

量子力学II 講義3 まとめノート



DATE 5.2.14

無限小変換 $a = \delta a$ (1次) $U = \psi \rightarrow \psi'$ と考えると

$$\begin{aligned} \psi'(r) &= \psi(r - \delta a) \\ &= \psi(r) - \delta a \cdot \vec{\nabla} \psi(r) \\ &= e^{-\delta a \cdot \vec{\nabla}} \psi \\ &= (1 - \delta a \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \psi(r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U &= e^{-\delta a \cdot \vec{\nabla}} \\ &= e^{-i \delta a \cdot \vec{p} / \hbar} \quad (\because \vec{p} = \hbar \vec{\nabla}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U^\dagger &= e^{+i \delta a \cdot \vec{p} / \hbar} = U^{-1} \\ U^\dagger U &= U U^{-1} = 1 \quad U = \text{ユニタリ演算子} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | U^\dagger U | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$$

となり、規格化を保存可能。

一般に無限小変換

$$\begin{aligned} U &= e^{i \delta \lambda G / \hbar} \quad (\delta, \lambda \ll 1) \quad G^\dagger = G \\ &= 1 + i \delta \lambda G / \hbar \quad : \text{ユニタリ} \quad \text{変換の母関数} \\ \text{物理量 } \mathcal{O} &\mapsto \mathcal{O}' \text{ と考える。} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi | \mathcal{O} | \psi \rangle &= \langle \psi | \mathcal{O}' | \psi \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi | U^\dagger \mathcal{O}' U | \psi \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi | \mathcal{O} | \psi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U^\dagger \mathcal{O}' U &= \mathcal{O} \quad \mathcal{O}' = U \mathcal{O} U^{-1} \\ \delta \mathcal{O} &= \mathcal{O}' - \mathcal{O} \\ &= (1 + i \delta \lambda G / \hbar) \mathcal{O} (1 - i \delta \lambda G / \hbar) \\ &= i \frac{\delta \lambda}{\hbar} [G, \mathcal{O}] \end{aligned}$$

物理量変化 \leftrightarrow 母関数と物理量の変換子

$$\text{特例 } \mathcal{O} = H \quad (a = \lambda t = p = z)$$

$$i \hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi\rangle = H |\psi\rangle \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{i \hbar} H |\psi\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle G \rangle_t &\equiv \langle \psi(t) | G | \psi(t) \rangle \\ \frac{d}{dt} \langle G \rangle_t &= \frac{d}{dt} \langle \psi | G | \psi \rangle \\ &= -\frac{1}{i \hbar} \langle \psi | [H, G] | \psi \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{i \hbar} \langle \psi | [G, H] | \psi \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{i \hbar} \langle \psi | [H, G] | \psi \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{i \hbar} \langle \psi | [H, G] | \psi \rangle$$

$$+ \frac{1}{i \hbar} \langle \psi | [G, H] | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{i \hbar} \langle \psi | [H, G] | \psi \rangle = 0$$

$\langle G \rangle_t$: $t=0$ よりない

G = 保存量

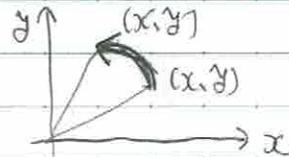
系の無限小変換 (母関数 G) に対する不変性

\Downarrow 保存量 G

例) 並進不変性 \leftrightarrow 運動量保存

時間推進不変性 \leftrightarrow エネルギー保存

$$\text{回転操作 } U = R \quad \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$



$$R: \vec{r} \mapsto \vec{r}'$$

$|\vec{r}| = |\vec{r}'|$ 長さが不変な連続変換

$$\vec{r} \mapsto \vec{r}' = R \vec{r}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \times 3 \text{ の実行列}$$

$$|\vec{r}'|^2 = \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}' \quad (\vec{r}' = R \vec{r})$$

