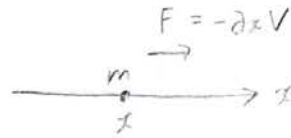


古典系での対称性と保存量との関係: ネーターの定理

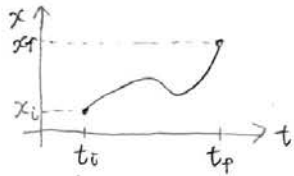
解析力学の復習

1D 保存力(ポテンシャル力)中の質点 質量 m



$F = ma$, $a = \ddot{x} = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2}$, $F = -\partial_x V$

Newton eq
 $t \in [t_i, t_f]$



$x = x(t)$ グラフ
世界線

"運動を定める"

① 初期値問題

$x(t_i) = x_0$, $\dot{x}(t_i) = v_0$, x_0, v_0 : given
 $\rightarrow x = x(t)$

t_i : 現在 $\rightarrow x = x(t)$ 未来を含めて定める

② 最小作用の原理

$S[x(t)] \equiv \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt L(x(t), \dot{x}(t))$

$L(x, \dot{x})$: ラグランジアン関数 Lagrangian

Action 作用 (汎関数 functional)

関数 $t \rightarrow$ 数

cf. function 数 $t \rightarrow$ 数

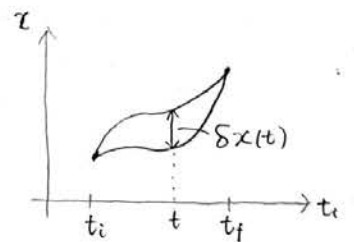
$\delta S = 0$ とは $x = x(t)$ が実現

$\delta S = 0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\frac{\delta L}{\delta x} \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0}$ (Euler-Lagrangian)

オイラー-微分

$\therefore dS = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \delta L$ ($\delta x(t_i) = \delta x(t_f) = 0$: 端点は動かさない)
($L(x, \dot{x})$)

$= \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \left[\delta x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} + \delta \dot{x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right]$ 部分積分
 $= \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \left[\delta x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\delta x \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \delta x \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \right]$
 $= \delta x \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \Big|_{t_i}^{t_f} + \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \delta x \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right]$
0 $\because \delta x(t_i) = \delta x(t_f) = 0$ $\frac{\delta L}{\delta x}$



$= \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \delta x \frac{\delta L}{\delta x}$

$\delta x(t)$ は任意関数だから $\delta S = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\delta L}{\delta x} = 0$

$F = -\partial_x V$ の時 $L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 - V$ とすればいい

$\therefore \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -\partial_x V$, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m \dot{x}$

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -\partial_x V - \frac{d}{dt} m \dot{x} = F - m \ddot{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow F = m \ddot{x}$ Newton eq.

ハミルトン形式へ (正準方程式へ)

$L(x, \dot{x})$ 独立変数 (x, \dot{x})

$H(x, p)$ " (x, p) への変更 $p \equiv \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}$ ($L = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 - V \Rightarrow p = m\dot{x}$)

Legendre 変換

$$H \equiv \dot{x}P - L$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta H &= \delta \dot{x}P + \dot{x}\delta P - \delta L = \delta \dot{x}P + \dot{x}\delta P - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}\delta x - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\delta \dot{x} \\ &= \delta \dot{x}(P - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}) + \dot{x}\delta P - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}\delta x = \dot{x}\delta P - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}\delta x \end{aligned}$$

H は P, x の関数

$$\delta H = \dot{x}dP - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}\delta x$$

よって正準方程式 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial H}{\partial P} = \dot{x} \\ \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -\dot{p} \end{cases}$ $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 - V, p = m\dot{x}$$

$$H = \dot{x}p - L = m\dot{x}^2 - (\frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 - V) = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 + V = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x) \quad (x \text{ と } p \text{ と書ける})$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{p}{m} = \dot{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = \partial V = -\dot{p} \quad \rightarrow \quad m\ddot{x} = -\partial V \quad \text{Newton eq.}$$

ネーターの定理

対称操作

空間並進 \Leftrightarrow 運動量保存
時間推進 \Leftrightarrow エネルギー保存
空間回転 \Leftrightarrow 角運動量保存

} 量子論について既習
古典論でも成立 = ネーターの定理

(1次元の)空間並進

$x \mapsto x' = x + \delta a$ と Lagrangian ε 変換, δa は無限小の定数 $\delta a = 0$

$L'(x', \dot{x}') \equiv L(x, \dot{x})$ Lagrangian の変換の定義

$$S = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt L(x, \dot{x}) = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt L'(x', \dot{x}')$$

$$0 = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \{ L'(x', \dot{x}') - L(x, \dot{x}) \}$$

L が変換で不変とは!

$$L'(x', \dot{x}') = L(x', \dot{x}')$$

関数形が不変!

