

多電子問題の相対論的古典論

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Haruo, GOTOH: The Relativistic and Classical Theory of
Many Electrons Problem.

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緒 言

1943年朝永教授に依る相対論的場の共変形式が超多時間理論として完成し、後1948年米国 Schwinger が殆んど同一内容の理論を展開した。それ等はすべて始めより量子論的に展開されたもので一般の量子論が古典力学と一つ一つ対応して形成されて行つたのと趣を異にする。著者は之を最初より古典論的に展開して、全く量子論と同じ形式が得られることを示す。

§ 1 正準運動方程式

Lagrangian を次の如くおく。(光速度 $c = 1$)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L &= L_0 + L_1 + V \\ L_0 &= -\frac{1}{4} f_{\mu\nu} f_{\mu\nu} - 1/2 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_a} \right)^2 \\ L_1 &= - \sum_{n=1}^N m_n \sqrt{1 - v_n^2} \\ V &= \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \left\{ \dot{\vec{Z}}_n \varphi(Z_n) - \varphi_0(Z_n) \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

但し、 N は粒子の総数、 Z_n は第 n 粒子の時空座標 (\rightarrow 印はすべて空間成分を示す)、 x_a は時空点(ギリシャ文字は1, 2, 3, 4の添字に用いる)、 e_n は第 n 粒子の電荷、 $\dot{\vec{Z}}_n = \frac{d\vec{Z}_n}{dt} \equiv \vec{v}_n$ 、 $\varphi_0 = (\varphi, i\varphi_0)$ は四元電磁ポテンシャル、 m_n は第 n 粒子の質量。 φ_a に正準共軛な運動量 E_a は、

$$E_a = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial t} \right)} = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_a} \right)} = \begin{cases} -if_{a4} & (\alpha = 1, 2, 3) \\ +i \frac{\partial \varphi^\mu}{\partial x_\mu} & (\alpha = 4) \end{cases} \quad \text{但し } x_4 = ix_0 = it,$$

Z_n に正準共軛な運動量を p_n とする。

$$f_{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{\partial \varphi_\nu}{\partial x_\mu} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu}{\partial x_\nu} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$p_n = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{Z}}_n} = \frac{m_n \vec{v}_n}{\sqrt{1 - v_n^2}} + e_n \vec{\varphi}(Z_n) \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$E_k \equiv if_{4k} = i \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_0} - \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial x_k} \right), \quad E_4 \equiv i \frac{\partial \varphi^\mu}{\partial x_\mu} = idiv. \vec{\varphi} + \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial x_0} \quad (\text{以下アルファベットは } 1, 2, 3 \text{ の})$$

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添字を示す)

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_0} = E_k + i \frac{\partial \varphi_\varphi}{\partial x_k} \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_\varphi}{\partial x_0} = E_4 - i \text{div. } \vec{\varphi} \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$\frac{1}{m_n} (\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n) = \vec{v}_n / \sqrt{1 - v_n^2} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{m_n^2} \{ (\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n)^2 + m_n^2 \} = 1 / (1 - v_n^2)$$

$$\text{逆数をと} \frac{m_n^2}{(\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n)^2 + m_n^2} = 1 - v_n^2$$

$$\text{即ち} \frac{\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n}{\sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n)^2 + m_n^2}} = \vec{v}_n \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

$$\text{又} \frac{1}{m_n} \sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n)^2 + m_n^2} = 1 / \sqrt{1 - v_n^2}$$

$$\therefore \vec{p} = \frac{m_n \vec{v}_n}{\sqrt{1 - v_n^2}} + e n \vec{\varphi}_n(Z_n) = \sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n)^2 + m_n^2} \cdot \vec{v}_n + e n \vec{\varphi}_n(Z_n) \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

