

Dirac / 相対性的電子論 = 2010. 所謂電子, spin + $\hbar/2$...
Hamiltonian の energy 224 time derivative $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ = 1 次元
一次元 γ . γ 2 次元 Lorentz transformation = 静止系
静止系 \rightarrow 運動系 \rightarrow 静止系 自然 = 静止系 \rightarrow 運動系 \rightarrow 静止系.

2. 場を Hamiltonian $H = \dots$ coordinates & momenta
1. $H = \dots$ spin variables 及び \dots (10次元) velocity
components \rightarrow $\mu = 1, 2, 3, 4$ が入り込む。
一方 atomic nucleus \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow atomic spectra
1. 原子核 fine structure \rightarrow 放射線 \rightarrow 2. 原子核 spin \rightarrow
原子核 spin \rightarrow 原子核 spin \rightarrow 原子核 spin \rightarrow 原子核 spin
relativistic + origine \rightarrow 原子核 spin \rightarrow 原子核 spin

原子核 spin \rightarrow 原子核 spin \rightarrow 原子核 spin \rightarrow 原子核 spin
spectra \rightarrow 原子核 spin \rightarrow 原子核 spin \rightarrow 原子核 spin
electron \rightarrow nucleus \rightarrow two body problem \rightarrow 原子核
原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow two body = 原子核 Hamiltonian \rightarrow
原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核
relativistic \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow first approximation \rightarrow relativity
condition \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow Hamiltonian \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核
原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核

原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核
nucleus \rightarrow field \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow electron \rightarrow field
electrostatic + Coulombian field \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核
nuclear spin \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow magnetic moment \rightarrow 原子核
field \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow Dirac, rel. electron theory \rightarrow 原子核
Hamiltonian \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核
原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核 \rightarrow 原子核

$\mu = \frac{e\hbar}{2mc} \sim \mu_B$

$$\frac{e}{c} \mu \propto \frac{[\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{r}]}{r^3} = A \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot [\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{r}]}{r^3} = A \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}{r} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}] \quad (5)$$

$$A = \frac{e}{c} \mu$$

1 項 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} = r$

$$(6a) \quad m \{ \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}] \} - \{ \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}] \} m = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar i}{2\pi} [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}]]^*$$

$$(6b) \quad \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}] - \{ \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}] \} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar i}{2\pi} [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}]]$$

$\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} = r$ $M_H - H M \neq 0$
 total angular momentum M conserve it so
 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\beta} + \dots$
 commute $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$

$$(6c) \quad \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}] - \{ \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}] \} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\beta} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar i}{2\pi} [\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}]]$$

$\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ (6a, 6c) $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} \sim \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$
 $\{ m + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\beta} \} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}] - \{ \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot [\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}] \} m + \dots = 0$

$\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ factor $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} =$
 $(7) \quad m + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\beta}$
 commute $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ $\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ Hamiltonian commute $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$
 total angular momentum $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} + \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$
 nucleus fixed $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ orbital angular momentum
 spin angular momentum $\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$
 electron $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} = \mu_B$
 Dirac $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ analogous
 $(m + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\beta})^2 = (f^2 - \frac{1}{4}) (\frac{\hbar}{2\pi})^2$
 Dirac $j + \frac{1}{2}$ = positive or negative integer $f + \frac{1}{2}$
 quantum number f
 quantum number $f \rightarrow$ selection rule spectroscopically = hyperfine structure $f + \frac{1}{2}$ quantum no $f + \frac{1}{2}$

* $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$
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Dirac $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ electron = magnetic moment, $\boldsymbol{\alpha} =$ imaginary $\boldsymbol{\beta} =$ electric moment $\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ analogous = nucleus = electric moment $\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ scalar potential $A_0 = \frac{e}{r}$

$$i \mu \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\beta} \times \nabla \frac{1}{r})$$

$\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$
 $m + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\beta}$
 commute $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$
 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} (\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r}) - (\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r}) \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} = -\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} i \frac{[\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}]}{r^3}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\beta} \times \nabla \frac{1}{r}) - (\boldsymbol{\beta} \times \nabla \frac{1}{r}) \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \boldsymbol{\beta} = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} i \frac{[\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}]}{r^3}$
 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} (\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r}) - (\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r}) \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} = 0$
 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} (\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r}) - (\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r}) \boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} = 0$

