

©2022 YHAL, YITP, Kyoto University
京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室

Yukawa Hall Archival Library
Research Institute for Fundamental Physics
Kyoto University, Kyoto 606, Japan

N81

NOTE BOOK

Manufactured with best ruled foolscap

Brings easier & cleaner writing

研究 X E
March, 1959 ~ May, 1959
湯川記念館, 湯川記念館, 湯川記念館

VOL. X

湯川秀樹

Nissho Note

c033-603~614 挟込

c033-602

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

B4 45

第3回 講義 March 3, 1959

場所: 場の Hilbert 空間.
 量子場理論の形式と A.M. の 場
 の変換式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} q_i(t') &= U^{-1} q_i(t) U \\ p_i(t') &= U^{-1} p_i(t) U \end{aligned} \right\}$$

von Neumann, [q_i, p_i] = $i\hbar$
 Jordan-Wigner の理論, Hilbert 空間の
 場の理論 unitary 変換の存在

$a_i, a_i^* \leftrightarrow a_i, a_i^*$ の unitary
 変換 - canonical

$$N_i = a_i^* a_i \quad n = (n_1, n_2, \dots)$$

可換性: a_i, a_i^* と commute する $i \neq j$
 独立性

完備性: N_1, N_2, \dots の maximum commutable
 set

場の理論の基底

$$\Psi = \sum c(n) \varphi(n)$$

$$\Psi' = \int c(n) \varphi(n) d\rho(n) \quad \text{上と同等}$$

$$\|\Psi\|^2 = \int |c(n)|^2 d\rho(n)$$

Landau
 free Ho $D(H_0)$
 interaction H $D(H) \supset D(H_0)$ と一致
 の場合

van Hove

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

Wightman

Wightman

$$[A(x, t), A(x', t)] = \delta(x - x')$$

$$z = 0, \infty$$

vacuum

Space-Time Approach

$$Q(t) |z, t\rangle = z |z, t\rangle$$

$$\int |z, t\rangle dz \langle z, t| = 1$$

$$\langle x, t'' | \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{black} \\ \text{box} \end{array} \right] |y, t'\rangle$$

$\hbar \rightarrow 0$
 path integral

$$\langle x, t'' | y, t'\rangle = \int \langle x, t'' | z, t\rangle dz \langle z, t | y, t'\rangle$$

$$\hbar \rightarrow 0 \quad z = q(t)$$

$$1 = \int \langle \quad \rangle$$

limit $\hbar \rightarrow 0$ integrand = $\delta(z - q(t))$

$$\langle x, t'' | y, t'\rangle = \left[i \hbar \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x \partial y} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\times \exp \left[\frac{i}{\hbar} S(x, t''; y, t') \right] U$$

$$U = 1 + O(\hbar)$$

$$L = \frac{m}{2} \dot{q}^2 - V(q) \quad T = t'' - t'$$

$$U = 1 + \frac{i \hbar T}{8 m^2} \int du V_4(y + u(x - y)) + O(\hbar^4)$$

$$V_4 = \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^4 V(x) + O(\hbar^4)$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

Black

Commentator of π ... の92%は9%に

計算: 弱い相互作用,

$$N + C^{12} \rightarrow B^{12} \rightarrow C^{12}$$

G_{12}

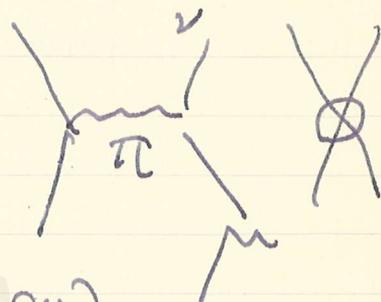
$$\frac{\lg |G_{12}|^2}{\lg |G_{12}|^2} = 1.37 \pm 0.08$$



Goldberger-Treiman

$$= 0.8 \quad (\text{meson theory})$$

$$= 1.43 \quad (\text{interaction})$$



仮定: 高エネルギー-現象の不確定性.

核子の減衰過程.

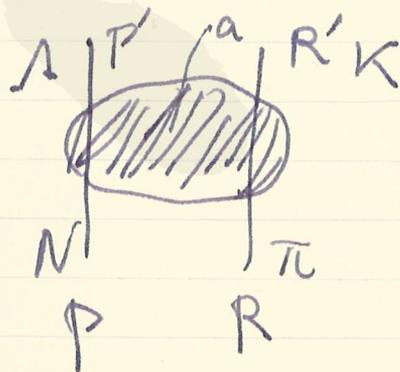
引力が強い 歪力

$$500 \text{ MeV} \sim 1 \text{ BeV}$$

$$< \pi \lambda^2 (1+3+5)$$

$$\pi + N \rightarrow \Sigma + K$$

$$p - p' \geq \frac{1}{a} \sim M$$



Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

次回 “量子力学の適用限界をめぐって”

次回

三村

若菜

田中

江沼

倫の記述 . 量子力学の適用

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

March 2, 59

PTP: Ordinary and Anomalous threshold
 in perturbation theory
 Premermann - Delme - Taylor
 P.R. 109 (58), 2178

π -N dispersion Bogolyubov
 N-N: $m_\pi > (\sqrt{2}-1)m_N$
 Delme
 Karplus
 Nambu

$$F(q^2) = \int \frac{\alpha(q'^2)}{m^2 + q'^2} d\mu'^2$$

$$m^2 \leq m_a^2 + m_0^2 \rightarrow M = 2m_0 \quad (m < m_a + m_0)$$

$$m^2 \geq m_a^2 + m_0^2 \rightarrow \text{normal}$$

$$M = \frac{2}{m_a} \sqrt{s(s-m)(s-m_0)(s-m_a)}$$

Anomalous
 threshold
 (abnormal)

$$s = m + m_0 + m_a$$

$$(\sqrt{2} = 0.4142)$$

nucleon number 9 1 1 1 1

$$m_N^2 \geq m_\Lambda^2 + m_\pi^2$$

1. normal 2 2 2 2 2 条件
2. 1 1 1 1 1 条件
3. anomalous

1. f Nambu, Ginzburg
 Nakanishi

P.T.P. 20 (58) 690
 N.C. 6 (59) 1064
 P.T.P. 17 (57) 401
 21 (59) 175
 7 (55) 610

Kodak Color Control Patches

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

Nakanishi

$$\int \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{d^4 p_i}{(p_i + q_i)^2 + m_i^2 - i\epsilon}$$

\downarrow 積の順序
 \downarrow 常
 \downarrow 数

Feynman identity

$$\pi \cdot \pi \cdots \boxed{N-N} \cdots \boxed{K-N} \cdots$$

normal

to the: $\pi - D$ $K - D$ \cdots
 $N - A$ $N - \Sigma$ \cdots

IP 等分 Nakanishi

Kodak Color Control Patches

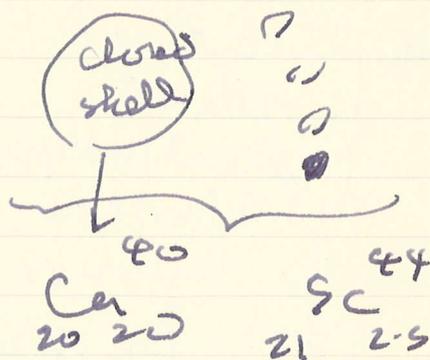
Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

湯川記念館

March 10, 1959

Jancovitch, spin-orbit coupling
I. Talmi, shell model ('56)
pure $j-j$ coupling



A. Arima ('57)

Forbidden β -decay life-times around Ca^{40}
around and Jancovitch

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

外観記 研究,

March 11, 1959

その目的: 相対論的波動方程式の
 解の性質の調査
 application

- 1) scalar
- 2) electrodynamics
- 3) Einstein Eq.
- 4) spinor

$-\partial_t^2 U + A U_x + B = 0$

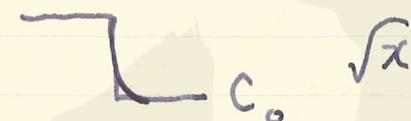
$U = \begin{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$

x, t, U の変数

A の固有値 $d^{(i)}$: real $i=1, \dots, N$
 x, t, U の独立変数 \rightarrow linear indep.

\rightarrow hyperbolic

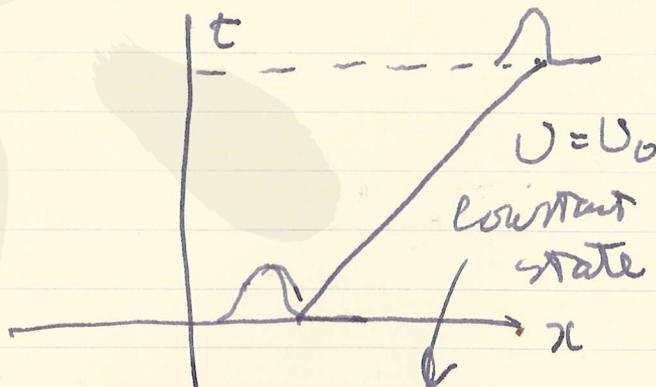
$U(0, x) = \phi(x) \quad t_0(t_c) \rightarrow U$ の初期値
 C_0 : k -continuous



C_1 is C_2 の limit

$E^{(i)} A = d^{(i)} E^{(i)}$

$E^{(i)} \left(\frac{dU}{d\sigma_i} + t_i B \right) = 0$



$B_0 = 0$

$\frac{d}{d\sigma_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + d^{(i)} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$
 $\frac{dx}{d\sigma_i} = x_i \quad \frac{dt}{d\sigma_i} = d^{(i)}$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

spinor:

$$\mathcal{L} = \psi^\dagger (\gamma_\mu \pm \gamma_\mu^+) \partial_\mu \psi + \dots$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

不変G: Hypothetical

March 14

Velocity Measurements of a Dirac Particle
 速度の測定



Newton's Law

Relativistic, Bohmian

$$E^2 = m^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2$$

$$v = \frac{\delta E}{\delta p}$$

APB-~~fermion~~ ($m=0$)

$$H = |p|$$

$$\dot{x} = i[H, x] = \frac{p}{|p|}$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = \frac{p_3}{|p_3|}$$

Dirac fermion ($m=0$)

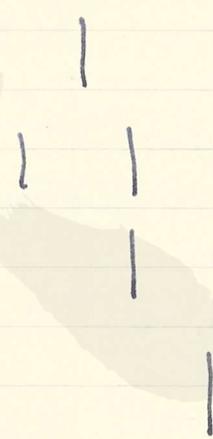
$$H = \alpha p$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = \alpha_3$$

AP,



D



Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

西島氏: 湯川先生の論文

March 17 '59

Assumptions:

1. Lorentz inv.
2. micro-causality
3. asymptotic condition
4. Irreducibility

3 & 4 \rightarrow S is unitarity, dynamics, quantization

4: $F[\varphi(x)] \Omega$ is the state of

$\varphi(x)$ or

$[0, \varphi(x)] \rightarrow$ as $t \rightarrow \pm\infty$...
 漸近状態 Ω , Ω is C-number.

