

1. Symmetry in Quantum mechanics

1.1 Symmetry and conserved quantities

1.1.1 Symmetry operation and wave function conservation law

$\Psi(\vec{r}, t)$: wave fn. H = Hamiltonian

Schro eq is

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = H \Psi$$

Symmetry operation (対称操作)

ex) translation (並進) point particle

translation by a $T_a: x \mapsto x+a$

1dim w.f $\Psi(x, t)$

$$T_a: \Psi(x, t) \mapsto \Psi'(x', t)$$

Transformation (変換)

Ψ' の "x" の方が "x+a" の方が "x" になる

波動関数の変換が可逆的

$$T_a: x \mapsto x+a$$

$$\boxed{\Psi'(x') \equiv \Psi(x)} \quad \leftarrow \text{definition of translation}$$

うっ、た先 もて。

並進の作用素について考える

$\Psi'(x) = (T_a \Psi)(x)$ のように書く

定数から $\Psi'(x) = \Psi(x-a) = \Psi(T_a^{-1}x)$

$$\odot T(T_a^{-1}x) = x$$

$\Psi(x-a)$ を $a=0$ 点まわりの Taylor 展開

$$\Psi(x-a) = \Psi(x) - a \partial_x \Psi + \frac{1}{2} (-a)^2 \partial_x^2 \Psi - \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-a)^n}{n!} \partial_x^n \Psi(x)$$

$$= e^{-a\partial_x} \Psi(x)$$

$$\therefore \Psi'(x) = \underbrace{e^{-a\partial_x}}_{U_a} \Psi(x)$$

" U_a " と呼ぶ (作用素)

U_a を $P_x = \frac{\hbar}{i} \partial_x$ (momentum, hermite $p_x^\dagger = P_x$) を用いて表すと

$$U_a = e^{-ia\frac{\partial_x}{i}} = e^{-iaP_x/\hbar}$$

$$U_a^\dagger = (e^{-ia\frac{P_x}{\hbar}})^\dagger = e^{\frac{ia}{\hbar} P_x^\dagger} = e^{\frac{ia}{\hbar} P_x}$$

$$\boxed{U_a U_a^\dagger = I} \quad \text{unitary operator}$$

並進操作 (2.2-7)

[x1] $P_x = P_x^\dagger$ により考える

$$[\hat{x}, P_x] = x(-i\hbar\partial_x) + i\hbar\partial_x x$$

$$= -i\hbar x \partial_x + i\hbar x \partial_x + i\hbar$$

$$= i\hbar - \odot$$

① 左辺 $x^\dagger + x$ とする

$$[\hat{x}, P_x]^\dagger = (\hat{x} P_x^\dagger - P_x^\dagger \hat{x})^\dagger$$

$$= P_x^\dagger \hat{x}^\dagger - \hat{x}^\dagger P_x^\dagger \quad \odot (AB)^\dagger = B^\dagger A^\dagger$$

$$= i\hbar \partial_x^\dagger x - x \cdot i\hbar \partial_x^\dagger$$

$$= -[x, i\hbar \partial_x^\dagger]$$

$$= -[\hat{x}, P_x^\dagger]$$

② 右辺 $x^\dagger + x$ とする $-i\hbar$

$$\therefore [\hat{x}, P_x^\dagger] = [\hat{x}, P_x]$$

$$\therefore P_x^\dagger = P_x$$

1.2 Infinitesimal transformation (無限小変換) a -有限

並進 $U = e^{-\frac{i\delta a}{\hbar} P_x}$ $\delta a = \text{small}$
 $\sim 1 - i\delta a P_x / \hbar$ ($|\delta a P_x| \ll \hbar$)
 (1次近似)

↓
一般化

Unitary transformation
 $U = e^{i\lambda G / \hbar}$ $\lambda = \text{real} (\lambda^* = \lambda)$

$U^\dagger = e^{-i\lambda G^\dagger / \hbar}$
 $= U^{-1} = e^{-i\lambda G / \hbar}$
 (2=711変換)

$G^\dagger = G$ (G is Hermitic)
 observable (Dirac)
 (ex) translation for $G = -P_x$

$G = \text{generator}$ 母関数

波動関数 ψ のおかし...

$\psi(x,t)$: wave function

O : physical quantity (observable)
 Hermite

(O の例) Energy $O = H$ $\hbar\omega = \hbar\nu = E$
 momentum $O = P_x = \frac{\hbar}{i} \partial_x$

O の期待値

$\langle O \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \psi^*(x) O \psi(x)$
 expectation value $= \langle \psi | O | \psi \rangle$ bra-ket

ψ を対称操作する (U は 2=711)

$\psi' = U\psi$

$\langle O' \rangle \equiv \langle O \rangle$ とおける

$\langle O' \rangle = \langle \psi' | O' | \psi' \rangle$
 $= \langle \psi | U^\dagger O' U | \psi \rangle$
 $= \langle O \rangle$

