$\omega$ -space  $i$  -  $\rightarrow$   $\omega$  or specify  $\omega$   $\rightarrow$   $\omega$

$\delta_{ij}^i = \mu_i^i$

$$\delta_{ij}^i = v_i$$

$$u_i v_i = 0$$

$-\epsilon_{ij}^i u_i, v_i$  specify  $\delta$   
 $\mu_i, \delta_{ij}^i$  specify  $\delta$   
 $\delta_{ij}^i$  specify  $\delta$

$\mu_i \delta_{ij}^i$

$$\nabla_i u_i = 0$$

$$\nabla_i v_i = 0$$

$$\Omega_{ij}^i = \Omega_{ij}^i = 0$$

$$\Omega_{ij}^i = -i \omega_{ij}^{12}(\lambda) I_{12}$$

$$\epsilon_{ij}^i = \omega_{ij}^i$$

$$\partial_{\lambda} \epsilon_{ij}^i \pm i \epsilon_{ij}^i = (\partial_{\lambda} \epsilon_{ij}^i \pm i \epsilon_{ij}^i)$$

$\omega_{\lambda}^{12} = \omega_{\lambda}^{12} + \partial_{\lambda} \epsilon_{12}^1$   
 $\omega_{\lambda}^{12} = \omega_{\lambda}^{12} + \partial_{\lambda} \epsilon_{12}^1$   
 $\omega_{\lambda}^{12} = \omega_{\lambda}^{12} + \partial_{\lambda} \epsilon_{12}^1$   
 $\omega_{\lambda}^{12} = \omega_{\lambda}^{12} + \partial_{\lambda} \epsilon_{12}^1$

$$0 = \epsilon_{ij}^i \omega_{ij}^i$$

$$\omega_{ij}^i = 0$$

$$\epsilon_{ij}^i \omega_{ij}^i = 0$$

$$\omega_{ij}^i = 0$$

$$A_{\lambda} = A_{\lambda} + \partial_{\lambda} \epsilon_{12}^1$$

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$$F_{\lambda\mu} = \partial_\lambda \omega'_\mu - \partial_\mu \omega'_\lambda$$

$$\partial_\nu F_{\lambda\mu} + \partial_\lambda F_{\mu\nu} + \partial_\mu F_{\nu\lambda} = 0 \quad (\text{Bianchi})$$

$$\partial_\lambda \psi - i\omega'_\lambda(\alpha) I_{12} \psi$$

$$\rightarrow (\partial_\lambda - ie A_\lambda(\alpha) I_{12}) \psi \quad ?$$

$$D = e I_{12} \quad ? \quad \text{? ? ? ? ? (???)}$$

→ Arrangement?

これは  $I_{12}$  と  $I_{34}$  の関係...  
 電磁:  $I_{12} + I_{34}$  (???)

これは  $I_{12}$  と  $I_{34}$  の関係...  
 ...

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Representation of Symmetry  
Operators

P. G. Federbush and M. T. Grisaru

(N.C. IX (1958), 890)

Continuous group: Poincaré transformations,  
infinitesimal transformation  $U$  field  
operator quantity  $\phi(x)$   $\rightarrow U \phi(x) U^{-1}$  a operator  
field  $\phi(x)$   $\rightarrow U \phi(x) U^{-1}$ , Lagrangian formalism  
 $\mathcal{L}(\phi, \partial \phi)$

Local discontinuous group: Poincaré  
transformation of local symmetry  
operator in free field of local  $\phi(x)$  dependent  
fields, coupled fields of local  $\phi(x)$  - base  
fields  $\phi(x)$  or  $\phi(x)$  is  $\phi(x)$ .

C.C. & P & is unitary, T is  
anti-unitary. Local,  $T = UK$  (U unitary,  
K: complex conjugation operator) &  
Poincaré, unitary part U part  $\phi(x)$  is  $\phi(x)$ .

$$\Phi = \sum_k (F_k a_k + g_k a_k^*)$$

$$\rightarrow \Phi' = \sum_k (F'_k a'_k + g'_k a'_k^*)$$

$$(I) \begin{cases} a'_k = O a_k O^{-1} = \exp(i\theta) a_k \\ a'_k{}^* = O a_k^* O^{-1} = \exp(-i\theta) a_k^* \end{cases}$$

$$(II) \begin{cases} a'_{j_1} = O a_{j_1} O^{-1} = \exp(i\theta) a_{j_2} \\ a'_{j_1}{}^* = O a_{j_1}^* O^{-1} = \exp(-i\theta) a_{j_2}^* \\ a'_{j_2} = O a_{j_2} O^{-1} = \exp(-i\phi) a_{j_1} \\ a'_{j_2}{}^* = O a_{j_2}^* O^{-1} = \exp(i\phi) a_{j_1}^* \end{cases}$$

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(II)  $\approx \frac{1}{2} \omega \theta$  (II) or special case)  
 with  $\theta = \varphi$  ( $\theta^2 = 1$ )

$$A_j = a_{j1}^* a_{j1} + a_{j2}^* a_{j2} - \exp[-i\theta] a_{j2}^* a_{j1} - \exp[i\theta] a_{j1}^* a_{j2}$$

infinitesimal operator

$$\exp[i\delta A_j]$$

$$a_{j1} \rightarrow a_{j1} - i\delta a_{j1} + i\delta \exp[i\theta] a_{j2}$$

$$a_{j2} \rightarrow a_{j2} - i\delta a_{j2} + i\delta \exp[-i\theta] a_{j1}$$

$$a_{j1}^* \rightarrow a_{j1}^* + i\delta a_{j1}^* - i\delta \exp[-i\theta] a_{j2}^*$$

$$a_{j2}^* \rightarrow a_{j2}^* + i\delta a_{j2}^* - i\delta \exp[i\theta] a_{j1}^*$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} \\ a_{j2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \left[ (1-i\delta) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + i\delta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \exp(i\theta) \\ \exp(-i\theta) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} \\ a_{j2} \end{pmatrix}$$

finite transformation

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} \\ a_{j2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \exp[i\omega A_j] \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} \\ a_{j2} \end{pmatrix} \exp[-i\omega A_j]$$

$$= \exp\left[-i\omega \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + i\omega \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \exp(i\theta) \\ \exp(-i\theta) & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right] \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} \\ a_{j2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \exp(-i\omega) \left[ \cos \omega + i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \exp(i\theta) \sin \omega \\ \exp(-i\theta) \sin \omega & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} \\ a_{j2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} : \left. \begin{aligned} a_{j1} &\rightarrow \exp(i\theta) a_{j2} \\ a_{j2} &\rightarrow \exp(-i\theta) a_{j1} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$O_j = \exp\left[i\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) A_j\right]$$

$$O = \prod_j O_j = \exp\left[i\frac{\pi}{2} \sum_j A_j\right]$$

$$\sum_j A_j = \sum_k (a_k^\dagger a_k - a_k'^\dagger a_k') = \sum_k (a_k^\dagger a_k - a_k'^\dagger a_k')$$

$$O = \exp\left[i\frac{\pi}{2} \int d^3x \left( \bar{\Psi} i \gamma_4 \Psi - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi}' i \gamma_4 \Psi' \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} i \gamma_4 \Psi' + i \bar{\Psi}' \frac{\overleftrightarrow{\partial}}{\partial t} \Psi - \frac{i \bar{\Psi}}{2 \partial t} \Psi' - \frac{i}{2} \bar{\Psi}' \frac{\overleftrightarrow{\partial}}{\partial t} \Psi \right) \right]_{\tilde{N}}$$

$\tilde{N}$ : creation operators move to the left and multiplied by  $\pm 1$  for Bosons and Fermions.

Since symmetry operators are time-independent, if the theory is invariant under the symmetry, take the operators at  $t = -\infty$  in terms of the «in» fields.

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Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

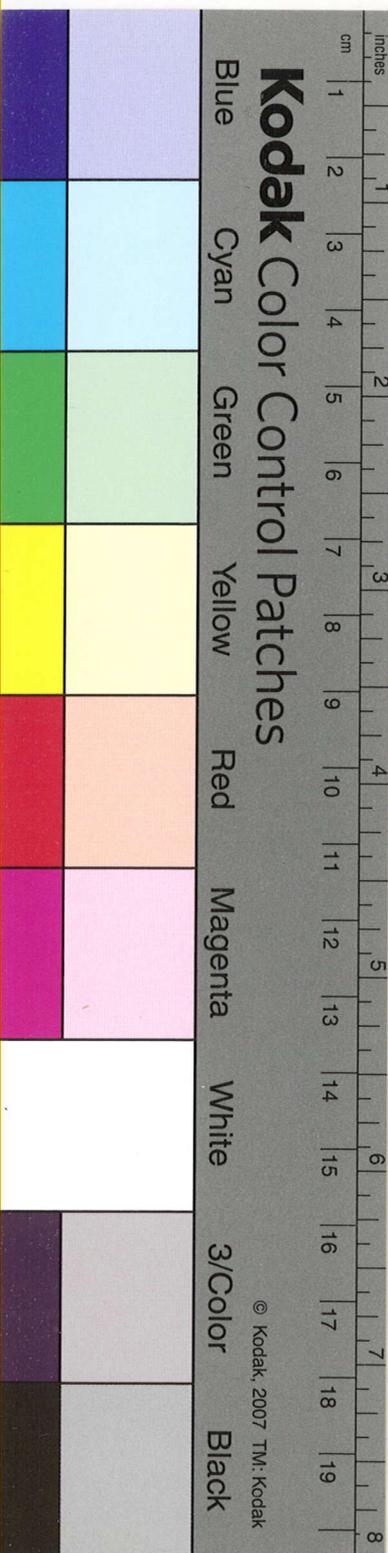
Magenta

White

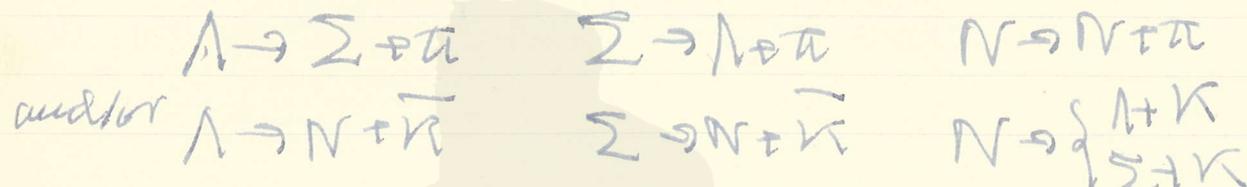
3/Color

Black

B. d'Espagnat (CERN)  
New Representation for Baryonic  
Fields and Strong Interactions  
(N.C. IX (1958), 920)



Y. Tomita and L. Fonda  
 A Hyperon-Nucleon Problem  
 from Meson Theory  
 (N.C. 18 (1958), 843)



elementary interactions conserving total  
 isospin and strangeness (invariant  
 under rotations and reflection in  
 isospin space)

baryons: spin  $\frac{1}{2}$

K-meson: spin 0



universal pion-baryon interaction:  
 (conservation of baryon number)  
 K-meson is pseudoscalar

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Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

宇宙線の電離力

Dec. 9, 1958

I. Aizu, Fujimoto  
 S. Hasegawa, Nishii  
 Mito  
 K. Yokoi  
 M. Schein

Charge Spectrum ) CNO  
 energy spectrum ) at low energies

H He ... CNO ... Fe  
 ① = total flux (violent acceleration method)  
 ② ionization (original Fermi method)

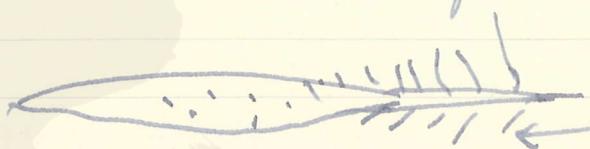
Prince Albert  $\sim 61^\circ N$  9.11.1957  
 80 MeV/nucleon (cut-off)  
 160 MeV / .. (air cut) 5 gm

CNO  
 et al. 宇宙線

S-ray 12 MeV  
 similarity law for NS  
 $\alpha \rightarrow C, N, O$

③ similarity law for NS  
 $Mg + p \rightarrow Fe + d + p + \dots + \dots$   
 for single event  $\sim$  calibration

energy distribution  
 maximum  $\sim$  (alpha particles) (alpha particles)  
 C, N, O: 500 MeV  $\alpha$  is  $\sim$  300 MeV  
 proton: 1 MeV



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 Cyan  
 Green  
 Yellow  
 Red  
 Magenta  
 White  
 3/Color  
 Black

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

magnetic storm 8.30, 1957  
 予断:

1. Fermi acceleration & ionization loss  
 の balance について... (2 行だけ...  
 (3 行... maximum のこと...))
2. 剛性 rigidity について現象...  

$$\frac{pc}{Ze}$$

3. solar system に入る前...  
 spectrum と... 空間分布の...  
 ...

