

R. Q. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

Relativistic Quantum Mechanics DATE.....
 NO.....

Dirac: Homogeneous variables in classical dynamics
 (Proc. Camb. Phil. Society. 29, 389, 1933)
 Lagrangian for $L(q, \dot{q}, t)$ or
 generalized coordinates q, \dot{q} or generalized velocities \dot{q}
~~time t is a function of q, \dot{q}~~

eq of motion is $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_r} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_r}$
 is time q, t is a function of q, \dot{q}, t etc $r = 1, 2, \dots, n$
 is also.

For $\frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^m} \dot{q}^m$ $m=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$
 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}^m} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^m}$

is $L(q, \dot{q}, t) = \dot{q}_0 L_1(q, \dot{q}, t, \frac{\dot{q}_r}{\dot{q}_0})$

$\dot{q}_0 \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_0} + \dot{q}_r \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_r} = h$

$A = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt$

$\delta A = 0$ is a condition for the path $q(t)$ to be an extremum.
 is L varied most in $q(t)$ is a function of t, q, \dot{q} (is a function of t, q, \dot{q})
 is $\delta A = 0$ is a condition for the path $q(t)$ to be an extremum.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

Spinor

DATE.....
 NO.....

K. Nikolakoy: Zur Theorie der Spinoren
 ZS. f. Phys. 83. (5-6) 289-290 = 218

$$l_{ik} = a_i b_k + a_i b_k + a_i b_k + a_i b_k$$

$$\| a_i \| = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ a_2 & a_1 & -a_4 & a_3 \\ -a_3 & a_4 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_4 & a_3 & a_2 & -a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\| b_i \| = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & -b_3 & b_4 \\ -b_2 & b_1 & b_4 & b_3 \\ b_3 & -b_4 & b_1 & b_2 \\ b_4 & b_3 & b_2 & -b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_i'' = \sum_{\mu=1}^4 a_{\mu i} a_{\mu} \quad b_i'' = \sum_{\mu=1}^4 b_{\mu i} b_{\mu}$$

is orthogonal transformation, 一種の回転
 Orth. trans: $x_k' = \sum_{\mu} l_{\mu k} x_{\mu}$
 $\sum_k x_k'^2 = \sum_k \sum_{\mu} \sum_{\nu} l_{\mu k} l_{\nu k} x_{\mu} x_{\nu}$
 $\sum_{\mu} l_{\mu k} x_{\mu} = 0 \quad \sum_{\mu} l_{\mu i} l_{\mu k} = 0$
 $\sum_{\mu} l_{\mu i} = 1 \quad \sum_{\mu} l_{\mu i}^2 = 1$
 $l = \| l_{\mu i} \|$

OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY
 DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

DATE:
 NO.

2. $l_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j b_j$ for $i, k = 1, 2, 3, 4$

$l_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j b_j$ for $i, k = 1, 2, 3, 4$

$$l_{44} = a_1 b_1 - a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 + a_4 b_4$$

$$l_{44} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 + a_4 b_4$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$$

for $i, k = 1, 2, 3, 4$
 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$
 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$
 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

DATE.....

NO.....

