

NOTE-BOOK

Memoir and Abstract
I

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Jan. 10th. 1931

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京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室

Phys. Rev. 35 (1930).

p. 588.

The Effect of Hyperfine Structure due to

Nuclear Spin on Polarization of Resonance Radiation

By A. Ellett

The existence of hyperfine structure must be taken into account in calculations of the polarization of resonance radiation based upon Heisenberg's extension of the principle of spectroscopic stability. Where the hyperfine structures are due to the existence of a nuclear moment their effect upon the polarization of resonance radiation may be calculated. If the nuclear moment of the thallium atom is $\frac{1}{2}$ (in units of $\frac{h}{2\pi}$) as Schüller and Brück suppose the $\lambda\lambda 3776$ and $\lambda 5350$ lines should show no polarization, while $\lambda 2768$ should show 33.0 to 35.2 percent parallel and $\lambda 3530$ 4.8 to 48.8 percent perpendicular to the electric field vector of a plane polarized exciting beam. Sodium resonance radiation excited by plane polarized D_1 and D_2 lines should show 33.3 percent polarization if the nuclear moment is $\frac{1}{2}$ and 16.6 percent if it is 1. The latter value agrees well with the 16.3 observed by the writer, but observations on band spectra seem to indicate a higher value nuclear moment, according to F.W. Loomis and R.S. Mulliken (Verbal communication to the writer.)

Phys. Rev 35

p. 441

White: Nuclear Spin and Hyperfine Structure

Assuming that hyperfine structure in spectral lines has its origin in the coupling of a nuclear spin with electron resultant J , a comparison between gross structure and hyperfine structure is made (by extending the result of Jackson for Cs where $i = \frac{1}{2}$) from the following relation, $\Delta V_g / \Delta v_f = m_K / 4 i m_e$

Proc. Roy. Soc. 126 (1930)

p. 654 Gaunt: Continuous Absorption.

Astrophysical theories cannot proceed far without the introduction of an absorption coefficient for the continuous spectrum. It is generally agreed that this kind of absorption is produced by the transition of an electron from a bound state to a free state, or from one free state in the neighbourhood of an ion to another of great energy. The absorption coef. should therefore be calculable by means of atomic theory. The theory hitherto used is an adaptation of Kramer's classical theory* of X-ray emission. The opacity so calculated is many times smaller than Eddington's estimate from astronomical observations.† The present paper summarises an attempt to discover whether the quantum theory yields a value nearer to that of Eddington. Various approx. that are made present an accurate calculation of the opacity, but it seems fairly certain that the classical theory is not far wrong in instances of importance in astrophysics.

The math. problem consists in the calculation of matrix-elements involving at least one state of positive energy. It is sufficient to consider a single electron in the field of a positive charge. The calculated coefficients are compared with the results of Kramer's theory. §5 is concerned with the application of this work to astrophysics.

A paper recently published by Oppenheimer ‡ attaches the same problem in a more elegant manner, and gives an opacity

comparable with Eddington's. Unfortunately, it contains an important error, § whose correction greatly reduces the opacity. Another paper on this subject has been published recently by Sugiyra. ¶ The details of the present work are being published elsewhere. ¶

* Kramers, 'Phil Mg' vol. 46, p. 836 (1923)

† Eddington, Int. Const. of the Stars. p. 229 (1926)

‡ Oppenheimer, 'Zs. Phys.', 55, 725 (1929).

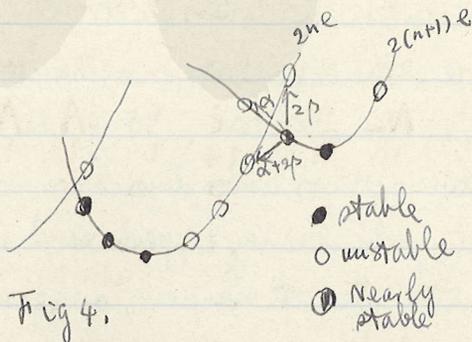
§ Gaunt, 'ibid' 59, 508 (1930).

¶ Sugiyra, 'Phys. Rev.' 34, 858 (1929)

¶¶ Gaunt, 'Phil. Trans.' (in the press)

Nucleus

Ionisation state \rightarrow stable + ± 1 + n () ()



Proc 126
 p. 79

Note: The Wave Mechanics of α -Ray Tracks.

α -ray \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200

$=$ ionize + ca probability ≈ 0
 \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200

\rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200

p. 511. The Photometry of Mass Spectra and the Atomic Weights of Krypton, Xenon and Mercury. By Aston

	\rightarrow 40+1	40+2	40+3		38	
Kr (36)	84 (16.45)	86 (16.70)	82 (11.79)	83 (11.79)	80 (2.14)	78 (10.42)
α	0	2	2	3	0	2
p	6	8	6	7	4	4
β	6	6	4	4	4	2
	54+1	66	64+3	66+2	68	64+2 64
X (54)	129 (27.13) (26.45)	132 (20.61)	131 (10.31)	134	136 (8.79)	130 (4.18) 128 (2.73)
α	1	0	3	2	0	0
p	12	12	9	14	14	12
β	10	12	6	12	14	10
	12.6 (0.08)	1.24 (0.08)				
		62				
p	2	0				
β	10	8				
β'	8	8				
Hg (80)	202	200	199	201	198	204 196
α	50	50	49	50	49	51 49
p	2	0	3	1	2	0 0
β	22	20	21	21	20	22 18
β'	20	20	18	20	18	22 18

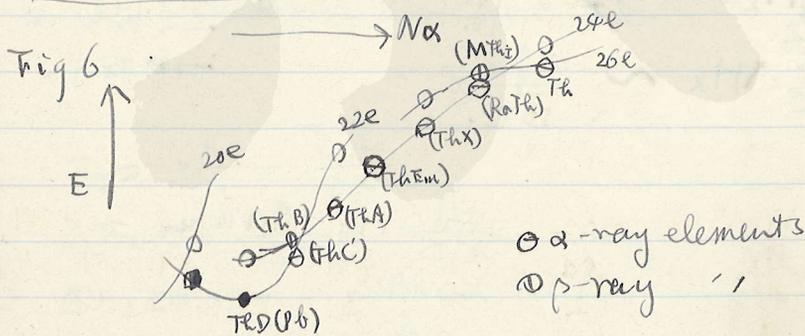
Proc 126

p. 2

Mott: Collision between two Electrons.

The Collision between two electrons is considered, making use of the exclusion principle. A scattering law is deduced which differs from that of the classical theory. Some experimental evidence is given in favour of the theory. A scattering law is given for slow α -particles in He.

① β Atomic weight, e , relative abundance \rightarrow in
 44 32 4.



66 (3-4)
p206

Jordan u. Fock: Neue Unbestimmtheitsbeziehungen
des d.ing. Felds.

$$-eE_x = m \frac{dv_x}{dt} = \frac{dp_x}{dt}$$

$$-eE_x = m \frac{\Delta v_x}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta p_x}{\Delta t} \quad \Delta p_x \Delta x \sim h$$

$$\Delta E_x \sim \frac{m \Delta v_x}{e \Delta t} \sim \frac{h}{e \Delta t \Delta x}$$

$$\Delta E_x \cdot \Delta x \cdot \Delta t \sim \frac{h}{e} \quad (1) \quad \frac{p_x}{t} \cdot \frac{p_x}{t}$$

1871. = 27

$$\Delta H_x \cdot \Delta y \cdot \Delta z \sim \frac{hc}{e} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta E_x \Delta H_x \sim \frac{h^2 c}{e^2 (\Delta L)^4} \quad (1)$$

従ってこれより Q, E, D, 1871. - E = 74 ~ E_x, 1871. 7

これら二式より (1) と (2) を用いて $E_x \Delta H_x \sim \frac{hc}{e} \frac{h^2 c}{e^2 (\Delta L)^4}$ となる。
Heisenberg, Z. Phys. 41 (1926) $E_1(p) H_2(p') - H_2(p') E_1(p) = -2hc^2 \frac{\partial E_1(p)}{\partial x_1(p)}$

これより (1) (2) を用いて deduce して $\Delta p_x + V_x R$ となる。
また (3) の fine structure constant = $\frac{e^2}{hc}$ となる。

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial A_t}{\partial x}$$

$$\Delta E_x \sim \frac{\Delta \Delta A_x}{\Delta t} + \frac{\Delta \Delta A_t}{\Delta x}$$

$$\Delta E_x \Delta x \Delta t \sim \Delta A_x \Delta x + \Delta A_t \Delta t$$

$$\therefore \Delta x \Delta A_x \sim \frac{h}{e} \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\Delta t \Delta A_t \sim \frac{h}{e}$$

$$\therefore A_x x - x A_x = \frac{h}{2\pi i} ? \quad \text{1871. 7 式から成る 221. 1871. 7}$$

Proc. Roy. Soc, 127

p. 141

p. 407

Hargreaves: The Effect of a Nuclear Spin
on the Optical Spectra II, III

I. (124, p 568 (1928))

p. 658 Mott : The Scattering of Electrons by
Atoms.

p. 666 Massey : Scattering of fast Electrons
and Nuclear Mg. Moments

p. 671 Massey : Remarks on the Anomalous
Scattering of a particles from the
Q.M. Point of View.

Proc. Roy Soc
128 (1930)

p. 114 Chadwick: The Scattering of α -particles in
Helium.

Mott, 1934 (126, 259) / 電子の散乱の理論
pp 250

25. Phys 66 1-2 (1930)

S. 129-136 Pokrowski: Zur Diracschen Theorie von
Protonen und Elektronen

Zusammenfassung

Aus den Gesagten lassen sich folgende Schlüsse
ziehen:

1. Als unbedingte Folgerungen der Theorie von
Dirac

a) Es existiert eine obere Grenze für die Frequenz
jeder Strahlung. Strahlung mit größerer Frequenz
kann sich im Raume auf makroskopische Strecken
nicht fortpflanzen.

b) Jede Bewegung eines Elementarteilchen vollzieht
sich sprunghaft, wobei die kürzeste Zeit
zwischen zwei nacheinander folgenden Sprüngen nicht
kleiner als ein bestimmter Wert sein kann.

2. Aus Betrachtung, die im Einklang mit dem
Bilde von Dirac sind, läßt sich folgendes ableiten:

a) Die Gravitationspotentiale können einen best.
werte nicht überschreiten.

b) Zwischen Atomhäufigkeit und δ Massendefekt
existiert ein einfacher Zusammenhang, welcher
experimentell, teilweise quantitativ bestätigt
wird.

Die Mehrzahl dieser Tatsachen war früher vom

Verfasser in anderer Weise abgeleitet.

51, 730, 737

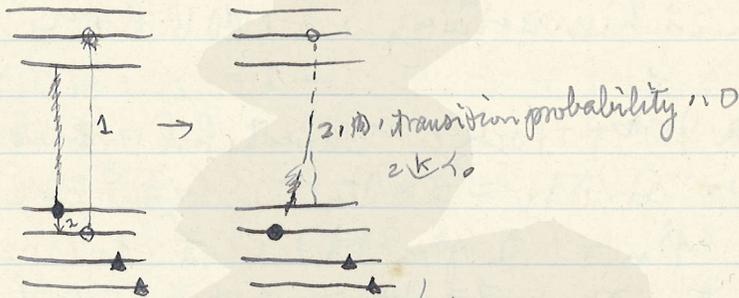
Beck: 53, 695.

28. 65, 9-10 (1930)

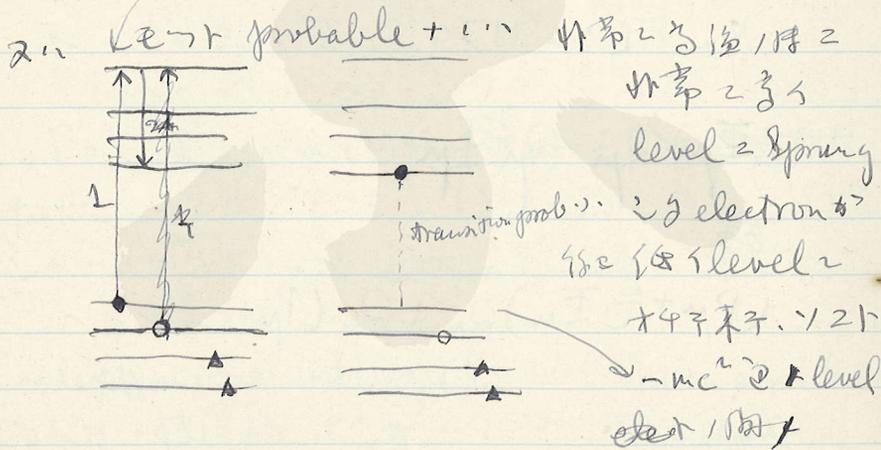
ps 89 Rosenfeld: Über die Gravitationswirkung
des Lichtes

Es wird das von einem d.ing. Felde erzeugte
gravitationsfeld g.m. berechnet und gezeigt,
dafs die so entstandenen Gravitationsenergie
unendlich groß herauskommt, was eine neue
Schwierlichkeit für die H. P. Quantelungstheorie
der Wellenfelder bedeutet. Ferner werden die in
erster Näherung möglichen Übergangsprozesse,
an denen sich Licht u. Grav. quanten beteiligen
kurz erörtert.

Proton, electron 10¹⁸ / 10²³ 1.2, 2.5 10¹⁸ / 10²³
 1.2, 2.5



transition = 2.5
 positive electron 1.2, 2.5 10¹⁸ / 10²³
 1.2, 2.5



transition prob 1.2, 2.5 10¹⁸ / 10²³
 1.2, 2.5 10¹⁸ / 10²³

このように negative energy, cavity,
normal state 状態; state + combine it
和 + 結合して 状態 結合の 状態
electron or proton 電子 or 陽子 原子 or 分子 状態
結合して 状態

1/2 = 1/2 正負 正負 positive electron
negative cavity = 正負 = probal. 1/2
1/2 正負, 正負 正負, 正負 正負 negative
cavity 状態, transition prob 1/2 正負
1/2 > 2/2 正負

Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. 26.

p. 376 Dirac: Note On Exchange Phenomena in the
Thomas Atom [Read 19 May 1930]

Martree: *ibid.* 24, p. 111 (1927)

Thomas: . . . 23, p. 542 (1926)

Torricelli: 2s 48, p. 73 (1928)

Fock: 2s 61, p. 126 (1930)

p. 496. Temple: The matrix mechanics of the
spinning electron.

110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

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最上質特製



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一九一九年

Briot et Bonquet, Théorie des fonctions elliptiques.
Enneper, Elliptische Funktionen (Müller, 1870).
Jannery et Molk, Fonctions Elliptiques.
Schwarz,

De Montessus de Ballore :

-p#-n. x

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multiple series : convergence

$$\sum_{n_1, \dots, n_m} a_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m}$$

(continued)

一冊 三冊 本屋

京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館資料室
X-ray scattering, 217 100 40

(Zs. f. Phys. 58, 75) I. Waller: Die Streuung kurzwelliger Strahlung durch Atome nach der Diracschen Strahlungstheorie.

(Zs. f. Phys 51, 213) I. Waller;

(Zs. f. Phys. 58, 294) J. Frenkel: Über G.M. Energieübertragung zwischen atomaren Systemen

Wirkungsquerschnitt σ

$$\sigma = \frac{8\pi^3}{h^4} M^2 \frac{v_1}{v_0} \int_0^\pi W^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta, \quad (\text{Born, Dirac})$$

$$\frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}$$

v_0, v_1 : Anfangs- u. Endwert der relativen Geschw.

W : Matrixelement der Wechselwirkungsenergie für den betrachteten Quantenübergang.

θ : Ablenkungswinkel des stoßenden Teilchens.

$$W = \iint U \psi_0 \psi_1^* e^{i(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_0) \cdot \mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{v}$$

$$\bar{U}(\mathbf{K}) = \int U \psi_0 \psi_1^* d\mathbf{v}$$

$$W(k) = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \bar{U}(R) e^{ikR \cos \varphi} 2\pi R^2 dR \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{k} \int_0^\infty \bar{U}(R) R \sin kR dR$$

$$|k_1 - k_0| = k$$

$$k^2 = k_1^2 + k_0^2 - 2k_1 k_0 \cos \theta$$

$$g = \frac{8\pi^3}{h^4} \frac{M^2}{k_0^2} \int_{|k_0 - k_1|}^{k_1 - k_0} W^2 k dk$$

$$\bar{U}(R) = \frac{A}{R} e^{-\alpha R} \quad , \quad \text{Hilf + Bed. } \approx 2 \text{ uH}$$

$$W = \frac{4\pi A}{k} \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha R} \sin kR dR = \frac{4\pi A}{\alpha^2 + k^2}$$

$$g = 4\pi \left(\frac{2\pi}{h} \right)^4 \frac{M^2}{k_0^2} A^2 \left[\frac{1}{\alpha^2 + (k_0 - k_1)^2} - \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + (k_0 + k_1)^2} \right]$$

oder bei elastischer Stöße, $k_0 = k_1 = k$

$$(v_0^2 + u_0^2 = v_1^2 + u_1^2 \quad v_0 + u_0 = v_1 + u_1,$$

$$\therefore v_0 u_0 = v_1 u_1 \quad \therefore (v_0 - u_0)^2 = (v_1 - u_1)^2$$

$$\therefore k_0 = k_1$$

$$g = \left(\frac{4\pi}{h} \right)^4 \pi \cdot \frac{M^2 A^2}{\alpha^2 (4 + k^2)}$$

Diese Formel zeigt, dass mit Zunahme der relativen Stoßgeschw. der Wirkungsquerschnitt abnehmen muss (und zwar bis $g=0$ bei $v=\infty$). Der Grund dafür läßt sich sofort erkennen, wenn wir den Umstand beachten, dass zwei abstoßende Atome beim Zusammen-

stop - ineinander desto tiefer eindringen müssen,
je kräftiger sie sich stoßen.