Hayakawa

Koshika

Fermi ...

...

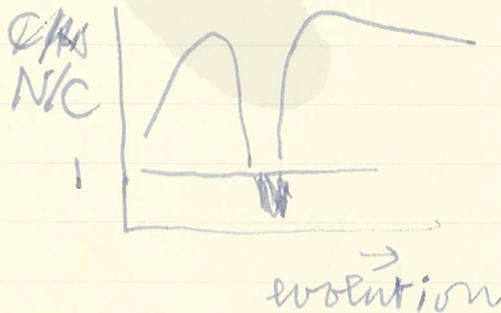
4. C:N:O = 2:1:1 v. 2

energy range ... C:N = 2:1

non relativistic ...

C/N = 2 is

supernova?



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White

3/Color

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三つの  $a_i$  形式微分形式. III.

$$a_i dx^i = a^{\underline{1}} \quad \text{order 1 of differential form}$$

$$b_i dx^i = b^{\underline{2}} \quad \text{order 2 of differential form}$$

$$a \wedge b = \frac{1}{2} (a_i b_j - a_j b_i) dx^i \wedge dx^j$$

$$a^2 = \sum_{i < j} a_{ij} dx^i dx^j = \frac{1}{2} a_{ij} dx^i \wedge dx^j$$

order 2 of diff. form

$$a^p = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p} a_{i_1 \dots i_p} dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p} \quad (p \leq n)$$

$$= 0 \quad (p > n)$$

$$b^q = \dots \quad (q \leq n)$$

$$a^p \wedge b^q = \sum a_{i_1 \dots i_p} b_{j_1 \dots j_q} dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p} \wedge dx^{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{j_q}$$

$$da^p = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_i a_j - \partial_j a_i) dx^i \wedge dx^j$$

$$= \sum_{i < j} \partial_i a_j dx^i \wedge dx^j$$

$$d \varphi a^p = \sum \partial_\ell a_{i_1 \dots i_p} dx^\ell \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p}$$

$$d(a+b) = da + db$$

$$d da = 0$$

$$d(a^p \wedge b) = da^p \wedge b + (-1)^p a^p \wedge db$$

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197. 32222222:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_\lambda F_{\mu\nu} + \dots = 0 \\ \partial_\lambda^* F_{\mu\nu} + \dots = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2} F_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu \wedge dx^\nu$$

$$df = \sum \partial_\lambda F_{\mu\nu} dx^\lambda \wedge dx^\mu \wedge dx^\nu$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\underbrace{\partial_\lambda F_{\mu\nu} + \partial_\mu F_{\nu\lambda} + \partial_\nu F_{\lambda\mu}}_0) \dots$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\lambda A_\mu - \partial_\mu A_\lambda$$

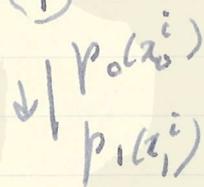
$$da = f \quad (a = a_\mu dx^\mu)$$

$$(dda = df = 0)$$

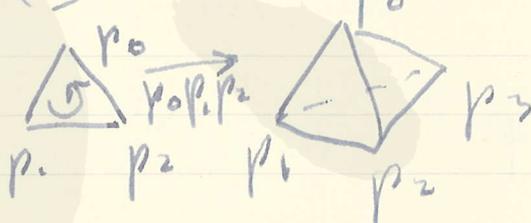
$$d^*f = 0$$

$a^p$

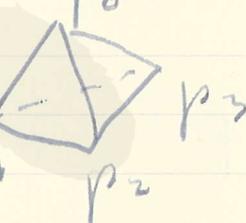
①



②



③



④

$p^i$

①

$$\lambda_0 x_0^i + \lambda_1 x_1^i$$

$$\lambda_0, \lambda_1 > 0$$

$$\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 = 1$$

②

$$\lambda_0 x_0^i + \dots + \lambda_p x_p^i$$

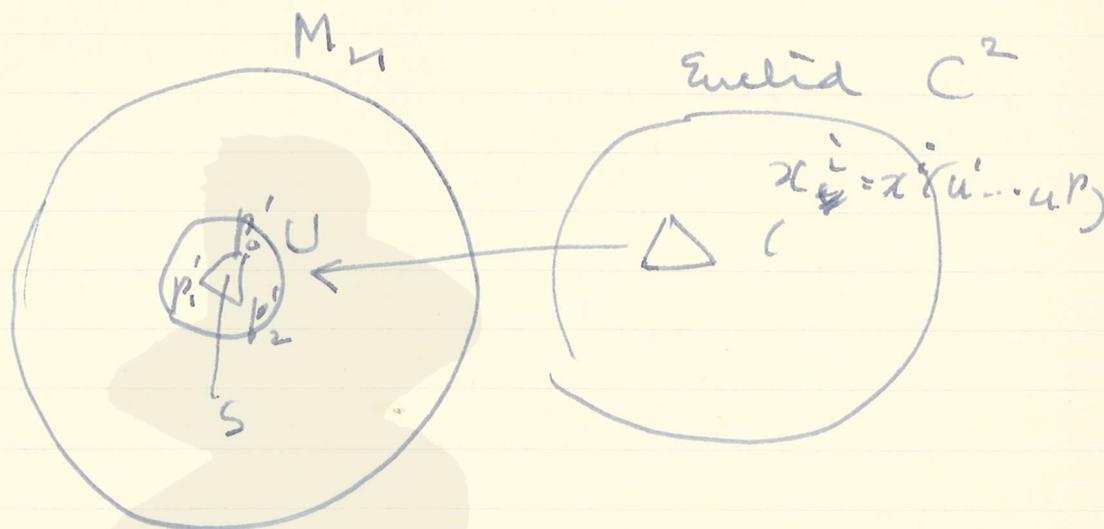
$$\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots > 0$$

$$\lambda_0 + \dots + \lambda_p = 1$$

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} x_0^1 & \dots & x_0^n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_p^1 & \dots & x_p^n \end{pmatrix} = p+1$$

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$$\int_S a^p = \frac{1}{|p_1|} \int_S a_{i_1 \dots i_p} dx^{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx^{i_p}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|p_1|} \int_S a_{i_1 \dots i_p} \left| \frac{\partial(x^{i_1}, \dots, x^{i_p})}{\partial(u^1, \dots, u^p)} \right| dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^p$$

Euclid の 意味  
 の volume  
 element

Jacobian  $\wedge \partial x^i / \partial u^j$   
 (座標変換の Jacobian)  
 $\wedge dx^i = \det \left( \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial u^j} \right) dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^p$



この p-chain C の境界は  $\partial C = p_1 - p_0 + p_2 - p_1 + p_3 - p_2 = p_3 - p_0$

$C = \sum \mu^i C_i$        $\mu^i \in \mathbb{R}$       p-chain  
 境界の表現  
 $\partial(p_0 p_1) = p_1 - p_0$        $\partial(p_0 p_1 \dots p_p) = \sum_{i=1}^p (-1)^i p_0 p_1 \dots \hat{p}_i \dots p_p$

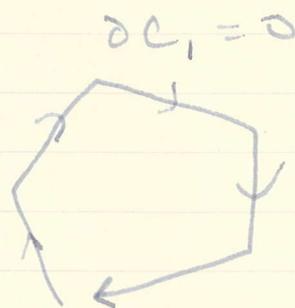
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cm 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19  
 inches 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

$$\partial C_2 = P_1 P_2 - P_0 P_2 + P_0 P_1$$

$$\int_{\partial C} \omega = 0 \quad C \text{ is } p\text{-cycle}$$

$$C^p = \partial C^{p+1} \text{ is } C^p \text{ is bounding cycle}$$



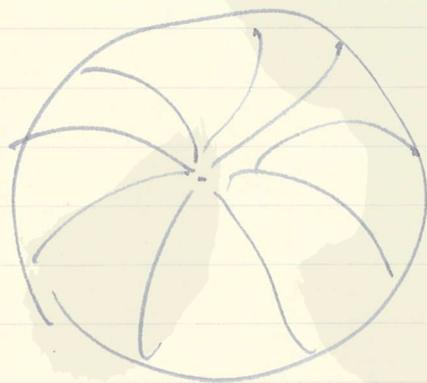
$C_1^p, C_2^p$ : chain  $\mathbb{Z}^2$

$$C_1^p - C_2^p = \partial C^{p+1} \text{ two } \mathbb{Z}^2 \text{ are homologous}$$

$$C_1^p \sim C_2^p \text{ homologous}$$

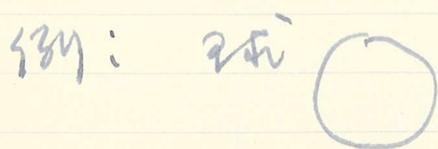


$M_n$



$M_n$  is a  $p$ -cycle or  $\partial C^p$  is  $\mathbb{Z}^2$   
 $C_1, \dots, C_r$  are  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  and  $\sum \mu_i C_i = 0$   
 $\mu_i = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_r = 0$

is a  $r$  order  $p$  Betti group  $B_p$

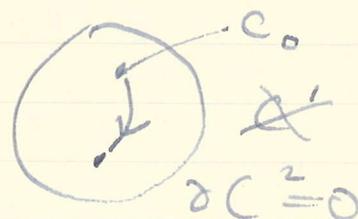


is a  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  or  $\mathbb{Z}$

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$$\begin{aligned} R_0 &= 1 \\ R_1 &= 0 \\ R_2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} R_2 &= 1 \\ R_1 &= 2 \\ R_0 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\chi(R_2) = R_0 - R_1 + R_2$$

$$\chi(M_n) = \sum (-1)^p R_p$$

Euler characteristic

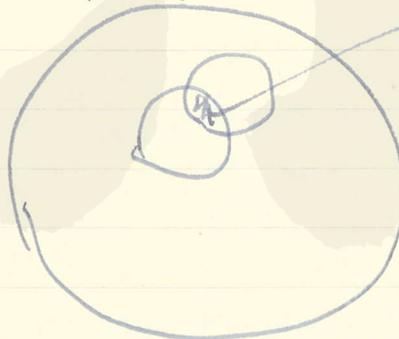
例  $\chi = 2$ , torus  $\chi = 0$

$$(1 \text{ の } \mathbb{R}^4) - (2 \text{ の } \mathbb{R}^4) + (1 \text{ の } \mathbb{R}^4)$$

$$= 4 - 6 + 4 = \underline{2}$$

(Euler の定理)

