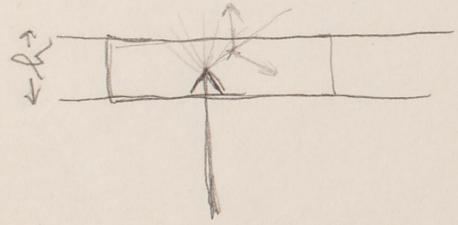


E22 190 P06



$$1. \cos \gamma_1 = \frac{v_1}{v_0} = \cos \theta_1$$

$$2. \cos \gamma_2 = \frac{v_2}{v_1} = \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2)$$

$$\dots$$

$$n. \cos \gamma_n = \frac{v_n}{v_{n-1}} = \cos \theta_{n-1} \cos \theta_n + \sin \theta_{n-1} \sin \theta_n \cos(\phi_{n-1} - \phi_n)$$

①  $h$  の方向  $(\gamma_1, \gamma_1 + d\gamma_1)$  の  $\gamma$  の  $\delta$  の prob.  $V$

$$\int_0^{\frac{h}{\lambda_0}} e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda_0}} \frac{dz}{\lambda_0} \int_0^{\pi} 2 \sin \gamma_1 \cos \gamma_1 d\gamma_1$$

$$= (1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0}}) \int_0^{\pi} 2 \sin \gamma_1 \cos \gamma_1 d\gamma_1 = (1 - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0}}) \frac{2v_1 dv_1}{v_0^2}$$

この中に  $\gamma$  の prob.

$$\int_0^h e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda_0}} \frac{dz}{\lambda_0} \int_0^{\pi} 2 \sin \gamma_1 \cos \gamma_1 d\gamma_1 \cdot e^{-\frac{h-z}{\lambda_1 \cos \gamma_1}}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_1 \cos \gamma_1}} \frac{2v_1 dv_1}{v_0^2} \frac{1}{\lambda_0} e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0} - \frac{z}{\lambda_0}}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0} - e^{-\frac{z}{\lambda_1 \cos \gamma_1}}} \cdot \frac{h}{\lambda_0} \frac{2v_1 dv_1}{v_0^2}$$

$$= P(h, \lambda_1, \gamma_1) \frac{2v_1 dv_1}{v_0^2}$$



$$\cos \alpha_2 = \cos \gamma, \cos \delta_2 + \sin \delta_1 \sin \delta_2 \cos \gamma$$

then  $1 \geq \cos \alpha_2 \geq 0$  to get the transmission  $T$



W.S.  $-\frac{\cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2}{\sin \delta_1 \sin \delta_2} \cos \alpha_2 \leq 1$

$$-\cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2 \leq \cos \alpha_2 \leq 1 \quad (2 \text{ side})$$

~~the angle of transmission  $\alpha_2$  is  $\alpha_2 = \arccos(\dots)$~~

then  $e^{-\frac{2z}{\lambda_0} dz} \cdot 2 \cos \delta_1 dw_1$  is the scattered wave  $du_2$  in  
 the  $z$  direction

$$\frac{dz}{\lambda_0} 2 \cos \delta_1 dw_1 e^{-\frac{2z}{\lambda_0} dz} = \frac{dz'}{\lambda_1 \cos \delta_2} \cdot 2 \cos \delta_2 dw_2 e^{-\frac{2z'}{\lambda_1 \cos \delta_2} dz'}$$

then  $z' = z$

$$\times \frac{2 \cos \delta_1 dw_1}{\lambda_0} \cdot \frac{2 \cos \delta_2 dw_2}{\lambda_1 \cos \delta_2} = \int_0^b e^{-(\frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \delta_2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0})z} (e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \delta_2} z} - e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda_0} z}) dz$$

$$\times \frac{2 \cos \delta_1 dw_1}{\lambda_0} \cdot \frac{2 \cos \delta_2 dw_2}{\lambda_1 \cos \delta_2} = 2 \cos \delta_1 dw_1 \cdot 2 \cos \delta_2 dw_2 \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda_0} z} - \frac{1}{\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_1 \cos \delta_2} - 1} (e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \delta_2} z} - e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda_0} z}) \right)$$