$$|\vec{r}'|^2 = \vec{r} \cdot \tilde{R} R \vec{r} \quad (R \tilde{R} = E_3)$$

$$\tilde{R} = R^{-1} \dots \text{直交行列}$$

回転行列 R : 実の直交行列

特例無限小変換 δR

$$R = 1 + \delta R = E_3 + \delta R \quad \text{無限小 } 3 \times 3$$

$$\tilde{R} R = (\tilde{E}_3 + \tilde{\delta R})(E_3 + \delta R) \quad \text{行列}$$

$$= E_3 + \tilde{\delta R} + \delta R = E_3$$

$$\delta R = -SR : \text{反対称行列}$$

$$\therefore (\delta R)_{ij} = -\epsilon_{ijk} \delta \omega_k$$

$$R = \psi \rightarrow \psi' = U \psi \quad R = 1 + \delta R$$

$$\psi(\vec{r}) = \psi(R^{-1} \vec{r}) \quad R^{-1} = 1 - \delta R$$

$$= \psi((1 - \delta R) \vec{r})$$

$$= \psi(\vec{r}) - \delta R \vec{r} \cdot \nabla \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$= \psi(\vec{r}) - (\delta R)_i^j r_j \partial_i \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$= \psi - (\delta R)_{ia} r_a \partial_i \psi$$

$$= \psi + \epsilon_{iak} \delta \omega_k r_a \partial_i \psi$$

$$= \psi - (\vec{r} \times \nabla)_k \delta \omega_k \psi$$

$$= \psi - \frac{i \cdot \delta \vec{\omega} \cdot (\vec{r} \times \vec{p})}{\hbar} \psi$$

$$= e^{-i \delta \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{L} / \hbar} \psi \quad (\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} \text{ 角運動量})$$

$$\therefore U = e^{-i \delta \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{L} / \hbar}$$

Hが回転操作で不変 \rightarrow 角運動量保存

一般物理量 \mathcal{O} $\delta \mathcal{O} = U \mathcal{O} U^\dagger$

$$\delta \mathcal{O} = +i \delta \omega_i \cdot [\mathcal{O}, \vec{L}_i] / \hbar$$

$$[r_i, L_j] = r_k p_i \delta_{kj}$$

$$= [r_i, \epsilon_{jkl} r_k p_l]$$

$$= \epsilon_{jkl} [r_i, r_k] p_l + \epsilon_{jkl} r_k [r_i, p_l]$$

$$= \epsilon_{jkl} r_k \cdot i \hbar \delta_{il}$$

$$= i \hbar \epsilon_{ijk} r_k$$

$$[p_i, L_j]$$

$$= [p_i, \epsilon_{jkl} r_k p_l]$$

$$= \epsilon_{jkl} ([p_i, r_k] p_l + \epsilon_{jkl} r_k [p_i, p_l])$$

$$= \epsilon_{jkl} (-i \hbar \delta_{ik}) p_l$$

$$= i \hbar \epsilon_{ijk} p_k$$

$= L_j p$

$$[L_i, L_j]$$

$$= [\epsilon_{ikl} r_k p_l, L_j]$$

$$= \epsilon_{ikl} r_k [p_l, L_j]$$

$$+ \epsilon_{ikl} [r_k, L_j] p_l$$

$$= i \hbar (\epsilon_{ikl} \epsilon_{jlm} r_k p_m$$

$= \epsilon_{ikl} \epsilon_{jlm}$

$$+ \epsilon_{ikl} \epsilon_{klm} r_m p_l)$$

$$= i \hbar (\epsilon_{imk} \epsilon_{kjl} + \epsilon_{ikl} \epsilon_{klm}) r_m p_l$$

$$= i \hbar (-\delta_{il} \delta_{mj} + \delta_{il} \delta_{ml})$$

$$= \delta_{il} \delta_{jm} + \delta_{im} \delta_{jl}) r_m p_l$$

$$= i \hbar \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{mek} r_m p_l$$

$$= i \hbar \epsilon_{ijk} L_k$$