

NOTE-BOOK

Memoirs and Abstract

II

1931,

A
14

1958

湯川 秀樹 氏

1

代表者
りし

六冊世の文

Zs. 69. 5-6 Meisenberg: Magnetstriktion
Ann. d. Phys. 9. Heft 4? Nordheim: Elektronen-
theorie der Metalle.

Nature Lemaitre: Far Beginning of
the world.

Nature. p. 523, 1931. Serip-Transformation
p. 522, 1931. Gheury de Bray: ^{the} Velocity
of light.

Zs. 64

S. 563

Ambargumian u. Iwanenko: Zur Frage nach Vermeidung
der unendlichen Selbstwirkung
des Elektrons

S. 562

kinar: Die β -Strahlung und das Energie-
prinzip.

S. 1. Pose: Über die diskreten Reichweitengruppen
der H -Teilchen aus Aluminium I

S. 22. Beck: Zur Theorie der Atom-
zertrümmerung. I

Zs. 67 1-4

Pose. II,

Beck. II

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京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室
Nature p 206, 1951, (No. 3210, 129)

Lemaître: The Beginning of the World
from the Point of View of R.T.

Zs. f. Phys. 69, p. 56, 1931,

Landau u. Peierls: Erweiterung des Unbestimmtheitsprinzips für die relat. Quantentheorie
今迄, 量子力学 = 予測可能な Messungen, 存在が相対論的波長 $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda \geq \lambda_0$
之は 素粒子, 光量子 = 粒子
物理, 長さ, 波長 λ = 粒子の $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$
1. $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$ 長さ = 予測可能な Messungen の $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$ λ_0 = Impuls, $\lambda_0 = \frac{h}{p}$
之の λ_0 = 定数 = $\frac{h}{mc}$

Messung, Dauer τ unendlich \rightarrow 予測可能な Messung $\tau \geq \tau_0$
 $\tau_0 = \frac{h}{\Delta E}$ 外に Elektron, Ort, Geschwindigkeit

$$\Delta q > \frac{h}{mc}$$

又 電場強度 = 静的, ΔE = 予測可能な Messung $\tau \geq \tau_0$
又 光量子, Ort, Wellenlänge = $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$
予測可能な Messung $\tau \geq \tau_0$

測定の Messungsbereich ΔE Δx Δt Δp
測定の Messung ΔE Δx Δt Δp

以上, 相対論的波長, Ort, 長さの rel. Quantentheorie
の 普遍性, 物理, 意味 = 物理的 Größen の Messungen ΔE Δx Δt Δp の System の Apparat

r Wechselwirkung + e. Apparat = t_1 +
その後の測定は内部の相互作用による。本来の測定
理論は、21系統、結果、Wahrs. γ と α の測定
は、21系統、結果の system, \rightarrow 1 Parameter
= 測定 Wahrsch + 理論 \rightarrow t_1 + t_2 ;
- 21系統 = 測定 Wahrs. γ 1. 他, $A \gamma =$ 測定
の Wahrs. γ 0 = 測定 + 測定 \rightarrow 測定
の測定。 測定 prinzipiell 3 測定 γ Zeit-
dauer γ 測定 = t_1 + t_2 ^{測定} unmöglich t
+ t_1 \rightarrow t_2 ;

Lebensdauer, - 測定, Kern, Zustand, γ
~~測定 γ の測定 \rightarrow 測定 \rightarrow 測定~~

21系統、rad. Kerne β -Spektrien の
kontinuierlich + 測定 \rightarrow 測定 \rightarrow 測定
測定 \rightarrow β -Teilchen の E の Energie γ \rightarrow
測定 \rightarrow 測定, 31. voraussagbare Messung +
測定 \rightarrow 測定 \rightarrow α -particle 測定, Mess
測定 \rightarrow 測定 \rightarrow 測定 \rightarrow (31. γ Molecule
測定 Atomkern γ klassisch = 測定 \rightarrow 測定
 \rightarrow 測定.)

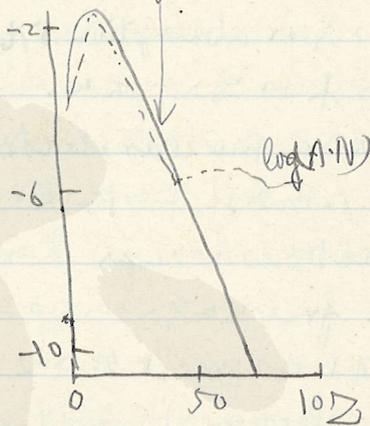
$$\frac{\partial \lambda_{12}}{\partial (\Delta M_{12})} < 0 \quad \Delta M_{12} < 0,$$

$$\text{or } \frac{W_2 - W_1}{\Delta M_{12}} < 0; \quad \frac{\lambda_{12}}{\Delta M_{12}} < 0.$$

⇒ proton 数 → nucleus → ... 質量に
 依存する.

$$\lg(A \cdot N) = -b \cdot H - \beta \cdot N + \text{const}$$

↑ 左側 (A, N) とも
 H = A + N " Atomzahl, A, N, abundance,
 ΔH = 2, 陽子 → ... 陽子, proton, 質子,
 mass charge,



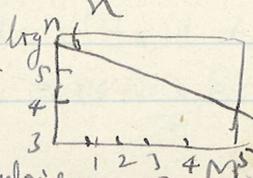
又 $\lg A = -c \cdot H + \text{const}$
 ↑ 右側, 陽子数に依存,
 ... 陽子 ~ 陽子-Teilchen,
 energy + Zerfall konst
 ↑ 陽子, 陽子数

(Gamow, 理論, 陽子
 ... 理論 + 実験, abweichung (↑ ↓))

陽子数, mass, Stern, relative Zahl, ...
 ... M

$$\lg n = -bM + \text{const}$$

↑ ... 陽子, ...
 (Jeans: Astronomy and Cosmogony, Cambridge 1928)



Naturwiss. S 530, 1931

Lane: Entstehung der Elemente und
kosmische Strahlung.

Hubble: Nat Acad. 15, 168 (1929)

de Sitter: " 16, 474 (1930)

Tolman: " " 320 (") 511, 582 (")

Einstein: Ber. Ber 1931, 235,

Lane: " " 123

Millikana and Cameron: Phys Rev. 37, 235, 1931.

Nature. p. 785, Vol. 27, 1931

Geiger: Ultra-Penetrating Rays.

Eigenwert = $i\omega$... Eigenfunktionen = ...

Operator $T \rightarrow \psi$, (?) ...

1-2-5, Vertauschungsgruppe ...

1-Körperproblem ...

Liesche Theorie der konti. Gruppe = ...

Infinitesimalgruppe, Element $1 + \epsilon F$...

e^{lambda F} = lim_{n to infinity} (1 + lambda F/n)^n

multiplikative ... lineare Schar

G = sum_{j=1}^n lambda_j F_j

endlichen Gruppenelement

X(lambda_1, ..., lambda_n) = e^{sum lambda_j F_j} (*)

alle Gruppenelement

F_1, ..., F_n Gruppe

notwendige Bed., X^{-1}(1 + epsilon F) X

1 + epsilon F' + ...

X = 1 + delta G (infinitesimal) ...

(1 - delta G)(1 + epsilon F)(1 + delta G) = 1 + epsilon F + epsilon delta (FG - GF)

1 + delta G

e^{-lambda G} (1 + epsilon F) e^{lambda G} = lim_{n to infinity} (1 - lambda G/n)^n (1 + epsilon F) (1 + lambda G/n)^n

lim ... Kommutator

Kommutator FG - GF ...

linear Schar ...

$$\text{ie. } \mathcal{F}_k \mathcal{F}_l - \mathcal{F}_l \mathcal{F}_k = \sum_j c_{kl}^j \mathcal{F}_j$$

この係数は c_{kl}^j 構造定数 \mathcal{F}_j の基底
 の \mathfrak{g} の Lie 代数の同型性

Complex Matrix \mathcal{F} への unitäre Maßbestimmung
 として $\mathcal{F}^\dagger = \mathcal{F}^{-1}$

$$X(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = e^{i \sum \lambda_j \mathcal{F}_j}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_k \mathcal{F}_l - \mathcal{F}_l \mathcal{F}_k = i \hbar \sum_j c_{kl}^j \mathcal{F}_j$$

\mathfrak{g} の $\mathfrak{so}(3)$ Drehgruppe, $\mathfrak{so}(3)$, Angular Momentum
 Impulsmoment Drehimpuls M . \mathbb{R}^3 への Verrückungen
 (3-dimensional)

$$\mathfrak{g} \ni \mathcal{F}_x, \mathcal{F}_y, \mathcal{F}_z \text{ として } \mathfrak{so}(3)$$

$$M^2 = M_x^2 + M_y^2 + M_z^2$$

1. M^2 は \mathfrak{g} 上で可換 (commutes) である。

$$[M^2, \mathcal{F}_x] = [M^2, \mathcal{F}_y] = [M^2, \mathcal{F}_z] = 0$$

1. M^2 , \mathcal{F}_x , \mathcal{F}_y , \mathcal{F}_z は可換である。

\mathfrak{g} の Laplace Operator, Eigenwert $\lambda = 0$ である。
 Element \mathcal{F} の Ausübung \mathfrak{g} の Gruppen, irreduzible
 Darstellung \mathfrak{g} へ \mathfrak{g} へ transformieren する。

2. \mathfrak{g} の \mathfrak{g} への \mathfrak{g} への phys. Größe \mathcal{F} への \mathfrak{g} への Hilbertraum
 \mathfrak{g} への Systemgruppe, Unter einparametrische Untergruppe
 infinitesimalen erzeugenden Operator \mathcal{F} への \mathfrak{g} への \mathfrak{g} への
 \mathfrak{g} への Hilbertraum \mathfrak{g} への Systemgruppe, Darstellung
 Untergruppe \mathfrak{g} への Element \mathcal{F} への Vertauschbar \mathcal{F}
 Operator \mathcal{F} への \mathfrak{g} への \mathfrak{g} への Hamiltonian Operator である。

1. \mathbb{R}^3 Gruppenelement \rightarrow Vertauschbar $\rightarrow z, 1, \dots$
 2. Anwendung auf die Lorentzgruppe

x -Achse \rightarrow z Bewegung

$$t' = t \cos \varphi + x \sin \varphi, \quad y' = y$$

$$x' = t \sin \varphi + x \cos \varphi, \quad z' = z$$

\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow $z, 1, \dots$ Hilbertraum

hermitesche Operator \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4

$$L_x = t p_x + x p_t \quad \text{se}^{-} L_y, L_z$$

\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow Operator M, L, \dots

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_x M_y - M_y M_x &= i \hbar M_z, \\ M_x L_y - L_y M_x &= i \hbar L_z, \\ M_y L_x - L_x M_y &= -i \hbar L_z, \\ L_x L_y - L_y L_x &= -i \hbar M_z, \\ M_x L_x - L_x M_x &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} (*)$$

\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4

Lorentzgruppe \rightarrow Normalteiler \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4

Normalteiler \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4

\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4

\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4

\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4

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\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4

\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4

α, L_x, M + Vertauschbar + ϵ, \dots

$$(L, M) = L_x M_x + L_y M_y + L_z M_z$$

$$\text{oder } M^2 - L^2 = (M, M) - (L, L) \quad \text{z.B.}$$

$$2 \quad L^2 M^2 - M^2 L^2 = 0.$$

§3. Wellengleichung.

M, L 7 48 31 2 $m_x = y p_z - z p_y, L_x = x p_x + x p_t$ etc
 $\Rightarrow \text{in } (m, l) = 0.$

$$\square = p_t^2 - p_x^2 - p_y^2 - p_z^2$$

1. Gruppe / ganze Darstellung + Vertauschbar $\Rightarrow \text{in } \dots$
 Koord $\Rightarrow t, r, \lambda, \varphi = \dots$

$$t = s \cos \omega, \quad r = s \sin \omega \quad (\Delta) \quad \text{z.B.}$$

$$\text{z.B. } -\hbar^{-2} \square = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} + \frac{3}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} - \frac{\hbar^{-2}}{s^2} (m^2 - l^2)$$

(Δ) / Substitution, s, ω , Real reell = Lichtkegel

1. $\varphi, t = \dots$

§4. Diracschen Gleichungen.

$$\sigma_i = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_i & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i \end{pmatrix} \text{ etc } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma_0 \\ \sigma_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rev. } 1 \leftrightarrow \square$$

$$r \leftrightarrow m^2 - l^2$$

$$\sigma \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow p_t, p$$

$$\sigma_i, i \sigma \leftrightarrow m, l$$

in \dots linearly indep + 16 \dots

μ_r

Matrix \hat{T} : $m, l, V, R, \sigma, i\delta\sigma, \gamma, \lambda, \mu$
 — 2nd order.

$$\hat{D}_\alpha = \alpha p_t + \rho(\sigma, p)$$

$$\hat{D}_\beta = \beta p_t + \alpha(\sigma, p)$$

$$\hat{\Lambda} = (\sigma, \mu) + i\delta(\sigma, l)$$

the Operator \hat{T} is:

$$\hat{D}_\alpha \hat{D}_\beta = -\hat{D}_\beta \hat{D}_\alpha = \delta \square$$

$$\Lambda(\Lambda + 2h) = m^2 - l^2.$$

Mit einem abstrakt durch seine Gruppe gegebenen System sind natürlich sehr verschiedene raumzeitliche Abläufe der Kontinuumsfelder verträglich: \dots
 individual Ablauf von System, \dots
 Experiment \rightarrow \dots
 system's Wechselwirkung \dots
 Prozess, Dichtefunktion \dots
 Teilsystem, Prozess, Dichtefunktion \dots
 Dichtefunktion \dots
 Dichtefunktion = Wahrs. Koef \dots
 statistische Aussage \dots
 Operator \dots
 gruppentheo. Schema \dots
 \dots

702 ~ 3 ~ 4520

問題 1. Fourier Zerlegung, 各成分のエネルギー
 endliche Gesamtenergie である. Einstein,
 Schwingungsformel $\epsilon = h\nu$ である.

通常, Formulierung H.E.G. 2. Art,

$$\begin{cases} F = E + \frac{v \cdot \mathbf{p}}{v} H \\ F^P = E - \frac{v \cdot \mathbf{p}}{v} H, \end{cases}$$

これは 2 階線形 V-R. der Div. Gl. $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{H}, \mathbf{P}$ の
 äquivalent \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{H} である. $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{H}$ である Hamilton- F_2
 \mathbf{E} の Zusatzglied \mathbf{H} である. \mathbf{E} の Nullpunkt
 -energie \mathbf{H} である.

これは 結果 $J. de Physique = \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{H}$.

又E3が両子行の力平均のE2の力又E1. 世界1大行
+ 銀河系1大行 + 地球 - 銀河系 + 星. 11 相互距離 (1/40 → 1/50)
ト1比. ^{10 million} 星相互, 距離 10¹⁷ m (2. Proton or Electron
1大行 + 1 (1/10 million), 相互距離 1比 (1/10,000 - 1/100,000).
2比行非常之大平均の. 世界のA子 - 1比. 2比
のLW. 2.1 deviation の平均行, 2比2比 + 10

星の平均の Energie + 平均の平均の 10倍の 2.1 倍の
理論的計算の本. $E \propto Energie \propto Expansion =$
平均の平均の Energie の Rotations-
drehung 平均の.
平均の Expansion, 平均の $\lambda + \gamma \rightarrow$ 不可解の
Konstante = $\delta \lambda \propto 1/z$.

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Weyl: Gruppentheorie und Quantenmechanik Tageb.

S. 225

§ 12. Quantisierung der Maxwell-Diracschen
Feldgleichungen.

Nat. Acad. Sci. 1930, p. 320.

