

4/15 #1 対称性の量子力学.

対称性とは?



→ 対称性とは不変性質.

operation invariant

ex) 正三角形



120° 回転 := $R \frac{2\pi}{3}$

いつも 不変. ← = 等辺三角形



いつも 不変でない

対称性により → を区別できる.

回転群 G :

$$G(\overset{\triangle}{\underset{B}{\overset{A}{\mid}}}) = \left\{ \frac{2n}{3}\pi \ (n=0,1,2,\dots) \right\}$$

△ 対称性 および 高低の比較.

$$Q(\overset{\star}{\triangle}) = \left\{ \frac{n}{3}\pi \ (n=0,1,2,\dots) \right\}$$

波動関数 ψ の対称性を見る. (量子力学 II の目標)

$$\psi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (-\text{次元})$$

$$+ \downarrow$$

$$x \mapsto \psi(x)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx |\psi(x)|^2 = 1 \quad (\text{規格化}) \rightarrow \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$$

ψ の内積

ii

$$\psi \Rightarrow \langle \psi | \psi \rangle := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \psi^*(x) \psi(x)$$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle^* = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx (\psi^*(x) \psi(x))^*$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \psi^*(x) \psi(x)$$

$$= \langle \psi | \psi \rangle$$

$$\psi(x) \leftrightarrow | \psi \rangle$$

function Hilbert sp. 上へ

三波動関数が満たすべき条件

代数表現式を別々の空間へ持げる

元の関数, $\delta(x-a) = \begin{cases} \infty & (x=a) \\ 0 & (x \neq a) \end{cases}$

$\delta(x-a) \leftrightarrow |a\rangle$ (位置演算子の固有ket)

$$\langle a | \psi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \delta(x-a)^* \psi(x)$$

$$= \psi(a)$$

$$\rightarrow \psi(x) = \langle x | \psi \rangle \approx \text{書ける}.$$

$\{\psi_n(x)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ 錐根直交化式. ($n \in \mathbb{N}$)

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \psi_n^*(x) \psi_m(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (n=m) \\ 0 & (n \neq m) \end{cases}$$

"

錐根直交式

$$\langle \psi_n | \psi_m \rangle := \langle n | m \rangle = S_{nm} \Leftrightarrow \{\psi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$$

$\{\psi_n(x)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ が complete

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \psi(x), \psi(x) = \sum_n c_n \psi_n(x) \quad (\text{c.e.})$$

すなはち

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \psi_m^*(y) \psi(y) &= \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m^*(y) \left(\sum_n c_n \psi_n(y) \right) dy \right] \\ &= \sum_n c_n \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m^*(y) \psi_n(y) dy \right] \\ &= \sum_n c_n \delta_{mn} \\ &= c_m\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x) &= \sum_n \psi_n(x) c_n \\ &= \left(\text{def} \left[\sum_n \psi_n(x) \psi_n^*(y) \right] \psi(y) \right) \\ &\quad \vdots \\ &= \delta(x-y)\end{aligned}$$

{ $\psi_n(x)$ } の 完全性

$$\delta(x-y) = \sum_n \psi_n(x) \psi_n^*(y)$$

bra - ket $\delta(x-y)$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_n c_n |\psi_n\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi_m | \psi \rangle = \sum_n c_n \underbrace{\langle \psi_m | \psi_n \rangle}_{\delta_{mn}} = c_m \Leftrightarrow \{|\psi_n\rangle\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ complete.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}|\psi\rangle &= \sum_n |\psi_n\rangle c_n \\ &= \sum_n |\psi_n\rangle \cdot \langle \psi_n | \psi \rangle = \left(\sum_n |\psi_n\rangle \langle \psi_n | \right) |\psi\rangle \quad \Rightarrow \left(\sum_n |\psi_n\rangle \langle \psi_n | \right) = I.\end{aligned}$$

Hilbert sp. (= 無限維空間)

|\psi\rangle の時の 物理量 Θ の 期待値.

$$\langle \psi | \Theta | \psi \rangle$$

Θ : Hilbert sp. \rightarrow Hilbert sp.

$$|\psi\rangle \mapsto \Theta|\psi\rangle$$

operator

$$\langle \Theta|\psi\rangle = \Theta|\psi\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi | \Theta | \psi \rangle : \Theta \text{ の 期待値 } (\text{def: } \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1)$$

