



# ガリレイ変換 と私



無名のヒト

## 前提

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- ・ 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

$$x' = x + a$$

$$t' = t + b$$

$$(a \neq 0, b \neq 0)$$

$$x_0 = c \cdot t$$

$$x'_0 = c \cdot t'$$

$$\beta = V / c$$

- ・ 記号  $(Z)^2 = Z \cdot Z$

- ・ 光速一定の原理

$$(x')^2 - (c \cdot t')^2 = (x)^2 - (c \cdot t)^2 = 0 \quad (1) \text{ 式}$$

## 計算

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(1) 式に

$$x' = x + a$$

$$t' = t + b \quad \text{を代入}$$

$$x'^2 + 2ax + a^2 - c^2(t'^2 + 2bt + b^2) = x^2 - (c \cdot t)^2$$

$$a(2x + a) = c^2 \cdot b(2t + b)$$

$$(2x + a) / (2t + b) = c^2 \cdot (b / a) = k$$

$$(x + a) / (t + b) = x / t = k$$

$$\therefore (x / t) \cdot (a / b) = c^2$$

$$x' = x + a$$

$$t' = t + (a \cdot x) / (c^2 \cdot t)$$

$x = 0$ の場合、

$$-V = (x' / t') = a / t \quad \text{から} \quad a = -V \cdot t$$

よって

$$x' = x - \beta \cdot x_0$$

$$x'_0 = x_0 - \beta \cdot x$$

## 逆変換

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$$\begin{aligned}x &= x' + \beta \cdot x_0 \\ &= x' + \beta \cdot (x'_0 + \beta \cdot x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(1 - \beta^2) x &= x' + \beta \cdot x'_0 \\ 1 \gg \beta^2 \text{ならば、} \\ x &= x' + \beta \cdot x'_0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_0 &= x'_0 + \beta \cdot x \\ &= x'_0 + \beta \cdot (x' + \beta \cdot x_0)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(1 - \beta^2) x_0 &= x'_0 + \beta \cdot x' \\ 1 \gg \beta^2 \text{ならば、} \\ x_0 &= x'_0 + \beta \cdot x'\end{aligned}$$

# シュレーディンガー方程式

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・記号

$\phi(x_0, x_1)$  : 波動関数  
 $\exp(X)$  : 指数関数

$$\partial_0 = \partial / \partial x_0 \quad (x_0 = c \cdot t)$$

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

$$h = 2 \cdot \pi \quad (\text{自然単位系})$$

$m$  : 粒子質量

$$P = -i\partial_1$$

$P\phi = p\phi$  : 運動量

・S系

$$i\partial_0\phi = [P^2 / (2mc)] \phi$$

・変換式

$$P = P' + mV \quad (\because m \cdot dx' / dt = m \cdot dx / dt - mV)$$

$$\partial_0 = (\partial x'_0 / \partial x_0) \partial'_0 + (\partial x'_1 / \partial x_0) \partial'_1 = \partial'_0 - \beta \partial'_1$$

$$\partial_1 = (\partial x'_1 / \partial x_1) \partial'_1 + (\partial x'_0 / \partial x_1) \partial'_0 = \partial'_1 - \beta \partial'_0$$

・S'系

$$i\partial_0\phi = i(\partial'_0 - \beta \partial'_1)\phi = (i\partial'_0 + \beta P')\phi$$

$$[P^2 / (2mc)] \phi = [P'^2 / (2mc) + \beta P' + mc\beta^2 / 2] \phi$$

$$\therefore i\partial'_0\phi = [P'^2 / (2mc) + mc\beta^2 / 2] \phi$$

$\phi(x'_0, x'_1) = [\exp(-i(mV^2/2)t')] \Psi(x'_0, x'_1)$  とおけば、

$$i\partial'_0\Psi = [P'^2 / (2mc)] \Psi$$

$$\phi(x'_0, x'_1) \propto \exp(i((E' - (mV^2/2))t' \pm p'x'_1))$$

$$p' = \sqrt{2mE'}$$

## 交換關係

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### ・ 記号

$[A, B] = AB - BA$  : 交換子

$P_0, P_1$  : 4元運動量成分 ( $P_2 = P_3 = 0$ )

$X_0, X_1$  : 4元位置成分

$m$  : 質量

### ・ 单位系

$\hbar = 2 \cdot \pi$  (自然单位系)

