

$$\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{Q} \text{ 代}$$

$$H \Psi_{\{n_k\}} = E_{\{n_k\}} \Psi_{\{n_k\}}$$

$$E_{\{n_k\}} = \sum_k \varepsilon_k n_k$$

$$n_k = \begin{cases} 0 & \varepsilon_k \text{ 以外} \\ 1 & k: \text{占} \end{cases}$$

$$H = \sum_{j=1}^N h(r_j)$$



$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_k \varepsilon_k \hat{n}_k$$

$$\hat{n}_k = c_k^\dagger c_k : \text{Hilbert 空間の 2 値量子}$$

$c_k$ : 一粒子状態  $k$  の電子の 消滅 演算子

$c_k^\dagger$ : " " " 生成 " "

$$\{A, B\} = AB - BA$$

$$\{c_k, c_{k'}\} = c_k c_{k'} + c_{k'} c_k = 0$$

$$c_k c_{k'} = -c_{k'} c_k$$

$$\{c_k^\dagger, c_{k'}^\dagger\} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_k^\dagger c_{k'}^\dagger = -c_{k'}^\dagger c_k^\dagger$$

$$\{c_k, c_{k'}^\dagger\} = c_k c_{k'}^\dagger + c_{k'}^\dagger c_k = \delta_{kk'}$$

1/5 (7) 和正(反)粒子の議論

$$\mathcal{H} = (\hat{n} + 1/2)$$

$$\hat{n} = a^\dagger a$$

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1.$$

ボーズ = Bose 粒子

光子  $\Rightarrow$   $z^a$  対応物

$$\hat{n} |n\rangle = n |n\rangle, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (a^\dagger)^n |0\rangle$$

$$\langle n|n\rangle = 1 \quad \leftarrow \quad a|0\rangle = 0$$

$|0\rangle$ : 真空の基底

$$c_k |0\rangle = 0 \quad \forall k \text{ の } k \text{ は } \omega_k \text{ だけ}$$

$$\{c, c^\dagger\} = c c^\dagger + c^\dagger c = 1$$
$$c c^\dagger = 1 - c c^\dagger$$

$$|1\rangle = c^\dagger |0\rangle$$

光子は  $a$   $k$  は  $\omega_k \neq 0$  だけ

$$c^\dagger c = \hat{n}, \quad \hat{n} |1\rangle = c^\dagger c \cdot c^\dagger |0\rangle = +c^\dagger (1 - c^\dagger c) |0\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \text{ は } \hat{n} \text{ の固有値 } 1 \text{ の固有値 } \omega_k \text{ だけ} = c^\dagger |0\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$\{c^\dagger, c^\dagger\} = 0 = 2(c^\dagger)^2 \quad (c^\dagger)^2 = 0 \quad c^2 = 0$$


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$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_k \varepsilon_k \hat{n}_k, \quad \hat{n}_k = c_k^\dagger c_k \quad \ominus$$

$$\mathcal{H} | \{n_k\} \rangle = E_{\{n_k\}} | \{n_k\} \rangle$$

$$| \{n_k\} \rangle = \prod_k (c_k^\dagger)^{n_k} | 0 \rangle \quad \ominus$$

$\nwarrow$   $n_k$  は  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  の順序を固定して置く。

たとえば  $n_k = 0$   
 $= 1 \quad k = k_1, k_2$  のみ

$$| \{n_k\} \rangle = c_{k_1}^\dagger c_{k_2}^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{H} : \frac{1}{k} = \frac{p}{q} \text{ として } (k \mid \mid \exists (l, t) = p =$$

