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Theory of the light Particle. 湯川, 2021.40. 11.

On Density Matrix in the Theory of the Positron (April 9, 1936)

4月4日の第2回 positron → negative energy の electron に対する infinite charge density を 与へる 正負の電荷密度, electron の positron の complete symmetry の 正負, electron の anti-positron, positron の anti-electron の 同値性 と 正負の電荷密度, potential の 有限 number of electrons and positrons の 有限 charge density matrix or finite trace を 与へる. potential を field の 有限 Jordan gauge invariant density matrix を 採用する. 正負の電荷密度 finite を 与へる.

1. ψ の field の 正負の 同値性, Dirac の 正負の field の 同値性.

2. introduce the density matrix の (正負の電荷密度を 与へる) finite solution を 与へる consistent solution を 与へる. consistent とは, field の 正負の 同値性, finite の density matrix が 与へる. その中 の 正負の 同値性, charge, current density を 与へる, vacuum 中の field を (sourceless, chargeless, currentless) とし, 正負の電荷密度を 与へる.

3. Dirac の approximation の exact quantum electrodynamics の density matrix の element の operator の commutative の element の commutative の element を 与へる. 正負の電荷密度を 与へる. V.R. の 正負の電荷密度を 与へる.

§ 1. Commutation

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Matrix

$$R(x', k'; x'' k'') = \frac{1}{2} \{ \psi_-^\dagger(x' k'') \psi_-(x' k') - \psi_+^\dagger(x' k'') \psi_+(x' k') \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \psi_-^\dagger(x'' k'') \psi_-(x' k') - \psi_-(x'' k'') \psi_-^\dagger(x' k') \}$$

$$R_{kl} = \frac{1}{2} \{ \psi_k^\dagger \psi_l - \psi_l \psi_k^\dagger \}$$

$$R_{kl}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \{ \psi_l^\dagger \psi_k - \psi_l \psi_k^\dagger \} \{ \psi_k^\dagger \psi_l - \psi_l \psi_k^\dagger \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ \psi_l^\dagger \psi_k \psi_l^\dagger \psi_k - \psi_l^\dagger \psi_k \psi_l \psi_k^\dagger - \psi_l \psi_k^\dagger \psi_l^\dagger \psi_k + \psi_l \psi_k^\dagger \psi_l \psi_k^\dagger \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ \psi_l^\dagger \psi_k \delta_{kl} + \psi_l^\dagger \psi_l \psi_k \psi_k^\dagger + \psi_l \psi_l^\dagger \psi_k^\dagger \psi_k + \psi_l \psi_k^\dagger \delta_{kl} \}$$

$$R_{ll}^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$R_{kl} R_{lk} = \frac{1}{4} \{ \psi_l^\dagger \psi_k - \psi_l \psi_k^\dagger \} \{ \psi_k^\dagger \psi_l - \psi_l \psi_k^\dagger \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ \psi_l^\dagger \psi_k \psi_k^\dagger \psi_l + \psi_l \psi_k^\dagger \psi_k \psi_l^\dagger \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ \psi_l^\dagger \psi_k^\dagger \psi_k \psi_l \}$$

$$R(x' k'; x'' k'')$$

$$\psi_-(x'k')$$

$$\psi_{-v} = \psi_v^*$$

$$\psi_-^\dagger(x''k'') = \sum a_v^\dagger \psi_v^*(x''k'') = \sum a_{-v}^\dagger \psi_v(x''k'')$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \{ \psi_-^\dagger(x''k'') \psi_-(x'k') - \psi_-(x''k'') \psi_-^\dagger(x'k') \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum \{ a_\mu^\dagger a_\nu \psi_\mu^*(x''k'') \psi_\nu(x'k') - a_{-\mu} a_{-v}^\dagger \psi_{-\mu}(x''k'') \psi_{-v}^*(x'k') \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum \{ a_\mu^\dagger a_\nu - a_{-\mu} a_{-v}^\dagger \} \psi_\mu^*(x''k'') \psi_\nu(x'k')$$

$N_\nu = 0$ for $\nu > 0$

$N_\nu = 1$ for $\nu < 0$

$$\Psi \begin{pmatrix} N_1 & N_2 & \dots & N_{-1} & N_2 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 & \dots \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\Psi \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \dots \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Psi \begin{pmatrix} & & & 0 & & \dots \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