$\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ nucleus, electric moment $\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ total angular momentum conservation = $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r} + \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$
 imaginary, eigenwert $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ energy, neglect i

nuclear spin $\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$, spin variable $\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$
 $\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ spin) $\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$
 spin vector, superposition
 $\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$
 variables $\boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{r}$, magnetic moment

$\mu_n + 2\mu_n \dots z = \text{spin field}$
 (5) $A = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu_n}{r^3} \left[\frac{\beta^{(n)} \delta}{r^3} \right]$

total angular momentum is
 $M + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{2\pi} \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{2\pi} \sum_n \beta^{(n)}$
 is conserved in 2+2+0.

explicitly = 3+1+2+0
 3+1+2+0 = 3+1+2+0 (8a), etc

(8b) $\beta_{\mu\nu} \delta_{\nu} = \delta_{\nu} \beta_{\mu}^{\nu}$
 $\alpha_{\mu}^2 = \delta_{\mu}^2 = 1$ $d_{\mu} d_{\nu} = \delta_{\nu} d_{\mu}$
 $\alpha_1 d_2 = i \alpha_3 = -i d_1$ $\delta_1 \delta_2 = i \delta_3 = -i \delta_2$, etc

for 2+2+0 + 2+2+0 = 4+4+0. $l=1$, etc

(9) $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_3 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_3 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & 0 \\ 0 & p_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_2 & 0 \\ 0 & p_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_3 & 0 \\ 0 & p_3 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\delta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 0, p, 1, 2, etc matrix
 $1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

the 1st 1 by 1 matrix is 2+0

-12 = 110, 3+0 = vector + spin vector $\beta^{(n)}$
 $(n=1, 2, \dots, l)$ construct 2+2+0 + 1+1+0 = 4+4+0
 B a 4x4 matrix of 2^l system, 4x4 square matrix
 the element of $a(\mu, \nu)$
 $a(\mu, \nu) = a(\mu_1, \nu_1, \mu_2, \nu_2, \dots, \mu_l, \nu_l)$ or $a(\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_l; \nu_1, \nu_2, \dots, \nu_l)$
 3+1+2+0 = 3+1+2+0 + 1+1+0 = 4+4+0
 1+1+0 or 2+2+0, etc. $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_l$ or $\nu_1, \nu_2, \dots, \nu_l$ 7-1, etc.

127 $a(\mu_1, \nu_1, \mu_2, \nu_2, \dots, \mu_l, \nu_l) = \epsilon_{\mu_1, \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2, \nu_2} \dots \delta_{\mu_l, \nu_l}$
 1+1. $\delta_{\mu\nu} = 0$ or 1 according as $\mu \neq \nu$ or ν
 $a^2 = 1$

$a(\mu_1, \lambda_1, \mu_2, \lambda_2, \dots, \mu_l, \lambda_l) a(\lambda_1, \nu_1, \lambda_2, \nu_2, \dots, \lambda_l, \nu_l)$
 $= \epsilon_{\mu_1, \lambda_1} \epsilon_{\lambda_1, \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2, \lambda_2} \delta_{\lambda_2, \nu_2} \dots \delta_{\mu_l, \lambda_l} \delta_{\lambda_l, \nu_l}$
 $= \epsilon_{\mu_1, \lambda_1} \epsilon_{\lambda_1, \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_1, \nu_1}$
 $\epsilon_{\mu_1, \lambda_1} \epsilon_{\lambda_1, \nu_1} = \delta_{\mu_1, \nu_1}$
 219 $\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{11} & \epsilon_{12} \\ \epsilon_{21} & \epsilon_{22} \end{pmatrix}^2 = 1$

2+0 Pauli, spin variables $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ +i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 1+1+2+0. 3+1+2+0 $\epsilon^{(1)} \epsilon^{(2)} \epsilon^{(3)}$ 1+2+0
 $\epsilon^{(1)} \epsilon^{(2)} = i \epsilon^{(3)} = -\epsilon^{(3)} \epsilon^{(1)}$ etc

127 $\beta^{(n)}(\mu, \nu) = \delta_{\mu_1, \nu_1} \delta_{\mu_2, \nu_2} \dots \delta_{\mu_{n-1}, \nu_{n-1}} \epsilon_{\mu_n, \nu_n} \delta_{\mu_{n+1}, \nu_{n+1}} \dots \delta_{\mu_l, \nu_l}$