London u. Kallmann (Zs. f. phys. Chemie (B)
2, 207, 1929.)

versuchte, die anomal großen Wirkungsquerschnitte
solcher Atome zu erklären, die ungefähr
gleiche Energie stufen haben.

Ramsauer-Effekt .. $\lambda \approx 4.67 \text{ Å} + 90$

Wenzel : phys. Zs. 29, 321, 1928.

- 月廿九日

ZS. f. Phys 65. 518. (1930)

Weisskopf u. Wigner: Über die natürliche Linienbreite in der Strahlung des harmonischen Oszillators.

Zs. f. Phys 63. 54 (1930) \rightarrow Linienintensität

$$J(\nu) d\nu = \frac{(\gamma^Q + \gamma^U) d\nu}{\frac{1}{2}(\gamma^Q + \gamma^U) + 4\pi\nu(\nu - \nu_U^0)^2}$$

1) $J = \gamma^Q + \gamma^U$, $\gamma^Q + \gamma^U$ 1. Halbwertsbreite \rightarrow

$$\gamma^Q = \sum_A \gamma_A^Q \quad \gamma^U = \sum_A \gamma_A^U$$

1) γ^Q obere - Untere - Zustand, Halbwertsbreite

γ_A^Q γ_A^U 1) $\gamma^Q \rightarrow A, U \rightarrow A$ Übergangswahrsch.

\sum 1) γ^Q, U 2) γ^Q Energie, $A \rightarrow$ state $\rightarrow \gamma^Q \rightarrow \gamma^U$ ν_U^0 Linie, Schwerpunkt

之 \rightarrow Dirac, Strahlungstheorie \rightarrow 2. Nivean, Breite

Linienfrequenz (der diffrenz) \rightarrow negligible \rightarrow Breite \rightarrow Linie, Frequenz / \propto Feinstrukturkonstante, 4. 係

\rightarrow $\nu - \nu_U^0$ $\nu_U^0 = \nu^0$ \rightarrow ν^0 \rightarrow ν^0 \rightarrow ν^0

\rightarrow $\nu - \nu_U^0$ $\nu_U^0 = \nu^0$ \rightarrow ν^0 \rightarrow ν^0 \rightarrow ν^0

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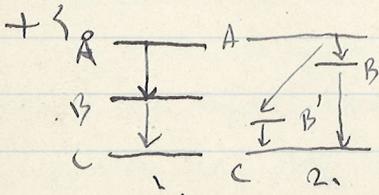
\rightarrow $\nu - \nu_U^0$ $\nu_U^0 = \nu^0$ \rightarrow ν^0 \rightarrow ν^0 \rightarrow ν^0

\rightarrow $\nu - \nu_U^0$ $\nu_U^0 = \nu^0$ \rightarrow ν^0 \rightarrow ν^0 \rightarrow ν^0

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\rightarrow $\nu - \nu_U^0$ $\nu_U^0 = \nu^0$ \rightarrow ν^0 \rightarrow ν^0 \rightarrow ν^0



Zustandskonfiguration \rightarrow

Zs. 64. S. 729 Born; Zur Quantentheorie der
chemischen Kräfte.

S. 717. Gleich; Der Hauptbeweis für die
allgemeine Relativitätstheorie.

In der Hand der Entstehungsgeschichte der viel-
besprochenen zusätzlichen Bewegung des Merkur-
perihels wird gezeigt, dass diese keinen konstanten
Wert haben kann und dass sie sich zwanglos
aus den Änderungen der Umdrehungsdauer der
Erde herleiten lässt. Daher ist sie als
Beweismittel für die Relativitätstheorie
hin fällig.

S. 749 Güttinger: Über die Hyperfeinstruktur
des Li II-Spektrums.

$$\text{Li}^{++} \quad H = \int \left[S, \frac{-\mathbf{r}}{r^3} \right] dV; \quad \mu = \frac{ig(i)}{1840} \frac{eh}{4\pi mc}$$

$$\Delta W = \mu H$$

$$= \frac{8\pi}{3} \mu_0 \psi^2(0) (\mu \sigma) \quad \text{for s-term}$$

$$\Delta \nu = \frac{8}{3} R \alpha^2 \frac{\Delta^3}{n^2} \frac{g(i)}{1840} (i + \frac{1}{2})$$

(Fermi-Gonschmi Goudsmitsche Formel)

Li^+

$$= \frac{16\pi}{3} \mu_0 \frac{M}{i} \frac{(\sigma_j)(j^i)}{2j^2} \varphi_1^2(\rho)$$

$$\Delta w = \text{const} \frac{(\sigma_j)(j^i)}{j^2}$$

$$\Delta v = 0,228 \frac{g(i)}{h^3} \frac{[s(s+1)+j(j+1)-l(l+1)]}{8j(j+1)}$$

$$\times [f(f+1) - l(l+1) - j(j+1)]$$

Auswahlregeln $(\vec{f} = \vec{j} + \vec{l})$

$$\Delta j = 1, 0, -1$$

$$\Delta f = 1, 0, -1$$

$$\Delta w = \mu_0 \left(\mu_I [\text{rot}_I \mathcal{M}_I, \frac{r_I}{r_I^3}] + [\text{rot}_{II} \mathcal{M}_{II}, \frac{r_{II}}{r_{II}^3}] \right)$$

(div. div.)

$$\mathcal{M}_I = \Psi^* \vec{\sigma}_I \Psi, \quad \mathcal{M}_{II} = \Psi^* \vec{\sigma}_{II} \Psi$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_I + \sigma_{II}$$

— 19 世 — 10

25. 63. 5.54 V. Weisskopf u. E. Wigner: Berechnung der natürlichen Linienbreite auf Grund der Diracschen Lichttheorie.

$$(12) \quad \frac{\hbar}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial \Psi(Q, N_1, N_2, \dots, N_p, \dots)}{\partial t} = H \Psi = (E_a + \hbar \sum_p \nu_p N_p) \Psi + \sum_p \sum_u w_{au}^{(p)} [\sqrt{N_p + 1} \Psi(U, N_1, N_2, \dots, N_p + 1, \dots) + \sqrt{N_p} \Psi(U, N_1, N_2, \dots, N_p - 1, \dots)]$$

$$(12a) \quad w_{au}^{(p)} = w_{ua}^{(p)*} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2\pi \nu_p}} \int_{\Sigma} \sum_x \frac{\hbar e}{im} u_a^* [A_{px}(x, y, z, \tau) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + A_{py}(x, \dots) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + A_{pz}(x, \dots) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}] d\tau$$

$$\iiint [A_{px}(x, y, z)^2 + A_{py}^2 + A_{pz}^2] dxdydz = 1.$$

Im Fall einer Resonanzlinie $A \rightarrow B$, Ψ ist nur an den Stellen

$$a \quad Q = A, N_1 = N_2 = \dots = N_p = \dots = 0$$

$$b \quad Q = B, N_1 = N_2 = \dots = N_p - 1 = N_p + 1 = \dots = 0 \quad (N_p = 1)$$

für $E_A - E_B - \hbar \epsilon < \hbar \nu_p < E_A - E_B + \hbar \epsilon$

von Null verschieden und bzw. gleich a, b.

$\hbar \epsilon$ soll jedenfalls gegen klein gegen $E_A - E_B$, aber doch so groß, daß die b_p am Rande des erlaubten Bereiches schon sehr klein sein.

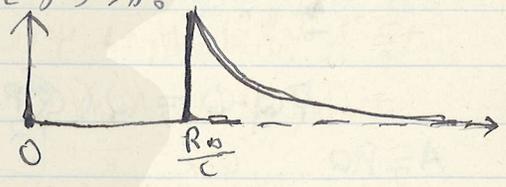
$$\frac{\hbar}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial a}{\partial t} = \sum_p w_{AB}^{(p)} b_p, \quad (14a)$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial b_p}{\partial t} = \hbar (\nu_p - \nu_B^A) b_p + w_{BA}^{(p)} a \quad (14b)$$

zu solution 11

Zs 66 78 558. S. Kikuchi: Über die Fortpflanzung von Lichtwellen in der Meisenberg-Kikuchi: Paulischen Formulierung der ungerichtet Atom 677 R.E.D.

t=0 1st P(x_i=0) Lichtquanten x+t > 0 P(x) P'(x_i^2 = R) t = R/c ist Energie dichte 0
 ist Lichtsignal c ist speed of light



$$a = e^{-2\pi P t}$$

$$b_p = \frac{W_{AB}}{h} e^{2\pi P t} - e^{2\pi i (v_p - v_B^A) t}$$

$$1 + \dots \dots P = \pi K_{AB} v_B^A / h$$

$$\sum W_{AB} b_p = K_{AB} i \pi v_B^A e^{-2\pi P t}$$

in 2. solution, Zeit \rightarrow v_B^A / P^2 , order, Atom dimension \approx $(\frac{1}{2} \delta) / (4\pi (v - v_B^A)^2)$

$$J(v) dv = \frac{v}{v_{AB}} \frac{\delta dv}{(\frac{1}{2} \delta)^2 + 4\pi (v - v_B^A)^2}$$

$$J = 4\pi P = \frac{16\pi^2 e^2}{3m^2 c^3 h} |P_{AB}|^2 v_B^A$$

$$\frac{P}{v_B^A} \approx \frac{dv}{v} = \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} \approx \dots$$

sm ~ v. P t $\approx (\frac{P}{v_{AB}})^2 P t$
 order \approx $\frac{P_{AB}}{P^2}$
 1st order \approx negligible.

Dirac, Principle of Q.M., p. 87

$$pq - qp = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi i}$$

$$PQ = p^2 + q^2 - i(pq - qp)$$

$$= p^2 + q^2 - \frac{\hbar}{2\pi}$$

$$p \mp iq = P$$

$$p \pm iq = Q$$

$$PQ - QP = 2i(pq - qp)$$

$$= -\frac{\hbar}{\pi} !!$$

$$PQ \cdot Q = Q \cdot \left(\frac{PQ}{PQ} + \frac{\hbar}{\pi} \right)$$

$$A = PQ$$

$$AQ = Q \left(A - \frac{\hbar}{\pi} \right)$$

$$A' (A' | Q | A'') = (A' | Q | A'') \left(A' - \frac{\hbar}{\pi} \right)$$

$$\therefore A' = A'' - \frac{\hbar}{\pi} \quad \text{or} \quad (A' | Q | A'') = 0,$$

$$(A' | A | A') = (A' | PQ | A') = \sum_{\lambda} (A' | P | A'') (A' | Q | A')$$

$$\stackrel{A}{=} A' (A' | P | A'') = (A' | P | A'') \left(A' + \frac{\hbar}{\pi} \right)$$

$$\therefore A' = A'' + \frac{\hbar}{\pi} \quad \text{or} \quad (A' | P | A'') = 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow = A', \text{ etc.}$$

$$\text{non-} = \left. \begin{array}{l} A'' = A' - \frac{\hbar}{\pi} \text{ \& eigvalue } \sigma + i\tau \hbar \\ = 0. \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\therefore A' \text{ \& eigvalue } \tau \hbar, A' - \frac{\hbar}{\pi} \text{ \& eigvalue } \tau \hbar + \frac{\hbar}{\pi} \text{ \& } A' = 0,$$

$$\text{non-} = \left. \begin{array}{l} p^2 + q^2, \text{ eigvalue } \neq 0 \\ PQ \neq -\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\therefore A' = 0, \frac{\hbar}{\pi}, \dots, n \frac{\hbar}{\pi}, \dots$$

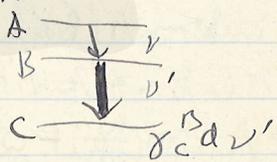
Radiation \leftrightarrow ^{Electron} Atom System \leftrightarrow Interaction
 電子と原子の相互作用、(多体 Dirac 方程式で記述される)
 H.P. 1冊 = 両方、均等に扱う
 (7/2)

* 光子の放射・吸収 = 行方不明な光子の
 出-入 = ν, ν' の | ν の | ν' の ν の ν' の

$$J(\nu, \nu') d\nu d\nu'$$

$$= \frac{\nu}{\nu_B^A} \cdot \frac{\nu'}{\nu_C^B} \cdot \frac{\gamma_B^A d\nu}{(\frac{1}{2}\gamma^A)^2 + 4\pi^2(\nu_C^A - \nu - \nu')^2} \cdot \frac{\gamma_C^B d\nu'}{(\gamma^B)^2 + 4\pi^2(\nu_C^B - \nu')^2}$$

(99a)



しかし、 $\nu \neq \nu'$, $A \rightarrow B$, transition probability
 通常は $\nu \neq \nu'$ である $B \rightarrow C$,
 大なり。 $A \rightarrow B$, linewidth ϵ 大なり
 ν は $h\nu + h\nu'$, ν は sharp $\neq \nu$ である。
 ν' は diffuse $\neq \nu$, ν は diffuse である
 である。

二月五日

Ferromagnetismus

- 1) 49, 619, (1928) Bloch! Theo. des Heisenberg!
 Zur Theorie des Ferromag.
- 2) 57, 545, (1929) Bloch!
- 3) 61, 206, (1930) Bloch! Zur Theorie des Ferrom.
- 4) 63, 141, (1930) Honda! Über die ferromag. Theorie
 von P. Weiss und W. Heisenberg.
- 5) Journ. de Phys. 1, 1, 1930. Weiss!

Elektron: Bahnmoment $l = \frac{h}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi r \cdot n$

Spin $s = \frac{h}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi r \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$$m \frac{h}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{2\pi} [-r + (N-r)]$$

$$m = n - r$$

$$N = 2n$$

probable value $\approx \frac{1}{2} h_0$ $\leftarrow r \quad \vec{N-r}$

Valenzelektron $l = \frac{h}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi r \cdot n$, $s = \frac{h}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi r \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

Spin-Einstein-de Haas-Effekt ≈ 27 .

Magnetmoment $= \frac{m}{e}$ magnetische Moment

Spin l & s field, $l = \frac{h}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi r \cdot n$

Landé g -factor (56, 860, 1929.) Kern magnet

Spin $\approx 27 \frac{m}{e} h$

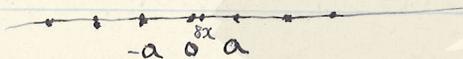
Crystal structure

$$H(q_i, p_i, Q_i) = H(n_i, Q_i)$$

$$\delta H = \sum_i \frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_i} \delta Q_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial Q_i} = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

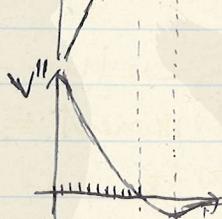
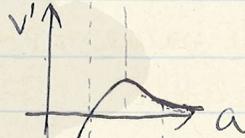
$$\rightarrow Q_i = Q_{i0}$$



$$-2V(a) + \{V(a-\delta x) + V(a+\delta x)\}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial a^2} \delta x^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial a^2} > 0,$$



$$y = A e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -A e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = A \left(\frac{x}{a}\right) y \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$z = \log x, \quad e^z dx = dx.$$

$$e^{-z} \frac{dy}{dz} = A y (z-c)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = A e^z (y - c \frac{dy}{dz})$$

$$(1 + A c e^z) \frac{dy}{dz} = A e^z y$$

$$y = C e^{A c e^z + \frac{A c e^z}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dy} = A(1 + A c x) dx$$

245

Zs. 63, Zur Theorie und Systematik der Molekularkräfte
(London)

Freivalenz \rightarrow Netz-Molekülumbilde 1/2, Wechsel-
wirkung

Eisenschütz u London: Zs 60, 491, 1930.

140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

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Phys. Rev.
Vol. 37, Breit: Derivation of H.F.S. Formulas
p. 51 for the One Electron Spectra

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Zs. 62
p. 188 (1930)

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hansson u. Peierls
Quantenelektrodynamik
im Konfigurationsraum

Das electrom. Feld und seine Wechselwirkung mit
der Materie wird durch eine Schröd.gl
im Konfig.raum der Lichtquanten beschrieben.
Die Resultate sind identisch mit den von
Heisenberg und Pauli.

2.24

25.67

12. p. 54

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Wessel, Jena
invariante Formulierung
der Diracschen Dispersionslehre

Nat. Acad. 17, No. 1, p. 20

Breit: On the Interpretation of
Dirac's α -matrices

Vol 36, p. 1732

Breit and Doermann: Hyperfine structure of
S and P Terms of two Electron Atoms
with Special Reference to Li^+ .

