

# ★ スケール不変性とシュレディンガー代数

## 自由場の理論

$$S_{\text{free}} = \int dt d\vec{x} \psi^\dagger(\vec{x}) \left( i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right) \psi(\vec{x}) = \int dt L$$

$$\left( \frac{\delta S_{\text{free}}}{\delta \psi(\vec{x})} = 0 \Rightarrow \left( i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right) \psi(\vec{x}) = 0 \right.$$

運動方程式

対称性  $\rightarrow$  連続的対称性  $\iff$  保存量  
 ノーノ定理

### • 内部対称性

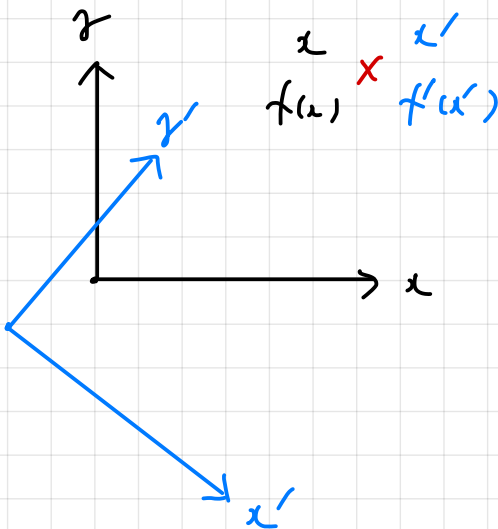
$$\psi(\vec{x}) \rightarrow \psi'(\vec{x}) = e^{i\theta} \psi(\vec{x})$$

### • 並進対称性

$$\begin{cases} t \rightarrow t' = t + t_0 \\ \vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}' = \vec{x} + \vec{x}_0 \end{cases} \quad \psi(\vec{x}) \rightarrow \psi'(\vec{x}') = \psi(\vec{x})$$

### • 回転対称性

$$\vec{x}_i \rightarrow \vec{x}'_i = R_{ij} \vec{x}_j \quad \psi(\vec{x}) \rightarrow \psi'(\vec{x}') = \psi(\vec{x})$$



• ガリレイ対称性

$$\begin{cases} t \rightarrow t' = t \\ \vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}' = \vec{x} + \vec{v}t \end{cases}$$

$$\psi(x) \rightarrow \psi'(x') = e^{i \frac{mv^2}{2} t + i m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{x}} \psi(x)$$

$$e^{-i \frac{(\vec{k} + m\vec{v})^2}{2m} t' + i(\vec{k} + m\vec{v}) \cdot \vec{x}'} \quad e^{-i \frac{\hbar k^2}{2m} t + i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

(確認)

$$S_{\text{free}} = \int dt d\vec{x} \psi^\dagger(x) \left( i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right) \psi(x)$$

$$= \int dt d\vec{x} \psi^\dagger(t', \vec{x}') e^{i \frac{mv^2}{2} t + i m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{x}} \left( i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right) e^{-i \frac{mv^2}{2} t - i m \vec{v} \cdot \vec{x}} \psi'(t', \vec{x}')$$

$$= \int dt d\vec{x} \psi^\dagger(t', \vec{x}') \underbrace{\left( i\partial_t + i\vec{v} \cdot \nabla + \frac{mv^2}{2} + \frac{(\nabla' - i m \vec{v})^2}{2m} \right)}_{\left( i\partial_{t'} + \frac{\nabla'^2}{2m} \right)} \psi'(t', \vec{x}')$$

$$= \int dt' d\vec{x}' \psi^\dagger(x') \left( i\partial_{t'} + \frac{\nabla'^2}{2m} \right) \psi'(x')$$

変数変換

$$= S_{\text{free}}[\psi'] \quad //$$

• 24-1 刻紙性

$$\begin{cases} t \rightarrow t' = e^{-2s} t \\ \vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}' = e^{-s} \vec{x} \end{cases} \quad \psi(x) \rightarrow \psi'(x') = e^{\frac{1}{2}s} \psi(x)$$

(確認)

