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問1

$$(1) \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi - z} \rightarrow f^{(1)}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi - \frac{-f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^2}$$

$$f^{(2)}(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi - \frac{2(\xi - z)}{(\xi - z)^4} f(\xi) = \frac{2}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^3}$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{\star}$$

$n=1$ のときは自明. n のときは $\textcircled{\star}$ が成り立つと仮定する

$$f^{(n+1)}(z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi \frac{(n+1)(\xi - z)^n f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{2(n+1)}}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)!}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+2}}$$

よって, $n+1$ のときも成り立つ.

$$\therefore f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$(2) \quad f(t) = (t^2 - 1)^2 \quad \text{とおく} \quad P_2(t) = \frac{1}{2^2 2!} \frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{2^2 2!} \cdot \frac{2!}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi \frac{(\xi^2 - 1)^2}{(\xi - t)^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C d\xi \left[\frac{\xi^2 - 1}{2(\xi - t)} \right]^2 \frac{1}{\xi - t} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{\zeta} = \frac{\zeta^2 - 1}{2(\zeta - t)} \Leftrightarrow \zeta = \frac{2(\zeta - t)}{\zeta^2 - 1} \Leftrightarrow \zeta \zeta^2 - 2\zeta + 2t - \zeta = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \zeta = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2t\zeta + \zeta^2}}{\zeta} = \frac{1 - R}{\zeta}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \zeta = \frac{1 - R}{\zeta} \\ R = \sqrt{1 - 2t\zeta + \zeta^2} \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$(4) R = \sqrt{1 - 2t\zeta + \zeta^2} = 1 - t\zeta + O(\zeta^2)$$

よる

$$\zeta = \frac{1-R}{t} = t + O(\zeta) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} C_t^+ \rightarrow C_0^+ \\ \zeta \text{平面} \quad \zeta \text{平面} \end{array} \right) \text{と写像された事と}$$

$$\zeta \rightarrow 0 \text{ とよる } \zeta \rightarrow t$$

示す為にはこの二つ
を区別する必要がある

$$(5) \zeta = \frac{1-R}{t}$$

より

$$\begin{aligned} d\zeta &= \left\{ \frac{d}{d\zeta}(1-R) \cdot \frac{1}{t} + (1-R) \frac{d}{d\zeta} \left(\frac{1}{t} \right) \right\} d\zeta = \left(-\frac{\zeta-t}{\zeta R} - \frac{1-R}{\zeta^2} \right) d\zeta \\ &= -\frac{\zeta(\zeta-t) + (1-R)R}{\zeta^2 R} d\zeta = \frac{(1-R)/\zeta - t}{\zeta R} d\zeta = \frac{\zeta - t}{\zeta R} d\zeta \end{aligned}$$

□

$$(6) P_\ell(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_t} d\zeta \left[\frac{\zeta^2 - 1}{2(\zeta - t)} \right]^\ell \frac{1}{\zeta - t}$$

前問の結果を使うと

$$P_\ell(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_t} d\zeta \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{1}{\zeta} \right)^{\ell+1}$$

∵ $\zeta = 0$ は $(\ell+1)$ 位の極であることから、留数定理より

$$\begin{aligned} P_\ell(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{\ell!} \lim_{\zeta \rightarrow 0} \frac{d^\ell}{d\zeta^\ell} \left\{ \zeta^\ell \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{1}{\zeta} \right)^{\ell+1} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\ell!} \frac{d^\ell}{d\zeta^\ell} \frac{1}{R} \Big|_{\zeta=0} \end{aligned}$$

□

(7) テイラー展開は $f(x)$ に対し

$$f(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(l)}(0)}{l!} x^l \quad (x=0 \text{ 周り})$$

であるから

$$\frac{1}{R} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!} \frac{d^l}{d\zeta^l} \frac{1}{R} \Big|_{\zeta=0} \zeta^l = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(t) \zeta^l \quad (\because (8))$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t\zeta+\zeta^2}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(t) \zeta^l$$

□

$$(8) \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}')^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2+r'^2-2\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{r}'}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_>^2+r_<^2-2r_>r_<\cos\theta}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r_>} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{r_<}{r_>}\right)^2-2\frac{r_<}{r_>}\cos\theta}}$$

前問の式で $t = \cos\theta$, $\zeta = (r_</r_>)$ としたものを利用すると

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|} = \frac{1}{r_>} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_l(\cos\theta) \left(\frac{r_<}{r_>}\right)^l = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_<^l}{r_>^{l+1}} P_l(\hat{\mathbf{r}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{r}}')$$