2.28 Proc. Roy. Soc. 129, p686

M. Delbrück: Interaction of Inert Gases

$$\psi = \frac{f_1(x_1) \dots f_l(x_l)}{f_n(x_1) \dots f_n(x_n)}$$

+ n atom, eigenfunktion $\rightarrow \psi \approx 0 \sim 2^{-n} \sim \bar{r}$

$f_1 \dots f_n =$

2 set : $g_{l_1}(r) Y_{l_1}^m$ ($m = -l_1 \dots +l_1$)

2 set : $g_{l_2}(r) Y_{l_2}^m$ ($m = -l_2 \dots +l_2$)

+ n set = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200

$l_i \neq l_k = \text{or } l_i \neq l_k \Rightarrow l_i = l_k / \text{or } \dots$

$(g_{l_i} g_{l_k}) = 0$

2 $l = 2$ or $l = 3$ state = p or atom, interaction energy

A: $\mu f_{\mu} \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n$

B: $\nu f_{\nu} \beta_1 \dots \beta_n$

$\alpha = a_{l_1}(r) Y_{l_1}^m(\theta, \phi)$

$\beta = b_{l_2}(r) Y_{l_2}^m(\theta', \phi')$

$\Psi = \text{Det}(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n, \beta_1 \dots \beta_n)$

$V_{AB} = 4 \sum \sum \iint \left[\frac{1}{r_{12}} + \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{r_{a1}} - \frac{1}{r_{b2}} \right] |\alpha_i(\mathbf{r}_1)|^2 \times |\beta_k(\mathbf{r}_2)|^2 d\tau_1 d\tau_2$

Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc., 27, I (1931)
 p.66 Hase: Calculation of the van der Waal forces
 for H and He at large interatomic
 etc $\frac{1}{R^3}$ distances.

$H \cdot H = \dots \lambda = (M - 2L) / N$

$N = \int y^2 dx \quad M = \int (\text{grad } y)^2 dx \quad L = \int V y dx$

$V = -\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r'} - \frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{r_{12}}$

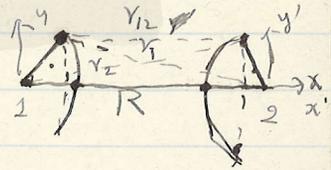
$\lambda \approx \text{min} = 2 \dots R$ が大きければ
 atomic interac = 2π 周辺, \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow

$-\frac{2xx'}{R^3} + \frac{yy' + zz'}{R^3}$



z の向き $z = z_1 + z_2$

$\left. \begin{aligned} r_1 &= R - x \\ r_2 &= R + x' \end{aligned} \right\} R = r_{12} = R$



$r_1 = \sqrt{(R-x)^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$r_2 = \sqrt{(R+x')^2 + y'^2 + z'^2}$

$r_{12} = \sqrt{(R-x+x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2}$

$-\frac{1}{R} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{+2xR^2 - y^2 - z^2}{R^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-2x'R^2 - y'^2 - z'^2}{R^2} \right) \right.$

$\left. \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x+x')R^2 - (y-y')^2 - (z-z')^2}{R^2} \right\}$

$= \frac{1}{R^3} \left\{ -xx' + yy' + zz' \right\}$

$= \frac{-r_1 r_2' \cos \theta}{R^3} \quad \dots$



3¹⁰ 112¹⁰.

Naturwiss. 673

Heitler, Herzberg: gehorchen die Stickstoffkerne der Bose'schen Statistik.

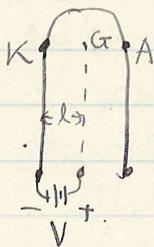
546. Heitler: Quantentheorie der Valley.

(Wigner: Ungar. Akad. im Druck)

Das Barkhausen-Kurz-Effekt nach der W.M.

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Von K. Sacksteder (5) 7, 1930, 5.54



(Barkhausen u. Kurz: Phys. Zs. 21, 1 (1920))

$$\Lambda = cl \sqrt{\frac{8m}{eV}}$$

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} \left(E - \frac{eV}{l} x \right) \psi = 0$$

$$\psi = \sqrt[6]{w} J_{\frac{1}{3}}(2\sqrt{w})$$

$$w = \frac{(\alpha - \beta x)^3}{q\beta^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} E,$$

$$\beta = \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} \cdot \frac{eV}{l}$$

$$\psi_1 = \sqrt[6]{w} J_{\frac{1}{3}}(2\sqrt{w}) = \frac{1}{\pi(\frac{1}{3})} \sqrt[3]{w} \left(1 - \frac{qw}{3.4} t^{..} \right)$$

$$\psi_2 = \sqrt[6]{w} J_{-\frac{1}{3}}(2\sqrt{w}) = \frac{1}{\pi(\frac{1}{3})} \left(1 - \frac{qw}{2.3} + \frac{(qw)^2}{2.3 \cdot 5.8} \dots \right)$$

Asympt für $|w| \geq 1$, bei positivem w :

$$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi^2 w}} \cos\left(2\sqrt{w} - \frac{5}{12}\pi\right)$$

$$\psi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi^2 w}} \cos\left(2\sqrt{w} - \frac{1}{12}\pi\right)$$

bei negativem w :

$$\psi_1 = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha} \sqrt{|w|}} e^{2\sqrt{|w|x}}$$

$$\psi_2 = +\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha} \sqrt{|w|}} e^{2\sqrt{|w|x}}$$

$$\psi = A\psi_1 + B\psi_2$$

Randbedingungen

$$\begin{cases} x=0 & w=w_0 = \frac{\alpha^3}{9\beta^2} : \frac{d\psi}{dx}=0, \frac{d\psi}{dw}=0 \\ x=l & w=w_l = \frac{(\alpha-\beta l)^3}{9\beta^2} : \psi=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dw} \left(\frac{\psi_2}{\psi_1} \right)_{w_l} = \left(\frac{\psi_2'}{\psi_1'} \right)_{w_0}$$

$$v = \frac{\Delta E}{\hbar} = \frac{\hbar}{8\pi^2 m} \Delta \alpha$$

$$\Delta \alpha = \frac{\pi \beta}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = \frac{\pi \beta}{\sqrt{\beta l}} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{l}}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{l} \sqrt{\frac{eV}{8m}}$$

β

Spektrallinien, Verbreiterung, Ursache

1. Dopplereffekt, (Wärmebewegung)
2. Kopplungen mit anderen Atomen (Druckverbr.)
3. Strahlungsdämpfung.

(Natürliche Linienbreite)

↙
Wechselwirkung mit der Strahlung.

Nature 127, No. 3199

Phys. Rev. 37, No. 3,

25, 68, 1-2

Naturwiss. II, 13, 3
p. 252

Radioac.

Cosmic Ray

Heitler-Rumer

chlorisotop mit
Kernmasse 39.

Berlin, Heitner u. Böhm

Phys. Rev. 37, No. 3, p. 313,

Quark: Discrete and Conti. theories
in physics.

p. 326. Nuclear spin

327 H.F.S. of Li^T.

Zs. 63, S. 803,

Sauter: Lösung der Diracschen Gl. ohne Spezialisierung der Diracschen Operatoren.

S. 855 Fock: Bemerkungen zum Virialsatz.

$$\sum_i c_i^2 + \sum_k \alpha_k + \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_{kl} \delta_{kl} + \sum_{k \neq l, m} \alpha_{klm} \delta_{kl} \delta_{lm} + \dots = 0$$

$\delta_{kl} = \delta_{lk}$

$$1 + \sum_k \alpha_k + \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_{kl} \delta_{kl} + \dots = 0$$

~~Linear unabhängig~~

$$1 + \sum_k \alpha_k^2 + \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_{kl} \delta_{kl} + \dots$$

$\delta_{kl} = \delta_{lk}$

$$1 + \sum_k \alpha_k^2 + \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_{kl} \delta_{kl} + \sum_{k \neq l, m} \alpha_{klm} \delta_{kl} \delta_{lm} + \dots$$

$$+ 2 \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_k \alpha_l \delta_{kl} + \dots$$

$$\delta_{kl} \delta_{kl} + \delta_{lk} \delta_{lk} = 0 \quad \delta_{kl} \delta_{lm} + \delta_{lm} \delta_{kl} = 0$$

$$\delta_{kl} \delta_{kl} + \delta_{lk} \delta_{lk} = 0 \neq 0$$

$$\delta_{kl} \delta_{kl} + \delta_{lk} \delta_{lk} = \delta_{kl}$$

$$\delta_{kl} \delta_{lm} + \delta_{lm} \delta_{kl} = 0$$

$$\delta_{kl} \delta_{kl}$$

$$1 + \sum_k \alpha_k \delta_{kl} + \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_{kl} \delta_{kl} \delta_{kl} + \sum_{k \neq l, m} \alpha_{klm} \delta_{kl} \delta_{lm} \delta_{kl}$$

$$\alpha_k = 0$$

$$1 + c c' + \sum_{k \neq l} \alpha_{kl} \delta_{kl} + \dots$$

$$+ (c' \alpha_k + c \alpha_k) \delta_{kl}$$

δ_3
 δ_2
 δ_1
 $1 \delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3, \delta_4; \delta_1 \delta_2, \delta_1 \delta_3, \delta_1 \delta_4; \delta_2 \delta_3, \delta_2 \delta_4; \delta_3 \delta_4; \delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3; \delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_4; \delta_1 \delta_3 \delta_4$
 $1 a_0 a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_{12} a_{13}$
 $\delta_1 a_1 a_0 a_{12} a_{13} a_{14} a_2 a_3$
 $\delta_2 a_2$

$$1 + \sum \gamma_k + \sum \dots = 0,$$

$\times \delta_1 a_1 a_0 - a_{12} a_{13} - a_{14}$

$$\begin{aligned} a + b \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 &= 0 \\ \gamma_4 a \gamma_4 + b \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \gamma_4 &= 0 \\ a \gamma_4 + b \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \gamma_4 &= 0 \\ \therefore a = 0, b = 0. \end{aligned}$$

δ_3	1	$\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3$	$\gamma_3 \delta_4$	$\gamma_1 \delta_2 \delta_4$	γ_2	1	
δ_2	1	$\delta_3 \delta_4$	$\gamma_1 \delta_2 \delta_3$	$\delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_4$	$\delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3$	$\delta_2 \delta_4$	$\delta_1 \delta_3 \delta_4$
δ_1	1	$\delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3$	$\delta_2 \delta_4$	$\delta_3 \delta_4$	$\delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3$	$\delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_4$	$\delta_1 \delta_3 \delta_4$
1	1	$\delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3$	$\delta_2 \delta_4$				
δ_1	$\delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3 \delta_4$	$\delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3$	$\delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_4$	$\delta_2 \delta_3 \delta_4$	$\delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3 \delta_4$		1
δ_2							
δ_3		1		1		1	1
δ_4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

2.

$$\frac{1}{r} \left(r^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \right) = \dots$$

$\delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3 \delta_4$
 $a_{1,2,3,4}$

$$A + \delta_1 A \delta_1^{-1} \quad A - \delta_1 A \delta_1^{-1}$$

$$A + \delta_1 A \delta_1^{-1} \delta_2 A \delta_2^{-1} \delta_3 A \delta_3^{-1} \delta_4^{-1}$$

$$A + \delta_1 A \delta_1^{-1} + \delta_4 \delta_3 \delta_2 A \delta_2^{-1} \delta_3^{-1} \delta_4^{-1} + \delta_4 \delta_3 \delta_2 A \delta_2^{-1} \delta_3^{-1} \delta_4^{-1} = 16a_0$$

etc.

$$\left\{ \delta_1 p_1 + \delta_2 p_2 + \delta_3 p_3 + \delta_4 \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{r} + \kappa E \right) + \kappa E_0 \right\} \psi = 0$$

$$\psi = A \cdot \psi'$$

2.

$$A(\alpha, \varphi) = P(p_r, r)$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} + x p_1 + y p_2 + z p_3 = r p_r$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r} + x p_1 + y p_2 + z p_3 = p_r r$$

$$p_1 r^2 - r^2 p_1 = 2x \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r}$$

$$p_1 \frac{x}{r} - \frac{x}{r} p_1$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{x}{r} p_1 + \dots \right) r^2 = 2x \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r}$$

3.

$$p_r r - r p_r = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r}$$

$$p_r = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{x}{r} p_1 + \frac{y}{r} p_2 + \frac{z}{r} p_3$$

$$= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r} \frac{1}{r} + p_1 \frac{x}{r} + p_2 \frac{y}{r} + p_3 \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\psi = \left\{ \delta_1 \frac{x}{r} + \delta_2 \frac{y}{r} + \delta_3 \frac{z}{r} \right\} \psi'$$

$$\left\{ \delta_1 \left(p_r + \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r} \frac{1}{r} \right) + \delta_2 \left(p_1 \frac{x}{r} - p_1 \frac{x}{r} \right) + \delta_3 \left(p_2 \frac{y}{r} + \dots \right) \right\} \psi'$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{r} + \kappa E \right) + \kappa E_0$$

Vol 37, No 51

p. 507. Orbital Valency Bartlett.

p. 556 Interchange of Trans. Rot.
& Vib. Energy in Molec. Colli-
sions by Roess

vol 37, p. 512

Kemble and Zener: 2 quantum excited
states of the H Molecule.

Phys. Rev. 56 p. 450

Pauling:

Roy Soc. 130, vol 815 p. 551

Stern: Sym. Sph. Osci and the
Rot. Motion of Homo. Mol in
Crystal

p. 632 Danon: Ex of Uncertainty
Principle

p. 655 Arnot: Diff of Electron
in Mercury Vapour

A Schur: Neue Begründung der Theorie der
Gruppencharaktere, Berl. Ber. 5, 406
(1905)

Schur:

Die Nebenbeweise der Relativitätstheorie
gleich. (Zs 65, 848, 1930)

Hauptbeweis (Zs 64, 717, 1930)

Phys. Rev. 37 No 6.

Einstein etc: Knowledge of ^{Past and Future} Future in the Q.M.

Slater etc: van der Waals' force of Goals.

Goussmidt: Hyp. F. S. separation.

Zs. f. Phys. 68 3-4

p. 274 Mark: Über die Unbest. rel der Q. T.

5-6 + i

phys. Zs. ³² 17 r i

Naturwiss 19, 14

$$H_2 \sim F_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \varphi_1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \varphi_0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \varphi_3 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \varphi_2$$

$$F_2 = \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_0 + \varphi_1$$

$$F_3 = \varphi_3 + \varphi_2 - \varphi_1 - \varphi_0$$

~~F, \varphi etc.~~

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\varphi_0 F_0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\varphi_1 F_1) - \dots$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \varphi_0 \cdot \varphi_0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \varphi_1 \varphi_0 + F_2 + F_3$$

$$F_1 \varphi_0 + \varphi_0 \varphi_1 + \dots$$

$$F_2 \varphi_2 - F_3 - \dots$$

$$F_3 \varphi_3 + F_2 - \dots$$

$$+ F_0 \cdot \varphi_0 + F_1 \cdot \varphi_1 + \dots$$

23. f. Phys. S. 274 65

Zur Wellentheorie des Lichtquents
von Runer

Max. Gl. $\ddot{F}_1 = H_1 + c^2 E_1 + i v \dot{F}_1$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} F_0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} F_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} F_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} F_3 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} F_1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} F_0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} F_3 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} F_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} F_2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} F_3 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} F_0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} F_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} F_3 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} F_2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} F_1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} F_0 = 0$$

Max $F = 0$.

für $F_0 = 0$.

(F_1, F_2, F_3, F_0) 4 Vektor \mathbb{R}^4 , (invariant)

$$F_0 \sim x_0 y_0 + x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3$$

$$F_1 \sim x_2 y_3 - x_3 y_2 + x_0 y_1 - x_1 y_0$$

$$F_2 \sim x_3 y_1 - x_1 y_3 + x_0 y_2 - x_2 y_0$$

$$F_3 \sim x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 + x_0 y_3 - x_3 y_0$$

x_i, y_i : vierer Vektor

1. 4 5 Transformieren λ .

F_i / transf. Matrix

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$$

$\text{tr} J = 4$ \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 Lorentz Gruppe,
Darst $\text{tr} J$ Reduzibel

Dirac, $(\psi_0, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3)$

$$\gamma = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$$

is Reduzibel

(van der Waerden, Spinoranalyse Gött Nachr. 1929)
 max $\bar{\psi} \psi = 0$..

