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1. Γ 関数と B 関数

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty dt e^{-t} t^{z-1} \quad (\operatorname{Re} z > 0)$$

$$\Gamma(z+1) = z\Gamma(z)$$

$$\Gamma(1) = 1$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)! \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$B(x, y) = \int_0^1 dt t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} \quad (\operatorname{Re} x > 0, \operatorname{Re} y > 0)$$

$$= B(y, x)$$

変数変換

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \sin^{2x-1} \theta \cos^{2y-1} \theta = \int_0^\infty du \frac{u^{x-1}}{(1+u)^{x+y}}$$

$$B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}, \quad \Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z} \quad (0 < z < 1)$$

18'E...

2. 球面調和関数の導出

Y_{ℓℓ} の決定L+Y_{ℓℓ} = 0 から $\Theta_{\ell\ell}$ が満たす方程式を導く。

$$L[e^{im\phi} f(\theta)] = e^{im\phi} h e^{i\phi} \left[\frac{df}{d\theta} - m f \cot \theta \right]$$

$$Y_{\ell m}(\Omega) = \Theta_{\ell m}(\theta) \Phi_m(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\phi} \Theta_{\ell m}(\theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta_{\ell\ell}}{\partial \theta} - \ell \cot \theta \Theta_{\ell\ell} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{解は } \Theta_{\ell\ell} = C_\ell \sin^\ell \theta \text{ である。} \quad \textcircled{1} \frac{d}{d\theta} \sin^\ell \theta = \ell \sin^{\ell-1} \theta \cos \theta = \ell \sin^\ell \theta \cot \theta$$

規格化条件

$$\int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta |\Theta_{\ell\ell}(\theta)|^2 = 1 \quad \text{より定数 } C_\ell \text{ を決定する}$$

$$\rightarrow C_\ell = (-1)^\ell \sqrt{\frac{(2\ell+1)!}{2}} \frac{1}{2^\ell \ell!} \quad \text{ただし、} (-1)^\ell \times (\text{正の部分}) \text{ とおきように符号を選んだ}$$

$$\rightarrow Y_{\ell\ell}(\Omega) = (-1)^\ell \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{(2\ell+1)!}{2}} \frac{1}{2^\ell \ell!} e^{i\ell\phi} \sin^\ell \theta$$

規格化条件

$$\int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta |\Theta_{\ell\ell}(\theta)|^2 = C_\ell^2 \int_0^\pi \sin^{2\ell+1} \theta d\theta = C_\ell^2 \int_0^1 d(-\cos \theta) (1-\cos^2 \theta)^\ell$$

$$(-\cos \theta = t) \rightarrow = 2C_\ell^2 \int_0^1 dt (1-t^2)^\ell$$

$$t = s^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow = C_\ell^2 \int_0^1 ds s^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-s)^\ell = C_\ell^2 B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \ell+1\right)$$

$$= C_\ell^2 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\ell+1)}{\Gamma(\ell+\frac{3}{2})} = C_\ell^2 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})\ell!}{(\ell+\frac{1}{2}) \cdots (\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})} = C_\ell^2 \frac{2^{\ell+1} \ell!}{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2\ell+1)}$$

$$= C_\ell^2 \frac{2^{\ell+1} \ell! (2^\ell \ell!)}{(2\ell+1)!} = C_\ell^2 \frac{(2^\ell \ell!)^2}{(2\ell+1)!} \cdot 2$$

。 Y_{l0} の決定

$$|j, m-k\rangle = \hbar^{-k} \left[\frac{(j+m-k)!}{(j+m)!} \frac{(j-m)!}{(j-(m-k))!} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} (J_-)^k |j, m\rangle, \quad j=m=k=l \text{ と仮定}$$

$$\rightarrow |l, 0\rangle = \hbar^{-l} \left[\frac{l!}{(2l)!} \frac{1!}{l!} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} (L_-)^l |l, l\rangle$$

$$L_-^k [e^{im\phi} f(\theta)] = \hbar^k e^{i(m-k)\phi} \sin^{-(m-k)} \theta \left[\frac{d}{d \cos \theta} \right]^k [\sin^m \theta f(\theta)]$$

$$\rightarrow L_-^l [e^{il\phi} \sin^l \theta] = \hbar^l \left(\frac{d}{d \cos \theta} \right)^l \sin^{2l} \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_{l0} = \hbar^{-l} \sqrt{\frac{l!}{(2l)!} \frac{1}{l!}} L_-^l Y_{ll} = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi}} P_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \text{l 次のルジャンドル多項式} \end{array} \quad P_l(t) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dt^l} (t^2-1)^l \quad \text{ロビンの公式}$$