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{free}} &= \int dt d\vec{x} \psi^\dagger(x) \left( i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right) \psi(x) \\ &= \int dt d\vec{x} e^{-2s} \psi'^\dagger(x') \left( i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right) \psi'(x') \end{aligned}$$

$$\partial_t = \frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} \partial_{t'} = e^{-2s} \partial_{t'}$$

$$\nabla_i = \frac{\partial x'_j}{\partial x_i} \nabla'_j = e^{-s} \nabla'_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underbrace{\int dt d\vec{x} e^{-2s} e^{-2s} \psi'^\dagger(x') \left( i\partial_{t'} + \frac{\nabla'^2}{2m} \right) \psi'(x')} \\ &= \int dt' d\vec{x}' \\ &\text{変数変換} \end{aligned}$$

$$= S_{\text{free}}[\psi'] \quad //$$

• (非相対論的) 共形刻紙性

$$\begin{cases} t \rightarrow t' = \frac{t}{1-ct} & \left( t = \frac{t'}{1+ct'} \right) \\ \vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{x}' = \frac{\vec{x}}{1-ct} & \left( \vec{x} = \frac{\vec{x}'}{1+ct'} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\psi(x) \rightarrow \psi'(x') = (1-ct)^{1/2} e^{i \frac{c}{1-ct} \frac{m}{2} t^2} \psi(x)$$

(確認)

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{free}} &= \int dt d\vec{x} \psi^\dagger(x) \left( i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right) \psi(x) \\ &= \int dt d\vec{x} \psi'^\dagger(x') (1-ct)^{-1/2} e^{+i\frac{c}{1-ct} \frac{m}{2} x^2} \\ &\quad \left( i\partial_t + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \right) (1-ct)^{-1/2} e^{-i\frac{c}{1-ct} \frac{m}{2} x^2} \psi'(x', \vec{x}') \\ &= \int dt d\vec{x} \psi'^\dagger(x') (1-ct)^{-d} \\ &\quad \left[ i \frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} \partial t' + i \frac{\partial \vec{x}'}{\partial t} \cdot \vec{\nabla}' + i \frac{d}{2} \frac{c}{1-ct} + \frac{c^2}{(1-ct)^2} \frac{m}{2} x^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{1}{1-ct} \vec{\nabla}' \right)^2 + \frac{1}{m} \left( -i \frac{c}{1-ct} m \vec{x} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1-ct} \vec{\nabla}' \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2m} \left( -i \frac{c}{1-ct} m d \right) + \frac{1}{2m} \left( -i \frac{c}{1-ct} m \vec{x} \right)^2 \right] \\ &\quad \psi'(x', \vec{x}') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int dt d\vec{x} \psi'^\dagger(x') (1-ct)^{-d} \\ &\quad \left[ i \left( \frac{1}{1-ct} + \frac{ct}{(1-ct)^2} \right) \partial t' + i \frac{c}{(1-ct)^2} \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\nabla}' \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2m} \frac{1}{(1-ct)^2} \nabla'^2 - i \frac{c}{(1-ct)^2} \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\nabla}' \right] \psi'(x', \vec{x}') \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underbrace{\int dt d\vec{x} (1-ct)^{-d-2}}_{\text{変数変換}} \psi'^\dagger(x') \left( i\partial_{t'} + \frac{\nabla'^2}{2m} \right) \psi'(x')$$

変数変換

$$= S_{\text{free}}[\psi'] //$$

古典場の理論  $\Rightarrow$  量子場の理論

場の量子化

( 一体の量子力学  $\Rightarrow$  多体の量子力学 )  
第二量子化

量子化  $\psi(x) \rightarrow \hat{\psi}(x)$  : 演算子

共役運動量  $\hat{\pi}(x) = \frac{\delta S_{\text{free}}}{\delta \dot{\psi}(x)} = i \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x)$

正準交換関係  $[\hat{\psi}(x), \hat{\pi}(y)] = \cancel{\delta(x-y)}$   
 $i \hat{\psi}^\dagger(y)$

ハミルトニアン

$$\hat{H} = \int dx \pi(x) \dot{\psi}(x) - L$$
$$= \int dx \left[ -\hat{\psi}^\dagger(x) \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \hat{\psi}(x) \right]$$

変換  $\hat{\psi}(x) \rightarrow \hat{\psi}'(x) = e^{-i\lambda \hat{G}} \hat{\psi}(x) e^{i\lambda \hat{G}}$   
↑  
生成子

対称変換であれば、保存量

無限小変換  $\delta \hat{\psi}(x) = \hat{\psi}'(x) - \hat{\psi}(x) \Big|_{\lambda \rightarrow 0}$   
 $= -i\lambda [\hat{G}, \hat{\psi}(x)]$