$i$  : 虚数单位

### ・ S系

$$[X_1, P_1] = i$$

$$[X_0, P_0] = -i$$

### ・ 變換式

$$X'_0 = X_0 - \beta \cdot X_1$$

$$X'_1 = X_1 - \beta \cdot X_0$$

$$P'_0 = P_0 - \beta \cdot P_1$$

$$P'_1 = P_1 - \beta \cdot P_0$$

### ・ S'系

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

$$= [X_1 - \beta \cdot X_0, P_1 - \beta \cdot P_0]$$

$$= [X_1, P_1]$$

$$- \beta ( [X_0, P_1] + [X_1, P_0] )$$

$$+ \beta^2 [X_0, P_0]$$

$$= i (1 - \beta^2) \quad (m = 0)$$

$$\text{or } i (1 - \beta^2 - \beta (m c)^2 / P_0 / P_1) \quad (m \neq 0, P_0 > 0)$$

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

$$= [X_0 - \beta \cdot X_1, P_0 - \beta \cdot P_1]$$

$$= [X_0, P_0] - \beta ([X_0, P_1] + [X_1, P_0]) + \beta^2 [X_1, P_1]$$

$$= -i (1 - \beta^2) \quad (m = 0)$$

$$\text{or } -i (1 - \beta^2 + \beta (mc)^2 / P_0 / P_1) \quad (m \neq 0, P_0 > 0)$$

c f)

$$P_0 = \sqrt{P_1^2 + (mc)^2}$$

m = 0 の場合

$$[X_1, P_0] = i$$

$$[X_0, P_1] = -i$$

m ≠ 0 の場合

$$[X_1, P_0] = i (P_1 / P_0)$$

$$[X_0, P_1] = -i (P_0 / P_1)$$

$$P_0 = \alpha_1 P_1 + b(mc)$$

$$\{\alpha_j, \alpha_k\} = 2\delta_{jk} \quad \{\alpha_j, b\} = 0 \quad \alpha_j^2 = b^2 = 1$$

$$P_1 = \alpha_1 P_0 - \alpha_1 b(mc)$$

$$[X_1, P_0] = i \alpha_1$$

$$[X_0, P_1] = -i \alpha_1$$

## 波動方程式

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・ 記号

$$\partial_0 = \partial / \partial x_0 \quad (x_0 = c \cdot t)$$

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

$v_p$  : 位相速度

$$\partial_a = \partial_0 + (v_p / c) \partial_1$$

$$\partial_b = \partial_0 - (v_p / c) \partial_1$$

$V$  : 相対速度  $\beta = V / c$

$$v_a / c = (\beta + v_p / c) / (1 + (v_p / c) \cdot \beta)$$

$$v_b / c = (\beta - v_p / c) / (1 - (v_p / c) \cdot \beta)$$

・ S系

$$[(\partial_0)^2 - (v_p / c)^2 (\partial_1)^2] \Phi = \partial_a \partial_b \Phi = 0$$

・ 変換式

$$x'_0 = x_0 - \beta \cdot x_1$$

$$x'_1 = x_1 - \beta \cdot x_0$$

$$\partial_0 = \partial'_0 - \beta \cdot \partial'_1$$

$$\partial_1 = \partial'_1 - \beta \cdot \partial'_0$$

$$\partial_a = (1 - (v_p / c) \cdot \beta) \partial'_0 - (\beta - v_p / c) \partial'_1$$

$$\partial_b = (1 + (v_p / c) \cdot \beta) \partial'_0 - (\beta + v_p / c) \partial'_1$$

・ S'系

$$\partial_a \partial_b \Phi = [1 - (v_p / c)^2 \cdot \beta^2] (\partial'_0 - (v_a / c) \cdot \partial'_1) (\partial'_0 - (v_b / c) \cdot \partial'_1) \Phi = 0$$

より (ただし、 $(v_p / c)^2 \cdot \beta^2 \neq 1$ )

$$[(\partial'_0)^2 - (v_a / c + v_b / c) \cdot \partial'_1 \cdot \partial'_0 + (v_a / c) \cdot (v_b / c) \cdot (\partial'_1)^2] \Phi = 0$$

