



ローレンツ変換
と



反ローレンツ変換

無名のヒト

前提

- ・ 慣性系 S 位置 : x 時間 : t
慣性系 S' 位置 : x' 時間 : t'
V : S と S' との相対速度

- ・ 定義 :

c : 真空中での光速

$$l = c \cdot t \quad l' = c \cdot t'$$

$$X = x + l \quad T = x - l$$

$$X' = x' + l' \quad T' = x' - l'$$

- ・ 記号 $(Z)^2 = Z \cdot Z$

- ・ 光速一定の原理

$$(i) \quad (x')^2 - (l')^2 = (x)^2 - (l)^2 = 0 \quad (1) \text{ 式}$$

$$X' \cdot T' = X \cdot T \quad (1A) \text{ 式}$$

$$(ii) \quad (x')^2 - (l')^2 = - \{ (x)^2 - (l)^2 \} = 0 \quad (2) \text{ 式}$$

$$X' \cdot T' = -X \cdot T$$

(2A)式

ローレンツ変換

(1 A) 式を満たす1次変換(定係数A-D)

$$X' = A \cdot X + B \cdot T$$

$$T' = C \cdot X + D \cdot T$$

$$A \cdot C = 0 \quad B \cdot C + A \cdot D = 1 \quad B \cdot D = 0$$

$$\therefore A = 0 \text{ または } C = 0$$

$$B = 0 \text{ または } D = 0$$

(i) $B = 0 \quad C = 0$ の場合

$$A \cdot D = 1 \quad \text{より} \quad A = \exp(\delta) \quad D = \exp(-\delta) \text{ とおく。}$$

$$X' = x' + l' = \exp(\delta) \cdot X = \exp(\delta) \cdot \{x + l\}$$

$$T' = x' - l' = \exp(-\delta) \cdot T = \exp(-\delta) \cdot \{x - l\}$$

$$\therefore x' = \cosh(\delta) \cdot x + \sinh(\delta) \cdot l$$

$$l' = \sinh(\delta) \cdot x + \cosh(\delta) \cdot l$$

ここで $\tanh(\delta) = \beta$ 、 $\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} = 1/\gamma$ とおくと

$$x' = \gamma \cdot \{x + \beta \cdot l\}$$

$$l' = \gamma \cdot \{\beta \cdot x + l\}$$

$x = v \cdot t \quad l = c \cdot t$ から相対速度を求めると

$$v' = (v + \beta \cdot c) / (1 + \beta \cdot v/c)$$

$$v = 0 \text{ のとき } v' = \pm V \text{ より } \beta = \pm V/c \quad (V < c) \\ = 1 \quad (V \geq c)$$

(ii) $A = 0 \quad D = 0$ の場合

$$B \cdot C = 1 \quad \text{より} \quad B = \exp(\delta) \quad C = \exp(-\delta) \text{ とおく。}$$

$$X' = x' + l' = \exp(\delta) \cdot T = \exp(\delta) \cdot \{x - l\}$$

$$T' = x' - l' = \exp(-\delta) \cdot X = \exp(-\delta) \cdot \{x + l\}$$

$$\therefore x' = \cosh(\delta) \cdot x - \sinh(\delta) \cdot l$$

$$l' = \sinh(\delta) \cdot x - \cosh(\delta) \cdot l$$

$\delta = 0$ のとき、時間反転 $l' = -l$ を含む。 l' の符号を反転させると

$$l' = -\sinh(\delta) \cdot x + \cosh(\delta) \cdot l$$

ここで $\tanh(\delta) = \beta$ 、 $\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} = 1/\gamma$ とおくと

$$x' = \gamma \cdot \{x - \beta \cdot l\}$$

$$l' = \gamma \cdot \{-\beta \cdot x + l\}$$

$x = v \cdot t \quad l = c \cdot t$ から相対速度を求めると

$$v' = (v - \beta \cdot c) / (1 - \beta \cdot v/c)$$

$$v = 0 \text{ のとき } v' = \pm V \text{ より } \beta = \pm (\text{逆順}) V/c \quad (V < c) \\ = 1 \quad (V \geq c)$$

反ローレンツ変換

(2A) 式を満たす1次変換(定係数A-D)

$$X' = A \cdot X + B \cdot T$$

$$T' = C \cdot X + D \cdot T$$

$$A \cdot C = 0 \quad B \cdot C + A \cdot D = -1 \quad B \cdot D = 0$$

$$\therefore A = 0 \text{ または } C = 0$$

$$B = 0 \text{ または } D = 0$$

(i) $B = 0 \quad C = 0$ の場合

$$A \cdot D = -1 \quad \text{より} \quad A = \exp(\delta) \quad D = \exp(-\delta) \text{ とおく。}$$

$$X' = x' + l' = \exp(\delta) \cdot X = \exp(\delta) \cdot \{x + l\}$$

$$T' = x' - l' = -\exp(-\delta) \cdot T = -\exp(-\delta) \cdot \{x - l\}$$

$$\therefore x' = \sinh(\delta) \cdot x + \cosh(\delta) \cdot l$$

$$l' = \cosh(\delta) \cdot x + \sinh(\delta) \cdot l$$

ここで $\tanh(\delta) = \beta$, $\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} = 1/\gamma$ とおくと

$$x' = \gamma \cdot \{\beta \cdot x + l\}$$

$$l' = \gamma \cdot \{x + \beta \cdot l\}$$

$x = v \cdot t \quad l = c \cdot t$ から相対速度を求めると

$$v' = (\beta \cdot v + c) / (\beta + v/c)$$

$$v = 0 \text{ のとき } v' = \pm V \text{ より} \quad \beta = \pm c/V \quad (V \geq c) \\ = 1 \quad (V < c)$$