Pauli: Die Allgemeinen Prinzipien der Wellen-
mechanik 2² S. 83-272

① Handbuch XXIV/1 Quantentheorie ^{2² in} S. 272 Kap 2.
 Pauli 7¹ 7² 7³ 7⁴ 7⁵ 7⁶ 7⁷ 7⁸ 7⁹ 7¹⁰ 7¹¹ 7¹² 7¹³ 7¹⁴ 7¹⁵ 7¹⁶ 7¹⁷ 7¹⁸ 7¹⁹ 7²⁰ 7²¹ 7²² 7²³ 7²⁴ 7²⁵ 7²⁶ 7²⁷ 7²⁸ 7²⁹ 7³⁰ 7³¹ 7³² 7³³ 7³⁴ 7³⁵ 7³⁶ 7³⁷ 7³⁸ 7³⁹ 7⁴⁰ 7⁴¹ 7⁴² 7⁴³ 7⁴⁴ 7⁴⁵ 7⁴⁶ 7⁴⁷ 7⁴⁸ 7⁴⁹ 7⁵⁰ 7⁵¹ 7⁵² 7⁵³ 7⁵⁴ 7⁵⁵ 7⁵⁶ 7⁵⁷ 7⁵⁸ 7⁵⁹ 7⁶⁰ 7⁶¹ 7⁶² 7⁶³ 7⁶⁴ 7⁶⁵ 7⁶⁶ 7⁶⁷ 7⁶⁸ 7⁶⁹ 7⁷⁰ 7⁷¹ 7⁷² 7⁷³ 7⁷⁴ 7⁷⁵ 7⁷⁶ 7⁷⁷ 7⁷⁸ 7⁷⁹ 7⁸⁰ 7⁸¹ 7⁸² 7⁸³ 7⁸⁴ 7⁸⁵ 7⁸⁶ 7⁸⁷ 7⁸⁸ 7⁸⁹ 7⁹⁰ 7⁹¹ 7⁹² 7⁹³ 7⁹⁴ 7⁹⁵ 7⁹⁶ 7⁹⁷ 7⁹⁸ 7⁹⁹ 7¹⁰⁰ 7¹⁰¹ 7¹⁰² 7¹⁰³ 7¹⁰⁴ 7¹⁰⁵ 7¹⁰⁶ 7¹⁰⁷ 7¹⁰⁸ 7¹⁰⁹ 7¹¹⁰ 7¹¹¹ 7¹¹² 7¹¹³ 7¹¹⁴ 7¹¹⁵ 7¹¹⁶ 7¹¹⁷ 7¹¹⁸ 7¹¹⁹ 7¹²⁰ 7¹²¹ 7¹²² 7¹²³ 7¹²⁴ 7¹²⁵ 7¹²⁶ 7¹²⁷ 7¹²⁸ 7¹²⁹ 7¹³⁰ 7¹³¹ 7¹³² 7¹³³ 7¹³⁴ 7¹³⁵ 7¹³⁶ 7¹³⁷ 7¹³⁸ 7¹³⁹ 7¹⁴⁰ 7¹⁴¹ 7¹⁴² 7¹⁴³ 7¹⁴⁴ 7¹⁴⁵ 7¹⁴⁶ 7¹⁴⁷ 7¹⁴⁸ 7¹⁴⁹ 7¹⁵⁰ 7¹⁵¹ 7¹⁵² 7¹⁵³ 7¹⁵⁴ 7¹⁵⁵ 7¹⁵⁶ 7¹⁵⁷ 7¹⁵⁸ 7¹⁵⁹ 7¹⁶⁰ 7¹⁶¹ 7¹⁶² 7¹⁶³ 7¹⁶⁴ 7¹⁶⁵ 7¹⁶⁶ 7¹⁶⁷ 7¹⁶⁸ 7¹⁶⁹ 7¹⁷⁰ 7¹⁷¹ 7¹⁷² 7¹⁷³ 7¹⁷⁴ 7¹⁷⁵ 7¹⁷⁶ 7¹⁷⁷ 7¹⁷⁸ 7¹⁷⁹ 7¹⁸⁰ 7¹⁸¹ 7¹⁸² 7¹⁸³ 7¹⁸⁴ 7¹⁸⁵ 7¹⁸⁶ 7¹⁸⁷ 7¹⁸⁸ 7¹⁸⁹ 7¹⁹⁰ 7¹⁹¹ 7¹⁹² 7¹⁹³ 7¹⁹⁴ 7¹⁹⁵ 7¹⁹⁶ 7¹⁹⁷ 7¹⁹⁸ 7¹⁹⁹ 7²⁰⁰ 7²⁰¹ 7²⁰² 7²⁰³ 7²⁰⁴ 7²⁰⁵ 7²⁰⁶ 7²⁰⁷ 7²⁰⁸ 7²⁰⁹ 7²¹⁰ 7²¹¹ 7²¹² 7²¹³ 7²¹⁴ 7²¹⁵ 7²¹⁶ 7²¹⁷ 7²¹⁸ 7²¹⁹ 7²²⁰ 7²²¹ 7²²² 7²²³ 7²²⁴ 7²²⁵ 7²²⁶ 7²²⁷ 7²²⁸ 7²²⁹ 7²³⁰ 7²³¹ 7²³² 7²³³ 7²³⁴ 7²³⁵ 7²³⁶ 7²³⁷ 7²³⁸ 7²³⁹ 7²⁴⁰ 7²⁴¹ 7²⁴² 7²⁴³ 7²⁴⁴ 7²⁴⁵ 7²⁴⁶ 7²⁴⁷ 7²⁴⁸ 7²⁴⁹ 7²⁵⁰ 7²⁵¹ 7²⁵² 7²⁵³ 7²⁵⁴ 7²⁵⁵ 7²⁵⁶ 7²⁵⁷ 7²⁵⁸ 7²⁵⁹ 7²⁶⁰ 7²⁶¹ 7²⁶² 7²⁶³ 7²⁶⁴ 7²⁶⁵ 7²⁶⁶ 7²⁶⁷ 7²⁶⁸ 7²⁶⁹ 7²⁷⁰ 7²⁷¹ 7²⁷² 7²⁷³ 7²⁷⁴ 7²⁷⁵ 7²⁷⁶ 7²⁷⁷ 7²⁷⁸ 7²⁷⁹ 7²⁸⁰ 7²⁸¹ 7²⁸² 7²⁸³ 7²⁸⁴ 7²⁸⁵ 7²⁸⁶ 7²⁸⁷ 7²⁸⁸ 7²⁸⁹ 7²⁹⁰ 7²⁹¹ 7²⁹² 7²⁹³ 7²⁹⁴ 7²⁹⁵ 7²⁹⁶ 7²⁹⁷ 7²⁹⁸ 7²⁹⁹ 7³⁰⁰ 7³⁰¹ 7³⁰² 7³⁰³ 7³⁰⁴ 7³⁰⁵ 7³⁰⁶ 7³⁰⁷ 7³⁰⁸ 7³⁰⁹ 7³¹⁰ 7³¹¹ 7³¹² 7³¹³ 7³¹⁴ 7³¹⁵ 7³¹⁶ 7³¹⁷ 7³¹⁸ 7³¹⁹ 7³²⁰ 7³²¹ 7³²² 7³²³ 7³²⁴ 7³²⁵ 7³²⁶ 7³²⁷ 7³²⁸ 7³²⁹ 7³³⁰ 7³³¹ 7³³² 7³³³ 7³³⁴ 7³³⁵ 7³³⁶ 7³³⁷ 7³³⁸ 7³³⁹ 7³⁴⁰ 7³⁴¹ 7³⁴² 7³⁴³ 7³⁴⁴ 7³⁴⁵ 7³⁴⁶ 7³⁴⁷ 7³⁴⁸ 7³⁴⁹ 7³⁵⁰ 7³⁵¹ 7³⁵² 7³⁵³ 7³⁵⁴ 7³⁵⁵ 7³⁵⁶ 7³⁵⁷ 7³⁵⁸ 7³⁵⁹ 7³⁶⁰ 7³⁶¹ 7³⁶² 7³⁶³ 7³⁶⁴ 7³⁶⁵ 7³⁶⁶ 7³⁶⁷ 7³⁶⁸ 7³⁶⁹ 