1, -1, 2, -2, ...

$$\{ a_\mu^\dagger a_\nu - a_{-\mu} a_{-v}^\dagger \} \Psi \begin{pmatrix} N_\mu & N_{-v} \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{2\mu-1} (-1)^{2\nu+1} \Psi \begin{pmatrix} N_\mu & N_{-v} \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(x'k', x''k'') = 0$$

time 4/21/22 <

$$\Psi_\nu(x'k') = \Psi_\nu^{(0)}(x'k') + \Psi_\nu^{(1)}(x'k')$$

$$\left\{ \frac{W_\nu + eV}{c} + \vec{\alpha}(\vec{p} + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}) + \beta mc \right\} \Psi_\nu = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{W_\nu^{(0)}}{c} + \vec{\alpha}\vec{p} + \beta mc \right\} \Psi_\nu^{(0)} = 0, \quad \left\{ \frac{W_\nu^{(1)}}{c} + \vec{\alpha}\vec{p} + \beta mc \right\} \Psi_\nu^{(1)} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{-W_\nu^{(1)}}{c} + \vec{\alpha}\vec{p} + \beta mc \right\} \Psi_\nu^{(1)} = - \left\{ \frac{e}{c}(V + \vec{\alpha}\vec{A}) \right\} \Psi_\nu^{(0)}$$

$$- \left\{ \frac{-W_\nu^{(1)}}{c} + \vec{\alpha}\vec{p} + \beta mc \right\} \Psi_\nu^{(1)*} = - \frac{e}{c} \left\{ (V + \vec{\alpha}\vec{A}) \right\} \Psi_\nu^{(0)*}$$

$$W_{-\nu}^{(0)} = -W_\nu^{(0)} \quad \Psi_\nu^{(0)} = \Psi_{-\nu}^{(0)*} \quad \Psi_\nu^{(1)} = -\Psi_{-\nu}^{(1)*}$$

$$\Psi_- = \sum a_\nu (\Psi_\nu^{(0)} + \Psi_\nu^{(1)})$$

$$\Psi_-^\dagger = \sum a_\nu^\dagger (\Psi_{-\nu}^{(0)*} + \Psi_{-\nu}^{(1)*}) = \sum a_{-\nu}^\dagger (\Psi_\nu^{(0)} - \Psi_\nu^{(1)})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \Psi_-^\dagger(x''k'') \Psi_-(x'k') - \Psi_-(x''k'') \Psi_-^\dagger(x'k') \right\} = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_\mu \left\{ a_\mu^\dagger (\Psi_{-\mu}^{(0)*} + \Psi_{-\mu}^{(1)*})(x'') \right\} a_\nu (\Psi_\nu^{(0)} + \Psi_\nu^{(1)})(x') \right.$$

$$\left. - a_{-\mu} (\Psi_{-\mu}^{(0)}(x'') + \Psi_{-\mu}^{(1)}(x'')) a_{-\nu}^\dagger (\Psi_\nu^{(0)}(x') - \Psi_\nu^{(1)}(x')) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum (a_\mu^\dagger a_\nu - a_{-\mu} a_{-\nu}^\dagger) \Psi_{-\mu}^{(0)}(x'') \Psi_\nu^{(0)}(x')$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum (a_\mu^\dagger a_\nu + a_{-\mu} a_{-\nu}^\dagger) (\Psi_{-\mu}^{(0)}(x'') \Psi_\nu^{(1)}(x') - \Psi_{-\mu}^{(1)}(x'') \Psi_\nu^{(0)}(x'))$$

$\mu \neq \nu$ の項は 0 である

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum (N_\nu + N_{-\nu} - 1) \Psi_\nu^{(0)*}(x'') \Psi_\nu^{(0)}(x')$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{\nu > 0 \\ \nu < 0}} (N_\nu - N_{-\nu} + 1) (\Psi_\nu^{(1)*}(x'') \Psi_\nu^{(1)}(x') - \Psi_\nu^{(1)*}(x'') \Psi_\nu^{(1)}(x'))$$

positive energy state $\psi_{\nu}^{(0)}$, neg. energy state $\psi_{\nu}^{(1)}$
 $A \sim \psi_{\nu}^{(0)} \pm \psi_{\nu}^{(1)}$

$$= \sum_{\nu < 0} \{ \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x'') \psi_{\nu}^{(1)}(x') - \psi_{\nu}^{(1)*}(x'') \psi_{\nu}^{(0)}(x') \}$$

$$= \sum_{\nu < 0} \{ \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x'') \psi_{\nu}^{(1)}(x') \} + \sum_{\nu > 0} \{ \psi_{\nu}^{(1)*}(x'') \psi_{\nu}^{(0)}(x') \}$$