S-matrix

$p_1 + p_2 \rightarrow q_1 + q_2$

$$S = (-i)^2 \int dx_1 dx_2 \langle q_1 | \varphi(x_1) | 0 \rangle \langle K_{x_1}, K_{x_2} |$$

$$\langle q_2 | T[\varphi(x_1) \varphi(x_2)] | p_2 \rangle$$

$$\langle 0 | \varphi(x_2) | p_1 \rangle$$

3. 漸近状態

2. $\Phi_a^{(+)}$ outgoing wave

2. $\Phi_a^{(-)}$ incoming wave

$$\Phi_a^{(+)} = \Phi_a a_1 \dots a_n$$

$\varphi_{in}, \varphi_{out}$

$$-i \int dx \langle \Phi_b, \varphi(x) \Omega \rangle K_x \langle \Phi_b^{(-)}, T[\varphi(x_1)$$

$$\dots \varphi(x_n) \varphi(x)] \Phi_a^{(+)} \rangle$$

$$= \langle \Phi_b^{(-)}, T(x_1 \dots x_n) \Phi_a^{(+)} \rangle - \langle \Phi_b^{(-)}, T(x_1 \dots x_n)$$

$$\Phi_a^{(+)} \rangle$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

微分形式 $\langle \Phi_B, \varphi(z) \Omega \rangle = 0$

$\langle \Phi_B, \varphi(x) \varphi(y) \Omega \rangle \neq 0$

$\langle \Phi_B^{(\pm)}, T(x_1 \dots x_n) \Phi_\alpha^{(\pm)} \rangle = \langle \Phi_B^{(\mp)}, T(\dots) \rangle$ etc

$\langle \Phi_B^{(\pm)}, \Phi_\alpha^{(\pm)} \rangle = -i \int d^2z d^2\bar{z} \tilde{f}_B(z, \bar{z}) K_z^M$

$\langle \Phi_B^{(\pm)}, T(x_1 \dots x_n, z + \frac{1}{2}\bar{z}, z - \frac{1}{2}\bar{z}) \Phi_\alpha^{(\pm)} \rangle$

$\int \tilde{f}_B(z, \bar{z}) \langle \Omega, T(z + \frac{1}{2}\bar{z}, z - \frac{1}{2}\bar{z}) \Phi_B \rangle$

$\times d\bar{z} = \frac{1}{z(-\bar{z})^3} e^{i p_B z} F_B(\bar{z})$

$\int g_B(\bar{z}) F_B(\bar{z}) = \text{const.}$
 $e^{-i p_B z} g_B(\bar{z})$

素粒子と微分形式とU(1)と関係か？

$\langle \Omega, \varphi \varphi \Phi_B \rangle \neq 0$

$\alpha: \varphi$ $\beta: \psi$ ψ が U(1) と関係か？

$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(2\pi)^3}} \lim_{\bar{z} \rightarrow 0} \frac{N[\varphi(x + \frac{1}{2}\bar{z}) \varphi(x - \frac{1}{2}\bar{z})]}{\langle \Phi_B, T[\varphi(\frac{1}{2}\bar{z}) \varphi(-\frac{1}{2}\bar{z})] \Omega \rangle}$

space like

interaction:

electromag.

gauge inv. $\mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu \psi - i e A_\mu \psi$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

principle of min. e.m. int.
Ward identity
exclusion principle

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

March 25, '59

Heisenberg 海森堡

漢文: Introduction

総論: Zur Theorie der Elementar-
teilchen (Naturf.)

Dirac, Heisenberg, Müller, Schlieder,
Yamazaki

non-linear \rightarrow new cons. laws.

Pauli-Gürsey Transformation

$$\gamma_\nu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\nu} + l^2 \gamma_\mu \sigma_3 \cdot \psi (\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \sigma_5 \psi) = 0 \quad (1)$$

I. Grouptheoretical Properties of eq. (1)

a. Continuous group

(1) inhomogeneous Lorentz group
translation & rotation or commutable
 Z^4 etc.

(2) Pauli-Gürsey transf.

$$\psi \rightarrow a \psi + b \sigma_3 C^{-1} \bar{\psi}^T$$

$$|a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$$

(3) Tauschek transf. (C.N. '57)

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i a \sigma_3} \psi$$

I (2) \rightarrow 3- σ_3 \rightarrow isomorphic
angular momentum J_1, J_2, J_3
 \rightarrow isospin

$$J_3 \rightarrow \psi \rightarrow e^{i \theta} \psi$$

II (3) \rightarrow 2- σ_3 \rightarrow J_N \rightarrow $e^{i \theta} \psi$
baryon number \rightarrow $\psi \rightarrow e^{i \theta} \psi$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

unitary transf. $(\det J = L \rightarrow J)$
 $\vec{J}^2 = J_1^2 + J_2^2 + J_3^2$, J, J_3, J_N

half-odd integer or integer
 invariant $u \in \mathcal{O} \in$ vacuum $J, J_3, J_N \in \mathcal{O}$
 $\rightarrow \mathcal{O} \in \mathcal{O} \in$ world

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q &= J_3 + \frac{lQ}{2} \\ N &= J_N + \frac{lN}{2} \\ S &= lQ + lN \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$S = 0, 1, 2 \pmod{4}$$

$$(4) \quad X_r \rightarrow \eta X_r \quad (\eta: \text{real})$$

$$\psi \rightarrow \eta^{3/2} \psi(x, l)$$

$$l \rightarrow l\eta$$

(scale transf.)

$$x' = \eta x \quad l' = \eta l$$

$$\psi'(x', l') = \eta^{-3/2} \psi(x, l)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(J_a, J_b)$$

$$J_a = \int d^4x \bar{\psi} \gamma_\nu \partial_\nu \psi$$

$$J_b = \int d^4x (\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi) (\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial J_b} = l^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial J_a}$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

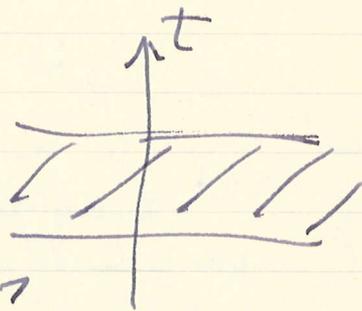
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta = 1 + \epsilon \quad (1 \gg \epsilon) \\ \psi \rightarrow \psi + \epsilon \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi + \alpha \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + l \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\bar{\psi} \gamma_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi - \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial x} \gamma_0 \psi \right] \pm \frac{l^2}{2} (\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi)$$

$$\delta \int \mathcal{L} d^4x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \int d^4x \, l \frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\epsilon} = \int d^4x \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi} \gamma_0 \left(x_\mu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\mu} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(x_\mu \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial x_\mu} + l \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial t} \right) \right. \\ \left. \times \gamma_0 \psi - x_\nu l \right]$$

$$\int \frac{d\mathcal{L}}{d\epsilon}$$



scale change $l \rightarrow 2l$
 Reynolds number?

(1) & (4) is commutative? $l \rightarrow 2l$...
 main eigenvalue = $2/l$ z : number
 z_1, z_2, \dots
 同士の交換性 $l \rightarrow 2l$ z_1, z_2, \dots

$$\psi(x_\nu, l) \rightarrow \psi(x_\nu + \alpha_\nu l, l)$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

$$\Lambda \psi - \psi \Lambda = \frac{3}{2} \psi + x_\nu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_\nu} + l \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial l} = \lambda \psi$$

$$\lambda = l_N$$

$$\Delta \Lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}, \dots$$

indefinite metric
inverse state

$$\Delta \Lambda - \frac{3}{2} = \text{int.}$$

h2 Discrete groups

1) P

$$\psi(\vec{r}, t) \rightarrow \gamma_4 \psi(-\vec{r}, t)$$

2) C

$$\psi \rightarrow C^{-1} \bar{\psi}^T$$

3) T

$$J, J_3, J_N, \frac{l_N}{2}$$

P & $e^{i\alpha T}$ commute $\langle T \rangle = 0$.
 Parity γ_4 2nd kind (Chap. III) is
 $e^{i\alpha T}$ & commutable

C & $e^{i\alpha T}$ commute $\langle T \rangle = 0$.

2nd kind charge conj.

$$4) l \rightarrow -l \quad \psi(x, l) \rightarrow \theta \psi(x, -l)$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

第2回

March 26

徳園. Chapter II. C.R. and vacuum expectation values.

microcausality $\xi \xi \neq 0$

C.R. is light-cone $\xi \neq 0$ oscillate $\xi \neq 0$.

Symmetry for vacuum $\langle 0 | \dots | 0 \rangle$
 full interaction.

$$\langle 0 | \psi \psi | 0 \rangle : \text{full-sym.} + \underline{\xi}$$

$$\langle 0 | \psi \dots \psi | 0 \rangle : X$$

$|0\rangle$: Welt, world

is origin ∞
 宇宙方程式

$$\psi = (1 + \delta_5) \chi \rightarrow \text{interaction to } \xi \neq 0$$

nucleon + Welt

III. 波動: III, wave eq. of individual elementary particles and their interactions.

one-particle state \pm

$$\psi = \langle \Omega | \psi | \pm \rangle$$

$$\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu \psi = 0 \quad \text{neutrino, electron}$$

$$\rightarrow \{ p_0 + \gamma_5 (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}) \} \psi = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi_{e^+} &= \psi_{Rc} \\ \psi_{\bar{\nu}} &= \psi_{Rc} \\ \psi_{e^-} &= R \psi_R \\ \psi_{\nu} &= R \psi_L \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$e^-, \nu: \mathcal{J}_N = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$e^+, \bar{\nu}: \mathcal{J}_N = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

$$(p^2 + \kappa^2) \varphi_B = 0$$

$$\gamma_\mu p_\mu \alpha(p^2) \varphi = 0$$

$$\varphi_B, \frac{\partial \varphi_B}{\partial x^\nu} : \text{8 } \times \text{ } \gamma$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_B(x) = -i \frac{\gamma_\nu p_\nu}{\kappa} \varphi_B(x) = -\frac{1}{\kappa} \gamma_\nu \frac{\partial \varphi_B}{\partial x^\nu}$$

$$\gamma_\nu \frac{\partial \hat{\varphi}_B}{\partial x^\nu} = -\kappa \varphi_B$$

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \hat{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} \quad (I \gamma_\nu \partial_\nu + \sum_i \kappa_i) \Phi = 0$$

$$(\gamma_\nu p_\nu + \kappa) (\varphi + \hat{\varphi}) = 0$$

$$(\gamma_\nu p_\nu - \kappa) (\varphi - \hat{\varphi}) = 0$$

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

$$(\gamma_\mu p_\mu + \kappa) \varphi_N = 0$$

$$\Pi \rightarrow \varphi_N \rightarrow e^{i\alpha_0 J_N/2} \varphi_N$$

$$J_N = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} p, n \\ -\bar{p}, \bar{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_B \rightarrow e^{i\alpha_0/2} \varphi_B$$

$$\varphi_p(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\kappa} \gamma_\nu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\nu} \right) R \varphi_B(x)$$

parity: $\varphi_p = \gamma^0 \varphi_B$, etc.
 charge conjugation: $\varphi_p = \gamma^0 \varphi_B$, " , " ,
 CP-invariance

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

$(t, t + \Delta t)$

1. diff. eq.

2. integ. eq. Δt

→ renormalized h.e.e model

Hamiltonian $H(t, t + \Delta t)$

$\{t, t + \Delta t\}$

$\sigma \tau \sigma$: relat. inv.