1+1+2+0 3+1+2+0 (8a) 1+1+2+0 spin variables 1+2+0
 3+1+2+0. $l=1$, etc

1 1 1	0 1	0 0 1 0	1 0 0 0
1 1 -1	1 0	0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0
1 -1 1	0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0	0 0 0 1
1 -1 -1	0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0
-1 1 1		0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1
-1 1 -1		1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0
-1 -1 1		0 0 0 1	0 0 1 0
-1 -1 -1		0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1

$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & 0 \\ 0 & p_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 2+2+0 = 4+4+0

これは wave equation (4) だ。

$$\begin{cases} (p_0 + \frac{e}{c} A_0) \psi_A + p_1 (\sigma \cdot p) \psi_A + p_3 m c \psi_A \\ + p_1 \frac{e}{c} \frac{\mu}{r^3} (x \sigma_2 - y \sigma_1) \psi_A + p_1 \frac{e}{c} \frac{\mu}{r^3} \{ x i \sigma_3 + y \sigma_3 \} \psi_A \\ (p_0 + \frac{e}{c} A_0) \psi_B + p_1 (\sigma \cdot p) \psi_B + p_3 m c \psi_B \\ + p_1 \frac{e}{c} \frac{\mu}{r^3} \{ -x i \sigma_3 + y \sigma_3 + 2(i \sigma_1 - \sigma_2) \} \psi_A + p_1 \frac{e}{c} \frac{\mu}{r^3} (-x \sigma_2 + y \sigma_1) \psi_B \end{cases} = 0$$

但し ψ_A, ψ_B は wave function, $\sigma \cdot p$ components, $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p} = p^2$
 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

(10) 式は

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 (\alpha, \frac{e}{c} \mu \frac{[p_0]}{r^3}) &= \frac{e}{c} \mu \gamma_1 \frac{1}{r^3} (\alpha \beta) (= H_1, \text{ say}) \\ &= \frac{e}{c} \mu \frac{1}{r^3} \{ x (\alpha_2 \beta_3 - \alpha_3 \beta_2) + y (\alpha_3 \beta_1 - \alpha_1 \beta_3) + z (\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1) \} \\ &= \frac{e}{c} \frac{\mu}{r^3} \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & 0 \\ 0 & p_1 \end{pmatrix} \{ x \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2 & i \sigma_3 \\ -i \sigma_3 & \sigma_2 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma_1 & \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_3 & \sigma_1 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 \\ i \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \} \end{aligned}$$

これは $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p} = p^2$ だ。

2) H_1 は $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}$ 擾乱 + $\sigma \cdot p$. 擾乱 H_1 は $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}$
 ψ_A, ψ_B は Dirac equation (Hydrogen) の solution $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p} = p^2$
 ψ_0 は $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p} = p^2$ の solution

1) $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}$ 擾乱 + $\sigma \cdot p$, solution は $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}$ orthogonal normalised
 $\Psi_I(\psi_0, 0) \quad \Psi_{II}(0, \psi_0)$ だと
 擾乱 energy は

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_I H_1 \Psi_I & \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_I H_1 \Psi_{II} \\ \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_{II} H_1 \Psi_I & \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_{II} H_1 \Psi_{II} \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ $H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ だと

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_0 H_{11} \Psi_0 & \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_0 H_{12} \Psi_0 \\ \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_0 H_{21} \Psi_0 & \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_0 H_{22} \Psi_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$r = r_0$

$$H_{11} = \frac{e}{c} \frac{\mu}{r^2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & i e^{-i\varphi} \\ 0 & 0 & -i e^{i\varphi} & 0 \\ 0 & i e^{-i\varphi} & 0 & 0 \\ -i e^{i\varphi} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin \theta \begin{pmatrix} -i e^{-i\varphi} \\ +i e^{i\varphi} \\ -i e^{-i\varphi} \\ +i e^{i\varphi} \end{pmatrix} \sin \theta$$

$$H_{12} = \frac{e}{c} \frac{\mu}{r^2} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & i e^{-i\varphi} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -i e^{i\varphi} \\ i e^{i\varphi} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i e^{-i\varphi} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin \theta + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos \theta \right\}$$