Atom $(p_0 + \mu \gamma_3) \bar{\psi} = 0$.

$$\mu_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mu_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mu_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mu_i \mu_k + \mu_k \mu_i = 2\delta_{ik}$$

$$\mu_i \mu_i = i \mu_3 \text{ etc.}$$

is Dirac, α_i + equivalent $\bar{\psi} + \psi$..

is μ_i + anticommute \sim 第 10, Matrix ψ

~~is~~ μ_i + μ_j ..

is, μ_i + μ_j + μ_k = \rightarrow + anticommute

is μ_i + μ_j + μ_k + μ_l + μ_m + μ_n + μ_o + μ_p + μ_q + μ_r + μ_s + μ_t + μ_u + μ_v + μ_w + μ_x + μ_y + μ_z + μ_{10} + μ_{11} + μ_{12} + μ_{13} + μ_{14} + μ_{15} + μ_{16} + μ_{17} + μ_{18} + μ_{19} + μ_{20} + μ_{21} + μ_{22} + μ_{23} + μ_{24} + μ_{25} + μ_{26} + μ_{27} + μ_{28} + μ_{29} + μ_{30} + μ_{31} + μ_{32} + μ_{33} + μ_{34} + μ_{35} + μ_{36} + μ_{37} + μ_{38} + μ_{39} + μ_{40} + μ_{41} + μ_{42} + μ_{43} + μ_{44} + μ_{45} + μ_{46} + μ_{47} + μ_{48} + μ_{49} + μ_{50} + μ_{51} + μ_{52} + μ_{53} + μ_{54} + μ_{55} + μ_{56} + μ_{57} + μ_{58} + μ_{59} + μ_{60} + μ_{61} + μ_{62} + μ_{63} + μ_{64} + μ_{65} + μ_{66} + μ_{67} + μ_{68} + μ_{69} + μ_{70} + μ_{71} + μ_{72} + μ_{73} + μ_{74} + μ_{75} + μ_{76} + μ_{77} + μ_{78} + μ_{79} + μ_{80} + μ_{81} + μ_{82} + μ_{83} + μ_{84} + μ_{85} + μ_{86} + μ_{87} + μ_{88} + μ_{89} + μ_{90} + μ_{91} + μ_{92} + μ_{93} + μ_{94} + μ_{95} + μ_{96} + μ_{97} + μ_{98} + μ_{99} + μ_{100}

is μ_i + μ_j + μ_k + μ_l + μ_m + μ_n + μ_o + μ_p + μ_q + μ_r + μ_s + μ_t + μ_u + μ_v + μ_w + μ_x + μ_y + μ_z + μ_{10} + μ_{11} + μ_{12} + μ_{13} + μ_{14} + μ_{15} + μ_{16} + μ_{17} + μ_{18} + μ_{19} + μ_{20} + μ_{21} + μ_{22} + μ_{23} + μ_{24} + μ_{25} + μ_{26} + μ_{27} + μ_{28} + μ_{29} + μ_{30} + μ_{31} + μ_{32} + μ_{33} + μ_{34} + μ_{35} + μ_{36} + μ_{37} + μ_{38} + μ_{39} + μ_{40} + μ_{41} + μ_{42} + μ_{43} + μ_{44} + μ_{45} + μ_{46} + μ_{47} + μ_{48} + μ_{49} + μ_{50} + μ_{51} + μ_{52} + μ_{53} + μ_{54} + μ_{55} + μ_{56} + μ_{57} + μ_{58} + μ_{59} + μ_{60} + μ_{61} + μ_{62} + μ_{63} + μ_{64} + μ_{65} + μ_{66} + μ_{67} + μ_{68} + μ_{69} + μ_{70} + μ_{71} + μ_{72} + μ_{73} + μ_{74} + μ_{75} + μ_{76} + μ_{77} + μ_{78} + μ_{79} + μ_{80} + μ_{81} + μ_{82} + μ_{83} + μ_{84} + μ_{85} + μ_{86} + μ_{87} + μ_{88} + μ_{89} + μ_{90} + μ_{91} + μ_{92} + μ_{93} + μ_{94} + μ_{95} + μ_{96} + μ_{97} + μ_{98} + μ_{99} + μ_{100}

$$H = c \mu_1 p_1$$

+ Veranschubar + μ_1 , $\mu_{12} = x_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} - x_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$, $\mu_3 = \mu_1 \mu_2$

$$\mu_{12} + \frac{1}{2} \mu_1 \mu_2$$

is μ_1 .. μ_1 + μ_2 + μ_3 + μ_4 + μ_5 + μ_6 + μ_7 + μ_8 + μ_9 + μ_{10} + μ_{11} + μ_{12} + μ_{13} + μ_{14} + μ_{15} + μ_{16} + μ_{17} + μ_{18} + μ_{19} + μ_{20} + μ_{21} + μ_{22} + μ_{23} + μ_{24} + μ_{25} + μ_{26} + μ_{27} + μ_{28} + μ_{29} + μ_{30} + μ_{31} + μ_{32} + μ_{33} + μ_{34} + μ_{35} + μ_{36} + μ_{37} + μ_{38} + μ_{39} + μ_{40} + μ_{41} + μ_{42} + μ_{43} + μ_{44} + μ_{45} + μ_{46} + μ_{47} + μ_{48} + μ_{49} + μ_{50} + μ_{51} + μ_{52} + μ_{53} + μ_{54} + μ_{55} + μ_{56} + μ_{57} + μ_{58} + μ_{59} + μ_{60} + μ_{61} + μ_{62} + μ_{63} + μ_{64} + μ_{65} + μ_{66} + μ_{67} + μ_{68} + μ_{69} + μ_{70} + μ_{71} + μ_{72} + μ_{73} + μ_{74} + μ_{75} + μ_{76} + μ_{77} + μ_{78} + μ_{79} + μ_{80} + μ_{81} + μ_{82} + μ_{83} + μ_{84} + μ_{85} + μ_{86} + μ_{87} + μ_{88} + μ_{89} + μ_{90} + μ_{91} + μ_{92} + μ_{93} + μ_{94} + μ_{95} + μ_{96} + μ_{97} + μ_{98} + μ_{99} + μ_{100}

is μ_1 .. μ_1 + μ_2 + μ_3 + μ_4 + μ_5 + μ_6 + μ_7 + μ_8 + μ_9 + μ_{10} + μ_{11} + μ_{12} + μ_{13} + μ_{14} + μ_{15} + μ_{16} + μ_{17} + μ_{18} + μ_{19} + μ_{20} + μ_{21} + μ_{22} + μ_{23} + μ_{24} + μ_{25} + μ_{26} + μ_{27} + μ_{28} + μ_{29} + μ_{30} + μ_{31} + μ_{32} + μ_{33} + μ_{34} + μ_{35} + μ_{36} + μ_{37} + μ_{38} + μ_{39} + μ_{40} + μ_{41} + μ_{42} + μ_{43} + μ_{44} + μ_{45} + μ_{46} + μ_{47} + μ_{48} + μ_{49} + μ_{50} + μ_{51} + μ_{52} + μ_{53} + μ_{54} + μ_{55} + μ_{56} + μ_{57} + μ_{58} + μ_{59} + μ_{60} + μ_{61} + μ_{62} + μ_{63} + μ_{64} + μ_{65} + μ_{66} + μ_{67} + μ_{68} + μ_{69} + μ_{70} + μ_{71} + μ_{72} + μ_{73} + μ_{74} + μ_{75} + μ_{76} + μ_{77} + μ_{78} + μ_{79} + μ_{80} + μ_{81} + μ_{82} + μ_{83} + μ_{84} + μ_{85} + μ_{86} + μ_{87} + μ_{88} + μ_{89} + μ_{90} + μ_{91} + μ_{92} + μ_{93} + μ_{94} + μ_{95} + μ_{96} + μ_{97} + μ_{98} + μ_{99} + μ_{100}

is μ_1 .. μ_1 + μ_2 + μ_3 + μ_4 + μ_5 + μ_6 + μ_7 + μ_8 + μ_9 + μ_{10} + μ_{11} + μ_{12} + μ_{13} + μ_{14} + μ_{15} + μ_{16} + μ_{17} + μ_{18} + μ_{19} + μ_{20} + μ_{21} + μ_{22} + μ_{23} + μ_{24} + μ_{25} + μ_{26} + μ_{27} + μ_{28} + μ_{29} + μ_{30} + μ_{31} + μ_{32} + μ_{33} + μ_{34} + μ_{35} + μ_{36} + μ_{37} + μ_{38} + μ_{39} + μ_{40} + μ_{41} + μ_{42} + μ_{43} + μ_{44} + μ_{45} + μ_{46} + μ_{47} + μ_{48} + μ_{49} + μ_{50} + μ_{51} + μ_{52} + μ_{53} + μ_{54} + μ_{55} + μ_{56} + μ_{57} + μ_{58} + μ_{59} + μ_{60} + μ_{61} + μ_{62} + μ_{63} + μ_{64} + μ_{65} + μ_{66} + μ_{67} + μ_{68} + μ_{69} + μ_{70} + μ_{71} + μ_{72} + μ_{73} + μ_{74} + μ_{75} + μ_{76} + μ_{77} + μ_{78} + μ_{79} + μ_{80} + μ_{81} + μ_{82} + μ_{83} + μ_{84} + μ_{85} + μ_{86} + μ_{87} + μ_{88} + μ_{89} + μ_{90} + μ_{91} + μ_{92} + μ_{93} + μ_{94} + μ_{95} + μ_{96} + μ_{97} + μ_{98} + μ_{99} + μ_{100}

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\bar{\Psi}^{\dagger} \Psi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\bar{\Psi}^{\dagger} \mu_i \Psi) + \dots = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{c \partial t}(\Psi^{\dagger} \Psi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(\Psi^{\dagger} \alpha_i \Psi) + \dots = 0$$

+; konz. transp.

$S_0 = \Psi^{\dagger} \Psi$ etc, $\mu_i \rightarrow$ Vektor $\vec{\mu}$

$$\bar{\Psi} = \Psi^{\dagger} \gamma^0, \quad \bar{\Psi}^{\dagger} = \Psi^{\dagger} \gamma^0 \gamma^0$$

$$\bar{\psi}_i = \sum_k \text{lik} \psi_k \quad \text{lik: Lorentzmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\Psi}^{\dagger} \alpha_i \Psi = \Psi^{\dagger} (\gamma^0 \alpha_i \gamma^0) \Psi = \sum_k \text{lik} \Psi^{\dagger} \alpha_k \Psi,$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_i = \gamma^0 \alpha_i \gamma^0 = \sum_k \text{lik} \alpha_k.$$

$$\vec{z} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{\tau}$$

$$8\pi T_{00} = \bar{\Psi}^{\dagger} \bar{\Psi}, \quad \frac{8\pi}{c} T_{0i} = \bar{\Psi}^{\dagger} \mu_i \bar{\Psi} \text{ etc}$$

μ_i Vektor $\vec{\mu}$ sym. Tensor, nullte Spalte \vec{p}_k

$$\lambda_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & \vec{a} \end{pmatrix}^t =$$

$$8\pi T_{ik} = \bar{\Psi}^{\dagger} \lambda_i \mu_k \bar{\Psi}$$

z.B., $8\pi T_{11} = (H_1^2 - H_2^2 - H_3^2) + (E_1^2 - E_2^2 - E_3^2)$

$$8\pi T_{12} =$$

$$8\pi T_{13} =$$

μ_3 , $\rho_i = \mu_i \lambda_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\rho_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\rho_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\rho_i^2 = 1 \quad (\rho_i \rho_k) = 0$$

$$\mu_i \rho_k + \rho_k \mu_i = 0 \quad \text{für } k \neq i \quad (\rho_i \mu_i) = 0.$$

$$\lambda_i = \mu_i \rho_i = \rho_i \mu_i$$

etc.

Mit $\lambda =$

$$\lambda_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$T^{-1} \lambda_{ip} \mu_k T$ is Tensor \rightarrow δ_{ij} \rightarrow $\delta_{ij} + \lambda_{ij}$

$$\delta^*_{ij} \lambda_{ip} \mu_k \delta = \sum_{p,q} \lambda_{ip} \lambda_{kj} \lambda_p \mu_q$$

$\lambda_{ip} \mu_k$ is sym. Matrixentensor \rightarrow Matrixes-
vektor α_i = analog

Camb. Phil. Soc., 27 No 1, (1931)

p. 15 Eddington: Preliminary note on the
Masses of the Electron, the proton, and
The Universe.

p. 37. Robinson: Orth. Groups in 4 Dimensions

p. 73⁶⁶ Hassé

p. 77 Massey: ^{Theory of} Scattering of short X-rays
by H₂.

p. 86. Darwin: Diamg. of free Electron

p. 113. Webster: The Capture of Electrons by
 α -Particles

Eddington,

$$\frac{\text{Mass of Proton}}{\text{Mass of Electron}} = \frac{136}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{136}$$

$$= 1849.6$$

($\frac{m_H}{m_0} = 1848$, experimentally)

Proton δ^+

Free Nucleus \rightarrow Helium Nucleus \approx 11.8%

proton per Distance \approx ~~11.8%~~ transform to ignor

them. \therefore degree of free δ^+ is 6 to 3 is \approx

7.5% \therefore Helium Nucleus δ^+ proton,
 mass of $\frac{136}{137}$ δ^+ \approx 1%, Electron, δ^+ \approx $\frac{137}{136}$

δ^+ \approx 1%, $2L = 2.77$ packing fraction δ^+ \approx

11.8%

Phys. Rev. vol 37 no 7,

p. 725 H.F.S. as a Test of a linear
wave eq. in the two body problem
by D. R. Inglis.

p. 841 Mass Defects of C^{15} etc . . .
(Raymond T. Birge)

Zs. 68 7-8

Ann 8, 8

Nature 127, 3205

(2te Auflage)
Weyl. p. 234

$$M + M' + F.$$

$$\begin{cases}
 \psi_1 \rightarrow -\bar{\psi}_4, & \psi_2 \rightarrow \bar{\psi}_3, & \psi_3 \rightarrow \bar{\psi}_2, & \psi_4 \rightarrow \bar{\psi}_1 \\
 \bar{\psi}_1 \rightarrow -\psi_4, & \text{etc.} & &
 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{\psi} \alpha_i \psi \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \psi \rightarrow -\psi \bar{\alpha}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \bar{\psi}$$

$$\cancel{\psi \alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}} \quad \cancel{\bar{\psi} \bar{\alpha}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}} \quad \psi \alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \bar{\psi} \quad \psi \alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \psi \quad !!!$$

$$2\delta - 2\delta \quad !!!$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix} & & -i \\ & i & \\ & & -i \\ i & & \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix} & & -i \\ & & \\ & & i \\ i & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\psi}_1 \cdot \psi_4 \rightarrow \bar{\psi}_4 \cdot \psi_1 \rightarrow +\bar{\psi}_4 \cdot \psi_1 + \bar{\psi}_1 \psi_4$$

$$\bar{\psi}_2 \psi_3 \rightarrow \psi_3 \bar{\psi}_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix} & & -i \\ & i & \\ & & -i \\ -i & & \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix} & & -i \\ & & \\ & & i \\ i & & \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\tilde{\psi} \rightarrow \alpha \psi$$

$$\tilde{\psi} \psi$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix} & & -i \\ & i & \\ & & -i \\ -i & & \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_r^2 - \frac{2h}{2\pi i} p_r = \frac{2h}{2\pi i} \gamma$$

$$(p_r - \gamma)(p_r + \gamma) = \frac{2h}{2\pi i} \gamma$$

$$f = p_r - \gamma - \frac{h}{2\pi i}$$

$$f_r + \gamma f = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha p_r \\ \beta p_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r^{-1} p_r r^2 - \gamma p_r = \frac{2h}{2\pi i}$$

$$r^{-1} p_r r^2 - 2\gamma p_r$$

$$r^{-1} p_r r^2 - \frac{2h}{2\pi i} \gamma - \gamma p_r = \frac{2h}{2\pi i}$$

$$r p_r$$

$$r^{-2} p_r r^2 - p_r = \frac{2h}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

Ber. Ber. 1931 III. S. 63

Schrödinger: Zur Q.D. des Elektrons.

Ber. Ber. 1930.

Schrödinger: Über die kräftefreie Bewegung in der rel. Quantenmechanik.

Weyl 5.234 (IIte Auflage)

$$\psi^\dagger \left(\frac{e}{c} A_0 \rho_3 (\sigma_3 \rho_3 + \frac{e}{c} A) + \rho_1 m c \right) \psi + \dots \quad A_0 \rightarrow -A_0$$

$$\psi \rightarrow \rho_2 \sigma_2 \psi^\dagger \quad (\psi^\dagger \rightarrow \rho_2 \sigma_2 \psi) \quad A \rightarrow -A$$

$$\psi = a_E \psi_E \rightarrow \psi \rho_2 \sigma_2 \psi^\dagger = a_E^\dagger \rho_2 \sigma_2 \tilde{\psi}$$

$$\psi^\dagger = a_E^\dagger \tilde{\psi}_E \rightarrow \rho_2 \sigma_2 \psi^\dagger = a_E \rho_2 \sigma_2 \psi$$

$$E' \rho_2 \sigma_2 \tilde{\psi} = H \cdot \rho_2 \sigma_2 \tilde{\psi} = \left\{ -\frac{e}{c} A_0 + \rho_3 (\sigma_3 \rho_3 - \frac{e}{c} A) \right.$$

$$\left. + \rho_1 m c \right\} \rho_2 \sigma_2 \tilde{\psi}$$

$$= \rho_2 \sigma_2 \left\{ -\frac{e}{c} A_0 + \rho_3 (\sigma_3 \rho_3 - \frac{e}{c} A) + \rho_1 m c \right\} \tilde{\psi}$$

$$= \rho_2 \sigma_2 \psi(H) = -E \rho_2 \sigma_2 \tilde{\psi}$$

$$\underline{E' = -E}$$

$$\psi^\dagger \frac{e}{c} A_0 \psi \rightarrow \psi \frac{e}{c} A_0 \psi^\dagger$$

$$= \psi^\dagger \frac{e}{c} A_0 \psi - \psi^\dagger \psi \frac{e}{c} A_0 \psi$$

$$\frac{e}{c} \int \psi^\dagger A_0 \psi \, dv = \frac{e}{c}$$

$$\psi_i^\dagger \psi_i + \psi_i \psi_i^\dagger = f$$

$\rho_2 m c$

$$-\frac{e}{c} \int A_0 f \, dv = \int \frac{1}{\rho_1} M c \psi?$$

$\alpha_{ij} \psi_i \psi_j$

$$\psi_i \psi_j^\dagger \psi_k$$

$$= \delta_{ij} \delta_{ik} \psi_i^\dagger \psi_i \psi_k$$

$$= \delta_{ij} \delta_{jk} \psi_i^\dagger \psi_k \psi_i$$

$$\sum_i (\psi_i^\dagger \psi_i + \psi_i \psi_i^\dagger) =$$

$$\psi^\dagger \rho_2 \psi$$

$$\psi^\dagger \rho_2 m c \psi$$

~~$\psi_i \psi_j$~~

~~$\psi_i \psi_j$~~

C. R. 192. No 6 (1931) p. 345

Jean-Louis Destouche: Sur la capture
d'électrons par des ions positifs.