Task:

Propagators of non-linear equations:
relation with commutator

ref

h. A. Schmidt: (Michigan Univ)
Single-Field Theory of Matter (h)

weak field approx

Mie: $L(f_{\mu\nu}, A_\mu)$

Born-Infeld:

Wheeler: Geon

Heisenberg: $h(\psi)$

classical spinor
constraint

Quantum Mechanics with Indefinite Metric

April 2
1959

A. Uhlmann, N. P. J. (~~1958~~ 1959), No. 4, 588

References

R. Ascoli and E. Minardi, N. P. J. (1958),
No. 2, 242

W. Heisenberg: *ibid* 4 (1957), 532

\mathcal{Z} : complex Hilbert space

For arbitrary $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in \mathcal{Z}$, a definite
complex number

$\langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle$
is defined satisfying

$$\langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle = \langle \psi_2, \psi_1 \rangle^*$$

$$\langle \lambda \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle = \lambda \langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(Hence } \langle \psi_1, \lambda \psi_2 \rangle &= \langle \lambda \psi_2, \psi_1 \rangle^* \\ &= \lambda^* \langle \psi_2, \psi_1 \rangle^* = \lambda^* \langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \lambda \psi_1 + \psi_2, \lambda \psi_1 + \psi_2 \rangle &= |\lambda|^2 \langle \psi_1, \psi_1 \rangle \\ &+ \langle \psi_2, \psi_2 \rangle + \lambda \langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle + \lambda^* \langle \psi_2, \psi_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

n's, ~~the~~ (i) $\langle \psi_1, \psi_1 \rangle = \langle \psi_2, \psi_2 \rangle = a$

$\langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle = 0$ or $\lambda = i$ の ψ_1, ψ_2 は
互いに直交するから、 $\lambda = i$ の場合

(ii) $\langle \psi_1, \psi_1 \rangle = 0$ の場合 ψ_1 が ψ_2 と
直交する。

Ω : orthogonal system of vectors in \mathcal{Z}

$$\langle \psi, \psi \rangle = \pm 1$$

$$\langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle = 0$$

for any $\psi \in \Omega$

for any $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in \Omega$
 $\psi_1 \neq \psi_2$

(Ω) set of all vectors
 $\sum a_n \psi_n \quad \sum |a_n|^2 < \infty$

$(\Omega_+), (\Omega_-)$ are proper Hilbert space
 $\psi_n \in \Omega$

Theorem 1.

If Ω is arbitrary orthogonal system, there exists Ω' such that

- a) $(\Omega') = \Omega$ and
 b) $\Omega' \subset \Omega$

Ω' is called complete orthogonal system.

$$\Omega' = (\Omega'_+) + (\Omega'_-)$$

Ascoli, Minardi in physical state is
 symmetric (Ω'_+) の vector $\rightarrow z^+$ を意味し、
 (Ω'_-) の vector は z^- の物理的状態を意味する
 $z^+ z^- = z^- z^+$

もし z^+ が Ω' の (Ω'_+) の z^+ の (Ω'_+)
 (Ω'_-) の z^- が z^- の (Ω'_-) の z^- の (Ω'_-)
 symmetric

$$\Omega' = (\Omega'_+) + (\Omega'_-)$$

$$(\Omega'_+): \psi'_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_+ - \psi_-)$$

$$(\Omega'_-): \psi'_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_- - \psi_+)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi_+ \in (\Omega_+) \\ \psi_- \in (\Omega_-) \end{array} \right.$$

Decomposing system of Hermitian
 operators:

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

A : hermitian

$$\langle A\psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle = \langle \psi_1, A\psi_2 \rangle$$

$$\forall \psi \quad \langle \psi, A\psi \rangle = \langle A\psi, \psi \rangle^* = \langle \psi, A\psi \rangle^*$$

$\therefore \langle \psi, A\psi \rangle$ is real, A の expectation value is real.

Let $\mathcal{S} = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$
 a set of n commutative hermitian operators A_k , A_l \rightarrow $[A_k, A_l] = 0$

we want to find a linear space \mathcal{S} of definite metric $\langle \psi, \psi \rangle$ decomposing system \mathcal{S} .

~~\mathcal{S} is a decomposition~~
 Theorem 2.

\mathcal{S} is a decomposing system \mathcal{S} is \mathcal{S} -invariant
 \mathcal{S} is a decomposition

$$\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_+(\mathcal{S}) \oplus \mathcal{S}_-(\mathcal{S})$$

$$A_k \psi \in \mathcal{S}_+(\mathcal{S}) \quad \text{if } \psi \in \mathcal{S}_+(\mathcal{S})$$

$$A_k \psi \in \mathcal{S}_-(\mathcal{S}) \quad \text{if } \psi \in \mathcal{S}_-(\mathcal{S})$$

注: A is complex (non-hermitian) \rightarrow $\langle \psi, \psi \rangle$

$$A\psi = \lambda\psi$$

$$\langle \psi, A\psi \rangle = \lambda^* \langle \psi, \psi \rangle$$

$$= \langle A\psi, \psi \rangle = \lambda \langle \psi, \psi \rangle$$

$\therefore \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = 0$
 従って上の条件は満たさず (over)

Definition of \mathcal{D} -metric in \mathcal{Z}

$$\psi = \psi_+ + \psi_-$$

$$\psi' = \psi'_+ + \psi'_-$$

$$\langle \psi, \psi' \rangle_{\mathcal{D}} = \langle \psi_+, \psi'_+ \rangle - \langle \psi_-, \psi'_- \rangle$$

definite, positive metric
uniquely defined

with $\psi_+, \psi'_+ \in \mathcal{Z}_+(X)$
 $\psi_-, \psi'_- \in \mathcal{Z}_-(X)$

証: ψ, ψ'

A : hermite

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_r, A \psi_s \rangle &= \langle \psi_r, A' \psi_s \rangle^* \\ &= \langle A \psi_r, \psi_s \rangle = \langle A \psi_s, \psi_r \rangle^* \\ &= \langle A' \psi_s, \psi_r \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$A \psi_\lambda = \lambda \psi_\lambda$$

$$\langle \psi_r, (A - A') \psi_\lambda \rangle =$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

湯川 秀樹 先生の日記

April 8, 1958

場所: 京都大学

内容: 湯川先生との雑談

i) generally cov. theory ii) Heisenberg

湯川: 一般相対性理論の一般化
の試み。 - 論文。

scalar: $L(Q)$ $Q = \frac{1}{2} \phi_{,\mu} \phi_{,\mu}$

$L = \sqrt{1-Q}$: 質量 $m = \cos \theta$ の粒子。

$L = Q^2$:

spinor: $L(Q, R)$

$Q = F_{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu}$
 $R = \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma}$

spinor: K.U. 論文 zero.

湯川: 素粒子物理学の発展

湯川: 湯川先生との雑談

湯川: 湯川先生との雑談 - 湯川先生との雑談のメモ
 $E_{lab} = 10^3 \sim 10^5$ BeV N-N collision

湯川: (mistake)

湯川: 湯川先生との雑談

湯川: Weak interaction

- (1) $\mu \rightarrow e$
- (2) π -decay
- β -decay

$g_M^2 = 1.00 \pm 0.01 \times 10^{-5}$

$g_F^2 = 1.01 \pm 0.01 \times 10^{-5}$

$g_A \approx g_V$

$g_A = 1.19 g_V$

$\frac{g_A(M)}{g_A(\mu)} = 1.19 \pm 0.04$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

April 9
 湯川 博士の追悼会

1. 湯川: 核子核子相互作用

2. TITP: high energy nucleon-nucleon scattering

L.S. Pais. Case 1951~52
 $p-p$ 2/50 MeV

phase shift

3P_0 -2
 3P_1 -1
 3P_2 +1

} Gammel

Marshall

Gartenhaus + L.S

meson theory:
 $\frac{2\pi}{\hbar c} \frac{g^2}{4\pi} \frac{1}{M^2}$

$g^2 \frac{\mu}{M} e^{-2\mu r}$ factor 10^2
 factor 10

Tensor force
 3P_0 -4
 3P_1 2
 3P_2 -0.4

20% の効果,
 150 MeV 付近
 T 341.120

OPEP + TREP

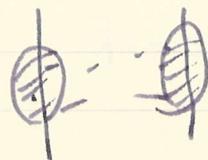
o recoil の問題

o dispersion の方法 20% 効果

o KM O

tensor force 1/4 効果 (注: 湯川)

static limit



Kodak Color Control Patches

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

- NN hard core
- ΛN hard core super-triton
- NN absorbing sphere of π etc
- π -nucleus scattering
- π -nucleus spin-orbit
- π -nucleus π - π interaction
- ρ - α : ρ meson exchange force, π - π interaction, π - π interaction
- π - π : π meson exchange force, π - π interaction, π - π interaction

with: velocity dependent π - π interaction
 potential π - π KMO
 unique

$$H \rightarrow U H U^{-1} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \Delta + V'$$

with: 150 MeV以上
 300 MeV π - π scattering, polarization
 $\pi + \pi \rightarrow d + \pi$

| Stamp | ① | ② | ③ |
|---------------------------|------|-----|---------------|
| 1S | -20° | -39 | -31 |
| 1D | +250 | 9 | +26 |
| +4 [3P ₀ | -28° | -72 | -8 |
| -2 [3P ₁ | -53° | -23 | -39 |
| +0.4 [(3P ₂) | 32 | 31 | +45 |

hard core?
 H, G, F.

① $\gamma + d \rightarrow p + n$ 80 47 MeV
 ② $\pi + d \rightarrow n + p$ 95 MeV
 meson O.K.
 G.T. O.K.

③ $\gamma + Nu \rightarrow p + Nu$
 $\frac{L S \text{ high}}{L S \text{ shell}} = \frac{1}{5}$ origin is 50.

3. 佐藤(光): $\pi - N$ 相互作用 $\times \pi - \pi$ 相互作用.

$$\lambda (\phi \phi)^2, \lambda = 6$$

宗沢: $\lambda < 0$

井伊: $T=1$: 3力
 $T=0, 2$:



5. 中田: 核子の状態構造

宗沢批判.

6. 中田: $K \rightarrow \mu + \nu$ の微分模型.
 universal V-A

- 1) non-leptonic
- 2) leptonic

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

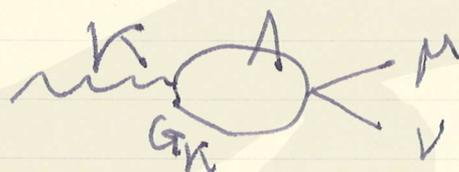
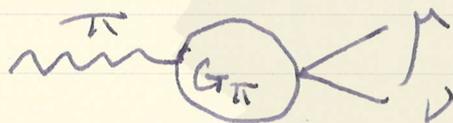
Black

$$\begin{cases} K \rightarrow \mu + \nu \\ Y \rightarrow N + e + \bar{\nu} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi \rightarrow \mu + \nu \\ K \rightarrow \mu + \nu \end{cases} \quad \frac{C_\pi}{m_\pi} (\bar{\mu} \gamma_\mu \nu) \partial_\mu \phi_\pi$$

$$\frac{C_K}{m_K} (\bar{\mu} \gamma_\mu \nu) \partial_\mu \phi_K$$

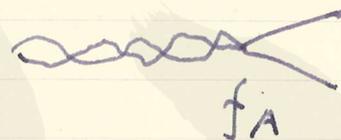
$$\left(\frac{C_\pi/m_\pi}{C_K/m_K} \right)^2 \approx 16$$



$$f_\pi \equiv \langle \Omega | \psi \bar{\psi} | \pi \rangle$$

$$f_K \equiv \langle \Omega | \psi \bar{\psi} | K \rangle$$

$$\left(\frac{f_A}{f_A'} \right)^2 \approx 10$$



注: compound $\approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \dots$ の違
 17 ≈ 10

weak interaction:

V-A

10^{-20} cm
 10^{-17} cm) fermion-boson

Kodak Color Control Patches

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

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

$$T: \text{non-linear}$$

$$l = 10^{-20} \text{ cm}$$

$$L[L] = L[0] + L[L_1(0)] + L[L_2(0)] + \dots$$

T non-linear: \downarrow V, A

S or P. Q.E.D.