(ii) $A = 0 \quad D = 0$ の場合

$$B \cdot C = -1 \quad \text{より} \quad B = \exp(\delta) \quad C = \exp(-\delta) \text{ とおく。}$$

$$X' = x' + l' = \exp(\delta) \cdot T = \exp(\delta) \cdot \{x - l\}$$

$$T' = x' - l' = -\exp(-\delta) \cdot X = -\exp(-\delta) \cdot \{x + l\}$$

$$\therefore x' = \sinh(\delta) \cdot x - \cosh(\delta) \cdot l$$

$$l' = \cosh(\delta) \cdot x - \sinh(\delta) \cdot l$$

$\delta = 0$ のとき、時空反転 $x' = -l$ と $l' = x$ を含む。 x' の符号を反転させると

$$x' = -\sinh(\delta) \cdot x + \cosh(\delta) \cdot l$$

ここで $\tanh(\delta) = \beta$, $\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} = 1/\gamma$ とおくと

$$x' = \gamma \cdot \{-\beta \cdot x + l\}$$

$$l' = \gamma \cdot \{x - \beta \cdot l\}$$

$x = v \cdot t \quad l = c \cdot t$ から相対速度を求めると

$$v' = (-\beta \cdot v + c) / (v/c - \beta)$$

$$v = 0 \text{ のとき } v' = \pm V \text{ より} \quad \beta = \pm (\text{逆順}) c/V \quad (V \geq c) \\ = 1 \quad (V < c)$$

運動量 P とエネルギー E

・ローレンツ変換の場合

$$P' = \gamma \cdot \{P + \beta \cdot E / c\}$$

$$E' / c = \gamma \cdot \{\beta \cdot P + E / c\}$$

$P = 0$ と $E = E_0$ より

$$P' = \gamma \cdot \beta \cdot E_0 / c$$

$$E' = \gamma \cdot E_0$$

$$E_0 = m_0 \cdot c^2 \text{ とおくと}$$

$$E' = \gamma \cdot m_0 \cdot c^2 = m \cdot c^2$$

$$m = \gamma \cdot m_0$$

$$P' = \gamma \cdot \beta \cdot E_0 / c = \gamma \cdot (V / c) \cdot m_0 \cdot c = m \cdot V$$

$$(E' / c)^2 - (P')^2 = (E_0 / c)^2 = (m_0 \cdot c)^2 \geq 0$$

$$|E' / c| \geq |P'| \quad \therefore c \geq |V| \text{ (等号は } m_0 = 0 \text{)}$$

・反ローレンツ変換の場合

$$P' = \gamma \cdot \{\beta \cdot P + E / c\}$$

$$E' / c = \gamma \cdot \{P + \beta \cdot E / c\}$$

$P = 0$ と $E = E_0$ より

$$P' = \gamma \cdot E_0 / c$$

$$E' = \gamma \cdot \beta \cdot E_0$$

$$E_0 = m_0 \cdot c^2 \text{ とおくと}$$

$$E' = \gamma \cdot \beta \cdot m_0 \cdot c^2 = m \cdot c^2$$

$$m = \gamma \cdot \beta \cdot m_0$$

$$P' = \gamma \cdot E_0 / c = \gamma \cdot m_0 \cdot c = m \cdot c / \beta = m \cdot V$$

$$(E' / c)^2 - (P')^2 = - (E_0 / c)^2 = - (m_0 \cdot c)^2 \leq 0$$

$$|E' / c| \leq |P'| \quad \therefore c \leq |V| \text{ (等号は } m_0 = 0 \text{)}$$

補足

・ 群速度 V_g と位相速度 V_p

$$(E' / c)^2 - (P')^2 = \pm (m_0 \cdot c)^2 \quad \text{より}$$

$$(2 \cdot E' / c^2) \cdot dE' = 2 \cdot P' \cdot dP'$$

$$|dE' / dP'| = |(P' / E')| \cdot c^2$$

$$|V_g| = |1 / V_p| \cdot c^2 \quad \therefore |V_g| \cdot |V_p| = c^2$$

(i) $c \geq |V_g|$ の場合

$$(c^2) / |V_g| \geq c$$

$$V_p \geq c$$

(ii) $c \leq |V_g|$ の場合

$$(c^2) / |V_g| \leq c$$

$$V_p \leq c$$

相対性原理 + 交換関係 → (1) 式

・前提

4元位置演算子 4元運動量演算子

S系 $X_\mu P_\mu$

S'系 $X'_\mu P'_\mu$

($\mu=0,1-3$) $X_0 > 0$

・定義

$$K = X_0 + X_1$$

$$L = X_0 - X_1$$

$$M = P_0 + P_1$$

$$N = P_0 - P_1$$

・単位系

$$h = 2 \cdot \pi$$

・交換関係 ($[P'_\mu, X'_\mu] = [P_\mu, X_\mu]$)

$$[P'_0, X'_0] = [P_0, X_0] = i$$

$$[P'_1, X'_1] = [P_1, X_1] = -i$$

$$[M', K'] = [M, K] = 0$$

$$[N', L'] = [N, L] = 0$$

・一次変換式 (AないしDは定数)

$$X_1' = A \cdot X_1 + B \cdot X_0$$

$$X_0' = C \cdot X_0 + D \cdot X_1$$

$$P_1' = A \cdot P_1 + B \cdot P_0$$

$$P_0' = C \cdot P_0 + D \cdot P_1$$

・計算

$$[P'_0, X'_0] = i \cdot (C^2 - D^2) \quad \therefore C^2 - D^2 = 1$$

$$[P'_1, X'_1] = i \cdot (B^2 - A^2) \quad \therefore B^2 - A^2 = -1$$

$$\therefore [P_0, X_1] + [P_1, X_0] = 0$$

$$c f) [P_0, X_1] = -i \cdot P_1 \cdot c \text{ (光速)} / H$$

$$H = \sqrt{(|P| \cdot c)^2 + (m \cdot c^2)^2}$$

$$[M', K'] = -i \cdot ((A+D)^2 - (B+C)^2) = 0$$

$$[N', L'] = -i \cdot ((A-D)^2 - (B-C)^2) = 0$$

$$\therefore A \cdot D = B \cdot C$$

$$C^2 - D^2 = 1 \quad C^2 - B^2 = 1$$

$$B^2 - A^2 = -1 \quad \Rightarrow D^2 - A^2 = -1$$

$$A \cdot D = B \cdot C \quad C \cdot D = A \cdot B$$

c f)