。 Y_{lm} の決定 ($m \geq 0$)

$$|j, m+k\rangle = \hbar^{-k} \left[\frac{(j+m)!}{(j+m+k)!} \frac{(j-m-k)!}{(j-m)!} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} (J_+)^k |j, m\rangle, \quad j=l, m=0, k=m \text{ と仮定}$$

$$\rightarrow |l, m\rangle = \hbar^{-m} \left[\frac{l!}{(l+m)!} \frac{(l-m)!}{l!} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} L_+^m |l, 0\rangle$$

$$L_+^k [e^{im\phi} f(\theta)] = (-\hbar)^k e^{i(m+k)\phi} \sin^{m+k} \theta \left[\frac{d}{d \cos \theta} \right]^k [\sin^{-m} \theta f(\theta)]$$

$$\rightarrow L_+^m [P_l] = (-\hbar)^m e^{im\phi} \sin^m \theta \left(\frac{d}{d \cos \theta} \right)^m P_l$$

$$m > 0 \text{ に対し } Y_{lm} \text{ を求めれば, } Y_{lm} = \hbar^{-m} \left[\frac{l!}{(l+m)!} \frac{(l-m)!}{l!} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} L_+^m Y_{l0} \text{ となる。}$$

$$Y_{lm}(\Omega) = (-)^m \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} \sin^m \theta \left[\frac{d}{d \cos \theta} \right]^m P_l(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi}$$

2. Y_{lm}' の決定 ($m' = -m, m \geq 0$)

$$|j, m-k\rangle = \hbar^{-k} \left[\frac{(j+m-k)!}{(j+m)!} \frac{(j-m)!}{(j-(m-k))!} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} (J_-)^k |j, m\rangle \quad j=l, m=0, k=m \text{ とおす}$$

$$\rightarrow |l-m\rangle = \hbar^{-m} \left[\frac{(l-m)!}{l!} \frac{l!}{(l+m)!} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} L_-^m |l, 0\rangle$$

$$L_-^k [e^{im\phi} f(\theta)] = \hbar^k e^{i(m-k)\phi} \sin^{-(m-k)} \theta \left[\frac{d}{d \cos \theta} \right]^k [\sin^m \theta f(\theta)]$$

$$\rightarrow L_-^m [P_l] = \hbar^m e^{-im\phi} \sin^m \theta \left(\frac{d}{d \cos \theta} \right)^m P_l$$

$$m' = -m, m \geq 0 \text{ に対し } Y_{lm}' = Y_{l-m} \text{ と決めれば } Y_{l-m} = \hbar^{-m} \sqrt{\frac{(l-m)!}{l!} \frac{l!}{(l+m)!}} L_-^m Y_{l,0} \text{ となる}$$

$$Y_{lm}'(\Omega) = Y_{l-m}(\Omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} \sin^m \theta \left[\frac{d}{d \cos \theta} \right]^m P_l(\cos \theta) e^{-im\phi}$$

$$\rightarrow Y_{lm}' = (-)^m Y_{l-m}$$

3. まとめ

$$\text{軌道角運動量 } \mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p} = -i\hbar (\mathbf{e}_\theta \partial_\phi - \mathbf{e}_\phi \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \partial_\theta)$$

→ 球面調和関数

$$L^2 Y_{lm} = \hbar^2 l(l+1) Y_{lm}$$

$$L_z Y_{lm} = \hbar m Y_{lm}$$

$$L_+ Y_{lm} = L_- Y_{l-m} = 0$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-)^{\frac{1}{2}(m+|m|)} \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{l-|m|}{l+|m|}} \sin^{|m|} \theta \left[\frac{d}{d \cos \theta} \right]^{|m|} P_l(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi}$$

$$= (-)^{\frac{1}{2}(m+|m|)} \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{l-|m|}{l+|m|}} P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(m+|m|) = \begin{cases} m & (m \geq 0) \\ 0 & (m < 0) \end{cases}$$