^{ion}
α-particles + electron → probability

C. R. 191 p. 1438 (1930) p. 1438 = 湯川

$$E_k = \frac{R h \nu^2}{k^2}$$

+ 182 electron + α-part. relative + kinetic energy

可. 實際 実験的 = 2 + 2, probability 可 measurable = 2 + 2 + 2 = ... 非常 = 2 + 2

electron density 可 測定. 1931 湯川

Bergin & Davis, Barnes = 湯川 無 之 1 條件 可 測定 可 測定 可 測定

湯川 湯川 湯川 negative = 湯川 湯川 湯川

次 = α-particle, velocity 可 測定 2 + 2 = 2
metal, lamella 可 測定 metal + electron
gas, thermal agitation = 2 + 2,

$$v' = \frac{h}{m} \left(\frac{3n}{8a} \right)^{1/2}$$

1. 湯川, velocity, 湯川 湯川 湯川 湯川
之 湯川 Henderson, Rutherford, 湯川
湯川 湯川 湯川 湯川

Ann. d. Phys. 9, Heft 3, 1931, p. 388

Heisenberg: Bemerkungen zu Strahlungstheorie

Korrespondenzmäßig + Betrachtung \rightarrow
 \rightarrow 容易 = 適用 + 計算 + Lösungsmethode
7 8 ~ 2 2 1 2 1 0

Proc. Roy. Soc. 131 No. 816, 1931, p. 120
Flint: A Metrical Theory and its
Relation to the charge and masses of
the Electron and Proton

\rightarrow Strahlungstheorie \rightarrow 波動 \rightarrow 波動, Klein (41, 407, 1927), anschauliche Methode \rightarrow Quanten
El. Dyn. = $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2$, Bewegungsgleichungen
(Maxwell, Dirac) \rightarrow Lösung + ψ \rightarrow ψ ,
2. 1, 1, 1, 1 Amplitud

Strahlungstheorie \rightarrow 波動 \rightarrow ψ = Beweg. gl. (Maxwell
Dirac), Lösung ist ψ
 $\psi(x, t) = \sum a_n u_n(x, t) e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{h} E_n t}$

\rightarrow 波動 \rightarrow 波動 \rightarrow $E = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{L^3}} \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \lambda} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{L}} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} (\dots - \frac{\hbar \cdot \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{i}}{L^3} = E)$
 $H = \dots \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \lambda} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{L}} [e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}}, \frac{\hbar}{L}] (\dots)$

1932
 \rightarrow Klein, klassisch + ψ \rightarrow ψ \rightarrow ψ
rot: $E + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H_i}{\partial t} = 4\pi c \sum_{nm} a_n^* a_m X_{nm}$
Operatorgleichung \rightarrow Schrödinger + Stromdichte, ψ
Vorstellung 'an', Nichtkommutativität \rightarrow ψ \rightarrow ψ

Zs. f. Phys. 63, 1950, 556

I. Pomeranski: Über eine mögliche Wirkung kurzwelliger Strahlung auf Kerne.

Atom (Proc. Roy. Soc. London (A) 115, 487; 1927)

mass defect ΔH_N

$$M_N = m(1 - \Delta H_N) \cdot N$$

Kern / Spaltung = ΔH_N befreien ΔH_N energy $\cdot E$

$$m(1 - \Delta H_N) \cdot N = m(1 - \Delta H_{N-1}) \cdot (N-1) + m(1 - \Delta H_{N_1}) \cdot N_1 + E/c^2$$

~~$E = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-8} \Delta H_N$~~

ΔH_N = Kern ΔH_N - α -particle ΔH_N

$N_1 = 4, \Delta H_4 = 0,0072$

$$\therefore E = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-3} [\Delta H_{N-4} - \Delta H_N + 0,0288]$$

ΔH_N = Atomnummer, $R + n$ ΔH_N $\sim 1.5 \cdot E_{\alpha}$

$E/N_1 = U + \dots$ Process

probability ΔH_N ΔH_N ΔH_N

Z	30	32	34	42	47	50
U	-1.10 ⁻⁶	—	—	-0.9E	—	—
U	0.4	-0.1E	0.1E	+0.9E	1.4E	1.8 · 10 ⁻⁶
U	-2.	—	—	-0.1E	—	—
	53	74	78	80	82	
	-0.8E	-0.5E	—	—	—	$N_1 = 1$ (Photon)
	2.2E	4.5E	4.9E	5.2E	5.5E	$N_1 = 4$ (α -Teilchen)
	0.6E	3.E	—	—	3.9E	$N_1 = 6$ (Kernall isotops)

放射 \rightarrow α -Teilchen / 崩壊 \rightarrow 放射線
 放射線 \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 放射線
 Radioactive

Gamow \rightarrow 2125. Kern, Stabilität "Zustand"
 (Proc Roy Soc. 126, 632, 1930) Kemelektron = 崩壊

Kemelektron "Zustand" \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊
 instabil + Zustand \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊
 Übergang "Wahrsch." \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊
 weise \rightarrow allmählich

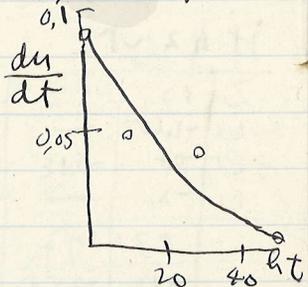
\rightarrow Heitler (Naturwiss 18, 332
 1930) Kern \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊
 \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊

崩壊 \rightarrow Übergang \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊
 \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow rare + Wellenlänge / Strahlung
 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊

Weichern Röntgenstrahlen \rightarrow 崩壊

Scintillation, 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊 \rightarrow 崩壊

崩壊 \rightarrow α -Teilchen
 崩壊 \rightarrow Energy, 10^{-6}
 10^{-5} Erg, order \rightarrow 崩壊
 崩壊 \rightarrow $\pm 0,01$ bis $\pm 0,03$



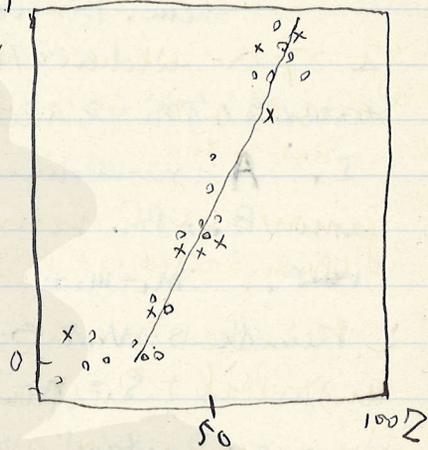
$$\frac{dn}{dt}$$

0.1

高 gordon の Elevator meter
 下 記録が 4000

2000 = 1000 大 + 1000
 Energie / Ercheinung
 in Atomhülle 下 2x2y
 下 10

又 上 1000 下 1000 下 1000
 既 前 1 重 4000 8000 行
 既 前 1000 1000 2000 下 1000 下 1000



o Aktiviert durch X-Str.
 x - , γ-Str.

25.68. 1-2, S. 12, 1951.

Heitler u. Ruiner; Quantentheorie der chem. Bindung für mehratomige Moleküle

Slater's $\frac{1}{2} n^2 = 2 \Rightarrow n = 2$

I. A: n-wertiges Atom

B₁, B₂ ... m₁, m₂ ... wertig

~~1~~ m₁ + m₂ + ... ≤ n

kleinste s-Wert

$$s = n - \sum_i m_i$$

∴ -1, Zustand i + s, Energie

$$E = J_E + m_1(A B_1) + m_2(A B_2) + \dots - m_1 m_2(B_1 B_2)$$

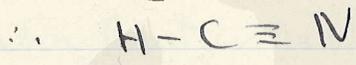
z.B. CH₄, CH₃

CH₄, stabile Anordnung: Tetraeder

2 NH₃, NH₂, NH

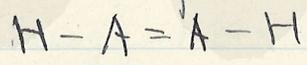
Blausäure CNH

$$E = J_E + 3(CN) + (CH) - 3(NH)$$



↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓

II, An: n-wertig H: einwertig + s



1. Teil, Molekül, 1. Teil, 2. Teil

1. Teil, 2. Teil, 3. Teil, 4. Teil, 5. Teil, 6. Teil, 7. Teil, 8. Teil, 9. Teil, 10. Teil

Zs. 68. 11-12 S. 805, 1931

S. Ki Kuchi: Zur Theorie des Comptoneffektes

Quanten

Elektrodynamische $\approx \hbar \omega \approx \hbar \omega' + \hbar \omega''$

Nature No. 3203 Vol 127 March 21, 1931
The End of the World by A.S. Eddington
Science and Prediction by Piaggio

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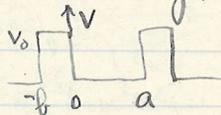
Proc. Roy. Soc. 130 Vol 814

p. 499

Kronig and Penney: Quantum Mechanics
of Electrons in Crystal Lattices

Potential, Periodic

Threshold $\frac{1}{2} \pi a$, Wave-



eg $\frac{1}{2} \pi$. Eigenwert, bV_0 ($V_0 \rightarrow \infty$ $b \rightarrow 0$)

, $\frac{1}{2} \pi = \frac{1}{2} \pi$ (変換) $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ 固有値 $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ 連続スペクトル

, continuous spectrum $\frac{1}{2} \pi + \gamma$, $bV_0 \rightarrow 0$

$\frac{1}{2} \pi$ 固有値 $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ $bV_0 \rightarrow \infty$ point spectrum $\frac{1}{2} \pi$.

linear momentum, matrix element $\frac{1}{2} \pi$

it is $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ electron, lattice $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi$

$\frac{1}{2} \pi$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi$. $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ stationary states $\frac{1}{2} \pi$

$\frac{1}{2} \pi$ radiative transition $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi$

$\frac{1}{2} \pi$ electron, crystal $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ reflection $\frac{1}{2} \pi$

it is $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ Rupp. Rudberg, $\frac{1}{2} \pi$

$\frac{1}{2} \pi$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi$ $\frac{1}{2} \pi$

(Rupp: Naturwiss vol 18, p 880, 1930.)

(Rudberg: Proc Roy Soc, vol 127, p 111, 1930)

p 463 vol 30, No 814.

Chadwick: Artificial Disintegration by α -Particle

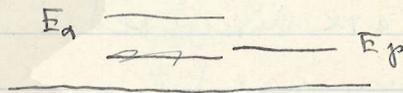
Rutherford and Chadwick: $E_n^m + E_\alpha$ $\xrightarrow{E_{n+1}^{m+3}}$ $E_{n+1}^{m+3} + E_p$

Proc Camb Phil Soc. 25 $E_\alpha + E_n^m$

p. 186 (1929)

Nature July 12, 1930

Chadwick and Gamow



The protons emitted by certain elements when bombarded by α -particles have been examined by an electrical method. Polonium was used as the source of α -particles and the emitted protons were observed both in the direction of the incident α -particles and at right angles to it.

It was found that, except in the case of fluorine and sodium, the disintegration protons consisted of distinct groups. The origin of these groups is explained on the assumption that the protons and α -particles contained in a nucleus are in definite energy levels. Information about the position of these levels is obtained from an examination of the experimental results. The mass defects of certain nuclei

140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

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0
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東京大 物理教室

同窓生 百

渡辺 昭雄

原田 善次郎

小島 公平

田中 朱雄

高木 政志

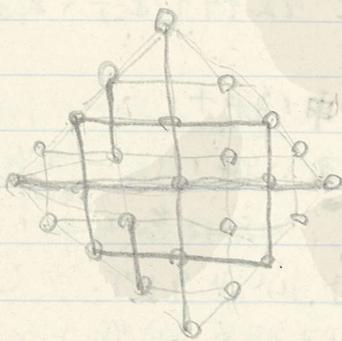
鈴木 雅一

小山 秀和

到行儿儿儿比行 为取一人，協力ア得る个
 儿。材料，范围1%の儿等儿行アアア中
 儿上儿。为儿我儿，^{死打儿}希望2%儿儿 2%親治
 我^復新下塔二進歩。向上行行儿。アアア。
 用益加執筆者。

我儿の電中親アアア。途中路ア行カアア人アア
 方カ一人アアア，援助アアアア。希望二ア
 止アア。 21Eア

	1				2	6
2	9	4			3	20
3	7	5	3	7	16	8
6	1	8	5		9	21
9				10	22	14
					15	2
						19
						6
						24



140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

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「物理と教理」



Physica et
mathematica

「重き教を第1として 遠き路を行かんと
すもこのは我に事なり」
其

我々思ふ所なきにあらざる此を 教と物の同様に
視す。

→ 執筆名と漢字、数字は訂正 字限除. カシワナナ
212点 220

copy

c034-106 挟込

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

$$(c + \frac{a}{b})d$$

$$d - \{a + (c + \frac{a}{b})b\} = \text{max} > 0,$$

$$cd - a\{c(d-b) - a\} + \frac{x}{2}(d-2b) = \text{max},$$

$$d = 2b + 3x \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^+,$$

$$d > 2b + 3x \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^+,$$

$$40 = c(d-b) - a > 0 \quad 120 = 11,$$

$$a = 120 = (3 \times 40)$$

$$c = 300, \quad d = 45 \quad b = 20$$

$$300 \times 0.25 - 120 = -60 + 50 = -10$$

$$x \times 0.05 = 25$$

6% 代 50

$$80 \text{ 円}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 12 \\ \hline 540 \\ 5 \text{ 円} \end{array}$$

$$x = 1000$$

$$1000 \times 0.05 = 50$$

$$105 \text{ 円}$$

$$40 \text{ 円} \rightarrow 40 \text{ 円}$$

$$65 \text{ 円}$$

$$a = 120$$

$$c = 300$$

$$d = 45$$

$$b = 20$$

6% 代 50

$$300 \times 0.25 - 120 + 50 = +5 !!!$$

$$700 \times 0.05 = +35$$

$$40 \text{ 円} !!!$$

定得着 !!

$$0.05 \times 1000 = 50 \text{ 円}$$

V. Quantenstatistik

Besprechung

1: Wigner, 李陽

2: Weyl 第二版

3: Dirac, Proton, 理論 \Rightarrow 5行

4: Orbital Valency $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow$ 5行

5: Ultra-penetrating rays \Rightarrow 5行

新法技術 311.

Zusammenfassende Berichte

I. Quantenelektrodynamik

II. Gegenwärtige Theorie Zustand der Theorie des Atomkernes.

(phys. Zs. Gamow.

(Edington

Proc. Roy. Soc. 126 Gamow

Proc. Camb. Phil

Soc. 2(12)

其 1 他 Phys. Roy. Soc. 123,

Zs. = 2- Gamow 其 1 他, 論文.

Phys Rev = 2- Condon 其 1 他 2

其 他) 又 Hyperfine structure, 2216,

原子核 = 同 2- 2216, 2218,

III. Gruppentheoretische Deutung der Atomspektren

(Wigner, E. Weyl, E. 等)

IV. Quanten Theorie der Valenz.

原子核, 電子核.

(Meitler; phys. Zs, 31

London: Leipziger Vorträge

Planck Heft (Naturwiss)

其 1 他 2s.