$$B^2 \cdot (1 - C^2/D^2) = -1 \quad \therefore B^2 = D^2$$

$$C^2 \cdot (1 - B^2/A^2) = 1 \quad \therefore C^2 = A^2$$

$$A = C = \cosh\theta$$

$$B = D = \sinh\theta$$

$$K'L' = (X'0)^2 - (X'1)^2$$

$$= (C \cdot X0 + D \cdot X1)^2 - (A \cdot X1 + B \cdot X0)^2$$

$$= (C^2 - B^2)X0^2$$

$$+ 2 \cdot (C \cdot D - A \cdot B) X0X1$$

$$+ (D^2 - A^2)X1^2$$

$$= X0^2 - X1^2 = KL \quad \dots (1) \text{ 式}$$

・結論

$$(X'0)^2 - (X'1)^2 \neq -(X0^2 - X1^2)$$

シュレーディンガー方程式

- ・ S系

$$-i \partial_1 \Psi = P_1 \Psi$$

$$i \partial_0 \Psi = P_0 \Psi$$

- ・ 記号

$$\tanh \theta = \beta = V / c$$

Ψ : 波動関数

$$\partial_1 = \partial / \partial x_1$$

$$\partial_0 = \partial / \partial x_0$$

$$P_0 = H / c$$

P_1 : (x_1 方向) 運動量

- ・ ローレンツ変換式

$$x'_1 = \cosh \theta \cdot x_1 - \sinh \theta \cdot x_0$$

$$x'_0 = \cosh \theta \cdot x_0 - \sinh \theta \cdot x_1$$

$$P_1 = \cosh \theta \cdot P'_1 + \sinh \theta \cdot P'_0$$

$$P_0 = \cosh \theta \cdot P'_0 + \sinh \theta \cdot P'_1$$

$$\partial_1 = \cosh \theta \cdot \partial'_1 - \sinh \theta \cdot \partial'_0$$

$$\partial_0 = \cosh \theta \cdot \partial'_0 - \sinh \theta \cdot \partial'_1$$

- ・ S'系

$$-i (\cosh \theta \cdot \partial'_1 - \sinh \theta \cdot \partial'_0) \Psi = (\cosh \theta \cdot P'_1 + \sinh \theta \cdot P'_0) \Psi \quad - (A)$$

$$i (\cosh \theta \cdot \partial'_0 - \sinh \theta \cdot \partial'_1) \Psi = (\cosh \theta \cdot P'_0 + \sinh \theta \cdot P'_1) \Psi \quad - (B)$$

$$(A) \times \cosh \theta - (B) \times \sinh \theta \text{より、} \quad -i \partial'_1 \Psi = P'_1 \Psi$$

$$(A) \times \sinh \theta - (B) \times \cosh \theta \text{より、} \quad i \partial'_0 \Psi = P'_0 \Psi$$

ハイゼンベルク方程式

・ S系

$$i \hbar d_0 X_1 = [X_1, P_0]$$

$$i \hbar d_1 X_0 = - [X_0, P_1]$$

$$\partial X_1 / \partial x_0 = 0$$

$$\partial X_0 / \partial x_1 = 0$$

・ 記号

$$\tanh \theta = -\beta = -V/c$$

$$d_1 = d / d x_1$$

$$d_0 = d / d x_0$$

$$P_0 = H / c$$

P_1 : (x_1 方向) 運動量

$$[A, B] = AB - BA$$

$$[X_0, P_0] + [X_1, P_1] = 0$$

・ ローレンツ変換式

$$X'_1 = \cosh \theta \cdot X_1 + \sinh \theta \cdot X_0$$

$$X'_0 = \cosh \theta \cdot X_0 + \sinh \theta \cdot X_1$$

$$P'_1 = \cosh \theta \cdot P_1 + \sinh \theta \cdot P_0$$

$$P'_0 = \cosh \theta \cdot P_0 + \sinh \theta \cdot P_1$$

$$d'_1 = \cosh \theta \cdot d_1 - \sinh \theta \cdot d_0$$

$$d'_0 = \cosh \theta \cdot d_0 - \sinh \theta \cdot d_1$$

・ S'系

$$i \hbar d'_0 X'_1$$

$$= i (\cosh \theta \cdot d_0 - \sinh \theta \cdot d_1) (\cosh \theta \cdot X_1 + \sinh \theta \cdot X_0)$$

$$= i ((\cosh \theta)^2 \cdot d_0 X_1 - (\sinh \theta)^2 \cdot d_1 X_0)$$

$$= (\cosh \theta)^2 \cdot [X_1, P_0] + (\sinh \theta)^2 \cdot [X_0, P_1]$$

$$= [\cosh \theta \cdot X_1 + \sinh \theta \cdot X_0, \cosh \theta \cdot P_0 + \sinh \theta \cdot P_1]$$

$$= [X'_1, P'_0]$$

$$i \hbar d'_1 X'_0$$

$$= i (\cosh \theta \cdot d_1 - \sinh \theta \cdot d_0) (\cosh \theta \cdot X_0 + \sinh \theta \cdot X_1)$$

$$= i ((\cosh \theta)^2 \cdot d_1 X_0 - (\sinh \theta)^2 \cdot d_0 X_1)$$

$$= - ((\cosh \theta)^2 \cdot [X_0, P_1] + (\sinh \theta)^2 \cdot [X_1, P_0])$$

$$= - [\cosh \theta \cdot X_0 + \sinh \theta \cdot X_1, \cosh \theta \cdot P_1 + \sinh \theta \cdot P_0]$$

$$= - [X'_0, P'_1]$$

ローレンツ変換行列

相対速度 V_j ($j=1-3$)

$$\beta_j = V_j / c$$

$$|\beta|^2 = V_j \cdot V_j / c^2$$

$$\gamma = 1 / \sqrt{1 - |\beta|^2}$$

$$x'_j = \gamma \cdot (x_j - (V_j / c) \cdot x_0)$$

$$x'_0 = \gamma \cdot (x_0 - V_j \cdot x_j / c)$$

$$V_1 / x_1 = V_2 / x_2 = V_3 / x_3$$

$$V_j \cdot x_j = |V_j| \cdot |x_j|$$

$$|V_j| = \sqrt{V_1^2 + V_2^2 + V_3^2}$$

$$|x_j| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}$$

$$x'_j \cdot x'_j$$

$$= \gamma^2 \cdot (x_j \cdot x_j - 2 \cdot (V_j \cdot x_j / c) \cdot x_0 + (V_j / c)^2 \cdot (x_0)^2)$$