また

$$P_l(\hat{\mathbf{r}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{r}}') = \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \times \sum_m Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{\mathbf{r}}')$$

から

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|} = 4\pi \sum_{lm} \frac{1}{2l+1} \frac{r_<^l}{r_>^{l+1}} Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{\mathbf{r}}')$$

□

$$(9) \phi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r'<r_c} d^3r' \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int d^3r' \rho(\mathbf{r}') \sum_{lm} \frac{r'^l}{r^{l+1}} \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{\mathbf{r}}')$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{lm} \frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \frac{r_{lm}}{r^{l+1}} Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{r}})$$

$\therefore$

$$r_{lm} = \int d^3r' (r')^l \rho(\mathbf{r}') Y_{lm}^*(\hat{\mathbf{r}}')$$

である。

□

問2

$$(1) R|j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2\rangle = (R|j_1 m_1\rangle) \otimes (R|j_2 m_2\rangle)$$

($\because$ 演算子 R は $R|j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2\rangle = R(|j_1 m_1\rangle \otimes |j_2 m_2\rangle) = R|j_1 m_1\rangle \otimes R|j_2 m_2\rangle$ のように働く.)

$$= |j_1 m_1', j_2 m_2'\rangle D_{m_1' m_1}^{j_1}(R) D_{m_2' m_2}^{j_2}(R)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because R|jm\rangle = |jm'\rangle D_{m'm}^j(R) \text{ より} \\ R|j_1 m_1\rangle = |j_1 m_1'\rangle D_{m_1' m_1}^{j_1}(R), \quad R|j_2 m_2\rangle = |j_2 m_2'\rangle D_{m_2' m_2}^{j_2}(R) \\ \text{なので} \\ R|j_1 m_1\rangle \otimes R|j_2 m_2\rangle = |j_1 m_1'\rangle \otimes |j_2 m_2'\rangle D_{m_1' m_1}^{j_1}(R) D_{m_2' m_2}^{j_2}(R) \\ = |j_1 m_1', j_2 m_2'\rangle D_{m_1' m_1}^{j_1}(R) D_{m_2' m_2}^{j_2}(R) \end{array} \right)$$

$$= |jm'\rangle D_{m'm}^j(R) \langle jm | j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2 \rangle$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because |j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2\rangle = |jm\rangle \langle jm | j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2 \rangle \\ \text{より} \\ R|j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2\rangle = R|jm\rangle \langle jm | j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2 \rangle \\ = |jm'\rangle D_{m'm}^j(R) \langle jm | j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2 \rangle \end{array} \right)$$

(2) (1) より

$$|j_1 m_1', j_2 m_2'\rangle D_{m_1' m_1}^{j_1} D_{m_2' m_2}^{j_2} = |jm'\rangle D_{m'm}^j \langle jm | j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2 \rangle$$

両辺に 左から $\langle j_1 m_1', j_2 m_2' |$ をかける

$$D_{m_1' m_1}^{j_1} D_{m_2' m_2}^{j_2} = \langle j_1 m_1', j_2 m_2' | jm' \rangle D_{m'm}^j \langle jm | j_1 m_1, j_2 m_2 \rangle$$

($\because \langle j_1 m_1', j_2 m_2' | j_1 m_1', j_2 m_2' \rangle = 1$)

□

(3) 前問の結果より

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{m'_1 0}^{l_1} D_{m'_2 0}^{l_2} &= \langle l_1 m'_1 l_2 m'_2 | l m' \rangle D_{m' m}^{l_1} \langle l m | l_1 0 l_2 0 \rangle \\
 &= \langle l_1 m'_1 l_2 m'_2 | l m' \rangle \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2l+1}} Y_{lm'}^* | l_1 0 l_2 0 \rangle \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{(2l_1+1)(2l_2+1)}} Y_{l_1 m'_1}^* Y_{l_2 m'_2}^*
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{l_1 m_1} Y_{l_2 m_2} = \sum_{l m} \sqrt{\frac{(2l_1+1)(2l_2+1)}{(2l+1)4\pi}} \langle l_0 | l_1 0 l_2 0 \rangle \times Y_{lm} \langle l_1 m_1 l_2 m_2 | l m \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int_0^\pi d\beta \sin\beta \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha Y_{lm}^*(\beta, \alpha) Y_{l_1 m_1}(\beta, \alpha) Y_{l_2 m_2}(\beta, \alpha) \\
 = \left[\sqrt{\frac{(2l_1+1)(2l_2+1)}{4\pi(2l+1)}} \langle l_0 | l_1 0 l_2 0 \rangle \right] \langle l m | l_1 m_1 l_2 m_2 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

□