(l. Valenz ~ "57" Meitler: Naturwiss

London: 1929, phys Zs, 30. phys Rev 37 其 1 他
Modernen Physik, Zs. f. phys. Chem.

$$\left(\because \beta = 0 + n\beta_2 \right. \\ \left. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{k}{n} b_{\epsilon} \cos kx = 0. \right.$$

2. $a = 0,$

上, 11

(Alexits, 1980)

(Csillag, Neder & limited variation,
1982)

Steinhaus & conti $f_2 = \dots$ (1980)

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} u_k \geq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{u_k}{\log n}$$

$$\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} u_k \leq \underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{u_k}{\log n}$$

$$k u_k = u_k \quad u_k = \frac{u_k}{k}$$

In cases, $\exists \epsilon > 0$, $f(x-0), f(x+0)$

1. $f(x) = 2x$,

$\exists \epsilon = 2\epsilon > 0$ for $\epsilon > 0$,

$$\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} (a_k \sin kx - b_k \cos kx)$$

$$\leq \frac{f(x-0) - f(x+0)}{\pi}$$

$$< \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} (a_k \sin kx - b_k \cos kx)$$

$$\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} a_k = a$$

$$\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} b_k = b$$

$f(x)$ is $\exists \epsilon$ has a discontinuity \rightarrow $\exists \epsilon > 0$

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} (a_k \sin kx - b_k \cos kx)$$

for $x=0$, $\exists \epsilon > 0$ for $\epsilon > 0$,

$$-b \leq 0 \leq -b \quad \therefore b=0$$

$$\overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} (a_k \sin kx) \leq \overline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} (a_k \sin kx)$$

$$\underline{\lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} (a_k \sin kx)$$

modist

$$\left| \int_{\delta}^{\pi} \left| \frac{L}{\log w} \right| (f(x+t) - f(x-t)) + D_x \right| \times \frac{2}{\delta} dt$$

$\rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow \infty$

(Fejer の 2 節)

よ \rightarrow $\lim_{h \rightarrow +0} \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h |f(x-t) - f(x+t) + D_x| dt = 0$

$$D_x = \pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{\bar{S}_n(x) + \bar{S}_n(x)}{n+1} - \bar{S}_n(x) \right\}$$

$2 \int_{\delta}^{\pi} f(x) dx > 0$

$f(x)$ は per. \rightarrow hebbar disconti \neq

\rightarrow $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = a$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = a$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nb_n = b$$

* $f(x) = a, \int_{\delta}^{\pi} f(x) dx > 0$

$$a = b = 0.$$

$\rightarrow a, b \neq 0 \rightarrow f(x-0) \neq f(x+0)$

よ $x(0, 2\pi)$ \neq hebbar disconti, f''

hebbar disconti, $f'' \neq 0$

$$(f(x-0) = f(x+0))$$

u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n

240

La Lukács' theorem

$f(x)$: per. int.

$-\frac{1}{2}x \leq h \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Delta x = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \{ f(x+h) - f(x-h) \}$$

+2 ut.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Delta x}{\log n} = -\frac{\Delta x}{\pi}$$

is not Lebesgue int \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{t} \frac{1-\cos nt}{t}$

\Rightarrow Reduction \Rightarrow u.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\log n} \int_0^{\pi} \{ f(x-t) - f(x+t) \} \frac{1-\cos nt}{t} dt$$
$$= -\Delta x$$

\Rightarrow is not u.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\log n} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1-\cos nt}{t} dt = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\log n} \int_0^{\pi} \{ f(x-t) - f(x+t) + \Delta x \} \frac{1-\cos nt}{t} dt$$
$$= \int_0^{\delta} + \int_{\delta}^{\pi} \rightarrow 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$| \text{int} | \leq \frac{1}{\log n} \int_0^{\varepsilon} \frac{1-\cos nt}{t} dt < \varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{\pi} \{f(x-t) - f(x+t)\} \cos t \frac{t}{2} \cos nt dt$$

$$\cos t \frac{t}{2} - \frac{2}{t} \quad \therefore (0, \pi) = \text{finite}$$

limited integrable + γ .

Riemann's theorem \Rightarrow ok

$$\int_0^{\pi} \{f(x-t) - f(x+t)\} \left\{ \cos t \frac{t}{2} - \frac{2}{t} \right\} \cos nt \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$\bar{S}_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \sin kx - b_k \cos kx)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^{2a} \{f(x-t) - f(x+t)\} \cos t \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x-t) - f(x+t)}{t} \cos nt dt$$

第1) $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x-t) - f(x+t)}{t} \cos nt dt$ $\rightarrow 0 = \cos n \cdot 2a$
 conj. series $\bar{S}_n \sim \int_0^{\pi} \cos n \cdot 2a$

$$\bar{S}_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \{f(x-t) - f(x+t)\} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\pi t}{2} \right) dt$$

$$+ \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x-t) - f(x+t)}{t} \cos nt dt$$

$2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sim \int_0^{\pi} \cos n \cdot 2a$

第2) conj. series, converg

1) second integral \approx deplid

16. Conjugate Series

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx,$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx - b_n \cos nx$$

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - i b_n) e^{inx}$$

conj. series, partial sum

$$\bar{S}_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \sin kx - b_k \cos kx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin k(x-t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}(x-t) \sin \frac{n}{2}(x-t)}{2 \sin \frac{x-t}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \{ \cot \frac{x-t}{2} - \cos n(x-t) \} + \sin n(x-t) dt$$

$f(t)$ integrable \Rightarrow

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin n(x-t) dt = 0$$

(Riemann's Theo) $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\bar{S}_n \approx \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cot \frac{x-t}{2} \{ 1 - \cos n(x-t) \} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \{ f(x-t) - f(x+t) \} \cot \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$\alpha_n^2 + \beta_n^2 \leq 2(|A_n| + |B_n|)$$

$$\alpha_n^2 + \beta_n^2 = 2 \left(\frac{A_n^2}{a_n^2} + \frac{B_n^2}{a_n^2} \right) \leq 4 \max\left(\frac{A_n^2}{a_n^2}, \frac{B_n^2}{a_n^2}\right)$$

$$= 4 \max(|A_n|, |B_n|) < 4(|A_n| + |B_n|)$$

$\therefore \mathcal{D} \sim \text{trigonometric series}$
 abs conv \rightarrow $a, b, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\rightarrow f, \varphi$ "squarely int. \rightarrow

pp4

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(z) \varphi(z+x) dz$$

$\rightarrow \mathcal{D} \sim \text{trig series } a, b \in \mathbb{C}$, Fourier series \rightarrow ,

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, A, B " $f(x)$,
 Fourier coef. a, b " $f(x)$
 $\alpha, \alpha_n, \beta_n(x)$ " $\varphi(z+x)$,
 Fourier coef r, r .

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(z) \varphi(z+x) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx \right]$$

$$\times \left[\frac{\alpha_0(x)}{2} + \sum \alpha_n(x) \cos nx + \sum \beta_n(x) \sin nx \right] dz$$

$$= \frac{a_0 \alpha_0(x)}{2} + \sum (a_n \alpha_n(x) + b_n \beta_n(x))$$

$$\sum a_n^2 + b_n^2, \quad \sum \alpha_n^2(x) + \beta_n^2(x) \quad \text{" conv}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx \right) dx$$

$$= a_n a_n + b_n b_n$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = a_n b_n - b_n a_n$$

若 $u = f(x)$ 为 L^1 或 L^2 的函数,

$$A_0 = a_0 d_0$$

$$A_n = a_n d_n + b_n \beta_n$$

$$\beta_n = a_n \beta_n - b_n d_n$$

1. 2. A_n, β_n 为 L^1 或 L^2 的函数
 2. 若 $f \in L^1$ 则 $A_n, \beta_n \rightarrow 0$ 且 $a_n, b_n \rightarrow 0$
 若 $f \in L^2$ 则

$$a_n = b_n \cdot \sqrt{2} \quad a_n = \max(\sqrt{A_n}, \sqrt{\beta_n})$$

$$d_n = \frac{A_n}{a_n} - \frac{\beta_n}{a_n}$$

$$\beta_n = \frac{A_n}{a_n} + \frac{\beta_n}{a_n}$$

若 $f \in L^1$ 则 f, g 为 squarely int
 $f \in L^1, g \in L^1$ 则 a_n, b_n 为 $\sim \frac{1}{n}$

$$a_n, b_n \sim \frac{1}{n} \quad a_n, b_n \sim \frac{1}{n} \quad M(\sqrt{A_n}, \sqrt{\beta_n})$$

給 \rightarrow $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow$ series, Fourier Series
 $\dagger 7,$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta) \varphi(\beta+x) d\beta,$$

$\dagger 8$ f, φ 決 $\{t\}, \{x\}$.

f, φ : periodic, squarely integral val.

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx.$$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum \alpha_n \cos nx + \beta_n \sin nx.$$

$\dagger 9$ Fourier series = $\dagger 3$ $\dagger 10$ 出 $\dagger 8$.

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum (a_n^2 + b_n^2), \quad \frac{\alpha_0^2}{2} + \sum (\alpha_n^2 + \beta_n^2)$$

$\dagger 10$ $\dagger 11$ (Parseval, \mathbb{R})

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta) \varphi(x-\beta) d\beta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta) d\beta \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(\beta+x) dx \quad (\text{Young})$$

φ : periodic

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta) d\beta \int_{-\pi+\beta}^{\pi+\beta} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta) d\beta \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$= a_0 \alpha_0$$

∴ $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ (注意 $x \in \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|a_n| + |b_n|) < \infty$$

(Riesz)
 Dirichlet series

$N, B, m_n = 2^n$ $f \in L^1$,
 $\frac{m_{n+1}}{m_n} > q > 1$ (絶対収束)

Poisson's transformation

trig. series to a 2π interval of abs. conv + nec. suf cond. 1) series to

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} f(x) \varphi(x+z) dx$$

1) Fourier series $f(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_n e^{inx}$

$f(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_n e^{inx}$, $\varphi(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} d_n e^{inx}$ $\chi(-\pi, \pi)$
 periodic squarely integral $\chi \in L^1$
 $f \in L^1$ summable $\chi \in L^1$

$$F(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx)$$

2π interval of abs conv test (Dini)

1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{A_n^2 + B_n^2} < \infty$ \Rightarrow abs conv

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) P_n(t-x) dt$$

例 $\therefore P_n(z) \equiv \prod_{k=1}^n (1 + \epsilon_k \cos m_k z) > 0$

$$\therefore \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cdot 1 \cdot dt = f(t) \int_0^{2\pi} 1 \cdot dt = 0$$

$z = \omega$ $1 = \dots$, f と P_n の n 次

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \epsilon_k \cos m_k (t-x) \epsilon_j \cos m_j (t-x) dt \\ &= \frac{\epsilon_k \epsilon_j}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos(m_k + m_j)(t-x) \\ & \quad + \frac{\epsilon_k \epsilon_j}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos(m_k - m_j)(t-x) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$m_k + m_j, m_k - m_j \dots$ $m \neq 1 \rightarrow \dots = 0$ (注)

($\because f(x)$, Fourier series z), \therefore $\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos mx dx = 0$ (if $m \neq 1$)

他 1 だけ $\neq 0$, $1 \leq n$ だけ

$$\therefore \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \epsilon_k \cos m_k (t-x) dt$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos m_k x + b_k \sin m_k x)$$

$$= \left| \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) P_n(t-x) dt \right|$$

$$\leq \text{Max}|f(t)| \int_0^{2\pi} |P_n(t-x)| dx$$

$$= 2\pi \text{Max}|f(t)|$$

$$|hm - 2n\pi + x - x'| < \frac{\delta}{n}$$

$$|x + hm - (x' + 2n\pi)| < \frac{\delta}{n}$$

\therefore abs. conv. $\sum x + hm - 2n\pi$ 後 2 行 係
 $\{x_n\} \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $x' = \lim x_n$,

\therefore abs. conv. \sum ,, überall dicht

Dixon's corollary

$$0 < m_1 < m_2 < \dots < m_n < \dots$$

+n positive increasing integer sequence

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$$\bullet \text{ 且 } \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} m_k < \frac{m_n}{2}$$

+ $m_n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\epsilon > 0 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos m_n x + b_n \sin m_n x)$$

ϵ -limited $f_n(x)$ / Fourier series

FS of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|a_n| + |b_n|) \cos n\pi$ (1)

if $\text{sgn}(a_n \cos m_n x + b_n \sin m_n x) = \epsilon_n$

$$\pi \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k \cos m_k x + b_k \sin m_k x|$$

$$\epsilon_k = \pm 1$$

$$= \pi \sum_{k=1}^n \epsilon_k (a_k \cos m_k x + b_k \sin m_k x)$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \sum_{k=1}^n \epsilon_k \cos m_k(t-x) dt$$

1. $\{ \cos nx \}$

$$\sum |a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx|$$

* $\cos nx + 3 \sin nx$

$$\sum |a_n \cos nx| + |b_n \sin nx|$$

* $\cos nx + a_2 \sin nx$

$$2 \quad A_n \equiv a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$$

$$B_n \equiv a_n \sin nx - b_n \cos nx$$

$$A_n(x+h) + A_n(x-h) = 2A_n(x) \cos nh$$

$$B_n(x+h) + B_n(x-h) = 2B_n(x) \sin nh$$

\therefore unit circle $\not\equiv$ ^{absol.} uniformly $\cos nx + \sin nx$ self symmetric + η

例. $x, x+h \not\equiv$ abs. $\cos nx + \sin nx$

$x-h \not\equiv$ abs. $\cos nx$

$\therefore h \not\equiv$ abs. $\cos nx + \sin nx$

例. $\cos nx + \sin nx$

$\pm \geq \eta$

$\pm \in \frac{h}{\pi}$ 例: irrational π

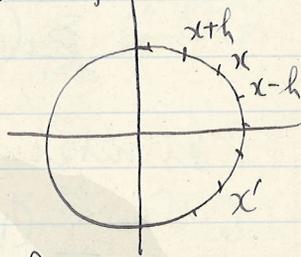
absolutely $\cos nx + \sin nx$ circle $\not\equiv$ over all $\text{dict} \not\equiv \eta$

$\therefore x, x+h \not\equiv \cos nx + \sin nx$ $x+mh$ (m : integer)

$\not\equiv \cos nx$. circle $\not\equiv$ $\{ \frac{x-x'}{nh} + 2\frac{\pi}{h} + \frac{\delta}{n} \}$

$$\text{例. } \frac{m}{n} \geq \frac{x-x'}{nh} + 2\frac{\pi}{h} + \frac{\delta}{n}$$

+ integer $m, n \neq 0$



$$\int_G r_n |\cos(\omega x + \lambda_n)| dx \approx J_n$$

$$\frac{J_n}{r_n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[2a - (b_1 + l_2 + \dots) \right. \\ \left. + \varepsilon_n + \frac{k\bar{\eta}}{n} \right] \quad \bar{\eta}: \text{mean,}$$

$$\approx \frac{2}{\pi} [g + \varepsilon] + \varepsilon_n + \frac{k\bar{\eta}}{n}$$

$$\frac{k}{n} < 1 \quad \eta: \text{ } \{ \eta_j \} \text{ } \neq 0, \text{ } \neq 1,$$

$$\frac{J_n}{r_n} \rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} g \neq 0,$$

$$\text{or } \sum r_n \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} g \underbrace{\left(\sum_1 J_n \right)}_{\text{conv.}}$$

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$$\sum r_n \text{ conv}$$

conv ≈ 9

{12} {2} {14}

L.

disconti f_2 , Fourier Series $\&$ maps 0
 \rightarrow absolutely conv.

$$\int_G f_n(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} f_n(x) dx - \int_{I_1} f_n dx - \dots - \int_{I_k} f_n dx$$

$$l_{k+1} + l_{k+2} + \dots < \epsilon, \quad k > K$$

$$\therefore \int_{I_{k+1}} f_n dx + \dots = \epsilon_n \eta_n \quad \epsilon_n < \epsilon$$

$$\eta_n = \int_{I_1} f_n dx, \dots, \int_{I_k} f_n dx \quad \eta_n \approx \eta_n$$

$$\int_a^b r_n |\cos(nx + \lambda_n)| dx$$

$(a, b) \ni \cos(nx + \lambda_n)$ の α \xrightarrow{h} β
 same sign interval \Rightarrow interval $(\alpha, \beta) \approx \frac{\pi}{n}$,
 end point $\approx \frac{\pi}{n}$ の δ と δ' の ϵ の δ の interval ϵ

$$\int \cos(mx + \lambda_n) dx = \frac{1}{n} \sin(nx + \lambda_n) + \text{const}$$

\therefore same sign $\Rightarrow \epsilon \Rightarrow$ partial interval \Rightarrow

$$\int r_n |\cos(nx + \lambda_n)| dx = \frac{2}{n} r_n$$

$$\int_a^b r_n |dx| = r_n (N \frac{2}{n} + \delta + \delta')$$

$$0 < \delta, \delta' < 1$$

$$N \frac{\pi}{n} + \delta + \delta' = b - a,$$

$$N = \frac{n}{\pi} (b - a - \delta - \delta')$$

$$\int_a^b r_n |dx| = r_n \left\{ \frac{2(b-a)}{\pi} + \frac{1}{n} \right\}$$

η : finite.

$E_i \neq \emptyset$, measure of $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$ is closed
 set merge $\mu \ll \nu$

$\{E_i\}$ is a map of \mathbb{R}^n is perfect + n
 E_i Teilmenge \mathbb{R}^n $\mu_i \ll \nu_i$ $\nu_i \ll \nu$
 measure $g \neq 0$,

$$\int_G f_1(x) dx + \int_G f_2(x) dx + \dots + \int_G f_n(x) dx$$

+ ————— ($\leq A_k g$)

conv. $\cup_i G_i \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ $\mu_i \ll \nu_i$ $\nu_i \ll \nu$
 Teilmenge \mathbb{R}^n $\mu_i \ll \nu_i$ $\nu_i \ll \nu$

$$f_n(x) \equiv |a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx|$$

$$\equiv r_n |\cos(nx + \lambda_n)|$$

In series μ^n measure of \mathbb{R}^n is merge $\mu \ll \nu$
 abs. conv, $\mu \ll \nu$,

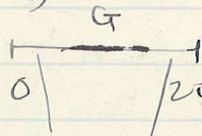
$$\sum f_n(x)$$

μ measure of \mathbb{R}^n is merge $\mu \ll \nu$ abs.
 conv. $\therefore G$ is perfect merge $\mu \ll \nu$

G contiguous set \mathbb{R}^n (interval)

I_1, I_2, \dots, I_k \mathbb{R}^n $\mu_i \ll \nu_i$

I_1, I_2, \dots, I_k



$G = \mathbb{R}^n - (I_1 + I_2 + \dots + I_k)$ contiguous merge

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$$

... } 9 ...
 ... } E ...
 ... } 20 ...

$$2\|f\| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2} \, dn + 3\|f\|$$

2) series of absolutely conv + E,
 Maps $\in 0 + \gamma$.

isom. $\{f_n(x)\}$ + sequence of 0 as
 positive conti f_n , sequence $\{A_n\}$
 ($f_n(x)$ limited.)