従つて Hamiltonian H は

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \sum_{k=1}^3 E_k \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_0} + E_4 \frac{\partial \varphi_4}{\partial x_0} + \sum_{n=1}^N \vec{p}_n \vec{v}_n - L \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^3 E_k^2 + i \sum_{k=1}^3 E_k \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_k} + E_4^2 - i E_4 \text{div. } \vec{\varphi} \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\vec{p}_n (\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n)}{\sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n)^2 + m_n^2}} + \frac{1}{4} f_{kl} f_{kl} - \frac{1}{2} E_k E_k - \frac{1}{2} E_4^2 \dots\dots\dots(8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \sum_{n=1}^N \left\{ m_n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n)^2 + m_n^2}} + e n \varphi_0(Z_n) - \frac{e n \vec{\varphi}_n (\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n)}{\sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n)^2 + m_n^2}} \right\} \\ \bar{H} &\equiv \left\{ \frac{1}{2} E_k E_k + \frac{1}{4} f_{kl} f_{kl} + \frac{1}{2} E_4^2 + i \vec{E} \text{grad. } \varphi_4 - i E_4 \text{div. } \vec{\varphi} \right\} dv \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^N \left\{ \sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e \vec{\varphi}_n)^2 + m_n^2} + e n \varphi_0(Z_n) \right\} \dots\dots\dots(9) \end{aligned}$$

但し、 dv は 3 次元体積素片，積の中に同一添字が二つ並ぶとそれについて総和をとると約束する。之から正準運動方程式が次の如く作られる。

Maxwell の電磁方程式：

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_a(x)}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial E_a(x)} ; \quad \frac{\partial E_a(x)}{\partial x_0} = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial \varphi_a} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_a(x)}{\partial x_k} \right)} \right) \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

粒子の運動方程式 (Newton の式)

$$\frac{\partial \vec{Z}_n}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{p}_n} ; \quad \frac{\partial \vec{p}_n}{\partial x_0} = - \frac{\partial H}{\partial \vec{Z}_n} \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

(5)に示した通り

$$E_4 = i \frac{\partial \varphi_4}{\partial x_4} ; \quad i \frac{\partial \varphi_\varphi}{\partial x_\varphi} = E_4 - i \text{div. } \vec{\varphi} \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

故に(10)から $i \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial x_k} = +i \sum_n e_n \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_n) + i \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial x_k}$ がえられ,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore i^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_a}{\partial x_a \partial x_a} &= i \sum_n e_n \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_n) - \frac{\partial f_{4k}}{\partial x_k} = i \sum_n e_n \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_n) - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_k}{\partial x_\varphi \partial x_k} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_\varphi}{\partial x_\varphi \partial x_k} \\ \therefore \square \varphi_4 &= +i e_n \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_n) \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

となり荷電の作る場の方程式が得られる。

§ 2 正準変換

生成母関数を $S(q, q', t)$ とする。但し, q は旧座標, q' は新座標, すると正準共軛な運動量は

$$p_a = \frac{\partial S}{\partial q_a} \quad (\text{旧運動量}) \quad p'_a = - \frac{\partial S}{\partial q'_a} \quad (\text{新運動量}) \tag{14}$$

$p_a \equiv f_a(q, q', t), p'_a \equiv g_a(q, q', t)$ より解けば, $q' = f_a^{-1}(p, q, t),$

$\therefore p'_a = g_a(q, q', t) = g_a(q, f_a^{-1}(p, q, t), t),$ p, q について解けば,

$q = f'(p', q', t), p = f''(p', q', t)$ 故に

$$K = H'(p', q', t) = H(p, q, t) + \frac{\partial S(q, q', t)}{\partial t} \tag{15}$$

となる。故に正準運動方程式は新座標に就いて (附点は時間微分)

$$\dot{p}' = - \frac{\partial H'}{\partial q'} \quad , \quad \dot{q}' = \frac{\partial H'}{\partial p'} \tag{16}$$

之と類似の処方を施す為,

$$\text{Hrad}(\varphi_a, E_a) + \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0}{\partial t} = \text{Hrad}(\varphi_a, E_a) + \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0}{\partial x_0} = 0 \tag{17}$$

を考える。

$$\bar{S}_0 = \bar{S}_0 \left[\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \text{空間積分} \\ \varphi_a, \varphi'_a, x_0 \\ \uparrow \text{時間積分} \end{array} \right] = \int_{x_0}^{x_0} dx_0 \int dv S_0 \tag{18}$$

但し, $S_0 = S_0[\varphi_a, \varphi'_a, x_0]$ 之より正準共軛運動量は

$$E_a = \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0}{\partial \varphi_a(x)} \tag{19}$$