Tolman: The Effect of the Annihilation of Matter on the Wave-length of Light From the Nebulae

line element, general form γ

1. spatial spherical symmetry
2. uniform distribution of matter and radiation
3. past & future time = \rightarrow \rightarrow symmetry (principle of dynamical reversibility)

+ 1930 年 12 月 1 日 湯川 記 念 館 史 料 室

$$ds^2 = -e^{\mu} (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) + e^{\nu} dt^2$$

μ, ν は r, t の 函 数 だけ

1. r, t の 関 数 だけ $x, y, z = \text{const}$ stationary + particle

2. r, t の 関 数 だけ stationary \rightarrow \rightarrow (principle of dynamical reversibility)

$$\frac{dx^0}{ds} + \left\{ \rho, \alpha \right\} \frac{dx^\alpha}{ds} \frac{dx^0}{ds} = 0$$

\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = 0 \text{ etc } \left(\frac{dt}{ds} \neq 0 \right) \text{ etc}$$

ν は t の 関 数 だけ $e^{\nu} dt^2 = dt^2$ 1 等

$$ds^2 = -e^{\mu} (dx^2 + \dots) + dt^2$$

2. $dV_0 = e^{3\mu/2} dx dy dz$ 1 等 函 数 だけ \rightarrow \rightarrow

\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x^0} = 0 \text{ or } \mu = f(r) + g(t)$$

1. \rightarrow christoffel symbol \rightarrow \rightarrow . \rightarrow \rightarrow $G_{\mu\nu}, G$

\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow

$$G = -e^{-\mu} \left[2 \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial r^2} + \frac{4}{r} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right]$$

+ \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow

$v_R = \text{light velocity}$ $\frac{dl}{dt} = e^{-kt}$ for $v/R \ll 1$
 t_1 to t_2 $\Delta l = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v dt$ Δl travel is $v \Delta t$

$$\Delta l = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} e^{-kt} dt = \frac{1}{k} (e^{-kt_1} - e^{-kt_2})$$

Δ wave length $\Delta \lambda$

$$\lambda + \Delta \lambda = e^{k(t_2 - t_1)} \lambda$$

$$\therefore k \Delta \lambda \approx \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda}$$

Hubble, Humason, $\Delta \lambda/\lambda$ vs Δl (res. Nat. Acad 15, 168
 169, 1929) $\Delta \lambda/\lambda = H \Delta l$

$$k = 5.1 \times 10^{-10} (\text{year})^{-1}$$

Jans: Astronomy and Cosmogony, p125
 $\dot{M} = -\frac{1}{M} \frac{dM}{dt} = k$ stars $\dot{M} = k M$

if $R = \text{const}$

$$10^{-10} \text{ stars } \text{year}^{-1} \quad 10^{-16} (\text{year})^{-1}$$

1 order $t \sim 10^7$

~~line element~~ line element, 1918 p.488
 Einstein (Einstein Berber 1917, p142)

$$ds^2 = - \frac{e^{2kt}}{(1 + \frac{r^2}{4R^2})^2} (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) + dt^2$$

~~transform~~ transform

$$= - \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{r^2}{4R^2})^2} (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) + dt^2$$

de Sitter (Monthly Notices, 1916-1917)

$$ds^2 = - \frac{dr^2}{1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}} - r^2 d\Omega^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2 + (1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}) dt^2$$

(phil Mg. 5, 835 (1928))

Robertson (15, 822, 1929) : Transf 7221

$$ds^2 = -e^{2kt} (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) + dt^2$$

2111 (3212) : 7221

Robertson : 15, 822, 1929

Folman : 15, 297, 1929

Zwicky : 15, 773, 1929.

16

Folman: More Complete Discussion of the Time-Dependence of the Non-Static Line Element for the Universe. p 409 Nat dead 16.

... : On the Estimation of Distance in a Curved Universe with a Non-Static Line Element p 511

... : Discussion of Various Treatments Which Have Been Given to the Non-Static Line Element for the Universe p 582

Lemaitre: Ann Société Sci. Bruxelles, 47, Series A, 49 (1929)

H. Friedmann: Zs. Phys. 10, 377, (1922).

Eddington: Monthly Notices 90, 668 (May 1930)

De Sitter: Bull. Astron. Inst of the Netherlands, 5, 211 (June 24, 1930).

Zs.f. Physik. Bd 69, 9-10 S 664

Nummer: Über die Nullpunktenergie
 des Hohlraums.

$$\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} + H \Psi = 0$$

$$H = c p_x p_x + c p_y p_y + c p_z p_z$$

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

$$F_0 = \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial x_0} + \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial x_3} = 0$$

$$F_i = H_i + i E_i$$

$$(H - E) \bar{\Psi} = 0$$

$$\bar{\Psi} = \sum b_i F_i$$

$$\bar{\Psi}^\dagger = \sum b_i^\dagger F_i^\dagger$$

$$\int (\bar{\Psi}^\dagger H \Psi) dv = \int \bar{\Psi}^\dagger F dv = \sum_i b_i^\dagger b_i$$

$$b_i^\dagger b_k - b_k b_i^\dagger = \delta_{ik} \text{ her}$$

Nullpunktenergie $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots$

Hamiltonian + Energie ist frei von

S. 686

Gupta: Über den radioaktiven Zerfall
nach den rel. Wellengleichungen.

Phys. Zs. 32 Jahrgang Nr 12. ~~1931~~ 1931,

Kronig und Frisch: Kernmoment.

7/11/40 ϕ α \rightarrow β γ

Proc. Roy. Soc. 115, 487, 1927

Aston: Bodekrian Lecture: A New Mass-Spectrograph and The Whole Number Rule.

ZS. f. Phys. 50, 555, 1928

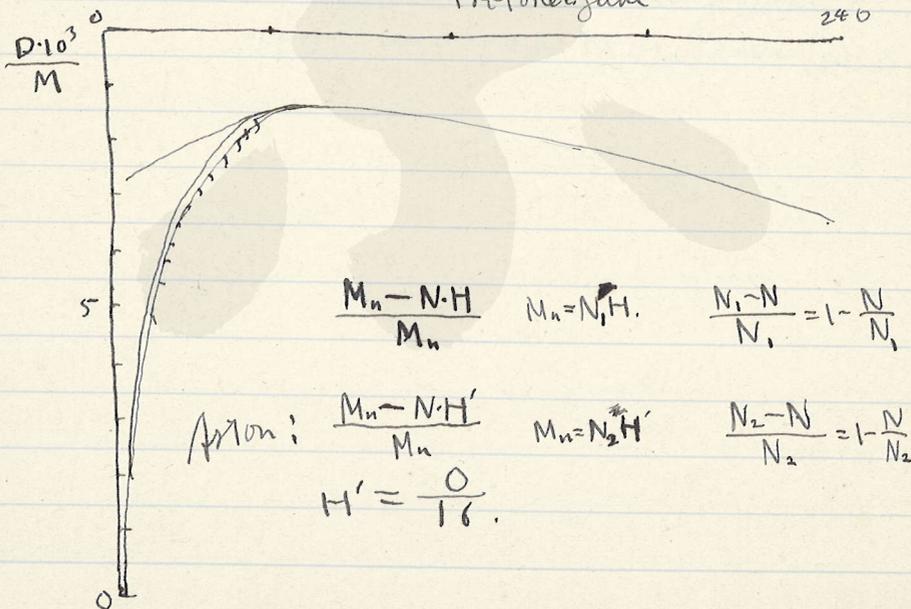
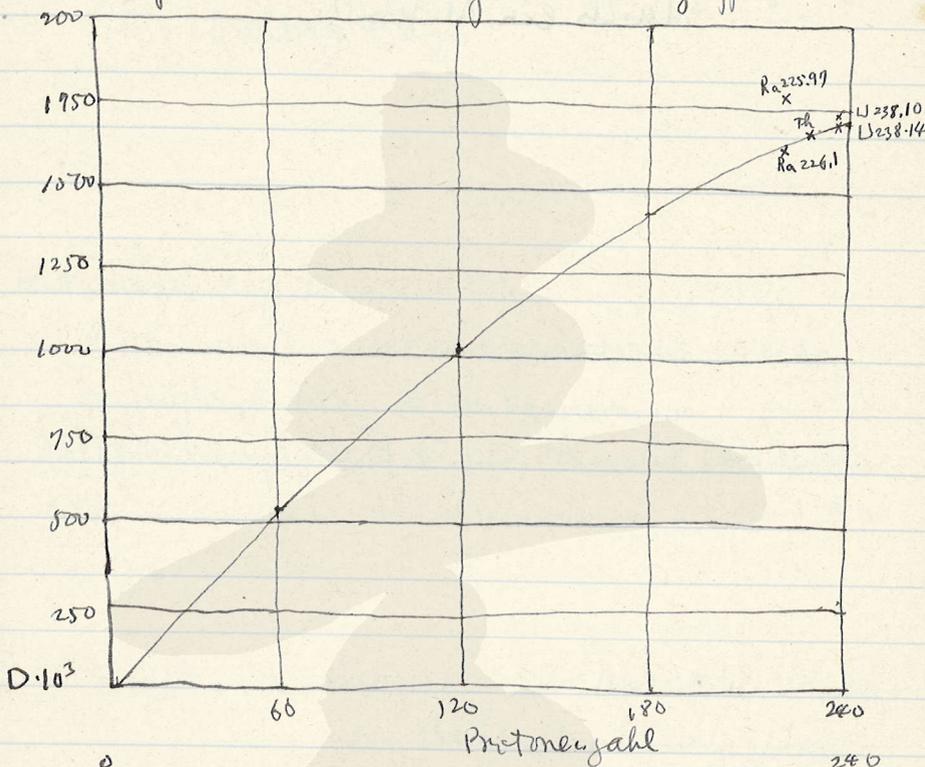
Astun: Massendefekt und charakteristische

Kerngrößen

Elemente Z	Atommasse im Vergleich mit Wasserstoff		A	Massendefekt $D \cdot 10^3$	
	A	$D \cdot 10^3$		A	$D \cdot 10^3$
He	3.9713	28.7			
Li ⁶	5.9654	34.6	Ar ⁸⁰	39.662	338
Li ⁷	6.9579	42.1	Ni ⁵⁸	57.495	505
B ¹⁰	9.9362	63.8	As	74.356	644
B ¹¹	10.926	74.0	Kr ⁷⁸	77.324	636
C	11.9109	89.1	Br ^{78 29?}	78.320	670
N	13.8999	100.1	Kr ⁸⁰	79.309	691
O	15.8765	123.5	Kr ⁸¹	80.301	699
F	18.8553	146.7	Kr ⁸²	81.294	706
Ne ²⁰	19.8460	154.0	Kr ⁸³	82.287	713
Ne ²²	21.8349	165.1	Kr ⁸⁴	83.280	720
P	30.9433	256.7	Kr ⁸⁶	85.266	734
Cl ³⁵	34.9713	287	J	125.952	1048
Ar ³⁶	35.698	302	Su ¹²⁰	118.986	1014
Cl ³⁷	36.695	305	Xe ¹³⁴	134.895	1105
			Hg	198.472	1528

Wiener Berichte 138, 431, 1929

Meyer: Zur Darstellung der Packungseffekte der Atome



Zs. 70 1-2, 3114.

Weizsäcker: Ortsbestimmung eines Elektrons
durch ein Mikroskop

HV-M

M

HV-M

M

HV-M

M

Nature vol 127, No 3219, p. 859

L.H.G. : The Nature and Origin of Ultra-
Penetrating Rays.

Naturwiss Heft 26, S. 573

Pokrowski : Über eine periodische Gesetzmäßigkeit bei Atomkernen,
Isotopenhäufigkeit & periodische Charakter
 γ - γ L α , Atomvolumen, γ L γ
= γ L α

S. 574 Kollhörster: Der Absorptionskoeff
der Höhenstrahlung zwischen
2000 und 9000 m Höhe über Meer.

Zs. 56

p. 751-777

W. Bothe u. W. Köhler: Das Wesen der Höhenstrahlung,

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Proc. Roy. Soc. 819, p. 331 Vol 132,
Discussion on Ultra-Penetrating
Rays,

Nat. Acad. 17, Nr 7. p. 430

Elmg fields. derived from non-
commutative potentials. Casimir

Zs. f. Phys. No. 7-8 S. 454

Rosenfeld: Zur Kritik der Diracschen
Strahlungstheorie

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July 18, 1955 No 5220 Vol 128.

Jews: The Annihilation of Matter^{*}

Ms. 71, A-1-2 S. 26

Mandel: Über dynamische (g. theoretische)
Erweiterung des Rel. Prinz.

Phys. Zs. Nr 15, 32 Jahrgang

Kummer: Der gegenwärtige Stand der
Diracschen Theorie des Elektrons

Σ 71. 3-4 S. 162

Solomon: Nullpunktenergie der Strahlung
und Q.T. der Gravitation

Nullpunktenergie $\epsilon \rightarrow$ is Feldgleichung
(Rosenfeld und Solomon: Naturwiss. 19, 376)
 $\epsilon \rightarrow$ gravitationsenergie \rightarrow unendlich
 \therefore Schwierigkeit \rightarrow Nullpunktenergie
($\epsilon \rightarrow$ Selbstenergie) \rightarrow Wechselwirkung \rightarrow $\epsilon \rightarrow$ \rightarrow $\epsilon \rightarrow$ \rightarrow $\epsilon \rightarrow$

s. 293

Rosenfeld: Zur korres. Behandlung
der Liniendicke

Ann. d. Phys. 5 275 (Band 9. Heft 3), 1921

Über Elementarakte mit zwei Quantensprüngen von Maria Gjöppert-Mayer

Einleitung

§ 1. Das Zusammenwirken zweier Lichtquanten in einem Elementarakt

§ 2. " " " von Licht und Stop in " " "

Nature vol 128 p.

Fowler: Quantatheoretical model of the nucleus

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Schrödinger: Zur Q. D. des Elektrons

1. Ber. Ber. 1931, 5643.

$$\begin{aligned}
 A \Psi_+^n &= \sum_{m,n} c_{nm} \Psi_+^m + \sum_{m,n} d_{nm} \Psi_-^m \\
 A \Psi_-^n &= \sum_{m,n} e_{nm} \Psi_+^m + \sum_{m,n} f_{nm} \Psi_-^m \\
 A(\Psi_+^n + \Psi_-^n) &= (\Psi_+^n + \Psi_-^n) \\
 &\quad + (\Psi_+^n + \Psi_-^n) \\
 A \{ \sum a_n \Psi_+^n + \sum b_n \Psi_-^n \} \\
 &= \{ a_n \Psi_+^n + c_{nm} \Psi_+^m + b_n d_{nm} \Psi_-^m \} \\
 &\quad + \{ a_n c_{nm} \Psi_+^m + b_n d_{nm} \Psi_-^m \}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_1 = HA \mp AH \quad E_i A_{ik} \mp A_{ik} E_k$$

$$C_2 = H(HA \mp AH) \mp (HA \mp AH)H$$

$$E_i \{ A_{ik} \mp A_{ik} E_k \} \mp () E_k$$

$$C_n = \rightarrow (E_i \mp E_k) A_{ik}$$

$$\alpha_k = c H^{-1} p_k + (a_k - c H^{-1} p_k)$$

gerade ungerade

$$\chi_k = \left\{ \alpha_k - \frac{c k}{2} H^{-1} \eta_k \right\} + \frac{c k}{2} H^{-1} \eta_k$$

$$\xi_k = \frac{c k}{2} H^{-1} \eta_k$$

$$\xi_k^2 = \frac{h^2 c^2}{16 \pi^2} H^{-2} (1 - c^2 H^{-2} p_k^2)$$

$$\text{Eigenwert } \xi_k^2 \approx \left(\frac{h}{4 \pi m c} \right)^2 \approx 10^{-11} \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12) \quad & G = H - \frac{e^2}{2} \left(r^{-1} + \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 (\alpha_k - 2 \xi_k)^2 \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
 & U = -\frac{e^2}{2} \left(r^{-1} - \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \xi_k^2 \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\
 & K = H - \frac{e^2}{2} = G + U
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{U_{\text{el}}}{2r} \sim \frac{2(\frac{3}{4}\pi r^3 \rho)}{r} \sim \frac{h}{2\pi m_e c} \cdot \frac{4\pi m_e^2}{h^2}$$

$$\text{Zermeinergie} = \frac{2\pi e^2}{hc} = f$$

innersten Wasserstoffbahn

Δ = Feinstruktur / Zermeinwert $\propto f^2$
 Δ = gerade Operator = Störung \therefore 2^{te} Ordnung
 $\propto f^2 \Rightarrow \Delta$. Gesamtenenergie $\propto f^2$
 $\propto f^2 \sim \Delta \propto f^2 \Rightarrow \Delta$. Ordnung $\propto f^4$ mal Zermeinwert
 natürliche Linienbreite (f^3 mal Zermeinwert)
 $\propto f^4$

phys 28. 32 *Salungo* N. 17

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↑

25. f. Phys. 26 (1951), 418,

Rosenfeld: Zur Kritik der Diracschen
Strahlungstheorie

25. 71. (3-4)

Die verallgemeinerten Kugelfunktionen und die
 Wellenfunktionen eines Elektrons im Felde eines
 Magnetpols. Von I. G. Tamm in Moskau, zuerst
 in Cambridge (eingelgangen am 26. Juni 1931).

