

先週の内容のまとめ

$$\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} = [0, 1) + (\text{mod } \mathbb{Z})$$

$\therefore [0, 1]$  0と1を同一視  $\mathbb{C} \cong [0, 1]$

## § 2.2 既約表現 (Irreducible rep.)

$G$ : group  $(\rho, V)$   $\rho(x) = V \rightarrow V$  bi-homo  
 $(x \in G)$   
 $G \ni x \mapsto \rho(x) \in GL(V)$

Def 2.5  $G$  group  $(\rho, V)$  rep.

$\exists U \subset V$  s.t.  $U \ni u \Rightarrow \exists \rho(x)u \in U$   
 $(\forall x \in G)$

$u \in U$   $U$  is  $\rho$ -invariant  
 $(\rho\text{-invariant})$

$$\boxed{\rho(x)U \rightarrow U \quad \forall x \in G}$$

Def 2.6  $(\rho, V)$   $G$  rep.

①  $\rho$ -inv  $\neq \{0\}$  subspace  $u \in V$  のみ  $u \in U$   
 $(\rho, V)$  is irreducible rep.

② irreducible  $\Rightarrow$  可約 (reducible)

Def 2.7  $(\rho, V)$  rep of  $G$

①  $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_m$   $V_j$  は  $\rho$ -inv.

②  $\rho|_{V_j}$  が irr.

⇔  $(\rho, V)$  は 完全可約 といふ。 」

③ (注)  $(\rho, V)$  が reducible  $\Rightarrow \exists U \subset V$  st  $\rho(x)U \subset U (\forall x)$

$U \oplus U' = V$

$U'$  が  $\rho$ -inv とは限らなない。

行列の3つバツ

$(\rho, V)$   $G$  の rep. 完全可約  $\Leftrightarrow V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_m$   
 $\rho = \rho_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \rho_m$

ただし  $\rho_j = \rho|_{V_j}$

$\forall A \in G$  に対し  $\rho(A)$  の行列表示を考へる。

$V_j$  の base  $e_{j1} \dots e_{jn_j}$   $j=1, \dots, m$

$(\sum_{j=1}^m n_j = \dim V)$   $\rho_j(A) : V_j \rightarrow V_j$

↑ 行列表示を  $A_j$  とする。

$$\rho(A) = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & & \\ & A_2 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & A_m \end{pmatrix}$$

Lem 2.3  $(\rho, V)$   $G$  の rep 二次を仮定す

$\exists U \subset V$  が  $P$ -inv  $\iff$  ①  $\exists U' \subset V$  st  $V = U \oplus U'$   
 ②  $U'$  は  $P$ -inv. └

$\implies (\rho, V)$  は完全可約.

☺  $\forall (\rho, V)$  irr. なら OK

$\forall (\rho, V)$  reducible とす

$\exists U \subset V$   $P$ -inv.  $\therefore$  仮定より  $\exists U'$  st  $\frac{U \oplus U' = V}{U' \text{ は } P\text{-inv.}}$  ①

①  $P|_U$  と  $P|_{U'}$  が irr なら OK

②  $P|_U$  と  $P|_{U'}$  の "一方" なくとも一方が reducible とす.

$P|_U$  が reducible とす  $\exists U'' \subset U$  st  $U''$  が  $P$ -inv.

仮定より  $V = U'' \oplus U'''$  ②  $U'''$  は  $P$ -inv.

$$V = U'' \oplus U''' \oplus U'$$

$U'''$  も  $P$ -inv. とす

これをくり返す. //

Thm 2.5  $|G| < \infty$  のとき  $G$  の  $\forall$  rep は完全可約

☺  $\forall (\rho, V)$  rep は unitary rep と思ふとす.

$(\rho(x)u, \rho(x)v) = (u, v)$   $\rho(x)$  は unitary on  $V$ .

