

$j = 1/2$  の回転行列

$$\begin{aligned} R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) |jm\rangle &= |jm'\rangle [D^j(R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma))]_{m'm} \\ \langle jm' | R | jm \rangle &= \langle jm' | e^{-iJ_z \alpha} e^{-iJ_y \beta} e^{-iJ_z \gamma} | jm \rangle \\ &= e^{-im'\alpha} \langle jm' | e^{-iJ_y \beta} | jm \rangle e^{-im\gamma} \\ &= [D^j(R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma))]_{m'm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [D^j(R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma))]_{m'm} &= e^{-im'\alpha} d_{m'm}^j e^{-im\gamma} \\ d_{m'm}^j &= \langle jm' | e^{-iJ_y \beta} | jm \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_{m'm}^j &= \langle jm' | e^{-iJ_y \beta} | jm \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{[(j+m)(j-m)]^{1/2}} \sum_k (-1)^{k-m+m'} \binom{j+m}{k} \binom{j-m}{j-k-m'} \sqrt{(j+m')!(j-m)!} \\ &\quad \times \cos^{2j-2k+m-m'} \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^{2k-m+m'} \frac{\beta}{2} \\ &= \sum_k (-1)^{k-m+m'} \frac{\sqrt{(j+m)!(j-m)!(j+m')!(j-m)!}}{(j+m-k)! k! (k-m+m')! (j-k-m')!} \\ &\quad \times \cos^{2j-2k+m-m'} \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^{2k-m+m'} \frac{\beta}{2} \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &\quad ( )! \text{ の } ( ) \text{ 内が } 0 \text{ 以上} \end{aligned}$$

$j = \frac{1}{2}$  のときは

$$m' = m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \sum_{k=0}^0 (-1)^k \frac{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})!}}{(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-k)! k! (k-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}-k-\frac{1}{2})!} \cos^{1-2k+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^{2k-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\beta}{2} \\ &= \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$m' = \frac{1}{2}, m = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \sum_{k=0}^0 (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})!}}{(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-k)! k! (k+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}-k-\frac{1}{2})!} \cos^{1-2k-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^{2k+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\beta}{2} \\ &= -\sin \frac{\beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$m' = -\frac{1}{2}, m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \sum_{k=1}^1 (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})!}}{(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-k)! k! (k-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}-k+\frac{1}{2})!} \cos^{1-2k+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^{2k-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\beta}{2} \\ &= \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$m' = m = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_{-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \sum_{k=0}^0 (-1)^k \frac{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})!}}{(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-k)! k! (k+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})!(\frac{1}{2}-k+\frac{1}{2})!} \cos^{1-2k-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^{2k+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\beta}{2} \\ &= \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$d^{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} & -\sin \frac{\beta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\beta}{2} & \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} m = \frac{1}{2} \\ m = -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} m' = \frac{1}{2} \\ m' = -\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D^{1/2} &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{1}{2}\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{1}{2}\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} & -\sin \frac{\beta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\beta}{2} & \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{1}{2}r} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{1}{2}r} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{1}{2}(\alpha+r)} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} & -e^{-i\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-r)} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \\ e^{i\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-r)} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} & e^{i\frac{1}{2}(\alpha+r)} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \boxed{e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}\sigma_z} e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}\sigma_y} e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}\sigma_z}} \end{aligned}$$

ユニタリ表現であるから

$$[D^{1/2}]^{-1} = [D^{1/2}]^\dagger$$

$$\det D^{1/2} = 1$$

$$= \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} - (-\sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2})$$

$$D^{1/2} \in SU(2)$$

$|n| = 1$  軸周りの  $\theta$  回転

$$e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}\hat{n}\cdot\sigma} = E_2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i\hat{n}\cdot\sigma \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \in SU(2)$$

同じ回転を2種類に表す

$$SO(3) \rightleftharpoons SU(2)$$

の対応は1対2である。 $(\pm E_j) = 1/2$  の時の表現は2面であるといふこの表現を 2面表現 という。

最後の変形を導く。一般に  $|n| = 1$  なるベクトル  $n$  に対し

$$n \cdot \sigma = P_+ - P_- \quad \dots \quad (n \cdot \sigma)^2 = n^2 E = E$$

$$P_\pm = \frac{1}{2}(E_2 \pm n \cdot \sigma)$$

$$P_\pm^2 = P_\pm = P_\pm^\dagger \quad \dots \quad P_\pm^2 = \frac{1}{4}(E \pm n \cdot \sigma)^2 = \frac{1}{4}(E \pm 2n \cdot \sigma + E)$$

$$P_+ + P_- = E_2 \quad \dots \quad = \frac{1}{2}(E \pm n \cdot \sigma) = P_\pm$$

$$P_+ P_- = 0 \quad \dots \quad P_+ P_- = \frac{1}{4}(E + n \cdot \sigma)(E - n \cdot \sigma) = \frac{1}{4}(E - (n \cdot \sigma)^2) = 0$$