$$x'_0 \cdot x'_0$$

$$= \gamma^2 \cdot (x_0 \cdot x_0 - 2 \cdot (V_j \cdot x_j / c) \cdot x_0 + (V_j \cdot x_j / c)^2)$$

$$(V_j \cdot x_j / c)^2 = (|V_j|^2 \cdot |x_j|^2) / c^2$$

変換行列 $L(\gamma, \beta) = L(\beta) = L(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$

$$L(\beta)$$

$$= \gamma \times$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\beta_1 & -\beta_2 & -\beta_3 \\ -\beta_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta_2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\beta_3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ミンコフスキー計量テンソル $[\eta]_{\mu\nu}$

$$\eta_{00} = 1$$

$$\eta_{0j} = \eta_{j0} = 0$$

$$\eta_{ij} = -\delta_{ij} \quad i, j = 1-3$$

転置記号: $\overline{\quad}^t$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\eta L(\beta)) \overline{\quad}^t \\ = & \gamma \times \\ & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & +\beta_1 & +\beta_2 & +\beta_3 \\ -\beta_1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta_2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -\beta_3 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\eta L(\beta)) \overline{\quad}^t L(\beta) \\ = & \gamma^2 \times \\ & \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \beta^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta_1^2 - 1 & \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 & \beta_1 \cdot \beta_3 \\ 0 & \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 & \beta_2^2 - 1 & \beta_2 \cdot \beta_3 \\ 0 & \beta_1 \cdot \beta_3 & \beta_2 \cdot \beta_3 & \beta_3^2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$X = X_\mu = (X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3)$$

$$X' = L(\beta) X$$

$$(X')^\dagger = (\eta L(\beta) X) \overline{\quad}^t$$

Let's 計算!

$$\begin{aligned} & (X')^\dagger X' \\ = & X \overline{\quad}^t (\eta L(\beta) X) \overline{\quad}^t L(\beta) X \\ = & X \overline{\quad}^t L(\beta) \eta L(\beta) X \\ = & X^\dagger X \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \cdot X_1 \cdot X_2 = (\beta_1 \cdot X_2)^2 = (\beta_2 \cdot X_1)^2$$

$$\beta_2 \cdot \beta_3 \cdot X_2 \cdot X_3 = (\beta_2 \cdot X_3)^2 = (\beta_3 \cdot X_2)^2$$

$$\beta_3 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot X_3 \cdot X_1 = (\beta_3 \cdot X_1)^2 = (\beta_1 \cdot X_3)^2$$

以上

任意方向 (β) のローレンツ変換

$$\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

$$\beta_j = v_j / c$$

内積

$$A \cdot B = A_j \cdot B_j$$

単位方向ベクトル n_j

$$n_1 = \beta / |\beta|$$

$$n_1 \cdot n_2 = 0 = n_1 \cdot n_3$$

$$S \text{系} \quad x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad x_0$$

$$S' \text{系} \quad x' = (x'_1, x'_2, x'_3) \quad x'_0$$

$$x'_0 = \cosh \theta (x_0 - \beta \cdot x)$$

$$x' = \cosh \theta (x - \beta x_0)$$

$$\cosh \theta = 1 / \sqrt{1 - |\beta|^2}$$

$$x' = (x' \cdot n_1) n_1 + x_2 n_2 + x_3 n_3$$

$$x' \cdot n_1 = \cosh \theta (x \cdot n_1 - (\beta \cdot n_1) x_0) = \cosh \theta (x_1 - |\beta| x_0)$$

$$x_2 n_2 + x_3 n_3 = x - x_1 n_1$$

$$x' = \cosh \theta (x_1 n_1 - |\beta| x_0 n_1) + x - x_1 n_1$$

$$= (\cosh \theta - 1) x_1 n_1 + x - (x_0 \cosh \theta) \beta$$

$$= (\cosh \theta - 1) (x \cdot \beta) \beta / |\beta|^2 + x - (x_0 \cosh \theta) \beta$$

\therefore

$$x'_j = x_j + (\cosh \theta - 1) (x_1 \beta_1 + x_2 \beta_2 + x_3 \beta_3) \beta_j / |\beta|^2 - (x_0 \cosh \theta) \beta_j$$

$$x'_0 = x_0 \cosh \theta - (\beta_1 \cdot x_1 + \beta_2 \cdot x_2 + \beta_3 \cdot x_3) \cosh \theta$$

$$00 \text{成分} \quad : \quad \cosh \theta$$

$$0j, j0 \text{成分} \quad : \quad -\beta_j \cosh \theta$$

$$jk \text{成分} \quad : \quad \delta_{jk} + (\cosh \theta - 1) \beta_j \beta_k / |\beta|^2 \quad j, k = 1-3$$

行列表示

$$0 \text{ 行 } \cosh\theta \quad -\beta_1 \cosh\theta \quad -\beta_2 \cosh\theta \quad -\beta_3 \cosh\theta$$

$$1 \text{ 行 } -\beta_1 \cosh\theta \quad 1 + (\cosh\theta - 1) (\beta_1 / |\beta|)^2 \quad (\cosh\theta - 1) \beta_1 \beta_2 / |\beta|^2 \\ (\cosh\theta - 1) \beta_1 \beta_3 / |\beta|^2$$

$$2 \text{ 行 } -\beta_2 \cosh\theta \quad (\cosh\theta - 1) \beta_2 \beta_1 / |\beta|^2 \quad 1 + (\cosh\theta - 1) (\beta_2 / |\beta|)^2 \\ (\cosh\theta - 1) \beta_2 \beta_3 / |\beta|^2$$

$$3 \text{ 行 } -\beta_3 \cosh\theta \quad (\cosh\theta - 1) \beta_3 \beta_1 / |\beta|^2 \quad (\cosh\theta - 1) \beta_3 \beta_2 / |\beta|^2 \quad 1 + (\cosh\theta - 1) (\beta_3 / |\beta|)^2$$

c f) 任意方向 (β) の速度変換式

$$\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \quad : \text{ 相対速度 } V/c$$

