

# 量子力学3

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例: 具体的なクラッシュゴルトン係数

$$\frac{1}{2} \otimes \frac{1}{2} = 1 \oplus 0$$

$j_1 = \frac{1}{2}, j_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \hbar = 1$  とし、 $m = m_1 + m_2 = \dots$  の基底を次のようにとる

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_1 &= \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \left| \uparrow \uparrow \right\rangle \\ \Psi_0 &= \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \left| -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \left( \left| \uparrow \downarrow \right\rangle, \left| \downarrow \uparrow \right\rangle \right) \\ \Psi_{-1} &= \left| -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \left( \left| \downarrow \downarrow \right\rangle \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |1, 1\rangle &= \left| \uparrow \uparrow \right\rangle = \Psi_1(1) \\ |1, 0\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \left| \uparrow \downarrow \right\rangle + \left| \downarrow \uparrow \right\rangle \right) = \Psi_0\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ |1, -1\rangle &= \left| \downarrow \downarrow \right\rangle = \Psi_{-1}(1) \\ |0, 0\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \left| \uparrow \downarrow \right\rangle - \left| \downarrow \uparrow \right\rangle \right) = \Psi_0\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

これはクラッシュゴルトン係数を使えば次のようにおける

$$\begin{aligned} |j, m\rangle &= |j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2\rangle \langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 | j, m \rangle \\ |1, 1\rangle &= \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | 1, 1 \right\rangle \\ |1, 0\rangle &= \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | 1, 0 \right\rangle + \left| -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | 1, 0 \right\rangle \\ |0, 0\rangle &= \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | 0, 0 \right\rangle + \left| -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | 0, 0 \right\rangle \\ |1, -1\rangle &= \left| -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \left\langle -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | 1, -1 \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

まとめ

表2.1:  $\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 | j, m \rangle, j_1 = \frac{1}{2}, j_2 = \frac{1}{2}, j = \frac{1}{2}$

$j$	$m$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2   j, m \rangle$
1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
1	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1

表2.2:  $\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 | j, m \rangle, j_1 = \frac{1}{2}, j_2 = \frac{1}{2}, j = 0$

$j$	$m$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2   j, m \rangle$
0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

例: 具体的なクラッシュゴルトン係数

$$1 \otimes \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \oplus \frac{1}{2} \quad m\text{-定基底}$$

$m = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$  は  $|1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle$  のみで  $j = m = \frac{3}{2}$

$$\Psi_{\frac{3}{2}} = \left( |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle \right) \quad \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}} = \left( |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle, |0\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle \right)$$

$$\Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left( |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle, |0\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right) \quad \Psi_{-\frac{3}{2}} = \left( |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right)$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \Psi_{\frac{3}{2}}(1)$$

$$j = \frac{3}{2} \text{ の公式より } \downarrow \quad \left| \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{1} \left| \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \downarrow \left| \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (J_1 + J_2) |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [J_1 |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle + |1\rangle J_2 | \frac{1}{2} \rangle]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [\sqrt{2} |0\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle + |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle]$$

$$= \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right) = \sqrt{2} |1, 0\rangle$$

$$\text{同様にして } \downarrow \quad \left| \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = 2 \left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \downarrow \left| \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (J_1 + J_2) \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |0\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [J_1 |0\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle + |0\rangle J_2 | \frac{1}{2} \rangle] + \frac{1}{2} [J_1 |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle + |1\rangle J_2 | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\sqrt{2} |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle + |0\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle] + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} |0\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} |0\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle = \sqrt{2} \left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{2} \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\text{次に } \left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \downarrow \left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (J_1 + J_2) \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |1\rangle J_2 | \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} J_1 |0\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2} |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

$$= \Psi_{-\frac{3}{2}}(1)$$

以上の手順をもう少し見通しよく行う。まず最初に基底の変換を次のように計算しておく  $\Psi_{\frac{1}{2}} = \left( |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle, |0\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle \right)$

$$J_+ \Psi_{\frac{3}{2}} = (J_1 + J_2) \left( |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle \right) = (\sqrt{2} |0\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle + |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle) = \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$J_+ \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}} = (J_1 + J_2) \left( |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle, |0\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle \right) = (\sqrt{2} |0\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle, \sqrt{2} |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle + |0\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle)$$

$$= \Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \begin{matrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & 1 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$\Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}} = \left( |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle, |0\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right)$$

$$J_+ \Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}} = (J_1 + J_2) \left( |1\rangle | \frac{1}{2} \rangle, |0\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right) = \left( |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle, \sqrt{2} |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right)$$

$$= \Psi_{-\frac{3}{2}}(1, \sqrt{2})$$

$$\Psi_{-\frac{3}{2}} = \left( |1\rangle | -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right)$$