註: Θ is hermitian

A : operator A^\dagger : A conjugate

$$\rightarrow A^\dagger|\psi\rangle, |\psi\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle = \langle A^\dagger \psi | \psi \rangle$$

$$\langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle^* = \langle A^\dagger \psi | \psi \rangle^*$$

$$\langle A^\dagger \psi | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | A^\dagger \psi \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^\dagger)^\dagger = A$$

A^\dagger : A の Hermitian op.

$$\text{本義: } |\psi\rangle, \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$$

物理量 Θ の Hermitian op. であるため、その期待値: $\langle \psi | \Theta | \psi \rangle$

$$\Theta^\dagger = \Theta$$

$|\psi\rangle$ は 量子力学的波動関数

$$|\psi\rangle = |\psi'\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1 \text{ である} \\ \langle \psi' | \psi' \rangle = 1 \text{ である} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \psi | &= \langle 410^+ \\ &= (\bar{\psi} 14\rangle)^\dagger \\ \langle \psi | \psi' &= (\bar{\psi} 14\rangle)^\dagger | \psi' \rangle \\ &= \langle 410^+ \bar{\psi} 14\rangle \\ &= 1 \quad (\bar{\psi}^\dagger \bar{\psi} = 1 \text{ (id? なぜ)})\end{aligned}$$

補題・条件

$$\bar{\psi} \bar{\psi} = \bar{\psi}^\dagger \bar{\psi} = 1, \quad \bar{\psi}^{-1} = \bar{\psi}^\dagger$$

なぜ $\bar{\psi} \bar{\psi} = 1$ なぜ $\bar{\psi}^{-1} = \bar{\psi}^\dagger$ なぜ.

$$\bar{\psi} : (4\rangle \mapsto |\psi'\rangle := \bar{\psi}|\psi\rangle$$

$$:= (\bar{\psi}|\psi\rangle)$$

$$\bar{\psi} \mapsto \bar{\psi}'$$

$$(\langle \psi | \bar{\psi} |\psi\rangle = \langle \psi' | \bar{\psi}' |\psi'\rangle) \text{ をみる}$$

$$\langle \psi | \bar{\psi} |\psi\rangle = \langle 410^+ \bar{\psi} |\psi\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{\psi} = \bar{\psi}^\dagger \bar{\psi} \bar{\psi}$$

補題・条件

$$\bar{\psi}' = \bar{\psi} \bar{\psi}^\dagger \text{ を確認する}.$$

$$\bar{\psi} : (4\rangle \mapsto (\bar{\psi}|\psi\rangle)$$

$$\bar{\psi} \mapsto \bar{\psi} \bar{\psi}^\dagger$$

物理量 $\bar{\psi}$ の値は不変である.

$$\bar{\psi} = \bar{\psi}'$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{\psi} \bar{\psi}^\dagger = \bar{\psi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{\psi} \bar{\psi} = \bar{\psi} \bar{\psi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\bar{\psi}, \bar{\psi}] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{\psi} \sim \bar{\psi} \text{ は交換可能}$$

特に 電荷 e の連続変換 (たとえば電荷に基づく運動エネルギーの)

無限小
変換

$$\bar{\psi} = e^{i \delta \lambda \theta / \hbar} \quad \text{無限小のラグランジアン}$$

$$\approx (1 + i \delta \lambda \theta / \hbar + \mathcal{O}(\delta \lambda^2))$$

$$\bar{\psi} = 1 + i \delta \lambda \theta / \hbar$$

$$[1 + i \delta \lambda \theta / \hbar, \bar{\psi}]$$

$$= (i \delta \lambda / \hbar) [1, \bar{\psi}]$$

$$[1, \bar{\psi}] = 0$$

$\bar{\psi}$ は $\bar{\psi}$ 不変

$\bar{\psi}$ は無限小変換 $e^{i \delta \lambda \theta / \hbar}$ で不変

$$[\bar{\psi}, \bar{\psi}] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\psi} &= \bar{\psi}' \\ \downarrow \bar{\psi} &\quad \downarrow \bar{\psi}' \\ \bar{\psi}_1 &= \bar{\psi}_2 \\ \downarrow \bar{\psi}_1 &\quad \downarrow \bar{\psi}_2 \\ \bar{\psi}_1 &= \bar{\psi}_2 \end{aligned}$$

同型

$$\bar{\psi}(\bar{\psi}_1 = \bar{\psi}_2) \bar{\psi}'$$

$$\bar{\psi} \bar{\psi} = 1 \quad \downarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bar{\psi}_1 \\ \downarrow \bar{\psi}_1 \\ \bar{\psi}_2 \\ \downarrow \bar{\psi}_2 \\ \bar{\psi}_2 \end{array}$$