S系での速度ベクトル

$$\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

S'系での速度ベクトル

$$\mathbf{v}' = (v'_1, v'_2, v'_3)$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{1 - |\beta|^2}) \mathbf{v} + (1 - \sqrt{1 - |\beta|^2}) (\mathbf{v} \cdot \beta) \beta / |\beta|^2 - c \beta}{1 - (\beta \cdot \mathbf{v} / c)}$$

$c = 1$ (自然単位系)、 $B = \beta \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \cdot \beta$ として

$$|\mathbf{v}'|^2$$

$$= (1 - |\beta|^2) |\mathbf{v}|^2 \\ + (1 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{1 - |\beta|^2} + (1 - |\beta|^2)) B^2 / |\beta|^2 \\ + |\beta|^2 \\ + 2 \cdot (\sqrt{1 - |\beta|^2}) - (1 - |\beta|^2) B^2 / |\beta|^2 \\ - 2 \cdot (1 - \sqrt{1 - |\beta|^2}) B \\ - 2 \cdot (\sqrt{1 - |\beta|^2}) B \\ / (1 - 2B + B^2)$$

$$|\mathbf{v}'|^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (1 - |\beta|^2) |\mathbf{v}|^2 \\
&+ (1 - (1 - |\beta|^2) B^2 / |\beta|^2 - B^2) \cdots (1) \\
&+ |\beta|^2 - 1 \\
&- 2 \cdot (1 - \sqrt{1 - |\beta|^2}) B - 2 \cdot (\sqrt{1 - |\beta|^2}) B + 2 B \cdots (2) \\
&/ (1 - B)^2
\end{aligned}$$

分子 (1) と (2) はきれいに相殺して

$$|\mathbf{v}'|^2 - 1 = (1 - |\beta|^2) (|\mathbf{v}|^2 - 1) / (1 - \beta \cdot \mathbf{v})^2$$

$1 \geq |\beta|^2$ で、分母が正であるから、

位相速度： $|\mathbf{v}|^2 \geq 1$ ならば $|\mathbf{v}'|^2 \geq 1$

群速度： $|\mathbf{v}|^2 \leq 1$ ならば $|\mathbf{v}'|^2 \leq 1$

ローレンツ転換

ローレンツ転換

記号

ミンコフスキー計量テンソル $\eta = (\xi)^2$

η_{ab}

$$= 1 \quad (a=b=0)$$

$$= -1 \quad (a=b=1,2,3)$$

$$= 0 \quad (a \neq b)$$

ξ^{ab}

$$= 1 \quad (a=b=0)$$

$$= i \quad (a=b=1,2,3)$$

$$= 0 \quad (a \neq b)$$

転換前

基本関係式

$$(X'0)^2 + (X'1)^2 + (X'2)^2 + (X'3)^2 = (X0)^2 + (X1)^2 + (X2)^2 + (X3)^2$$

X1方向

$$X'0 = X0 \cdot \cos \theta - X1 \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$X'1 = X0 \cdot \sin \theta + X1 \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$X'2 = X2$$

$$X'3 = X3$$

$$\tan \theta = V/c$$

$S^2 = (X'0)^2 + (X'1)^2 = (X0)^2 + (X1)^2 = 0$ のとき、

$$X0 = X1 = 0$$

転換式

$$X_\mu \rightarrow \xi \cdot X_\mu \quad (X0 \rightarrow X'0, X1 \rightarrow i \cdot X'1, X2 \rightarrow i \cdot X'2, X3 \rightarrow i \cdot X'3)$$

$$X'_\mu \rightarrow \xi \cdot X'_\mu \quad (X'0 \rightarrow X''0, X'1 \rightarrow i \cdot X''1, X'2 \rightarrow i \cdot X''2, X'3 \rightarrow i \cdot X''3)$$

$$\theta \rightarrow i \cdot \theta$$

$$\cos(i \cdot \theta) = (\exp(-\theta) + \exp(\theta)) / 2 = \cosh \theta$$

$$\sin(i \cdot \theta) = (\exp(-\theta) - \exp(\theta)) / (2 \cdot i) = i \cdot \sinh \theta$$

または $\beta \rightarrow i \cdot \beta$

$$\cos(i \cdot \theta) = 1 / \sqrt{1 + (i \cdot \beta)^2} = 1 / \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$$

$$\sin(i \cdot \theta) = (i \cdot \beta) / \sqrt{1 + (i \cdot \beta)^2} = (i \cdot \beta) / \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$$

転換後

X1方向ブースト

$$X'0 = X0 \cdot \cosh \theta - i \cdot X1 (i \cdot \sinh \theta)$$

$$= X0 \cdot \cosh \theta + X1 \cdot \sinh \theta$$

$$i \cdot X'1 = i \cdot X1 \cdot \cosh \theta + X0 \cdot (i \cdot \sinh \theta)$$

$$X'1 = X1 \cdot \cosh \theta + X0 \cdot \sinh \theta$$

$$i \cdot X'2 = i \cdot X2$$

$$i \cdot X'3 = i \cdot X3$$

$$\tanh \theta = -V / c$$

$$S^2 = (X'0)^2 - (X'1)^2 = (X0)^2 - (X1)^2 = 0 \quad \text{のとき、}$$

$$\pm X0 = X1$$

Ex) 交換関係

$$\text{転換前} \quad [P1, X1] = [P0, X0] = i$$

$$[P1, X1] = [P'1 \cdot \cos \theta + P'0 \cdot \sin \theta, X'1 \cdot \cos \theta + X'0 \cdot \sin \theta]$$

$$= [P'1, X'1] \cdot (\cos \theta)^2 + [P'0, X'0] \cdot (\sin \theta)^2$$

$$cf) \quad [P'1, X'0] + [P'0, X'1] = 0$$

$$[P0, X0] = [P'0 \cdot \cos \theta + P'1 \cdot \sin \theta, X'0 \cdot \cos \theta + X'1 \cdot \sin \theta]$$

$$= [P'0, X'0] \cdot (\cos \theta)^2 + [P'1, X'1] \cdot (\sin \theta)^2$$

転換式

$$X'_\mu \rightarrow \xi \cdot X'_\mu \quad (X'0 \rightarrow X'0, X'1 \rightarrow i \cdot X'1, X'2 \rightarrow i \cdot X'2, X'3 \rightarrow i \cdot X'3)$$

$$P'_\mu \rightarrow \xi \cdot P'_\mu \quad (P'0 \rightarrow P'0, P'1 \rightarrow i \cdot P'1, P'2 \rightarrow i \cdot P'2, P'3 \rightarrow i \cdot P'3)$$

$$\theta \rightarrow i \cdot \theta \quad \text{または} \quad \beta \rightarrow i \cdot \beta$$