公式  $J_+|j, m\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{(j-m)(j+m+1)}|j, m+1\rangle$   
 $J_-|j, m\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{(j+m)(j-m+1)}|j, m-1\rangle$

特に  $j = \frac{1}{2}$  の場合

$J_+|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = 0, J_+|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = \hbar|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$   
 $J_-|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \hbar|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle, J_-|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = 0$

特に  $j = 1$  の場合

$J_+|1, m\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{(1-m)(2+m)}|1, m+1\rangle$   
 $J_-|1, m\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{(1+m)(2-m)}|1, m-1\rangle$   
 $J_+|1, 1\rangle = 0, J_+|1, 0\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{2}|1, 1\rangle, J_+|1, -1\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{2}|1, 0\rangle$   
 $J_-|1, 1\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{2}|1, 0\rangle, J_-|1, 0\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{2}|1, -1\rangle, J_-|1, -1\rangle = 0$

これを用いるには

$|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\rangle = \Psi_{\frac{3}{2}}^3(|1\rangle, \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^1(|\frac{1}{2}\rangle)$   
 $|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}J_- \Psi_{\frac{3}{2}}^3(|1\rangle) = \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2(|\frac{1}{2}\rangle, |\frac{1}{2}\rangle)$   
 $|\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{2}J_-^2 \Psi_{\frac{3}{2}}^3(|1\rangle) = \frac{1}{2}J_- \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2(|\frac{1}{2}\rangle, |\frac{1}{2}\rangle)$   
 $= \Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}}^2(|0, \sqrt{2}\rangle, |\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\rangle) = \Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}}^2(|\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\rangle, |\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\rangle)$   
 $|\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}J_-^3 \Psi_{\frac{3}{2}}^3(|1\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}J_- \Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}}^2(|\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\rangle, |\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\rangle)$   
 $= \Psi_{-\frac{3}{2}}^2(|1, \sqrt{2}\rangle, |\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\rangle) = \Psi_{-\frac{3}{2}}^2(|1\rangle, |\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\rangle)$

特に  $j = \frac{3}{2}$  の場合

$J_+|\frac{3}{2}, m\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{(\frac{3}{2}-m)(\frac{5}{2}+m)}|\frac{3}{2}, m+1\rangle$   
 $J_-|\frac{3}{2}, m\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{(\frac{3}{2}+m)(\frac{5}{2}-m)}|\frac{3}{2}, m-1\rangle$   
 $J_+|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\rangle = 0, J_+|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{3}|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\rangle, J_+|\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{2}|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$   
 $J_+|\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{3}|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle, J_-|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{3}|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle, J_-|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{2}|\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$   
 $J_-|\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = \hbar\sqrt{3}|\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\rangle, J_-|\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\rangle = 0$

表 2.3:  $\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 | j, m \rangle, j_1 = 1, j_2 = \frac{1}{2}, j = \frac{3}{2}$

$j$	$m$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2   j, m \rangle$	参考
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\Psi_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 = ( 1\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle)$
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 = ( 1\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle,  0\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle)$
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$	$\Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}}^2 = ( 1\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle,  0\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle)$
$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\Psi_{-\frac{3}{2}}^2 = ( 1\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle)$
$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$	
$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	

次に  $j = \frac{1}{2}$  の固有状態を構成する  $m_1, m_2, m_3 = \frac{1}{2}$  の空間は  $\Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}$  で 2次元の基底で張られているが、 $\Psi_{\frac{3}{2}}$  から  $J_-$  を作用させ

$|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$  とし、1状態既に使われているので、 $|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$  をそれと直行するよう定める  $|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle \perp |\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$

$|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2(|\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\rangle, |\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\rangle) \rightarrow \langle \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}) \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2(|\frac{1}{2}\rangle) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} a + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} b$   
 $|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^1(|\frac{1}{2}\rangle) = a|\frac{1}{2}\rangle, a^2 + b^2 = 1, a > 0$  とすれば  $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, b = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$   
 $J_- \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2(|\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\rangle, |\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\rangle)$

$|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = J_-|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1(|\frac{0}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}\rangle) = \Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1(|\frac{-\sqrt{6}}{3}\rangle, |\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\rangle)$

表 2.4:  $\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2 | j, m \rangle, j_1 = 1, j_2 = \frac{1}{2}, j = \frac{1}{2}$

