

I. ラプラシアンや角運動量に関する演算子の極座標表示について考えよう。

- (1) $\frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \cos \theta$ を示せ。(r を x, y, z の関数と見なしたときの z 微小変化に対する r 変化率。 $z = r \cos \theta$ の関係からは求められないことに注意)

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \text{ の両辺を } z \text{ で偏微分すると、} 2r \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = 2z \text{。 よって } \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r} = \cos \theta \text{。}$$

- (2) $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = -\frac{\sin \theta}{r}$ を示せ。

$$\tan^2 \theta = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{z^2} \text{ の両辺を } z \text{ で偏微分すると、} \frac{2 \tan \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = -2 \frac{x^2 + y^2}{z^3} \text{。 よって } \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = -\frac{\cos^2 \theta r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{\tan \theta r^3 \cos^3 \theta} = -\frac{\sin \theta}{r}$$

- (3) $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0$ を示せ。

$$\tan \phi = \frac{y}{x} \text{ の両辺を } z \text{ で偏微分すると、} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \phi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0 \text{。 よって } \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0 \text{。 (図形的に考えても明らか)}$$

- (4) (1)~(3)の結果から、 $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ を計算せよ。($\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$ や $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ に対しても、必ず一度は自分で計算してみること！)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &= \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(-\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(-\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &= \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \cos \theta \sin \theta \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \left(-\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \sin \theta \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \\ &= \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2} \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \\ &= \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2}{r} \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2} \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{2}{r^2} \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \end{aligned}$$

- (5) 角運動量 $\vec{l} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$ に対する演算子は極座標表示で
$$\begin{cases} l_x = i\hbar \left(\sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \\ l_y = i\hbar \left(-\cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\sin \phi}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \\ l_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \end{cases}$$
 となる。 l_y について、実際に計算して示せ。

$$\begin{aligned} l_y &= zp_x - xp_z = -i\hbar \left(z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= -i\hbar \left(r \cos \theta \left(\sin \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) - r \sin \theta \cos \theta \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \right) = i\hbar \left(-\cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\sin \phi}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \\ \text{ちなみに、} l_x &= yp_z - zp_y = -i\hbar \left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= -i\hbar \left(r \sin \theta \sin \phi \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) - r \cos \theta \left(\sin \theta \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\cos \phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \right) = i\hbar \left(\sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \\ l_z &= xp_y - yp_x = -i\hbar \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= -i\hbar \left(r \sin \theta \cos \phi \left(\sin \theta \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\cos \phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) - r \sin \theta \sin \phi \left(\sin \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \right) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \end{aligned}$$

- (6) $l_{\pm} = l_x \pm il_y$ と定義するとき、 $\frac{1}{2}(l_+ l_- + l_- l_+) = l_x^2 + l_y^2$ となることを示せ。($l_+ l_- = (l_x + il_y)(l_x - il_y)$ などを実際に展開計算してみよ)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}(l_+ l_- + l_- l_+) &= \frac{1}{2} \left((l_x + il_y)(l_x - il_y) + (l_x - il_y)(l_x + il_y) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((l_x^2 + il_y l_x - il_x l_y + l_y^2) + (l_x^2 - il_x l_y + il_y l_x + l_y^2) \right) = l_x^2 + l_y^2 \end{aligned}$$

(7) 極座標表示した l_x, l_y を $l_+ = l_x + il_y$ に代入・計算し $l_+ = \hbar e^{i\phi} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$ となることを示せ。(ちなみに、 $l_- = \hbar e^{-i\phi} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$ となる)

$$l_+ = i\hbar \left(\left(\sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) + i \left(-\cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\sin \phi}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \right) = \hbar \left((\cos \phi + i \sin \phi) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \left(\frac{i \cos \phi}{\tan \theta} - \frac{\sin \phi}{\tan \theta} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \\ = \hbar e^{i\phi} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$$

$$l_- = i\hbar \left(\left(\sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) - i \left(-\cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\sin \phi}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \right) = \hbar \left(-(\cos \phi - i \sin \phi) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \left(\frac{i \cos \phi}{\tan \theta} + \frac{\sin \phi}{\tan \theta} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \\ = \hbar e^{-i\phi} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$$

(8) (7) の結果を用いて $l_+ l_- + l_- l_+ = -2\hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right)$ となることを示せ。($l_- = \hbar e^{-i\phi} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$ は既知として良い)

$$l_+ l_- + l_- l_+ = \hbar^2 \left(e^{i\phi} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) e^{-i\phi} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) + e^{-i\phi} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) e^{i\phi} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \right) \\ = \hbar^2 \left(-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + e^{i\phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(e^{-i\phi} \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) - e^{i\phi} \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(e^{-i\phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + e^{i\phi} \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(e^{-i\phi} \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \right) \\ + \hbar^2 \left(-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} - e^{-i\phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(e^{i\phi} \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) + e^{-i\phi} \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(e^{i\phi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + e^{-i\phi} \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(e^{i\phi} \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \right) \\ = \hbar^2 \left(-2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{2}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{2}{\tan^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right) = -2\hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right)$$

(9) 角運動量の大きさの二乗の演算子が $\bar{l}^2 = l_x^2 + l_y^2 + l_z^2 = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right)$ となることを示せ。ヒント:(6)と(8)の結果を使う。

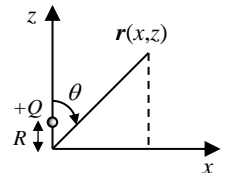
$\frac{1}{2}(l_+ l_- + l_- l_+) = l_x^2 + l_y^2$ の関係を利用すると

$$\bar{l}^2 = \frac{1}{2}(l_+ l_- + l_- l_+) + l_z^2 = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right) + \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \\ = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right) = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \left(\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} + 1 \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right) \\ = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right) = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right)$$

II. 真空中で点電荷 $+Q$ が原点から距離 R の z 軸上にあるとき、 xz 平面上の位置 $\mathbf{r}(x,z)$ での静電ポテンシャル $\phi(x,z)$ を考える (但し $|R| < r = \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$)。

(1) $\phi(x,z)$ を R, r, θ を用いて表せ (R, r, θ に関しては右図参照)。

$$\phi(x,z) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (z-R)^2}} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2rR \cos \theta + R^2}} \\ = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r \sqrt{1 - 2(R/r) \cos \theta + (R/r)^2}}$$



あるいは余弦定理を用いて電荷と位置 r との距離 $\sqrt{R^2 + r^2 - 2Rr \cos \theta}$ から同様に求める。

(2) ル・ジャンドル多項式 $P_n(\zeta)$ を用いて $\phi(x,z)$ を表せ。ここで $P_n(\zeta)$ は母関数を用いて $g(t, \zeta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2t\zeta + t^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(\zeta) t^n$ と表される (但し $|t| < 1$)。

$$t = \frac{R}{r}, \quad \zeta = \cos \theta \text{ と変換すると、} \quad g(R/r, \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2(R/r) \cos \theta + (R/r)^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(\cos \theta) \left(\frac{R}{r} \right)^n$$

$$\text{従って、} \quad \phi(x,z) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r \sqrt{1 - 2t \cos \theta + t^2}} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(\cos \theta) \frac{R^n}{r^{n+1}}$$