$| \{n_k\} \rangle$  : 固有状態

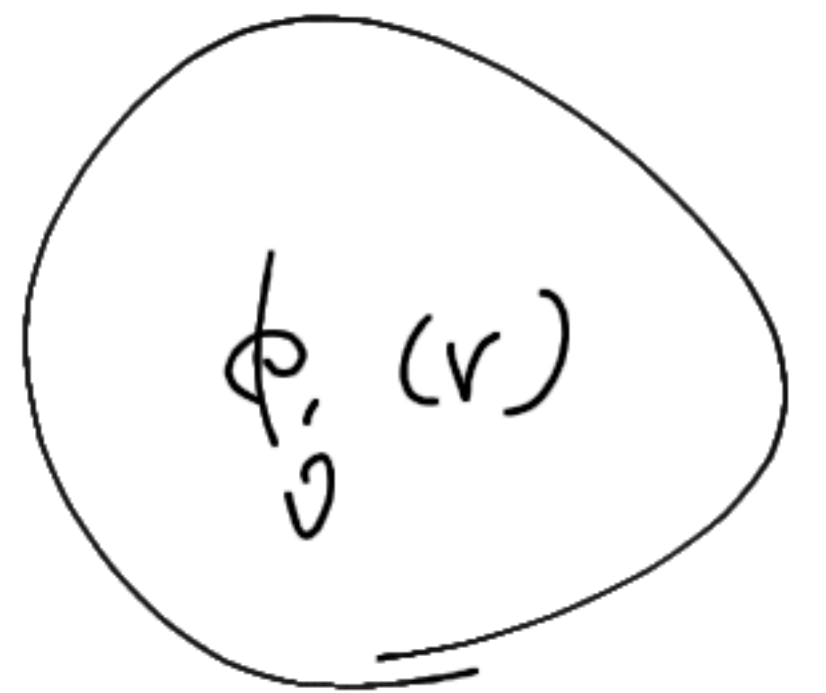
$\Psi = \sum_j c_j \phi_j$  として  $\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = 1$  となるように

$c_k$  : 規格化定数  $k$  の 消滅 operator

$$h(r) \phi_j(\vec{r}) = \epsilon_j \phi_j(\vec{r})$$

$\phi_j(\vec{r})$  : 規格直交化された基底関数

$$\int d^3r \phi_j^*(\vec{r}) \phi_{j'}(\vec{r}) = \delta_{jj'}$$



$$\sum_j \phi_j(r) \phi_j^*(r') = \delta^3(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \quad \phi_j(\vec{r}) : \text{完全な基底関数}$$

任意の関数  $f(\vec{r})$  :  $\phi_j$  の基底関数

$$f(r) = \sum_j c_j \phi_j(\vec{r}) \quad \rightarrow \quad \phi_j^*(\vec{r}) \quad \delta_{kj}$$

$$\int d^3r \phi_k^*(\vec{r}) f(\vec{r}) = \sum_j c_j \int d^3r \phi_k^*(\vec{r}) \phi_j(\vec{r}) = c_k$$

$$\underbrace{f(\vec{r})}_{=} = \sum_j c_j \phi_j(\vec{r}) \int d^3r' \phi_j^*(\vec{r}') f(\vec{r}') = \int d^3r' \left[ \sum_j \underbrace{\phi_j(\vec{r}) \phi_j^*(\vec{r}')}_{\delta^3(\vec{r} - \vec{r}')} \right] f(\vec{r}')$$

場の演算子

$$\psi(\vec{r}) = \sum_j c_j \phi_j(\vec{r}) \quad : \quad \text{状態} \{ \}$$

$$\int d^3r \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}) h(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) = \int d^3r \sum_j \phi_j^*(\vec{r}) c_j^\dagger \sum_{j'} c_{j'} \underbrace{h \phi_{j'}(\vec{r})}_{\sum_{j'} \phi_{j'}(\vec{r})}$$

$$= \sum_{j, j'} \epsilon_j \epsilon_{j'} c_j^\dagger c_{j'} \int d^3r \underbrace{\phi_j^*(\vec{r}) \phi_{j'}(\vec{r})}_{\delta_{jj'}}$$

$$= \sum_j \sum_{j'} c_j^\dagger c_{j'}$$

$$= \sum_j \epsilon_j \hat{n}_j = \mathcal{H}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \int d^3r \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}) h(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r})$$

第二量子化 (2nd)  
場の起源

(34)  $V_1 = 0$  の場合 自由空間 4.12 の状況

-  $L$  の両側の境界条件  $\phi(x+L) = \phi(x)$

$$h(v) = \frac{p^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$$

$$h\phi_k = \sum_n \phi_n, \quad \phi_k(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{ikx}, \quad \sum_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$\phi(x+L) = \phi(x) \Rightarrow e^{ikL} = 1$$

$$\int_0^L dx \phi_k^*(x) \phi_{k'}(x) \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{L} n, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L dx e^{i \frac{2\pi}{L} (n-n') x} = \delta_{nn'}$$

$$\sum_k \phi_k(x) \phi_k^*(x') = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots} e^{i \frac{2\pi}{L} n (x-x')}$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} \sum_k e^{ik(x-x')} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk e^{ik(x-x')}$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \sum_k e^{ikx} c_k, \quad \mathcal{N} = \sum_k \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} n_k = \int (x-x')$$

$$\Delta k = \frac{2\pi}{L}$$