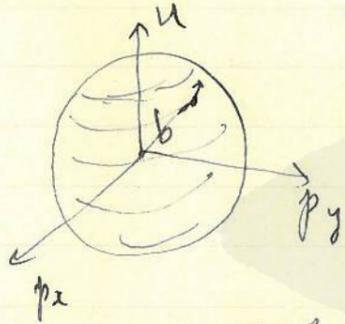


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3.



$$p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 = u^2 = b^2$$

$$u = (b^2 - p^2)^{1/2} \quad u du = - \dots$$

$$dp_x^2 + dp_y^2 + dp_z^2 + du^2 = \dots$$

$$d\Omega = \frac{dp_x dp_y dp_z}{\sqrt{1 - p^2/b^2}} \quad d\Omega^2 \approx dE^2 \quad \left. \vphantom{d\Omega} \right\}$$

$$dn = g \frac{V}{h^3} d\Omega$$

$$n = \int dn = g \frac{\pi^2 V b^3}{h^3}$$

4. $\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{3}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{\sin^2 x}{3} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right\} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} dz$

$$H_c = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l} \frac{e_k e_l}{r_{kl}} f\left(2 \frac{r_{kl}}{r_0}\right) \quad r_0 = \frac{h}{\pi b}$$

$$\int_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) dx = 1 \quad \int_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\frac{e^2}{r_0} = mc^2$$

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5.6,

Conclusion: p -space is the proper function space $\psi_n(p)$
under RT space co-ordinates, ψ is function, ψ proper value
 ~~ψ is refer to ψ~~ . \therefore p is RT space of granular or lattice
structure or discrete ψ .

M. Born, Nature 141, 329, 1938,
Relativity and Quantum Theory.

scattering formula derivation

mass A of nucleus is n particles of densest packing $\approx \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$.

$$R = r_0 \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{8}A} = 2.02 \times 10^{-5} \sqrt[3]{A} \text{ cm.}$$

(Bohr's estimate $2.05 \times 10^{-5} \sqrt[3]{A} \text{ cm}$)