$j$	$m$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$\langle j_1, m_1, j_2, m_2   j, m \rangle$	参考
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$	$\Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 = ( 1\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle)$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 = ( 1\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle,  0\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle)$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$	$\Psi_{-\frac{1}{2}}^2 = ( 1\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle,  0\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle)$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\Psi_{-\frac{3}{2}}^2 = ( 1\rangle \frac{1}{2}\rangle)$

### 射影演算子の方法

2次元の  $\Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}$  で張られた空間で規格化されている  $|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2$  と直交する状態  $|v_2\rangle$  は  $v$  方向への射影  $P = |v\rangle\langle v|$  を用いて、任意の(一般の)状態  $|x\rangle$  から次式で構成できる。

$|v_2\rangle = P'|x\rangle, P' = 1 - P, P = |v\rangle\langle v|, P^2 = P, (P')^2 = P'$   
 $\langle v|v_2\rangle = \langle v|(1-P)|x\rangle = \langle v|x\rangle - \langle v|v\rangle\langle v|x\rangle = 0 \quad |v\rangle\langle v|v\rangle = |v\rangle$   
 $\therefore \langle v|x\rangle = \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2|x\rangle, x = (0)$  とすれば

$\langle v|x\rangle = v^T \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 x = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3})(0) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$   
 $|v_2\rangle = |x\rangle - |v\rangle\langle v|x\rangle = \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2(|0\rangle) - \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2(|\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\rangle, |\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\rangle) = \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2(|\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\rangle)$   
 $\langle v_2|v_2\rangle = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$  ため、規格化して

$|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = |v_2\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{\langle v_2|v_2\rangle}} = \Psi_{\frac{1}{2}}^2(|\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\rangle)$

と以前の計算に一致する。

例3: 具体的なクレブシュコルタン係数

$$|1 \otimes 1\rangle = 2|0\rangle + |1\rangle$$

$j_1=1, j_2=1, j_{max}=1+1=2, j_{min}=1-1=0$   
 $\Psi_2 = (|1\rangle|1\rangle), \Psi_1 = (|1\rangle|0\rangle, |0\rangle|1\rangle), \Psi_0 = (|1\rangle|-1\rangle, |0\rangle|0\rangle, |-1\rangle|1\rangle)$   
 $\Psi_{-1} = (|-1\rangle|0\rangle, |0\rangle|-1\rangle), \Psi_{-2} = (|-1\rangle|-1\rangle)$

基底の変換

$$J_- \Psi_2 = (J_{1-} + J_{2-})(|1\rangle|1\rangle) = (\sqrt{2}|0\rangle|1\rangle + \sqrt{2}|1\rangle|0\rangle) = \Psi_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$J_- \Psi_1 = (J_{1-} + J_{2-})(|1\rangle|0\rangle, |0\rangle|1\rangle) = (\sqrt{2}|0\rangle|0\rangle + \sqrt{2}|1\rangle|-1\rangle, \sqrt{2}|-1\rangle|1\rangle + \sqrt{2}|0\rangle|0\rangle)$$

$$= \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_- \Psi_0 = (J_{1-} + J_{2-})(|1\rangle|-1\rangle, |0\rangle|0\rangle, |-1\rangle|1\rangle) = (\sqrt{2}|0\rangle|-1\rangle, \sqrt{2}|-1\rangle|0\rangle + \sqrt{2}|0\rangle|-1\rangle, \sqrt{2}|-1\rangle|0\rangle)$$

$$= \Psi_{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_- \Psi_{-1} = (J_{1-} + J_{2-})(|-1\rangle|0\rangle, |0\rangle|-1\rangle) = (\sqrt{2}|-1\rangle|-1\rangle, \sqrt{2}|-1\rangle|-1\rangle) = \Psi_{-2}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

$|1\rangle|1\rangle$

$$|22\rangle = \Psi_2(1)$$

$$|21\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} J_- \Psi_2(1) = \Psi_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$|20\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} J_- \Psi_1 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6}/3 \\ \sqrt{6}/3 \\ \sqrt{6}/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|2-1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} J_- \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \Psi_{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \Psi_{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|2-2\rangle = \frac{1}{2} J_- \Psi_{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \Psi_{-2}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = \Psi_{-2}(1)$$