Direkt. = $2\pi\omega$ quantenmechanisch = ... magnetischer
 Pole, Torse $\nu \neq \pm l$, // Stärke //

$$\mu = n\mu_0; \quad \mu_0 = \frac{ch}{4\pi e} \quad (1)$$

= $2\pi l e \hbar / c$ ruhende Magnetpole, Feld Φ , Elektron
 1 Wellenl. // nicht integrierbare Phase $\beta = \int \mathbf{k} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \Delta^* \Psi + \frac{8\pi^2 m}{\hbar^2} E \Psi = 0, \quad (2)$$

ist =

$$\Delta^* \Psi = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(\sin^2 \Theta \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \Theta} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{i\nu}{1 + \cos \Theta} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{n^2 (1 - \cos^2 \Theta)}{4 (1 + \cos \Theta)} \Psi \quad (3)$$

+ + - magnetpol // Koord: Ursprung = P. -

$$(4) \quad \Psi = R(\rho) Y(\Theta, \varphi); \quad Y(\Theta, \varphi) = P(\Theta) e^{i m \varphi}$$

+ $l \leq m \leq l$, m : ganzzahlig

$$\frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} + \left(k^2 - \frac{\lambda}{r} \right) R = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \Theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta} \left(\sin^2 \Theta \frac{\partial P}{\partial \Theta} \right) + \left[\lambda - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \Theta} - \frac{i\nu m}{1 + \cos \Theta} - \frac{n^2 (1 - \cos \Theta)}{4 (1 + \cos \Theta)} \right] P = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\lambda: \text{Eigenwert von (6)}, \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi^2 m E}{\hbar^2}} = \frac{2\pi m v}{\hbar} = \frac{2\pi}{L} \quad (7)$$

L : $E = \hbar \omega \approx$ Broglie-Wellenl. (im feldfreien Raume)

(3) / Eigenf. $l = 2, 1, 0, -1, -2$ V.K.F. $l = 2 \rightarrow l = 2, 1, 0$

$h = 0$ / $l = 2$ V.K.F. $l = 2$

$n \neq 0$ (18) \Rightarrow (b) \therefore Drehinvariant \Rightarrow χ , \therefore Polarachse ϕ
 auszeichnen $\phi \perp \vec{\phi}$ \Rightarrow $\phi \perp \vec{\phi}$

2. 軸 $\vec{\phi} = \dots$ K, \vec{r} , 軸 $\vec{\phi}$, $Y_p^{m'}(\theta, \varphi) = \sum_{u=-p}^p c_u Y_p^u(\theta', \varphi')$ (20)

1. $\therefore Y_p^m(\theta, \varphi) = e^{i n \chi} \sum_{u=-p}^p c_u Y_p^u(\theta', \varphi')$ (21)

χ - Phase $\chi(\theta, \varphi, \theta', \varphi')$ $\therefore n, p, m = \text{整数}$.

χ - Hermitisch-quadratische Ausdruck \Rightarrow χ \rightarrow Drehinvariant.

$$Y_p^{m'}(\theta, \varphi) Y_p^m(\theta, \varphi) = \sum_{u, v=-p}^p \tilde{c}_u c_v Y_p^u(\theta, \varphi) Y_p^v(\theta, \varphi) \quad (21')$$

\therefore Q.M. \Rightarrow (21) \Rightarrow Drehinvariant \Rightarrow χ \Rightarrow (26) \Rightarrow χ \Rightarrow überflüssig.

(21) $\therefore \Delta^* f = -\lambda f = f' = e^{-i n \chi} f \Rightarrow \lambda = n^2$

$$\Delta^* f' = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial f'}{\partial \theta} \right) + \text{etc} \dots$$

$$= -\lambda f'$$

\therefore $\chi = \dots$

實際計算 \Rightarrow χ

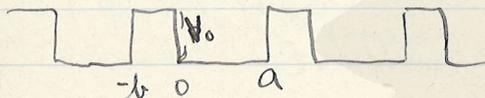
$$\text{tg } \chi = \frac{\sin \varphi'}{\text{ctg } \frac{\theta_0}{2} \text{ctg } \frac{\theta'}{2} + \cos \varphi'}$$

χ - θ_0 \therefore Polarachse 角.

Kronig and Penney; Proc. Roy. Soc. 130 p. 499

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \kappa^2 [W - V(x)]\psi = 0$$

$$\psi = u(x) e^{i\alpha x} \quad \alpha = \frac{2\pi\hbar k}{L}$$



$$\rho = \kappa\sqrt{W}$$

$$\gamma = \kappa\sqrt{W - V_0}$$

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} e^{i\alpha x} + 2i\alpha \frac{du}{dx} e^{i\alpha x}$$

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} e^{i\alpha x} - \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} e^{i\alpha x} + 2i\alpha \frac{du}{dx} e^{i\alpha x}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx^2} + 2i\alpha \frac{du}{dx} - (\alpha^2 - \rho^2)u = 0$$

$$u = A e^{-i(\alpha-\rho)x} + B e^{-i(\alpha+\rho)x}$$

$$u = C e^{-i(\alpha-\rho)x} + D e^{-i(\alpha+\rho)x}$$

(0, a)

(-b, 0)

$$x=0: u = A + B = C + D$$

$$x=a: A e^{-i(\alpha-\rho)a} + B e^{-i(\alpha+\rho)a} = C e^{+i(\alpha-\rho)a} + D e^{+i(\alpha+\rho)a}$$

$$A e^{-i(\alpha-\rho)a} + B e^{-i(\alpha+\rho)a}$$

$$x=0: -A(\alpha-\rho) - B(\alpha+\rho) = C(\alpha-\rho) - D(\alpha+\rho)$$

$$x=a: -(\alpha-\rho)A e^{-i(\alpha-\rho)a} + B(\alpha+\rho) e^{-i(\alpha+\rho)a} = (\alpha-\rho)C e^{+i(\alpha-\rho)a} - B(\alpha+\rho) e^{+i(\alpha+\rho)a}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right| =$$

$$d_{20} = \begin{vmatrix} -2i\sin\alpha & e^{-i\delta} & e^{i\alpha} & 2i\sin\delta \\ \rho & \rho - \delta & & 2\delta \\ 2\rho\cos\alpha & \rho e^{i\alpha} - \delta e^{-i\delta} & & 2\delta\cos\delta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -2i\sin\alpha & i(\sin\alpha + \sin\delta) + e^{-i\delta} & e^{i\alpha} & i\sin\delta \\ \rho & 0 & & \\ \rho\cos\alpha & \rho(e^{i\alpha} - \cos\alpha) - \delta(e^{-i\delta} - \cos\delta) & & 2\delta\cos\delta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -i\sin\alpha & \cos\delta - \cos\alpha & & \delta\cos\delta \\ \rho & 0 & & \\ \rho\cos\alpha & i\rho(\sin\alpha + i\sin\delta) & & \delta\cos\delta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\delta\sin\alpha(\sin\alpha + \delta\sin\delta) - \rho\delta\cos\delta(\cos\delta - \cos\alpha)$$

$$+ \rho\delta\cos\alpha(\cos\delta - \cos\alpha)$$

$$- \rho^2\sin\delta(\rho\sin\alpha + \delta\sin\delta)$$

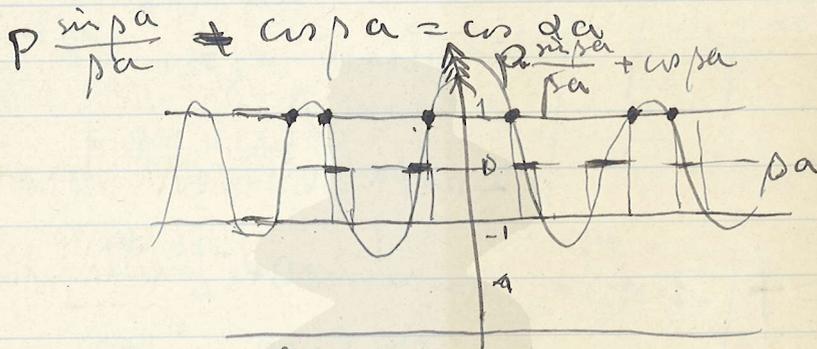
$$= -(\delta^2 + \rho^2)\sin\delta\sin\alpha$$

$$- 2\delta\rho\cos\alpha = 0,$$

$$k^2 \{ 2W - V_0 \} \sin\delta\sin\alpha$$

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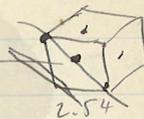
$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 \psi = \sin^2 b \sin pa + \cos^2 b \cos pa = \cos a (a \pm b)$$



$$W = \sum \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{8ma^2} \approx \infty$$

$$W = \sum_{n=1,2,3,4,5} \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{8ma^2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{8ma^2} (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots)$$

- $a \neq 0$:
- $n=1$: singlet
 - $n=2$: doublet
 - $n=3$: doublet
 - \vdots
 - \vdots



En. Ni (Handbuch 24, 331)

a_w 3.597 3.54

d 2.54 2.50

$n=7$ 49 $\frac{40}{a_w} = 6!!$

$$d^2 = 6.45 \approx \frac{300 \times 6.5 \times 6.5}{4.8 \times 9 \times a_w}$$

$$\frac{300}{2} \times \frac{\hbar^2}{8ma_w^2} = \frac{40}{a_w} \approx d^2$$

$$= \frac{300 \times 6.5 \times 6.5 \times 10^{-54}}{8 \times 4.8 \times 10^{-10} \times 9 \times 10^{-28} \times a_w \times 10^{-16}} = \frac{300 \times 6.5 \times 6.5}{4.8 \times 9 \times a_w}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 254 \\ 254 \\ \hline 1016 \\ 1270 \\ \hline 508 \\ 8451 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} = 4.$$

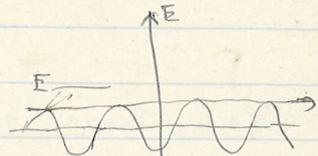
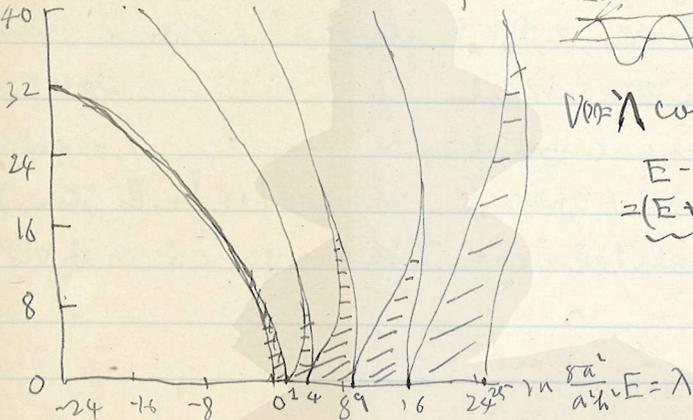
$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 65 \\ \hline 130 \\ 4235 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 432 \end{array}$$

Ann. d. Phys. 86, 319, 1928

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Strutt: Zur Wellenmechanik des Monogitters

$m \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \lambda \psi$

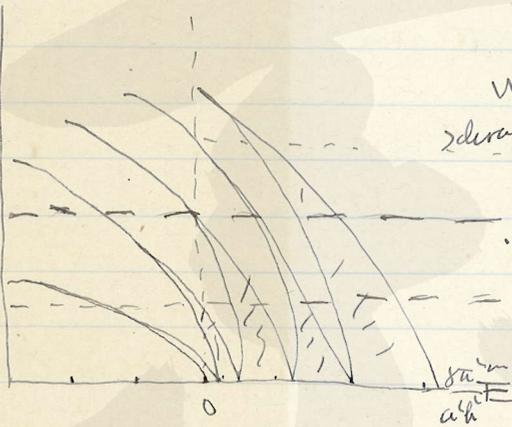


$V(x) = \lambda \cos 2ax + \Lambda$

$E - V(x) = (E + \Lambda) + \Lambda \cos 2ax$

$m \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \lambda \psi$

~~Strutt~~



weiß: reelles μ
schraffiert: imaginäre μ

c034-110 挟込

$\frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + \frac{m}{\hbar^2} (E - V(x)) \psi = 0$
 $V(x) = -\Lambda \cos 2ax$

$\psi = \alpha e^{i\mu y} \Phi(y) + \beta e^{-i\mu y} \Phi(-y)$

$2a \rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{a}$

$\frac{e}{100} = \frac{4.8 \times 10^{-10}}{3 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.6 \times 10^{-12}$

$\frac{8 \times 10^{-10}}{\hbar^2} = 1.6 \times 10^{-12} \text{ erg}$

$\frac{8 \times 10^{-10}}{\hbar^2} = \frac{8 \times 10^{-10} \times 9 \times 10^{-24} \times 10^{32}}{6.5^2 \times 10^{-54}} = \frac{8 \times 9 \times 10^{-2} \times 10^{10}}{6.5^2 \times 10^{-10}} = 1.6 \times 10^{-12}$

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W. Wessel: Invariante Formulierung der
Diracschen Dirac'schen Theorie

I. 67, S. 54

II. 72 S. 68

Eddington: Value of Cosmic Constant
vol 137, Nr. 822, 1931.

// : Property of Wave Tensor
vol 135, Nr 821, 1931.

波の性質: wave of electron's γ + ... singularly

波の性質 $\frac{1}{r} + \dots$ term of $\gamma = \dots$

N 個, identical + electron, $\gamma + \dots$

$\frac{\sqrt{N}}{R}$ term of $\gamma = \dots$ 全体の

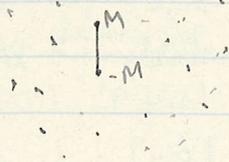
R の値, 単位.

2nd proper mass, term of \dots

cosmological constant λ of \dots

波の性質.

(Nature 3031, Oct 5,
Richardson: Isolated quantised magnetic Pole.)



Dirac's theory
Magnetic Pole: $\vec{E} \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$, interaction

$\vec{E} \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$, $\vec{B} \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$

magnetic field, periodic system $\hbar \omega$
magnetic atom, periodic system $\hbar \omega$
 $\hbar \omega \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$, Balmer series $\propto \frac{1}{n^2}$
 $\hbar \omega \propto \frac{1}{r^2} \propto \frac{1}{n^2}$ (Balmer series $\propto \frac{1}{n^2}$),

Cosmic ray / 原因不明の宇宙線 $\propto \frac{1}{r^2}$

The Origin of the γ -Rays.

By Lord Rutherford and Ellis.

Table 1
 Number of state

Number of state	Energy of excited states of radium C nucleus in excess of ground state (volts $\times 10^{-5}$)		Number of long range α -particles per normal disintegration $\times 10^6$
1	6.3	"	0.49
2	14.6		1.67
3	17.6		0.53
4	19.4	(3)	0.93
5	22.0		0.60
6	23.5		0.56
7	25.8	(4)	1.26
8	28.4		0.67
9	30.2	(5)	0.21

Table 2.