7³⁷⁰ 7³⁷¹ 7³⁷² 7³⁷³ 7³⁷⁴ 7³⁷⁵ 7³⁷⁶ 7³⁷⁷ 7³⁷⁸ 7³⁷⁹ 7³⁸⁰ 7³⁸¹ 7³⁸² 7³⁸³ 7³⁸⁴ 7³⁸⁵ 7³⁸⁶ 7³⁸⁷ 7³⁸⁸ 7³⁸⁹ 7³⁹⁰ 7³⁹¹ 7³⁹² 7³⁹³ 7³⁹⁴ 7³⁹⁵ 7³⁹⁶ 7³⁹⁷ 7³⁹⁸ 7³⁹⁹ 7⁴⁰⁰ 7⁴⁰¹ 7⁴⁰² 7⁴⁰³ 7⁴⁰⁴ 7⁴⁰⁵ 7⁴⁰⁶ 7⁴⁰⁷ 7⁴⁰⁸ 7⁴⁰⁹ 7⁴¹⁰ 7⁴¹¹ 7⁴¹² 7⁴¹³ 7⁴¹⁴ 7⁴¹⁵ 7⁴¹⁶ 7⁴¹⁷ 7⁴¹⁸ 7⁴¹⁹ 7⁴²⁰ 7⁴²¹ 7⁴²² 7⁴²³ 7⁴²⁴ 7⁴²⁵ 7⁴²⁶ 7⁴²⁷ 7⁴²⁸ 7⁴²⁹ 7⁴³⁰ 7⁴³¹ 7⁴³² 7⁴³³ 7⁴³⁴ 7⁴³⁵ 7⁴³⁶ 7⁴³⁷ 7⁴³⁸ 7⁴³⁹ 7⁴⁴⁰ 7⁴⁴¹ 7⁴⁴² 7⁴⁴³ 7⁴⁴⁴ 7⁴⁴⁵ 7⁴⁴⁶ 7⁴⁴⁷ 7⁴⁴⁸ 7⁴⁴⁹ 7⁴⁵⁰ 7⁴⁵¹ 7⁴⁵² 7⁴⁵³ 7⁴⁵⁴ 7⁴⁵⁵ 7⁴⁵⁶ 7⁴⁵⁷ 7⁴⁵⁸ 7⁴⁵⁹ 7⁴⁶⁰ 7⁴⁶¹ 7⁴⁶² 7⁴⁶³ 7⁴⁶⁴ 7⁴⁶⁵ 7⁴⁶⁶ 7⁴⁶⁷ 7⁴⁶⁸ 7⁴⁶⁹ 7⁴⁷⁰ 7⁴⁷¹ 7⁴⁷² 7⁴⁷³ 7⁴⁷⁴ 7⁴⁷⁵ 7⁴⁷⁶ 7⁴⁷⁷ 7⁴⁷⁸ 7⁴⁷⁹ 7⁴⁸⁰ 7⁴⁸¹ 7⁴⁸² 7⁴⁸³ 7⁴⁸⁴ 7⁴⁸⁵ 7⁴⁸⁶ 7⁴⁸⁷ 7⁴⁸⁸ 7⁴⁸⁹ 7⁴⁹⁰ 7⁴⁹¹ 7⁴⁹² 7⁴⁹³ 7⁴⁹⁴ 7⁴⁹⁵ 7⁴⁹⁶ 7⁴⁹⁷ 7⁴⁹⁸ 7⁴⁹⁹ 7⁵⁰⁰ 7⁵⁰¹ 7⁵⁰² 7⁵⁰³ 7⁵⁰⁴ 7⁵⁰⁵ 7⁵⁰⁶ 7⁵⁰⁷ 7⁵⁰⁸ 7⁵⁰⁹ 7⁵¹⁰ 7⁵¹¹ 7⁵¹² 7⁵¹³ 7⁵¹⁴ 7⁵¹⁵ 7⁵¹⁶ 7⁵¹⁷ 7⁵¹⁸ 7⁵¹⁹ 7⁵²⁰ 7⁵²¹ 7⁵²² 7⁵²³ 7⁵²⁴ 7⁵²⁵ 7⁵²⁶ 7⁵²⁷ 7⁵²⁸ 7⁵²⁹ 7⁵³⁰ 7⁵³¹ 7⁵³² 7⁵³³ 7⁵³⁴ 7⁵³⁵ 7⁵³⁶ 7⁵³⁷ 7⁵³⁸ 7⁵³⁹ 7⁵⁴⁰ 7⁵⁴¹ 7⁵⁴² 7⁵⁴³ 7⁵⁴⁴ 7⁵⁴⁵ 7⁵⁴⁶ 7⁵⁴⁷ 7⁵⁴⁸ 7⁵⁴⁹ 7⁵⁵⁰ 7⁵⁵¹ 7⁵⁵² 7⁵⁵³ 7⁵⁵⁴ 7⁵⁵⁵ 7⁵⁵⁶ 7⁵⁵⁷ 7⁵⁵⁸ 7⁵⁵⁹ 7⁵⁶⁰ 7⁵⁶¹ 7⁵⁶² 7⁵⁶³ 7⁵⁶⁴ 7⁵⁶⁵ 7⁵⁶⁶ 7⁵⁶⁷ 7⁵⁶⁸ 7⁵⁶⁹ 7⁵⁷⁰ 7⁵⁷¹ 7⁵⁷² 7⁵⁷³ 7⁵⁷⁴ 7⁵⁷⁵ 7⁵⁷⁶ 7⁵⁷⁷ 7⁵⁷⁸ 7⁵⁷⁹ 7⁵⁸⁰ 7⁵⁸¹ 7⁵⁸² 7⁵⁸³ 7⁵⁸⁴ 7⁵⁸⁵ 7⁵⁸⁶ 7⁵⁸⁷ 7⁵⁸⁸ 7⁵⁸⁹ 7⁵⁹⁰ 7⁵⁹¹ 7⁵⁹² 7⁵⁹³ 7⁵⁹⁴ 7⁵⁹⁵ 7⁵⁹⁶ 7⁵⁹⁷ 7⁵⁹⁸ 7⁵⁹⁹ 7⁶⁰⁰ 7⁶⁰¹ 7⁶⁰² 7⁶⁰³ 7⁶⁰⁴ 7⁶⁰⁵ 7⁶⁰⁶ 7⁶⁰⁷ 7⁶⁰⁸ 7⁶⁰⁹ 7⁶¹⁰ 7⁶¹¹ 7⁶¹² 7⁶¹³ 7⁶¹⁴ 7⁶¹⁵ 7⁶¹⁶ 7⁶¹⁷ 7⁶¹⁸ 7⁶¹⁹ 7⁶²⁰ 7⁶²¹ 7⁶²² 7⁶²³ 7⁶²⁴ 7⁶²⁵ 7⁶²⁶ 7⁶²⁷ 7⁶²⁸ 7⁶²⁹ 7⁶³⁰ 7⁶³¹ 7⁶³² 7⁶³³ 7⁶³⁴ 7⁶³⁵ 7⁶³⁶ 7⁶³⁷ 7⁶³⁸ 7⁶³⁹ 7⁶⁴⁰ 7⁶⁴¹ 7⁶⁴² 7⁶⁴³ 7⁶⁴⁴ 7⁶⁴⁵ 7⁶⁴⁶ 7⁶⁴⁷ 7⁶⁴⁸ 7⁶⁴⁹ 7⁶⁵⁰ 7⁶⁵¹ 7⁶⁵² 7⁶⁵³ 7⁶⁵⁴ 7⁶⁵⁵ 7⁶⁵⁶ 7⁶⁵⁷ 7⁶⁵⁸ 7⁶⁵⁹ 7⁶⁶⁰ 7⁶⁶¹ 7⁶⁶² 7⁶⁶³ 7⁶⁶⁴ 7⁶⁶⁵ 7⁶⁶⁶ 7⁶⁶⁷ 7⁶⁶⁸ 7⁶⁶⁹ 7⁶⁷⁰ 7⁶⁷¹ 7⁶⁷² 7⁶⁷³ 7⁶⁷⁴ 7⁶⁷⁵ 7⁶⁷⁶ 7⁶⁷⁷ 7⁶⁷⁸ 7⁶⁷⁹ 7⁶⁸⁰ 7⁶⁸¹ 7⁶⁸² 7⁶⁸³ 7⁶⁸⁴ 7⁶⁸⁵ 7⁶⁸⁶ 7⁶⁸⁷ 7⁶⁸⁸ 7⁶⁸⁹ 7⁶⁹⁰ 7⁶⁹¹ 7⁶⁹² 7⁶⁹³ 7⁶⁹⁴ 7⁶⁹⁵ 7⁶⁹⁶ 7⁶⁹⁷ 7⁶⁹⁸ 7⁶⁹⁹ 7⁷⁰⁰ 7⁷⁰¹ 7⁷⁰² 7⁷⁰³ 7⁷⁰⁴ 7⁷⁰⁵ 7⁷⁰⁶ 7⁷⁰⁷ 7⁷⁰⁸ 7⁷⁰⁹ 7⁷¹⁰ 7⁷¹¹ 7⁷¹² 7⁷¹³ 7⁷¹⁴ 7⁷¹⁵ 7⁷¹⁶ 7⁷¹⁷ 7⁷¹⁸ 7⁷¹⁹ 7⁷²⁰ 7⁷²¹ 7⁷²² 7⁷²³ 7⁷²⁴ 7⁷²⁵ 7⁷²⁶ 7⁷²⁷ 7⁷²⁸ 7⁷²⁹ 7⁷³⁰ 7⁷³¹ 7⁷³² 7⁷³³ 7⁷³⁴ 7⁷³⁵ 7⁷³⁶ 7⁷³⁷ 7⁷³⁸ 7⁷³⁹ 7⁷⁴⁰ 7⁷⁴¹ 7⁷⁴² 7⁷⁴³ 