• スケール変換

$$\delta \hat{\psi}(x) = \hat{\psi}'(x) - \hat{\psi}(x)$$

$$= e^{\frac{d}{2}S} \hat{\psi}(e^{2S}t, e^S \vec{x}) - \hat{\psi}(x)$$

$$\xrightarrow{S \rightarrow 0} S \left( \frac{d}{2} + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\nabla} + 2t \partial_t \right) \hat{\psi}(x)$$

$$\equiv -iS [\hat{D}, \hat{\psi}(x)]$$

$$\hat{D}_t - 2t \hat{H}$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{\psi}(x)] = -i \partial_t \hat{\psi}(x)$$

$$\hat{D}_t = \int d\vec{x} \vec{x} \cdot \frac{\hat{\psi}^\dagger (-i \vec{\nabla} \hat{\psi}) + (i \vec{\nabla} \hat{\psi}) \hat{\psi}}{2}$$

$$\hat{\psi} = \hat{\psi}(x) = \hat{\psi}(t, \vec{x})$$

$m \vec{j}$  : current density

(確認)

$$\hat{D}_t = \int d\vec{x} \left( -i \frac{d}{2} \hat{\psi}^\dagger \hat{\psi} - i \vec{x} \cdot \hat{\psi}^\dagger \vec{\nabla} \hat{\psi} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$[\hat{\psi}(x), \hat{D}_t] = \left( -i \frac{d}{2} - i \vec{x} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \right) \hat{\psi}(x) \quad //$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{D} = i [\hat{H}, \hat{D}] - 2\hat{H}$$

有限変換  $e^{-iS\hat{D}} \hat{\psi}(x) e^{iS\hat{D}} = e^{\frac{d}{2}S} \hat{\psi}(e^{2S}t, e^S \vec{x})$

特に、 $t=0$  と  $t \neq 0$

$$e^{-iS\hat{D}} \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) e^{iS\hat{D}} = e^{\frac{d}{2}S} \hat{\psi}(e^S \vec{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow e^{-is\hat{D}} \hat{H} e^{is\hat{D}} \\
&= \int \underbrace{d\vec{x}}_{d\vec{x}'} e^{i\vec{s}\cdot\vec{x}} \left[ -\underbrace{\hat{p}}_{\vec{x}'} \left( \underbrace{e^{i\vec{s}\cdot\vec{x}}}_{e^{2i\vec{s}\cdot\vec{x}'}} \right) \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \underbrace{\hat{\psi}}_{\vec{x}'} \left( e^{i\vec{s}\cdot\vec{x}} \right) \right] \\
&= e^{2i\vec{s}\cdot\vec{x}} \int d\vec{x}' \left[ -\hat{p}(\vec{x}') \frac{\nabla'^2}{2m} \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}') \right] \\
&= e^{2i\vec{s}\cdot\vec{x}} \hat{H}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} - is [\hat{D}, \hat{H}] + o(s^2) = \hat{H} + 2is\hat{H} + o(s^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{[\hat{D}, \hat{H}] = 2i\hat{H}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \hat{D} = 2\hat{H} - 2\hat{H} = 0 \quad \text{「保存」}$$

$$\text{特に, } \hat{D} = \hat{D}_t - 2t\hat{H} \Big|_{t=0} = \hat{D}_{t=0}$$

## • 変形変換

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{S}\hat{\psi}(u) &= \hat{\psi}'(u) - \hat{\psi}(u) \\
&= (1+ct)^{-1/2} e^{i\frac{c}{1+ct}\frac{m}{2}x^2} \hat{\psi}\left(\frac{x}{1+ct}, \frac{\vec{x}}{1+ct}\right) \\
&\quad - \hat{\psi}(u) \\
&\xrightarrow{c \rightarrow 0} c \left( i\frac{m}{2}x^2 - t\frac{d}{dt} - t\vec{x}\cdot\vec{\nabla} - t^2\partial_t \right) \hat{\psi}(u) \\
&= -ic [\hat{C}, \hat{\psi}(u)] \\
&\quad \parallel \\
&\quad \hat{C}_t - t\hat{D}_t + t^2\hat{H}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{c}_t = \frac{m}{2} \int d\vec{x} \alpha^2 \hat{\psi}^\dagger \hat{\psi}$$