Lが不変なら

$$\downarrow \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \left\{ \underbrace{L(x', \dot{x}') - L(x, \dot{x})}_{\delta L} \right\} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \delta L$$

$$= \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \left\{ \delta x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} + \delta \dot{x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right\} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \left\{ \delta x \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} + \frac{d}{dt} (\delta x \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}) - \delta x \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right\}$$

$$= \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} (\delta x \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}})}_G + \delta x \frac{\delta L}{\delta x} \right\} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \frac{d}{dt} G = G \Big|_{t_i}^{t_f} = 0$$

↑
運動方程式 $\frac{\delta L}{\delta x} = 0$

$$G = \delta x \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = \delta a \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \text{ が保存量}$$

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = p$: 運動量が保存する, 空間並進対称性の帰結!

例1 $L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2$ 自由粒子系

$x \rightarrow x' = x + \delta a$ で Lは不変 (x 含まない) $\rightarrow p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m \dot{x}$ が保存

例2 内力で相互作用する N 粒子系

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i \dot{r}_i^2 - \sum_{i < j} V(r_i - r_j)$$

L : $r_i \rightarrow r_i' = r_i + \delta a$ で不変 (全体の並進)

各々の粒子の $r_{i\mu} \in \delta a_\mu$ 増やす
 $\delta r_{i,\mu} = \delta a_\mu$

$$\sum_i \delta r_{i,\mu} \frac{\partial L}{\partial r_{i,\mu}} = \delta r_{i,\mu} \sum_i m_i \dot{r}_{i,\mu} = \delta a_\mu (P)_\mu \text{ が保存, } P \text{ が保存}$$

μ 成分

$$P = \sum_i m_i \dot{r}_i = \sum_i P_i, \quad P_i = m_i \dot{r}_i$$

全運動量

補足 $R = \frac{1}{M} \sum m_i r_i$ 重心とすると $r_i = R + R_i$ として
 $M = \sum m_i$

$$L = \tilde{L}(R, R_1, \dots, R_N) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{2} m_i (\dot{R} + \dot{R}_i)^2 + \sum_{i < j} V(R_i - R_j)$$

変数が増やした

$\delta R = \delta a$ (定数) で \tilde{L} は不変 (R 含まない)

$$\delta R_\mu \frac{\partial \tilde{L}}{\partial R_\mu} = \delta R_\mu \sum_i m_i (\dot{R}_\mu + \dot{R}_{i\mu}) = \delta a_\mu \sum_i m_i \dot{r}_{i\mu} \text{ が保存}$$

$$P = \sum m_i (\dot{R} + \dot{R}_i) = \sum m_i P_i : \text{保存で不変}$$

① 一般に $L(q_1, \dots, q_f)$ が q_i を含まない $\rightarrow q_i \rightarrow q_i' = q_i + \delta a$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \text{ が保存する } \left(\frac{\delta L}{\delta q_i} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) = 0 \right) \text{ ならば自明}$$

q_i : 循環座標という

空間回転

$$r \rightarrow r' = Rr, \quad \tilde{R}R = E_3 \text{ 回転操作}$$

$$\text{無限小回転: } R = E_3 + \delta R \text{ と } \delta \tilde{R} = -\delta R \text{ 反対称}$$

$$(\delta R)_{ij} = -\varepsilon_{ijk} \delta \omega_k, \quad \delta R, \delta \omega \text{ 定数 } \delta \dot{R} = 0, \delta \dot{\omega} = 0$$

$$L'(r', \dot{r}') \equiv L(r, \dot{r}) \quad r' = r + \delta R r$$

Lの回転不変性とは $L'(r', \dot{r}') = L(r', \dot{r}')$
or $L'(r, \dot{r}) = L(r, \dot{r})$) 引数は無関係 dummy

・回転不変の Lagrangian の例

$$L(r, \dot{r}) = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 - V(r), \quad r = |r| = \sqrt{\tilde{r} r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \tilde{r} \dot{r} - V(r)$$

$$\therefore L'(r, \dot{r}) \equiv L(\tilde{R}r, \tilde{R}\dot{r})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \tilde{r} \tilde{R} \tilde{R} \dot{r} - V(r) = \frac{1}{2} m \tilde{r} \dot{r} - V(r)$$

$$= L(r, \dot{r}) \quad (\text{確かに不変})$$

$$S = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt L'(r', \dot{r}') = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt L(r, \dot{r}) \text{ 不変}$$

$$0 = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \{ L'(r', \dot{r}') - L(r, \dot{r}) \} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \{ L(r', \dot{r}') - L(r, \dot{r}) \}$$

無限小変換 \rightarrow $\int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \{ L(r + \delta r, \dot{r} + \delta \dot{r}) - L(r, \dot{r}) \} = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \delta L$

$$= \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \left\{ \delta r_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial r_i} + \delta \dot{r}_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}_i} \right\}$$

$$= \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\delta r_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}_i} \right) - \delta r_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial r_i} \right) \right\}$$