7⁷⁴⁴ 7⁷⁴⁵ 7⁷⁴⁶ 7⁷⁴⁷ 7⁷⁴⁸ 7⁷⁴⁹ 7⁷⁵⁰ 7⁷⁵¹ 7⁷⁵² 7⁷⁵³ 7⁷⁵⁴ 7⁷⁵⁵ 7⁷⁵⁶ 7⁷⁵⁷ 7⁷⁵⁸ 7⁷⁵⁹ 7⁷⁶⁰ 7⁷⁶¹ 7⁷⁶² 7⁷⁶³ 7⁷⁶⁴ 7⁷⁶⁵ 7⁷⁶⁶ 7⁷⁶⁷ 7⁷⁶⁸ 7⁷⁶⁹ 7⁷⁷⁰ 7⁷⁷¹ 7⁷⁷² 7⁷⁷³ 7⁷⁷⁴ 7⁷⁷⁵ 7⁷⁷⁶ 7⁷⁷⁷ 7⁷⁷⁸ 7⁷⁷⁹ 7⁷⁸⁰ 7⁷⁸¹ 7⁷⁸² 7⁷⁸³ 7⁷⁸⁴ 7⁷⁸⁵ 7⁷⁸⁶ 7⁷⁸⁷ 7⁷⁸⁸ 7⁷⁸⁹ 7⁷⁹⁰ 7⁷⁹¹ 7⁷⁹² 7⁷⁹³ 7⁷⁹⁴ 7⁷⁹⁵ 7⁷⁹⁶ 7⁷⁹⁷ 7⁷⁹⁸ 7⁷⁹⁹ 7⁸⁰⁰ 7⁸⁰¹ 7⁸⁰² 7⁸⁰³ 7⁸⁰⁴ 7⁸⁰⁵ 7⁸⁰⁶ 7⁸⁰⁷ 7⁸⁰⁸ 7⁸⁰⁹ 7⁸¹⁰ 7⁸¹¹ 7⁸¹² 7⁸¹³ 7⁸¹⁴ 7⁸¹⁵ 7⁸¹⁶ 7⁸¹⁷ 7⁸¹⁸ 7⁸¹⁹ 7⁸²⁰ 7⁸²¹ 7⁸²² 7⁸²³ 7⁸²⁴ 7⁸²⁵ 7⁸²⁶ 7⁸²⁷ 7⁸²⁸ 7⁸²⁹ 7⁸³⁰ 7⁸³¹ 7⁸³² 7⁸³³ 7⁸³⁴ 7⁸³⁵ 7⁸³⁶ 7⁸³⁷ 7⁸³⁸ 7⁸³⁹ 7⁸⁴⁰ 7⁸⁴¹ 7⁸⁴² 7⁸⁴³ 7⁸⁴⁴ 7⁸⁴⁵ 7⁸⁴⁶ 7⁸⁴⁷ 7⁸⁴⁸ 7⁸⁴⁹ 7⁸⁵⁰ 7⁸⁵¹ 7⁸⁵² 7⁸⁵³ 7⁸⁵⁴ 7⁸⁵⁵ 7⁸⁵⁶ 7⁸⁵⁷ 7⁸⁵⁸ 7⁸⁵⁹ 7⁸⁶⁰ 7⁸⁶¹ 7⁸⁶² 7⁸⁶³ 7⁸⁶⁴ 7⁸⁶⁵ 7⁸⁶⁶ 7⁸⁶⁷ 7⁸⁶⁸ 7⁸⁶⁹ 7⁸⁷⁰ 7⁸⁷¹ 7⁸⁷² 7⁸⁷³ 7⁸⁷⁴ 7⁸⁷⁵ 7⁸⁷⁶ 7⁸⁷⁷ 7⁸⁷⁸ 7⁸⁷⁹ 7⁸⁸⁰ 7⁸⁸¹ 7⁸⁸² 7⁸⁸³ 7⁸⁸⁴ 7⁸⁸⁵ 7⁸⁸⁶ 7⁸⁸⁷ 7⁸⁸⁸ 7⁸⁸⁹ 7⁸⁹⁰ 7⁸⁹¹ 7⁸⁹² 7⁸⁹³ 7⁸⁹⁴ 7⁸⁹⁵ 7⁸⁹⁶ 7⁸⁹⁷ 7⁸⁹⁸ 7⁸⁹⁹ 7⁹⁰⁰ 7⁹⁰¹ 7⁹⁰² 7⁹⁰³ 7⁹⁰⁴ 7⁹⁰⁵ 7⁹⁰⁶ 7⁹⁰⁷ 7⁹⁰⁸ 7⁹⁰⁹ 7⁹¹⁰ 7⁹¹¹ 7⁹¹² 7⁹¹³ 7⁹¹⁴ 7⁹¹⁵ 7⁹¹⁶ 7⁹¹⁷ 7⁹¹⁸ 7⁹¹⁹ 7⁹²⁰ 7⁹²¹ 7⁹²² 7⁹²³ 7⁹²⁴ 7⁹²⁵ 7⁹²⁶ 7⁹²⁷ 7⁹²⁸ 7⁹²⁹ 7⁹³⁰ 7⁹³¹ 7⁹³² 7⁹³³ 7⁹³⁴ 7⁹³⁵ 7⁹³⁶ 7⁹³⁷ 7⁹³⁸ 7⁹³⁹ 7⁹⁴⁰ 7⁹⁴¹ 7⁹⁴² 7⁹⁴³ 7⁹⁴⁴ 7⁹⁴⁵ 7⁹⁴⁶ 7⁹⁴⁷ 7⁹⁴⁸ 7⁹⁴⁹ 7⁹⁵⁰ 7⁹⁵¹ 7⁹⁵² 7⁹⁵³ 7⁹⁵⁴ 7⁹⁵⁵ 7⁹⁵⁶ 7⁹⁵⁷ 7⁹⁵⁸ 7⁹⁵⁹ 7⁹⁶⁰ 7⁹⁶¹ 7⁹⁶² 7⁹⁶³ 7⁹⁶⁴ 7⁹⁶⁵ 7⁹⁶⁶ 7⁹⁶⁷ 7⁹⁶⁸ 7⁹⁶⁹ 7⁹⁷⁰ 7⁹⁷¹ 7⁹⁷² 7⁹⁷³ 7⁹⁷⁴ 7⁹⁷⁵ 7⁹⁷⁶ 7⁹⁷⁷ 7⁹⁷⁸ 7⁹⁷⁹ 7⁹⁸⁰ 7⁹⁸¹ 7⁹⁸² 7⁹⁸³ 7⁹⁸⁴ 7⁹⁸⁵ 7⁹⁸⁶ 7⁹⁸⁷ 7⁹⁸⁸ 7⁹⁸⁹ 7⁹⁹⁰ 7⁹⁹¹ 7⁹⁹² 7⁹⁹³ 7⁹⁹⁴ 7⁹⁹⁵ 7⁹⁹⁶ 7⁹⁹⁷ 7⁹⁹⁸ 7⁹⁹⁹ 7¹⁰⁰⁰ 7¹⁰⁰¹ 7¹⁰⁰² 7¹⁰⁰³ 7¹⁰⁰⁴ 7¹⁰⁰⁵ 7¹⁰⁰⁶ 7¹⁰⁰⁷ 7¹⁰⁰⁸ 7¹⁰⁰⁹ 7¹⁰¹⁰ 7¹⁰¹¹ 7¹⁰¹² 7¹⁰¹³ 7¹⁰¹⁴ 7¹⁰¹⁵ 7¹⁰¹⁶ 7¹⁰¹⁷ 7¹⁰¹⁸ 7¹⁰¹⁹ 7¹⁰²⁰ 7¹⁰²¹ 7¹⁰²² 7¹⁰²³ 7¹⁰²⁴ 7¹⁰²⁵ 7¹⁰²⁶ 7¹⁰²⁷ 7¹⁰²⁸ 7¹⁰²⁹ 7¹⁰³⁰ 7¹⁰³¹ 7¹⁰³² 7¹⁰³³ 7¹⁰³⁴ 7¹⁰³⁵ 7¹⁰³⁶ 7¹⁰³⁷ 7¹⁰³⁸ 7¹⁰³⁹ 7¹⁰⁴⁰ 7¹⁰⁴¹ 7¹⁰⁴² 7¹⁰⁴³ 7¹⁰⁴⁴ 7¹⁰⁴⁵ 7¹⁰⁴⁶ 7¹⁰⁴⁷ 7¹⁰⁴⁸ 7¹⁰⁴⁹ 7¹⁰⁵⁰ 7¹⁰⁵¹ 7¹⁰⁵² 7¹⁰⁵³ 7¹⁰⁵⁴ 7¹⁰⁵⁵ 7¹⁰⁵⁶ 7¹⁰⁵⁷ 7¹⁰⁵⁸ 7¹⁰⁵⁹ 7¹⁰⁶⁰ 7¹⁰⁶¹ 7¹⁰⁶² 7¹⁰⁶³ 7¹⁰⁶⁴ 7¹⁰⁶⁵ 7¹⁰⁶⁶ 7¹⁰⁶⁷ 7¹⁰⁶⁸ 7¹⁰⁶⁹ 7¹⁰⁷⁰ 7¹⁰⁷¹ 7¹⁰⁷² 7¹⁰⁷³ 7¹⁰⁷⁴ 7¹⁰⁷⁵ 7¹⁰⁷⁶ 7¹⁰⁷⁷ 7¹⁰⁷⁸ 7¹⁰⁷⁹ 7¹⁰⁸⁰ 7¹⁰⁸¹ 7¹⁰⁸² 7¹⁰⁸³ 7¹⁰⁸⁴ 7¹⁰⁸⁵ 7¹⁰⁸⁶ 7¹⁰⁸⁷ 7¹⁰⁸⁸ 7¹⁰⁸⁹ 7¹⁰⁹⁰ 7¹⁰⁹¹ 7¹⁰⁹² 7¹⁰⁹³ 7¹⁰⁹⁴ 7¹⁰⁹⁵ 7¹⁰⁹⁶ 7¹⁰⁹⁷ 7