$\therefore O = U^\dagger O' U$ より

$O' = U O U^\dagger$

transformation law of the observable
 物理量の変換則

よって... 2=711変換 U によって ψ, O は

$\psi \mapsto \psi' = U\psi$
 $O \mapsto O' = U O U^\dagger$ と変換される

$O = \text{Invariant}$ 不変 (for the transformation)

i.e. $O \mapsto O' = U O U^\dagger = O$ のとき

$\Leftrightarrow U O = O U$

$\therefore [U, O] = 0$

commute with each other

$([U, O] \equiv UO - OU)$
 commutator

U : unitary, infinitesimal transformation とおける

$U_{\delta\lambda} = e^{i\delta\lambda G / \hbar}$ ($|\delta\lambda G| \ll \hbar$)

は U の議論同様

$\sim 1 + i\delta\lambda G / \hbar$

$U_{\delta\lambda}^\dagger = e^{-i\delta\lambda G / \hbar}$

$= U_{\delta\lambda}^{-1} = 1 - i\delta\lambda G / \hbar$

これを U として $[U, O]$ を計算する

$[U, O] = UO - OU$

$= (1 + i\delta\lambda G / \hbar) O - O (1 + i\delta\lambda G / \hbar)$

$= \frac{i\delta\lambda}{\hbar} [G, O] = 0$

$[G, O] = 0$ (if O is invariant)

結論

T : symmetry op. translation by \hbar $\psi \mapsto \psi' = U\psi$ (U : unitary)
 $x \mapsto x' = x + a$

$U = e^{i\lambda G / \hbar} (= e^{-a\partial_x})$

\uparrow $\lambda = \text{real}$

$G = \text{hermite (generator)}$ ($G = -P_x = -\frac{\hbar}{i} \partial_x$)

$O = \text{observable (generic)}$

$O^\dagger = O$

$O \mapsto O' = U O U^\dagger$

infinitesimal trans

if O is invariant for the trans (Symmetry op.)

$[G, O] = 0$

In general

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &\rightarrow \sigma' = U \sigma U^\dagger \\ \text{無限小変換} &= (1 + i\delta\lambda G/\hbar) \sigma (1 - i\delta\lambda G/\hbar) \\ &= \sigma + i\delta\lambda/\hbar [G, \sigma] + (\delta\lambda)^2 \end{aligned}$$

2次無視

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\sigma &= \sigma' - \sigma \\ &= i\delta\lambda/\hbar [G, \sigma] \end{aligned}$$

if σ is invariant $\delta\sigma = 0 \Rightarrow [G, \sigma] = 0$

Physical system

Schröd eq $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = H\psi$

$H = (\hat{H})$ hamiltonian
エネルギーのたがひ大抵

対称操作で何かが変わるか \rightarrow ハミルトニアンがかわるか

Symmetry of the system \leftrightarrow Hamiltonian

System: invariant \leftrightarrow H : invariant

Bra-ket 表記

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \partial_t |\psi\rangle &= H|\psi\rangle \\ |\psi(t)\rangle &= e^{-iHt/\hbar} |\psi(0)\rangle \end{aligned}$$

σ の期待値

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi(t) | \sigma | \psi(t) \rangle \\ = \langle \psi(0) | e^{iHt/\hbar} \sigma e^{-iHt/\hbar} | \psi(0) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma = G, [H, G] = 0 \text{ ならば } e^{-iHt/\hbar} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (-i\tau/\hbar)^n H^n \text{ により } [G, e^{-iHt/\hbar}] = 0 \\ = \langle \psi(0) | G e^{iHt/\hbar} e^{-iHt/\hbar} | \psi(0) \rangle \\ = \langle \psi(0) | G | \psi(0) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$= \langle G(0) \rangle$$

初期期待値と同じ。 $G = \text{conserve}$

G は保存する

ex) $H = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \partial_x^2$ (free particle)

translation, $U = e^{-i\alpha x} = e^{-\frac{i\alpha p_x}{\hbar}}$ ($G = -p_x$)

$$\begin{aligned} [G, H] &= [-p_x, \frac{p_x^2}{2m}] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

& 結論

H が無限小変換 $e^{\frac{i\delta\lambda G}{\hbar}}$ 下で不変の時

$$[H, G] = 0 \text{ で (前の条件で)}$$

G は保存量となる

① ② ③

δ の了り方

H が無限小変換で不変の時、観測値 G の期待値の時間変化は $[H, G] = 0$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle G \rangle_t = \frac{d}{dt} \langle \psi(0) | e^{iHt/\hbar} G e^{-iHt/\hbar} | \psi(0) \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi(0) | e^{iHt/\hbar} H G e^{-iHt/\hbar} - e^{iHt/\hbar} G H e^{-iHt/\hbar} | \psi(0) \rangle \\ &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi(0) | e^{iHt/\hbar} [H, G] e^{-iHt/\hbar} | \psi(0) \rangle \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-iHt/\hbar} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (-i\tau/\hbar)^n H^n \text{ により } [G, e^{-iHt/\hbar}] = 0$$