Energies of γ -rays in volts $\times 10^{-5}$	Number of quanta emitted per normal disintegration
0.59	0.01 †
2.75	— †
3.32	— †
3.89	— †
4.29	0.03 to 0.1 §
5.03	0.006 to 0.02 §
6.12	0.66
7.73	0.065
9.41	0.065
11.30	0.21
12.48	0.065
13.90	0.065
17.28	0.26
<u>22.19</u>	0.074

2-1 : 8.3	3-1			
3-1 : <u>11.3</u>	3-2 : 3.0			
4-1 : 13.1	4-2 : 4.8	4-3 : 1.8		
5-1 : 15.7	5-2 : 7.4	5-3 : 4.4	5-4 : 2.6	
6-1 : 17.2	6-2 : 8.9	6-3 : 5.9	6-4 : 4.1	
7-1 : 19.5	7-2 : <u>11.2</u>	7-3 : 8.2	7-4 : 6.4	
8-1 : 22.1	8-2 : <u>13.8</u>	8-3 : 10.8	8-4 : 9.0	
9-1 : 23.9	9-2 : 15.6	9-3 : <u>12.6</u>	9-4 : 10.8	
6-5 : 1.5				
7-5 : 3.8	7-6 : 2.3			
8-5 : 6.4	8-6 : <u>3.9</u>	8-7 : 2.6		
9-5 : 8.2	9-6 : 6.7	9-7 : 4.4	9-8 : 1.8	

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi^2\mu} \frac{\delta\psi}{\delta x^2} = W\psi \quad W_k = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\hbar}{L}k\right)^2$$

$$\psi = \text{const} \cdot \sin \pi \frac{x}{L} k$$

$$\psi = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sum_k a_k \sin \pi \frac{x}{L} k$$

$$\psi_p \psi_{p'}^* - \psi_{p'}^* \psi_p = \delta(x-x')$$

$$a_k a_l^* - a_l^* a_k = \delta_{kl}$$

or

$$E = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi^2\mu} \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi^2\mu} \frac{2}{L} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \sum_{kl} a_k^* a_l \omega \pi \frac{x}{L} k \omega \pi \frac{x}{L} l$$

$$\times \left(\frac{\pi}{L}\right)^2 k l$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi^2\mu} \sum_{kl} a_k^* a_l f_{kl}$$

$$f_{kl} = \frac{\pi}{L^2} k l \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{L} (k+l)x_1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{L} (k+l)x_0}{k+l} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{L} (k-l)x_1 - \sin \frac{\pi}{L} (k-l)x_0}{k-l} \right)$$

$$\overline{E} = \frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi^2\mu} \sum_k a_k^* a_k f_{kk}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi^2\mu} \sum_k \sum_{k \neq l} a_k^* a_l f_{kl}$$

$$\overline{\Delta E^2} = \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi^2\mu}\right)^2 \sum_{k \neq l} a_k a_k^* (k+l)^2 f_{kl}^2$$

2) 式', Teilchen $\delta \rightarrow$ id \in \mathbb{R} $\delta \mu \sim N_k = 1$ $N_k \geq 0$
 für $k \neq k'$

$$\int \overline{\Delta E^2} = \left(\frac{h}{8\pi m} \right)^2 \sum_{k \neq k'} f_{k, k'}^2 \quad (15) \quad , \quad d\alpha \in$$

∫ f_{k, k'}^2 の k, k' の和が ∞ になる可能性がある

∫ f_{k, k'}^2 (15) の収束を調べる

2つの状態が同じ空間に存在する

$$E = \frac{1}{2m} p D(x) p$$

∫ D(x) dx = 2 　　für x_0 ≤ x ≤ x_1

D(x) = 0 　　außerhalb.

$$\overline{E^2} = \dots + \quad (15)$$

1つは D'(x) の積分が ∞ になる可能性がある

∫ D(x) dx = 2 　　für x_0 ≤ x ≤ x_1

$$D(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \left(e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{d^2}} - e^{-\frac{(x-x_1)^2}{d^2}} \right) dx \quad (21)$$

∫ D(x) dx = 2 　　für x_0 ≤ x ≤ x_1

$$E = \int_0^L dx D(x) \frac{\partial \psi^*(x)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi(x)}{\partial x} \frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 m}$$

∫ D(x) dx = 2

∫ D(x) dx = 2 　　für x_0 ≤ x ≤ x_1

$$\left(\frac{h}{8\pi m} \right)^2 \frac{1}{L} \left(\frac{\pi h}{L} \right)^2 \frac{1}{d\sqrt{\pi}} \left[2 + e^{-\frac{d^2 \pi^2}{L^2}} \cos \frac{2\pi}{L} x_0 k + \cos \frac{2\pi}{L} x_1 k \right]$$

Proc. Roy. Soc. London Vol 152 (820)

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with Simple Atomic Systems and Electron Exchange.

Proc. Nat. Acad. p. 579 (1931) Vol. 17 (No. 10)

Bramley: Radioactive Disintegration

Optical Electron - Energy Level

$$-\frac{E}{hc} = \frac{RZ^2}{n^2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{4} \frac{Z\alpha^2}{n^2} + \dots \right\} \quad (1)$$

2nd i. Nucleus - Energy Level ..

$$E = -\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \frac{\pi^2 M c^2}{i^2} \quad (2)$$

M: He nucleus, mass

n, i: integers

$Z=92, n=1, i=7$ $\therefore E = -0.98 \times 10^8 \text{ eV}$
wave length $\therefore \lambda = 136 \text{ X.U.}$ etc.

Δn^2 of 1 2 3 \rightarrow 8 16 27 \rightarrow m X-rays, wave length
+ Radioactive Elements \rightarrow softest " " "
, agreement - 1st, 2nd,

Rd-Th	UX ₁	Pa	AcX
140 or 145	134	130	156

第2 set n	i=5	Ra	Th B
		65	64

第3 set "	i=9	RaB	MsTh
		230	212

1st elements in n^2 -law of 1st 2,

224.

the J. A. Y. ... (Bartlett Phys. Rev. Feb 1, 1951)

(2) 或的 2 次大 α 射线 "soften". $Z > 92$
绝对值 "absolute value" K-shell optical electron
1. α 射线 的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线 "Atomic no., Electron
non occurrence" 的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线

nucleus, stability 的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线, electron, proton,
 α particle 的 potential barrier 的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线
的 α 射线 potential barrier 的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线
的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线. nucleus 的 energy 的 α 射线
的 α 射线 "n" 的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线. n-level 的 α 射线
的 α 射线 upper limit 的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线.

Radioactive atom, mean life 的 nucleus energy
的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线 $1/\lambda$ 的 nucleus 的 α 射线
particle 的 emission 的 α 射线 excess energy,
的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线. Z 的 excess energy, indication
的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线 emission 的 α 射线 hardest α 射线
energy 的 α 射线.

proportionality constant 的 β -particle series 的 α 射线
atom, 的 α 射线 depend Z . 的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线 UX ,
的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线 different group 的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线
的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线 2nd group 的 α 射线 $1/10$, 3rd group,
的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线 $1/100$ 的 α 射线 $Z > 92$ 的 α 射线

β -ray emitted after α -particle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ cal,

		exp
1st		
RaB	2×10^{-4}	$4. \times 10^{-4}$
ThB	2.7×10^{-5}	1.8×10^{-5}
UX ₁	3.2×10^{-7}	3.2×10^{-7}
2nd		
RaD	2×10^{-8}	1.3×10^{-9}
3rd		
ThC''	2.4×10^{-1}	3.6×10^{-3}
MsTh ₂	3.2×10^{-3}	3.1×10^{-5}

β -particle emission \therefore black body \rightarrow light quanta
 emission $= \tau \cdot \omega \cdot (\delta \tau_{\omega}) \cdot T^2 \propto \omega^2 \tau \cdot \omega \cdot \omega^2 \propto \omega^5 \tau$
 β -particle spectrum, energy distribution \therefore
 black body radiation, $\omega(\omega) = \tau \cdot \omega$

(17) (2) radial part, eigenwert $\tau \propto \omega \rightarrow$ diff. eq $\tau \rightarrow \omega$

$$\left\{ 1 + \frac{A}{r} + \frac{B}{r^2} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right\} + K \left\{ E + \frac{2Ze^2}{r} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{b}{r^3} + \frac{d}{r^4} \right\} R = 0$$

$$K = \frac{8\pi^2 m}{\hbar^2} \quad A = \frac{iZe\hbar}{\sqrt{2}\pi M}$$

Ze : charge
 solution $R = e^{-i\sqrt{K}Er} r^\nu (1 + a_1 r + \dots + a_{\mu} r^\mu)$
 with $\tau = -\frac{Ke^2 Z^2}{2(\nu + \mu + 1)^2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{Ke^2 A}{(\nu + \mu + 1)^2} + \dots \right\}$
 or $E = -\frac{4(\nu + \mu + 1)^2}{kA^2} \quad \nu, \mu: \text{integers}$

electron \therefore τ is not, α -particles, $\tau \propto \omega$

1st set, solution, $r = \cos = \frac{1}{2} - \cos + \frac{1}{2}$,
 nucleus p , electron, energy α particle,
 - α particle \rightarrow attach \rightarrow α particle
 energy consideration, α particle
 energy \rightarrow α particle \rightarrow α particle
 nucleus \rightarrow α particle \rightarrow α particle
 optical, electron system
 2 similar system \rightarrow α particle,
 $\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{r}$ nucleus, field \rightarrow α particle,
 polarizability \rightarrow energy $\left(1 + \frac{A}{r} + \frac{B}{r^2}\right)$
 interaction \rightarrow electron, mass, α particle,
 A \rightarrow α particle \rightarrow α particle, optical
 electron = α particle energy value. Balmer formula
 hyperfine structure, order of first approximation
 $(n, m), (n, k) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$
 optical electron \rightarrow α particle ($\alpha = n \alpha', \alpha' \in \mathbb{Z}$)
 $\alpha = n$ perturbation \rightarrow α particle \rightarrow α particle

$$(n+m)^2 - (n+m-1)^2 = \frac{2n+2m-1}{2n}$$

$$\frac{2nm - 2n(m-1) - m^2 + 2m - 1}{+m^2}$$

$$(n+1)^2 - n^2 = 2n+1$$

$$(n+m)^2 - (n+m')^2 = \frac{2n(m-m') + (m+m')(m-n)}{A(m-m') + B_{mm'}(m-m')}$$

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 Schüler: Hg. H.F.S.

	Hg	Hg	Hg	Hg	Hg	Tl	Hg	Tl	Pb	Pb	Pb	Pb
P	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
E	118	119	120	121	122	122	124	124	124	125	126	126
K.M.	0	1/2	0	3/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	9/2

87

	$P = 4n + m$				$E = 2n + m$				$2n = P - E$				$m = 2E - P$			
P-E	80	80	80	80	80	81	80	81	82	82	82	83	82	82	82	83
2E-P	38	39	40	41	42	41	44	43	42	43	44	43	43	44	44	43

	H	He	Li	Li	Be	B	B	C	C	C	N	O	O	O	F	Ne	Ne	Ne
P-E	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	
2E-P (-1)	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	

K.M.:

	Na	Mg	Mg	Mg	Al	Si	Si	Si	P	S	S	S	Cl	Cl	
P-E	23	11	12	12	12	13	14	14	14	15	16	16	16	17	17
2E-P	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	

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 Sci. Pap. of Phys. Chem. Inst., Japan.
 K. Murakawa: Systematics and Statistics of
 Nuclei

Element	Z	M	M-Z	I	Stat.	Authorities Atom Band
H	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	Fermi	
He	2	4	2	0	Bose	
Li	3	$\begin{cases} 6 \\ 7 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 3 \\ 4 \end{cases}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	Fermi	
C	6	12	6	0		
N	7	14	7	1	Bose	
O	8	16	8	0	Bose	
F	9	19	10	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Ne	10	$\begin{cases} 20 \\ 22 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 10 \\ 12 \end{cases}$	$\frac{0}{0}$		
Na	11	23	12	$\frac{5}{2}$		
Mg	12	24	12	0		
S	16	32	16	0	Bose	
Cl	17	35	18	$\frac{5}{2}$	Fermi	
Ca	20	40	20	0		
Mn	25	55	30	$\frac{5}{2}$		
Cu	29	$\begin{cases} 63 \\ 65 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 34 \\ 36 \end{cases}$	$\frac{3}{2}$		
Zn	30	$\begin{cases} 64 \\ 66 \\ 68 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 34 \\ 36 \\ 38 \end{cases}$	$\frac{0}{0}{0}$		
Br	35	$\begin{cases} 79 \\ 81 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 44 \\ 46 \end{cases}$	$\frac{3}{2}$		
Sr	38	$\begin{cases} 86 \\ 88 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 48 \\ 50 \end{cases}$	$\frac{0}{0}{0}$		
Cd	48	$\begin{cases} 110 \\ 111 \\ 112 \\ 113 \\ 114 \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 62 \\ 63 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 66 \end{cases}$	$\frac{0}{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{0}{\frac{1}{2}}}{0}$		

Elem.	Z	M	M-2	I	Stat	Author	Band
J	53	127	74	$\sim 9/2$			
Cs	55	133	78	$\sim 7/2$			
Ba	56	137	81	$5/2$			
		138	82	0			
La	57	139	82	$\sim 5/2$			
Pr	59	141	82	$5/2$			
Hg	80	198	118	0			
		199	119	$1/2$			
		200	120	$0 \frac{1}{2}$			
		201	121	$3/2$			
		202	122	0			
Tl	81	203	122	$1/2$			
		205	124	$3/2$			
Pb	82	206	124	0			
		207	125	$1/2$			
		208	126	0			
Bi	83	209	126	$1/2$			

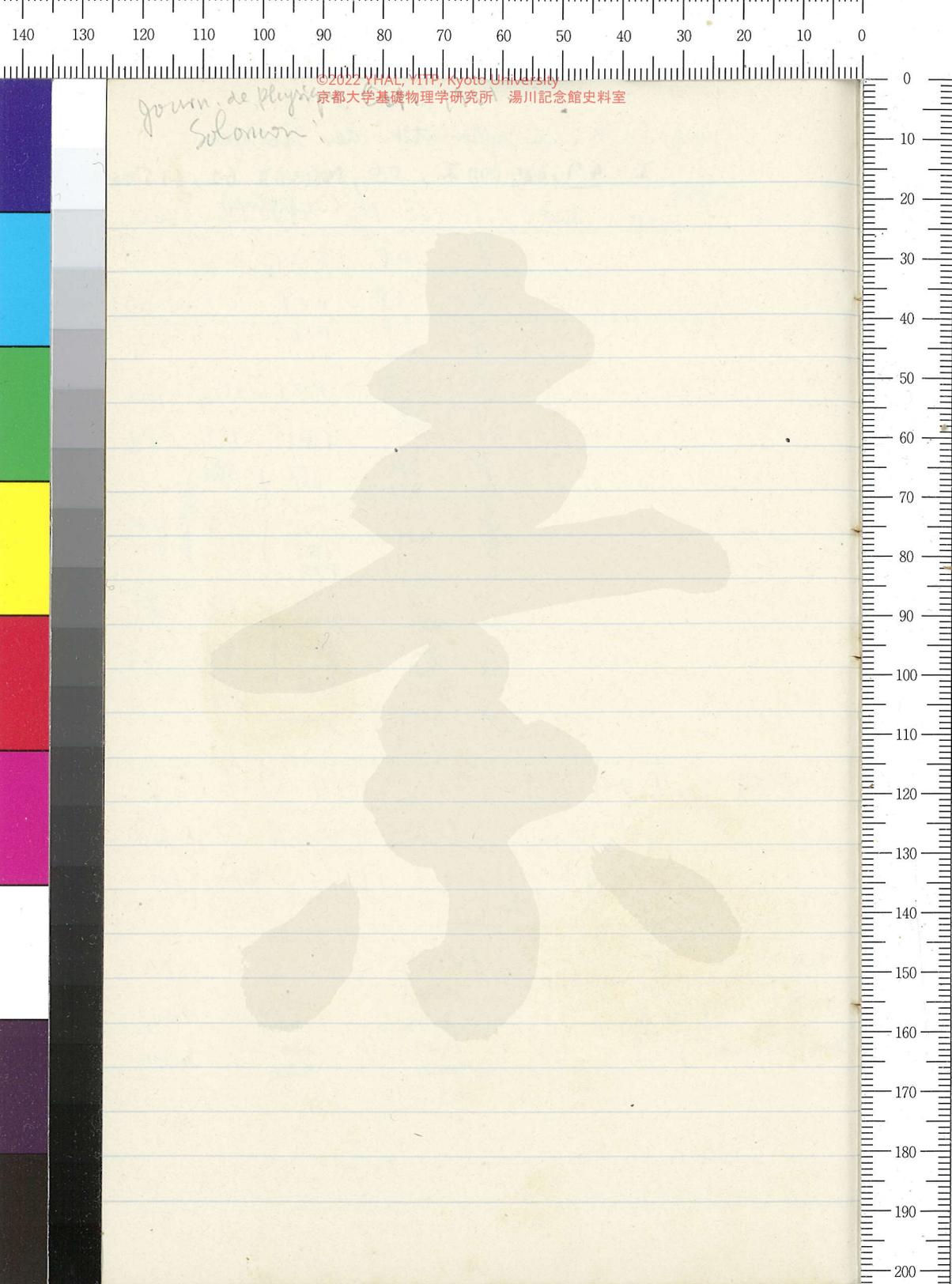
$I \sim 2Z - 77$ (K de In (1921)
 経山 König 等))

M { odd } \rightarrow de I { half int }
 { even } { int. }

M	Z	2-M	I	Stat
even	even	even	0	Bose
odd	odd	odd	0 or 1	
odd	even	odd	half number	Fermi
even	odd	even	half number	