表2.5:  $\langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | j m \rangle, j_1=1, j_2=1, j=2$

j	m	m <sub>1</sub>	m <sub>2</sub>	$\langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2   j m \rangle$	参考
2	2	1	1	1	$\Psi_2 = ( 1\rangle 1\rangle)$
2	1	1	0	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\Psi_1 = ( 1\rangle 0\rangle,  0\rangle 1\rangle)$
2	1	0	1	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\Psi_0 = ( 1\rangle -1\rangle,  0\rangle 0\rangle,  -1\rangle 1\rangle)$
2	0	1	-1	$\sqrt{6}/6$	$\Psi_{-1} = ( -1\rangle 0\rangle,  0\rangle -1\rangle)$
2	0	0	0	$\sqrt{6}/3$	$\Psi_2 = ( -1\rangle -1\rangle)$
2	0	-1	1	$\sqrt{6}/6$	
2	-1	-1	0	$\sqrt{2}/2$	
2	-1	0	-1	$\sqrt{2}/2$	
2	-2	-1	-1	1	

次に  $j=1$  の固有状態を構成する。これは2次元の基底であるが、 $|v\rangle = |2\rangle = \Psi_1 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$  として使われたいので、 $|1\rangle$  と  $|v\rangle$  と直交する基底を定め  $P = |v\rangle\langle v|$  とし射影の方法を用いる。

$$|u\rangle = \Psi_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, |v\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v_2\rangle = (1-P)|u\rangle = |u\rangle - |v\rangle\langle v|u\rangle = \Psi_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \Psi_1 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \Psi_1 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

規格化する

$$|1\rangle |v_2\rangle \sqrt{2} = \Psi_1 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} J_- |11\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} J_- \Psi_1 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|1-1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} J_- |10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} J_- \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \Psi_{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

表2.6:  $\langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | j m \rangle, j_1=1, j_2=1, j=1$

j	m	m <sub>1</sub>	m <sub>2</sub>	$\langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2   j m \rangle$	参考
1	1	1	0	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\Psi_2 = ( 1\rangle 1\rangle)$
1	1	0	1	$-\sqrt{2}/2$	$\Psi_1 = ( 1\rangle 0\rangle,  0\rangle 1\rangle)$
1	0	1	-1	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\Psi_0 = ( 1\rangle -1\rangle,  0\rangle 0\rangle,  -1\rangle 1\rangle)$
1	0	0	0	0	$\Psi_{-1} = ( -1\rangle 0\rangle,  0\rangle -1\rangle)$
1	0	1	-1	$-\sqrt{2}/2$	$\Psi_{-2} = ( -1\rangle -1\rangle)$
1	-1	-1	0	$-\sqrt{2}/2$	
1	-1	0	-1	$\sqrt{2}/2$	

残りは  $\Psi_0$  に属する基底である。 $|10\rangle$  は  $|u\rangle = |2\rangle = \Psi_1 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$  と

$|u\rangle = |10\rangle = \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$  と  $|v\rangle$  と垂直である。任意の (例えば)  $|u\rangle = \Psi_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  に対して  $|u_2, v_2\rangle = (1-P)|u\rangle \propto |10\rangle$

$$\langle u|u_2, v_2\rangle = \langle u|u\rangle - \langle u|(P_u + P_v)|u\rangle = \langle u|u\rangle - \langle u|P_u|u\rangle = 0$$

$$\langle u|u_2, v_2\rangle = 0 \quad \langle u|u \times u|u\rangle = \langle u|u\rangle$$

$\therefore \langle u|u\rangle = \langle v|v\rangle = 1, \langle u|v\rangle = 0$  に注意して、

$$P = P_u + P_v = P^2 = P^\dagger, P_u |u\rangle = |u\rangle, P_v |v\rangle = |v\rangle$$

$$P_u |u\rangle = |u\rangle, P_u^2 = P_u^\dagger, P |u\rangle = |u\rangle$$

$$P_v |v\rangle = |v\rangle, P_v^2 = P_v^\dagger, P |v\rangle = |v\rangle$$

$$P_u P_v = P_v P_u = 0$$

$$\langle u | x \rangle = \left( \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \right) \Psi_0^\dagger \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$$

$$P_u |x\rangle = |u\rangle \langle u | x \rangle = |u\rangle \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} = \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle v | x \rangle = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \Psi_0^\dagger \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$P_v |x\rangle = |v\rangle \langle v | x \rangle = |v\rangle \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|u_1, v_1\rangle = |x\rangle - P_u |x\rangle - P_v |x\rangle = \Psi_0 \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{规范化 L2}$$

$$|00\rangle = |u_1, v_1\rangle \sqrt{3} = \Psi_0 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

表 2.7:  $\langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2 | j m \rangle$ ;  $j_1 = 1, j_2 = 1, j = 0$

$j$	$m$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$\langle j_1 m_1 j_2 m_2   j m \rangle$
0	0	1	-1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
0	0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$
0	0	-1	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$