

## 3D rotation.

$$R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = R_\alpha(\hat{z}) R_\beta(\hat{y}) R_\gamma(\hat{z})$$

- $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ : Euler angle <sup>オイラー角</sup>
- $R_\alpha(\hat{n})$ :  $\hat{n}$ 軸まわりの $\alpha$ 回転

$\psi$ : wave function  $\rightarrow$  対して  $R: \psi \rightarrow R\psi$

$[H, R] = 0$ ,  $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_d$ :  $d$  fold degenerated  <sup>$d$ 重に縮退した可べりの状態</sup> (complete)

$$H|\psi_i\rangle = |\psi_i\rangle E, \quad i=1 \sim d \quad (\langle \psi_i | \psi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}) \quad \text{対して}$$

$$R H |\psi_i\rangle = R |\psi_i\rangle E \Leftrightarrow H (R |\psi_i\rangle) = (R |\psi_i\rangle) E$$

$\therefore$   $R |\psi_i\rangle$ : <sup>固有状態</sup> eigen state with energy  $E$

$\therefore$   $R |\psi_i\rangle = |\psi_j\rangle D_{ji}(R)$  <sup>線形結合</sup> linear combination  $\leftarrow$  <sup>coef 係数</sup>  $\leftarrow$  だとおくと

$$R |\psi_i\rangle = |\psi_j\rangle D_{ji}(R)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R (|\psi_1\rangle, \dots, |\psi_d\rangle) = (|\psi_1\rangle, \dots, |\psi_d\rangle) D(R) \quad \leftarrow d \times d \text{ 行列}$$

$$\left( \psi \equiv (|\psi_1\rangle, \dots, |\psi_d\rangle) \right) \text{ 対して}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R \psi = \psi D(R)$$

$\therefore$   $R$ : unitary 対して  $R^\dagger = R^{-1}$ ,  $R^\dagger R = 1$ .  $\rightarrow$  踏まえると、

$$(R\psi)^\dagger (R\psi) = \psi^\dagger \underline{R^\dagger} R \psi = \psi^\dagger \psi = \begin{pmatrix} \langle \psi_1 | \\ \vdots \\ \langle \psi_d | \end{pmatrix} (|\psi_1\rangle, \dots, |\psi_d\rangle) = E_d$$

||

$$(\psi D)^\dagger (\psi D) = D^\dagger \psi^\dagger \psi D = D^\dagger D$$

$$\therefore D^\dagger D = E_d \rightarrow D^\dagger = D^{-1}$$

- $R_2 R_1 = R_3$  回転操作の群をつくる

$$R_1 \psi = U D(R_1) \psi, R_2 R_1 \psi = R_2 U D(R_1) \psi = U D(R_2) D(R_1) \psi$$

||

$$R_3 \psi = U D(R_3) \psi$$

$$\therefore U D(R_3) \psi = U D(R_2) D(R_1) \psi \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \psi^\dagger \text{ をかける } (U^\dagger U = E_d)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow D(R_3) = D(R_2) D(R_1)$$

- $D(1) = E_d$  :  $D(1)$  は何もしない (回転しない)

$$\therefore D(R^{-1}) D(R) = D(1) = E_d$$

$$D(R^{-1}) = (D(R))^{-1}$$

$R$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$D(R)$
rotation		$d \times d$ 行列
abstract		concrete

$\Rightarrow D(R)$  : 回転群の行列表現  
unitary

波動関数の回転 = 回転の行列をつくる

無限小回転  
 infinitesimal rotation (前に  $t \rightarrow t+dt$ )

$$R = e^{-i\vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{J} / \hbar} \rightarrow R = e^{-i\theta \hat{n} \cdot \vec{J}}, \quad t=1$$

