

μ_x, μ_y, μ_z の Eigenwert #

$\mu, \mu \frac{k-1}{k}, \mu \frac{k-2}{k}, \dots, -\mu \frac{k-1}{k}, -\mu$

$\mu_y \mu_z - \mu_z \mu_y = i \frac{\mu}{k} \mu_x$ etc

or $[\mu \times \mu] = i \frac{\mu}{k} \mu$

満足し、~~かつ~~ $\mu_x, \mu_y, \mu_z, \alpha, \beta$ (or ρ, σ) と commute 2. 1. 1. 假定

is not 0. μ is a field, vector potential

$\mu = \frac{[\mu \times r]}{r^3}$

$\mu \cdot H - H \cdot \mu \rightarrow$ 考へて $R \cdot u = M \cdot \mu$ 以外、 $I \pm 1$

commute 2. 1. 1. $M \cdot H - H \cdot M = \frac{e \mu}{c} \{ M \cdot r - r \cdot M \} = \frac{e \mu}{c} \{ \mu \times r \} \cdot M$

$\mu \cdot H - H \cdot \mu = \mu [r \times \sigma] = r [\sigma \times \mu]$

$m \{ r [\sigma \times \mu] \} = \frac{e \mu}{2\pi i} [r \times (\sigma \times \mu)]$

$\frac{e \mu}{4\pi} \{ \sigma [\mu \times r] - [\mu \times r] \sigma \} = \frac{e \mu}{4\pi} [\sigma \times (\mu \times r)]$

$\therefore \{ y \mu_z - z \mu_y \} x (\sigma_y \mu_z - \sigma_z \mu_y) + y (\sigma_z \mu_x - \sigma_x \mu_z) + z (\sigma_x \mu_y - \sigma_y \mu_x) +$

$-\{ x (\sigma_y \mu_z - \sigma_z \mu_y) + y (\sigma_z \mu_x - \sigma_x \mu_z) + z (\sigma_x \mu_y - \sigma_y \mu_x) \} \{ y \mu_z - z \mu_y \}$

$= \frac{e \mu}{2\pi i} \{ y (\sigma_x \mu_y - \sigma_y \mu_x) - z (\sigma_z \mu_x - \sigma_x \mu_z) \} = \frac{e \mu}{2\pi i} [r \times (\sigma \times \mu)]_x$

$\frac{e \mu}{4\pi} \sigma_x \{ \sigma_x [\mu \times r]_x + \sigma_y [\mu \times r]_y + \sigma_z [\mu \times r]_z \}$

$= -i \frac{e \mu}{4\pi} \{ \sigma_y [\mu \times r]_z - \sigma_z [\mu \times r]_y \} = \frac{e \mu}{2\pi i} [\sigma \times (\mu \times r)]_x$

$\therefore M \cdot H - H \cdot M = -e \rho \frac{e \mu}{2\pi i} \neq 0$

but M is conserve it is.

$\frac{e \mu}{2\pi} \mu \rightarrow$ 考へて、 μ 以外、 $I \pm 1$, commute 2. 1. 1. $\frac{e \mu}{2\pi} \mu \{ \mu [r \times \sigma] \} = \frac{e \mu}{2\pi i} \frac{\mu}{k} [\mu \times r \times \sigma]$

$\hbar + \hbar$
 $\therefore \mu \approx 1/2$ zu Vertauschungsrelationen

$$\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \mu_x \{ \mu_x [\psi \times \psi]_x + \mu_y [\psi \times \psi]_y + \mu_z [\psi \times \psi]_z \}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} (-i) \frac{\mu}{\hbar} \{ \mu_y [\psi \times \psi]_z - \mu_z [\psi \times \psi]_y \}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2\pi i} \frac{\mu}{\hbar} \{ \mu_x [\psi \times \psi]_x \}$$

$$\therefore \mu = [\psi \times (\psi \times \mu)] + [(\psi \times \mu) \times \psi] + \mu_x [\psi \times \psi]_x$$

$$= \psi (\psi \times \mu) - \mu (\psi \times \psi) + \mu (\psi \times \psi) - \psi (\psi \times \mu)$$

$$+ \psi (\mu \times \psi) - \psi (\mu \times \psi) = 0$$

$$\therefore \left(m + \frac{\hbar}{4\pi} \sigma + \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \frac{\kappa}{\mu} \mu \right) \hbar - \hbar \left(m + \frac{\hbar}{4\pi} \sigma + \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \frac{\kappa}{\mu} \mu \right) = 0$$
 Bei $M + \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \frac{\kappa}{\mu} \mu$ ist conserve 2... \therefore ist total angular momentum
 + $\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \frac{\kappa}{\mu} \mu$ ist nucleus spin angular momentum
 + $\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \frac{\kappa}{\mu} \mu$ ist μ