$V \supset U$  が  $P$ -inv.  $U^\perp \oplus U = V$

$\rho(x)U^\perp \subset U^\perp$   $\therefore$   $(\rho(x)u, v)$   $\begin{matrix} u \in U^\perp \\ v \in U \end{matrix}$   $\begin{matrix} u \\ v \end{matrix}$

$\therefore$  Lem 2.3 より ② は OK.  $= (\rho(x)^{-1} \rho(x)u, \rho(x)^{-1}v) = (u, \rho(x^{-1})v)$

### Thm 2.6 (Schur's lemma)

$(\rho, V)$   $(\sigma, W)$  are  $G$  of irr rep.

$$\Rightarrow \exists \Gamma : V \rightarrow W \text{ s.t. } \Gamma \rho(x) = \sigma(x) \Gamma \quad (\forall x)$$

$\Rightarrow \Gamma = 0$  or  $\Gamma$  is bijective

☺  $\Gamma = 0$  or  $\exists \Gamma \neq 0$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\rho} & V \\ \Gamma \downarrow & \circlearrowleft & \downarrow \Gamma \\ V & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & V \end{array}$$

•  $\ker \Gamma \ni u$

$$\Gamma \rho(x) u = \sigma(x) \Gamma u = 0 \quad \therefore \rho(x) : \ker \Gamma \rightarrow \ker \Gamma$$

$\therefore \ker \Gamma$  is  $\rho$ -inv.  $\therefore \ker \Gamma = \{0\}$  or  $V$

if  $\ker \Gamma = V$  then  $\Gamma u = 0 \quad \forall u \in V$

$\therefore \ker \Gamma = \{0\} \quad \therefore \Gamma$  is

•  $\text{Im } \Gamma \ni u$

$$u = \Gamma v$$

$$\sigma(x) u = \sigma(x) \Gamma v = \Gamma \rho(x) v$$

$\therefore \sigma(x) u \in \text{Im } \Gamma \quad \therefore \text{Im } \Gamma$  is  $\sigma$ -inv.

$\therefore \text{Im } \Gamma = \{0\}$  or  $V \quad \therefore \text{Im } \Gamma = V \quad \therefore \Gamma$  onto.

Cor 2.7 (p. v) は 完全可約 とある  
 $\Rightarrow \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$

(p.v) が irreducible  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \alpha \quad T p(\alpha) = p(\alpha) T \rightarrow T = cI$

$\Rightarrow (\Rightarrow)$   $T$  の eigenvalue  $\in \mathbb{C}$

$T: V \rightarrow V$   
linear

$T - \alpha I = V \rightarrow U$  bijective 証明

$$(T - \alpha I) p(\alpha) = p(\alpha) (T - \alpha I)$$

Schur の lemma より  $T - \alpha I = 0$  or bij

$$\therefore T = \alpha I,$$

( $\Leftarrow$ )  $\alpha \notin \mathbb{C}$

irr 証明  $\rightarrow \exists T \neq cI$  or  $T p(\alpha) = p(\alpha) T$

$V \supsetneq U$   $p$ -inv.  $V = U \oplus U'$   $p$ -inv.

$p: V \rightarrow V$  projection to  $U$   $p \neq I$

$$\underline{p p(\alpha) u = p(\alpha) p u} \quad \forall u \in V$$

$$u = u_1 + u_2 \in U \oplus U'$$

$$p p(\alpha) (u_1 + u_2) = p p(\alpha) u_1$$

$\therefore \exists u$

$$p(\alpha) p (u_1 + u_2) = p(\alpha) p u_1$$

$\therefore \underline{p \neq I}$  "

Cor 2.7'  $G$ . Abel  $(\rho, V)$  irr.  $\exists$  rep  
 ( $|G| < \infty$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mathbb{R}$  有限群, 完全可约  $\Rightarrow$  无限  $\Rightarrow$  有限)