轉換後

$$\begin{aligned} & [i \cdot P_1, i \cdot X_1] \\ = & [i \cdot P'_1, i \cdot X'_1] \cdot (\cosh \theta)^2 + [P'_0, X'_0] \cdot (i \cdot \sinh \theta)^2 \\ = & - [P'_1, X'_1] \cdot (\cosh \theta)^2 - [P'_0, X'_0] \cdot (\sinh \theta)^2 \\ = & i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [P_0, X_0] \\ = & [P'_0, X'_0] \cdot (\cosh \theta)^2 + [i \cdot P'_1, i \cdot X'_1] \cdot (i \cdot \sinh \theta)^2 \\ = & [P'_0, X'_0] \cdot (\cosh \theta)^2 + [P'_1, X'_1] \cdot (\sinh \theta)^2 \\ = & i \end{aligned}$$

$[P'_1, X'_1] = A$ $[P'_0, X'_0] = B$ とおくと、

$$(\cosh \theta)^2 \cdot A + (\sinh \theta)^2 \cdot B = -i$$

$$(\sinh \theta)^2 \cdot A + (\cosh \theta)^2 \cdot B = i$$

$T(\theta)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (\cosh \theta)^2 & (\sinh \theta)^2 \\ (\sinh \theta)^2 & (\cosh \theta)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det T(\theta) = (\cosh \theta)^4 - (\sinh \theta)^4 = (\cosh \theta)^2 + (\sinh \theta)^2$$

逆行列 $T_{\text{inv}}(\theta)$

$$= (1 / \det T(\theta))$$

$$\times \begin{pmatrix} (\cosh \theta)^2 & -(\sinh \theta)^2 \\ -(\sinh \theta)^2 & (\cosh \theta)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(A

B)

$$= T_{\text{inv}}(\theta)$$

$$\times \begin{pmatrix} -i & \\ & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = -i \quad B = i$$

交換関係のローレンツ変換

定義

$$\Lambda^{-\mu\nu} = [P^{-\mu}, X^{-\nu}]$$

テンソルの変換則

$$\Lambda'^{-\mu\nu} = (\partial X'^{-\mu} / \partial X^{-\rho}) \cdot (\partial X'^{-\nu} / \partial X^{-\xi}) \cdot \Lambda^{-\rho\xi}$$

計算

X1方向のローレンツブースト

$$\beta_j = v_j / c$$

$$V = v_1$$

$$\gamma = 1 / \sqrt{1 - (\beta_1)^2}$$

$$\cosh\theta = \gamma$$

$$\sinh\theta = \gamma \cdot \beta_1$$

0 0 成分

$$\Lambda'^{-00} = (\cosh\theta)^2 \cdot \Lambda^{-00} - \cosh\theta \cdot \sinh\theta \cdot (\Lambda^{-01} + \Lambda^{-10}) + (\sinh\theta)^2 \cdot \Lambda^{-11} = \Lambda^{-00}$$

0 1, 1 0 成分

$$\Lambda'^{-01} = (\cosh\theta)^2 \cdot \Lambda^{-01} - \cosh\theta \cdot \sinh\theta \cdot (\Lambda^{-00} + \Lambda^{-11}) + (\sinh\theta)^2 \cdot \Lambda^{-10} = \Lambda^{-01} = -\Lambda^{-10}$$

0 2, 2 0 成分

$$\Lambda'^{-02} = \cosh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-02} - \sinh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-12} = \cosh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-02} = -\Lambda^{-20}$$

0 3, 3 0 成分

$$\Lambda'^{-03} = \cosh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-03} - \sinh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-13} = \cosh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-03} = -\Lambda^{-30}$$

1 1 成分

$$\Lambda'^{-11} = (\cosh\theta)^2 \cdot \Lambda^{-11} - \cosh\theta \cdot \sinh\theta \cdot (\Lambda^{-01} + \Lambda^{-10}) + (\sinh\theta)^2 \cdot \Lambda^{-00} = \Lambda^{-11}$$

1 2, 2 1 成分

$$\Lambda'^{-12} = \cosh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-12} - \sinh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-02} = -\sinh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-02} = -\Lambda^{-21}$$

1 3, 3 1 成分

$$\Lambda'^{-13} = \cosh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-13} - \sinh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-03} = -\sinh\theta \cdot \Lambda^{-03} = -\Lambda^{-31}$$

2 2 成分

$$\Lambda'^{-22} = \Lambda^{-22}$$

2 3, 3 2 成分

$$\Lambda'^{-23} = \Lambda^{-23}$$

3 3 成分

$$\Lambda'^{-33} = \Lambda^{-33}$$

まとめ

$$\Lambda^{-jj} = -i \quad \Lambda^{-00} = i$$

$$\Lambda^{-0j} = -i \cdot \beta_j = -\Lambda^{-j0}$$

$$\Lambda^{-jk} = 0 \quad (j \neq k)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} i & -i \cdot \beta_1 & -i \cdot \gamma \cdot \beta_2 & -i \cdot \gamma \cdot \beta_3 \\ i \cdot \beta_1 & -i & i \cdot \gamma \cdot \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 & i \cdot \gamma \cdot \beta_1 \cdot \beta_3 \\ i \cdot \gamma \cdot \beta_2 & -i \cdot \gamma \cdot \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 & -i & 0 \\ i \cdot \gamma \cdot \beta_3 & -i \cdot \gamma \cdot \beta_1 \cdot \beta_3 & 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \Lambda'^{-\mu\nu} = i \cdot (\eta^{-\mu\nu} - \gamma \cdot L^{-\mu\nu})$$

$$L^{-\mu\nu} = -L^{-\nu\mu} = 0$$

$$L^{-01} = \beta_1 / \gamma$$

$$L^{-02} = \beta_2$$

$$L^{-03} = \beta_3$$

$$L^{-12} = -\beta_1 \cdot \beta_2$$

$$L^{-13} = -\beta_1 \cdot \beta_3$$

$$\Lambda^{-01} + \Lambda^{-10} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad P^{-0} \doteq P^{-1} \quad \text{のとき、} \quad L^{-01} = -L^{-10} = 1$$