$l \rightarrow 0$? / Hamiltonian

semi-linear

non-linear

$$(10^{-16} \text{ cm})^2: \text{fermion-fermion}$$

$$= l M_c$$

~~Final~~ Concluding Remarks

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

湯川論文: Representations of Tada Algebras

Hitoshi Wakita

April 18, 1959

I. Prog. 20 (1958), 35.

湯川論文 $\mathcal{O} \ni a, b, \dots$

A.1: $*$ -algebra $a \rightarrow a^*$

$$(a+b)^* = a^* + b^*$$

$$(ab)^* = b^* a^*$$

$$(\alpha a)^* = \bar{\alpha} a^*$$

e : identity of \mathcal{O}

A.2: state $\mathcal{O} \ni a \rightarrow \gamma_0$

linear functional γ

(湯川論文)

(i) $f(e) = 1$

(ii) $f(a^2) \geq 0$

(iii) $a \neq 0 \rightarrow f(a) \neq 0$ の意味

$$\gamma_0 \subset \gamma \subset \mathcal{F}_1 \subset \mathcal{F}$$

状態の順序:

$$(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{F}) \quad a_i \rightarrow a \quad f(a_i) \rightarrow f(a)$$

weakest topology $\sigma(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{F})$

A.3: $a \rightarrow a, b (b \geq 0)$ の意味

$$a \geq b : f \in \mathcal{F} \quad f(a) \geq f(b)$$

$$a, b \in \mathcal{O}_{sa}$$

$$M: \text{可換な物理量の集まり} \quad ab = ba \quad a, b \in \mathcal{O}_{sa}$$

A.4: $a, b \geq 0$ の意味 $ab = ba$

Order convergence:

$$a_i \downarrow 0 : i \leq j, a_i \geq a_j \quad \bigwedge \{a_i\} = 0$$

g.l.b.

A.5: $a_j \downarrow 0$ の意味 $a_i \rightarrow 0, \sigma(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{F})$

M : complete vector lattice

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

A.6. $a^{\dagger} \neq 0$, $a^{\dagger} > a' > 0$ etc $a' \neq 0$.

A.7. lattice unit

A-unit (e) or h-unit \rightarrow etc.

the lattice ring

for the lattice element etc etc.

Spectral decomposition

for the lattice element etc etc.

$$F_a F_b = F_{ab} \quad F_e = 1$$

\mathcal{O} is Hilbert space of operators \rightarrow etc etc.

separable?

II. Field theory

$$g(x, t) = \int g(x, t) \delta(x) dx^3$$

\mathcal{O}_{sa}

$$a_{ij}^{\dagger} = a_{ij}$$

essentially self-adjoint

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

Black

Non-local Interaction and Universal Cut-off

S. Arason and W. Heitler
(Seminar für theoret. Phys.
Univ. Zürich)

(N.C. LI (1959) 443)

$$H(t) = g \int d^3x \int d^4x' d^4x'' d^4x'''$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

hereditary invariance and indefinite
metric

Gupta
P. T. P.

1959

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

M. Morikawa
 ©2022 YHAL, YTP, Kyoto University
 京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室
 An example of a
 Field theory with indefinite
 metric I

(Nucl. Phys. 10 (1959), 140)
 (L.A. Q. 309 May 12, 1959)
 $l \rightarrow 0$ indef. \rightarrow def. metric
 particle coordinate

δ -fun w/ $g_i^{\mu\nu}$

$$g_i^{\mu\nu} = x^\mu + \xi^\mu$$

$$f(\xi_i)$$

$$g_i^{\mu\nu} = x^\mu$$

$$g_0^{\mu\nu} - g^{\mu\nu} = x_0^\mu - x^\mu - a^\mu = s^\mu - a^\mu$$

$$s'^2 = -(x^\mu + a^\mu)^2$$

classical theory

$$a_n = a$$

$$\frac{a^2 A_\mu(s)}{a s^2} + \frac{3}{s} \frac{d A_\mu(s)}{ds} = 0$$

$$A_\mu(s) = \frac{d\mu}{s^2}$$

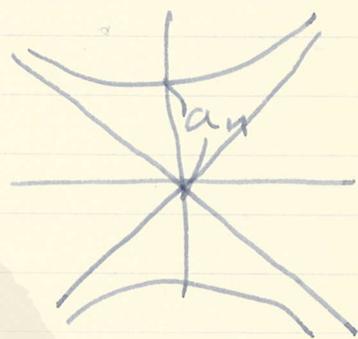
Green functions

$$G(x-x') = \overline{D}(s')$$

$$= \frac{\delta(s'^2)}{4\pi}$$

Coulomb: $\varphi = \frac{e}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$

Indefinite metric



Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

M. Konuma, H. Miyazawa
and S. Otsuki

Two-Pion-Exchange Nuclear Potential (P.T.P., 19 (1958), 17)

Character of the potential for $x \geq 0.7$

| | | | |
|---------|------|---------|--|
| triplet | even | central | attractive weak |
| | | tensor | attractive strong |
| singlet | even | | attractive strong |
| triplet | odd | central | attractive strong (for outer region) repulsive very w. |
| | | tensor | |
| singlet | odd | | repulsive (weak) repulsive |

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

麦林氏: Bound state 127117
 April 28 '59

Lee model

$$V \leftrightarrow N + \theta$$

$$m_0 \text{ (fixed) } > m_N + \mu$$

$$H|B\rangle = E|B\rangle$$

$$E < m_N + \mu:$$

$$C(g_c^2, E) \equiv E - g^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{E - m_N - \mu} = m_0$$

$$C(g_c^2, E) = m_N + \mu m_0$$

$$g > g_c \text{ is}$$

$$E < m_N + \mu \text{ is}$$

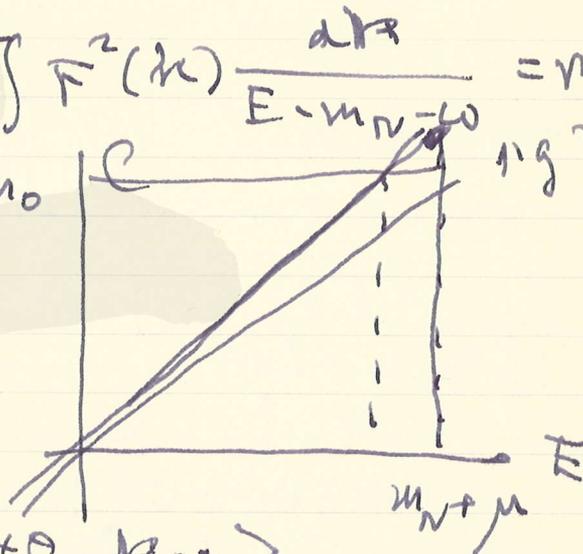
known.

$$g \rightarrow g_c$$

$$g < g_c$$

$$|B\rangle \rightarrow |N + \theta, k=0\rangle$$

不物理な状態は物理的



Bethe-Salpeter eq.

状態の対称性

$$N, \theta$$

$$\text{or } N, \theta, B$$

物理的 bound state \rightarrow (物理的状態の対称性)

bound state or physical V.

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

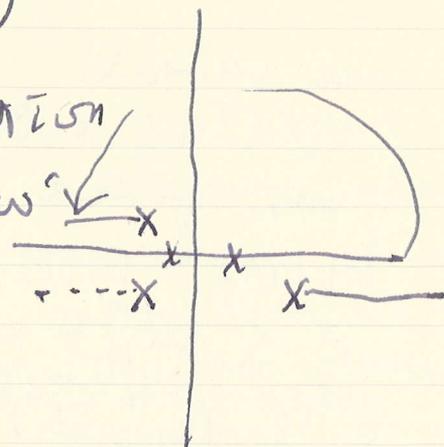
4.28.99

問題: ζ -関数式の証明.

$$f(z) = D(z) + iA(z)$$

ζ & $\bar{\zeta}$ analytic
 Hilbert transformation

$$D(\omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A(\omega')}{\omega - \omega'} d\omega' + \varphi(\omega)$$



S-matrix

T-product
 retarded product

Goldberger's idea
~~idea~~ idea

Jost-Kleinman
 Bogolubov et al. π -N
 axiomatic

microcausality
 energy spectrum
 Bremermann, DeLune, Taylor
 高エネルギー散乱
 N-N 相互作用...

$\Delta^2 < \Delta^2_{max}$ transferred mom.

- CERN Conference
- π -N : $\Delta_{max}^2 = \frac{8\mu^2}{3} \frac{2M + \mu}{2M - \mu}$
 - π - π : $\Delta_{max}^2 = 7\mu^2$
 - γ -N :

Blue
 Cyan
 Green
 Yellow
 Red
 Magenta
 White
 3/Color
 Black
 © Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

σ - π -production

π - π
 π - π vertex

N-N scatt

σ -N vertex

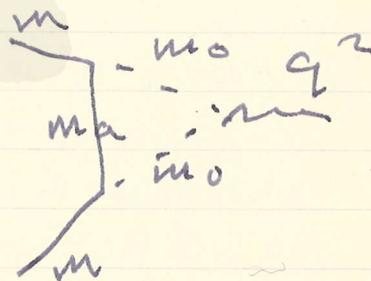
K-N

π -D

π - π vertex

$$\Delta_{mass}^2 < 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\Delta_{mass}^2} \right\} \underline{m > (\sqrt{2}-1)M}$$

lowest order vertex function
 (volume, Karplus et al, Nambu)



1) σ - π vertex

- i) axiomatic + baryon no. currents etc.
- ii) perturbation of energy order
- iii) anomalous, ordinary of σ - π vertex
- iv) anomalous threshold of σ - π vertex

ii) 1) Nambu and Buzmanik's method
 2) Nakaruzhi

- 1) σ -N vertex, π -N, N-N
- 2) N-N, K-N, Λ - Λ , N - Σ , K- Λ
- σ - π vertex
- N- Λ , N- Σ , Σ - Σ , Λ - Σ , Σ - Σ

Yonosuke Yano
Possibility of super-weak interactions and the stability of matter
5.6 '59

CERN, Geneva
gravitation

$$m_{\pi} = \tau = c = 1$$

$$\alpha (= \alpha_{\pi}^2 / \tau c) = 1.31 \times 10^{-4}$$

strong

$$g^2 / 4\pi = 15$$

e.m.

$$e^2 / 4\pi = 1/137$$

weak

$$G_F = 1.4 \times 10^{-5}$$

superweak

$$10^{-20} \sim 10^{-30}$$

possible violation of conservation of
energy-momentum
angular momentum
electric charge
baryonic number
leptonic number

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

R. Aronson and S. Deser

Quantum Theory of Gravitation:
General Formulation and
Linearized Theory

(P.R. 113 (1959), 745)

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

VP
May 19

On the renormalization constants

S. G. Gorbunov, D. R. Yennie
and H. Suura

Källén 1953

Q.E.D. $\delta m, Z_1^{-1}, Z_2^{-1}, Z_3^{-1}$

of $\psi \bar{\psi} \psi \bar{\psi} \sim \psi$

$$Z_1^{-1} = Z_2^{-1} \text{ as } \infty$$

Johnson

P. R. 112

(a) $i\epsilon$ in Z_1^{-1} is not needed

(b) $\psi \bar{\psi} \psi \bar{\psi}$ finite as ∞

(c) gauge invariance $\psi \bar{\psi} \psi \bar{\psi}$

photon self energy γ_0

$$\bar{\Pi}(Q^2) = P \int_0^1 da \frac{\pi(a)}{a+Q^2}$$

$$(1-L)^{-1} = 1 + \bar{\Pi}(0)$$

$$\bar{\Pi}(Q^2) = -\frac{V}{3Q^2} \sum_{\mu=\nu} \langle 0 | j_\mu | n \rangle \langle n | j_\mu | 0 \rangle$$

$-Q^2 \rightarrow \infty$ $\bar{\Pi}(0)$: finite

$\therefore \bar{\Pi}(-a) \rightarrow 0$ ($a \rightarrow \infty$)

$\bar{\Pi}(Q^2) \rightarrow 0$ ($Q^2 \rightarrow \infty$)

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

Q -Conjugation and
the Group's space of the Proper
homotopy Group
E. J. Schervish
(P.R. 113, (1959), 936)
8-component spin $1/2$ particle
field

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

湯川記念館史料室

1959年5月21日

May 21, 1959

議題: Introductory Talk

h?

equiv.

displacement operator

vacuum

indef. metric

non-local

場の理論

微分方程式が場の理論に

適用される

場の理論の基礎

場の理論

場の理論の基礎

問題: 場の理論の公理化の構成.