$\beta^2 \ll 1$  の場合

$$(v_a / c + v_b / c) = 2\beta \cdot [1 - (v_p / c)^2] / [1 - (v_p / c)^2 \cdot \beta^2] \doteq 2\beta \cdot [1 -$$



$$v_p/c)^2]$$

$$(v_a/c) \cdot (v_b/c) = [\beta^2 - (v_p/c)^2] / [1 - (v_p/c)^2 \cdot \beta^2] \doteq - (v_p/c)^2$$

$$\Phi = \Phi_a (x'_1 + (v_a/c) \cdot x'_0) + \Phi_b (x'_1 + (v_b/c) \cdot x'_0)$$

## ハッブル則

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S系	S'系	
$x$	$x'$	: 星Aから星Bまでの距離
$v$	$v'$	: 星Aから見た星Bの後退速度
$H$	$H'$	: ハッブル係数 ( $H \cdot t = H' \cdot t' = 1$ )

S系

$$v = H \cdot x$$

S'系

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

$$H' = H \cdot (t/t') = H / (1 - (\beta/c) \cdot v)$$

$$x' = x - (\beta \cdot c) t$$

$$\therefore H' \cdot x' = H \cdot (x - (\beta \cdot c) t) / (1 - (\beta/c) \cdot v) = v'$$

c f)

$m$ : 星Bの質量

$$\text{運動量: } P = m \cdot v = m \cdot H \cdot x$$

$$\begin{aligned} dP/dt &= m \cdot ((dH/dt) \cdot x + H \cdot (dx/dt)) \\ &= m \cdot x \cdot (dH/dt + H^2) \\ &= m \cdot v \cdot (dH/dt + H^2) / H \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (dP/dt) / P = (dH/dt + H^2) / H$$

(i)  $dP/dt = 0$  の場合

$$dH/dt = -H^2$$

$$H(0) = H_0 \text{ として、 } H(t) = H_0 / (1 + H_0 \cdot t)$$

$$1 \ll H_0 \cdot t \text{ の場合、 } H(t) = 1/t$$

(ii)  $dP/dt = a (> 0)$  の場合

$$dH/dt = H \cdot (a - H)$$

$H > 0$  and  $a > H$  の場合 加速膨張

Ex)  $a$  が一定なら ( $H$ : ロジスティック関数)、

$$H(t) = a / (1 + (a/H_0 - 1) \cdot \exp(-a \cdot t))$$

$H > 0$  and  $a < H$ の場合 減速膨張

## 相对速度

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相对速度  $V_j$  ( $j=1-3$ )

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x'_0 \cdot x'_0 - x'_j \cdot x'_j$$

$$\doteq x_0 \cdot x_0 - x_j \cdot x_j$$

$$(V_j / c) \cdot x'_j = (V_j / c) \cdot x_j - (V_j / c)^2 \cdot x_0$$

$$x'_0 + V_j \cdot x'_j / c \doteq x_0 - V_j \cdot x_j / c + V_j \cdot x_j / c = x_0$$

$$(V_j / c)^2 \cdot x_0 = |V_j|^2 \cdot x_0 / c^2$$

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

$$x'_j + (V_j / c) \cdot x'_0 \doteq x_j - (V_j / c) \cdot x_0 + (V_j / c) \cdot x_0 = x_j$$

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

# ガリレイ変換とは

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ニュートンの運動方程式を変えない一次座標変換

記法

$$\dot{(X_j)} = d X_j / d X_0 \quad : 1 \text{ 階微分}$$

$$\dot{(\dot{(X_j)})} = \dot{(\dot{(X_j)})} \quad : 2 \text{ 階微分}$$

$$j = 1 - 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{力 } F &= m \cdot c^2 \cdot \dot{(\dot{(X'_j)})} \\ &= m \cdot c^2 \cdot \dot{(\dot{(X_j)})} \end{aligned}$$

・変換係数  $A \sim D$

$$X'_j = A \cdot X_j + B \cdot X_0$$

$$X'_0 = C \cdot X_j + D \cdot X_0$$

$$\dot{(X'_j)} = (A \cdot \dot{(X_j)} + B) / (D + C \cdot \dot{(X_j)})$$

$$\dot{(\dot{(X'_j)})} = (A \cdot D - B \cdot C) \cdot \dot{(\dot{(X_j)})} / (D + C \cdot \dot{(X_j)})^3$$

$$\therefore C = 0$$

$$A = D^2$$

$$X_j=0 \text{ のとき、 } X'_j / X'_0 = B / D = -\beta = -V / c \quad V : \text{ 相対速度}$$