取ら  $\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_1, \chi_2$  を用いて

$\chi_1, \chi_2$  を用いて

$$2 \cos \delta_1 \sin \delta_1 d\delta_1 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \cos \delta_2 \sin \delta_2 d\delta_2$$

$(\arccos(\cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2))$

$$\chi_2 \int d\chi_2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{h}{v_0}} \frac{1}{\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_0 \cos \delta_2} - 1} \left( e^{-\frac{h}{v_0 \cos \delta_2}} - e^{-\frac{h}{v_0}} \right) \right)$$

$-\int_0^{\pi} \arccos(\cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2)$

この積分は後述参照。

$v_2$  の積分は  $v_0$  まで  $\cos \delta_1$  だけ  $v_2$  まで

$$\chi_2 \int f(h, \chi_1, \chi_2, \frac{v_1}{v_0}, \frac{v_2}{v_0})$$

$$\cos \delta_1 = \frac{v_1}{v_0} \quad \cos \delta_2 = \frac{v_2}{v_0}$$

となる  $v_1$  を用いて  $v_2$  を  $v_0$  まで

$$\int_{v_1=v_2}^{v_0} \frac{4\pi v_2 dv_2 \cdot 2 v_1 dv_1}{v_1^2 v_0^2} f(h, v_1, v_2)$$

$v_1=v_2$

$$= \frac{8\pi v_2 dv_2}{v_0^2} \int_{v_2}^{v_0} \frac{dv_1}{v_1} f(h, v_1, v_2)$$



$$\frac{2}{\lambda_0 \lambda_1} \frac{h^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \tan \frac{\chi_2}{2}}{a + b} \right) \quad \frac{a+b}{a-b} > 0$$

$$\text{or } \frac{2}{\lambda_0 \lambda_1} \frac{h^2}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \log \left( \frac{a+b+\sqrt{b^2 - a^2} \tan \frac{\chi_2}{2}}{a+b-\sqrt{b^2 - a^2} \tan \frac{\chi_2}{2}} \right) \quad \frac{a+b}{a-b} < 0$$

$$\chi_2 = \arccos(\cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2)$$

$$a = \cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2$$

$$b = \sin \delta_1 \sin \delta_2$$

$$\frac{8\pi v_2 dv_2}{v_1^2} \int \frac{v_0 dv_1}{v_1} X$$

$$\int_0^h e^{(\frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0})z} e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} z} - \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0 \cos \theta_2} \right) z' dz'$$

$$= \int_0^h e^{(\frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0})z} e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} z} - \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0 \cos \theta_2} \right) z - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1 - \lambda_2 \cos \theta_2} \left[ e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} z} - \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \right) z \right] dz$$

$$- e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} z} \int_0^h e^{\left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \right) z} dz$$

Handwritten mathematical notes on aged paper, featuring various equations and diagrams. The text is written in pencil and includes:

- Equations involving  $\frac{d}{dt}$ ,  $\frac{d}{dx}$ , and  $\frac{d}{dy}$  operators.
- Expressions such as  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \right)$  and  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)$ .
- A diagram showing a coordinate system with axes and a vector pointing downwards.
- Other mathematical symbols and expressions, including  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)$ .

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} \left[ \frac{e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0} - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1}}}}{\lambda_2 \cos \theta_2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \right] - \frac{e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_0} - e^{-\frac{h}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1}}}}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0}$$

$$\times \frac{2 \cos \delta_1 dw_1}{\pi \lambda_0} \frac{2 \cos \delta_2 dw_2}{\pi \lambda_1 \cos \theta_1}$$

$$\cdot \chi_1 = \theta_1$$

$$\cos \theta_2 = \cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2 + \sin \delta_1 \sin \delta_2 \cos \chi_2$$

2nd  $\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_1 \neq \chi_2, \chi_2$  の場合

For  $\lambda_0, \lambda_1 \cos \theta_1, \lambda_2 \cos \theta_2 \gg h \gg R_{H-3}$

$$\approx h \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \cos \theta_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \right] - \frac{h}{\lambda_2 \cos \theta_2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{\lambda_0} - \frac{h}{\lambda_0} = \frac{h^2}{2}$$

