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quarkization of Dirac equation

$$\left\{ \Delta - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \lambda \right\} \Psi = \Psi^\dagger \cdot \Psi$$

$(\tau_x + i\tau_y)$

at $a = N \Delta \cdot \Delta N$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Psi \\ \Psi^\dagger \end{array} \right\} \Psi^\dagger = \Psi^\dagger (\tau_x + i\tau_y) \Psi$$

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \tau_3) \sum_n a_n u_n + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \tau_3) \sum_m b_m v_m$$

$$\frac{-L}{c} = \frac{\delta U^\dagger \delta U}{\delta x \delta x} + \frac{\delta U^\dagger}{\delta y} \frac{\delta U}{\delta y} + \frac{\delta U^\dagger}{\delta z} \frac{\delta U}{\delta z} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\delta U^\dagger}{\delta t} \frac{\delta U}{\delta t}$$

$$U = \iiint F(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} + G(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} d k_x d k_y d k_z$$

$$U^\dagger = \iiint F(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} + G^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} d k_x d k_y d k_z$$

$$\frac{\partial U^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t} U(\mathbf{r}, t) - U^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, t) \frac{\partial U(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t} = \delta(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \int_{\mathbf{r}'} \frac{\partial U^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t} F(\mathbf{k}) \cdot F^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) - F^\dagger(\mathbf{k}') F(\mathbf{k})$$

$$= \delta(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')$$

$$\iint \{F(k) F^*(k') - i\pi(k-k')\} dk dk'$$

$$\exp(i(k_0 - k'_0)t) - i\pi(k-k')$$

$$\iint \frac{e^{i(k_0 - k'_0)t} - i\pi(k-k')}{k_0 k'_0} dk dk'$$

$$= C$$

$$\int k' dk' \int e^{-iRk'x} \sin \theta'' dx d\theta'$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-iRkx} dx$$

$$2\pi \frac{e^{-iRk} - e^{iRk}}{iRk} \quad k \rightarrow -k$$

$$= \frac{iC'}{R} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{i(k_0 T + kR)} - e^{i(k_0 T - kR)}}{k_0} k dk$$

$$= \frac{iC'}{R} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i(k_0 T + kR)}}{k_0} k dk$$

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$$\Delta = \frac{\delta(r-ct)}{r} - \frac{\delta(r+ct)}{r} \frac{J_1(s)}{s}$$

~~$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial r} \right) - \lambda^2 \Delta - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Delta}{\partial t^2}$$~~

~~$$\left\{ \Delta' - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \lambda^2 \gamma f(\cdot) = 0 \right.$$~~

~~$$\left. \left\{ \Delta'' - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \lambda^4 \gamma f(\cdot) = 0 \right. \right.$$~~

~~$$x' - x'' = x, \quad x' + x'' = 2x, \text{ etc}$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{s}$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x''} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{x}{s}$$~~

~~$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial r} \right) - \lambda^2 \Delta - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Delta}{\partial t^2}$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -\frac{t}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s}$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \left(\frac{x^2}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} + \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{x^2}{s^3} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right)$$~~

~~$$\left\{ \Delta - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right\} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} + \left(\frac{4}{s} - \frac{1}{s} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial s}$$~~

$$\frac{d^2 U}{ds^2} + \frac{3}{s} \frac{dU}{ds} - \lambda^2 U = 0,$$

$$U = \frac{V(s)}{s} \quad \frac{dU}{ds} = \frac{1}{s} \frac{dV}{ds} - \frac{1}{s^2} V$$

$$\frac{d^2 U}{ds^2} = \frac{1}{s} \frac{d^2 V}{ds^2} - \frac{2}{s^2} \frac{dV}{ds} + \frac{2V}{s^3}$$

$$-\lambda^2 \frac{d^2 V}{ds^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{dV}{ds} - \left(\lambda^2 V - \frac{1}{s^2} V \right) = 0$$

$$x = i\lambda s$$

$$\frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dV}{dx} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) V = 0$$

$$V = J_1(i\lambda s)$$

$$H = \Psi^\dagger (\dots) \Psi + \frac{1}{2} g (\Psi^\dagger \dots) \Psi$$

$$+ \Psi \frac{1}{2} g (\tau_1 - i \tau_2) \cup \Psi$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi} \{ \Psi^\dagger \Delta \dots \cup \}$$

$$\Delta \dots \cup = -4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} g \Psi^\dagger (\tau_1 + i \tau_2) \Psi$$

$$W.W. \Psi^\dagger \frac{1}{2} g (\tau_1 - i \tau_2) \Psi \left(\frac{1}{2} g \Psi^\dagger (\tau_1 + i \tau_2) \Psi \right)$$

- e emission
+ e absorption
□

+ e emission
- e absorption
□⁺

$$E = -\text{grad} V$$

$$H = \text{curl} A$$

$$\text{curl} H = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi I}{c}$$

$$-\Delta A + \text{grad} \text{div} A - \text{grad} \nabla \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} = \frac{4\pi I}{c}$$

$$\text{div} E = 4\pi \rho$$

$$-\text{div} \text{grad} V - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \text{div} A = 4\pi \rho$$

$$\Delta V - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \text{div} A \right\} = -4\pi \rho$$

$$-\text{grad} \left\{ \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \text{div} A \right\} = -\frac{4\pi I}{c}$$

$$L_{\text{curl}} = \sum \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right)^2 = \sum \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} ; \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t}} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t}$$