変換行列  $G(\beta)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} D^2 & -\beta \cdot D \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G(-\beta) G(\beta)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} D & +\beta \cdot D \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cdot \begin{pmatrix} D & -\beta \cdot D \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= D^2 \begin{pmatrix} D & (1 - D) \cdot \beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= I \text{ (恒等変換行列)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore D = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X'_j \\ X'_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

・ (X<sub>j</sub>  
X<sub>0</sub>)

c f)

相対性原理から

$$A = D$$

$$B/A = -\beta$$

$$A \cdot (A + \beta \cdot C) = 1$$

$$\beta = 0 \text{ のとき} \quad B = 0$$

$$A^2 = 1$$

$$\beta = 1 \text{ のとき} \quad B = -A$$

$$C = (1 - A^2) / A$$

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## 位相速度 $v_p$

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・ 記号

$P_\mu$  : 4元運動量成分 ( $\mu = 0, 1 \sim 3$ )

$\beta = V/c$

$m$  : 質量

$$P'_1 = P_1 - \beta \cdot P_0$$

$$P'_0 = P_0 - \beta \cdot P_1$$

$$(P'_0)^2 - (P'_1)^2$$

$$= (1 - \beta^2) \cdot (P_0^2 - P_1^2) \doteq P_0^2 - P_1^2 = (mc)^2$$

$$|P_0| = \sqrt{(mc)^2 + P_1^2}$$

$$= mc \sqrt{1 + (P_1/mc)^2}$$

$$\doteq mc \left(1 + \frac{P_1^2}{2(mc)^2}\right) \quad (P_1 \ll mc)$$

$$= mc + P_1^2 / (2mc)$$

$$\therefore |v_p| = |P_0/P_1| c$$

$$= mc^2 / |P_1| + |P_1| / (2m)$$

$$> 2\sqrt{(mc^2/|P_1|) \cdot (|P_1|/(2m))} = (\sqrt{2}) \cdot c$$

$$v_p > (\sqrt{2}) \cdot c \quad \text{または} \quad v_p < -(\sqrt{2}) \cdot c$$

c f)

$$|v_p| = c \sqrt{1 + (mc/P_1)^2}$$

$$\doteq mc^2 / |P_1| \quad (P_1 \ll mc)$$

群速度 :  $v_g = P_1/m$

$$|v_p| \cdot |v_g| = c^2$$

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# ミンコフスキー時空

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## 4次元平坦時空

(1, 3) 擬似ユークリッド時空

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記号

$\eta_{\mu\nu}$  : 計量テンソル ( $\mu, \nu = 0, 1-3$ )

$$(J_0)^2 = (J_k)^2 = J_0 \quad (k=1-3)$$

$[J_0, J_k] = 0$  : 交換子  $[A, B] = AB - BA$

$\{J_n, J_m\} = 2J_0\delta_{nm}$  ( $n, m=1-3$ ) : 反交換子  $\{A, B\} = AB + BA$

$n = n^k J_k$  : 単位ベクトル ( $k=1-3$ )

$\theta$  : ラピディティ  $\beta = n^k \tanh\theta$

$$d x = J_\nu d x^\nu = J_0 d x^0 + J_k d x^k$$

$$d^- x = J_0 d x^0 - J_k d x^k \quad : \text{Einstein縮約規則}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d s^2 &= d^- x d x \\ &= (J_0 d x^0)^2 - J_k J_m d x^k d x^m \\ &= J_0 (d x^0)^2 - (1/2) \{J_k, J_m\} d x^k d x^m \\ &= J_0 (d x^0)^2 - J_0 \delta_{km} d x^k d x^m \\ &= J_0 (d x^0)^2 - J_0 (d x^k)^2 \\ &= \eta_{\mu\nu} d x^\mu d x^\nu \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta_{00} = J_0$$

$$\eta_{km} = -J_0 \delta_{km} \quad (k, m=1-3)$$

$\therefore \eta_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag } J_0 \quad (+1, -1, -1, -1)$  : 対角行列