$$H_{21} = \frac{e}{c} \frac{\mu}{r^2} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -i e^{i\varphi} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i e^{-i\varphi} \\ -i e^{i\varphi} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i e^{-i\varphi} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin \theta + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos \theta \right\}$$

$$H_{22} = \frac{e}{c} \frac{\mu}{r^2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & +i e^{-i\varphi} \\ 0 & 0 & i e^{i\varphi} & 0 \\ 0 & -i e^{-i\varphi} & 0 & 0 \\ i e^{i\varphi} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sin \theta \begin{pmatrix} i e^{-i\varphi} \\ -i e^{i\varphi} \\ i e^{-i\varphi} \\ -i e^{i\varphi} \end{pmatrix} \sin \theta$$

これは Darwin 擾乱 $\psi_0(k, u)$ だ

$$\psi_0(k, u) \begin{cases} \psi_1 = -i \Gamma_k P_{k+1}^u & \psi_2 = -i \Gamma_k P_{k+1}^{u+1} \\ \psi_3 = (k+u+1) G_k P_k^u & \psi_4 = (-k+u) G_k P_k^{u+1} \end{cases}$$

これは $\tilde{\psi}_0(k, u)$

$$\tilde{\psi}_0(k, u) \begin{cases} \tilde{\psi}_1 = i \Gamma_k P_{k+1}^u & \tilde{\psi}_2 = i \Gamma_k P_{k+1}^{u+1} \\ \tilde{\psi}_3 = (k+u+1) G_k P_k^u & \tilde{\psi}_4 = (-k+u) G_k P_k^{u+1} \end{cases}$$

∴ $H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_I(k, u) H_1 \Psi_I(k, u) & \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_I H_1 \Psi_{II} \\ \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_{II} H_1 \Psi_I & \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_{II} H_1 \Psi_{II} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_0 H_{11} \Psi_0 & \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_0 H_{12} \Psi_0 \\ \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_0 H_{21} \Psi_0 & \sum \int \tilde{\Psi}_0 H_{22} \Psi_0 \end{pmatrix}$

2nd order:

$\Psi = \Psi_I(k, u) + \Psi_{II}(k, u+1)$, coupling 7 \mathcal{E} $\sin \theta$

$$\Psi_0(k, u+1) = \begin{cases} \Psi_1 = -i F_k P_{k+1}^{u+1} & \Psi_2 = -i F_k P_{k+1}^{u+2} \\ \Psi_3 = (k+u+2) P_k^{u+1} & \Psi_4 = (-k+u+1) G_k P_k^{u+2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \tilde{\Psi}_I H_I \Psi_I &\approx \sum \tilde{\Psi}_0 H_{II} \Psi_0 = i F_k \tilde{P}_{k+1}^u (-k+u) G_k P_k^{u+1} e^{-i\varphi} \sin \theta \\ &+ i F_k \tilde{P}_{k+1}^{u+1} (k+u+1) G_k P_k^u (-i) e^{i\varphi} \sin \theta \\ &+ (k+u+1) G_k \tilde{P}_k^u (-i) F_k P_{k+1}^{u+1} i e^{-i\varphi} \sin \theta \\ &+ (-k+u) G_k \tilde{P}_k^{u+1} (-i) F_k P_{k+1}^u (-i) e^{i\varphi} \sin \theta \\ &= (k-u) F_k G_k (\tilde{P}_{k+1}^u P_k^{u+1} e^{-i\varphi} + \tilde{P}_k^{u+1} P_{k+1}^u e^{i\varphi}) \sin \theta \\ &+ (k+u+1) F_k G_k (\tilde{P}_{k+1}^{u+1} P_k^u e^{i\varphi} + \tilde{P}_k^u P_{k+1}^{u+1} e^{-i\varphi}) \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \dots &= \int \frac{e}{c} \mu F_k G_k r^2 dr [-2(k-u) \frac{4\pi}{(2k+3)(2k+1)} (k+u+1)! (k-u)! \\ &+ 2(k+u+1) \frac{4\pi}{(2k+3)(2k+1)} (k+u+2)! (k-u)!] \\ &= \int \frac{e}{c} \mu F_k G_k dr \frac{8\pi}{(2k+3)(2k+1)} (k+u+1)! (k-u)! [- (k-u)(k+u+1) \\ &+ (k+u+1)(k+u+2)] \\ &= \int \frac{e}{c} \mu F_k G_k dr \frac{16\pi (k+1)}{(2k+3)(2k+1)} (2u+1)(k+u+1)! (k-u)! \\ &= \int \frac{e}{c} \mu F_k G_k dr \frac{4(k+1)}{(2k+3)(2k+1)} (2u+1) \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{E} = 0$