$G = \delta r_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}_i}$

$$= \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \left\{ \frac{d}{dt} G + \delta r_i \frac{\delta L}{\delta r_i} \right\} = 0$$

実際に起きる運動 (Newton eq. 対応) : $\frac{\delta L}{\delta r_i} = 0$ Euler-Lagrange 以下

$$0 = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \frac{d}{dt} G = G|_{t_f} - G|_{t_i}$$

$$\therefore G \text{ が保存 } G|_{t_f} = G|_{t_i}$$

$$G = \delta r_i \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}_i}, \quad P_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}_i} \text{ 運動量}$$

$$= \delta r \cdot P$$

$$\delta r_i = (\delta R r)_i$$

$$= (\delta \omega \times r) \cdot P$$

$$= \delta R_{ij} r_j = -\varepsilon_{ijk} \delta \omega_k r_j$$

$$= (r \times P) \cdot \delta \omega$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} \delta \omega_k r_j$$

$$= L \cdot \delta \omega \text{ が保存}$$

$$= (\delta \omega \times r)_i$$

$\delta \omega$ は任意

$L = r \times P$ 角運動量が保存

時間推進不変性

Lagrange形式 t : 独立変数: 少しでいいよ議論が必要

一般に 変換 $t \rightarrow t'$

$$q(t) \rightarrow q'(t') \quad \cdot \text{変換可能} \quad \text{一般化座標}$$

$$\dot{q}(t) \rightarrow \dot{q}'(t')$$

$$L'(q', \dot{q}', t') dt' = L(q, \dot{q}, t) dt$$

$$S = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt L(q(t), \dot{q}(t), t) = \int_{t'_i}^{t'_f} dt' L'(q'(t'), \dot{q}'(t'), t')$$

2通りの表現

$$= \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt L'(q(t), \dot{q}(t), t) \quad (\text{変数} E \text{ 書き直した})$$

Lの不変性

$$L'(q', \dot{q}', t') = L(q, \dot{q}, t) \quad \text{関数形が不変とすると}$$

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt L(q, \dot{q}, t) = \int_{t'_i}^{t'_f} dt' L(q', \dot{q}', t') \quad \text{引数はずらす}$$

注意

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} \int_{\tau}^{\tau} dt A(t) = A(\tau)$$

$$\int_{\tau}^{\tau} dt A(t) = \tau A(\tau)$$

$$\delta t_f L|_{t_f} - \delta t_i L|_{t_i} + \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \delta L = 0$$

$$\delta L = \delta q \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} + \delta \dot{q} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\delta q \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}) = \delta q \frac{d}{dt} (\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}})$$

$$\left(\int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \frac{d}{dt} (\delta t L) \right)$$

$$0 = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \delta t L + \delta q \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right\} + \delta q \frac{\delta L}{\delta q} \right]$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta q} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right)$$

if (Newton eq. $\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = 0$)

$$= \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt \frac{d}{dt} G, \quad G = \delta t L + \delta q \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}$$

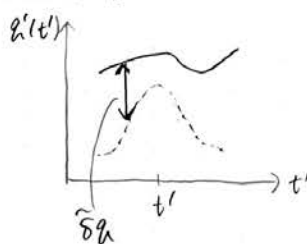
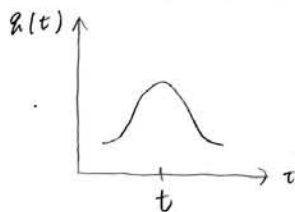
$$= G|_{t_f} - G|_{t_i} \quad G \text{ が保存}$$

注意

$$\delta q(t) = q'(t) - q(t) \quad \text{同じ時間 (Lie微分)}$$

$$\text{c.f. } q'(t) = q(t) + \hat{\delta} q \quad \hat{\delta} q \text{ とは異なる}$$

$\hat{\delta} q$: q の関数形の "変化"



時間推進にエトワウ

$$t \rightarrow t' = t + \delta t$$

$Q'(t') = Q(t)$ 関数形は変えない $L(Q, \dot{Q})$ のみならず時間を含まない $\rightarrow L$ は不変

||

$$Q'(t + \delta t) = Q(t) + \delta t \dot{Q} \quad (\text{微少量の1次})$$

$$\text{よって } \delta Q = Q'(t) - Q(t) = -\delta t \dot{Q}$$

$$G = \delta t L + (-\delta t \dot{Q}) \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} = \delta t \left\{ L - \dot{Q} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} \right\} = \delta t \left\{ \underbrace{L - \dot{Q} P}_{-H} \right\}$$

$$= -\delta t H \text{ が保存}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{Q}} = P$$

エネルギー保存則

まとめ

Lagrangianの不変性 \rightarrow 保存則

空間推進 \rightarrow 運動量保存

空間回転 \rightarrow 角運動量保存

時間推進 \rightarrow エネルギー保存

\Rightarrow 量子論と整合的