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

DATE.....

NO.....

Born: Modified Field Eq. with a Finite Radius of the electron
 (Nature 132 (Aug. 19) 282, 1933)

Heisenberg, Pauli, Dirac's $\mathcal{Q} \cdot \mathcal{E}$. Maxwell eq. in quantum theory
 with $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho$ and $\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{j}$. quantum theory of fields
 field eq in 5-sets. For electrons finite radius r_0 in
 interaction τ .

τ is time-space coord. absolutely in symmetric v. relativity
 principle. For this τ is il. ng. field of quantization of the
 coeff. is Dirac's electron theory with τ in non-commutative
 to τ is classical theory of photons limit with Lagrangian
 \mathcal{L} .

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{1 - a^2 (\mathbf{H}^2 - \dot{\mathbf{E}}^2)}$$

τ is a is r_0/e a dimension a constant.

$a \rightarrow 0$ limit τ

$$L = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2} (H^2 - \dot{E}^2)$$

time is indep to central symm. field etc. ($H=0, \dot{E} = -\text{grad } \phi(r)$)

$$\phi \neq \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{1 - a^2 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dr}\right)^2}} \right) = 0$$

This is a solution

$$\phi = \frac{e}{r_0} \int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^4}}$$

e is const.
 r_0 is $a = r_0/e$ interaction.

$r \gg r_0$ etc.

$$\phi \rightarrow e/r.$$

r_0 is the finite τ $1.85 \frac{e}{r_0}$ in the limit $r \rightarrow 0$

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

DATE.....

NO.....

Langer: The Fundamental Particles (Science, 30th Sept.

Vol 76 No 1970 pp 294-295. -
Abstract (Wireless Engineering X, Jan, 1933), 54)

Abstract electron & Dirac's mag. pole & fund. particle &
 $\frac{1}{2}$, Neutron & \pm mag. pole & $\frac{1}{2}$ etc. Proton is neutron
& pos. electron & $\frac{1}{2}$ etc. photon is \pm electron & $\frac{1}{2}$
etc & $\frac{1}{2}$.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

Elektron

β -Zerfall

DATE.....

NO.....

Weka u. K. Sita; Zur Theorie des β -Zerfalls
(ZS. 86. 1-2, 105, 1935)

β -ray is upper limit of the continuous distribution
of β -rays. It is compensated by β -rays
of emission of β -rays. In order of mass of β -rays
in β -ray of the order of $m c^2$ β -emission is
low for level of β -rays (and β -emission is
of radiation of the level of β -rays).



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

Rel. Quantum Mech.

DATE

NO. (II)

G. Wentzel: Über die Eigenkräfte der Elementarteilchen. I.
 (ZS. f. Phys. 86, 479, 1933.) (II, 635, 1933)

D. P. P. $n \pm n'$

$$\Delta \Phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad \Delta A - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\text{grad } \Phi - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}, \quad \mathbf{H} = \text{rot } \mathbf{A}$$

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{H} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \text{grad} \left(\text{div } \mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\text{div } \mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Phi(\mathbf{r}, t) - \Phi(\mathbf{r}', t) = \text{div } \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}', t-t') \\ \mathbf{A}_k(\mathbf{r}, t) - \mathbf{A}_k(\mathbf{r}', t) = -i c k \int_{k'} \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}') \end{cases}$$

Nebenbedingung: $\left\{ \text{div } \mathbf{A} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} - \sum_n \text{div } \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}_n, t-t_n) \right\} \Psi = 0$

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}|} \left\{ \delta(|\mathbf{r}| + ct) - \delta(|\mathbf{r}| - ct) \right\}$$

$$(H_n - i k \frac{\partial}{\partial t_n}) \Psi_n = 0 \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$$H_n = H_n^0 + \text{div } \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}_n, t_n) - \frac{1}{c} (\dot{\mathbf{r}}_n \cdot \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}_n, t_n))$$

$$i k \dot{\mathbf{r}}_n = \mathbf{r}_n H_n^0 - H_n^0 \mathbf{r}_n$$

$$i k \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t_n} = \mathbf{r}_n H_n^0 - H_n^0 \mathbf{r}_n$$

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

DATE.....

NO.....

$$t \neq 0: \quad D(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\frac{t}{|\mathbf{t}|} \cdot \frac{\delta(\mathbf{r}' - c|\mathbf{t}|)}{y'} \quad (t \neq 0)$$

$$U(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{1}{2c|\mathbf{t}|} \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{y'} dr' r'^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{y'^2 r'^2 - 2r'r'c\cos\theta}}$$

$$\times \frac{\delta(r' - c|\mathbf{t}|)}{y'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{1}{2} t \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \frac{1}{\sqrt{(ct)^2 + r'^2 - 2ct|r' \cos \theta}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{t}{2c|\mathbf{t}|r} \{ |r + c|\mathbf{t}| | - |r - c|\mathbf{t}| | \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \quad \text{for } r > c|\mathbf{t}|$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{for } r < c|\mathbf{t}|$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{E}^L = -\text{grad} \sum_m \frac{e_m \omega_m}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_m|}$$

$$\omega_m = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{für } |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_m| > c|\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{t}_m| \\ 0 & \text{für } |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_m| < c|\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{t}_m| \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \langle \mathbf{E}^L \rangle_n = -\text{grad}_n \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{e_m}{|\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_m|} \quad \left(\text{für } |\mathbf{r}_n - \mathbf{r}_m| > c|\mathbf{t}_n - \mathbf{t}_m| \right)$$

for m satisfying

Dirac Elektron?