クライン-ゴルドン方程式

基本関係式 $P_0^2 = P_j^2 + (m \cdot c)^2 \quad j=1 \sim 3$

基本方程式 $i \partial_\mu \psi = P_\mu \psi \quad \mu=0, 1 \sim 3$

$i \partial_0 \psi = P_0 \psi$ から

$$-(\partial_0)^2 \psi = P_0^2 \psi = (P_j^2 + (m \cdot c)^2) \psi$$

$P_j \psi = -i \partial_j \psi$ を代入

$$-(\partial_0)^2 \psi = -(\partial_j)^2 \psi + (m \cdot c)^2 \psi$$

$$\therefore (\square + (m \cdot c)^2) \psi = 0$$

$$\square \equiv (\partial_0)^2 - (\partial_j)^2 = \partial_\mu \partial^\mu$$

c f 1) 分散関係

$$\psi \propto \exp(i k_\mu \cdot x^\mu)$$

$$k_0 = \omega / c \quad \omega : \text{角周波数}$$

$$k_1 = 2\pi / \lambda_1 = k \quad \lambda_1 : \text{波長}$$

$$k_2 = 0$$

$$k_3 = 0 \quad \text{とする}$$

$$(-k_0^2 + k^2 + (m \cdot c)^2) \psi = 0$$

$$\therefore k_0^2 = k^2 + (m \cdot c)^2 \quad : \omega = \pm c \sqrt{k^2 + (m \cdot c)^2}$$

$$2 \cdot k_0 \cdot dk_0 = 2 \cdot k \cdot dk$$

$$\therefore dk_0 / dk = (d\omega / dk) / c = k / k_0 = c \cdot k / \omega$$

位相速度 $V_p = \omega / k$

$$|V_p| = c \sqrt{1 + (m \cdot c / k)^2} > c$$

群速度 $V_g = d\omega / dk = c^2 \cdot k / \omega$

$$|V_g| = c^2 / (c \sqrt{1 + (m \cdot c / k)^2})$$

$$= c / \sqrt{1 + (m \cdot c / k)^2} < c$$

$$= c \cdot k / \sqrt{k^2 + (m \cdot c)^2}$$

c f 2)低エネルギー近似

$$P_0 - m \cdot c$$

$$= \sqrt{P_j^2 + (m \cdot c)^2} - m \cdot c$$

$$= (\sqrt{P_j^2 + (m \cdot c)^2} - m \cdot c) \cdot (\sqrt{P_j^2 + (m \cdot c)^2} + m \cdot c) / (\sqrt{P_j^2 + (m \cdot c)^2} + m \cdot c)$$

$$= P_j^2 / (\sqrt{P_j^2 + (m \cdot c)^2} + m \cdot c)$$

$$P_j \ll m \cdot c \text{ より}$$

$$\doteq P_j^2 / (2 m \cdot c)$$

$P_0 = m \cdot c + P_j^2 / (2 m \cdot c)$ と、方程式 $i \partial_0 \psi = P_0 \psi$ 、 $-i \partial_j \psi = P_j \psi$ から

$$i \partial_0 \psi = (m \cdot c + (1 / (2 m \cdot c)) \cdot (-i \partial_j)^2) \psi$$

$$\partial_0 = (1 / c) \cdot \partial_t = \partial / \partial (c t) \text{ より}$$

$$\therefore i \partial_t \psi = (m \cdot c^2 - (1 / (2 m)) \cdot (\partial_j)^2) \psi \quad : \text{非相対論的シュレーディンガー方程式}$$

H (ハイゼンベルク) - D (ディラック) 方程式

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 0, 1-3 \\ j &= 1-3 \end{aligned}$$

P^μ : 4元運動量ベクタ

X^μ : 4元位置ベクタ

F^μ : 4元力ベクタ

$A(\tau, P^\mu, X^\mu)$: 演算子

τ : 固有時 $= t/\gamma$

$$\gamma := 1/\sqrt{1-\beta^2} \quad : \beta = V/c$$

$$dA/d\tau$$

$$= \partial A/\partial \tau + (dX^j/d\tau) \partial A/\partial X^j + (dP^\mu/d\tau) \partial A/\partial P^\mu$$

$$dX^j/d\tau = P^j/m$$

$$dP^\mu/d\tau = F^\mu$$

$$-i \partial A/\partial X^j = [A, P_j]$$

$$i \partial A/\partial P^\mu = [A, X_\mu]$$

$$\therefore i dA/d\tau$$

$$= - (P^\mu/m) \cdot [A, P_\mu] + F^\mu [A, X_\mu]$$

$$= i \partial A/\partial \tau - (P^j/m) \cdot [A, P_j]$$

$$+ F^\mu [A, X_\mu]$$

Ex1) $A(t)$ の場合

$$i dA/d\tau$$

$$= - [A, P^j P_j / (2m)]$$

$$= [A, (P^0)^2 / (2m)] \quad \because P^\mu P_\mu = (m \cdot c)^2 \quad : \text{定数}$$

$$i \cdot \gamma \cdot dA/dt$$

$$= ([A, P^0] P^0 + P^0 [A, P^0]) / (2m)$$

$\gamma \doteq 1$ のとき

$$i dA/dt = [A, c \cdot P^0] \quad : c \cdot P^0 = H$$

Ex2) $A(X^\mu)$ の場合

$$i dA/d\tau$$

$$= - (P^j/m) \cdot [A, P_j]$$

$$= ((P^j)^2/m) A$$

$$((P^0)^2) A = ((P^j)^2) A$$

Ex3) $A = P^\mu$ の場合

$$i \frac{dA}{d\tau}$$

$$= F^\mu [A, X_\mu]$$

$$= - (F^\mu X_\mu) A$$

Ex4) $A = H$ (ハミルトニアン) の場合

$$i \frac{dH}{d\tau}$$

$$= i \frac{\partial H}{\partial \tau} - (P^j / m) \cdot [H, P_j]$$

$$+ F^\mu [H, X_\mu]$$

$$[H, P_j] = -i \frac{\partial H}{\partial X^j} = i \frac{dP^j}{d\tau} / \gamma = i F^j / \gamma$$