(1) Lorentz inv.

(2) microcausality (causality) boundary cond.

(3) asymptotic cond. \rightarrow dynamics

(4) irreducibility

(3) integral equation

quantization, unitarity

Yang-Feldman

$\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle$ に対して何れも相互作用 $t \rightarrow \pm \infty$ である。

素粒子の定義:

$\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots$

$\langle 0 | \varphi_1(x) | a \rangle \neq 0$

素粒子 1.

$$\langle 0 | \rho_i(x) | A \rangle = 0 \quad i=1,2, \dots$$

超気球

$$\langle 0 | \rho(x) \phi(y) | A \rangle \neq 0$$

D-E 超気球

初期:

irreducibility

超気球

内部超気球

内部:

dynamics $\psi = \psi = \psi$

incoming v. outgoing

超気球

初期: 超気球

初期: 超気球の Hilbert 空間

axiomatic

vacuum expectation function

separable \mathbb{Z}^2

$H(\mathbb{P})$ vacuum \mathbb{P}_0 is a \mathbb{Z}^2 lattice of points.

$$\Psi = c \Phi_{\mathbb{P}_0} + \sum A(x) f(x) \Phi + \dots$$

$A(x)$: canonical

$(\Phi_{\mathbb{P}_0}, A, \dots, \Phi_{\mathbb{P}_0})$ は \mathbb{Z}^2 空間の基底

の基底 Ψ である。or

$(\Phi_{\mathbb{P}_0}, N(a_n^*), a_n^*(x) \Phi_{\mathbb{P}_0})$

simple $a_n \Phi_{\mathbb{P}_0} \dots$ or $a_n^* \Phi_{\mathbb{P}_0}$ の
 superposition として与えられる。

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

irreducible u_n, a_k^T, a_i, z_k
 with operator, c -number
 Ψ with σ with simple & irreduc.
 & equivalent

Theorem I.

$$(\Phi, F(\lambda)\Phi) = \nu(\lambda)$$

$$\text{MCS: } \nu(M) = \int_M d\nu(\lambda)$$

measure

$\mathcal{H}(\Phi)$: simple Ψ s.t. ν

$$\Psi = \int f(\lambda) d\tau(\lambda) \Phi$$

$$\|\Psi\|^2 = \int |f(\lambda)|^2 d\nu(\lambda)$$

Theorem II.

$$(\Phi, F(\lambda)\Phi) = \nu_{\Phi\Phi}(\lambda)$$

$$\left| \frac{d(\Phi, F(\lambda)\Phi)}{d\nu(\lambda)} \right|^2 = \frac{d\nu(\lambda+d)}{d\nu(\lambda)} \quad (1)$$

$$U(\alpha) = \exp \left[i \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k P_k \right]$$

$\mathcal{H}(\Phi)$ is simple \mathcal{H} s.t. ν

G. invariant. \mathcal{H} (1) is ν s.t. ν

Theorem III.

$$Q_k f(\lambda) = i k f(\lambda)$$

$$P_k f(\lambda) = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial f(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda_k} + \frac{d(\Phi, F(\lambda) P_k \Phi)}{d\nu(\lambda)} f(\lambda)$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

Black

Theorem IV:

\Rightarrow a vacuum $\Phi; \Phi'$

$a_k, p_k; a'_k, p'_k$

$H(\Phi) \quad H'(\Phi')$

$VH = H'$

$V^* a_k V = a'_k$

is unitary operator $V \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$

$\exists \mathcal{Z}(\lambda)$

$\frac{\partial \mathcal{Z}(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}$

$\frac{\partial \mathcal{Z}(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}$

is real for $\mathcal{Z}(\lambda)$ average.

$\nu(\lambda) \sim \nu'(\lambda)$ (i.e. $\nu \gg \nu'; \nu \ll \nu'$)

(- \exists unitary equiv. $H' = H + \mathcal{Z}$)

Theorem V.

$H(\Phi)$: simple as (a) maximal obs.

Theorem VI.

$H(\Phi)$: simple as (a), irreducible

if $\nu(\lambda)$ is ergodic

Theorem VII.

simple as (a), $H(\Phi)$ is irred.

if $\nu(\lambda)$ is $P \in \mathcal{P}$

$$P_{\Phi_0} = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^n \frac{a_k^{*n} a_k^n}{n!}$$

(free vacuum Φ_0)

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

ゆい: 重力場の量子化
 $\langle 0 | A(x) | 0 \rangle$

(1) $p_0^2 - \vec{p}^2 \neq 0$ $p_0 \neq 0$
 (2) indefinite metric
 dynamical part of gravitational field

handan Pauli
 ゆい, 家茂, deser
 $e^{iI/\hbar}$

$$I = \frac{1}{\kappa} I_g + I_M$$

↓ or $I = I_g + \kappa I_M$

麦林: Thirring model
 Prigodnycki, Birula

Glaser Jasić

= 2.2 Q.E.D.

$$\partial_\mu \partial_\mu \psi = ie A_\mu \gamma_\mu \psi$$

$$(\square - \mu^2) A_\mu = e S_\mu \quad S_\mu = \bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \psi$$

$$\gamma_1 = \sigma_1, \quad \gamma_4 = \beta = \sigma_2, \quad \gamma_5 = \sigma_3$$

$$t_\mu = \bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \psi$$

$$\frac{\delta t_\mu}{\delta \psi} = \frac{\delta S_M}{\delta \psi} = 0$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

$$P_{1,2} = \Psi_{1,2}^* \Psi_{1,2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial t} = 0 \rightarrow P_1(x-t)$$

$$\frac{\partial P_2}{\partial t} = 0 \rightarrow P_2(x+t)$$

$$\square P_{1,2} = 0 \rightarrow \square S_\mu = 0$$

$$A_\mu = A_\mu^0 - \frac{e}{m} S_\mu$$

$$\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu \Psi = i e A_\mu^0 \gamma_\mu \Psi - \frac{e^2}{m^2} (\bar{\Psi} \gamma_\mu \Psi) \gamma_\mu \Psi$$

$$\Psi = e^{i(a+b\gamma_5)} \Phi$$

$$a = e \frac{\partial A_\mu^0}{\partial x_\mu} \quad b = i e \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu A_\nu^0$$

$$(\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu) \Phi = \left(\frac{e}{m} \right) (\bar{\Phi} \gamma_\mu \Phi) \gamma_\mu \Phi$$

→ Thirring model

$$[P_{1,2}, P_{1,2}] = 0 \quad \text{almost}$$

$$\Psi = R \chi e^{iQ_1} + L \chi e^{iQ_2} \quad \text{canonical}$$

$$(\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu) Q = i g \gamma_5 \rho$$

$$P_i = \chi_i^* \chi_i$$

$$(\gamma_\mu \partial_\mu) \chi = 0$$

$$Q = Q_0 e^{i\gamma_5} \int \bar{\Psi}(x-x') \gamma_5 \rho(x') d^2x'$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

Heisenberg の σ - π の関係:
 4- π の σ の L の light cone での
 singularity を 非可換性で説明する...

- 第 2 行 2 行 $\dot{\phi}$ の σ の
- 画像: indefinite metric (- δ_{ij})
- 問題: i) divergence
 ii) ghost
- 内運動
- 1) 磁気相互作用
 - 2) 因果性. 非可換性
 - 3) 不安定性
 - 4) regularity
 - 5) $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ の σ の π .

1) Ascoli-Minardi
 Uhlenmann

$$H = H_1 + H_2 \quad H_1: \text{semi-definite}$$

i) Heisenberg の Lee model の treatment
 dipole ghost

$$T = -\infty \quad \varphi_{-\infty} \in H_1, \quad \pi \in H_2$$

$$\varphi_{\text{res}} = S \varphi_{-\infty} \in H_1, \quad \pi \in H_2$$

interaction の σ の π を σ とする.

$$V \geq N + \theta$$

Pauli-Kallen $\eta = (-1)^{N_2}$
 $N + \theta$ -sector: scattering state $|n\rangle$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

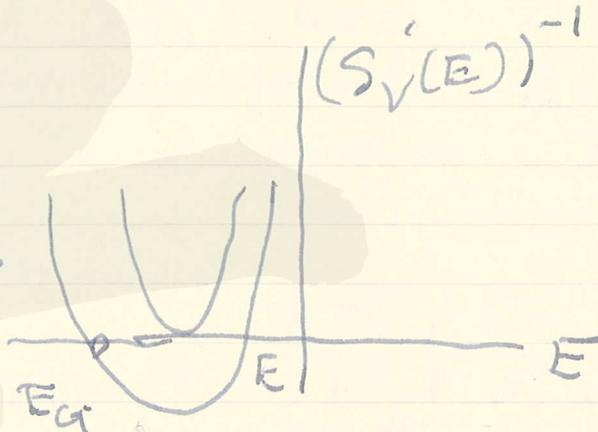
$|N\rangle$ V-state, $|G\rangle$ ghost state
 $\langle V|V\rangle = 1$, $\langle G|G\rangle = -1$
 $\theta + V \rightarrow$ scattering in V
 $\theta + V \rightarrow \theta + W$
 $\rightarrow N + \theta + \theta'$
 $\rightarrow \theta' + G$

後者から得られる... ($E_G < E$)

Heisenberg
 $E_G = E$

$$\langle \Phi_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta E} \frac{\Phi_{E+\Delta E} - \Phi_E}{\Delta E} = |D\rangle$$



complete set is

$|D\rangle$ is total H of the system
 $\langle D|D\rangle = 0$ is true.

$$\langle D | \Phi_0 \rangle \neq 0$$

$H_1 : |N\rangle, |\Phi_0\rangle$ semidefinite

$H_2 : |D\rangle$

$\theta + \theta' + N \rightarrow$ scattering A.S.

$$\left(\langle \Phi_0 | \lim_{\Delta E} \frac{\Phi_{E+\Delta E} - \Phi_E}{\Delta E} | \Phi_0 \rangle \right) = 0$$

ii) Bogolyubov

$$\Phi_{-\infty} = \Phi_{-\infty} + F_{-\infty} \rightarrow S \Phi_{-\infty} = \Phi_{+\infty} + F_{+\infty}$$

$$F_{-\infty} + F_{+\infty} = 0$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

山本: (Q, E, D, ... is indef. metric.)
 量子場理論
 (光) → boson system
 → fermion-statistics

山本: convergence & invariance

山本:
 要旨: Heisenberg relations indef. metric
 場の方程式と dipole ghost との compatibility
 Kita's objection

田中: 超光速伝

$$(\gamma \partial + \alpha + \beta \gamma_5) \psi = 0$$

$$\alpha \geq \beta : (\square \mp m^2) \psi = 0$$

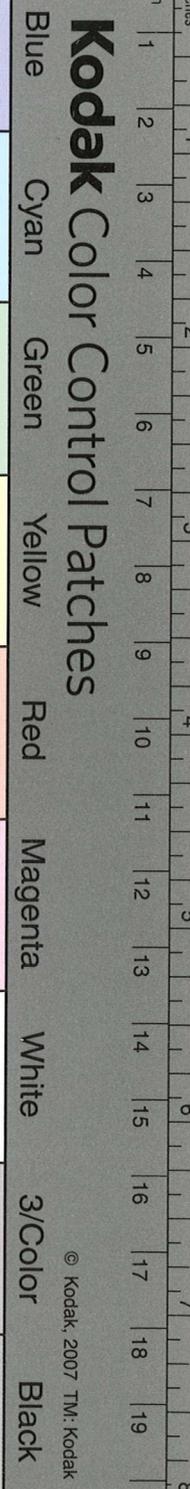
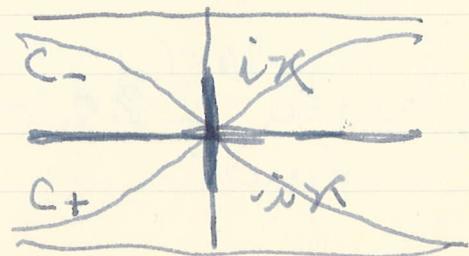
$$(\gamma \partial + \kappa \gamma_5) \psi = 0$$

$$\{\psi, \psi^*\} = \gamma_5 \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') \text{ indefinite metric}$$

spin up-down & metric の逆
 group velocity $v = \frac{dE/p_0}{dP} = \frac{p}{p_0} > c$

$$(\square \mp m^2) \psi = \delta^4$$

$$\int \frac{e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}}{k^2 - m^2}$$