Störungstheorie u.s. z. magnetische interaction in EIT & für
 $\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ unendlich 9 Kern $\mathbf{r}_m \neq \mathbf{r}$ z.s.s. z.B.
 spin u. \mathbf{r}_m Kern $\mathbf{r}_m \times \mathbf{r}$ ist $\mathbf{r}_m \times \mathbf{r} \rightarrow 0$
 $\hbar \omega^{(2)} = \int_0^\infty dr (A \frac{1}{r} + B) \sin ar \sin br$

$$A = \frac{e^2}{2\pi c} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\rho} \log \frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho} d\rho \quad B = \frac{e\hbar}{\pi m c^2} (1-\beta^2)$$

$\rho = \frac{c \cdot \text{impuls}}{energie}$

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

Kernboen

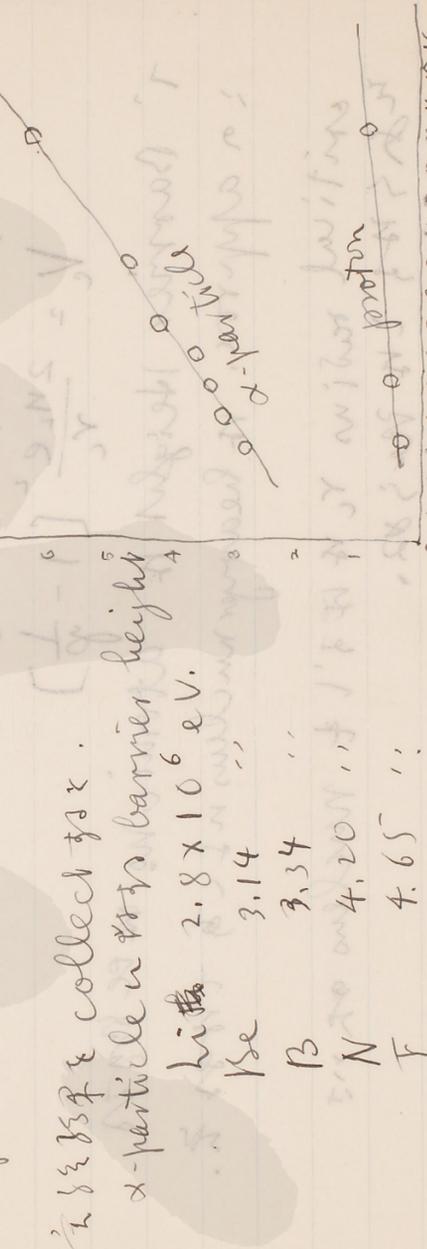
DATE.....

NO.....

Pollard: The Heights of Nuclear Potential Barriers
 (Phil. Mag. 16, 1131, 1933)

α -particle barrier penetrates probab
 $\propto \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi}{h} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \sqrt{2m(V-W)} dr\right)$
 in terms. In height is 2.8 x 10⁶ eV.
 高度は積分法で測定し、観測値とよく一致する。
 また、異常な散乱を観測した。

proton and α particles are 2.9 MeV top
 it disintegrated. product of the barrier height
 yield of the α particles is upper limit of the
 top of the barrier in 10⁶ eV.



α scattering used by P. R. ...
 C 3.6 (rel to boron)
 Al 6.16

proton (Lawrence etc) in 10⁶ eV
 Li 0.3 x 10⁶
 B somewhat higher
 Al 0.8 x 10⁶

OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY
 DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

DATE

NO.

Kembara

Barrier potential barrier of $Z \leq 10$ atomic number of linear f₂

Weisenberg's theory in i.d.v. (Proton-Neutron force & k₁)
 is the potential energy V_c
 $V_c = \frac{Ae}{r}$

$$V = \frac{2m_e c^2}{r} = \frac{A(n_1 + n_2) e^2}{r}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = 0 \text{ for } r_c = \frac{p A (n_1 + n_2)}{m_1}$$

$$r_c = m_1 c^2 / (V_c + m_1 c^2) \quad r_c \text{ is constant}$$

$$V_c = \frac{2m_e c^2}{r_c} \left[1 - \frac{1}{p} \right]$$

Barrier height of atomic no. $Z \leq 10$ is approx. of heavier nucleus $Z \leq 10$ is $Z \leq 10$

critical radius r_c is 10^{-14} m. nucleus of $Z \leq 10$ is 10^{-14} m.

$$p = 5 \times 10^8 \quad r_c = 5.9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

(normal barrier) $Z \leq 10$
 barrier height 0.3×10^8
 critical radius 0.1×10^8

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

DATE:
 NO:

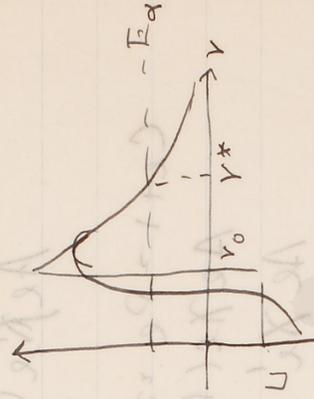
Kernban

Sepel: Zur Theorie der Atomenströmung.
 (ZS. 87, 105, 1933)

α -Teilchen: $\Delta\psi + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E - V)\psi = 0$

$V(r) = \frac{2e^2 Z}{r}$ für $r \geq r_0$

$V(r) = U$ für $r \leq r_0$



$r_0 \rightarrow 0$: $\psi_a \approx \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} i^l (2l+1)$

$\times e^{i\sigma(l, \kappa)} \chi_l(kr, \kappa) P_l(\cos\theta) + \dots$

$\sigma(l, \kappa) \equiv \arg \Gamma\left(1 + i\frac{\kappa}{2} + l\right)$

$\kappa = \frac{4e^2 Z}{\hbar v} = \frac{Z}{v^*}$

$\chi_l = \chi_l^{(1)} + \chi_l^{(2)}$

$\psi_a = J + f(\vartheta) \cdot S$

$J = e^{i\kappa r \cos\vartheta} + i\frac{\kappa}{2} \ln \kappa r \sin^2 \frac{\vartheta}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4\kappa^2 \sin^2 \frac{\vartheta}{2}}\right)$

$S = \frac{1}{r} e^{i\kappa r - i\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \kappa r + 2i \arg \Gamma\left(1 + i\frac{\kappa}{2}\right)$

$f(\vartheta) = -\frac{v^*}{4 \sin^2 \frac{\vartheta}{2}} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln 2 \sin^2 \frac{\vartheta}{2}$

$r_0 \rightarrow 0$: $r \geq r_0$ $\psi_a = C \psi_a^{(1)}$

$\psi_a^{(1)}$: divergierende Welle

$r \leq r_0$: $\psi_i \approx \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{k_1} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} i^l (2l+1) \sqrt{\frac{k_1}{v}} P_{l+\frac{1}{2}}(k_1 r) P_l(\cos\vartheta)$

$k_1 = nk$ $n = \sqrt{1 - \frac{U}{E}}$

absorptions $\sigma \sim n \lambda^2$, $k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E-U)}{\hbar^2}} = nk + i \frac{\eta}{\hbar}$

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY

Übergangsbesingung

$$A \psi_i = \psi_a + C \psi_a^{(1)}$$

$$A \frac{d\psi_i}{dr} = \frac{d\psi_a}{dr} + C \frac{d\psi_a^{(1)}}{dr} \quad r=r_0$$

$$A e \chi_e(k, r, 0) = \chi_e(k, r, \kappa) + \frac{C e}{2} \chi_e^{(1)}(k, r, \kappa)$$

$$A e \chi_e'(k, r, 0) = \chi_e'(k, r, \kappa) + \frac{C e}{2} \chi_e^{(1)'}(k, r, \kappa) \quad r=r_0$$

$$\chi_e(k, r, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{k_0}{V}} J_{l+1/2}(kr)$$

$$C e + 1 = P e \quad r_0 < r < r_1$$

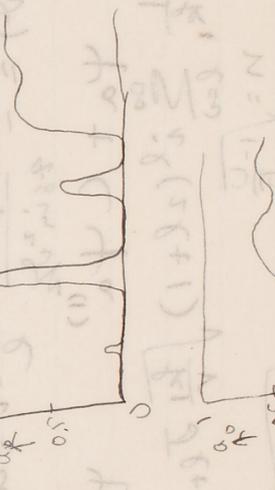
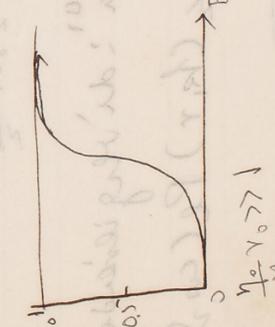
$$A e \chi_e(k, r, 0) = \frac{P e}{2} \chi_e^{(1)}(k, r, \kappa) + \frac{1}{2} \chi_e^{(1)'}(k, r, \kappa)$$

$$A e \chi_e'(k, r, 0) = \frac{P e}{2} \chi_e^{(1)'}(k, r, \kappa) + \frac{1}{2} \chi_e^{(1)''}(k, r, \kappa) \quad r=r_0$$

