

## 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)

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

- (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、 $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$  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  $l_{\pm} = l_x \pm il_y$  に代入・計算し  $l_{\pm} = \hbar e^{\pm i\phi} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$  となることを示せ。(ちなみに、 $l_{\pm} = \hbar e^{\pm i\phi} \left( -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$  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。(  $l_{\pm} = \hbar e^{\pm i\phi} \left( -\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\tan \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right)$  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。

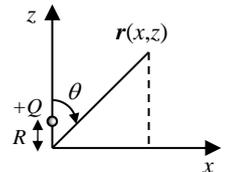
$\frac{1}{2}(l_{+}l_{-} + l_{-}l_{+}) = l_x^2 + l_y^2$  の関係を利用すると

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

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  $R, r, \theta$  を用いて表せ ( $R, r, \theta$  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  $|t| < 1$ )。

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

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