$M_n$



$J > 0$ : orientable

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White

3/Color

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Stokes の定理

$$\int_{\partial C^{p+1}} a^p = \int_{C^{p+1}} da^p$$

$$h \sim h_i - dx^i$$

$$\int_{\partial C^2} h = \int_{C^2} dh = \frac{1}{2} \int (\partial_i h_j - \partial_j h_i) dx^i \wedge dx^j$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\partial_i h_j - \partial_j h_i) dx^i \wedge dx^j = e$$

$$\int_{\partial C^3} e = \int_{C^3} de$$

Gauss の定理

de Rham の定理

$$\int_{\partial C^p} a^p = 0 \text{ (rs)} \quad C_a^p \sim \partial_b C_a^p \quad C_a^p - C_b^p = \partial C^{p+1}$$

$$\int_{\partial C^{p+1}} a^p = \int_{C^{p+1}} da^p = 0$$

$$C_a^p - C_b^p$$

$$\int_{C_a^p} a^p = \int_{C_b^p} a^p = \text{period of } C_a^p \text{ (of } a^p \text{)}$$

$da^p$  (rs)  $\mathbb{Z}$  or  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  ... Homologous on cycle  $\mathbb{Z}$  or  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  ...

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

$$\int_{C^2} f = 4\pi (\text{mag. charge})$$

$$\int_{C^2} *f = 4\pi (\text{elect. charge})$$

wheeler: worm hole

$$C_b P^+ \dashv \dashv P^- C_a$$

①  $\int_{C_a} a^P$  は 0 である

period は 0 である

$$da^P = 0 \text{ である } a^P \text{ は } \sqrt{g} \text{ の } \delta \text{ である}$$

(charge は 0 である)   
これは 0 である

②  $\int_{C_a} a^P$  は 0 である   
 $a^P = da^{P-1}$    
( $da^P = 0$ )

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内山Q: 不変量形式 II, Dec. 10, 1958  
 2-半形式

Rosenfeld

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_{A,\mu} L^{A\mu, B\nu} (\varphi) \cdot \varphi_{B,\nu}$$

$$+ M^{AB}(\varphi) \varphi_{A,\mu} + N(\varphi)$$

$$L^{A\mu, B\nu} = L^{B\nu, A\mu}$$

$$\pi^A = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi_{A,\mu}} = L^{A0, B\nu} \varphi_{B,\nu} + M^{A,0} = \pi^{A,0}$$

普通に  $\varphi_{B,0} = \dot{\varphi}_B$  と  $\pi^A$  が  $\varphi$  の関数と見做す。

$$\pi^A = L^{AB} \varphi_{B,0} + F^A$$

$$F^A = \sum_{k=1}^3 L^{A0, Bk} \varphi_{B,k} + M^{A0}$$

この  $\delta I$  は

$$\pi^A \delta \varphi_{A,0} + \pi^A \delta \varphi_{A,1} = \pi^A \delta \varphi_{A,0} = 0$$

と見做す。  
 このとき canonical variable は  $N-n$  個の不定変数  $\varphi_{A,0}$  がある。  $\varphi_{A,0}$  は  $n$  個の不定変数  $\varphi_{A,0}$  に dependent である。  
 $L, H$  は  $\pi, \varphi$  の関数と見做す。  
 $L$  は不定変数  $\varphi_{A,0}$  の関数と見做す。  
 $H$  は  $\pi$  の関数と見做す。 dependent である。



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$\dot{x} = \dot{x}$  のとき

$$H = \pi^A \dot{\varphi}_{A,0} - L(\varphi, \pi) + \lambda_r F_r$$

$$[\pi^A \dot{\varphi}_{B,0}] = \delta^A_B \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}'), \quad F_r = \pi^A B_{Ar}^0$$

$\pi^A$  の変分は  $\delta \pi^A = \delta \pi^A$  とする。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varphi_A}{\partial x^\mu} &= [\overline{H}, \varphi_A(x)] \\ \frac{\partial \pi^A}{\partial x^\mu} &= [\overline{H}, \pi^A] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

このとき

$$\frac{dK_r}{dt} = K_r + \frac{dF_r}{dt} = F_r = 0$$

これは  $F_r = 0$  である。従って  $\frac{dK_r}{dt} = 0$  (or  $K_r = 0$ )  
 $\frac{dK_r}{dt} = 0$  (or  $K_r = 0$ )  
 $\frac{dK_r}{dt} = 0$  (or  $K_r = 0$ )

Rosenfeld 理論の例

例: 電磁場

$$L = -\frac{1}{4} f_{\mu\nu} f^{\mu\nu}$$

$$f_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu \quad \left. \begin{aligned} A_{1,2,3} &= \vec{A} \\ A^0 &= -A_0 = \varphi \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\tilde{A}_0 = \lambda'$$

$$\pi^A = \partial_0 A_A - \partial_A A_0 \propto \vec{E}$$

$$\pi^0 = f^{00} = 0$$

$$\left[ \frac{dG}{dt}, \tilde{\Phi} \right] = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dG}{dt} \neq 0$$

$$\left[ \frac{dG}{dt}, \tilde{\Phi} \right] = [F_r, \delta^* A^r, \tilde{\Phi}]$$

電磁場の  $\frac{dG}{dt} = \int \pi^0 \ddot{\zeta} d^3x$

$$\int \pi^0 \ddot{\zeta} d^3x - \int \pi^0 \delta^* \lambda' = 0$$

∴ 4L の δ の 1/2 の 1/2 π<sup>0</sup> = 0 2-1/2 2-1/2

$$\boxed{\ddot{\zeta} = \delta^* \lambda'}$$

かゝる (∴ 4L の F 2-2 A<sub>0</sub> = λ' の gauge covariant 1/2)

∴ L は strictly covariant 2-1-1  
 Coulomb gauge A<sub>0</sub> = λ' = 0 1/2 2-1/2

λ' は g-number 1/2 2-1/2

$$\frac{\partial A_0}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial A^0}{\partial x^0} = \lambda = \frac{\partial A^k}{\partial x^k} + S(\pi^0)$$

Why  
 $\frac{\partial A^M}{\partial t^M} = \pi^0$ ; Fermi

$\frac{\partial A^M}{\partial t^M} = 0$ ; Fermi の 1/2 2-1/2 2-1/2 equivalent

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Indefinite metric  
 不定計量

Dec. 13, 1958

Sunagawa, Gupta の Q.E.D. の non-invariance

$$A_0^\dagger = -A_0 \quad \text{anti-hermite}$$

$$A_\alpha^\dagger = A_\alpha \quad \text{hermite}$$

hermiticity  $\rightarrow \int d^3x \psi^\dagger \lambda \psi \neq \int d^3x \psi \lambda \psi^\dagger$

$$[\eta, A_0]_\pm = 0$$

$$[\eta, A_\alpha]_\pm = 0$$

(M<sub>μν</sub> :

$$M_{12} = M_x, \dots$$

$$M_{10} = N_x, \dots$$

$$K^\pm = \frac{1}{2} (M \pm iN) \rightarrow \text{anti-hermite}$$

Gupta, Canadian Journal ~~19, 51~~  
 35, 961 (1957)

Jauch-Pfeifferlich

$\xi$ : Hermitian  $\xi^{-1} \xi = 1$

$$|a\rangle \rightarrow |a'\rangle = U|a\rangle \rightarrow |a\rangle, \text{ 共変}$$

$$\xi = U^\dagger \xi U \quad \langle a|\xi|a\rangle = \langle a'|\xi|a'\rangle$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\sigma\rho} a^\sigma a^\rho$$

$$\xi|a\rangle \rightarrow \xi|a'\rangle = \xi U|a\rangle$$

$$= \xi U \xi^{-1} (\xi|a\rangle)$$

$$\xi|a\rangle \rightarrow |a\rangle, \text{ 共変}$$

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$$|a\rangle' = \mathcal{Z}'' |a\rangle,$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}''^{-1}, \quad \mathcal{Z}^{-1} = \mathcal{Z}''$$

$$\mathcal{Z}'' |a\rangle' = |a\rangle.$$

$$\langle a| \rightarrow \langle a|'$$

$$|a'\rangle = U' |a\rangle,$$

$$|a'\rangle' = U'' |a\rangle'$$

$$U = U', \quad \mathcal{Z} U \mathcal{Z}^{-1} = \mathcal{Z}'' U' \mathcal{Z}''^{-1} = U''.$$

$$\langle a'| = \langle a| (U')^* \equiv \langle a| U'^*.$$

$$\langle a'|' = \langle a| (U'')^* \equiv \langle a| U''^*.$$

$$U'^* U' = U''^* \mathcal{Z} U \mathcal{Z}^{-1} = 1$$

$$U''^* U'' = 1$$

$$\langle a|b\rangle' = \langle a|b\rangle = \langle a| \mathcal{Z}'' |b\rangle'$$

$$O'' \rightarrow O'''' = U'' O'' U''^*$$

$$O'' \rightarrow O'' = U' O'' U'^*$$

$$O'' \rightarrow$$

$$O'' \rightarrow$$

adjoint:  $\overline{\langle a| O'' |a\rangle} = \langle a| (O'')^* |a\rangle$   
 $= \langle a| \mathcal{Z}'' (O'')^* \mathcal{Z}''^{-1} |a\rangle.$

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Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

$$= \langle a | 0^{\dagger} | a \rangle$$

$$0^{\dagger} = (0)^*$$

正規化:

$$[A_{\mu}(x), A_{\nu}(y)] = i g_{\mu\nu} D(x-y)$$

$$[A_{\mu}^*(x), A_{\nu}^*(y)] = -i g_{\mu\nu} D(x-y)$$

$$A_{\mu} = \eta^{-1} A_{\mu}^* \eta$$

$$A^* = \eta^* A \eta^{-1} = \eta^* \eta^{-1} A^* \eta \eta^{*-1}$$

$$A^* \eta^* \eta^{-1} = \eta^* \eta^{-1} A^*$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta^* \eta^{-1} &= C \\ \eta^{*-1} \eta &= \bar{C} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\eta^* = C \eta$$

$$\eta = \bar{C} \eta^* = \bar{C} C \eta$$

$$|C| = 1$$

$$C = 1 \text{ or } i, -i, \dots$$

$$\eta^* = \eta$$

$$A' = U A U^{-1} = U \eta^{-1} A^* \eta U^{-1}$$

$$= \dots$$

$$\eta^{-1} U^* \eta U A = A \eta^{-1} U^* \eta U$$

$$\eta^{-1} U^* \eta U = C$$

$$U^* \eta U \eta^{-1} = \bar{C} \Rightarrow C$$

$C$ : real

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Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

$$\eta^{-1} U^\dagger \eta U = \pm 1.$$

(+1) :  $\eta \rightarrow \xi$        $\eta''$ : count  $\eta$  数

$$U^\dagger \cdot U = 1 \quad U^\dagger \cdot U' = 1$$

$$A_{\mu\nu} = U_{\mu\alpha} A_{\alpha\beta} U_{\beta\nu}^\dagger \quad A_{\mu\nu} = A^{\mu\nu}$$

$$A_{\mu\nu} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2V\hbar\omega}} (a_{\mu}(\mathbf{k})_0 e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}} + a_{\mu}^\dagger(\mathbf{k})_0 e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}})$$

$$[a_{\mu}(\mathbf{k})_0, a_{\nu}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}')_0] = g_{\mu\nu} \delta_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'}$$