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \exists \dim V = 1$$

$$\textcircled{-} \quad \underbrace{\rho(a)} \underbrace{\rho(a)} = \underbrace{\rho(a)} \underbrace{\rho(a)} \quad (\forall a \in G)$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(a) = \underbrace{c}_I \quad \underbrace{c = c(a)} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\text{例} \quad \{1, a, \dots, a^{n-1}\} \quad a^n = 1$$

$$(\sigma, V) \text{ irr.} \quad \dim V = 1$$

$$\sigma(a^m) = \sigma(a)^m \in \mathbb{C} \quad \sigma(a) = \alpha$$

$$\alpha^n = 1 \quad \therefore \alpha = \underbrace{e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n} k}}_{k=0, \dots, n-1}$$

$$\sigma_k(a^m) = \frac{2\pi i}{n} k m \quad k=0, \dots, n-1$$

$\{\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$  irr.  $\exists$  rep 全部.

### §3 Quantum Mechanics

1926 E. Schrödinger  $E \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\underline{\left(-\Delta - \frac{1}{|x|}\right) \varphi = E \varphi} \quad \underline{d=3}$$

$\varphi$ : 水素内の electron を表す.  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$\times \underline{|\varphi(x)|^2 \in \mathbb{R}}$  が存在確率を表す

$$H \varphi = E \varphi$$

$\varphi$ : eigenfunction

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$E$ : eigenvalue

$$x = (x, y, z)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{|x|} \dots \text{potential}\right)$$

$$\underline{x \times p = L} \quad p = -i\nabla = -i\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)$$

$$L = (L_x, L_y, L_z) \quad L_x = -i\left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)$$

$L_y, L_z$  は同様

$$\boxed{U_\theta = e^{i\theta \cdot L} \quad \theta \in \mathbb{R}^3}$$

← 回転を表す.

$$\theta_1 L_x + \theta_2 L_y + \theta_3 L_z$$

$$\{U_\theta \mid \theta \in \mathbb{R}^3\} = G$$

$$\times \underbrace{U_\theta H U_\theta^{-1} f = H f}_{\text{①}}$$

$$\text{つまり} \quad H \varphi = E \varphi$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$U_\theta H \varphi = E U_\theta \varphi$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\underbrace{U_\theta H U_\theta^{-1}} U_\theta \varphi = E U_\theta \varphi$$

$$H \underbrace{U_\theta \varphi} = E \underbrace{U_\theta \varphi} \leftarrow \text{これは eigenfunction}$$

$$V_E = \{ \varphi \mid H \varphi = E \varphi \}$$

$$U_\theta : V_E \rightarrow V_E$$

つまり  $V_E \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$  の

rep を考えることができる。

$$\dim V_E = n$$

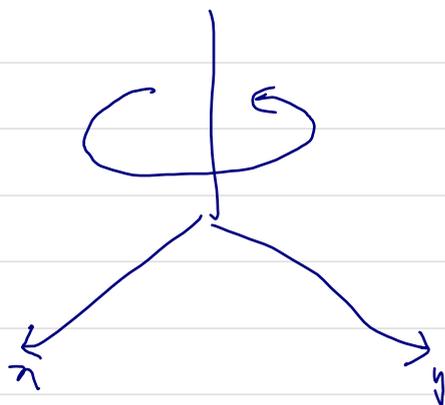
$$\underbrace{V_E = \langle f_1, \dots, f_n \rangle}$$

$$U_\theta f_m = \sum_{k=1}^n D_{km}(\theta) f_k$$

$(D_{ij}(\theta))_{ij}$  表現行列になる。

$$G = \{ U_\theta \mid \theta \in \mathbb{R}^3 \} \supset G_z = \{ U_{(0,0,\alpha)} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

↑  
z 軸の回りの回転  
を表す



$G_z$  は Abel

$G$  は Abel ではない

$$G_z : V_E \rightarrow V_E$$

$\dim V_E = n$

次回では  $H\varphi = E\varphi$

$V_E$  を求めて,  $G_z$  の  $V_E$  上の表現を求める.