$\{A_n\}$: positive increasing to infinity
 $f_1(x) + \dots + f_n(x) \leq A_n$ for any n

with n menge $\uparrow E_k + 2$.

$E_k = \cup_{n \geq k} E_n$ series $\sum f_n(x)$: conv.
 menge \in closed $\Rightarrow E_k$.

$$E_1 \subset E_2 \subset \dots \subset E_k \subset \dots$$

$$E \equiv E_1 + E_2 + \dots + E_k + \dots \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_n$$

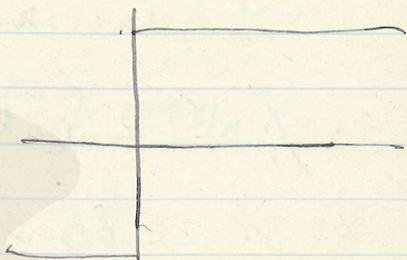
E , measure m $E_k: m_k$ $1 \leq k \leq \infty$

$\dots \cup E_k$ (measurable menge, Grenzmenge \cup measurable)

$$m = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m_k$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ (not zero) $\exists n$ i.e. $m_k > 0$
 for $k > \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k=2 & \quad = 0.183 \dots \\
 & \quad = 3 \quad = 0.114 \dots \\
 & \quad = 4 \quad = 0.079 \dots
 \end{aligned}$$



$x=0.2$ - 最大値 $\rightarrow \max$

$$k=1, \quad x_1 = \frac{\pi}{2n+2}, \quad S_{2n+1}(x_1) \approx \frac{\pi}{4} - 0.140 \dots$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - S_{2n+1} \approx 0.14 = \text{const.}$$

\rightarrow Gibbs phenomenon \rightarrow

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx$$

$$a_0 > a_1 > \dots \rightarrow 0.$$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$ for any x $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n < \infty$ (nec. suf.)

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx$ (nec. suf.) $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0$ (Bromwich)

15. Absolute convergence of Fourier's series

Faton - Lusin - Denjoy's Theorem

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2(n+1)\pi} \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} d\tau + \chi_n(x)$$

$$\chi_n(x) \equiv \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{2t} - \frac{1}{2\sin t} \right) \sin 2(n+1)t dt$$

$\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{\sin t}$: conti $t=0$ inclusive

\therefore Riemann ($\exists \mathcal{R} < \epsilon$) $\chi_n \rightarrow 0$,
 $\forall n \rightarrow 0$.

$$R_{2n+1}(x) \doteq \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2(n+1)x} \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} d\tau$$

extreme at $x = x_k$,

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} d\tau = \int_0^{\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} + \dots$$

$$a_k \equiv (-1)^k \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} d\tau$$

$$R_{2n+1}(x_k) = \frac{(-1)^k}{2} (a_k - a_{k+1} + \dots)$$

\doteq extreme value,

$$k=1 \quad (-1)^k (a$$

$$S_{2n+1}(x_k) = \frac{\pi}{4} - R_{2n+1}(x_k)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{(-1)^k}{2} (a_k - a_{k+1} + \dots)$$

$$k=1 \quad (-1)^k (a_k - a_{k+1} + \dots)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} d\tau = -0.2811$$

$$\left(\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} d\tau = 1.95 \dots \right) > \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Gibbs's phenomenon

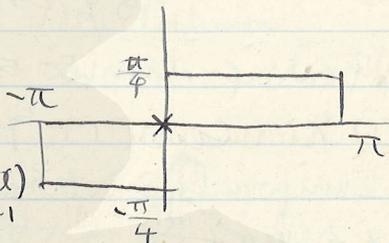
$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sin x}{1} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \frac{\sin (2n+1)x}{2n+1}$$

+ ...

$x=0$ 7 unif. conv

$F'(x) \in C^2$ (for $x \neq 0$),

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow S_{2n+1}(x) + R_{2n+1}(x)$$



$$S_{2n+1}(x) = - \int_0^x \{ \cos t + \cos 3t + \dots + \cos (2n+1)t \} dt$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{\sin 2(n+1)t}{2 \sin t} dt \quad |x| < \pi$$

$$R_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^x \frac{\sin 2(n+1)t}{2 \sin t} dt$$

$$\frac{dR_{2n+1}(x)}{dx} = - \frac{\sin 2(n+1)x}{2 \sin x} \quad x \neq 0$$

$R(x)$, extreme:

$$\sin 2(n+1)x = 0$$

$$x_k = \frac{k\pi}{2(n+1)} \quad k=1, \dots, 2n+1$$

extreme value of S_{2n+1}

$$\int_0^x \frac{\sin 2(n+1)t}{2 \sin t} dt = \int_0^x \frac{\sin 2(n+1)t}{2t} dt$$

$$+ \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{2t} - \frac{1}{2 \sin t} \right) \sin 2(n+1)t dt$$

$x = 2m\pi \pm 2h \Phi(x)$, Fourier series $f(x)$
 $\sum_{k=1}^{m_n} \frac{1}{k} > \int_1^{m_n+1} \frac{dx}{x} > \log m_n$
 $\rightarrow \infty$ for $m_n \rightarrow \infty$

\therefore Fourier series \rightarrow conv \neq $f(x)$
 $\Phi(x)$ conv \neq $f(x)$, (2nd term $\neq 0$)

is uniformly \neq $f(x)$

$x = 2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2\nu_n} + \dots$ for $x = 2m\pi \pm 2h \Phi(x)$

(2) $\sum_{k=1}^{m_n} \frac{\sin \frac{\nu_n - k}{\nu_n} \frac{\pi}{2}}{k} > \sum_{k=1}^{m_n} \frac{\nu_n - k}{\nu_n k}$

$\nu_n > m_n, 0 < \frac{\nu_n - k}{\nu_n} \leq 1$
 $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \theta > 0$

$= \sum_{k=1}^{m_n} \frac{1}{k} - \frac{m_n}{\nu_n} > \log m_n - 1$

$a_n \log m_n \rightarrow \infty + \dots = \{m_n\} \dots$

$+ a_n \sum_{k=1}^{m_n} \frac{\sin \frac{\nu_n - k}{\nu_n}}{k} > a_n \log m_n - a_n$
 $\rightarrow \infty$

Conti. Function / Fourier series & domain
 1 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \neq$ diverg \neq unif conv \neq $f(x)$
 + $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \ni x \neq 0$, Lebesgue (séries trig.)
 überall dicht + Menge = $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} + \dots$
 $\Rightarrow \Phi(x)$ (Hobson, p.543 I?)

2nd Φ, Ψ , Fourier series $\therefore u$ 7 均 ≈ 0 7
 (1), (2) \approx 1st 7 均 ≈ 1 7,

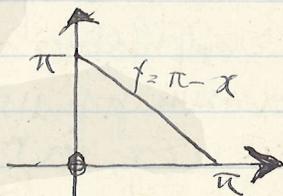
(↑ term \approx 均 \approx 均 $V_{n-1} + \mu_{n-1} < \mu V_n - \mu_n$)

Φ, Ψ 1 x , A 7 1 \approx 均 \approx Continuous

($\therefore \sum a_n \sin nx$ conv. $u(x, \mu_n)$ limited
 \uparrow 均 \approx Φ 均 conv.)

均 \approx

$$\pi - x = 2 \left(\sin x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \dots + \frac{\sin nx}{n} + \dots \right)$$



$\therefore |u(x, \mu_n)|$ limited

均 \approx conti \approx 均 $\Phi(\Psi)$, conti $f_{\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon}$

$\therefore \Phi(x)$ 7 Fourier series = 均 \approx 均 \approx 均 \approx

均 $\approx \Phi$, Fourier series $\therefore x = 2m\pi$ 均 \approx

divergent \uparrow , Ψ $\therefore 2m\pi$ 均 \approx

not uniformly conv \uparrow

($\therefore x(2m\pi - \epsilon, 2m\pi + \epsilon) = \uparrow$ 均 $\approx \Phi, \Psi$)

均 conv \uparrow

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^j \frac{\cos(km+\frac{1}{2})x}{k} + i \sum_{k=1}^j \frac{\sin(km+\frac{1}{2})x}{k} \right|$$

$$\approx \left| e^{imx} \sum_{k=1}^j \frac{e^{kix}}{k} \right| \leq \left| \sum_{k=1}^j e^{kix} \right| < \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

(Abel's inequality)

$$< \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\epsilon}{2}}$$

§ Miscellaneous propositions

14. Singularities, Gibbs's phenomenon

Du Bois Raymond (1876) \rightarrow 連続曲線,
 Fourier series or divergent \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow
 P. U. S. E. (1876) \rightarrow Lebesgue (1876) \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow
 series or uniformly conv. \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow
 \rightarrow \rightarrow (1905)

(Poussin p.p. 115 - Stone 2) Fejer 1 M)

$$u(x, m) \equiv 2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{1} + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \dots + \frac{\sin mx}{m} \right)$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ with positive terms and conv
 $\{m_n\}, \{v_n\}$ - 増加, increasing sequence
 $\Phi(x) \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n u(x, m_n) \sin(v_n x)$

$$\Psi(x) \equiv - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n u(x, m_n) \cos(v_n x)$$

2) $u(x, m_n) \sin(v_n x) = \sum_{k=1}^{m_n} \frac{\cos(v_n - k)x}{k}$

$$- \sum_{k=1}^{m_n} \frac{\cos(v_n + k)x}{k} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$u(x, m_n) \cos(v_n x) = \sum_{k=1}^{m_n} \frac{\sin(v_n - k)x}{k}$$

$$- \sum_{k=1}^{m_n} \frac{\sin(v_n + k)x}{k} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$v_n > v_{n-1} + m_{n-1} + m_n$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b P_n(x) dx \right| < \epsilon (\rho - a)$$

R. E. D.

$\chi(x)$ real conti $\neq 0$

$1, x, x^2, \dots$ = orthogonal +

$\chi(x) \equiv 0$, (Lerch)

Lairdan, 16 pp.

$$\int_0^1 x^n \chi(x) dx = 0 \quad n=0, 1, \dots$$

$\chi(x) \neq 0$ 100.

$$\int_0^1 |\chi(x)| dx > 0.$$

$$0 < \delta < \frac{\int_0^1 (\chi(x))^2 dx}{\int_0^1 |\chi(x)| dx}$$

+ n number $\delta \neq 0$

$$|\chi(x) - P_n(x)| < \epsilon, \quad n > 1/\delta, \text{ uniformly}$$

$$\chi(x) = P_n(x) + \theta \epsilon, \quad |\theta| < 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \chi(x) P_n(x) dx = 0.$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 (\chi(x))^2 dx = \int_0^1 \chi(x) (P_n(x) + \theta \epsilon) dx$$

$$= \epsilon \int_0^1 \chi(x) \theta dx < \epsilon \int_0^1 |\chi| |\theta| dx$$

$$< \epsilon \int_0^1 |\chi| dx.$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 (\chi(x))^2 dx \dots (\epsilon \int_0^1 |\chi| dx) \dots \therefore \chi(x) \equiv 0.$$

100.

$$\therefore \chi(x) \equiv 0.$$

$$= 1 \neq 0.$$

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k x^k$$

$f(x)$ converge to polynomial $P_n(x)$
 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N$ uniformly $n \geq N$
 $|f(x) - P_n(x)| < \epsilon$

$$\int_a^b P_n(x) |\sin mx| dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n A_k \int_a^b x^k |\sin mx| dx$$

M 大 $\int_{\frac{\sqrt{a}}{m}}^{\frac{\sqrt{b+\pi}}{m}} x^k |\sin mx| dx = \pm \int_{\frac{\sqrt{a}}{m}}^{\frac{\sqrt{b+\pi}}{m}} x^k \sin mx dx$

$$= \pm \sum_{k=0}^n \int_{\frac{\sqrt{a}}{m}}^{\frac{\sqrt{b+\pi}}{m}} x^k \sin mx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{m} \sum_{k=0}^n \int_{\frac{\sqrt{a}}{m}}^{\frac{\sqrt{b+\pi}}{m}} x^k \sin mx dx$$

$\frac{\sqrt{a}}{m} \leq \sum_{k=0}^n \leq \frac{\sqrt{b+\pi}}{m}$

partial interval $1 \leq k \leq \frac{\pi}{m}$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b P_n(x) |\sin mx| dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^n A_k \int_a^b x^k dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_a^b P_n(x) dx.$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) |\sin mx| dx - \int_a^b P_n(x) |\sin mx| dx \right|$$

$< \epsilon (\pi - a)$

$$\left| \int_a^b P_n(x) |\sin mx| dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_a^b P_n(x) dx \right| < \epsilon$$

$n > N$
 $m > M$

$$\sqrt{kt} = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x') e^{-\frac{m^2(x-x')^2}{4t}} dx'$$

$f(x)$: conti. $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} v = f(x)$

Parabolic Diff. Eq. Integral & unique

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = k \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

(Goursat II)

many dimension $= t \delta v \delta t \delta x_0$

$$v = \frac{1}{4akt} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x', y') e^{-\frac{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2}{4kt}} dx' dy'$$

Ex. $f(x)$: summable in $x(\alpha, \rho)$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) \sin mx dx = 0$$

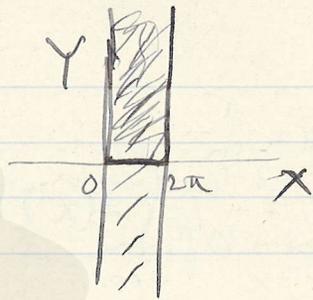
$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) (\cos nx) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx$$

$f(x)$: conti & not summable, integrable

$\neq \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx$ (Holsen II)

$$X + iY = -i \log \frac{re^{i\theta}}{a}$$



$$X = \theta$$

$$Y = \log \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \text{in the band}$$

$v = f(x)$ on $Y = 0$.

$$v = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-ny} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos nt \, dt$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \sin nt \, dt$$

$$e^{-y} \equiv r \quad |b| < r$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \frac{a^2 - r^2}{a^2 - 2ar \cos(t-\theta) + r^2} dt$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$$

flow of heat

$$v = f(x), \quad t = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi kt}} e^{-\frac{(x-x')^2}{4kt}} \quad ; \text{ parti. int.}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi kt}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x') e^{-\frac{(x-x')^2}{4kt}} dx'$$

11. 17 $0 < \rho < 1$, $0 < \alpha' \leq \beta < 1$ (α' lowers ρ slightly)
 118. $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} L(m, \rho) = \frac{1}{2} \{f(\rho-0) + f(\rho+0)\}$
 if $f(\rho-0)$, $f(\rho+0)$ exist
 $= f(\rho)$ if cont. (uniformly)

119. 用 ρ 子 polynomial series = 高次 = 展開
 也。

$$L(m, \rho) = \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi}} \int_0^1 f(t) [1 - (t-\rho)^2]^m dt \quad 0 < \rho < 1$$

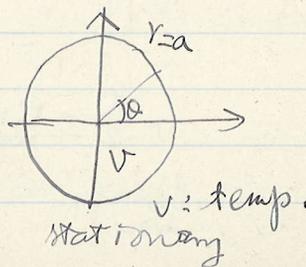
120. $\rho \in \mathbb{C}$ = polynomial \Rightarrow many variable = 高次 \Rightarrow 展開
 Courant - Hilbert

Landau 11 Lemma \Rightarrow 121 \Rightarrow 122 = 123 \Rightarrow 124
 125. Lebesgue (Série Trigonometrique) (Pécard I)

13. 126. Poisson-Weierstrass, integral \Rightarrow 127 \Rightarrow 128 \Rightarrow 129

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ in the } \odot$$

$$v = f(\theta) \text{ on the } \odot r=a$$



≡ 展開出来ず。

Weierstrass: Int. 7 用 $\phi_7 = \theta$ 対応。

直積: $\int_0^1 f(t) dt$ (Borel: Théorie des
 fonction de variable réelle)

$$L(m, \alpha) \equiv \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi}} \int_0^1 f(t) [1 - (t - \alpha)^2]^m dt$$

$m: +int, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$

$\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, singular integral

$$K(\tau, m) \equiv \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi}} (1 - \tau^2)^m > 0, \quad 0 \leq \tau \leq 1$$

$$G \equiv \int_0^1 K(\tau, m) d\tau$$

$0 < \alpha' \leq \xi \leq 1$.