Streuung durch s
 absorptiv + t
 absorptiv + t

$$D e = \frac{\chi_e^{(1)}(k, r_0, \kappa)}{\chi_e(k, r_0, 0)} = \frac{\chi_e^{(1)'}(k, r_0, \kappa)}{\chi_e'(k, r_0, 0)}$$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
H ⁺	He ⁺	Li ⁺	Be ⁺	B ⁺	C ⁺	N ⁺	F ⁺	Ne ⁺	Na ⁺	Mg ⁺	Al ⁺	Si ⁺							



$\frac{r_0}{r_1} \gg 1$
 $\frac{r_0}{r_1} \ll 1$

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

DATE
 NO.

Pauli: Über die Formulierung der Naturgesetze mit fünf
 homogenen Koordinaten (Ann. d. Phys. 5. 18, I, S. 305
 II, S. 337, 1933)

Klein-Kaluza の五次元
 Einstein-Mayer の五次元 (Ber. Ber. 1931, S. 541)
 4次元空間内の 5 次元同次座標系
 5 次元テンソル (Projector) は 4 次元座標の
 同次座標系に関する。 $\tau_{\alpha\beta} = \tau_{\beta\alpha}$ の条件

Veblen-Löffmann (Phys. Rev. 36 S. 810, 1931)
 Veblen: Projektive Relativitätstheorie, 1933
 5 次元座標系に関する。 2 次元空間内の K.K. の円柱座標系。

van Dantzig (Math. Ann. 106, S. 400, 1932);
 Anst. Proc. 35, S. 524 u. 535, 1932)

Schouten u. van Dantzig (Zs. 78, 639, 1932)
 Ann. d. Math. [3] 34, S. 271, 1933)

2次元座標系に関する 5次元座標系に関する。 $g_{\alpha\beta} = 1$
 円柱座標系に関する K.K. に関する。 $g_{\alpha\beta} = 1$
 5次元座標系に関する $g_{\mu\nu} X^\mu X^\nu = \pm 1$ の条件に関する。

2次元座標系に関する Potential に関する λ に関する $\tau_{\alpha\beta}$
 $X_\mu = g_{\mu\nu} X^\nu$

2次元座標系に関する 2次元座標系に関する λ
 $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\alpha = \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^\alpha = \frac{1}{2} g^{\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\beta\mu}}{\partial X^\nu} + \frac{\partial g_{\beta\nu}}{\partial X^\mu} - \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial X^\beta} \right)$
 4次元 (S.D.) は symmetrisch $\tau_{\alpha\beta} = \tau_{\beta\alpha}$ である。

n -dim. Koord. $x^{1, \dots, n+1}$
 \mathbb{R}^n Hom. Koord. (H, K_1) x^1, \dots, x^{n+1} in \mathbb{R}^n

\mathbb{R}^n Koord. x^1, \dots, x^n

$$x^{i'v} = f^v(x^1, \dots, x^{n+1})$$

$$f^v(p(x^1, \dots, x^{n+1})) = f^v(x^1, \dots, x^{n+1})$$

OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY
 DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

DATE

Form: Über die Kovarianten
 Transformationen

inhom. a. d. Vektoren

$$a^{i'v} = \frac{\partial x^{i'v}}{\partial x^i}, \quad b_{i'v} = \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial x^{i'v}}$$

(1.2.2.1) $a^{i'v} b_{i'v} = a^{i'v} b_{i'v} = c$: Skalar invariant

invarianten $a^{i'v}$ $b_{i'v}$ Feldkomp. ∂ grad. \mathbb{R}^n invarianten

$$X^M \frac{\partial a^i}{\partial x^M} = a^i \quad X^M \frac{\partial b_{i'v}}{\partial x^M} = -b_{i'v}$$

$$X^M \frac{\partial c}{\partial x^M} = 0$$

invarianten $a^{i'v}$ $b_{i'v}$ c \mathbb{R}^n invarianten

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

DATE.....

NO.....

Kernban

classer : sur le principe de Pauli dans le noyau

I (J. d. Phys. 4, 549, 1933)

II. (J. d. Phys. 5, 589, 1934)



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

1934

R. Q. M.
 DATE NO.

From: On the Quantum Theory of the Electromagnetic Field (Proc. Roy. Soc. 143, 410, 1934)

$$\delta \int L(x, y, z, \dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}) dx dy = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

$$p_x = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \quad p_y = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \quad p_z = -L + z_x \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_x} + z_y \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_y} \quad (3.3)$$

Take $S = \iint_F p_x dy dz + p_y dz dx + p_z dx dy$ (3.5)

such that it should depend only on the boundary

current of the surface F .

$$\frac{\partial p_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial p_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial p_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial p_y}{\partial x} = p_x \quad \text{etc} \quad (3.6)$$

$$S = \int (X dx + Y dy + Z dz) \quad (3.5A)$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{etc}$$

is the same as the arbitrary X, Y, Z .

$$\sigma_{yz} = \int dy dz \quad \sigma_{zx} = \int dz dx \quad \sigma_{xy} = \int dx dy$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial (y,z)} = \lim \frac{S}{\sigma_{yz}} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \quad \text{etc}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial (x,z)} = p_x \quad \text{etc}$$

From a stat. $e^{i(\alpha\sigma_y + p\sigma_z - H(\alpha, p))}$ the state is
 the Dirac g. t. f. $\psi(x, y, z)$ in the x, y, z space.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi + H(x, y, z) \psi = 0$$

In H or x, y, z explicit $n, s, z, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$

$$S = \alpha\sigma_y + \beta\sigma_x - H(x, \beta) \sigma_y$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = d + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$S_2 = \int (x dx + y dy + z dz)$$

$$X = \frac{1}{i} (\beta z - \gamma y) \text{ etc.}$$

Quantum mechanics $\psi(\sigma_y, \sigma_x, \sigma_z) = \iint \phi(\alpha, \beta) e^{i(\alpha\sigma_y + \beta\sigma_x - H(\alpha, \beta))} d\alpha d\beta$

which satisfies

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi + H(x, y, z) \psi \right\} \psi = 0$$

The above theory is the Dirac theory of the electron.

The Dirac equation is a function of the closed curve C in the x, y, z space.

The Dirac equation is a function of the closed curve C in the x, y, z space.

The Dirac equation is a function of the closed curve C in the x, y, z space.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \psi = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \psi$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \psi = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \psi$$

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

DATE.....
 NO.....