S系

$$T = x^0 J_0$$

$$X = x^k J_k \quad (k=1-3)$$



S'系

$$T' = x'^0 J_0$$

$$X' = x'^k J_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= (T')^2 - (X')^2 = (T)^2 - (X)^2 \\ &= (T' + X')(T' - X') = (T + X)(T - X) \end{aligned}$$

$$T' + X' = \exp(n\theta) (T + X)$$

$$T' - X' = (T - X) \exp(-n\theta) \quad \text{とおく}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(T' + X')(T' - X') \\ &= \exp(n\theta) (T + X) (T - X) \exp(-n\theta) \\ &= \exp(n\theta) ((T)^2 - (X)^2) \exp(-n\theta) \\ &= (T)^2 - (X)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\exp(\pm n\theta) = J_0 \cosh\theta \pm n \sinh\theta \quad \text{より}$$

$$\exp(n\theta) (T + X)$$

$$= (J_0 \cosh\theta + n \sinh\theta) (T + X)$$

$$= J_0 T \cosh\theta + n T \sinh\theta + J_0 X \cosh\theta + n X \sinh\theta$$

$$(T - X) \exp(-n\theta)$$

$$= (T - X) (J_0 \cosh\theta - n \sinh\theta)$$

$$= T J_0 \cosh\theta - T n \sinh\theta - J_0 X \cosh\theta + X n \sinh\theta$$

$$T' + X' = J_0 T \cosh\theta + n T \sinh\theta + J_0 X \cosh\theta + n X \sinh\theta$$

$$T' - X' = J_0 T \cosh\theta - n T \sinh\theta - J_0 X \cosh\theta + X n \sinh\theta$$

・和から

$$2 T' = 2 J_0 T \cosh\theta + (n X + X n) \sinh\theta$$

ここで

$$n X = n^k x^m J_k J_m$$

$$= (1/2) \{J_k, J_m\} n^k x^m$$

$$= J_0 \delta_{km} n^k x^m$$

$$= n^k x^k J_0$$

$$X_n = x^m n^k J_m J_k$$

$$= (1/2) \{J_m, J_k\} n^k x^m$$

$$= J_0 \delta_{mk} n^k x^m$$

$$= n^k x^k J_0$$

$$T' = x'^0 J_0 = x^0 J_0 \cosh\theta + n^k x^k J_0 \sinh\theta$$

$$\therefore x'^0 = \cosh\theta (x^0 + n^k \tanh\theta x^k)$$

$$= \cosh\theta (x^0 + \beta^k x^k)$$

$$\doteq x^0 + \beta^k x^k \quad (= |\beta| |x|) \quad : \theta \doteq 0 \text{ で } \cosh\theta \doteq 1$$

・ 差から

$$2 X' = 2 n^k T \sinh\theta + 2 J_0 X \cosh\theta$$

$$X' = x'^k J_k = n^k x^0 J_k J_0 \sinh\theta + x^k J_0 J_k \cosh\theta$$

$$\therefore x'^k = x^k \cosh\theta + n^k x^0 \sinh\theta$$

$$= \cosh\theta (x^k + n^k x^0 \tanh\theta)$$

$$= \cosh\theta (x^k + \beta^k x^0)$$

$$\doteq x^k + \beta^k x^0 \quad : \theta \doteq 0 \text{ で } \cosh\theta \doteq 1$$

## ワイル変換

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$V$  : 相対速度

$c$  : 光速

$$\beta = V/c$$

$X_0 \quad X_1 \quad x_0 \quad x_1$  : 座標

$X'_0 \quad X'_1$  : 座標

$\lambda$  : 変換パラメータ

$$X'_0 = \lambda X_0$$

$$X'_1 = \lambda X_1$$

$$X_0 = x_0 - \beta x_1$$

$$X_1 = x_1 - \beta x_0$$

$$X'_0 = \lambda(x_0 - \beta x_1)$$

$$X'_1 = \lambda(x_1 - \beta x_0)$$

$$X'^2_0 - X'^2_1$$

$$= \lambda^2 \cdot (1 - \beta^2) \cdot (x_0^2 - x_1^2)$$

よって、 $\lambda^2 \cdot (1 - \beta^2) = 1$  のとき

$$X'^2_0 - X'^2_1 = x_0^2 - x_1^2$$

が成り立つ。

$$\lambda = \pm \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$$

プラスのときにローレンツ変換（ワイル変換・ガリレイ変換（モドキ））。

## ガリレイ変換と私

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