$g_{00} = -1$

$$[a_{\mu}(\mathbf{k})_0, a_{\nu}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}')_0] = \epsilon \delta_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'}$$

$$N_{\mu} = \epsilon a_{\mu}^\dagger a_{\mu}$$

$$\langle 0 | 0 \rangle = 1$$

$|n\rangle$

$$a_{\mu} |0\rangle = 0$$

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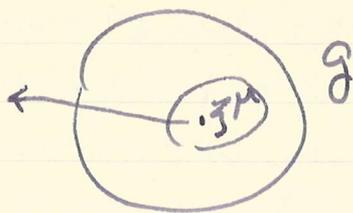
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大域流形 \$M\$ の \$TV\$

Dec. 17, 1958

Metric of positive definite - c.m.

$$ds^2 = - \sum_i (dx_i)^2 + (dt)^2$$



\$g: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R}^4\$  
 2-面双曲型

(local metric Euclid 空間と同様)   
~~\$g\$ が正定値であることより \$M\$ は compact~~

non-compact \$\mathbb{R}^2\$ の \$M\$ 上の \$g\$  
 non-compact \$\mathbb{R}^2\$  
 (Euclid 空間 \$\mathbb{R}^2\$ の \$M\$ 上の \$g\$)  
 $\chi(M) = 0$

compact  
~~\$\mathbb{R}^2\$~~ or compact.



figure 1 or 2  
 sphere of \$R\_1 = 2\$



\$C\_1, C\_2\$: 2-cycles

sphere of \$R\_1 = 2\$  
 $\chi(M) \neq 0$

$\chi = R_0 - R_1 + R_2 - R_3 + R_4$   
torus or \$S^1 \times S^1\$ \$\chi = 0\$

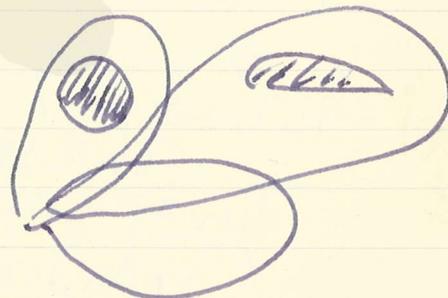
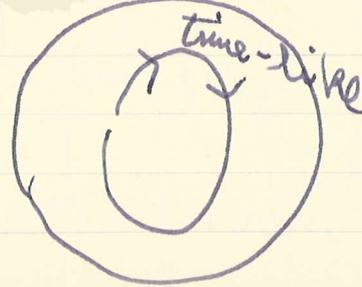
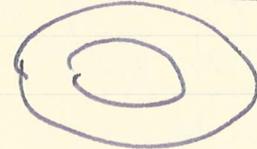


Fig. 2

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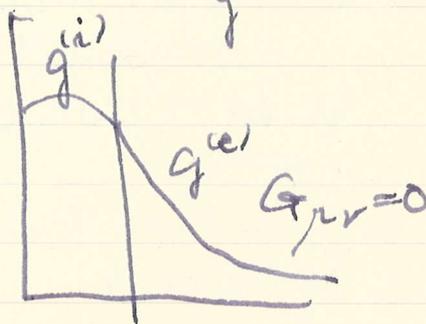
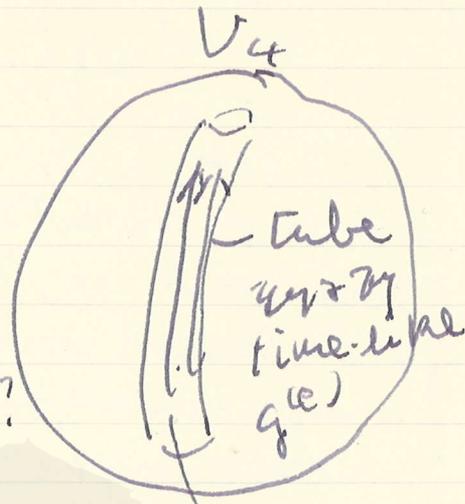
cm 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

non-definite metric  
 hiducelowiz  
 $V_4$ : 3+1-dimension  
 tube of  $\mu$  matter of  
 $g = \text{op}$

$G_{\mu\nu} = \kappa T_{\mu\nu}$   
 $g_{(i)} \times g_{(j)}$  of  $\mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{R}^4$   
 2<sup>nd</sup> first derivative of  
 $\mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{R}^4$  &  $\mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{R}^4$  ?  
 Cauchy problem  
 regular solution

$g_{\mu\nu}, \partial_\rho g_{\mu\nu}, C^0$   
 $\partial_\rho g_{\mu\nu}, \partial_\rho \partial_\sigma g_{\mu\nu}$   
 $\mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{R}^4$   
 (Hadamard, 1905?)

tube of  $\mu$  is  $\mathbb{R}^4$   
 $\partial_\rho g_{\mu\nu}$  is  $\mathbb{R}^4$ ,  $C^0$   
 $\partial_\rho \partial_\sigma g_{\mu\nu}, \partial_\rho \partial_\sigma \partial_\tau g_{\mu\nu}$  is  $\mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{R}^4$  ?



$x^0 = \text{const}$       $R_{ij} = 0$       $G_{\mu\nu}^0 = 0$

$g_{\mu\nu} = 0$   
 tube of  $\mu$  is  $\mathbb{R}^4$   
 $T_{\mu\nu} = \rho u_\mu u_\nu$   
 $\rho(u_\mu u_\nu - g_{\mu\nu})$



$\rho = \rho(r)$   
 tube  $u^\mu$  or  $r$ -tube is  
 $i \rightarrow j$

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

$g$  a singularity of  $\mathcal{M}$ , then  $g \in \mathcal{L}$   
 $\rho \in \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} \ni \rho \in \mathcal{L}$ ,  $\mathcal{L} \ni \rho \in \mathcal{L}$   
 $= \mathcal{L} \ni \rho \in \mathcal{L}$   $g^i$  is singularity of  
 $\mathcal{L} \ni \rho \in \mathcal{L}$

$\mathcal{L}$  a solution of  $\mathcal{L}$  non-singular is  
 $\mathcal{L} \ni \rho \in \mathcal{L}$  flat  $R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = 0 \neq \mathcal{L}$

$g$  &  $\mathcal{L}$  one-parameter  
 isometry group  
 $\mathcal{L}$  admit  $\mathcal{L}$ .

$$G_1: \partial_0 g_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$\mathcal{L}$  is homeomorph

trajectory of  $\mathcal{L}$  is  $\mathcal{L}$   
 $\mathcal{L} \ni \rho \in \mathcal{L}$   $\mathcal{L} \ni \rho \in \mathcal{L}$

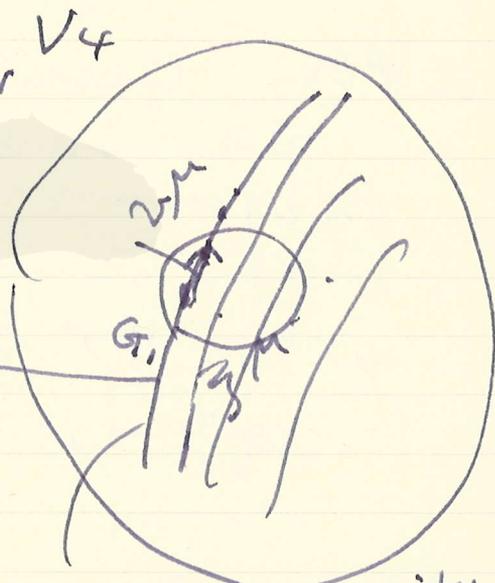
$$M_3 \times \mathcal{L} = V_4$$

$$z^i = z^i(z^1, z^2, z^3)$$

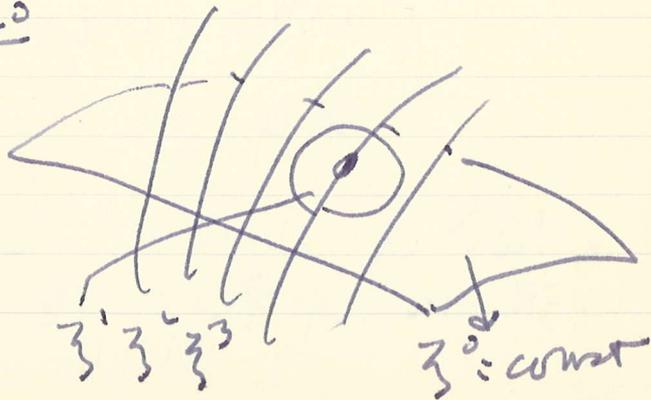
$$z^0 = z^0 + t(z^1, z^2, z^3)$$

$$\gamma_{ij} = g_{ij} - \frac{g_{i0}g_{j0}}{g_{00}}$$

$\gamma_{ij}$  is negative  
 definite  
 $(V_3$  a metric)  
 $V_3 \in M_3$  a class.



every time-like  
 $v^\mu = \delta_0^\mu$  is  
 the trajectory  $z^\mu$   
 is  $\mathcal{L}$ .



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討論の目的

Dec. 17, 1958

題名: Spinor - 空間の空間?