(1.1) $\sqrt{p_0^2 + V} = \frac{1}{2} = F$
 (1.2) $\sqrt{p_0^2 + V} = F$

$x_0 = it$ $x_1 = x$ $x_2 = y$ $x_3 = z$ $(x_4 = it, x_0 = it)$ (S.1)

$\phi_0, \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3$ $(\phi_4 = i\phi_0)$ (S.2)

$\phi_{kl} = \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial x_l}$ $k, l = 1, 2, 3, 4$ (S.3)

$f_{kl} = \phi_{lk} - \phi_{kl} = -f_{lk}$ (S.4)

$L = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k>l} f_{kl}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k,l} f_{kl}^2$ (S.5)

$H = (f_{12}, f_{13}, f_{14})$ $H = i(f_{12}, f_{23}, f_{34})$ (S.6)

$L = \frac{1}{2} (H^2 - E^2)$ (S.7A)

$\partial_t + H \phi_{kl} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi_{kl}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_{kl}} f_{kl} = f_{kl}$ (S.7A)

$p_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k>l} f_{kl} = L = -H = \frac{1}{2} (H^2 - E^2)$ (S.7B)

Independent integral

$S = \int (\rho_0 da + \sum_{k>l} \rho_{kl} (d\phi_k dx^l - d\phi_l dx^k))$ (S.8)

$dx = (1, i) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = dx_0 \cdot T dx_3$

$dx^{\mu\nu} = dx^\mu dx^\nu$ $\phi = \phi = \phi$ (S.9)

$\sigma_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int da = \int dx_0 \cdot dx_3$

$\sigma_{kl} = \frac{1}{2} \int (d\phi_k dx^l - d\phi_l dx^k) = \frac{1}{2} \int (\frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial x_l} - \frac{\partial \phi_l}{\partial x_k}) dx = i \int f_{kl} da$

$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \sigma_0} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial \sigma_0} - \frac{\partial S}{\partial \sigma_{kl}} = 0$ (S.10)

$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \sigma_0} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial \sigma_0}, \rho_{kl} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial \sigma_{kl}}$ (S.11)

a.m.

$H = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_0}, \dots)$ $E = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_0}, \dots)$

$(\rho_0 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k>l} \rho_{kl}^2) \psi = d\sigma_0 - \frac{1}{2} (H^2 - E^2) \psi = 0$ (S.12)

2-0 2-0 2-0 Para $\frac{\partial \phi_{kl}}{\partial x_0}$ の意味 σ_{kl} の意味 σ_{kl} の意味 σ_{kl} の意味 σ_{kl} の意味
 electron radius の σ_{kl} の意味 σ_{kl} の意味 σ_{kl} の意味 σ_{kl} の意味 σ_{kl} の意味

OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY
 DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

izzv.

$$L = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{1+a^2 F} \quad (6.1)$$

$$F = \sum_{k \neq l} f_{kl} \quad (6.2)$$

$$p_{kl} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial f_{kl}} = \frac{f_{kl}}{\sqrt{1+a^2 F}} \quad \text{antisym. (6.3)}$$

$$B = (f_{12}, \dots) \quad E = i(f_{13}, \dots) \quad (6.3A)$$

$$H = (p_{12}, \dots) \quad D = -i(p_{13}, \dots) \quad (6.3B)$$

$$\delta(L)_{\text{max}} \rightarrow \sum_l \frac{\partial f_{kl}}{\partial x_l} = 0 \quad (6.4A) \quad f_{3j} = 0$$

$$\sum_l \frac{\partial f_{kl}}{\partial x_l} = 0 \quad (6.4B)$$

$$f_{34}^* = f_{14} \quad f_{24}^* = f_{13} \quad \text{etc}$$

$$p_{kl} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial f_{kl}}, \quad H = -L + \sum_{k \neq l} p_{kl} f_{kl} \quad (6.5)$$

$$dH(p_{kl}) = \sum_{k \neq l} f_{kl} dp_{kl} \quad (6.5A)$$

$$f_{kl} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_{kl}} \quad (6.5B)$$

$$H + L = - \sum_{k \neq l} f_{kl} p_{kl} = - \sum_{k \neq l} f_{kl} p_{kl}^* = \text{RHTE D.}$$

especially taking (6.1)

$$P = \sum_{k \neq l} p_{kl} \sim \frac{1}{1+a^2 F}$$

$$H = - \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} \sim \frac{1}{1+a^2 F}$$

etc

(6.4A) a static solution to (6.3)

$$f_{12} = \phi = \phi_5$$

$$\phi = \frac{e}{r_0} \int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}$$

Investigation $S = \int p_0 dx + \sum_{k \neq l} p_{kl} (dq_{kl} dx^k - dp_l dx^k)$

$$f_0 = L \quad p_{kl}^* : p_{12} = -H, \quad p_{kl} \text{ symmetric}$$

$$dx = dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_4 = \sum_{k,l} \frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_4)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_4)} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_4$$

$$S = \int p_0 dx + \sum_{k \neq l} p_{kl} dx^k dx^l$$

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

DATE.....

NO.....

$$P'_0 = \int y_0 d\sigma' \quad P'_{kl} = \int p_{kl} d\sigma' \quad T_{kl} = \int t_{kl} d\sigma$$

$$S = \int \{ P'_0 d\sigma + \sum_{k>l} P'_{kl} dT_{kl} \}$$

$$S = P'_0 \sigma + \sum_{k>l} P'_{kl} T_{kl} \quad (8.7)$$

$$P'_0 = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \quad P'_{kl} = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial T_{kl}} \quad (8.8)$$

$$P'_0 + H(P'_0, T_{kl}) = R'_0 \quad P'_0 = \frac{1}{a^2} \sqrt{-a^2 \sum_{k>l} P'_{kl}{}^2}$$

$$a^2 \gamma_0 P'_0 + a \sum_{k>l} \gamma_{kl} P'_{kl} = 1$$

$$\gamma_0^2 = 1 \quad \gamma_0 \gamma_{kl} + \gamma_{kl} \gamma_0 = 0 \quad \gamma_{kl} \gamma_{mn} + \gamma_{mn} \gamma_{kl} = \delta_{kl} \delta_{mn}$$

$$a^2 \gamma_0 P'_0 + a \sum_{k>l} \gamma_{kl} P'_{kl} = 1$$

$$\delta \sigma \delta \tau \delta \chi \quad a^2 P'_0{}^2 + a^2 \sum_{k>l} P'_{kl}{}^2 = 1$$

$$\{ P'_0 + \alpha_p H + \beta E \} \psi = 0,$$

$$H = \frac{1}{i} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_0}, \dots, \dots \right\} \quad E = \frac{1}{i} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_1}, \dots, \dots \right\}$$

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
 OSAKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

R. Q. M.
 DATE:
 NO:

Born, Infeld; Foundations of the New Field Theory
 (Nature 132, 19.004, 1933)

(1) Ein Relativistic Lagrangian for Electron

$L = m_0 c^2 \left\{ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$
 is analogous to the field of spin $\frac{1}{2}$ particle.

$L = b^2 \int \sqrt{|a_{kl}|} dt$; invariant

(2) $|a_{kl}|$: determinant of a tensor a_{kl}

$a_{kl} = g_{kl} + f_{kl}$
 $L = (-|g_{kl}|)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (-|g_{kl} + f_{kl}|)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

is natural field as cartesian coord in t, x, y, z

$\int L dt = \epsilon \int ds = \epsilon \int \sqrt{g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu} dt = \epsilon \int \sqrt{dt^2 - \frac{1}{c^2}(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2)} dt$

$= \epsilon \int \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$

$L = \epsilon \int \sqrt{g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial x^j}} \sqrt{g} dx^0 dx^1 dx^2 dx^3$