$$[H, X_\mu] = i \frac{\partial H}{\partial P^\mu} = i \frac{dX^\mu}{d\tau} / \gamma$$

$$i \frac{\partial H}{\partial \tau} = [P_0, H] = 0 \quad (\because \text{孤立系}) \quad \text{より}$$

$$dH/d\tau = 0$$

$$i \frac{dP^0}{d\tau}$$

$$= i \frac{\partial P^0}{\partial \tau} + F^\mu [P^0, X_\mu]$$

$$F^\mu [P^0, X_\mu] = i F^\mu (dX_\mu/dt) = 0$$

$$i \frac{\partial P^0}{\partial \tau} = [P_0, P^0] = 0 \quad \text{より}$$

$$dP^0/d\tau = 0$$

ローレンツジェネレータ

4元角運動量への拡張

記号

$$\mu, \nu, \rho, \lambda = 0, 1-3$$

X_μ : 4元位置座標

P_ν : 4元運動量

$$[A, B] = AB - BA \quad : \text{交換子}$$

$$[P_\mu, X_\nu] = i H_{\mu\nu} \quad : \text{計量テンソル} \quad \text{プランク定数 } h = 2\pi$$

ローレンツジェネレータ

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\mu\nu} &= X_{[\mu} P_{\nu]} = X_\mu P_\nu - X_\nu P_\mu \quad : [\] \text{ 反対称化の置換記号} \\ &= -X_{[\nu} P_{\mu]} = -L_{\nu\mu} \end{aligned}$$

交換関係 $[L_{\mu\nu}, L_{\rho\lambda}]$

$$= [X_{[\mu} P_{\nu]}, X_{[\rho} P_{\lambda]}]$$

$$= X_{[\mu} P_{\nu]} X_{[\rho} P_{\lambda]} - X_{[\rho} P_{\lambda]} X_{[\mu} P_{\nu]}$$

ここで、

$$X_{[\mu} P_{\nu]} X_{[\rho} P_{\lambda]}$$

$$= X_{[\mu} (P_{\nu]} X_{[\rho} P_{\lambda]}) + X_{[\mu} | X_{[\rho} | P_{\nu]} P_{\lambda]}$$

$$= X_{[\mu} (X_{[\rho} | P_{\nu]} + i H_{\nu\rho}) P_{\lambda]} + X_{[\rho} X_{[\mu} P_{\nu]} P_{\lambda]} \quad : P_\nu X_\rho = X_\rho P_\nu + i H_{\nu\rho}$$

$$= 2 \cdot X_{[\rho} X_{[\mu} P_{\nu]} P_{\lambda]} + i X_{[\mu} H_{\nu\rho}] P_{\lambda]}$$

$$X_{[\rho} P_{\lambda]} X_{[\mu} P_{\nu]} \quad : \mu \text{ と } \rho, \nu \text{ と } \lambda \text{ の入れ替え}$$

$$= 2 \cdot X_{[\mu} X_{[\rho} P_{\lambda]} P_{\nu]} + i X_{[\rho} H_{\lambda\mu}] P_{\nu]}$$

$$= 2 \cdot X_{[\rho} X_{[\mu} P_{\nu]} P_{\lambda]} + i X_{[\rho} H_{\lambda\mu}] P_{\nu]}$$

$$\therefore X_{[\mu} P_{\nu]} X_{[\rho} P_{\lambda]} - X_{[\rho} P_{\lambda]} X_{[\mu} P_{\nu]}$$

$$= i (X_{[\mu} H_{\nu\rho}] P_{\lambda]} - X_{[\rho} H_{\lambda\mu}] P_{\nu]})$$

$$M_{\mu\nu\rho\lambda} = X_{\mu} H_{\nu\rho} P_{\lambda} = X_{\mu} H_{\rho\nu} P_{\lambda} = M_{\mu\rho\nu\lambda}$$

とおく

$$\begin{aligned} & X_{[\mu} H_{\nu]} [\rho P_{\lambda]} - X_{[\rho} H_{\lambda]} [\mu P_{\nu]} \\ &= M_{[\mu\nu]} [\rho\lambda] - M_{[\rho\lambda]} [\mu\nu] \\ &= M_{[\mu\nu]} [\rho\lambda] - M_{[\lambda\rho]} [\nu\mu] \end{aligned}$$

ここで、 $[\]$ は忘れて

$$\begin{aligned} & M_{\mu\nu\rho\lambda} - M_{\lambda\rho\nu\mu} \\ &= X_{\mu} H_{\nu\rho} P_{\lambda} - X_{\lambda} H_{\rho\nu} P_{\mu} \\ &= H_{\nu\rho} (X_{\mu} P_{\lambda} - X_{\lambda} P_{\mu}) \quad : H_{\nu\rho} = H_{\rho\nu} \\ &= H_{\nu\rho} X_{[\mu} P_{\lambda]} \\ &= H_{\rho\nu} L_{\mu\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore M_{[\mu\nu]} [\rho\lambda] - M_{[\lambda\rho]} [\nu\mu] \\ = H_{[\rho} [L_{\nu\mu]} \lambda] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [L_{\mu\nu}, L_{\rho\lambda}] &= i H_{[\rho} [L_{\nu\mu]} \lambda] \\ &= -i H_{[\rho} [\mu L_{\nu}] \lambda] \\ &= i H_{[\mu} [\rho L_{\lambda}] \nu] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右辺} &= i (H_{\mu} [\rho L_{\lambda}] \nu - H_{\nu} [\rho L_{\lambda}] \mu) \\ &= i (H_{\mu\rho} L_{\lambda\nu} - H_{\mu\lambda} L_{\rho\nu} - H_{\nu\rho} L_{\lambda\mu} + H_{\nu\lambda} L_{\rho\mu}) \\ &= i (H_{\mu\rho} L_{\lambda\nu} + H_{\mu\lambda} L_{\nu\rho} + H_{\nu\rho} L_{\mu\lambda} + H_{\nu\lambda} L_{\rho\mu}) \end{aligned}$$