Legendre 多項式

$$P_l(t) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dt^l} (t^2-1)^l$$

Legendre の陪関数

$$P_l^{(|m|)}(t) = (1-t^2)^{\frac{|m|}{2}} \frac{d^{|m|}}{dt^{|m|}} P_l(t)$$

4. 全角運動量演算子とルジャンドル陪関数

全角運動量 L^2 について考える。

$$L = -i\hbar (L_\phi \partial_\theta - L_\theta \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \partial_\phi)$$

$$L_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\phi \cos\theta \\ \sin\phi \cos\theta \\ -\sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\phi \\ \cos\phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\partial_\theta L_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos\phi \sin\theta \\ -\sin\phi \sin\theta \\ -\cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\partial_\phi L_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos\phi \\ -\sin\phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\partial_\phi L_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\phi \cos\theta \\ \cos\phi \cos\theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\partial_\theta L_\phi = 0 \quad L_\theta \cdot \partial_\phi L_\theta = 0$$

$$L_\phi \cdot \partial_\theta L_\theta = 0$$

$$L^2 = -\hbar^2 (L_\phi \partial_\theta - L_\theta \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \partial_\phi) (L_\phi \partial_\theta - L_\theta \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \partial_\phi)$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \left[(L_\phi \cdot L_\phi) \partial_\theta^2 + \underbrace{(L_\phi \cdot \partial_\theta L_\phi)}_{=0} \partial_\theta - \underbrace{(L_\phi \cdot L_\theta)}_{=0} \partial_\theta \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \partial_\phi - \underbrace{(L_\phi \cdot \partial_\theta L_\theta)}_{=0} \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \partial_\phi \right.$$

$$\left. - \underbrace{(L_\theta \cdot L_\phi)}_{=0} \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \partial_\phi \partial_\theta - \underbrace{(L_\theta \cdot \partial_\phi L_\phi)}_{=0} \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \partial_\theta + \underbrace{(L_\theta \cdot L_\theta)}_{=1} \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \partial_\phi^2 + \underbrace{(L_\theta \cdot \partial_\phi L_\theta)}_{=0} \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \partial_\phi \right]$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \left[(L_\phi \cdot L_\phi) \partial_\theta^2 - \underbrace{(L_\theta \cdot \partial_\phi L_\phi)}_{=-\cos\theta} \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \partial_\theta + \underbrace{(L_\theta \cdot L_\theta)}_{=1} \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \partial_\phi^2 \right]$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \left[\partial_\theta^2 + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \partial_\theta + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \partial_\phi^2 \right] = -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \partial_\theta (\sin\theta \partial_\theta) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \partial_\phi^2 \right]$$

$$L^2 Y_{lm} = \hbar^2 l(l+1) Y_{lm} \quad \text{f.l.} \quad Y_{lm} = (2\pi)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{im\phi} \Theta_{lm}(\theta) \quad \text{と仮定}$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{d}{d\theta} \right) + \frac{m^2}{\sin^2\theta} \right] \Theta_{lm} = l(l+1) \Theta_{lm}$$

$$\stackrel{!}{=} \left[-\frac{d}{d\cos\theta} \left(\sin^2\theta \frac{d}{d\cos\theta} \right) + \frac{m^2}{\sin^2\theta} \right] \Theta_{lm}$$

$$t = \cos\theta \text{ とし } \left[-\frac{d}{dt} \left((1-t^2) \frac{d}{dt} \right) + \frac{m^2}{1-t^2} \right] P_l^m(t) = l(l+1) P_l^m(t)$$

→ ルジャンドルの陪関数は次のルジャンドルの陪微分方程式を満たす。

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left((1-t^2) \frac{d}{dt} \right) \frac{d P_l^m(t)}{dt} + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-t^2} \right] P_l^m(t) = 0$$

特に $m=0$ とし

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left((1-t^2) \frac{d}{dt} \right) \frac{d P_l(t)}{dt} + l(l+1) P_l(t) = 0$$