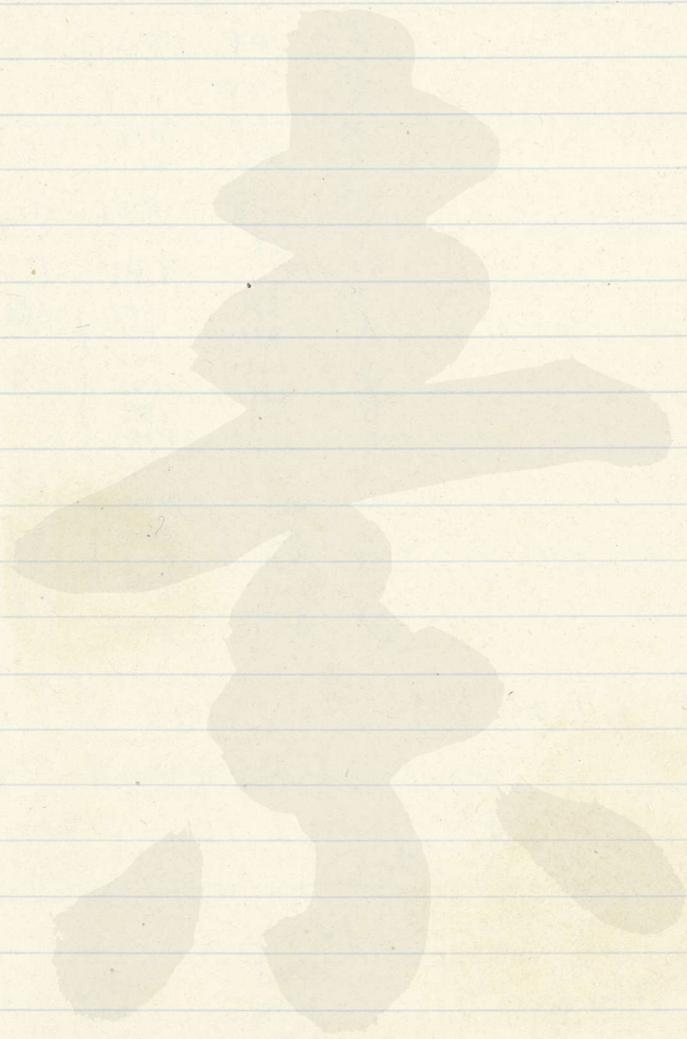
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Journ. de Physique
Solomon

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京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室





→ \vec{a} の成分 $\{ a_1, a_2, a_3 \}$ に対して x_1, x_2, x_3 の変位 $\delta x_1, \delta x_2, \delta x_3$ を考える。

$a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 0$ の時 $x_1' = x_1, x_2' = x_2$

$a_1 = e_1 t, a_2 = e_2 t, a_3 = e_3 t$ の時

$$x_1' = x_1 + \frac{t}{\hbar} \sum_{j=1}^3 e_j \zeta_{j1}(x) t$$

$$x_2' = x_2 + \frac{t}{\hbar} \sum_{j=1}^3 e_j \zeta_{j2}(x) t$$

より

→ \vec{a} の成分 $\{ a_1, a_2, a_3 \}$ に対して

$$x_1' = x_1 + \frac{t}{\hbar} (e_1 - x_1 e_3) t$$

$$x_2' = x_2 + \frac{t}{\hbar} (e_2 + x_1 e_3) t$$

$$e_1 - x_1 e_3 = e_1 \zeta_{11} + e_2 \zeta_{21} + e_3 \zeta_{31}$$

$$e_2 + x_1 e_3 = e_1 \zeta_{12} + e_2 \zeta_{22} + e_3 \zeta_{32}$$

e_i は任意。

$$\zeta_{11} = 1, \quad \zeta_{21} = 0, \quad \zeta_{31} = -x_2$$

$$\zeta_{12} = 0, \quad \zeta_{22} = 1, \quad \zeta_{32} = x_1$$

$$X_1 f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}$$

$$X_2 f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}$$

$$X_3 f = -x_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + x_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}$$

$$X_f = \sum e_j X_{j,t}$$

$$\bar{X}_f \equiv \sum \bar{e}_j X_{j,t}$$

群の元 $\alpha = \nu$ の表現 \sim Gruppe

$$G_1: x_i' = x_i + \frac{t}{i!} X(x_i) + \dots$$

$$\bar{G}_1: \bar{x}_i' = \bar{x}_i + \frac{t}{i!} \bar{X}(x_i) + \dots$$

$\therefore t = m\bar{t}$ $t \rightarrow 2t \rightarrow 2' \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \dots$ の
 場合、

$\therefore X_f \neq 1$ の $r-1$ 個の arbitrary t
 $\rightarrow X_f \neq \omega^{r-1} e^{-t} \rightarrow \dots$

群の表現 \sim の $r-1$ 個の \rightarrow 表現の Gruppe \rightarrow
 Struktur, $S_a E_\lambda = S_a$

$$\bar{a} = a^0: E_\lambda = S_a$$

$$S_a \cdot S_a = S_a$$

元 $\bar{a}, \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}^r$ の \rightarrow group \rightarrow 2, Param^{as} \rightarrow r 個の r -gliedrige
 Gruppe \rightarrow , (eigentlich \rightarrow \rightarrow identisch
 \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow .)

Beispiel $x_1' = a_1 + x_1 \cos a_3 - x_2 \sin a_3$
 $x_2' = a_2 + x_1 \sin a_3 + x_2 \cos a_3$

$$= g_h(\bar{x}'_1, \dots, \bar{x}'_n; \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$$

2728 x' ut.

$$S_a: x'_h = f_h(x; a)$$

$$S_{\bar{a}}: \bar{x}'_h = f_h(x; \bar{a})$$

$$E_\lambda: x'_h = g_h(\bar{x}; \lambda)$$

$$a_k = \Theta_k(\bar{a}; \lambda)$$

$$\text{2727 } g_h(f(x; \bar{a}); \lambda) = f_h(x; \Theta_k(\bar{a}; \lambda))$$

$h=1, \dots, n$

$$\text{2728 } S_{\bar{a}} \cdot E_\lambda = S_a$$

$$\text{2729 } \bar{a} = a^0 \Rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \tau^0$$

$$\bar{x}'_h = x'_h \quad h=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$S_{a^0} = I$$

$$\therefore E_\lambda = S_{\hat{a}} \quad \lambda'_i = f_i(x; \hat{a}) \quad \hat{a}_k = \Theta_k(a^0; \lambda)$$

2730 X' f define \mathbb{R} LS gruppe (\dots)
 $\frac{dx'_h}{dt} = \sum e_j \dots(x')$

transf E_λ τ $S_{\hat{a}}$ $\tau \rightarrow \tau^0$
 $\neq \lambda$ $\therefore \dots$ eingliedrige transf
 $\tau \rightarrow \tau^0$

∞^{r-1} \mathbb{R} infinitesimal transf $\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ LS
 eingliedrige Gruppe $\tau \rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial e_1} = \dots = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial e_r} = m \quad \tau \rightarrow$$

$$47 \quad \frac{da_k}{dt} = \sum_j e_j \alpha_{jk}(a)$$

$t=0 = \bar{a}_k$ (Anfangswert $\bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_r$)
 Integral \Rightarrow F. d. U.

$$a_k = \bar{a}_k + \frac{t}{1!} \sum_{j=1}^r e_j \alpha_{jk}(\bar{a}_k) + \dots$$

$$\lambda_j \equiv t e_j \quad j=1, \dots, r \quad \text{1. Ordnung}$$

$$a_k = \bar{a}_k + \sum_{j=1}^r \lambda_j \alpha_{jk}(\bar{a}_k) + \dots$$

$$\equiv \Theta_k(\bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_j, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$$

$$\frac{\partial(a_1, \dots, a_r)}{\partial(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)} \Big|_{t=0} = |\alpha_{jk}(\bar{a}_k)| \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_j = f_j^*(a; \bar{a}), \quad j=1, 2, \dots, r$$

\Rightarrow parameters a 's r λ 's + "equivalent"
 $t \gamma_i = f_i(x; a) = f_i(x; \Theta(\bar{a}; \lambda))$

$$48 \quad \frac{dx_h}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^r e_j \zeta_{jh}(x), \quad h=1, \dots, n$$

$$t=0, \quad a_j = \bar{a}_j \quad (\text{siehe } \xi)$$

$$\bar{x}_h' = f_h(x; \bar{a}) \quad h=1, 2, \dots, n$$

1. Ordnung "integral"

$$x_h' = \bar{x}_h' + \frac{t}{1!} \sum_{j=1}^r e_j \zeta_{jh}(\bar{x}_h') + \dots$$

$\{ \}$
 $\rightarrow \Psi \rightarrow \{ \}$

$$\zeta_{jh}(x') = \sum_{k=1}^r \alpha_{jk}(a) \frac{\partial x'_k}{\partial a_k}$$

$$|\alpha_{jk}(a)| = \frac{1}{|\Psi_{jk}(a)|} \neq 0,$$

$\sum_{j=1}^r e_j \neq 0$

$$\sum_{j=1}^r e_j \zeta_{jh}(x') = \sum_{k=1}^r \frac{\partial x'_k}{\partial a_k} \sum_{j=1}^r e_j \alpha_{jk}(a)$$

e_j : arb const

$$X'_j f \equiv \sum_{k=1}^r \zeta_{jh}(x') \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'_k} \quad j=1, 2, \dots, r$$

$$X'_j f \equiv \sum \zeta_h(x') \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'_h}$$

$$\equiv \sum e_j X'_j f$$

$$\zeta_h(x') = \sum_{j=1}^r \zeta_{jh}(x') e_j$$

の $\{ \}$ 上の X'_j は有限変換 r -元単項-
 群 G の $\{ \}$ である

$$\frac{da_k}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^r e_j \alpha_{jk}(a) \quad k=1, 2, \dots, r$$

r 変数 a 上の $\{ \}$

$$\frac{da_h}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^r e_j \zeta_{jh}(x')$$

$$= \zeta_h(x') \quad h=1, 2, \dots, r$$

r 変数 a 上の $\{ \}$ である r -元単項-
 群 G の $\{ \}$ である

$$x_j' = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_{ji}(x) \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j} \quad j=1, \dots, r$$

r (einfach) unabhängig t).

$\xi = \text{cos } r \text{ } \mathbb{R}$, Transf $x_i' = f_i(x; a) \quad i=1, \dots, n$.

$\xi \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, wesentlich parameter $a \in \mathbb{R}^r$

\mathbb{R}^r , Fundam. gl., $\forall \xi \in \xi$

$$a_j = a_j \quad j=1, 2, \dots, r$$

ξ Identische Transf.

$$x_i' = x_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$\forall \xi \quad |\Psi_{jn}(a)| \neq 0$

$\xi_{1,2, \dots, r} \mathbb{R}^n$ ($h=1, 2, \dots, n$) \mathbb{R}^n unabhängig

$\mathbb{R}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $\xi \cap \xi \subset \xi$ Transf

$$x_i' = f_i(x; a)$$

\mathbb{R}^n r -gliedrige eigentliche Gruppe \mathbb{R}^n .

$\xi \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ Transf \mathbb{R}^n $\text{cos } r-1$ \mathbb{R}^n , Infinitesimal

Transf $\mathbb{R}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ \mathbb{R}^n eingliedrige Gruppe

Transf $\mathbb{R}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$\xi \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbb{R}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ $\xi \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$\xi \subset \mathbb{R}^n$; $\Psi_{jk}(a)$ regulär

$$|\Psi_{jk}(a)| \neq 0 \text{ für } a_j = a_j^0 \text{ oder } a_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\xi \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ $|\Psi_{jk}(a)| \neq 0$ \mathbb{R}^n

$$\therefore \frac{\partial x_k'}{\partial a_k} = \sum_{j=1}^r \xi_{jh}(x) \Psi_{jk}(a) \quad k=1, 2, \dots, r$$

§5 = §17 r-gliedrige Gruppe

$$x_i = f_i(x_i; a_1, \dots, a_r)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial a_k} = \sum_{j=1}^r \xi_{jh}(x') \psi_{jk}(a)$$

$$h = 1, \dots, n$$

$$k = 1, \dots, r$$

7. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

$$e_1 \xi_{1h}(x') + e_2 \xi_{2h}(x') + \dots + e_r \xi_{rh}(x') = 0$$

$$h = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

e_1, \dots, e_r 任意の 2 2 2 2 2 2 $e_i \rightarrow d_i$

$$\therefore X_j' f = \sum_{i=1}^r \xi_{ji}(x') \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$$

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. $X_j' f = X_j' f$ " ξ_{jk} unabhängig

7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. $X_j' f = X_j' f$ " unabhängig

I. Erster Fundamental Satz

r-gliedrige Gruppe $x_i = f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n; a_1, \dots, a_r)$

∴ Fund. Ggl.

$$\frac{\partial x_i}{\partial a_k} = \sum_{j=1}^r \xi_{jh}(x') \psi_{jk}(a)$$

7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. Determin.

$$|\psi_{jk}(a)| \neq 0$$

2. $\xi_{1h}(x'), \dots, \xi_{rh}(x')$ unabhängig. P.P.

$$= x_i + \sum_{j=1}^r a_j \xi_{j,i}(x) + \dots$$

$$\equiv f_i(x; a)$$

param a wesentlich $\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \exists f_i(x; a); i=1, \dots, n$

$$\alpha_1(a) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial a_1} + \dots + \alpha_r(a) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial a_r} = 0$$

\exists 時刻 t . $\therefore a_j = t e_j$ \Rightarrow $f_i(x; a)$

$$\alpha_1(t e) \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial e_1} + \dots + \alpha_r(t e) \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial e_r} = 0$$

$$f_i(x; t e) = x_i + \frac{t}{1!} x x_i + \dots$$

$$\alpha_1(t e) \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial e_1} \left[\frac{t}{1!} x x_i + \dots \right] +$$

$$+ \alpha_r(t e) \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial e_r} \left[\dots \right] = 0$$

$\{ + \dots \} \dots = 0$ \Rightarrow $t=0$ \Rightarrow $t=0$ \Rightarrow $t=0$

$$\alpha_1' \xi_{1i}(x) + \dots + \alpha_r' \xi_{ri}(x) = 0$$

$\alpha' \dots \alpha(t e) = 0$ \Rightarrow $t=0$ \Rightarrow $t=0$ \Rightarrow $t=0$

$t=0$ \Rightarrow $\alpha' \dots \alpha(t e) = 0$ \Rightarrow $t=0$ \Rightarrow $t=0$ \Rightarrow $t=0$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} x_i$$

$$\alpha_1' x_1 f + \dots + \alpha_r' x_r f = 0$$

Q.E.D.

$$t = A + 2B.$$

Satz 2. Transformationsparameter a_1, \dots, a_r sind wesentlich
 lich \Leftrightarrow nec. suff. cond. 1. $X_i f, \dots, X_r f$ sind
 unabhängig $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

($X_i f, \dots, X_r f$ sind unabhängig $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$ \Leftrightarrow \exists const λ_i s.t.

$$\lambda_1 X_1 f + \dots + \lambda_r X_r f \equiv 0$$

$t \in \mathbb{R}^n$)

λ_i sind const. \Leftrightarrow \exists einfach unabhängig $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$,
 zu absolut unabhängig $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t. \exists δ)

$X_i f, \dots, X_r f$ sind abhän.

$$\lambda_1 X_1 f + \dots + \lambda_r X_r f = 0$$

\Leftrightarrow \exists const λ_i s.t. $\lambda_1 X_1 f + \dots + \lambda_r X_r f = 0$ \Leftrightarrow $\lambda_i \neq 0$ $\forall i$.

$$X_r f = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_r} X_1 f - \dots - \frac{\lambda_{r-1}}{\lambda_r} X_{r-1} f.$$

$$X f = e_1 X_1 f + \dots + e_r X_r f$$

$$= (e_1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_r} e_r) X_1 f + \dots + (e_{r-1} - \frac{\lambda_{r-1}}{\lambda_r} e_r) X_{r-1} f$$

$$\therefore x_i' = x_i + \frac{t}{1!} X x_i + \dots \quad (i = 1, \dots, r-1)$$

parameters

$$(a_1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_r} a_r) \quad \dots \quad (a_{r-1} - \frac{\lambda_{r-1}}{\lambda_r} a_r)$$

\exists $i \neq j$ s.t. \exists a_1, \dots, a_r sind wesentlich $\neq 0$.