$x' = x''$
 $k' = k''$
 $-h^2$

$$\sum_{\nu < 0} \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x'') \psi_{\nu}^{(1)}(x')$$

4	3	2	15
1	1	1	1
12	11	10	9

$$\left(-\left(\frac{W_{\nu}^{(0)}}{c}\right)^2 + p^2 + m^2 c^2 \right) \psi_{\nu}^{(1)}(x') = - \left(\frac{W_{\nu}^{(0)}}{c} + \vec{\alpha} \vec{p} + \beta m c \right) \left\{ \frac{W_{\nu}^{(0)}}{c} + e(V + \vec{\alpha} \vec{A}) \right\} \psi_{\nu}^{(0)}$$

$$\psi_{\nu}^{(1)}(x') = -\frac{2m}{4\pi h^2} \iiint \frac{d\vec{r}'' e^{-k|\vec{r}' - \vec{r}''|}}{|\vec{r}' - \vec{r}''|} \left[\left(\frac{W_{\nu}^{(0)}}{c} + \vec{\alpha} \vec{p} + \beta m c \right) \left\{ \frac{W_{\nu}^{(0)}}{c} + e(V + \vec{\alpha} \vec{A}) \right\} \psi_{\nu}^{(0)}(x'') \right]$$

$$\psi_{\nu}^{(1)}(x', k') = -\frac{2\pi m}{h^2} \iiint \frac{d\vec{r}'' e^{-k|\vec{r}' - \vec{r}''|}}{|\vec{r}' - \vec{r}''|} \left\{ \frac{W_{\nu}^{(0)}}{c} + \vec{\alpha} \vec{k}'' + \beta k'' m c \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{W_{\nu}^{(0)}}{c} + \vec{\alpha} \vec{k}'' + \beta k'' m c + e(V + \vec{\alpha} \vec{A}) \right\}$$

$$\psi_{\nu}^{(0)}(x'', k'')$$

$x' = x''$
 $k' = k''$

$$\sum_{\nu < 0} \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x') \psi_{\nu}^{(1)}(x')$$

$$= \sum \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x') \left(-\frac{2\pi m}{h^2} \right) \iiint \frac{d\vec{r}'' e^{-k|\vec{r}' - \vec{r}''|}}{|\vec{r}' - \vec{r}''|} \left\{ \dots \right\} \psi_{\nu}^{(0)}(x'', k'')$$

$$= \left(-\frac{2\pi m}{h^2} \right) \iiint \frac{d\vec{r}'' e^{-k|\vec{r}' - \vec{r}''|}}{|\vec{r}' - \vec{r}''|} \left\{ \dots \right\} \delta(x' x'')$$

potential or ... order ∞ u

field induces charge density of 1st app. of ... infinity u.

diagonal term $\epsilon_{\nu\sigma}$, non-diagonal term $\epsilon_{\nu\sigma}$.

$$\sum_{\nu < \sigma} \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x'') \psi_{\nu}^{(1)}(x') + \sum_{\nu > \sigma} \psi_{\nu}^{(1)}(x'') \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x')$$

electromagnetic field ... Dirac, Heisenberg ... true induced charge density matrix

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

density matrix

$$R(x'k'; x''k'') = \frac{1}{2} (\psi^{\dagger}(x''k'') \psi(x'k') - \psi(x''k'') \psi^{\dagger}(x'k'))$$

of ...