A.  $\psi \rightarrow \bar{\psi}$

B. Convergence

A. i)  $g_{\mu\nu}$  の  $\psi$  の条件...

ii) trace  $R_{\mu}$  の条件...

$$\text{tr } R_{\mu} = V_{\mu} - \partial_{\mu}(\log g_{44})$$

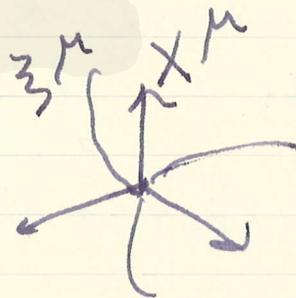
題目: General Covariant Theory  
 の Inversion

Reimann

$$dx^i = 0 \quad i=1,2,3$$

$$ds^2 = (dx^0)^2 - \sum (dx^i)^2$$

$$dx^0 = 0$$



題目: Complex Lorentz Transform.

$$\Phi = \gamma_4 \psi - \gamma_4 \bar{\psi} \gamma^P$$

中題: 重力場

Yang-Mills - Utiyama

$$\mathcal{L}(\psi) = (\psi \gamma_{\mu}(\partial_{\mu} + \omega_{\mu}) \psi)$$

$\rightarrow g_{\mu\nu}$

題目: 不変性: Landau 理論, Causality

湯川: 不変性. 量子化の意味 - 2 3 4

7 Mysteries of the World.

湯川記念館

Dec. 20, 1958

田中正吾:

Ettore Majorana  
 Masses and Isotopic Spin

$\psi(x_\nu, \eta_\nu)$

是等方程式は  $x_\nu, \eta_\nu$  による Lorentz 変換、  
 同時性非相対性変換。

$$\delta_\mu \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_\mu} \right) \psi(x_\mu, \eta_\mu) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(\square_x + \square_\eta) \psi(x, \eta) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\delta_\mu \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} - i e A_\mu(x+\eta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_\mu} \right) \psi(x, \eta, \varphi) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$A_\mu(x') = \exp(i H_0 t') A_\mu(x) \exp(-i H_0 t') \quad (3)$$

$$\square' A_\mu(x') = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 \psi}{\delta x_\mu \delta \eta_\mu} = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\left( \eta_\nu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\nu} = 0 \quad \text{Yukawa} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta_0} = 0 \quad \text{in CMS}$$

$$\psi = f(x_4) \phi(\vec{\eta}) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x_4} \rightarrow m$$

$$-\vec{\eta} \cdot \vec{\nabla}_\eta \phi(\vec{\eta}) = -m \phi(\vec{\eta}) \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta_\eta \phi(\vec{\eta}) = -m^2 \phi(\vec{\eta}) \quad (8)$$

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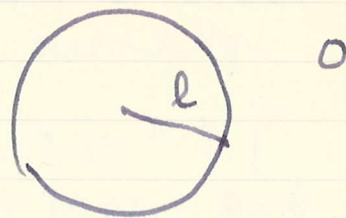
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$\vec{\eta}$ -space

continuous solutions  
 → baryon, meson  
 discontinuous  
 → spin  $1/2$ , lepton  
 $\psi, e$ .



Baryons and mesons:

$$\frac{d^2 Y_k}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{dY_k}{dr} + \left( m^2 - \frac{k(k+1)}{r^2} \right) Y_k = 0 \quad (9)$$

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

$k$ : boson  $k(k+1) = L_\eta^2$   
 fermion  $k = P_3(\vec{\sigma} L_\eta + 1)$   
 $k^2 = (j + \frac{1}{2})^2$   $\vec{j} = L_\eta + \frac{\hbar}{2} \vec{\sigma}$   
 $k \geq 0$ : boson  $k$ : positive even \*

fermion  $k$ : positive odd

\*  $J_{k+\frac{1}{2}}, J_{-k-\frac{1}{2}}$   $k=0$  の場合  $\vec{\sigma}$  の方向  
 $k=0$   $\frac{1}{r}$   $\frac{1}{r}$  決す

$l = 2.3 \times 10^{-13}$  cm:  
 boson

$J$	function	mass
0	$J_{1/2}$	265
0	$J_{3/2}$	195
2	$J_{5/2}$	1325
		530
		1060
		972
		1533

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fermion	$J$	758	1302	1839	2365
$1/2$	$J_{3/2}$				
$5/2$	$J_{7/2}$	1180	1757	2310	2860
$9/2$	$J_{11/2}$	1578	2185	2758	...
$13/2$	$J_{15/2}$	1965	2600	...	...

intrinsic internal parity  
 $-(-1)^l$  groups of 0 mass of  $1/2$

leptons

$$l > 0 \quad f = 0$$

$$l < 0 \quad f = 1$$

electromagnetic self-energy

$$m_0 + \Delta m_{em}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\approx 0 \quad \approx m_e$$

$$m_e = 9.115 \times 10^{-28} \text{ g}$$

$$m_0 = 9.1083 \pm 0.0003 \text{ g}$$

Strangeness

intrinsic angular momentum

$$J_{\lambda\mu} = i(\eta_\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_\nu} - \eta_\nu \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_\mu}) \quad (19)$$

$$\vec{M}^2 = J_{23}^2 + J_{31}^2 + J_{12}^2$$

$$\vec{N}^2 = -J_{41}^2 - J_{42}^2 - J_{43}^2$$

$$M_3 = J_{12}$$

(20)  
 $\rightarrow$  strangeness

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$$\vec{N}^2 = -2F + \vec{M}^2 \quad (21)$$

$$\vec{M} \cdot \vec{N} = G \quad (22)$$

$F$ : scalar

$G$ : pseudoscalar

$$\vec{N} = -\eta_0^2 \Delta \eta \dots$$

$$2F = j_0^2 - 1 - \nu^2 \quad (24)$$

$$G = j_0 \nu$$

$$j_0 = 1/2 \quad \text{spinor}$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{boson}$$

$\nu$ : arbitrary  
 hermiticity of representation  
 spinor  $\nu$ : real

boson  $\nu$ : pure imaginary

$$\vec{N}^2 = -j_0^2 + 1 + \nu^2 + j(j+1) \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle K \rangle &= \frac{(\vec{M} + i\vec{N})^2}{2} = \frac{1}{4} (F + iG) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (j_0 + i\nu)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Assumption:

$$\nu^2 = \pm (2n-1)^2 + B \quad (28)$$

$$\pi, N : \vec{N}^2 = 0 \quad \text{etc}$$

etc

mesons:  $P_1 = 0$

baryon:  $m = -5/2$

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$$n \geq 4$$

$$v^2 > 0$$

$$n < 4$$

$$v^2 < 0$$

indefinite metric

$$A = -S$$

$$A = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\langle \vec{N}^2 \rangle}{8}} \quad (29)$$

(attribute)

$M^2, N^2, M_z$  are diagonal in  $s, p, \dots$ ,  
 $\vec{N}$  の方向 is indeterminate

particle  $\vec{N}$  の relative  $\vec{N}$  の orientation  
 は  $\alpha$  である。 固定 である。

$$N_z = \alpha \sqrt{\langle N^2 \rangle}$$

the relative  $\alpha$  is 1,

strong interaction  $z$  or  $N_z$ ,  $\alpha = 1$  or  $\alpha = 2$ .

boson	mass	$n$	$j$	$\langle N^2 \rangle$	$ S\rangle$
	265	1	0	0	0
	972	1	2	8	1
<hr/>					
fermion					
	1578	1	9/2	0	0
	1839	3	7/2	0	0
	2185	2	9/2	8	1
	2660	2	13/2	32	2
	2310	3	5/2	8	1
	2860	4	5/2	32	2

Majorana:

$\psi(\vec{r})$  の Pauli 行列  $\sigma_i$  の  $\psi$  は  $\psi = \psi^\dagger$  である。



# 素粒子物理の発展の討論

湯川先生の解説準備書 Dec. 22, 1958

1. 大塚氏: 解題をのびて (yuthの討論が)

micro macro 統計力学

H. S. Green

hermite 流線子と物理学的

高エネルギーの粒子と場の理論

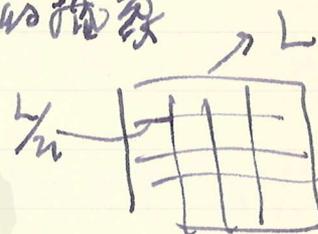
$$10^{-4} \sim 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

blockinchen

流線子の描像

$$\Delta p > \frac{h}{\Delta x}$$

$$g(x) \gg \frac{h}{(\Delta x)^4}$$



$$\epsilon = g c \gg n^3 h^3 / 2L^3 \rho$$

一次元 model

$$\epsilon \gg n^2 h c / L^2$$

$$E \gg n^2 h c / L$$

$$L = \frac{h}{mc} mc^2 / E$$

$$n^2 \ll m/\mu$$

$$n \ll 2L$$

高エネルギーの流線子の描像の基礎

Causal School

proun 運動

SUSY nam

粗い物理

2. 藤原氏: 量子力学の定式化と解釈

- 古典力学 {
- a) 相空間の記述
  - b) (固相の記述) (運動量-位置)
  - c) 一般に固相の発展

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量子力学 a) complementarity  
 b) 線形性  
 (c) 線形性  
 (c.2) 非線形性

$$\langle F | I \rangle = \int \psi_F^*(x, y) K(x, y) \psi_I(x, y) dx dy$$

c) ← a)  $\psi_F, \psi_I$  を関数として与える

c) ← b)  $K(x, y)$  を関数として与える

$\psi_F, \psi_I$  : objective ↔ subjective

量子力学

a) spatial dimension  $10^{-13} \sim 10^{-4}$

b) degrees of freedom  
 自由度 (circled) → 自由度 (circled)

↓  
 未来

Schrödinger, N.C.  
 energy is observable?  
 $E = h\nu$  波動性

未来: 波動性 - 粒子性 (R) の量子力学と関係

通信の観測性

観測可能性 前後可能性

EI 非局所的な情報:  $\Delta x > \frac{h}{mc}$

1936:  $\delta$ -fn  $\delta$ -fn の linear comb.  
 伝送の観測の因果性

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経路の表示

- C 軌系 Foldy-Tani (derivative)
- D 軌系 Dirac
- E 軌系 extreme rel.

Mensin の場合

多体問題  $\rightarrow$  一粒子問題 (Dirac) (Wigner)  
 相互作用

半導:

半導体・液体: 高エネルギー-現象と一粒子からの  
 適用範囲

中階級: 場の理論のパラメータ-の演算  
 $\psi(x, t)$

初階級:  $x$  と  $t$  の非可換性  
 $\psi(x) \rightarrow \pm$  (四次元対称)  
 Feynman amplitude

Wightman  
 Heisenberg 場の理論の最後の

$$\int \psi^*(x) \phi(x) d^3x dt$$

中階級: 粒子と場の相互作用

(1) Neumann

1. SIA Schmitt の性質  $\rightarrow$  猫

2. 場の非可換性

$$S \rightarrow U(\text{statistical op})$$

micro  
 -entropy  $\sigma = -S_{pur} (\Omega \ln \Omega)$

macro  
 -entropy (熱力学),  $\Sigma$

熱力学: 両方外減少

違...:  $\sigma$   $\Sigma$

1. 外減少
  2. 不変
- ) 外減少

外減少の可逆性: 巨視系との相互作用による。  
 外減少の可逆性が外に現れる。

(2) Bohm, Quantum Theory

猫の例: 巨視系と量子系との干渉が  
 起こる。

1. Schmidt 分解を用いて...

巨視系と量子系の間に干渉

2. 干渉が小さくなるので可逆性が  
 失われる。

巨視系が mixture になる

不可逆性

Newmann

巨視系

Bohm

巨視系

(3) Ludwig, Green

観測の過程は A の方の不可逆性による。

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microsystem S の R による測定  
 $H_S \ll H_I, H_A$   
 $S \ S'$  系に伝わる

粗い観測 mild な観測  
 $R = \sum v_m P_m \quad \text{Tr}(P_m) \gg 1$

$$[H_S, R] \sim O(N)$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $N \quad N : \text{自由度}$

with  $N^2$

巨観系 S' の可逆過程

ensemble  $I = \sum P_m$   
 $\|P_m \Psi(t)\|^2 = W_m(t)$

$$\frac{\partial W_m(t)}{\partial t} = \sum_n (-P_{n \leftarrow m} W_m + P_{m \leftarrow n} W_n)$$

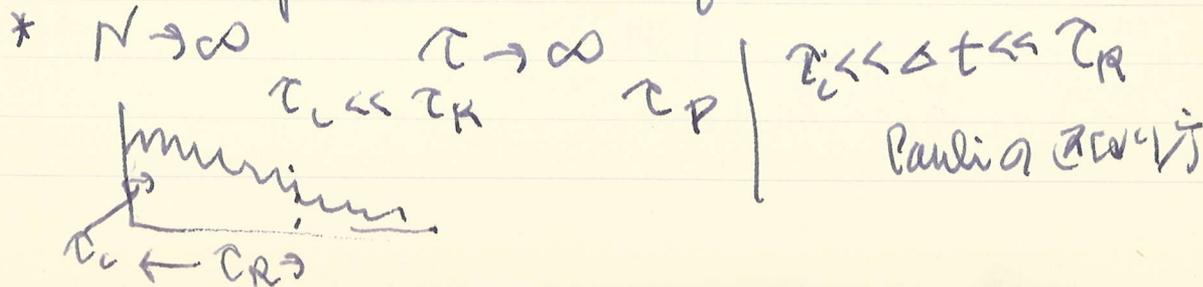
平均値の方程式

Schrödinger eq. の初期状態  
 Pauli time scale による randomization  
 von Neumann による randomization

$$H = H_0 + V$$

$V^2$ : S-sing. \*  
 $V$ : ...