\Rightarrow $X_i f, \dots, X_r f$ sind unabhängig $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$, a_1, \dots, a_r sind
 wesentlich $\neq 0$,

$$x_i' = x_i + \frac{t}{1!} \xi_i(x) + \dots$$

$$X_1 f \equiv \sum_{i=1}^r \xi_{i1}(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \dots + \sum_{i=n}^r \xi_{in}(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$$

$$X_2 f \equiv \sum_{i=1}^r \xi_{i2}(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \dots + \sum_{i=n}^r \xi_{in}(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$$

r 個 X_i

$$X f \equiv \sum_{i=1}^r \xi_i(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \dots + \sum_{i=n}^r \xi_{in}(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$$

$$\equiv e_1 X_1 f + e_2 X_2 f + \dots + e_r X_r f$$

$$\equiv \left(\sum_{j=1}^r e_j \xi_{j1} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \dots + \left(\sum_{j=1}^r e_j \xi_{jn} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$$

e_j : const

$$2) X f \dots x_i' = x_i + \frac{t^1}{1!} X x_i + \frac{t^2}{2!} X^2 x_i + \dots$$

\rightarrow define z_i

$$2) X x_i, X^2 x_i \dots \text{とおく } e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n'$$

$-v_i, = v_i$ etc, homogeneous Ausdruck $+ \gamma$

$$a_1 = t e_1, \dots, a_r = t e_r \quad t \neq 0$$

$$x_i' = x_i + \sum_{j=1}^r a_j \xi_{ji} = x_i + \sum_{j=1}^r a_j \xi_{ji}(x_i) t + \dots$$

$t \neq 0$, $z_i = x_i'$

$$\frac{\partial(x_1' \dots x_n')}{\partial(x_1 \dots x_n)} = 1 \neq 0 \quad t \neq 0 \text{ 上) 式,}$$

$$a_1 = 0 \quad a_2 = 0 \quad \dots \quad a_r = 0 \quad \text{, } \xi_{ji} \text{ (transf } e_j)$$

$$x \text{ out } x_i' = x_i + \frac{t}{1!} X(x_i) + \dots$$

$$y_i' = y_i + \frac{t}{1!} Y(y_i) + \frac{t^2}{2!} Y^2(y_i) + \dots$$

\Downarrow
 2. 2. \downarrow Transform $y_i \rightarrow z_i = \dots$
 2. 2. \downarrow $y_i' = \dots$
 2. 2. $T^{-1}ST, t \gamma,$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 y_2 = y_1 = \varphi_1(x) = \Omega_1(x) \dots \\
 y_{n-1} = \Omega_{n-1}(x) \\
 y_n = \varphi_n(x)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{\partial(\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_{n-1}, \varphi)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \neq 0$$

$\text{out, } Yf = \sum X(y_n) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} = X(\varphi_n) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n}$

$\text{out } X\varphi_n = 1 \text{ out, out, out,}$
 $Yf = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n}$

$\therefore t=0, \text{ Umgebung} = \dots$

$$y_i' = y_i \dots y_{n-1}' = y_{n-1} \quad y_n' = y_n + t$$

$\text{2. 2. } \text{out} = \text{Eingliedrige Gruppe, Transform. "Verschiebung"} \\
 t \gamma,$

$\S 7$ Erster Fundamental Satz
 $\forall \mathbb{R}, \text{ inf. Transform}$

$$\delta x_i = (x_{i1}) \delta t$$

1st. Infinites. Transf.

2nd. x_{i1} ... 2nd order terms δx_i
 (3rd order terms)

$$Xf = \sum_1(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \dots + \sum_n(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$$

2nd. Inf. Transf. measure of 3rd order

∴ Xf is infinit. Transf. + 3rd

(a) $\sum_1(x) = \sum_1(x) - \sum_1(x)$ Transf. Balance
 (Richtungskosinus) 2nd order

∴ Balance, Dif. Eq.

$$\frac{dx_i}{\sum_1} = \dots = \frac{dx_n}{\sum_n} = dt$$

$$S: x_i' = f_i(x; t)$$

$$T: y_i = \varphi_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

1st Transf. 2nd S. Variable 3rd

∴ $Xf_1 \rightarrow \dots$ 2nd order

Transf. Define 4th

$$Xf = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_1(x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{h=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_h} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_1(x) \frac{\partial y_h}{\partial x_i}$$

$$= \sum_{h=1}^n X(y_h) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_h}$$

$$x's \text{ \& } y's = x \rightsquigarrow X(y_h) = \eta_h(y)$$

$$Xf = \sum \eta_h(y) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_h} = Yf$$

$$Xf \equiv \sum_i (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \sum_j (x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} + \dots + \sum_n (x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$$

$$\xi_i(x) = X x_i, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\frac{d\xi_i(x)}{dt} = \sum_{h=1}^n \frac{\partial \xi_i}{\partial x_h} \xi_h(x) = X \xi_i(x)$$

$$= X(X x_i) = X^2 x_i \quad (\text{意味は } d\xi_i/dt)$$

-例2. $\frac{d^{s-1} \xi_i(x)}{dt^{s-1}} = X \frac{t^{s-1} x_i}{\xi_i(x)}$

$$x_i' = x_i + \frac{t}{1!} X x_i + \frac{t^2}{2!} X^2 x_i + \dots + \frac{t^s}{s!} X^s x_i$$

N.B. $Xf = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \sum_{h=1}^n \xi_h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_h}$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{h=1}^n \xi_i \xi_h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i \partial x_h} + \sum_{h=1}^n X(\xi_h) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_h}$$

例2.

$$\therefore X^2 x_i = \sum_{h=1}^n X(\xi_h)$$

$$\therefore X^2 x_i = X(X x_i)$$

N.B. $f(x) = f(x) + \frac{t}{1!} Xf(x) + \frac{t^2}{2!} X^2 f(x) + \dots$

ゆえに $\Xi = e^{tX} \cdot f(x)$

ゆえに $\frac{d\xi_h}{dt} = \dots$ 例2 = $\xi_h(x) \rightarrow X \xi_h(x)$

$$x_i' = x_i + \frac{t}{1!} X x_i + \dots$$

\rightarrow 例2, 例2 変化 δt による δx_i (from 120)

iterate
 \rightarrow (各成分 $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ について)

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_i(x'') = \Omega_i(x) \\ \Omega_n(x'') = \Omega_n(x) + t + t' \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \Omega_i(\bar{x}') = \Omega_i(x) \\ \Omega_n(\bar{x}') = \Omega_n(x) + t' \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_i(\bar{x}'') = \Omega_i(\bar{x}') \\ \Omega_n(\bar{x}'') = \Omega_n(\bar{x}') + t \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \Omega_i(\bar{x}'') = \Omega_i(x) \\ \Omega_n(\bar{x}'') = \Omega_n(x) + t' + t, \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \Omega_i(x'') = \Omega_i(\bar{x}'') \\ \Omega_n(x'') = \Omega_n(\bar{x}'') \end{cases} \quad \therefore x_i'' = \bar{x}_i'' \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

12.10.5.10.

Geometrische Deutung der eingliedrige Gruppe

$$x_i' = f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n; t) \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

\rightarrow einzl. eigentliche Gruppe \rightarrow z.

t 及び $t+t'$ (x_1, \dots, x_n) $t=0$ 2882 (x_1, \dots, x_n) t

\rightarrow 1, n-dimensionale Komplexe Kurve $\rightarrow \mathbb{C}^1$.

(2) 35.1.2.1.1. Eindimensional Mannigfaltigkeit \rightarrow z.u.

\rightarrow 1. Mannig. \rightarrow Gruppe, Bahnkurve. Initial Pt

(x_1, \dots, x_n) , $t=0$ $t+t'$ \rightarrow Bahnkurve $\rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ P.u.

\therefore Bahnkurve $\rightarrow \Omega_1(x') = \Omega_1(x) = c \dots$

$$\Omega_{n-1}(x') = \Omega_{n-1}(x) = c_{n-1}$$

$$\Omega_n(x') = \Omega_n(x) + t \quad \rightarrow t \text{ 及び } t+t' \rightarrow \text{ Bahnkurve}$$

(n-1) 変, 独立変数 $\Omega_1(x'_1 \dots x'_n) = C_1, \dots, \Omega_{n-1}(C_i) = C_{n-1}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \beta_i(x'_i) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} + \beta_n(x'_n) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_n} = 0$$

Primäres Integral + y

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \Omega_{n-1}}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \dots & \frac{\partial \Omega_{n-1}}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

rank n-1.

$$\text{determinant} \frac{\partial(\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_{n-1})}{\partial(x'_1, \dots, x'_{n-1})} \neq 0 \quad \text{v. 2.}$$

$$\Omega_i(x'_i) = C_i \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n-1, \quad z \rightarrow \text{Zeit}$$

$$x'_i = f_i(x'_n, C_1, \dots, C_{n-1}) \quad i=1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\text{Hoc. 2.} \quad \frac{dx'_n}{f_n(x'_n, C_1, \dots, C_{n-1})} = dt$$

$$\text{v. 2.} \quad \frac{dx'_n}{f_n(x'_n, C_1, \dots, C_{n-1})} = dt$$

$$\int \frac{dx'_n}{f_n(x'_n, C_1, \dots, C_{n-1})} = t + C_n$$

$\pi_1 \quad \lambda=0: x'_n = x_n \text{ (gegeben)} \quad t = t_0$

$$\Omega_n(x'_n, C_1, \dots, C_{n-1}) = \Omega_n(x_n, C_1, \dots, C_{n-1}) + t$$

$$x'_n = x_n \quad \text{ist} \quad x'_i = x_i \text{ (geg.)} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$\text{Hoc.} \quad \Omega_1(x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_n) = \Omega_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\Omega_{n-1}(C_1, \dots, C_{n-1}) = \Omega_{n-1}(C_1, \dots, C_{n-1})$$

$$= f_i(x'; a^0)$$

forall $a_i = a_i^0 \dots a_n = a_i^0$ \Rightarrow \forall a_i identical

transf \rightarrow $x \rightarrow x'$

Φ = Identical transf \rightarrow a gruppe \rightarrow eigentlich $\forall \phi = \dots$

$$x_i' = f_i(x_i, a) \quad x_i'' = f_i(x_i', a)$$

$$x_i'' = f_i(x_i, a) \quad x_i''' = f_i(x_i, c)$$

$$c_j = \phi_j(a, b)$$

$$a_j' = \phi_j(a, b) \quad g_j = a_j^0 = \phi(a, b)$$

transformation

$$x_i' = f(x_i; b) \quad x_i'' = f(x_i; a)$$

transformation

identische transformation \rightarrow gruppe \rightarrow eigentlich

$$\frac{dx_i'}{dt} = \{ \dots \} \quad \frac{dx_i''}{dt} = \{ \dots \}$$

$$\frac{dx_i'}{dt} = \dots = \frac{dx_i''}{dt} = dt$$

transformation \rightarrow gruppe \rightarrow eigentlich

§6. Eingliedrige Gruppe

$$x_i' = f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; a) \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

Gruppe \rightarrow $\{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_r = \text{id}\}$ Fund. gl. ...

$$\frac{dx_i'}{da} = \sum_{j=1}^r \xi_j^i(x') \xi_j^i(x') \psi(a)$$

1+1. $\int_{a_0}^a \psi(a) da \equiv t \quad 1+1.$

$$\frac{dx_i'}{dt} = \xi_i(x')$$

[Satz] \rightarrow System $\frac{dx_i'}{dt} = \xi_i(x', x_1' - x_1, \dots, x_n')$
 $i=1, 2, \dots, n$

\rightarrow Eigentliche (vertauschbare) Gruppe

\rightarrow define α, β

(weil para. 1.8. suff. cond. 1+1.)

\rightarrow $x_i' = f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n; a, \dots, a, \alpha)$
 $i=1, 2, \dots, n$

Transf. $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$; $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ \rightarrow $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ \rightarrow $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$

Gruppe \rightarrow eigentlich \rightarrow \rightarrow

\rightarrow $x_i' = f_i(x; a)$ \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow

Transf. $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ $x_i = f_i(x', \bar{a})$ \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow

\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow

$$x_i' = f_i(f(x', \bar{a}); a) = x_i'$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^r e_j a_j x(a) \quad \text{" } a \text{ 変換 + } \gamma \text{."}$$

$$\therefore x'_h = f_h(x, a), \quad h = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$A_1(a) \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_1} + \dots + A_r(a) \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_r} = 0$$

7 例 2. $\therefore a$'s 本 wesentlich + $\gamma \rightarrow$ $\gamma \Delta z = \gamma a \gamma$.
 q.e.d.

ex. $x'_1 = a_1 + x_1 \cos a_3 - x_2 \sin a_3$
 $x'_2 = a_2 + x_1 \sin a_3 + x_2 \cos a_3$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x'_1}{\partial a_1} &= 1, \quad \frac{\partial x'_1}{\partial a_2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial x'_1}{\partial a_3} = a_2 - x'_2 \\ \frac{\partial x'_2}{\partial a_1} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial x'_2}{\partial a_2} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial x'_2}{\partial a_3} = -a_1 + x'_1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \zeta_{11} & \zeta_{21} & \zeta_{31} \\ \zeta_{12} & \zeta_{22} & \zeta_{32} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & x'_2 \\ 0 & 1 & -x'_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \psi_{11} & \psi_{21} & \psi_{31} \\ \psi_{12} & \psi_{22} & \psi_{32} \\ \psi_{13} & \psi_{23} & \psi_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a_2 - a_1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

N.B. 上, Fund. Gl. $\text{Be } \psi$'s, ζ 's, η 's

$x'_i = f_i(x, a)$ 本 Gruppe $\gamma + 2 \gamma + 1$ necessary condition γ .

$$J=0 \quad \forall j, k$$

$$\frac{\partial x'_k}{\partial a_k} = \sum_{j=1}^r \xi_{jk}(x') \psi_{jk}(a)$$

$$= \sum_k J_{1k} \quad \forall j, k$$

(12) $\sum_k J_{1k} = 0$ (11) $J_{1k} = \phi_{1k}$ (10) ψ_{jk} (9) ξ_{jk} (8) J_{1k} (7) ϕ_{1k} (6) ψ_{jk} (5) ξ_{jk} (4) J_{1k} (3) ϕ_{1k} (2) ψ_{jk} (1) ξ_{jk}

$$\sum_{k=1}^r J_{1k}(a) \frac{\partial x'_k}{\partial a_k} = \sum_{j=1}^r \xi_{jk}(x') \sum_{k=1}^r J_{1k} \psi_{jk}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore x'_h = f_h(x', a) \quad \frac{\partial f_h}{\partial a_1} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_h}{\partial a_r} = 0$$

for $h=1, 2, \dots, n$. In a 's, we can find r independent a 's.

$$\therefore J = |\psi_{jk}| \neq 0, \quad \forall -\mu \leq \mu \leq \mu$$

$$(2) \quad e_1 \xi_{1h}(x') + e_2 \xi_{2h}(x') + \dots + e_r \xi_{rh}(x') = 0$$

$$h=1, 2, \dots, n$$

Let e_1, \dots, e_r be constants, e_1, \dots, e_r are constants.

$$\frac{\partial x'_k}{\partial a_k} = \sum_{j=1}^r \xi_{jk}(x') \psi_{jk}(a)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=1}^r \xi_{jk}(x') \psi_{jk}(a) = 0 \quad \forall j, k \quad \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^r \xi_{jk}(x') \psi_{jk}(a) = 0$$

$$\xi_{jk}(x') = \sum_{k=1}^r \alpha_{jk}(a) \frac{\partial x'_k}{\partial a_k} \quad j=1, \dots, r$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^r e_j \xi_{jk}(x') = \sum_{k=1}^r \left(\sum_{j=1}^r e_j \alpha_{jk}(a) \right) \frac{\partial x'_k}{\partial a_k}$$

$$(h=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

Let e_1, \dots, e_r be constants, e_1, \dots, e_r are constants.

$\therefore \text{Eig. f. } \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial a^k} \text{ f. r. f. u.}$

$$\frac{\partial x^l}{\partial a^k} = \sum_{j=1}^r \Xi_{jl}(a; b) \frac{\partial b^j}{\partial a^k}$$

Def. $c_l = \varphi_l(a; b) \quad l=1, \dots, r$

f. \exists , x^k f. \exists $c_{ek} = \text{const.}$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \varphi_l}{\partial a^k} + \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{\partial \varphi_l}{\partial b^j} \frac{\partial b^j}{\partial a^k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_l}{\partial b^j} \neq 0 \text{ u. a.}, \quad \therefore \frac{\partial b^j}{\partial a^k} = \text{r. f. u.},$$

$$\frac{\partial b^j}{\partial a^k} = \Psi_{jk}(a; b)$$

\exists f. λ f. μ f. ν

$$\frac{\partial x^l}{\partial a^k} = \sum_{j=1}^r \Xi_{jl}(a; b) \Psi_{jk}(a; b)$$

Def. 1. $a, b = \text{const.}$, $\therefore a, b = \text{const.}$

Def. 2. $\Xi_{jl}(a; b)$

Def. 3. $\Psi_{jk}(a)$ u. f. r. f. u.

$$\text{emp. } \frac{\partial x^l}{\partial a^k} = \sum_{j=1}^r \Xi_{jl}(a; b) \Psi_{jk}(a) \quad \text{P.E.O.}$$

was zu beweisen ist.