$$\left\{ \frac{W}{c} + \vec{\alpha} \vec{p} + \beta mc \right\} R = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \psi^{\dagger}(x'k'') \left[\frac{e}{c} (V + \vec{\alpha} \vec{A}) \right] \psi(x'k') \right\}$$

$$+ \psi(x''k'') \left[\frac{e}{c} (V + \vec{\alpha} \vec{A}) \right] \psi^{\dagger}(x'k') \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{$$

$$\left[\frac{W}{c} + \vec{\alpha} \vec{p} + \beta mc \right] R \left[\psi^{\dagger}(x'k'') \left[\frac{e}{c} (V + \vec{\alpha} \vec{A}) \right] \psi(x'k') \right. \right.$$

$$\left. - \psi(x''k'') \left[\frac{e}{c} (V + \vec{\alpha} \vec{A}) \right] \psi^{\dagger}(x'k') \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e}{c} (V + \vec{\alpha} \vec{A}) R \frac{e}{c} (V + \vec{\alpha} \vec{A})$$

potential ... solutions

$$\left\{ \frac{W+eV}{c} + \vec{\alpha}(\vec{p} + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}) + \beta mc \right\} \psi_- = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{W}{c} + \vec{\alpha}\vec{p} + \beta mc \right\} C\psi_- = C \left\{ \frac{W}{c} + \vec{\alpha}\vec{p} + \beta mc \right\} \psi_-$$

$$+ \left[\left\{ \frac{W}{c} + \vec{\alpha}\vec{p} + \beta mc \right\} C \right] \psi_- = 0$$

if $\left\{ \frac{W-eV}{c} + \vec{\alpha}(\vec{p} - \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}) + \beta mc \right\} C = 0$.

$$W C = e V C \quad \vec{p} C = \frac{e}{c} \vec{A} C$$

$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$

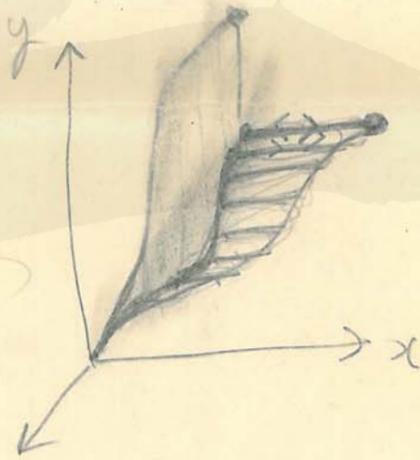
$$C(x) = \exp \frac{ie}{\hbar c} \int_{x_0}^x \{ \vec{A} d\vec{s} - V c dt \}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = \frac{ie}{\hbar c} \left(\int A_x dx + A_y dy + A_z dz - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} c dt \right)$$

$A_x dx$

$\square \lambda = 0$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial x}$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \vec{A} - \text{grad} A = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}$$



$$\bar{\psi}_- = e^{\frac{ie}{\hbar c} \int_{x_0}^x \{ \vec{A} d\vec{s} - V c dt \}} \psi_-(x, k) = \bar{\psi}_+^*$$

$$\bar{\psi}_-^* = \psi_-^*(x, k) e^{-\frac{ie}{\hbar c} \int_{x_0}^x \{ \vec{A} d\vec{s} - V c dt \}} = \bar{\psi}_+$$

field ψ_- is a solution to the Dirac equation.

local gauge transformation Density matrix R is gauge invariant

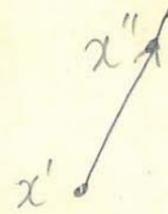
is, field ψ and $\bar{\psi}$ equations are satisfied for ψ and $\bar{\psi}$.

$$(\not{\partial} u)(1 + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{r}) + (1 - \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{r})(\not{\partial} u) = \dots$$

$$\left\{ \frac{W+eV}{c} + \vec{\alpha}(\vec{p} + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}) + \beta mc \right\} \Psi_+$$

$$\left\{ \frac{W-eV}{c} + \vec{\alpha}(\vec{p} - \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}) + \beta mc \right\} \Psi_-^* = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \nabla + \beta \left(\frac{W+eV}{c} + \vec{\alpha}(\vec{p} + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}) + \beta mc \right) \right) \Psi_+ = 0$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= x'' - x' \\ \} &= \frac{x'' + x'}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \nabla + \beta \left(\frac{W+eV}{c} + \vec{\alpha}(\vec{p} + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}) + \beta mc \right) \right) \Psi_+ = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x''} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x''}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x''} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \nabla + \beta \left(\frac{W+eV}{c} + \vec{\alpha}(\vec{p} + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}) + \beta mc \right) \right) \Psi_+ = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{W'+eV'}{c} + \vec{\alpha}(\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}') + \beta mc \right\} \Psi_+(x''k'') e^{\frac{ie}{\hbar c} \int_{x'}^{x''} (\vec{A} d\vec{s} - Vc dt)} \Psi_-(x'k')$$