$\therefore$  prob.  $\propto \frac{2 \cos \delta_1 dw_1}{\lambda_0}$

$$\frac{h^2}{2\pi^2 \lambda_0 \lambda_1} \cdot dw_1 \cdot 2 \cos \delta_2 dw_2 = \frac{h^2}{\lambda_0 \lambda_1} \frac{2 \cos \delta_1 dw_1 d\chi_1}{4\pi^2 v_0^2} \frac{v_0 dw_2 d\chi_2}{4\pi^2 v_1^2}$$

For  $\cos \theta_2 = \cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2 + \sin \delta_1 \sin \delta_2 \cos \chi_2 \geq 0$

$$\text{For } \chi_2 \in \pi, \cos \chi_2 \geq -\frac{\cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2}{\sin \delta_1 \sin \delta_2} \quad \text{or } -1$$

$$\text{For } \chi_2 \in \pi, \cos \chi_2 \leq \frac{1}{\sin \delta_1 \sin \delta_2} \quad \text{or } \chi_2 \leq \pi + \pi$$



for  $\chi_2$  in  $\pi$  phase

$$2 \arccos(-\cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2)$$

$\sim 2\pi$

for  $\delta_1, \delta_2$  in  $\pi/4$  phase  $\cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2 > 1$   
 $\chi_2$  is in  $2\pi$  phase.  $\sim 2\pi$  phase.  
 $\frac{v_2}{v_0} = \cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2 > \frac{1}{2}$  (for  $\delta_1, \delta_2 > \pi/3$ )

For  $\delta_1$  velocity,  $\delta_2$  is  $\pi$  phase, reflect state.  
 same as  $\chi_1, \chi_2$  in  $\pi$  phase

$$\frac{h^2}{\lambda_0 \lambda_1} \frac{2v_1 dv_2}{v_0} \cdot \frac{dv_1}{v_1^2}$$

for  $v_1, v_2 > v_0$  or  $v_2 < v_0$  phase  $\pi$   
 $\frac{h^2}{\lambda_0 \lambda_1} \frac{2v_1 dv_2}{v_0} \left( \frac{1}{v_2} - \frac{1}{v_0} \right)$

$$= \frac{h^2}{\lambda_0 \lambda_1} \frac{2dv_2}{v_0^2} (v_0 - v_2) \quad \text{for } v_2 > \frac{v_0}{2}$$

for  $v_2 < v_0$ ,  $v_1, v_2$  in  $\pi$  phase.

$$\frac{v_2}{v_0} > \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{v_2}{v_0} > \frac{1}{1 - \frac{v_2}{v_0}} > \frac{v_2}{v_0}$$

$$\frac{v_2}{v_0} > \frac{1}{2} \quad \left( \frac{v_2}{v_0} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{v_2}{v_0} - 1 > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v_1} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{v_2}{v_0} \right)^2 \right) \left( 1 - \left( \frac{v_2}{v_0} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$= - \frac{2v_2}{v_0} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{v_2}{v_0} \right)^2 \right) + \frac{2v_2^2}{v_0^3} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{v_2}{v_0} \right)^2 \right) = \frac{2v_2^2}{v_0^3} - \frac{2v_2}{v_0} + \frac{2v_2^2}{v_0^3} - \frac{2v_2}{v_0}$$

$$\frac{v_2^2}{v_0^3} = \frac{v_1}{v_0} \quad v_1^2 = v_0 v_2$$

*[Faint handwritten mathematical notes and diagrams on aged paper. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. A central diagram shows a coordinate system with several vectors originating from a point, and some equations are visible in the background.]*



energy distribution  $\tau$  u.s.v.