$\vec{\omega}$  方向,  $|\vec{\omega}|$  回転  $\hat{n}$  方向,  $\theta$  回転 ( $\theta$ : 無限小)

$$1 - i\theta \hat{n} \cdot \vec{J}$$

$$D(R) = D(1 - i\theta \hat{n} \cdot \vec{J})$$

$D$  は  $\vec{J}$  の行列要素で定まる

$\uparrow$   
 $|\psi_1\rangle, \dots, |\psi_d\rangle: d=2j+1, J_x, J_z$  の同時固有関数を採用 (spin  $j$  表現)

$$\langle \psi_m | J_z | \psi_{m'} \rangle = m \delta_{m,m'}$$

$$J_z |\psi_m\rangle = m |\psi_m\rangle$$

$$J_{\pm} |\psi_m\rangle = \sqrt{(j \mp m)(j \pm m + 1)} |\psi_{m \pm 1}\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi_{m'} | J_{\pm} | \psi_m \rangle = \sqrt{(j \mp m)(j \pm m + 1)} \delta_{m', m \pm 1}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  このときの一般の  $D(R)$  は?

$R = R_x(\alpha) R_y(\beta) R_z(\gamma)$  の  $\hat{n}$ .

$$D(R) = D(R_x(\alpha)) D(R_y(\beta)) D(R_z(\gamma)) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} R_z(\hat{n}) = e^{-i\alpha \hat{n} \cdot \vec{J}}$$

$$= D(e^{-i\alpha J_x}) D(e^{-i\beta J_y}) D(e^{-i\gamma J_z})$$

$$D(e^{-i\alpha J_x}) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i(-j)\alpha} & & & \\ & e^{-i(j+1)\alpha} & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & e^{-i\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{diag} (e^{ij\alpha}, \dots, e^{-ij\alpha}) \quad \hat{n} \text{ の } \hat{z}$$

$$[D(\mathbf{R})]_{m',m} = \langle \psi_{m'} | e^{-i\alpha J_x} e^{-i\beta J_y} e^{-i\gamma J_z} | \psi_m \rangle$$

$$\underbrace{R_z(\alpha) R_y(\beta) R_z(\gamma)}_{\text{||}} = e^{-i\alpha m'} \underbrace{\left[ e^{-i\beta J_y} \right]}_{\text{||}}_{m',m} e^{-i\gamma m}$$

||  
\$d\_{m'm}(\beta)\$ \$\epsilon\$ 決めたい!

★  $d_{m',m}(\beta)$  : Schwinger Boson 1-1 する 1-1 する 1-1 する

$a_+, a_-$  : Bosons

$$[a_+, a_+^\dagger] = 1, [a_-, a_-^\dagger] = 1, [a_+, a_-] = 0$$

$$a \equiv \begin{pmatrix} a_+ \\ a_- \end{pmatrix} \text{ "}$$

$$a^\dagger a = (a_+^\dagger a_-^\dagger) \begin{pmatrix} a_+ \\ a_- \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a_+^\dagger a_+ + a_-^\dagger a_- = n_+ + n_- \quad \left( n_\pm = a_\pm^\dagger a_\pm : \begin{array}{l} \text{Bosons } a \\ \text{number operator} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\vec{J} \equiv \frac{1}{2} a^\dagger \overset{\text{Pauli 行列}}{\sigma} a$$

$$\hookrightarrow J_i = \frac{1}{2} a^\dagger \sigma_i a = \frac{1}{2} (a_+ a_-) \sigma_i \begin{pmatrix} a_+ \\ a_- \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} a_\alpha^\dagger (\sigma_i)_{\alpha\alpha'} a_{\alpha'}$$

$\vec{J}$  : angular momentum 1-1,

$$[J_i, J_j] = i \epsilon_{ijk} J_k \quad (\hbar=1)$$

$\epsilon$  確認する必要がある。

$$\begin{aligned}
 [J_i, J_j] &= \frac{1}{4} [a_\alpha^\dagger (\sigma_i)_{\alpha\beta} a_\beta, a_\delta^\dagger (\sigma_j)_{\delta\epsilon} a_\epsilon] && [A, B, C] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} a_\alpha^\dagger (\sigma_i)_{\alpha\beta} \underbrace{[a_\beta, a_\delta^\dagger]}_{\delta_{\beta\delta}} (a_j)_{\delta\epsilon} a_\epsilon && -A[B, C] \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{4} a_\delta^\dagger (\sigma_j)_{\delta\epsilon} \underbrace{[a_\alpha^\dagger, a_\epsilon]}_{-\delta_{\alpha\epsilon}} (\sigma_i)_{\alpha\beta} a_\beta && + [A, C] B \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} a_\alpha^\dagger (\sigma_i)_{\alpha\beta} (\sigma_j)_{\beta\delta} a_\delta - \frac{1}{4} a_\delta^\dagger (\sigma_j)_{\delta\epsilon} (\sigma_i)_{\alpha\epsilon} a_\alpha \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} a_\alpha^\dagger (\sigma_i \sigma_j)_{\alpha\delta} a_\delta - \frac{1}{4} a_\delta^\dagger (\sigma_j \sigma_i)_{\delta\alpha} a_\alpha \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} a^\dagger (\sigma_i \sigma_j - \sigma_j \sigma_i) a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$i=j \quad \therefore [J_i, J_j] = 0$$