$$\beta_{k''k''} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) U_{k''}$$

$$(ct - \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{r}) \left\{ \frac{W'+eV'}{c} + \vec{\alpha}(\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}') + \beta mc \right\} U_{k''} \beta_{k''k''}$$

$$= \left\{ (W'+eV') - \vec{r} \cdot (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}') + U_{k''} + \dots \right\} (ct - \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{r})$$

$$\left[U_{k''} \left(\frac{W'+eV'}{c} - \vec{r} \cdot (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c}\vec{A}') + \beta mc \right) \right] (ct + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{r})$$

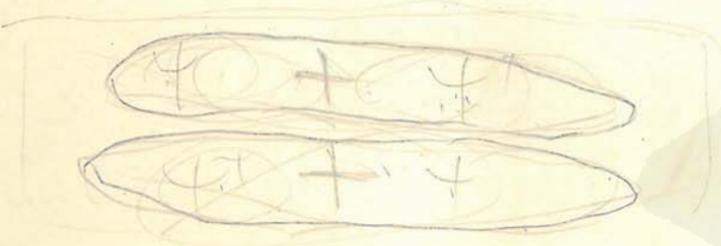
$$= + \left\{ (W'+eV') - \vec{r} \cdot \dots \right\} U_{k''} - \dots$$

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$$(ct - \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{r}) \left\{ \frac{w' + eV'}{c} - \vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') \right\} u$$

$$+ u \left\{ \frac{w' + eV'}{c} \right.$$

$$\rho_1 \sigma_x \alpha \rho_1 \sigma_y \rho_1' \\ = i \sigma_z \alpha p_y'$$



$$e \frac{i}{\hbar c} \int_{x'}^{x''} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} - c/dt \} \quad x = x'' - x'$$

$$\left\{ t(w' + eV') - \vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') \right\} = 0$$

$$(ct - \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{r}) \left\{ \frac{w' + eV'}{c} + \vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') + \rho_1 m c \right\} u$$

$$= \left\{ t(w' + eV') - \vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') \right\} \left[e \frac{i}{\hbar c} \int_{x'}^{x''} (\vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} - c/dt) \cdot \psi(x'') \right]$$

$$+ \alpha \cdot ct (\vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') + \rho_1 m c) e$$

$$- i \rho_1 \vec{\alpha} \cdot [\vec{r} \times (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}')] - \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{r} \rho_1 m c e$$

$$(ct + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{r}) \left\{ \frac{w' + eV'}{c} - \vec{\alpha} \cdot (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') + \rho_1 m c \right\} u$$

$$= \left\{ \dots \right\} e$$

$$- ct$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \psi^*(x''k'') \psi(x'k') e^{-\frac{e}{\hbar c} \int_{x''}^{x'} (\vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} - Vc dt)} \right\}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x''k'') \psi_{\nu}^{(0)}(x'k') - \psi_{\nu}^{(0)}(x''k'') \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x'k') \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{e i}{\hbar c} \int_{x''}^{x'} (\vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} - Vc dt) \sum_{\nu < 0} \left\{ \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x'k'') \psi_{\nu}^{(0)}(x'k') + \psi_{\nu}^{(0)}(x''k'') \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x'k') \right\} \right\}$$

$$+ \sum_{\nu < 0} \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x'') \psi_{\nu}^{(0)}(x') + \sum_{\nu > 0} \psi_{\nu}^{(0)}(x'') \psi_{\nu}^{(0)*}(x')$$

$$\left\{ \frac{W' + ev'}{c} + \vec{\alpha} (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') + \beta mc \right\} (ct - \vec{\alpha} \vec{r})$$

$$+ (ct + \vec{\alpha} \vec{r}) \left\{ \frac{W' + ev'}{c} - \vec{\alpha} (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') - \beta mc \right\} (ct + \vec{\alpha} \vec{r})$$

$$= (ct - \vec{\alpha} \vec{r}) \left\{ \frac{W' + ev'}{c} + \vec{\alpha} (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') + \beta mc \right\}$$