$$\frac{h^2}{\lambda_0 \lambda_1} \frac{dE_1}{E_0 \sqrt{2mE_2}} (\sqrt{2mE_0} - \sqrt{2mE_2})$$

$$m v_2 d v_2 = \frac{dE_2}{\sqrt{2mE_2}} = \frac{h^2}{\lambda_0 \lambda_1} \frac{dE_2}{E_0} \left\{ \frac{E_0}{E_2} - 1 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

for  $E_2 > \frac{E_0}{4}$ ,  $\lambda_0, \lambda_1 \gg r$

$$\left\langle \frac{h^2}{\lambda_0 \lambda_1} \frac{dE_2}{E_0} \right\rangle$$



○ large angle collision  
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \ll \lambda_0 \ll r$   
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \ll \lambda_0 \ll r$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \left[ \frac{1-e^{-\frac{h^2}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \theta}}}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \theta} - \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \theta} \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dE_1} \left( \frac{E_0}{E_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \left\} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{E_0}{E_1^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{E_0}{E_2^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\times \frac{m v_2 d v_2}{\pi \lambda_0} \frac{m v_2 d v_2}{\pi \lambda_1 \lambda_2} = \frac{1}{\pi \lambda_0 \lambda_1 \lambda_2} \left[ \frac{1-e^{-\frac{h^2}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \theta}}}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \theta} - \frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \theta} \right] m v_2 d v_2$$

○ for  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \ll \lambda_0$ ,  $\theta \gg \frac{h}{\lambda_0 m v_2}$  neglect  $\frac{1}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \theta}$   
 $\approx (1 - e^{-\frac{h^2}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \theta}}) \frac{m v_2 d v_2}{\pi^2 \lambda_0}$

$\chi_{1, m_{11} \pm 2} (0, \nu_2)$   $\chi_{2, m_{22} \pm 2} (-\frac{\pi}{2}, +\frac{\pi}{2})$  の内は  $\frac{1}{2}$  倍

$$\frac{h}{\lambda_0} \frac{2\nu_1 d\nu_1}{\nu_1^2} \frac{\nu_2 d\nu_2}{\nu_2^2}$$

$\nu_1, m_{11} \pm 2$   $\nu_2$  to  $5\nu_c$   $\nu_1$   $9 \times 10^8$   $330 \times 2$

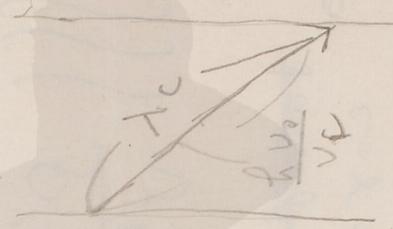
$$\frac{h}{\lambda_0} \frac{2\nu_2 d\nu_2}{\nu_2^2} \log\left(\frac{\nu_c}{\nu_2}\right)$$

$\nu_c$  is estimate of  $\nu_1$   $\nu_2$   $\nu_c$   $\nu_0$

$$h = \lambda_c \frac{\nu_c}{\nu_0} \quad \text{or} \quad \nu_c = \nu_0 \frac{h}{\lambda_c}$$

$$\approx \frac{h}{\lambda_0} \frac{2\nu_2 d\nu_2}{\nu_2^2} \log\left(\frac{h\nu_0}{\lambda_c \nu_2}\right)$$

for  $\nu_2 \ll \nu_c$



$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \cos \theta \sin \delta \cos \chi \\ -v' \sin \delta \end{array} \right) \sin \theta \sin \chi$$

$$d\theta' dv' (d\chi d\alpha) \sin \theta' \sin \chi d\theta' dv' d\alpha d\chi$$

$$\iiint \rho' d\tau' \sin \theta' \sin \chi d\theta' dv' d\alpha d\chi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \chi &= \frac{v'}{v} \\ \sin \delta &= \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v'}{v}\right)^2} \\ \cos \chi &= \frac{\cos \theta - \frac{v'}{v} \cos \theta'}{\sin \theta' \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v'}{v}\right)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \chi &= \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{(\cos \theta - \frac{v'}{v} \cos \theta')^2}{\sin^2 \theta' (1 - \left(\frac{v'}{v}\right)^2)}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta' (1 - \left(\frac{v'}{v}\right)^2) - (\cos \theta - \frac{v'}{v} \cos \theta')^2}}{\sin \theta' (1 - \left(\frac{v'}{v}\right)^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$\cos \chi > 0$   
 $2\pi > \chi > \pi$