$$\sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi}} \int_0^1 (1 - \tau^2)^m d\tau = \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi}} \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2m}{3 \cdot 5 \cdots 2m+1}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi}} \int_0^1 (1 - \tau^2)^m d\tau < \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi}} (1 - \alpha')^m$$

$0 < \alpha' \leq \xi \leq 1$

= 0 uniformly for

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} G = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi}} \int_0^1 (1 - \tau^2)^m d\tau \quad 0 < \alpha' \leq \xi \leq 1$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi}} \int_0^1 (1 - \tau^2)^m d\tau$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\sqrt{\frac{m}{\pi}} \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2m}{3 \cdot 5 \cdots 2m+1} \right]$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^2 4^2 \cdots 2m^2}{3^2 5^2 \cdots (2m+1)^2} \quad (\text{Wallis})$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} G = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{uniformly } 0 < \alpha' \leq \xi \leq 1$$

- 1st - r ,

Poisson Int

$$P(r, x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r\cos(t-x)+r^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) r^k$$

$\therefore f(x)$ continuous \Rightarrow conv. 1st

$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} P(r, x)$ uniformly $= f(x)$
 $=$ convergent 2.

$$|P(r, x) - f(x)| < \epsilon \quad r < 1 \text{ uniformly}$$

$$|P(r, x) - (\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^N (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx))| < \epsilon$$

$f_N(x)$ is a polynomial \Rightarrow

$$|\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^N (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) - f_N(x)| < \epsilon$$

for any x

with $2k \leq \epsilon$

$$\forall \epsilon (f(x) - f_N(x)) < 3\epsilon \text{ for any } x.$$

$$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots \rightarrow \epsilon_n \rightarrow 0$$

$\forall \epsilon \exists N \sim n \rightarrow \infty$

$$|f(x) - f_N(x)| < 3\epsilon_n$$

with $f_N(x) \rightarrow f(x) \Rightarrow \exists N$

$$f_1(x) + [f_2(x) - f_1(x)] + \dots + [f_n(x) - f_{n-1}(x)]$$

$\therefore f(x) =$ uniformly conv.

is a polynomial \Rightarrow $\forall \epsilon$ polyn. series

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$$K(\tau, s) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi s}} e^{-\frac{\tau^2}{4s}}$$

$$G_{\pm 3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi s}} \int_0^{\pm 3} e^{-\frac{\tau^2}{4s}} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi s}} \int_{-3}^0 e^{-\frac{\tau^2}{4s}} d\tau$$

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

$$\exists 2\pi = -\pi < \vartheta < \pi \quad \text{t.s.w.}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} W\left(\frac{1}{m}, \vartheta\right)$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) e^{-\frac{m^2(t-\vartheta)^2}{4}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [f(\vartheta-0) + f(\vartheta+0)]$$

if $f(\vartheta-0), f(\vartheta+0)$ exist

$$= f(\vartheta) \text{ if conti.}$$

$$-\pi < \vartheta < \pi \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-\frac{m^2(t-\vartheta)^2}{4}} dt$$

$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{m^2(t-\vartheta)^2}{4}} dt = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} W\left(\frac{1}{m}, \vartheta\right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-\frac{m^2(t-\vartheta)^2}{4}} dt$$

$f(t)$: absol. int. r. i. d. z.

$$W(s, \vartheta) \equiv \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\vartheta + b_n \sin n\vartheta) e^{-n^2 s}$$

uniformly conv for $s > 0$.

$$a_n, b_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$W(s, \vartheta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n^2 s} \cos n(t-\vartheta) \right\} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} (H)(t) &\equiv 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n^2 s} \cos nt \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{s}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(t-2n\pi)^2}{4s}} \end{aligned}$$

(Courant-Hilbert)

27277

$$W(s, \vartheta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{s}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(t-\vartheta-2n\pi)^2}{4s}} dt$$

$s \rightarrow 0$

$$n \neq 0: \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} e^{-\frac{(t-\vartheta-2n\pi)^2}{4s}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{s}}{t-\vartheta-2n\pi} \right)^2 < \frac{A}{n^2 \sqrt{s}} \quad A: \text{const}$$

$\therefore n \neq 0, \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} W(s, \vartheta) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{s}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) e^{-\frac{(t-\vartheta)^2}{4s}} dt$$

$\sqrt{s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{w}}$ \rightarrow singular integral
 Heat conduction, θ

$$a_n \cos n\theta + b_n \sin n\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos n(t-\theta) dt$$

$$P(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + r \cos(t-\theta) + r^2 \cos 2(t-\theta) + \dots \right\} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + r \cos(t-\theta) + r^2 \cos 2(t-\theta) = R \left(\frac{1}{2} + r z + r^2 z^2 \right)$$

$$= R \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{z^{n+1}}{1-z} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1-r^2}{2(1-2r \cos(t-\theta) + r^2)}$$

$$-r^{n+1} \frac{\cos(n+1)(t-\theta) - r \cos n(t-\theta)}{1-2r \cos(t-\theta) + r^2}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow P(r, \theta) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\dots \right)$

put $t = \theta + \phi$, $z = re^{i\phi}$

$$P(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\theta + \phi) \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos \phi + r^2} d\phi$$

\Rightarrow Poisson's Integral $K(r)$,

\Rightarrow singular integral $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \dots$

$$K(r, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos(\frac{\theta}{r}) + r^2}$$

$$0 \leq r < 1$$

\Rightarrow parameter $r \rightarrow 1$ $r \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(\tau) K(\tau, m) d\tau - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(\alpha + 0) K(\tau, m) d\tau \right| \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{ \varphi(\tau) - \varphi(\alpha + 0) \} K(\tau, m) d\tau \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha + \varepsilon'} + \int_{\alpha + \varepsilon'}^{\alpha + \varepsilon} + \int_{\alpha + \varepsilon}^{\beta} \\ & \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha + \varepsilon'} \right| = \lim_{\varepsilon'' \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha + \varepsilon''} \right| < \eta \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha + \varepsilon'} K(\tau, m) d\tau \\ & \left| \int_{\alpha + \varepsilon'}^{\alpha + \varepsilon} \right| < \eta \int_{\alpha + \varepsilon'}^{\alpha + \varepsilon} K(\tau, m) d\tau \\ & \left| \int_{\alpha + \varepsilon}^{\beta} \right| = \mu \int_{\alpha + \varepsilon}^{\beta} K(\tau, m) d\tau \\ & \min |\varphi(\tau)| \leq \mu \leq \max |\varphi(\tau)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(\tau) K(\tau, m) d\tau - \varphi(\alpha + 0) \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} K(\tau, m) d\tau \right| \\ & < \eta \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha + \varepsilon'} K(\tau, m) d\tau + \mu \int_{\alpha + \varepsilon'}^{\beta} K(\tau, m) d\tau \\ & \quad \downarrow \\ & \quad 0 \text{ uniformly for } m \\ \therefore \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(\tau) K(\tau, m) d\tau &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(\alpha + 0) \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} K d\tau \\ &= \varphi(\alpha + 0) g. \end{aligned}$$

uniformly $\exists (\alpha', \beta) \quad \alpha' > \alpha$.

Lemma 2. $K(\tau, m)$ to same sign $\exists \alpha' > \alpha$.

$\varphi(\tau)$: limited variation

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} G = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} K(\tau, m) d\tau = g, \text{ finite det.}$$

uniformly in $\exists (\alpha', \beta), \alpha' > \alpha$

§ Summation Processes of Fourier's Series

11. Singular Integral

Fourier, Fejer, Polynomial ..

$$\Phi \equiv \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(\tau) K(\tau, n) d\tau$$

$$G \equiv \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} K(\tau, n) d\tau \quad \Big|_{n \rightarrow \infty} = g$$

$\exists (\alpha', \beta) \ni \alpha' > \alpha = \exists \text{ uniformly conv.}$

$+n \text{ 及 } +1$.

\Rightarrow singular integral, K : Kern, (Lebesgue) (Picard, Tome 1.)

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi \ni \varphi \in \mathcal{L}^1 \text{ on } \mathcal{B}$.

Lemma 1, $\exists \epsilon > 0 \ni \varphi$: limited integrable $\varphi(\alpha + 0)$ finite det

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(\tau) K(\tau, n) d\tau = g \varphi(\alpha + 0) \quad \exists (\alpha', \beta) \quad \alpha' > \alpha$$

uniformly.

is m. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} G = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} K(\tau, n) d\tau = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha'} K(\tau, n) d\tau = g$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha'} K d\tau = 0$, uniformly $\exists (\alpha', \beta), \alpha' > \alpha$

$\exists \varphi(\alpha + 0)$ exists. $\therefore \eta > 0 \exists \delta > 0$, $|\varphi(\tau) - \varphi(\alpha + 0)| < \eta$ for $0 < \tau - \alpha < \delta$.

$$= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (\alpha_n - i b_n) e^{i n x}$$

2.8, Laurent product

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} (A_p - i B_p) e^{i p x}$$

$$A_p - i B_p = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} (a_j - i b_j) (\alpha_{p-j} - i \beta_{p-j})$$

$$A_p = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} (a_j \alpha_{p-j} - b_j \beta_{p-j})$$

$$B_p = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} (a_j \beta_{p-j} - b_j \alpha_{p-j})$$

$$A_{-p} = A_p \quad B_{-p} = -B_p$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} (A_p - i B_p) e^{i p x}$$

$$= \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (A_n \cos n x + B_n \sin n x)$$

2.9, Formal Product of Zygmund.

$$u_n(x) = a_n \cos n x + b_n \sin n x$$

$$v_n(x) = b_n \cos n x - a_n \sin n x$$

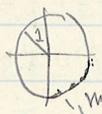
$$\alpha_n(x), \beta_n(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A_p(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} a_j(x) \alpha_{p-j}(x) - b_j(x) \beta_{p-j}(x)$$

$$\therefore B_p(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} a_j(x) \beta_{p-j}(x) + b_j(x) \alpha_{p-j}(x)$$

(Math 2S.)

Bieberbach II, S. 155
 f(z)



analytic f(z) $\rho(z) > 0$, set $\rho(z) = 0$ identically 0,
 Randfunktion $\rho(z)$

Formal product of trigonometrical series

$$U \equiv \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} u_n z^n, \quad V \equiv \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} v_m z^m$$

$$W \equiv \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} w_p z^p$$

$$w_p \equiv \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} u_i v_{p-i}$$

U, V absolutely conv + 3 W, UV convergent.

absolutely conv. W convergent + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1

conv. $W = UV$ 1 + 1 + 1 + 1

$$\sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} w_p z^p = \sum u_n \sum v_m z^{n+m}, \text{ Laurent's}$$

Product + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1

$$i.e. \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} u_n z^n = L \sum_{n=-N}^{\infty} u_n z^n$$

$$i.e. = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (a_n - i b_n) e^{inx}$$

$$a_{-n} = a_n, \quad b_{-n} = -b_n, \quad b_0 = 0.$$

$$i.e. = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a_m \cos mx + b_m \sin mx)$$

Mandell brojt

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{n_k} z^{n_k}$$

(2) angular point \rightarrow 1/2 (1) unif. conv.

\therefore product $\sim (S)$ \rightarrow 1/2 1/3 conv. \rightarrow 1/2 \rightarrow 1/2 1/2

\therefore Cantor $1/2 \mathbb{R} \geq 2$ \rightarrow \rightarrow 0 + \rightarrow 1/2 1/2

\oplus \rightarrow identically 0 \rightarrow

$$A_{n-i} B_n \stackrel{(q)}{=} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} (a_{n-p} - i b_{n-pq})$$

$$\times \left(\frac{\sin^2 phq}{p^2 hq^2} \cos p \beta q - i \frac{\sin^2 phq}{p^2 hq^2} \sin p \beta q \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (a_n - i b_n) \stackrel{x}{=} = 0$$

$$a_{-n} = a_n$$

$$b_{-n} = b_n$$

$$|a_n - i b_n| \leq \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} |a_{n-p} - i b_{n-pq}| \frac{\sin^2 phq}{p^2 hq^2}$$

$$\leq \sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} \epsilon_{n-pq} \frac{\sin^2 phq}{p^2 hq^2} \equiv J_n^q$$

$$J_n \stackrel{(q)}{=} \sum_{p=-\infty}^{-1} \epsilon_{n-pq} + \sum_{p=2}^{\infty} \epsilon_{n-pq} + \epsilon_{q-n} = \epsilon_{q-n} + \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \epsilon_{n+pq} \frac{\sin^2 phq}{p^2 hq^2}$$

$$+ \sum_{p=2}^{\infty} \epsilon_{n-pq} \frac{\sin^2 phq}{p^2 hq^2} < \epsilon_{q-n} + \frac{\epsilon_q}{hq} \sum_{p=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 phq}{p^2 hq^2}$$

$$+ \frac{\epsilon_q}{hq} \sum_{p=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 phq}{p^2 hq^2}$$

$$q = n_k \quad (k > n)$$

$$\leq \epsilon_{q-n} + 2 \frac{\epsilon_q}{hq} \sum_{p=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 phq}{p^2 hq^2}$$

\downarrow 0 limited.

$$\therefore \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} J_n \stackrel{(q)}{=} 0.$$

$$\therefore a_n = b_n = 0.$$

1.1.17.11.18.

16.1 Zygmund's Theorem

$U: x(0, 2\pi)$ (Teilmenge)

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$\sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2} \rightarrow 0$$

2) U 及び U^c 平均 $\int_0^{2\pi} 0 < u < \pi$ 上.

2) 及び U^c

Mutually 0 上 = U 上 unity set 上 $\int_0^{2\pi}$
 (Ratschmann, Mlle Bary, 不研究)

$$S: \epsilon_0 > \epsilon_1 > \dots > \epsilon_n > \dots \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2} \leq \epsilon_n, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

1.2.

2) U (UB) 上 $\int_0^{2\pi}$

Theorem S 上 $\int_0^{2\pi} \epsilon_n$ 上 $\int_0^{2\pi} \epsilon_n = \int_0^{2\pi} U(S)$

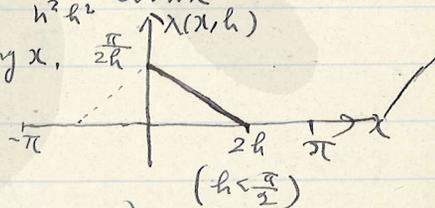
measure of $2\pi = \int_0^{2\pi} \epsilon_n$ 上 $\int_0^{2\pi} U(S)$

$U(S) \geq 0$

$$\lambda(x, h) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum \frac{\sin^2 nh}{h^2 h^2} \cos nx$$

$(h\lambda)$ limited for any x .

$$\lambda_q(x) \geq \lambda(x - \beta_q, h_q)$$



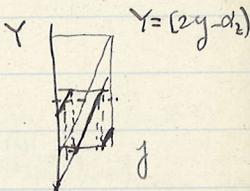
(Ratschmann: Math Zs. 24 or 26)

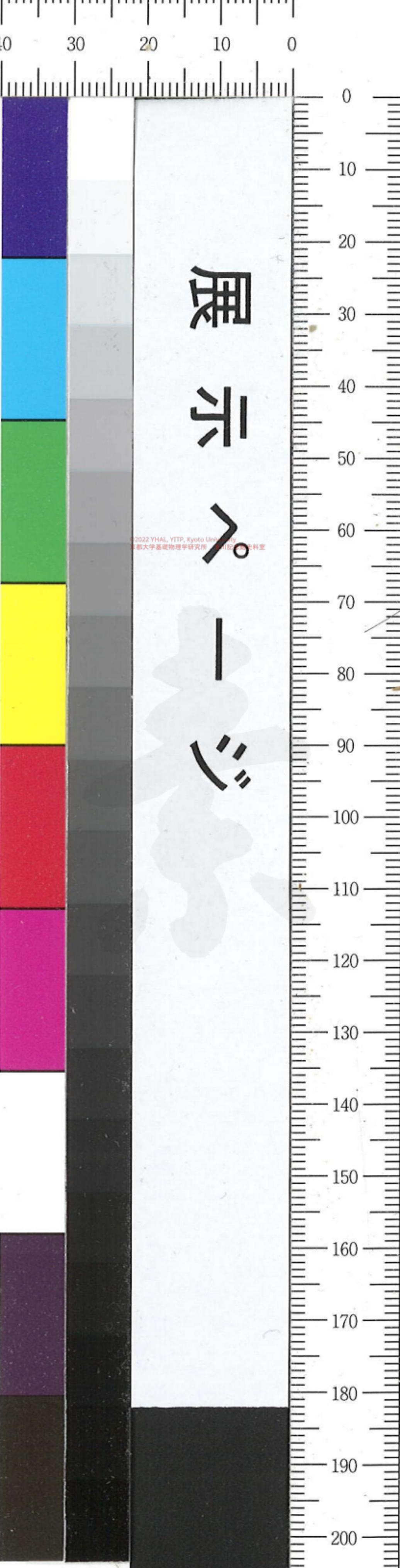
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum (1) \\ \lambda_f(q, x) (2) \end{array} \right.$$

1) formal product of λ_f

$$\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum (A_n \cos nx + B_n \sin nx)$$

(2) $U(S)$ 上 $\int_0^{2\pi} \epsilon_n$ 上 $\int_0^{2\pi} \epsilon_n = \int_0^{2\pi} U(S)$ \therefore conti. & unif. conv.





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