Courant-Hilbert

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i) } \vec{k}^2 > \kappa^2 &: e^{i p x} \\
 \text{ii) } \vec{k}^2 < \kappa^2 &: e^{i(kx + i\tau z)} \quad k^2 = \kappa^2 \\
 & \left. \begin{aligned} & k^2 - \tau^2 = \kappa^2 \\ & \kappa z = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \text{norm } 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

vacuum
 ether
 $\psi(x, \vec{z}) \rightarrow$ non-local

Parameter 空間

gravitation theory
 charge \rightarrow gauge transf.
 energy \rightarrow translation

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Lambda &\rightarrow A_\mu \\
 \epsilon_{\mu\nu} &\rightarrow \phi_{\mu\nu}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x'_\mu &= x_\mu + \epsilon_\mu(x) \\
 g'(x') &= g(x) \\
 T_{\mu\nu} & \\
 T_{\mu\nu} &
 \end{aligned}$$

第 2, 10 5 11 2 3 11 性質: 不旋

1. P. 11: 有次元空間と内部自由度,

charge independence

Kaluza-Klein

3次元空間

horribly space

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi &= \frac{\pi_0}{l_0} \\
 l_0 &= \left(\frac{e^2}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi c}} \approx 10^{-31} \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{ie/\hbar c} f \psi$$

$$A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu - \partial_\mu f$$

$$A_\mu = \partial_\mu \Lambda$$

$$\partial_\mu \rightarrow \partial_\mu$$

$$\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda + f$$

$$(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_4): ds^2 = \delta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} g_{\mu\nu} & A_\mu \\ -A_\mu & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

Einsteins-Maxwell

special. transf: $\begin{cases} x_i' = f_i(x_1, \dots, x_4) \\ x_0' = x_0 + \int f(x_1, \dots, x_4) \end{cases}$

gauge

$$x_0 \Leftrightarrow \Lambda \Leftrightarrow \phi$$

- i) x_0 : periodic
- ii) $Q \propto \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0}$

$$I_3 \Leftrightarrow Q, \quad x_0 \Leftrightarrow \phi \quad \phi = \frac{x_0}{iQ}$$

Klein transformation

$$x_0' = x_0 + \epsilon f(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_4)$$

ϵ : infinitesimal

$$= x_0 + \epsilon \sum_s z_s(x_1, \dots, x_4) e^{isx_0}$$

Kodak Color Control Patches
 Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

$$\Psi(x_0, \dots, x_n) = \sum_n \Psi_n(x_0, \dots, x_n) U_n(x_0)$$

$$\Psi'_n = \sum (\delta_{nn'} + i \epsilon Q_{nn'}) \Psi_{n'}$$

$$Q_{nn'} = -\frac{n+n'}{2} \delta_{n-n'} \quad \text{hermite}$$

(i) $\xi_s = \xi_{-s}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n=0 \\ n=\pm 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Q \rightarrow I_1, I_2, I_3$$

$$[I_1, I_2] = -i I_3$$

$$[I_2, I_3] = i I_1$$

$$[I_3, I_1] = i I_2$$

$$Q = I_1^2 + I_2^2 - I_3^2$$

$$C_q^0: \quad q \text{ any positive number}$$

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

$$C_q^{\pm \frac{1}{2}}: \quad \frac{1}{4} < q < \infty$$

$$m = \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}, \dots$$

$$D_k^+: \quad q = k(1-k) \quad k = \frac{1}{2}, 1, \dots$$

$m = k, k+1, \dots$

$$D_k^-: \quad q = k(1-k)$$

$m = -k, -(k+1), \dots$

$$C_q^0 \rightarrow Q = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n=0 \\ n=\pm 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$J(r)$$

$$Q \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{4}$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

総論: 四次元-電磁気

先導電磁気 → 場の方程式

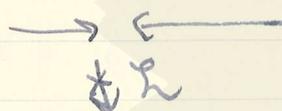
5次元 \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L}_1 ・表紙・総論

Feynman amplitude

$$W(\psi, \bar{\psi}, \phi) = \int L(\psi, \bar{\psi}, \phi)$$

$$\delta \Omega = i \delta W \cdot \Omega$$

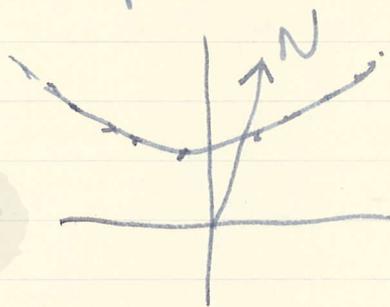
田代: 相対自由場の系方程式



$$d\rho = \Omega_K \left(\frac{dz p}{p_0} \right) \exp[-\lambda^2 (N \cdot p)]$$

N : time-like vector

$\lambda \rightarrow 0$



電

経路: $\sum u_i$

経路積分: Feynman Integral

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \rightarrow \text{Wiener process}$$

電磁方程式 \rightarrow random walk

経路積分: interval rotation π \rightarrow point particle

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

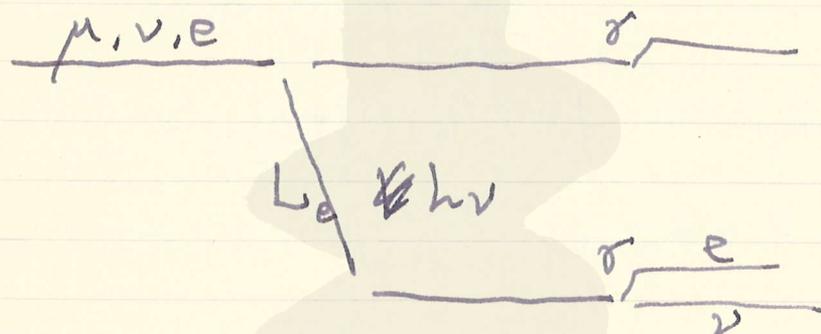
White

3/Color

Black

May 26, 1959

中性のベクトル中間子
 (WFS, hydrogen \sim a proton,)



$$m_L = 1504 m_e$$

$$g^2/4\pi = 0.601$$

electron scattering $i(\frac{m_e}{m_L})^2$

electron g factor

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \langle r_{1p}^2 \rangle &= \langle r_{2p}^2 \rangle = \langle r_{2n}^2 \rangle \\ \langle r_{1n}^2 \rangle &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\sigma_{\sim} = F_{ie}^2 \sigma_n$$

$$F_{iN} = F_{ie} F_{iN}$$

anomalous m.m. of electron

$$a_e = 0.063 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Bohr magneton}$$

$$\left(\approx \frac{1}{3\pi} \left(\frac{g^2}{4\pi} \right) \frac{m_e^2}{m_L^2} \right)$$

hamb shift

$$\Delta S_H = +0.041 \text{ Mc/sec}$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

$$(S_H)_{\text{meas.}} = 1059.99 \pm 0.13$$

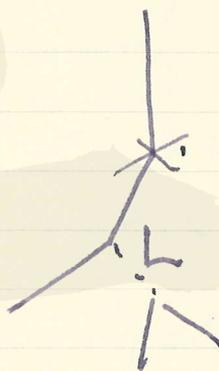
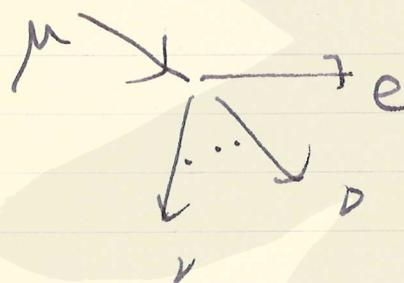
$$\sim 0.12$$

$$\frac{\pm 0.04}{1059.91 \pm 0.13}$$

$$(g_H)_{\text{exp.}} = 1057.77 \pm 0.10$$

$$\tau_H = 0.536 \times 10^{-24} \text{ sec.}$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{m_H}$$



$$R+S \quad \Delta V_H = \frac{16\alpha^2}{3} c R_{\text{co}} \left(\frac{m_p}{m_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_e}{m_0}\right)^2$$

$$\times \left(1 + \frac{m_e}{m_p}\right)^{-3} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}\alpha^2\right)$$

$$\times \left[1 - \left(\frac{5}{2} - \ln 2\right)\alpha^2\right] \cdot P$$

P : proton $v \rightarrow v'$ & recoil
 $v \rightarrow v'$ correction

$$P = 1 - \frac{2\langle \gamma \rangle_{\text{em}}}{\alpha_0} + R$$

$$R = -\frac{\alpha m_e}{\pi m_p m_p} \left[\left(3 - \frac{3}{4}\pi^2\right) \ln \frac{m_p}{m_e} - \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{9\alpha m_e \pi^2}{4\alpha m_p m_p} \ln \frac{2k}{2m} \right]$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

(Iddings and Platzmann, P.R.
 113 (1959), 192)
 (Zemack, P.R. 104 (1956), 1771)

with: Gisinger & Jaccarino, P.M.P.
 30 (1958), 528.

$$\rightarrow P = 1 - 1.4 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1.8 \times 10^{-6}$$

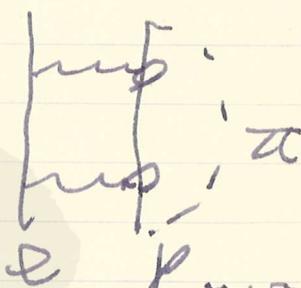
(定数 99%)

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{em}^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \langle r^2 \rangle_{em}$$

$$- 2 \frac{\langle r^2 \rangle_{em}}{a_0} \rightarrow - 35 \times 10^{-6}$$

(R 1.1 ± 0.1)

α^3 Du a_0 radiative correction
 $= 2 \times 10^{-6}$
 2-photon exchange correction
 (1.223)



neutral vector meson ω 1.23 $\times 10^{-6}$

$$F_{ie}(q^2) = 1 + \delta F_{ie}'(q^2) + \delta F_{ie}''(e^2)$$

$$\delta F_{ie}''(q) = \int_{\omega}^{\gamma} F_{ie}'' + \int_{\omega}^{\omega}$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

scattering
atom

$$q^2 \gg m_e^2$$
$$q^2 \ll m_e^2 \ll m_L^2$$
$$q^2 \ll m_e^2 : \langle Y_{1e}^2 \rangle_{\pi} = 0$$

$$\langle Y_{1p}^2 \rangle \approx 0.16 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2$$

$\delta_{\pi} F_{1e}$



Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

変換:

May 26, '59

$$x'^{\mu} = x^{\mu} + \epsilon^{\mu}(\lambda)$$

$$g'_{\alpha\beta}(x') = g_{\alpha\beta}(x)$$

$$\nabla_{\alpha} g_{\beta\gamma} = h_{\alpha\beta} \nabla_{\gamma} \lambda$$

$$\delta h_{\alpha\beta} = \epsilon^{\nu}_{\alpha} h_{\nu\beta} + \epsilon^{\nu}_{\beta} h_{\alpha\nu} - \epsilon^{\nu}_{\alpha} \epsilon^{\rho}_{\beta} h_{\nu\rho}$$

$$L = L(h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu}, h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu}, \lambda)$$

$$d^4 x' = \frac{\partial(x'^{\mu})}{\partial(x^{\nu})} d^4 x$$

$$= (1 + \epsilon^{\mu}_{\nu}) d^4 x$$

$$\delta \det(h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu}) = (1 + \epsilon^{\mu}_{\mu}) \det(h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu})$$

$$= 1/h$$

$$\delta \int L h d^4 x = 0$$

$$\delta L = 0$$

$$\delta L = \epsilon^{\nu}_{\alpha} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu}} (L h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu} h_{\alpha\beta}^{\rho} + L h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu} h_{\alpha\beta}^{\rho} - L h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu} h_{\alpha\beta}^{\rho})$$

$$- L h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu} h_{\alpha\beta}^{\rho} + L h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu} h_{\alpha\beta}^{\rho})$$

$$+ \epsilon^{\nu}_{\alpha} \frac{\partial L}{\partial h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu}} L h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu} h_{\alpha\beta}^{\rho} \equiv 0$$

$$F_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = h_{\beta\gamma} (h_{\alpha\delta}^{\sigma} h_{\sigma\gamma}^{\rho} - h_{\alpha\delta}^{\rho} h_{\sigma\gamma}^{\sigma})$$

$$L = L^*(h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu}, F_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta})$$

$$L^*_{h_{\alpha\beta}^{\nu}} = 0$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

$$L = \int_{\text{kelm}} (a \mathcal{F}_{\text{kelm}} + b \mathcal{F}_{\text{mkel}}) + c \mathcal{F}_{\text{kale}} \mathcal{F}_{\text{mme}} + d$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{4} \quad b = \frac{1}{2} \quad c = -3 \quad d = 0$$

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

1) Translation

$$\delta x_{\mu} = \epsilon_{\mu}, \quad \delta g = \delta g_{,\mu} = \delta \eta_{\mu}{}^{\nu} = 0$$

2) Lorentz transf I.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta g_{\mu\nu} = 0 \\ \delta g_{\mu\lambda} = \frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} g_{\mu\lambda} \\ \delta g_{\nu\lambda} = \frac{i}{2} \omega_{\mu\nu} g_{\nu\lambda} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta \eta_{\mu}{}^{\nu} = \omega_{\mu\lambda} \eta_{\mu}{}^{\nu} \\ \delta \eta_{\mu,\sigma}{}^{\nu} = \omega_{\mu\lambda} \eta_{\mu,\sigma}{}^{\nu} \end{array} \right.$$

3)

II

$$\delta x^{\mu} = \epsilon^{\mu} + \omega^{\mu}{}_{\nu} x^{\nu}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta g = 0 \\ \delta g_{,\mu}{}^{\nu} = \epsilon^{\nu} g_{,\mu}{}^{\nu} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta \eta_{\mu}{}^{\nu} = \epsilon^{\nu} \eta_{\mu}{}^{\nu} \\ \delta \eta_{\mu,\sigma}{}^{\nu} = \epsilon^{\nu} \eta_{\mu,\sigma}{}^{\nu} \end{array} \right.$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

$$\gamma_{\mu\nu} (\underbrace{h_{\alpha}^{\nu} \partial_{\nu} + h_{\alpha, \nu}^{\nu} - h_{\alpha\sigma} \eta^{\sigma\nu}}_{h_{\alpha}^{\nu}}) \psi + m \psi = 0$$

$$\epsilon \cdot \epsilon^{\mu}{}_{\mu} = 0 \rightarrow h = 1$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

Kiev Conference 米南会

第1日: Pion Physics, May 29, 1959

核力

核力 ρ -wave \rightarrow
分散公式

大抵 ρ
定論

h.s.

佐藤
中野

= static ρ

核子相関

組込 ρ

π -N

p-wave 分散公式

~~佐藤~~ 定論

s-wave

菅即

s-wave

定論

π - π

佐藤

π^0 -life

Franklin

分散公式

中西

K. suppression of parity

藤井 定
野上

高野の S.I.

栗丸 (定論)

compound model

牧

多色養生

(本誌)

核力: 大抵

i) 20 MeV

定量的 (supplement)
主観的 (定論)

ii) 20 ~ 100 MeV

static ρ wave π potential of ρ \rightarrow π \rightarrow ρ

ρ -wave 定

iii) 100 MeV 以上

p-wave impact parameter ~ 1 (meson range)
at 100 MeV

a) phase shift analysis

領域を u と v と w と x と y と z と
 Miyayawa - Hara
 40 MeV $p-p$
 3π -contribution $u \rightarrow v \dots$

= 伝わり: 電荷
 number, B.S.
 相互作用 $i \nabla^2 \psi = \text{one-parameter equation}$
 potential $u \rightarrow v \rightarrow w \rightarrow x \rightarrow y \rightarrow z$ B.S. 相互作用
 核子

Chew

triple scattering

核子 相互作用: 核子核子
 $p \rightarrow u \rightarrow v \rightarrow w \rightarrow x \rightarrow y \rightarrow z$

1. $r \approx \frac{1}{M}$
2. $\mu \approx r \approx \frac{1}{M}$
3. $r \approx \frac{1}{M}$

$$4\pi r^2 \rho(r) = r \int e^{-mr} \alpha(m^2) dm^2$$

$$\langle r^{-2} \rangle = \frac{\int r^2 \rho(r) dr}{\int \rho(r) dr} \rightarrow \text{核子核子}$$

Kodak Color Control Patches

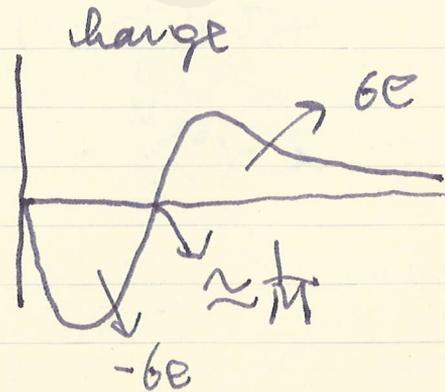
Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

II. vector part
 static approximation $\epsilon < \lambda^2$
 rel. pert. $(g^2) \ll \lambda^2$ recoil
 effect $\sim \frac{1}{\lambda} g$
 s-wave $\sim \frac{1}{\lambda} g$ (small)
 dispersion relation \sim rescattering
 correction $\sim \frac{1}{\lambda} g^2$
 meson structure effect \sim
 dispersion

perturbation (g^4)

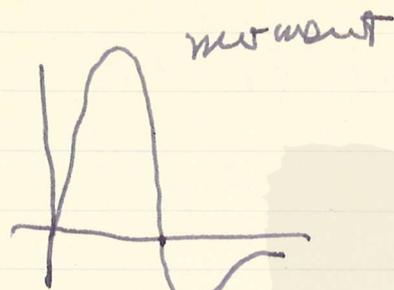
- 類論
1. s-wave $\lesssim 20\%$
 2. recoil \sim
 3. higher order \sim
 4. $\langle r^2 \rangle_1$ \sim $\langle r^2 \rangle_2$
 rescattering $\sim \frac{1}{\lambda} g^2$
 meson str. \sim $\frac{1}{\lambda} g^2$
 $\sim 1 \sim 2 \sim \pi$
 $\langle r^2 \rangle_1 \approx \langle r^2 \rangle_2 \approx (0.5 \sim 0.6)^2 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2$
 (実測 $\sim (0.8)^2 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2$)

III. scalar part
 振動 (g^6)
 8重項 (10 point)
 振動 (g^6)



Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black



$$\langle r^2 \rangle_1^S = 1.6 \pm 0.6$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_2^S = 1.3 \pm 0.7$$

($r_0 = 1/M$)

$-g^2 \frac{2\pi^2}{M}$

$$F_1^S(k^2) \geq 0$$

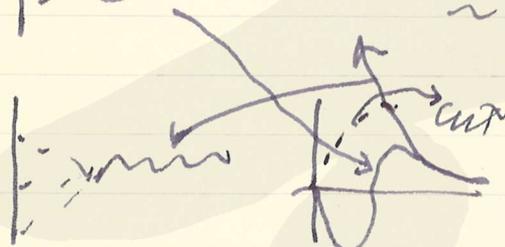
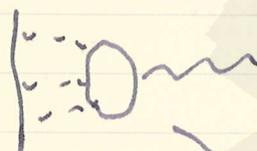
$$\langle r^2 \rangle_1^S \geq 0.9 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$k^2 > -(3\mu)^2$$

(cut at L)

$$\geq 0.3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2$$

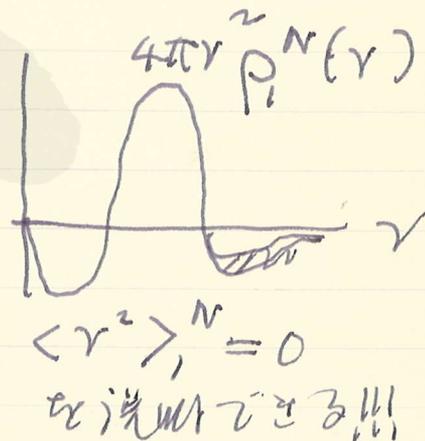
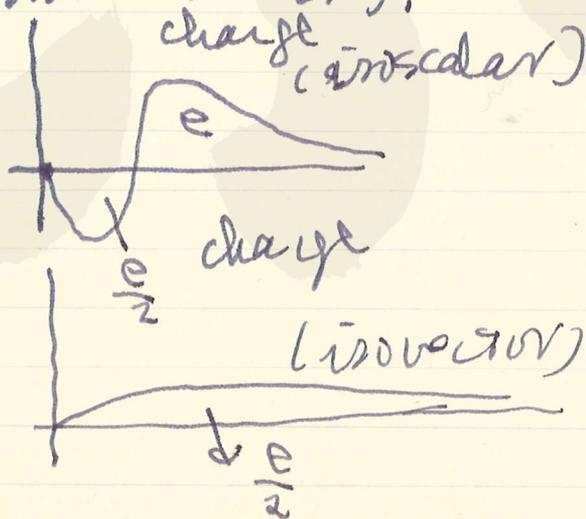
(cut at N)



$M_N = M_\Sigma$, global symmetry π

Hyperon

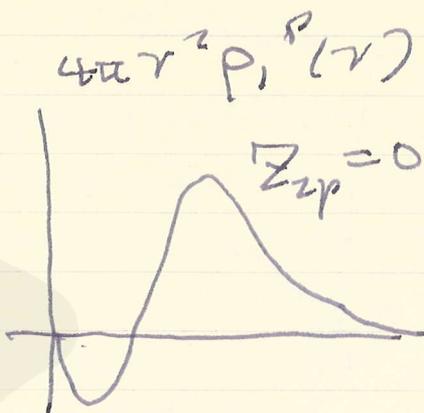
-60% -80% charge moment a distribution π^+



Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak



proton charge dist. ρ_p positive def.
 $\langle r^2 \rangle_p = (0.8)^2 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2$

posit. def. ρ_p $\langle r^2 \rangle_p = 0.6 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2$

III. ρ_p

S-wave interaction
 static ρ_p

Moscow and Alfaro
 $3\alpha - \delta$ interaction



Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak

第2回 May 30, 1959
 主題: π -N-scattering

佐藤 氏

話題: s-wave

← 1) の 2) の 3) の 4) の



Modified Born term: ← 1) の 2) の 3) の 4) の

全波の m.B.T. の ← 1) の 2) の 3) の 4) の

$$V(\omega) = \frac{1}{3} \tau_j \tau_i V_1(\omega)$$

$$+ (\delta_{ij} - \frac{1}{3} \tau_j \tau_i) V_3(\omega)$$

$$V_1(\omega) = 2g^2 (\alpha_e - 2\beta_0 \omega)$$

$$V_3(\omega) = 2g^2 (\alpha_e + \beta_0 \omega)$$

← 1) の 2) の 3) の 4) の

$$g^2 \alpha_e = -0.01$$

$$g^2 \beta_0 = -0.045$$

← 1) の 2) の 3) の 4) の

$$-0.01\pi$$

$$-0.01\pi$$

1) の 2) の 3) の 4) の



X



1) の 2) の 3) の 4) の

1) の 2) の 3) の 4) の

Kodak Color Control Patches

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

= 2π の周波数の 1/5 以下

$$\alpha_e = -0.003$$

$$\beta_0 = -0.0005$$

値は 2π の π-N-scattering の 1/5 以下
 の 1/5 以下 (g² = 15, cut-off sensitive)