$$i \neq j \quad \therefore \dots \quad \sigma_j \sigma_i = -\sigma_i \sigma_j \quad \forall i, j$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [J_i, J_j] &= \frac{1}{4} a^\dagger 2\sigma_i \sigma_j a \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} a^\dagger \sigma_i \sigma_j a && \left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma_i \sigma_j = i \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k \\ \sigma_j \sigma_i = -i \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k \end{array} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} a^\dagger i \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k a \\
 &= i \epsilon_{ijk} \frac{1}{2} a^\dagger \sigma_k a \\
 &= i \epsilon_{ijk} J_k
 \end{aligned}$$



$$J^2 = \vec{J} \cdot \vec{J} = \frac{1}{2} (J_+ J_- + J_- J_+) + J_z^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_z &= a^\dagger \frac{1}{2} \sigma_z a = \frac{1}{2} (a_+^\dagger a_+^\dagger) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_+ \\ a_- \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (a_+^\dagger a_+ - a_-^\dagger a_-) = \frac{1}{2} (n_+ - n_-) \end{aligned}$$

$$J_\pm = J_x \pm i J_y$$

$$= a^\dagger (\sigma_x \pm i \sigma_y) a$$

$$= a^\dagger \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} a$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \begin{cases} J_+ = a^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} a = a_+^\dagger a_- & - \rightarrow + \\ J_- = a^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} a = a_-^\dagger a_+ & + \rightarrow - \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore J^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \underbrace{a_+^\dagger a_- - a_-^\dagger a_+}_{\substack{\parallel \\ a_+^\dagger a_+ + a_- a_-^\dagger \\ \parallel \\ n_+ + (1+n_-)}} + \underbrace{a_-^\dagger a_+ a_+^\dagger a_-}_{\substack{\parallel \\ a_-^\dagger a_- + a_+ a_+^\dagger \\ \parallel \\ n_- + (1+n_+)}} \right) + \frac{1}{4} (n_+ - n_-)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ n_+ (1+n_-) + n_- (1+n_+) \right\} + \frac{1}{4} (n_+ + n_-)^2 - n_+ n_-$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( 2n_+ + 2n_- + 2n_+ + 2n_- + (n_+ + n_-)^2 - 4n_+ n_- \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( 2(n_+ + n_-) + (n_+ + n_-)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{4} (2n + n^2) = \frac{1}{4} n(n+2)$$

$$\therefore J^2 = \frac{1}{2} n \left( \frac{1}{2} n + 1 \right)$$

$$\hat{J} = \frac{1}{2} \hat{n} \quad \text{全 Boson 数の半分} \quad \therefore J^2 = \hat{J} (\hat{J} + 1)$$

$$\hat{j} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{n}_+ + \hat{n}_-)$$

$$\hat{J}_z = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{n}_+ - \hat{n}_-)$$

$$|n_+, n_-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_+!}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_-!}} (a_+^\dagger)^{n_+} (a_-^\dagger)^{n_-} |a\rangle$$

$$\hat{n}_\pm |n_+, n_-\rangle = n_\pm |n_+, n_-\rangle$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} |j, m\rangle \equiv |n_+, n_-\rangle \quad z' \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} j = \frac{1}{2} (n_+ + n_-) \\ m = \frac{1}{2} (n_+ - n_-) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} n_+ = j + m \\ n_- = j - m \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(j+m)!}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(j-m)!}} (a_+^\dagger)^{j+m} (a_-^\dagger)^{j-m} |a\rangle$$

↑  
explicit form