$$+ \left\{ \frac{W' + ev'}{c} - \vec{\alpha} (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') - \beta mc \right\} (ct + \vec{\alpha} \vec{r})$$

$$= 2 \left(ct (W' + ev') - \vec{r} (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') \right)$$

$$+ (W't - tW') - (p'_x x - x p'_x) - (\quad) - (\quad)$$

$$\left\{ t(W' + ev') - \vec{r} (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') \right\} u = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{W' + ev'}{c} + \vec{\alpha} (\vec{p}' + \frac{e}{c} \vec{A}') + \beta mc \right\} u = 0$$

$$u \left((tW' - \vec{r} \vec{p}') u \right) u$$

$$(ct + \vec{\alpha} \vec{r}) \left[\left(\frac{W' + ev'}{c} + \vec{\alpha} \vec{p}' \right) u \right] u$$

$$\psi^*(x''k'') \psi(x'k')$$

$$\psi(x'k)\psi^*(xk) - \psi(xk)\psi^*(x'k)$$

$$= \sum a_n \psi_n' a_m^* \psi_m^{*'} - \sum a_n \psi_n'' a_m^* \psi_m^{*''}$$

$$= \sum a_n \psi_n' a_m^* \psi_m^{*'} - \sum a_{-m} \psi_m^{*''} a_{-n}^* \psi_n^{*''}$$

$$= \sum_{m,n} (a_n a_m^* - a_{-m} a_{-n}^*) \psi_m^{*''} \psi_n^{*''}$$

$$= \sum_{m,n>0} (a_n a_m^* - a_{-m} a_{-n}^*) (\psi_m^{*''} \psi_n^{*''} - \psi_{-m}^{*''} \psi_{-n}^{*''})$$

pure imaginary

$$= \sum_{m>0} (N_m - N_{-m}) (\psi_m^{*''} \psi_m^{*''} - \psi_{-m}^{*''} \psi_{-m}^{*''}) = 0$$

~~$$+ \sum_{m>0} (N_m - N_{-m})$$~~

$$+ \sum_{m>n}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \psi_-^*(x'k) \psi_-(xk) - (\psi_-^*(x'k) \psi_-(xk) + \psi_-(x'k) \psi_-^*(xk)) \right\}$$

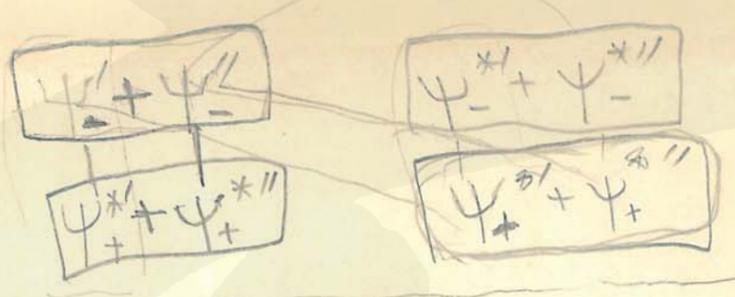
$$\sum_{n < 0} \psi_n^*(x'k) \psi_n(xk) - \sum_{n < 0} N_n \psi_n^*(x'k) \psi_n(xk)$$

$$- \sum_{n > 0} \psi_n^*(x'k) \psi_n(xk)$$

$$\sum_{n < 0} N_n \psi_n^*(x'k) \psi_n(xk) + \sum_{n < 0} (1 - N_n) \psi_n^*(x'k) \psi_n(xk)$$

$$= \sum_{n < 0} N_n \psi_n^*(x'k) \psi_n(xk) + \sum_{n > 0} \psi_n^*(x'k) \psi_n(xk)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n < 0} \psi_n^*(x'k) \psi_n(xk)$$



$(\psi_+^* \psi_+^*) \quad (\psi_- - \psi_-^*)$

$$\psi_- - \psi_+^* = A$$

$$\psi_+^* - \psi_+^* = B^*$$

$$\psi_-^*(x'k) \psi_+(xk) = \psi_+^*(x'k) (\psi_+(xk) + A)$$

$$= \psi_-^*(x'k) \psi_+(xk) + \psi_+^*(x'k) \psi_+(xk)$$

$$\psi_+^*(x'k) \psi_+(xk) = \psi_-^*(x'k) \psi_-^*(xk) =$$