$t=0 \rightarrow \tau$  phase of randomization



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van Hove  $\tau_c \rightarrow 0$   
久保理論  $\tau_c \ll \tau_R$   
(pair)

熱力学  $\tau_p \rightarrow \infty$   
非熱力学  $\tau_p$ : finite,  $R \approx 1$   
 $\tau_c$ :

相互作用の性質:  
Neumann  $\tau_R \rightarrow 0$   
 $S + A$   $A'$

決定論的:  
deterministic

湯川:

字川:  
MASER  
Senitzky

TR (R) (非決定論的)  
logical positivism

相互作用: 不確定  
Carsonian 理論  
式による理論.

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徳田氏：重力場の意味。

1. 正解形式

non-linear

四角

indefinite metric

2. Lagrange 形式

量子力学

Path Integral

3. Classical solution

non-linear

Heisenberg

→  $\tau$ -function

3' linear  
Wightman

四角

4. 四角元量子化

translation

displacement

5. 非結合性・非結合性

非結合性・非結合性 → 結合性 change

5'. 結合性の量子化

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京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室  
Generally Relativistic A. F. T. (I)

Christian Fronsdal

CERN, Geneva

(Preprint)

Dec. 25, 1958

6-dimensional pseudo-euclidian space  $S_6$  is considered, into which ordinary space-time world can be embedded. An action principle is formulated in  $S_6$  in such a way that it reduces to Schwinger's action principle when space-time world is a flat. One of the variations which may be performed is equivalent to varying the curvature of space-time in the region bounded by two space-like surfaces. Thus, the reaction of matter-energy on the metric of space-time is taken into account in a consistent manner. It is hoped that Mach's principle is contained in the theory.

The problem of quantization will be discussed in the second paper.

O. Nara and T. Tujii

An Attempt at Reformulating  
Pion - Nucleon Interaction

I. P.T.P. 19 (1958), 129

II. 20 (1958), 89.

Introduction of  $k$ -space  
Scattering of Antiproton by Nucleon.

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Jan. 13, 1958

高木氏: 核子の相互作用.

物と理論の適用範囲.

wide angle electron-pair }  
 伊藤氏: accuracy left }  $10^{-14} \sim 10^{-15}$  cm  
 Radiative  $\pi$ - $\mu$   
 weak interaction }  $10^{-17}$  cm

理由:

(1)  $\mu$  の領域で meson theory を用  
 核子の相互作用を LS する

(2)  $\frac{2}{M} \sim \frac{1}{\mu}$  の領域で meson theory  
 を用 LS する.

定数値:

(i) A. M. M.

$$M_p = 1.793$$

$$M_N = -1.913$$

(ii)  $\langle r^2 \rangle_{p.c.}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \langle r^2 \rangle_{p.m.}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \langle r^2 \rangle_{n.m.}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

shape indep.

$$= (0.80 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}^2$$

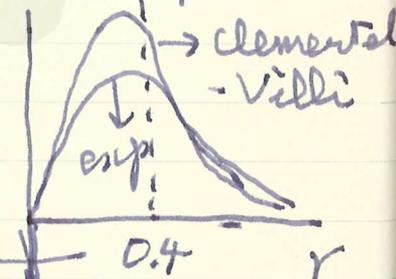
$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{n.c.}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

(iii)  $\frac{1}{2} \alpha \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{1}{M}$

$$F_{p.c.} \approx F_{p.m.} \approx F_{n.m.}$$

650 MeV

1350



$$c \delta + \frac{e^{-r}}{r}$$

$$c = -0.2 \delta(r)$$

c.v.

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$F_{p,m}, T_{n,m}$  : exp.

[1]  $\mu$  の  $r^2$  charge  $\bar{e}$ .

$1 \geq Z_3 > 0$

$1 \geq Z_1 = Z_2 \geq 0$

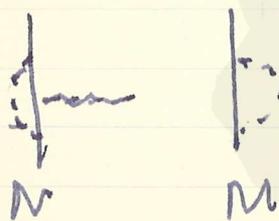


$$\frac{1}{e} * F_1(k^2) = \frac{1+\tau_3}{2} Z_{2p} + \int_0^\infty \frac{dm^2}{(k^2+m^2)^2} \frac{P_{is} \tau_3 P_{iv}}{k^2+m^2}$$

$$1 \geq Z_2 = 1 - \int \frac{P_{is} + P_{iv}}{m^2} dm^2 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \geq \int \frac{P_{is}}{m^2} = \int \frac{P_{iv}}{m^2} \geq 0$$

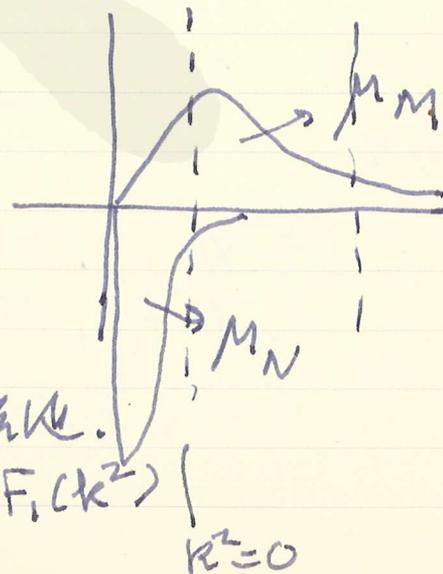
[2] a.m.m. の  $\bar{e}$



$m=2M: M_N = -1.1 \left\{ \frac{1+\tau_3}{2} + (1-\tau_3) \right\}$

$m=2M: M_M = 1.6 \tau_3$

ad a.m.m. の  $\bar{e}$  の  $r^2$  charge  
 $\bar{e}$  (求)  $\frac{1}{e}$   
 $\langle r^2 \rangle$  の  $\bar{e}$  の  $r^2$  charge



[3]  $\langle r^2 \rangle$  a iso-scalar,  
 iso-vector part of  $\bar{e}$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{c.s} = -\frac{6}{F_1(0)} \frac{d}{dk^2} F_1(k^2) \Big|_{k^2=0}$$

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$$= \frac{2}{1-\beta^2} \int dm^2 \frac{P_{13}}{m^4}$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{c,s}^2 = \langle r^2 \rangle_{c,v}^2 = 0.8 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{m,v}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.8 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{m,s}^{\frac{1}{2}} : \text{not}$$

[4]  $\langle r^2 \rangle$  の計算の過程

(1) scalar part

$$S: m \geq 3\mu$$

$$V: m \geq 2\mu$$

(2) vector part

(i) 計算

$$\text{注: } \langle r^2 \rangle_{c,v}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.69 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

計算の過程は charge の log co.

計算の過程

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{c,v}^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 0.59 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

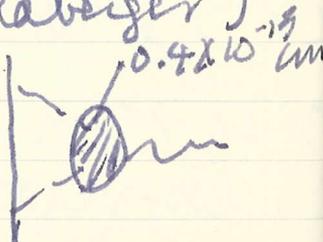
$$\text{注: } \langle r^2 \rangle_{m,v}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.50 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{問題: } 0.47 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

(ii) 計算 . . . (Goldberger)

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{c,v}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.60 \times \dots$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{m,v}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.57 \times \dots$$



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(iii) Dispersion theory  
 (Chew, Karplus, ...)  
 相互作用と [2] L (charge exchange  
 scattering の 4.1 <)

(iv) static theory

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{c,v}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.62 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{c,v}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.56 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm (radiative  
 K=6\mu \text{ correct.})}$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{m,v}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.73 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

[5] ⑤ ② の ⑤ ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿

1. radiative correction の ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿

vector

scalar

etc.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿

[6] ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿

(a) charge  
 conv. part.  
 static

$$r \rightarrow r, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\Gamma_{c,co}^v - \Gamma_{c,st}^v}{\Gamma_{c,s}^v} < \frac{1}{5 + \frac{2A^2 r^2}{1 + \mu r^2}}$$

$$r \rightarrow r: \Gamma_{c,s}^v = \frac{e^{-2\mu r}}{2r^5}$$

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moment  $\sim \frac{1}{2} \mu$       $r: r \quad e^{-2\mu r}$   
 to static  $\gamma$ .

(b)

(c) higher order correct.  
 static theory  $\approx 20\%$  value

$$\langle \gamma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle_{c.s.} \approx 0.17$$


scalar part.