~ 調和振動子  
ポランシヤル

$\hat{n}$  : number density

(確認)

$$[\hat{\psi}(\vec{x}), \hat{c}_t] = \frac{m}{2} \alpha^2 \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) //$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{c} = i [\hat{H}, \hat{c}] - \hat{D}_t + 2t \hat{H}$$

有限変換  $e^{-ic\hat{c}} \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) e^{ic\hat{c}}$   
 $= (1+ct)^{-1/2} e^{i \frac{c}{1+ct} \frac{m}{2} \alpha^2 \hat{\psi}(\frac{\vec{x}}{1+ct}, \frac{\vec{x}}{1+ct})}$

特に  $t=0$  と  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .

$$e^{-ic\hat{c}} \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) e^{ic\hat{c}} = e^{ic \frac{m}{2} \alpha^2 \hat{\psi}(\vec{x})}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-ic\hat{c}} \hat{H} e^{ic\hat{c}}$$

$$= \int d\vec{x} \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}) e^{-ic \frac{m}{2} \alpha^2} \left[ -\frac{\nabla^2}{2m} e^{ic \frac{m}{2} \alpha^2} \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) \right]$$

$$= \int d\vec{x} \left[ -\hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}) \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) - ic \vec{x} \cdot \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}) \nabla \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) \right. \\ \left. - ic \frac{d}{dt} \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}) \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) + c^2 \frac{m}{2} \alpha^2 \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}) \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) \right]$$

$$= \hat{H} + c \hat{D}_{t=0} + c^2 \hat{c}_{t=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} - ic [\hat{c}, \hat{H}] - \frac{c^2}{2} [\hat{c}, [\hat{c}, \hat{H}]] + o(c^3)$$

$$= \hat{H} + c \hat{D}_{t=0} + c^2 \hat{c}_{t=0}$$

$\hat{D}$



$$\Rightarrow \underline{[\hat{C}, \hat{H}] = i\hat{D}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \hat{C} = \hat{D} - \hat{D} = 0 \quad \text{よって 保存} \quad \text{↑}$$

$$\text{特に, } \hat{C} = \hat{C}_t - t \hat{D}_t + t^2 \hat{H} \Big|_{t=0} = \hat{C}_{t=0}$$

$$\text{また, } [\hat{C}, \underbrace{[\hat{C}, \hat{H}]}_{i\hat{D}}] = -2 \underbrace{\hat{C}_{t=0}}_{\hat{C}} \quad \text{↑↑}$$

$$\underline{[\hat{D}, \hat{C}] = -2i\hat{C}}$$

後、自由場に対して

$$[\hat{D}, \hat{H}_0] = 2i\hat{H}_0, \quad [\hat{C}, \hat{H}_0] = i\hat{D}, \quad [\hat{D}, \hat{C}] = -2i\hat{C}$$

シュレーディンガー代数 (一部)

$SO(2,1)$

$\hat{H}, \hat{D}, \hat{C}, \hat{K}$

$$\hat{H}_0 = \int d\vec{x} \left[ -\hat{\pi}^{\dagger}(\vec{x}) \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \hat{\pi}(\vec{x}) \right]$$

$$\int d\vec{x} \vec{x} \hat{\pi}(\vec{x}) - t \hat{D}$$

相互作用した多粒子系を記述するハミルトニアン

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \int d\vec{x} \int d\vec{r} \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}) \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) V(\vec{x}-\vec{r}) \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{r}) \hat{\psi}(\vec{r}) \right)$$

$$\bullet e^{-iS\hat{D}} \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) e^{iS\hat{D}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}S} \hat{\psi}(e^S \vec{x}) \quad (\neq 1)$$

$$e^{-iS\hat{D}} \hat{H} e^{iS\hat{D}}$$

$$= e^{2S} \hat{H}_0 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \int d\vec{x} \int d\vec{r} e^{2iS} \hat{\psi}^\dagger(e^S \vec{x}) \hat{\psi}(e^S \vec{r}) \right. \\ \left. \times \underbrace{V(\vec{x}-\vec{r})}_{V(e^{-S}\vec{x}'-e^{-S}\vec{r}')} \hat{\psi}^\dagger(e^S \vec{r}) \hat{\psi}(e^S \vec{r}) \right)$$

$$= e^{2S} \left[ \hat{H}_0 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \int d\vec{x}' \int d\vec{r}' \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}') \hat{\psi}(\vec{r}') \right) \right. \\ \left. \times \underbrace{e^{-2S} V(e^{-S}(\vec{x}'-\vec{r}'))}_{V'(\vec{x}'-\vec{r}')} \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{r}') \hat{\psi}(\vec{r}') \right]$$

$$= e^{2S} \hat{H}'$$

$\therefore V(\vec{r}) \rightarrow V'(\vec{r}) = e^{-2S} V(e^{-S}\vec{r})$  と変化したが、

$V'(\vec{r}) = V(\vec{r})$  だと仮定、 $\hat{H}' = \hat{H}$  とする。

スケール不変な相互作用!