よって、関数  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  なる関数に関して

$$\begin{aligned} (n \cdot \sigma)^2 &= (P_+ - P_-)^2 = P_+^2 - P_+ P_- - P_- P_+ + (-1)^2 P_-^2 \\ &= P_+ + (-1)^2 P_- \end{aligned}$$

$$(n \cdot \sigma)^n = P_+ + (-1)^n P_-$$

$$f(a n \cdot \sigma) = f(a) P_+ + f(-a) P_-$$

$$f(x) = e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}x} \text{ とすれば }$$

$$e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}n \cdot \sigma} = e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} P_+ + e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} P_-$$

$$= e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} \frac{1}{2}(E_2 + n \cdot \sigma) + e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \frac{1}{2}(E_2 - n \cdot \sigma)$$

$$= E_2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i n \cdot \sigma \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$SU(2) \sim S^3$  について

$$D^{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b^* & a^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{1}{2}(\alpha+r)} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} & -e^{-i\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-r)} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \\ e^{i\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-r)} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} & e^{i\frac{1}{2}(\alpha+r)} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det D^{1/2} = 1 = |a|^2 + |b|^2$$

とも書ける (T-リ-クラインパラメター)。なお

$$a = e^{-i\frac{1}{2}(\alpha+r)} \cos \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$b = -e^{-i\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-r)} \sin \frac{\beta}{2}$$

また、4つの実数  $\text{Re } \alpha = x_1, \text{Im } \alpha = x_2, \text{Re } \beta = x_3, \text{Im } \beta = x_4$  とすれば

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 1$$

となり、 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$  は 4次元空間内の3次元球面  $S^3$  を作る。つまり  $SU(2) \cong S^3$  である。

これは 2次元平面内の単位円 (1次元球面)  $S^1$

$$z = e^{i\theta} = x + iy$$

$$|z|^2 = 1 = x^2 + y^2$$

が  $U(1)$  と同相なことに対応する  $U(1) \cong S^1$ 。

$SU(2) \rightarrow SO(3)$  の対応

$j = 1/2$  のスピン表現  $SO(3)$  の表現であったから、 $SO(3) \rightarrow SU(2)$  の対応が具体的に与えられているが、逆に

$$u = e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2} \hat{n} \cdot \sigma} \in SU(2) \text{ に対して } \sigma' \equiv u \sigma u^\dagger \text{ とすれば}$$

$$(\sigma'_\alpha)^\dagger = \sigma_\alpha \quad (\sigma'_\alpha)^2 = E_2$$

$$\alpha \neq \beta \text{ の時、 } \sigma'_\alpha \sigma'_\beta = i \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \sigma'_\gamma$$

$$\text{また、 } \text{Tr } \sigma' = \text{Tr } u \sigma u^\dagger = \text{Tr } u^\dagger u \sigma = \text{Tr } \sigma = 0$$

したがってパウリ行列の実係数の線形和として下記の如くに展開できる。

$$\sigma'_\alpha = Q_{\alpha\beta} \sigma_\beta \quad Q_{\alpha\beta} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{更に } \{ \sigma'_\alpha, \sigma'_\beta \} = Q_{\alpha\alpha'} Q_{\beta\beta'} \{ \sigma_{\alpha'}, \sigma_{\beta'} \}$$

$$2\delta_{\alpha\beta} = Q_{\alpha\alpha'} Q_{\beta\beta'} 2\delta_{\alpha'\beta'}$$

$$= 2Q_{\alpha\alpha'} Q_{\beta\beta'} \delta_{\alpha'\beta'} = 2\delta_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow Q \tilde{Q} = E_3$$

$$\text{更に } \sigma'_1 \sigma'_2 \sigma'_3 = u \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3 u^\dagger = u i u^\dagger = i E_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tr}(\sigma_1 \sigma_2' \sigma_3') &= Q_{1\alpha} Q_{2\beta} Q_{3\gamma} \sigma_\alpha \sigma_\beta \sigma_\gamma \\
&= \sum_r \left[ \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} (Q_{1\alpha} Q_{2\alpha}) Q_{3r} \sigma_r + \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} Q_{1\alpha} Q_{2\beta} Q_{3\gamma} \sigma_\alpha \sigma_\beta \sigma_\gamma \right] \\
&= \sum_{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = P(123)} Q_{1\alpha} Q_{2\beta} Q_{3\gamma} \sigma_\alpha \sigma_\beta \sigma_\gamma \\
&= \sum_{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = P(123)} Q_{1\alpha} Q_{2\beta} Q_{3\gamma} i E_2 \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \\
&= i E_2 \det Q
\end{aligned}$$

Tr

$$\det Q = 1$$

$$SU(2) \ni U \rightarrow Q \in SO(3)$$