Eigenschaften von Ψ 's, Ξ 's

$$1) \quad J \equiv \begin{vmatrix} \Psi_{11} & \dots & \Psi_{1r} \\ \Psi_{r1} & \dots & \Psi_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial(\varphi)}{\partial(a)} \neq 0.$$

§ 5. Fundamentalgleichungen

[Satz] wesentliche Transit $x' = f(x; a)$

↳ r -param. Gruppe $\gamma + 2 \text{dim } z = n$

$$\frac{\partial x^k}{\partial a_k} = \sum_{j=1}^r \xi_j^k(x') \varphi_j^k(a) \quad \begin{cases} k=1, 2, \dots, n \\ k=1, 2, \dots, r \end{cases}$$

+ ~ 1) 1) 1) 1) 1) (wir sind)

2) = $\xi^1, \dots, \xi^r, x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n, \varphi^1, \dots, \varphi^r, a_1, \dots, a_r, z^1, \dots, z^r$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x_i^1 &= f_i^1(x', a) \\ x_i^2 &= f_i^2(x', b) \\ x_i^3 &= f_i^3(x, c) \\ \dots \\ c_j &= \varphi_j(a, b) \end{aligned}$$

+ ~ 1) 1) 1) 1) 1)

$$f_i^2(x', b) = f_i^3(x, c)$$

↳ $\varphi_j = \varphi_j(a, b) \dots b \neq r \text{ dim } z, \quad b_j = f_j^2(a; c)$

$$\sum_{h=1}^n \frac{\partial f_i^1(x'; b)}{\partial x^h} \frac{\partial x^h}{\partial a_k} + \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{\partial f_i^1(x'; b)}{\partial b_j} \frac{\partial b_j}{\partial a_k}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{wurz } J \equiv \frac{\partial(f_1(x'; b), \dots, f_n(x'; b))}{\partial(x^1, \dots, x^n)} \neq 0$$

$$\text{z) } f_i(x; a) = f_i(x; A)$$

1) 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)

+ - 14 15 - 18

§4. Transformationsgruppe

$$S: x'_i = f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r)$$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

z) Wesentlicheparameter $r \in \mathbb{N}$ / Anzahl von

$$T: x'_i = f_i(x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_n; b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r)$$

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)

$$ST \in U$$

$$U: x''_i = f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; c_1, c_2, \dots, c_r)$$

($\forall a_i, b_i, c_i: \forall \text{ domain} \Rightarrow \text{range}$)

+ $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{O}^r$, transf. r -parametrische
 (r -gliedrige) Transf. gruppe. $r \geq 2$ (SS),
 (endlich $r \in \mathbb{N}$), parameter, $r \geq 2$ (SS) $r \geq 2$ (SS)
 z) 1) 2)

$$\text{① } f_i(x; c) = f_i(f(x; a); b)$$

z) $r \geq 2$, powerseries $z \in \mathbb{C}$ \neq coef $r \in \mathbb{N}$ $r \geq 2$.

$$\Psi_1(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_r) = \Psi_1(a; b)$$

$$\Psi_2(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_r) = \Psi_2(a; b)$$

$$\Psi_r(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_r) = \Psi_r(a; b)$$

Matrix $(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial a_i \partial a_j})$ rank $\overset{3/2}{\sim} \widehat{p}(K, r)$ t.u.h.s.

$$\alpha_i \frac{\partial^{s+1} f_i}{\partial a_i \partial x_{k_1} \dots \partial x_{k_s}} + d_i \frac{\partial^{s+1} f_i}{\partial a_i \partial x_{k_1} \dots \partial x_{k_s}} + \dots + d_r \frac{\partial^{s+1} f_r}{\partial a_r} = 0$$

$\widehat{p} \neq 0$ t.u.h.s. $\alpha_{r-\widehat{p}+1}, \dots, \alpha_r = 0$ (determ $\neq 0$ r- \widehat{p}).

$\therefore \alpha_{r-\widehat{p}+j} = \lambda_j \alpha_i + \dots + \lambda_j r - \widehat{p} \alpha_{r-\widehat{p}} \quad j=1, \dots, r$
 (e.g. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ indep.)

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_{r-\widehat{p}+j}}{\partial x_l} = \lambda_j \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial x_l} + \dots + \lambda_j r - \widehat{p} \frac{\partial \alpha_{r-\widehat{p}}}{\partial x_l}$$

$$\therefore \sum \alpha_i \frac{\partial \lambda_j}{\partial x_l} = 0$$

$\therefore \frac{\partial \alpha_i}{\partial x_l} = \dots = \alpha_{r-\widehat{p}} \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ t.u.h.s.
 $\Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ indep.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_r = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = 1, \alpha_1 = \dots = 0 \\ \dots \\ \alpha_{r-\widehat{p}} = 1, \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_{r-\widehat{p}-1} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a_i} + \dots = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a_{r-\widehat{p}+1}} + \dots = 0$$

f_1, \dots, f_r : vollst syst $\Rightarrow \gamma \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 \widehat{p} ist param $A_1(\alpha) = A_{\widehat{p}}(\alpha)$

$\therefore Y_{rj} = -Y_{rj}$ i Jac. Syst

\therefore 上 (M) の δ は $\sum_{j=1}^r \delta_j = 0$, $\bar{M} = \sum_{j=1}^r \delta_j$
 \rightarrow 1. 行列式

$$\sum_{r=1}^r (z) \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_r} + \dots + \sum_{n=1}^n (z) \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_n} = 0, (a)$$

$\sum_{r=1}^r Y_{rj} = 0 \dots - Y_{rj} = 0$, Integral $f(y_1, \dots, y_n)$

1. $Y_{1j} = 0$ etc $\delta \rightarrow$ Voll Syst, integral

$\geq r$, $r < n$. (a), $n-r$, indep. int. 1 to r

$\delta \rightarrow$ Voll Syst, integral

etc $X_j f = 0 \dots - X_j f = 0 \dots n-r$, indep. int

\rightarrow etc

for n in Φ Mayer's method \rightarrow etc etc etc

$x_i = f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n; a_1, \dots, a_r)$ $i=1, 2, \dots, n$
 (a) 何れが Wesentlich?

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial a_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial a_1} \end{bmatrix} \quad M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial a_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial a_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial a_1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial a_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial a_1, \dots, a_n} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial a_1, \dots, a_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\rho < r \quad \rho \leq r$

+ a transf. $y_1 \rightarrow y_2$. $z_1 \rightarrow z_2$. Jac. Sys. \rightarrow transf. z_1

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} X_1 f &\equiv \sum_{p=1}^n X_1(y_p) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_p} = X_1(y_1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1} = 0 \\ X_2 f &\equiv \sum X_2(y_p) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_p} \\ \dots \\ X_r f &\equiv \sum X_r(y_p) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_p} \end{aligned} \right.$$

..

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} Y_1 f &\equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1} \\ Y_2 f &\equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1} + \eta_{2,r+1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_{r+1}} + \dots + \eta_{2,n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \\ \dots \\ Y_r f &\equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1} + \eta_{r,r+1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_{r+1}} + \dots + \eta_{r,n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \end{aligned} \right.$$

+ a syst. \rightarrow equivalent \rightarrow z_1 z_2 .

$z_1 \rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1} \rightarrow X_2 f \dots X_r f \dots \rightarrow \dots$ \rightarrow z_2 \rightarrow Jac. Sys. \rightarrow transf. z_1

($y_2 - y_1$ \rightarrow z_1 $X_2 f \dots X_r f \rightarrow$ transf. $y_2 - y_1 \rightarrow$ part of z_2)

η 's \rightarrow $y_1 \rightarrow z_2$

$$(\because (Y_1, Y_2) f = \sum \frac{\partial \eta_{ip}}{\partial y_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_p} \equiv 0)$$

$\sum_j \dots X_j f_j \dots - X_j f_j$ equivalent to

$\therefore (X_i' f_i \dots - X_i' f_i) : \text{vollst. Sys.}$

$$(X_i' X_j') f = \sum_{p=1}^n (X_i'(\xi_j, p) - X_j'(\xi_i, p)) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$$

$$= \sum_{p=1}^n (\dots) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$$

$\therefore p=1, \dots, n$ ist $0, \text{ or } 1$.

is $\dots = \text{Voll. Syst. + etc.}$

$$= \lambda_1 X_1' f + \dots + \lambda_r X_r' f.$$

$$\lambda_1 = \dots = 0$$

$\therefore X_i' f$ etc. in Jac. Sys $r \rightarrow s$.

Integration

$$X_1 f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \sum_{i=r+1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{i+1}} + \dots + \sum_{i=n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$$

$$X_r f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} - \dots - \dots + \sum_{i=n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$$

* J. Sys. r .

$X_1 f = 0, \dots, (r-1)$, primäres Integral
 $\varphi_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \varphi_2(x) \dots \varphi_n(x) = \text{const}$

(DWS indep.)

$$y_1 = \varphi_1(\dots)$$

$$y_2 = \varphi_2(\dots)$$

$$y_n = \varphi_n(\dots)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \neq 0$$

11/14th

Jacobi's System

$X_i f, \dots, X_r f$: vollst. System \exists (für $r < n$)
 \Rightarrow \exists n unabh. $\vec{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, Klammer Ausdruck

$(X_i X_j) f$ $\&$ $X_i f, \dots, X_r f \neq$ linear darstellbar
 $r < r-1$.

$\forall i \neq j \Rightarrow (X_i X_j) f \equiv 0$ \Rightarrow Jacobi's System
 $r < r$.

$\# r$ $X_i f, \dots, X_r f$ $\&$ vollst. System \exists r n n

Jacobi's Sys. \Rightarrow $r \times r$ $n \times n$ Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} \zeta_{11} & \zeta_{12} & \dots & \zeta_{1n} \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \dots & & & \\ \zeta_{r1} & \dots & \dots & \zeta_{rn} \end{bmatrix}$$

r rank $\Rightarrow \Delta \neq 0$.

$$\therefore \Delta \neq 0 \mid \begin{vmatrix} \zeta_{11} & \dots & \zeta_{1r} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \zeta_{r1} & \dots & \zeta_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad r < r < n.$$

$O_{ij} : \zeta_{ij}$, Cofactor

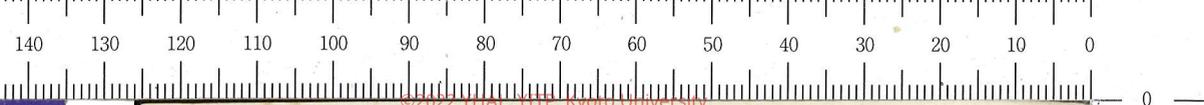
$$\sum_{i=1}^r \frac{O_{ii}}{\Delta} X_i f$$

$$X_i f \equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \zeta_{i, r+1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{r+1}} + \dots + \zeta_{i, n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$$

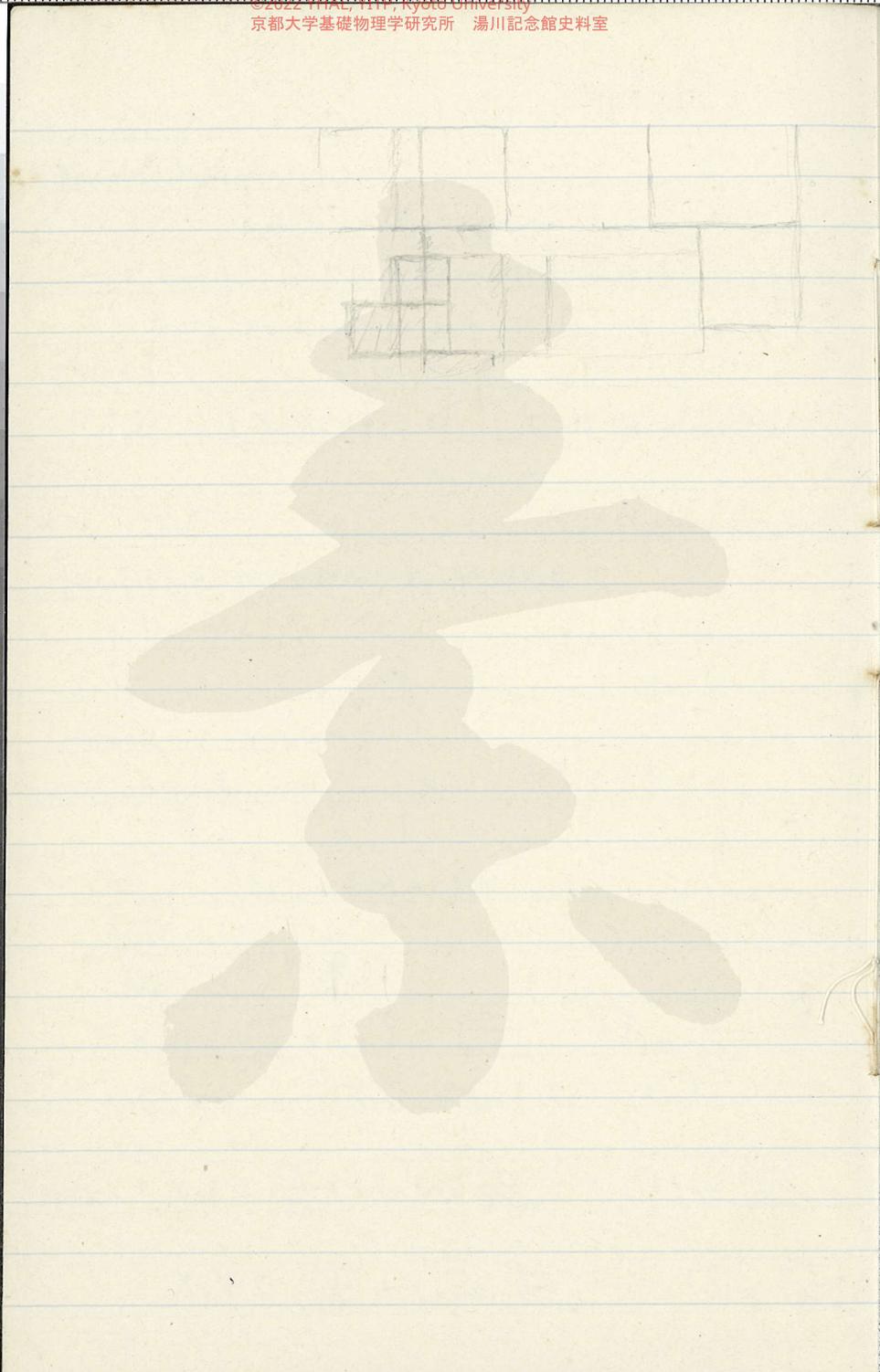
$$\zeta_{i, r+1}, \dots, \zeta_{i, n} = j_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{also} = X_i f \equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \zeta_{i, r+1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{r+1}} + \dots + \zeta_{i, n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$$

$$X_i f \equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + \zeta_{i, r+1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{r+1}} + \dots + \zeta_{i, n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$$



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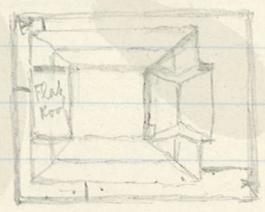
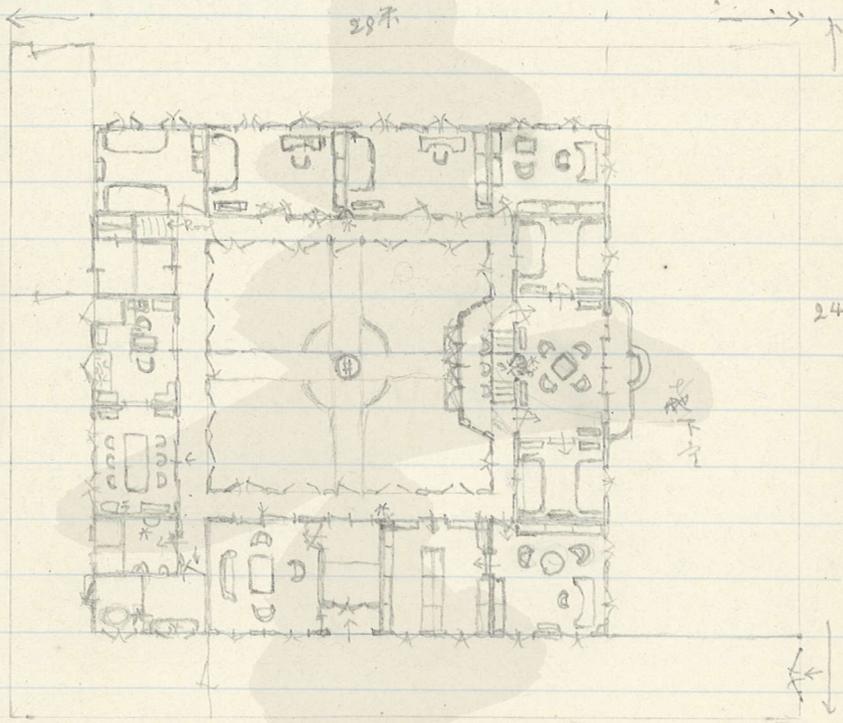
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Bohr: Atomtheorie und Naturbeschreibung 1932

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1. Aufl. 1928 2. Aufl. 1931.