六次, 11 次の
 多項式で近似が可能な場合

下段のグラフとの関係

$$\frac{g^2}{2M^2} \phi^2, \phi^4$$

$$\frac{g^2}{(2M)^2} \phi \times \pi \cdot \tau$$

K-meson の effect

σ-π : threshold

I=1 charge vector

I=0 charge scalar

$$\frac{2\pi i}{\sqrt{10} g_0} (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{\epsilon}) \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \tau_j \tau_k U(\omega) \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{2\pi i}{\sqrt{11}} (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{\epsilon}) \tau_j U(\omega) \right\}$$

$$V_1 = e g (-2\alpha_0 + \beta_0 \omega)$$



$$\frac{\sigma(\pi^-)}{\sigma(\pi^+)} = 2.27$$

$$(\text{exp. } 1.87 \pm 0.13)$$

K-N-scattering threshold
 I=0, I=1:

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

実用: s-wave

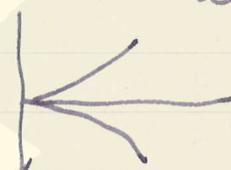
散乱係数 $\sim \frac{1}{k}$

dispersion formula in Hamiltonian formalism $\sim \frac{1}{k^2}$ (in 3D).

$$H_{s\text{-wave}} = \frac{p^2}{2M} \phi^2 + \left(\frac{g}{2M}\right)^2 \tau_0 \phi \Delta \phi$$

$$\left(\frac{p\phi}{2M}\right)^2 \leftarrow \frac{1}{2M} + V(r_0) \phi^2$$

attractive



(1) \sim (2) $\sim \sqrt{\pi} \delta(r)$

core is extended $\sim \frac{1}{2\mu}$ in 3D,

k cut off for s-wave $\sim 2\mu$

k cut off for p-wave $\sim 5 \sim 6\mu$



$$\lambda \phi^4$$

$$\lambda < 0 ?$$

核力 \sim の 3D 散乱?

核子核子間

系統: π - π -interaction

$$\lambda \phi^4$$

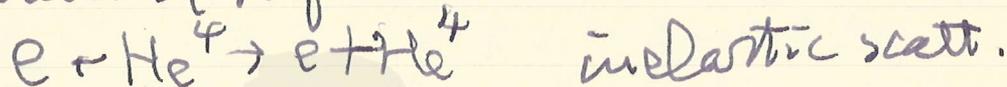
$$\lambda < 0$$

核力, 核子

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

Frautsch
 Burleson (Hofstadter)



anomalous el. dipole of electron (excitations)
 He^4 spin 0 two rev.
 no low excited states

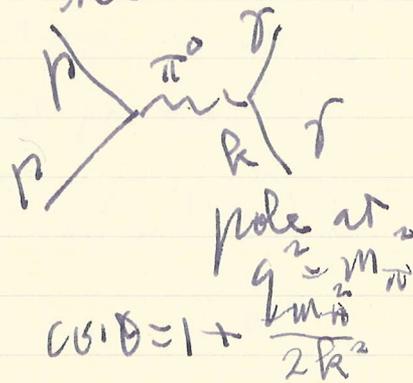
result:
 Lamb shift $dF(0) \lesssim 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$
 $dF(q^2 \sim \text{several hundred MeV}) \lesssim 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$

$\pi^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$ $10^{-22} \lesssim \tau \lesssim 10^{-15} \text{ sec.}$
 $6 \times 10^{-19} \lesssim \tau$

Frautsch
 (pert. theory
 dispersion)



$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{A}{\tau(q^2 - m_\pi^2)^2} + \frac{B}{\sqrt{\tau}(q^2 - m_\pi^2)} + C$$



$R \rightarrow 0$ $\cos\theta \rightarrow \infty$

A term \gg B term

$R \sim 100 \text{ MeV}$

exper. accur. $\sim 50\%$

$(q^2 - m_\pi^2) \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \rightarrow \text{pole}$ OPE

$|A/\tau| < E \rightarrow \tau \geq 6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ sec.}$
 Nambu: spin 1, neutral ρ_0

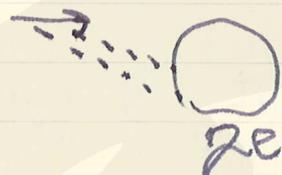
Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

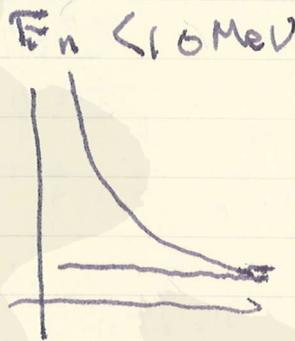
$\gamma + \text{nucleus} \rightarrow \pi + \text{nucleus}$
 heavy
 Z

全角: 核子, π 介子: π -N dispersion relation
 and small p-wave phase shifts $\delta_{11}, \delta_{31}, \delta_{13}$
 with $L=1, \dots = 2, 3, \dots$

全角: g , dipole of neutron
 (polarizability)
 slow neutron



Alexandrov
 $3^\circ \sim 10^\circ$
 $2 \times 10^{-41} \text{ cm}^3$
 $\frac{2 \times 10^{-41} \text{ cm}^3}{k \approx 0.1}$
 $2 \times 10^{-41} \text{ cm}^3$



$$W_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{2} a E^2 \rightarrow \sim 10^{-41} \text{ cm}^3$$

Φ : dispersion relation a) 300°

$$N-N: \Delta^2 \leq \mu^2$$

$K=N, K=1, K=1, N=1$: forward

Kodak Color Control Patches

Red

Magenta

White

3/Color

Black

June 1, 第3回

前提: 新粒子の strong interaction
 parity $p_\Sigma = p_\Lambda = p_N = 1$

未知の parameters $p_K = p_\pi = -1$

π : $g_{NN}, g_{N\Sigma}, g_{\Sigma\Sigma}, g_{\Xi\Xi}$

K : $g_{N\Lambda}, g_{N\Sigma}, g_{\Xi\Lambda}, g_{\Xi\Sigma}$

I. Global sym.

all g_π equal

$g_K \sim g_\pi$

a) $K^- + p \rightarrow \gamma + \pi$ a branching ratio at rest $\frac{2}{1}$
 $K^- + p \rightarrow \Sigma^- + \pi^+$
 $\Sigma^0 + \pi^0$
 $\Sigma^- + \pi^-$

$$\arg \frac{M_{T=1}}{M_{T=0}} = \pm 70^\circ \leftarrow \pm 90^\circ$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta_{\Sigma\pi} \\ \delta_{NK} \end{pmatrix}_{T=1} - \begin{pmatrix} \delta_{\Sigma\pi} \\ \delta_{NK} \end{pmatrix}_{T=0}$$

at rest
 $20^\circ (20 \text{ MeV})$

$$(\delta_{\Sigma\pi})_{T=1} - (\delta_{\Sigma\pi})_{T=0} = 70^\circ$$

global sym π is broken. $\delta_{\Sigma\pi} \sim \pi^2$

b) Σ a mass diff.

$$\delta m = (\delta m)_0 + (\delta m)_1 I_3 + (\delta m)_2 I_3^2$$

scalar vector tensor

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue

Cyan

Green

Yellow

Red

Magenta

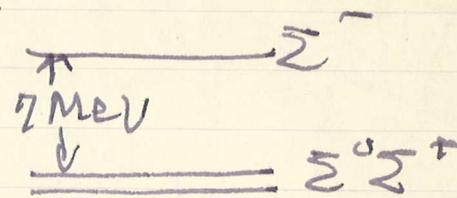
White

3/Color

Black

$$-(\delta m_p)^2 = (\delta m_n)^2 \approx 3.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\delta m = \sum \frac{\langle jA \rangle \langle jA \rangle}{E - E}$$



$$= \frac{U^2}{4} \approx U I_3 \quad I_3^2$$

\mathcal{H}_0 is independent of I_3, U
 $(\delta m)_0 \langle U \rangle$ $(\delta m) \langle U \rangle$ $(\delta m)_2; \text{ indep of } U$

for Σ : $(\delta m)_1 = 0 \rightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2$

for N : $\delta m_1 = -\delta m_1$
 $m_n - m_p = 1.3 \text{ MeV}$
 $-m_{\Sigma^0} + m_{\Sigma^0} = 1.3 \text{ MeV}$

c) Λ -hyper frag or Σ or Σ^+

第1章 (15.11.17) (Nakanishi, Umezawa) π or ρ

$g_{\pi} \text{ or } \rho \text{ unit } 2 \text{ or } 0$
 $g_{\rho} \quad \quad \quad 1 \text{ or } 0$
 $g_{\sigma} \quad \quad \quad \dots$
 $g_{\omega} \quad \quad \quad \dots$

(15.11.17) (15.11.17), π or ρ 20% (27)

($g_A = 1.2 g_A$)

π $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_{NN} = g_{\Sigma\Sigma} = \sqrt{3} g \\ g_{\Sigma\Sigma} = g_{\Sigma\Sigma} = 0 \end{array} \right.$

K $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_{NN} = g_{\Sigma\Sigma} = 0 \\ g_{\Sigma\Sigma} = g_{\Sigma\Sigma} \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

- a) $\pi \rightarrow a, a, b, c \rightarrow \dots$
 b) $\pi + p \rightarrow \Lambda + K^0$
 c) $\pi + p \rightarrow K + N$
 d) mass difference among baryons

$$\delta m(\Xi) = g_K^2 I_K$$

$$\delta m(\Sigma) = g_\pi^2 I_\pi + 2g_K^2 I_K$$

$$\delta m(\Lambda) = 3g_\pi^2 I_\pi + 2g_K^2 I_K$$

$$\delta m(N) = 3g_\pi^2 I_\pi + 3g_K^2 I_K$$

$$\frac{m(N) + m(\Xi)}{2} = \frac{3m(\Sigma) + m(\Lambda)}{4}$$

例: a) $K^+ + p \rightarrow \pi^+ + \Sigma^+$
 $\pi^+ + p \rightarrow K^+ + N$

$$\frac{g_{\Sigma N}^2 + g_{\Lambda N}^2}{2} = 4$$

b) $\pi + p \rightarrow \Sigma^0 + K^+$

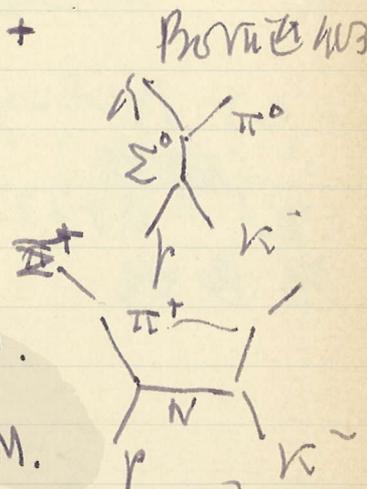
II. 例: C. I. $\pi = \text{meson}$ E.M.

with π meson. (Ii, Okabayashi)

baryon: $\mathcal{G} = \frac{1}{2}$

($\mathcal{O} = I$ (with $\pi = \text{meson}$)

K-int: $\begin{matrix} N & \Lambda \\ N & \Sigma \\ \Xi & \Lambda \\ \Xi & \Sigma \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \\ g_3 \\ g_4 \end{matrix}$



g_1
 $g_2 = g_1 \Delta$
 $g_3 = g_1 \Delta$
 g_4

Kodak Color Control Patches

Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black