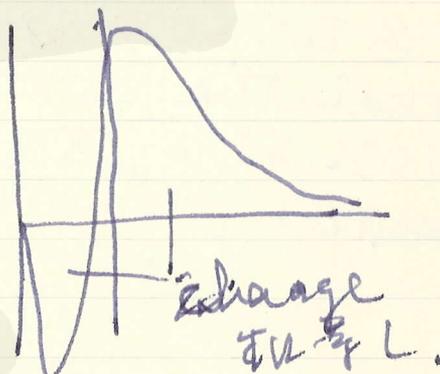
$$F_{\mu}^{(3\pi)}$$

$$\langle \gamma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle_{c.s.}$$

$$\langle \gamma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rangle_{c.s.} = 0.7$$

$$\text{or } \sim 1.2 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$\cdot \text{ or } \approx 0.5 \times 10^{-13}$$



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Jan. 14, 1959

湯川氏: Thirring Model

- W. Thirring, Ann. Phys. 3, 912 (1958)
- V. Glaser, N.C. 9, 990 (1958)
- W. Thirring, N.C. 9, 1007 (1958)
- Scarab, P.R. 111, 1433 (1958)
- Mayer and Shirkov, DAN 122, 45 (1958)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_0 = t, \quad x_4 = i t \\ \alpha_0 = -1, \quad \alpha_1 = \sigma_3, \quad \rho = \sigma_2 \\ \gamma_1 = -i \beta \alpha_1 = \sigma_1 \\ \gamma_0 = -i \gamma_4 = -i \beta = -i \sigma_2 \\ \gamma_5 = \gamma_1 \gamma_4 = \alpha_1 = \sigma_3 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$L = \bar{\Psi} \delta_{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\mu}} \Psi + g (\bar{\Psi} \Psi)^2$$

$a_{\mu} b_{\mu} = a_1 b_1 - a_0 b_0 = a_1 b_1 + a_4 b_4$   
 two component theory.

$$\delta_{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\mu}} \Psi + 2g (\bar{\Psi} \Psi) \Psi = 0$$

$$\bar{\Psi} = \Psi^* \beta$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \Psi + 2g (\Psi_1^* \Psi_1 + \Psi_2^* \Psi_2) \Psi = 0 \\ & \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \Psi_1 - 2ig \Psi_2^* \Psi_2 \Psi_1 = 0 \\ & \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \Psi_2 + 2ig \Psi_1^* \Psi_1 \Psi_2 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Psi = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \Psi_1 - 2ig \Psi_2^* \Psi_2 \Psi_1 = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \Psi_2 + 2ig \Psi_1^* \Psi_1 \Psi_2 = 0$$

$$\Psi_1^2 = \Psi_2^2 = 0$$

$$x+t=u, \quad x-t=v$$

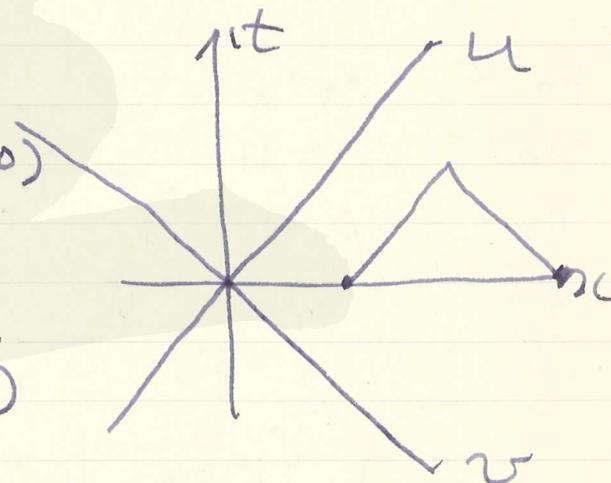
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \psi_1 - ig \psi_2^* \psi_2 \psi_1 = 0 \quad \} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \psi_2 + ig \psi_1^* \psi_1 \psi_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} (\psi_1^* \psi_1) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v} (\psi_2^* \psi_2) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1(x,t) &\equiv \psi_1^* \psi_1 \\ &= \rho_1(x-t, 0) \\ &= \rho_1(v) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_2(x,t) &\equiv \psi_2^* \psi_2 \\ &= \rho_2(u) \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \psi_1 - ig \rho_2(u) \psi_1 = 0$$

$$\psi_1(x,t) = h_1(v) e^{ig \int_{u_0}^u \rho_2(u') du'} \quad \} \\ \psi_2(x,t) = h_2(u) e^{ig \int_v^{v_0} \rho_1(v') dv'} \quad \}$$

$$\rho_1(v) = h_1^*(v) h_1(v)$$

$$\rho_2(u) = h_2^*(u) h_2(u)$$

条件:

i)  $g \rightarrow 0$  or  $t \rightarrow -\infty$   $\vec{r}$  free

ii)  $g \neq 0$  at  $t=0$   $\vec{r}$  canonical C.R.

= 0 (initial condition) at  $t=0$

I. ii)  $\rightarrow$  Cauchy problem

$$\psi_1(x-t, 0) = h_1(x-t) e^{ig \int_{u_0}^{x-t} \rho_2(u') du'}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\psi_1(x, t) &= \psi_1(x-t, 0) e^{ig \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \rho_2(u') du'} \\ &= \psi_1(x-t, 0) e^{ig \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \rho_2(\xi, 0) d\xi}\end{aligned}$$

II, asymptotic condition  
 $t \rightarrow -\infty$  (or  $u \rightarrow -\infty, v \rightarrow +\infty$ )  
 $\psi \rightarrow \phi$  (free)

$$h_1(u) = \phi_1(u) \quad v_0 = +\infty$$

$$h_2(u) = \phi_2(u) \quad u_0 = -\infty$$

(2)  $g \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \psi \rightarrow \phi$

$$Q_2(u) = \int_{-\infty}^u \rho_2(u') du'$$

$$Q_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \rho_2(u') du' = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \rho_2(\xi, 0) d\xi \quad \uparrow t$$

III

I.  $\{\psi_1(x, t), \psi_1^*(x', t')\} = \delta_{PP} \delta(x-x')$

$$\{\rho_1(u), \rho_1(u')\}_{t=t'} = 0$$

$$\{\psi_1(x, t), \psi_2(x', t')\} = (\theta_+(u-u') - \theta_+(v-v'))$$

$$\times (1 - e^{-ig}) \psi_2(x', t') \psi_1(x, t)$$

II.  $\{\phi_1(x, t), \phi_1^*(x', t')\} = \delta(x-x')$

$$\{\phi_1(u), \phi_1^*(v')\} = \delta(v-v')$$

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$$p_1 = \varphi_1^* \varphi_1 = \varphi_1^* \varphi_1$$

$$[\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(x')] = 0$$

canonical transf.

$$\varphi_p(x, t) = U^\dagger(t) \varphi_p(x, \tau) U(t)$$

$$U(t) = \exp\left\{2ig \int_{-\infty}^t dt' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx' \varphi_1(x') \varphi_2(x')\right\}$$

$$\delta_\mu \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t_\mu} = 0$$

$$\varphi_p = u_p e^{ipx - iEt}$$

$$Eu = p\sigma_3 u$$

$$E = \pm \gamma_0 \quad \gamma_0 = |p|$$

$E$	$p_0$	$-p_0$
$u_1$	$\theta_+(p)$	$\theta_-(p)$
$u_2$	$\theta_-(p)$	$\theta_+(p)$

$$\varphi_p(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int dp \left\{ a(p) u_p(p) e^{ipx - iEt} + b^\dagger(p) e^{-ipx - iEt} \right\}$$

$$u_p(p) = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_+(p) \\ \theta_-(p) \end{pmatrix}$$

reference vacuum

$$\varphi_p(x, t) |0\rangle = 0$$

$$|vac\rangle = \prod_k \eta(k) |0\rangle \quad (\text{free vacuum})$$

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総論:

Jan. 17, 1958

$$(1) \psi' = e^{i(a_k - i b_k \gamma_5) \Sigma_k} \psi$$

$$(2) \psi' = e^{i A_k \Sigma_k} \psi$$

$$\psi^P = D^{-1} \psi^K$$

$$(3) \psi' = e^{i A_k P_k} \psi$$

$$(4) \psi' = (A + B \gamma_5) \psi + (C + D \gamma_5) \psi^P$$

$$|A|^2 - |B|^2 = |C|^2 + |D|^2$$

$$AB^* = CD^*$$

$$\phi = \sigma_+ \psi - \sigma_+ \psi^P$$

$$\sigma_{\pm} = \frac{1 \pm \gamma_5}{2}$$

$$(\partial_{\mu} \partial_{\mu} + \kappa)(\psi, \psi^P) = 0$$

$\psi$

(1)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(4)

(3)

$$(\partial_4 + i \Sigma_j \partial_j) \phi + \kappa \gamma_5 \phi^P = 0$$

$$\phi^P = D^{-1} \phi^K$$

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# ch. Fronsdal, CERN General Relativistic Quantum Field Theory (II)

$G$ : flat space  $\rightarrow$  (if  $\sigma = \sigma_0$ , Riemann space  $\Sigma$ , Schwinger or variation principle  $\approx \int \mathcal{L} \mathcal{D}\phi$

Schwarzschild solution  $\rightarrow S_6 \times \mathbb{R}^3$   
 $\rightarrow$  equivalence (conformal transformation)  $C_4 \subset C_{4+}$  is  $S_6 \times \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{cases} x'_\mu = \frac{x_\mu}{x_P} \\ x'_\mu = \lambda x_\mu \end{cases}$$

inhomog. h.t.

$S_4$  is conformal in space  $V_4$  or  $S_6 \times \mathbb{R}^3$   
 cosmological solution

8-comp. spinor Finkelstein, Ingraham

generalized variation principle

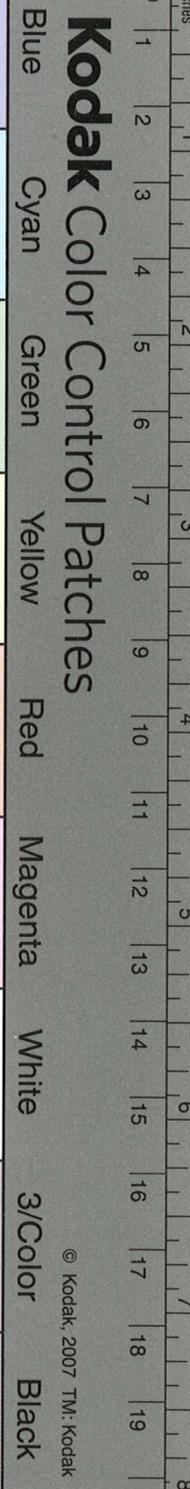
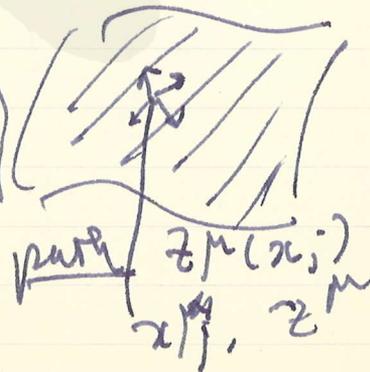
3-space  $\sigma \quad \Psi(\sigma)$

$$\Psi(\sigma_2) = U(\sigma_2, \sigma_1) \Psi(\sigma_1)$$

surface element

$$\delta U(\sigma_2, \sigma_1) = \delta \int_{\sigma_1}^{\sigma_2} \frac{1}{2} L^{ab} d\sigma_{ab}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma_{ab} &= \epsilon_{abcd} dx^c dx^d \\ \epsilon_{ab} &= \epsilon_{abcd} \delta x^c \delta x^d \end{aligned}$$



榎方 研光会 with Jo Blatt

Jan. 26, 1959 ~ Jan. 31, 1959

Morning: Introductory talks on the  
Nuclear Potential, Fukuda

Jan. 27

Verification of pion potential  
Otsuki

Jan. 28

Dispersion relation, Miyazawa

Low energy  $\leftrightarrow$  high energy

Relativistic two body problem

Nakano

B.S. - equation

G.H. : eq.