$6\pi (k+u+1)! (k-u)!$
 $r=0, u=-1$

$$\sum \tilde{\Psi}_I H_I \Psi_{II}(u+1) = \sum \tilde{\Psi}_0 H_{II} \Psi_0(u+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= F_k G_k \left\{ \frac{4\pi}{(2k+3)(2k+1)} \right\} (k+u+1)! (k-u+1)! (k+u+2) \\ &+ (k-u+1) (k+u+2)! (k-u)! + (k+u+1) (k+u+2)! (k-u)! \\ &+ (k-u)(k+u+3)! (k-u-1)! + 2(k+u+2) (k+u+2)! (k-u)! \\ &+ 2(k-u)(k+u+2)! (k-u)! \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= F_k G_k \frac{4\pi \cdot 8(k+1)}{(2k+3)(2k+1)} (k+u+2)! (k-u)! \\ &= \frac{F_k G_k}{\int (F_k^2 + G_k^2) r^2 dr} \frac{8(k+1)}{(2k+3)(2k+1)} \sqrt{(k+u+2)(k-u)} \\ &\quad \sqrt{(j+u+1)(j+u+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{E} = 0$, energy 变化 7 $\mathcal{E} = -\mathcal{E}$ $\Psi_I(u), \Psi_{II}(u+1)$ 同 \mathcal{E}

$$\begin{vmatrix} (2u+1) - \mathcal{E} & 2\sqrt{(k+u+2)(k-u)} \\ 2\sqrt{(k+u+2)(k-u)} & (2u+3) - \mathcal{E} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

for $\mathcal{E} \neq 0$

$$\mathcal{E} = -(2k+1) \quad \text{or} \quad \mathcal{E} = (2k+3) - (2j^2-1)$$

1/2 \mathcal{E} eigenfunction $\Psi_I(u)$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_{11} \Psi_I(u) + \beta_{12} \Psi_{II}(u+1) = 0 \\ \beta_{21} \Psi_I(u) + \beta_{22} \Psi_{II}(u+1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad j=1 \quad k=0.5 \quad \frac{4}{3} \times 0$$

$$j=-(k+1) \quad j=2 \quad k=1 \quad \frac{16}{15} \times 0$$

$$j=1 \quad k=-2 \quad \frac{4}{13} \times 0$$

12 ut.

$$\{(2u+1) + (2k+1)\} \beta_{11} + 2\sqrt{(k+u+2)(k-u)} \beta_{12} = 0$$

$$\{(2u+1) + (2k+3)\} \beta_{21} + 2\sqrt{(k+u+2)(k-u)} \beta_{22} = 0$$

22).

$$\Psi_A = \sqrt{k+u+2} \Psi_I(u) + \sqrt{k-u} \Psi_{II}(u+1) \quad \epsilon_1 = 2k+1$$

$$\Psi_B = \sqrt{k-u} \Psi_I(u) + \sqrt{k+u+2} \Psi_{II}(u+1) \quad \epsilon_2 = -(2k+3)$$

k=0

$$\epsilon_1 = +1$$

$$\epsilon_2 = +3$$

$$\Psi_{II}(1)$$

$$\Psi_I(1) + \Psi_{II}(0)$$

$$\Psi_I(1) + \Psi_{II}(0)$$

$$\Psi_I(0)$$

k=1

$$\epsilon_1 = +3$$

$$\epsilon_2 = +5$$

$$\Psi_{II}(2)$$

$$\Psi_I(2) + \sqrt{3} \Psi_{II}(1)$$

$$\sqrt{3} \Psi_I(2) + \Psi_{II}(1)$$

$$\sqrt{2} \Psi_I(1) + \sqrt{2} \Psi_{II}(0)$$

$$\sqrt{2} \Psi_I(1) + \sqrt{2} \Psi_{II}(0)$$

$$\sqrt{3} \Psi_I(0) + \Psi_{II}(1)$$

$$\Psi_I(0) + \sqrt{3} \Psi_{II}(1)$$

$$\Psi_I(1)$$