(17)の解を考える。今 S_0 として

$$S_0 = -\frac{1}{4} f_{\alpha\beta} f_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_a} \right)^2 \tag{20}$$

の形を採る。両端を固定した変分をとり, 且つ $\delta \frac{\partial}{\partial k_\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \delta$ を許すとき, $\delta \bar{S}_0 = 0$ なる φ_a に就いて考え,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \bar{S}_0 &= \int_{x_0}^{x_0} dx_0 \int dv \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} f_{\mu\nu} \left(\delta \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial x_\mu} - \delta \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu}{\partial x_0} \right) - \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_a} \delta \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_a} \right) \right\} \\ &= \iiint \left\{ -f_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \delta \varphi_\nu - \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_a} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_a} \cdot \delta \varphi_a \right\} dx_0 dv \\ &= \iiint \left[-\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \left\{ f_{\mu\nu} \delta \varphi_\nu \right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\mu} \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_a} \cdot \delta \varphi_\mu \right\} + \left[\frac{\partial f_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\mu} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_a}{\partial x_\nu \partial x_a} \right] \delta \varphi_\nu \right] dx_0 dv = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

表面積分を零とする変分をとれば, []内第1, 第2項は表面積分の故零となる。 $\delta \varphi_0$ は任意だから第3項も [] = 0となる。即ち

$$\frac{\partial f_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x_\mu} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_a}{\partial x_\nu \partial x_a} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_0}{\partial x_\mu^2} = \square \varphi_0 = 0 \tag{22}$$

(22)を満足する函数 φ_0 の函数として \bar{S}_0 を採り、今度は両端の変分をとると、(21)で第3項が消える、3次元体積表面の積分を消すと、時間積分の部分のみ残せる。即ち、

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_0'} \int \left\{ -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_\varphi} \left\{ \right\} dv dx_0 \right\} = \int_{x_0'}^{x_0} \int \left\{ i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} \left\{ \right\} dx_0 dv \right\} = i \left[\left\{ \right\}_{x_0} - \left\{ \right\}_{x_0'} \right] dv$$

であるから、

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \bar{S}_0 &= \int \left\{ i f_{\varphi k} \delta \varphi_k + i \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_a} \delta \varphi_\varphi \right\}_{x_0} dv \\ &\quad - \int \left\{ i f_{\varphi k} \delta \varphi_k + i \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_a} \delta \varphi_\varphi \right\}_{x_0'} dv \\ &= \int \left(\frac{\delta \bar{S}_0}{\delta \varphi_k(x_0, \vec{x})} \delta \varphi_k(x_0, \vec{x}) + \frac{\delta \bar{S}_0}{\delta \varphi_\varphi(x_0, \vec{x})} \delta \varphi_\varphi(x_0, \vec{x}) \right)_{x_0} dv \dots\dots\dots(23) \\ &\quad - \int \left(\frac{\delta \bar{S}_0}{\delta \varphi_k(x_0', \vec{x})} \delta \varphi_k(x_0', \vec{x}) + \frac{\delta \bar{S}_0}{\delta \varphi_\varphi(x_0', \vec{x})} \delta \varphi_\varphi(x_0', \vec{x}) \right) dv \\ &= \int \frac{\delta \bar{S}_0}{\delta \varphi_a(x_0, \vec{x})} \delta \varphi_a(x_0, \vec{x}) dv - \int \frac{\delta \bar{S}_0}{\delta \varphi_a(x_0', \vec{x})} \delta \varphi_a(x_0', \vec{x}) dv' \end{aligned}$$

正準変換に従えば(19)が成立する。即ち、

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\delta \bar{S}_0}{\delta \varphi_k(x_0, \vec{x})} &= E_k = i f_{4k}(\vec{x}_0, \vec{x}) \\ \frac{\delta \bar{S}_0}{\delta \varphi_\varphi(x_0, \vec{x})} &= E_4 = i \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_a} \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(24)$$

次に \bar{S}_0 が(17)の解となつているか調べよう。 \bar{S}_0 は

$$\bar{S}_0 = \int_{x_0'}^{x_0} \int S_0(\varphi) dv dx_0 = \bar{S}_0(\varphi_a, \varphi_a', x_0)$$