W.K. renormalization

 $\rightarrow$  spurious

Taylor

$$\psi = \psi_0 + K\psi$$

$$K = \int dx' dx'' K(x, x'; x, x'') \dots$$

$$(\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + m)^{(1)} \psi_0 = (\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu + m)^{(2)} \psi_0 = 0$$

$$(\square - m^2)^{(1)} \psi_0 = (\square - m^2)^{(2)} \psi_0 = 0$$

$$X = a x^{(1)} + (1-a) x^{(2)}$$

$$x = x^{(1)} - x^{(2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \psi_0 = 0$$

$$\text{C.M. : } \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial x_0} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K \psi_0 &= \int d^4x' d^3\vec{x}' \psi_0(\vec{x}') \int d^3x_0' K(\vec{x}, x_0'; \vec{x}', x_0') \\
 &= \int d^4x' d^4x \underbrace{K(\vec{x}, x_0; \vec{x}') \delta(x_0')}_{\tilde{K}} \psi_0(\vec{x}')
 \end{aligned}$$

$$K \psi_0 = \tilde{K} \psi_0$$

$$\psi = (\cancel{K} - \tilde{K}) \psi_0 + (K - \tilde{K})(\psi - \psi_0) + \tilde{K} \psi$$

$$\psi - \psi_0 = (K - \tilde{K})(\psi - \psi_0) + \tilde{K} \psi$$

$$= (\cancel{K} - \tilde{K})$$

$$= \sum_{n=0} (K - \tilde{K})^n \tilde{K} \psi \quad (1)$$

If we know  $\psi(\vec{x}, x_0)_{x_0=0} = \tilde{\psi}(\vec{x})$

we know from (1)  $\psi(\vec{x}, x_0)$  for other values of  $x_0$

$$\tilde{\psi} - \psi_0 = \sum_{n=0} (K - \tilde{K})^n \tilde{K} \psi$$

one parameter equation

of h. eq. plus subsidiary condition

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \tilde{K} \\
 \left| \right. \\
 \int \tilde{\psi} d^3\vec{x} = 2
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \tilde{K} \\
 \left| \right. \\
 \int \tilde{\psi} d^3\vec{x} = 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\int \tilde{\psi} d^3\vec{x} = 2$$

normalization condition

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Jan. 31, 1959

公式書即: Non-local interaction

$$H_I(x) = -ie \int d^4x' \bar{\psi}(x) \gamma_\mu \psi(x) A_\mu(x') \\ \times F((x-x')^2)$$

Drell,  
Hajduk,

integrability

$\delta$ -matrix

dispersion relation

causality

micro causality

$$H_I = -ie \int \bar{\psi}(x, \sigma) \gamma_\mu \psi(x, \sigma) A_\mu(x', \sigma) \\ \times F((x-x')^2) d^4x'$$

$$[H_I(x/\sigma), H_I(x'/\sigma)] = 0$$

$\rightarrow$  local interaction

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長谷川

Feb. 4, 1959

Durac, Proc. Roy. Soc. 246 (1958), 326  
Generalized Hamiltonian dynamics  
333

Theory of Gravitation in  
Hamiltonian Form

$L \rightarrow H$  with primary  
and secondary constraint

長谷川 773

Feb. 11, 1959

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Feb. 7, 1959

宇式氏: 謙吉

宇式氏: origin of electron mass

$$\frac{M}{m_e} = \frac{g^2}{E^2}$$

$m_0 = 0$  ~~is stable~~ mass  $m_2$  ...

Salam:  $x_0$  or  $\dots$

$$\delta m \approx \alpha \frac{m_0}{3\pi} \log \frac{\Lambda}{m_0}$$

non-local interaction

$$\int \psi_A(x_1) - \frac{iG}{2} \int \bar{\psi}(x_1) \psi(x_2) \psi(x_3)$$

$$e^{-iG \int A^2 dx} \quad V(x_1-x_3, x_2-x_3)$$



weak interaction

$$\beta \text{ int.} \quad \frac{C_A}{C_V} = \begin{cases} -1.2 \\ -1.5 \end{cases}$$

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Feb

課題:

## 1. Transformation Properties

a. non-linearity

$$v' = \frac{v + u}{1 + uv}$$

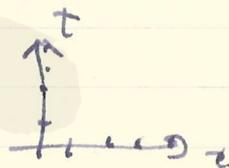
$$v = P/E$$

compositional transf.

b. coupling between coordinate transf. and transformation of components of spinor, vectors etc.  
non-locality

## 2. Causality

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = f(u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x})$$



units of space and time

課題: Equivalence of elementary and composite particles

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Red

Magenta

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L. I. Schiff - Gravitational  
Properties of Antimatter  
(Proc. Nat. Acad. Sciences  
45 (1959), 69)

inertial mass } all equal.  
passive grav. mass } and positive  
active grav. mass }

van R. v. Eötvös, etc. al., Ann. Phys. 58 (1922), 11.  
H. Bondi, R. M. P. 29 (1957), 423.

von Roland von Eötvös'sche Drehwaage  
Proportionalität von Trägheit und  
Gravitation

概観: 相互作用の型

Feb. 25, 1959

Fermi型

1. CP-invariance  $\rightarrow$  C, P-invariance  
 CP, C.I. G.I.  $\xrightarrow{\text{Fermi}}$  P

$$\begin{matrix} (\bar{N} N) & (\bar{N} N) \\ (\bar{\Lambda} \Lambda) & (\bar{N} N) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} N, \Lambda \\ \text{SIP} \\ \text{etc} \end{matrix}$$

2.  $\beta$   $G_A / G_V = 1.1 \sim 1.2$   
 $\mu$   $g_A$   $g_V$

3.  $G_A / G_V \rightarrow G_A / G^0 > 1$  (静核)  
 static meson )  $< 1$  Comp. Model  
 meson perturb.  $> 1$

4.  $\Delta \mu_p + \Delta \mu_n : \begin{matrix} (-1) \\ \dots \end{matrix}$

Comp. Model

$$\mu \sim F_1 G_1 + F_0$$

$$F_1 = f_{1\pi} + \frac{3}{4}(f_{1s} + f_{0s}) - \frac{1}{4}(f_{1\tau} - f_{0\tau})$$

$$F_2 = \dots$$

$$\frac{G_A}{G_V} - 1 \sim F = \frac{1}{2}(f_{1s} - f_{0s}) - \dots$$

京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念史料室  
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 湯川記念史料室  
 第1回  
 March 2, 1959  
 (日曜日)

状態 & : Introductory Remark

演題 & : 了文の整理

In hidden variables  
 von Neumann

~~$\varphi \rightarrow \varphi \otimes \varphi$~~

$R_1 \dots R_\ell$

$\varphi$   
 $I_1 \dots I_\ell$

or  $\text{Erw.}(R, \varphi) = (\varphi, R\varphi)$

Streuung =  $\text{Erw.}(R - \langle R \rangle)^2, \varphi$

$$= \|R\varphi\|^2 - (R\varphi, \varphi)^2 \geq 0$$

sim. R vectors  
 i) superminimal Hermite  
 op.  
 ii) Hamiltonian,  $\{q, p\} = i\hbar$

$$\|E_1(I_1) \dots E_\ell(I_\ell) \varphi\|^2$$

ensemble

$$\text{Erw}(R) = \text{Sp}(UR)$$

$$U = \sum_n \omega_n P_{\varphi_n}$$

- ( 1. Unbekanntheit (a) <sup>rein</sup> einheitlich Gesamtheit  
 2. Unbestimmtheit (b) <sup>rein</sup> Streuungslosigkeit (rein)

(a)  $\text{Erw}(R) = \text{Erw}(R) + \text{Erw}(R)$

(b)  $\text{Erw}(R^2) = [\text{Erw}(R)]^2 \rightarrow \nexists$

$U = P_{\varphi} \quad \|\varphi\|=1 : \text{rein}$

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two middle parameter  $\nu$  etc (11...)

Neumann Proof  $\nu$  of  $F_1$

1. de Broglie, Une tentative d'interprétation

causale et non-causale lineaire de  
la Mécanique ondulatoire

(Gauthier-Villars, 1956)

2. Bohm, P.R. 85 (52) 180

1)  $E$  と  $\nu$  の middle parameter

2)  $\nu$  の middle parameter

II. Bohm の ~~論文~~  $\nu$  の  $\nu = 12 \nu$   
並木

D. Bohm, Causality and chance in Modern  
Physics, 1957

Everything comes from other things  
and gives rise to other things

necessity

that could not be

other

↓  
some context

↓  
contingency

Brownian motion

N. Saito and M. Namiki: P.T.P. 16 (56) 71

著者 14/4 (57) 414

藤原氏: 空想告白.  
天の御魂

μ中子 (high energy)  
Ur-materie → elementary particle

中島氏: Cyrena 理論の展開

吉川氏:

Watanabe の式:

$$\frac{h\nu}{kT} > 1 \quad \text{energy}$$

Maxwell の式: spin, echo

$$S = P \log P$$

$$S = P \log p$$

course grain  
fine grain

第2回 March 2, 1959 会場  
土曜: Introduction.  
1942 研究会 討論会.

三木氏: Physical Reality 空想告白

1900:  $E = h\nu$

1905:  $p = h\nu/c$

光と物質

1917:

probability  
a priori

Inter

c: universal const.

Einstein

spontaneous emission

→ 1927? Born

Heisenberg

Bohr

Einstein, Philosopher, Scientist

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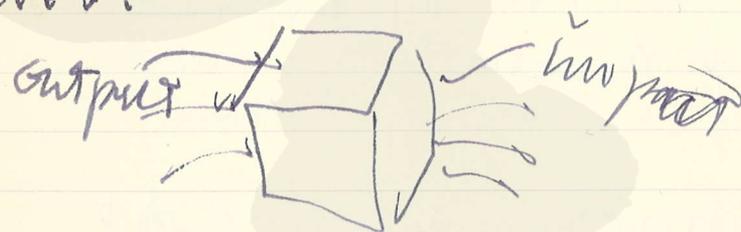
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General relativity  
de Broglie: pilot wave  
Schrödinger  
1935: Einstein - Rosen - Podolsky  
Schrödinger's cat.

Book: Copenhagen Interpretation of Quantum  
Mechanics, Physics and Philosophy (1958)  
physical reality of the wave function  
de Broglie (later), Heisenberg (later)  
realize, 実現  
Hegel: absolute Idea

diagram:



$$C \Delta t \gg \Delta x$$

五木: 一連の中国の物理問題

佐々木: 問題提起

C-invariance

Lorentz inv.

action-at-distance

豊城: Toyozawa Theory  
 経路積分の退化性  
 $(\Psi, \Phi_n)^2$

$\Psi, R$

$$R \Psi_n = r_n \Psi_n$$

$$- \text{odd } \Psi \text{ について } R \text{ は self-adjoint}$$

$$\text{経路積分の近似} \quad \|\Psi - \Psi' e^{i\alpha}\| < \epsilon$$

$$S - I - A$$

$$\Psi \quad \chi$$

$$e^{i\alpha t} \Psi \chi \rightarrow \Psi$$

$$\|P_+ \Psi\|^2 \|P_- \Psi\|^2 \sim 0$$

ある初期条件に対して  $\|P_- \Psi\| \rightarrow 0$

wave packet の reduction は automatic  
 に起る。

豊城: macrophysics と entropy の減少

Brillouin

成功、一成功

田中: 反復可能性 (Green の理論)

$$V = \frac{1+\sigma_3}{2} L_+ + \frac{1-\sigma_3}{2} L_-$$

$$[\sigma_3, V] = 0$$

反復可能性。

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宇野: Angular correlation

角相関 核 粒子 相関 関数

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$$



$$\pi^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$$

Paraforsky

Scalar の 角 相 関 関 数 .

注: Impact parameter

Fermi

角相関の角相関関数 .

hadron 標型 の 角 相 関 関 数 の 基 礎 的 研 究

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