球面調和関数 Y_{lm} と $Y_{l'm'}$ の直交関係から

$$\frac{2l+1}{2} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \int_{-1}^1 d(\cos\theta) P_l^m(\cos\theta) P_l^m(\cos\theta) = \delta_{ll}$$

特に $m=0$ のとき

$$\frac{2l+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dt P_l(t) P_l(t) = \delta_{ll}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2l+1}{2} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} \int_{-1}^1 dt P_l^m(t) P_l^m(t) = \delta_{ll}$$

5. 多重極展開

ロドリゲスの公式から多重極展開を導く。

$$\frac{1}{|k-k'|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2 + k'^2 - 2k \cdot k'}} = \frac{1}{r_>} \sqrt{1 - 2\left(\frac{r_<}{r_>}\right) \cos \theta + \left(\frac{r_<}{r_>}\right)^2} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_<^l}{r_>^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta)$$

$$P_l(u) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dt^l} (t^2-1)^l = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{l!}{2\pi i} \int_{C_t^+} d\zeta \frac{(\zeta^2-1)^l}{(\zeta-t)^{l+1}} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_t^+} d\zeta \left[\frac{\zeta^2-1}{2(\zeta-t)} \right]^l \frac{1}{\zeta-t}$$

7. リサの定理

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_z^+} d\zeta \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} \quad \text{これを } n \text{ 回微分して} \quad f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{C_z^+} d\zeta \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^{n+1}} \quad \text{7. リサの定理}$$

$$\frac{1}{\zeta} = \frac{\zeta^2-1}{2(\zeta-t)} \quad \text{と} \quad \zeta \rightarrow \zeta \text{ の変数変換を考えると}$$

$$\zeta \zeta^2 - \zeta = 2\zeta - 2t \quad \zeta \zeta^2 - 2\zeta + 2t - \zeta = 0 \quad \zeta = (1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 2t\zeta + \zeta^2}) / \zeta$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1 \pm R}{\zeta} \quad R = \sqrt{1 - 2t\zeta + \zeta^2} \quad \text{と} \quad R < 1$$

$$\zeta \rightarrow 0 \text{ のとき} \quad R \rightarrow 1 - t\zeta + \frac{1}{2}\zeta^2 \quad \zeta \rightarrow \frac{1 \pm (1 - t\zeta + \frac{1}{2}\zeta^2)}{\zeta} \quad \text{1872}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1-R}{\zeta} \quad \text{の分枝をとれば} \quad \zeta \rightarrow 0 \text{ のとき} \quad \zeta \rightarrow t - \frac{1}{2}\zeta$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1-R}{\zeta} \rightarrow d\zeta = \frac{-dR}{\zeta^2} (1-R) - \frac{1}{\zeta} \frac{2t+2\zeta}{2R} d\zeta = \frac{-R+R^2+t\zeta-\zeta^2}{\zeta^2 R} d\zeta$$

$$= \frac{-R-t\zeta+1}{\zeta^2 R} d\zeta = \frac{\zeta-1}{\zeta R} d\zeta$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d\zeta}{\zeta-t} = \frac{d\zeta}{R\zeta}$$

5. 7.

$$P_l(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_t^+} d\zeta \frac{1}{R\zeta^{l+1}} = \frac{1}{l!} \frac{d^l}{d\zeta^l} \frac{1}{R} \Big|_{\zeta=0} = \frac{1}{l!} \frac{d^l}{d\zeta^l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t\zeta+\zeta^2}} \Big|_{\zeta=0}$$

7. リサの定理

これは、 $\frac{1}{R}$ を ζ の周りでテイラー展開すると求められる。

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t\zeta+\zeta^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(t) \zeta^l$$

これを用いて、

$$\frac{1}{|k-k'|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2 + k'^2 - 2k \cdot k'}} = \frac{1}{r_>} \sqrt{1 - 2\left(\frac{r_<}{r_>}\right) \cos \theta + \left(\frac{r_<}{r_>}\right)^2} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_<^l}{r_>^{l+1}} P_l(\cos \theta)$$

これとルジャンドル関数の母関数展開とが一致。

ここで k と k' が異なる角の大きさを θ であり、 $r_>$ は $|k|$ と $|k'|$ の大きい方、 $r_<$ は小さい方である。