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(Born u. Jordan: Elementare Quantenmechanik)

Sommerfeld:

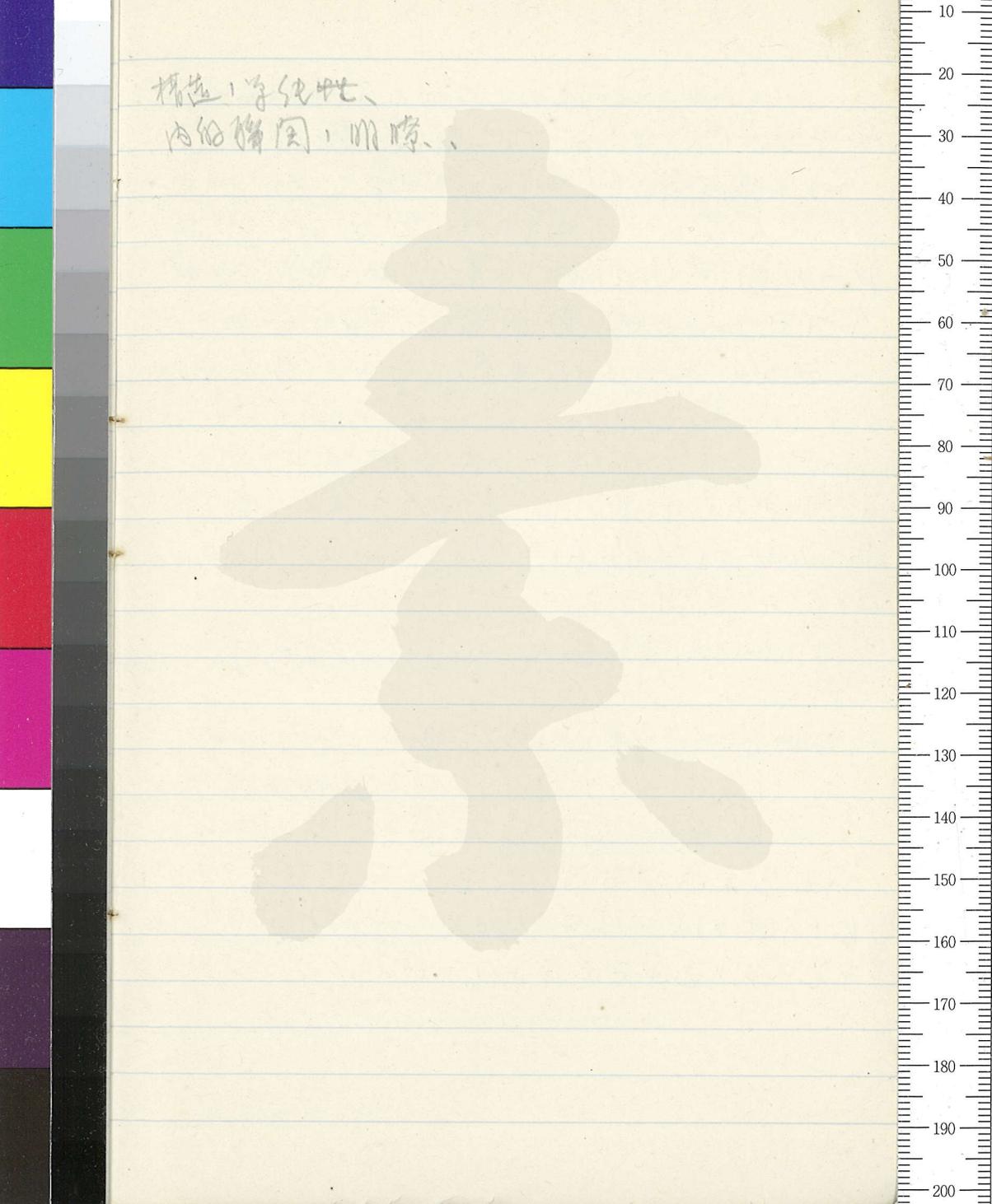
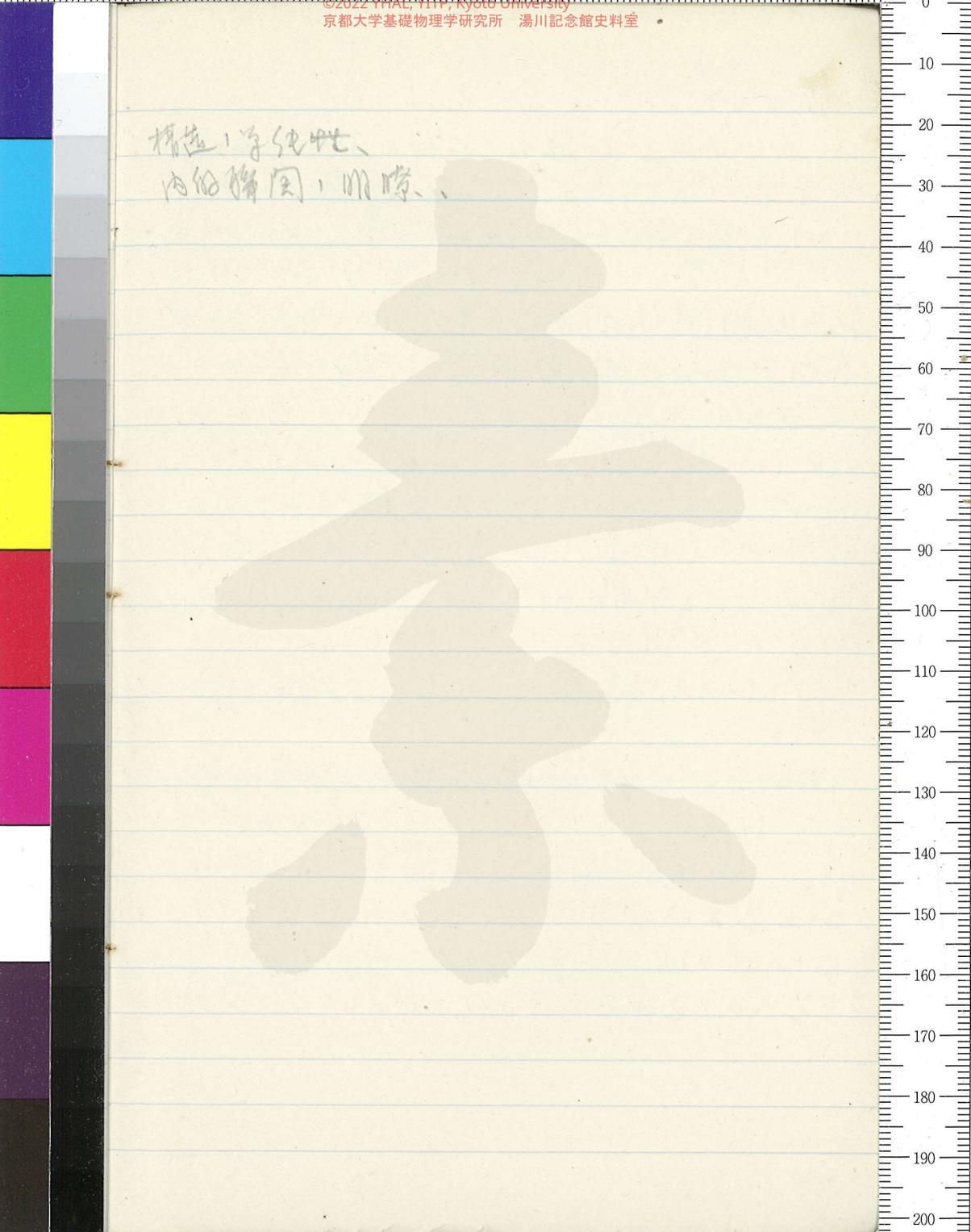
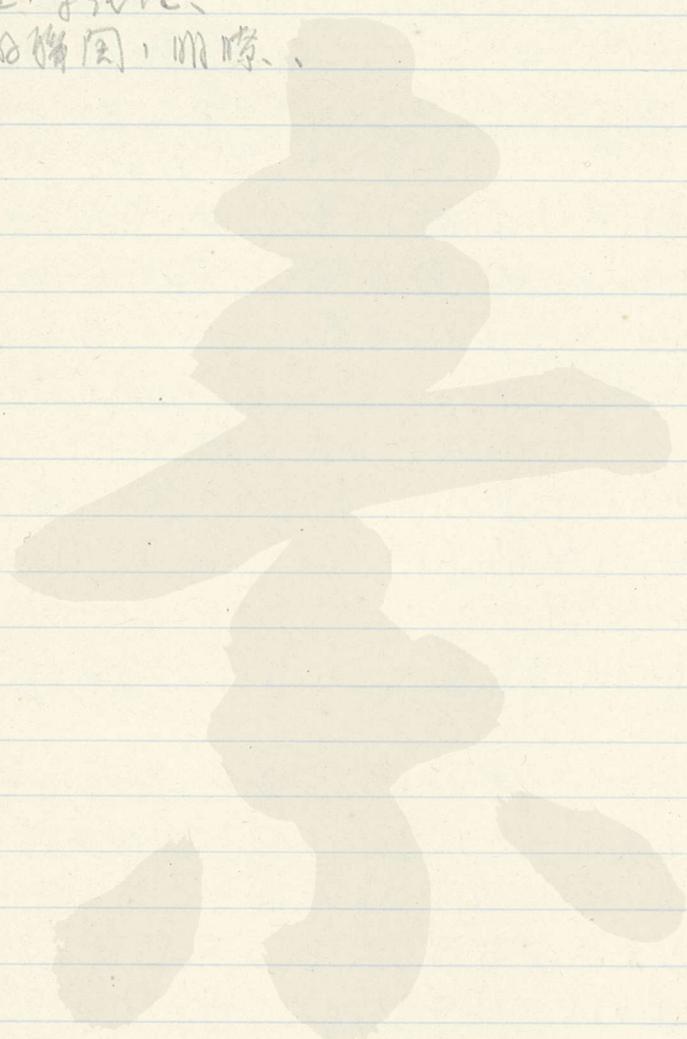
(Frenkel:)

Planck: Universe in the light of modern
physics p.110 2.25

Das Weltbild der Neuen Physik



構造、学純性、
内包構造、明瞭、



(此等、2つの物理的現象の間に存在する関係は、
物理的現象の間の関係と類似している)
物理的現象の間の関係、物理的現象の間の関係、物理的現象の間の関係

物理的現象の間の関係、approximation (近似的)
物理的現象の間の関係、probable (確率的)
物理的現象の間の関係、deviation (偏差)
物理的現象の間の関係、deviation (偏差)
物理的現象の間の関係、deviation (偏差)

① 物理的現象の間の関係 (Störungsrechnung)
Zitterbewegung (Zitterbewegung)
Störungsrechnung (Störungsrechnung)

② 物理的現象の間の関係 (Zitterbewegung)
物理的現象の間の関係、Zitterbewegung (Zitterbewegung)
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③ 物理的現象の間の関係 (Zitterbewegung)
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物理的現象の間の関係、Zitterbewegung (Zitterbewegung)
物理的現象の間の関係、Zitterbewegung (Zitterbewegung)

真程ハ初加²ト、生来又モ¹ア²。山ガ来³又ハ⁴、
⁵ト⁶ハ⁷カ⁸行⁹カ¹⁰ハ¹¹ア¹²。自然現象ヲ理解スルニ、我
ハ¹³一考¹⁴一考¹⁵ヲ¹⁶持¹⁷テ¹⁸行¹⁹ル²⁰。然レモ²¹色²²ハ²³世²⁴ヲ²⁵示²⁶ス²⁷
ト²⁸。真程ハ²⁹我³⁰ガ³¹来³²ニ³³行³⁴テ³⁵示³⁶ス³⁷。此
我³⁸ガ³⁹ア⁴⁰ア⁴¹ニ⁴²考⁴³テ⁴⁴示⁴⁵ス⁴⁶ル⁴⁷ハ、⁴⁸真⁴⁹相
ヲ⁵⁰示⁵¹ス⁵²。我⁵³ガ⁵⁴一⁵⁵人⁵⁶ハ⁵⁷一⁵⁸考⁵⁹ハ⁶⁰、⁶¹何⁶²増⁶³テ⁶⁴示⁶⁵ス⁶⁶
モ⁶⁷如⁶⁸色⁶⁹ニ⁷⁰示⁷¹ス⁷²モ⁷³極⁷⁴好⁷⁵限⁷⁶ヲ⁷⁷示⁷⁸ス⁷⁹。
我⁸⁰ハ⁸¹ア⁸²ア⁸³ニ⁸⁴人⁸⁵、⁸⁶ア⁸⁷ア⁸⁸ニ⁸⁹試⁹⁰テ⁹¹示⁹²ス⁹³ル⁹⁴
ハ⁹⁵ト⁹⁶ト⁹⁷ノ⁹⁸初⁹⁹ヲ¹⁰⁰、¹⁰¹内¹⁰²ガ¹⁰³持¹⁰⁴持¹⁰⁵ニ¹⁰⁶ト¹⁰⁷ト¹⁰⁸
初¹⁰⁹ヲ¹¹⁰真¹¹¹程¹¹²ニ¹¹³近¹¹⁴ク¹¹⁵シ¹¹⁶ル¹¹⁷。大¹¹⁸ハ¹¹⁹、¹²⁰進¹²¹出¹²²
、¹²³我¹²⁴ニ¹²⁵、¹²⁶進¹²⁷出¹²⁸、¹²⁹既¹³⁰済¹³¹ノ¹³²事¹³³、¹³⁴九¹³⁵ノ¹³⁶、¹³⁷ア¹³⁸、¹³⁹ア¹⁴⁰
振¹⁴¹行¹⁴²モ¹⁴³十¹⁴⁴番¹⁴⁵ハ¹⁴⁶、¹⁴⁷ア¹⁴⁸、¹⁴⁹ア¹⁵⁰ニ¹⁵¹ア¹⁵²ハ¹⁵³、¹⁵⁴ア¹⁵⁵ト¹⁵⁶
流¹⁵⁷テ¹⁵⁸ア¹⁵⁹。今¹⁶⁰ハ¹⁶¹、¹⁶²理¹⁶³論¹⁶⁴モ¹⁶⁵又¹⁶⁶、¹⁶⁷ソ¹⁶⁸カ¹⁶⁹泡¹⁷⁰論¹⁷¹
ハ¹⁷²限¹⁷³ハ¹⁷⁴、¹⁷⁵ア¹⁷⁶、¹⁷⁷ア¹⁷⁸ニ¹⁷⁹ア¹⁸⁰カ¹⁸¹又¹⁸²ア¹⁸³ア¹⁸⁴。
此¹⁸⁵ハ¹⁸⁶、¹⁸⁷我¹⁸⁸ハ¹⁸⁹心¹⁹⁰ヲ¹⁹¹示¹⁹²ス¹⁹³ル¹⁹⁴ハ¹⁹⁵、¹⁹⁶真¹⁹⁷程¹⁹⁸ニ¹⁹⁹近²⁰⁰ク²⁰¹シ²⁰²ル²⁰³
(²⁰⁴管²⁰⁵見²⁰⁶カ²⁰⁷ル²⁰⁸真²⁰⁹程²¹⁰内²¹¹ニ²¹²理²¹³モ²¹⁴示²¹⁵ス²¹⁶)
ハ²¹⁷我²¹⁸ガ²¹⁹、²²⁰真²²¹程²²²ニ²²³近²²⁴ク²²⁵シ²²⁶ル²²⁷ハ²²⁸、²²⁹生²³⁰甲²³¹ヲ²³²登²³³見²³⁴ス²³⁵。
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