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{D}, \hat{H}] = 2i\hat{H} \text{ が成立}$$

$$\therefore \hat{D} = \hat{D}_x - 2i\hat{H} \text{ は保存する}$$

$$\bullet e^{-ic\hat{c}} \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}), e^{ic\hat{c}} = e^{ic\frac{\hbar}{2}x^2} \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) \quad (1),$$

$$e^{-ic\hat{c}} \hat{H} e^{ic\hat{c}} = e^{-ic\hat{c}} \hat{H}_0 e^{ic\hat{c}} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \int \vec{x} \int \vec{x}' \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}) \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}) \times v(\vec{x}-\vec{x}') \hat{\psi}^\dagger(\vec{x}') \hat{\psi}(\vec{x}') \right)$$

$$\underbrace{\hat{H}_0 + c \hat{D}_{t=0} + c^2 \hat{C}_{t=0}}$$

$$= \hat{H} + c \underbrace{\hat{D}_{t=0}}_{\hat{D}} + c^2 \hat{C}_{t=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow -ic [\hat{c}, \hat{H}] = c \hat{D} \quad \Rightarrow [\hat{c}, \hat{H}] = i \hat{D}$$

$$-\frac{c^2}{2} [\hat{c}, [\hat{c}, \hat{H}]] = c^2 \hat{C}_{t=0}$$

$$\underbrace{[\hat{c}, [\hat{c}, \hat{H}]]}_{i \hat{D}}$$

$\therefore \hat{c} = \hat{c}_t - t \hat{D}_t + t^2 \hat{H}$  は保存子である。

$$[\hat{D}, \hat{c}] = -2i \hat{c} \text{ 成立}$$

後、2. 相互作用がスケール不変なものは

$$[\hat{D}, \hat{H}] = 2i \hat{H}, \quad [\hat{c}, \hat{H}] = i \hat{D}, \quad [\hat{D}, \hat{c}] = -2i \hat{c}$$

# スケール不変な相互作用の例

$$V(\lambda \vec{r}) = \lambda^{-2} V(\vec{r})$$

0)  $V(\vec{r}) = 0$

1)  $V(\vec{r}) = \frac{\delta}{r^2}$  for any  $d$

2)  $V(\vec{r}) = \delta \delta^2(\vec{r})$  for  $d=2$

3) ゼロレンジ相互作用

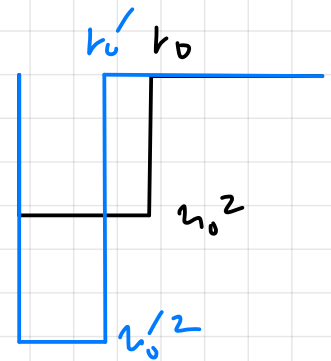
①  $\gamma = 9/4$  - 極限 for  $d=3$

ただし、  
量子異常  
により破れた  
場合アリ

$$V(r) = -\frac{u_0^2}{m} \theta(k_0 - r)$$

$$\Rightarrow V'(r) = -\lambda^2 \frac{u_0^2}{m} \theta(k_0 - \lambda r)$$

$$\equiv -\frac{u_0'^2}{m} \theta(k_0' - r)$$



$$k_0 \rightarrow k_0' = \frac{k_0}{\lambda}, \quad u_0 \rightarrow u_0' = \lambda u_0$$

散乱長  $a = k_0 \left(1 - \frac{\tan(2u_0 k_0)}{2u_0 k_0}\right) \rightarrow a' = \frac{a}{\lambda}$

$$k_0 u_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ と } \text{近づくと}$$

$$k_0' u_0' = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 近づくと, } a = a' = \infty$$

ゼロレンジ極限  $k_0 \rightarrow 0$  に近づくと  $k_0' \rightarrow 0$  に近づくと

$$k \cot \delta \rightarrow 0 \leftarrow k \cot \delta'$$

$$\therefore V(r) = V'(r)$$