なる生成母函数であつた。

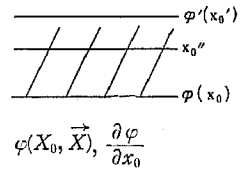
$\square \varphi_a = 0$ の解の形は二通りあつて、

$$\varphi(\vec{x}, x_0'') = \varphi[\varphi(x_0), \varphi'(x_0'), x_0''] \dots\dots\dots(25)$$

\uparrow 初期値 \uparrow 終期値

さて(23)より

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d \bar{S}_0}{d x_0} &= \frac{\delta \bar{S}_0}{\delta x_0} + \int \frac{\delta \bar{S}_0}{\delta \varphi_a(x_0, \vec{x})} \frac{\partial \varphi_a(x_0, \vec{x})}{\partial x_0} dv \dots\dots\dots(26) \\ &= \int_{x_0 \text{ の所}} L dv \quad (\because \bar{S}_0 = \int_{x_0'}^{x_0} \left\{ \int L dv \right\} dx_0'' \text{ の形である}) \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{移項して、} \quad \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0}{\partial x_0} + \int \left\{ E_a \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_0} - L_{x_0 \text{ に於ける}} \right\} dv = 0 \dots\dots\dots(27)$$

$$\left\{ E_a \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_0} - L_{x_0 \text{ の所の値}} \right\} \equiv \text{Hrad}(E_a, \varphi_a) \dots\dots\dots(28)$$

だから、(17)と(27)とは同じもので、従つて \bar{S}_0 は(17)の解であり、 \bar{S}_0 の被積分函数 S_0 は Lograngian (radiation) だつたのである。前に述べた様に、 S_0 の形は $\bar{S}_0 = \bar{S}_0[\varphi(x_0), \varphi'(x_0'), x_0] = \bar{S}_0[\varphi_a(x_0), \varphi_a'(x_0'), x_0]$ 但し、 \vec{x} は省いて書いてある。 \bar{S}_0 が $\varphi_a'(x_0')$ に依存する仕方は(23)の様に、

$$\delta \bar{S}_0 = \int (if_{4k} \delta \varphi_k + i \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0}{\partial x_a} \delta \varphi_a) dv - \int (if_{4k}' \delta \varphi_k' + i \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0'}{\partial x_a'} \delta \varphi_a') dv$$

の形に従う、又正準変換

$$\frac{\partial \bar{S}_0'}{\partial \varphi_j'} = -if_{4k}' = -E_k', \quad \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0'}{\partial \varphi_a'} = -i \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0'}{\partial x_a} = -E_a' \tag{29}$$

(但し、変換後の φ' に関する故負号がつく) が上式から得られることになり、之に依りその依存性が決つたものになる、即ち之から

$$\frac{\partial \bar{S}_0}{\partial \varphi_a} = E_a, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0}{\partial \varphi_a'} = -E_a' \tag{30}$$

が結果するから、正しく

$$\bar{S}_0 = \bar{S}_0 [\varphi_a'(\underset{\text{新}}{x_0'}), \varphi_a(\underset{\text{旧}}{x_0})] \tag{31}$$

が生成母函数になつている。故に之を用い正準変換を遂行し得る。

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{H}'_{all \ at x_0'} &= \bar{H}_{total} + \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0}{\partial x_0} = \bar{H}_{mat.} + \left\{ \bar{H}_{rad.} + \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0}{\partial x_0} \right\} \\ &= \bar{H}_{mat. \ at x_0} [\bar{p}, \bar{Z}, \varphi'(x_0 = x_0')] \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \bar{H}'_{rad.} + \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0}{\partial x_0} \right\} = 0 \tag{17'}$$

x_0' に於ける正準方程式は、(場の基本式)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varphi_a'}{\partial x_0'} &= \frac{\partial \bar{H}'_{rad}(\varphi', E')}{\partial E_a'(x_0')}; \quad \frac{\partial E_a'}{\partial x_0'} \\ &= -\frac{\partial \bar{H}'_{rad}}{\partial \varphi_a'} \rightarrow (\square \varphi_a' = 0) \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

x_0 に於ける変換前の式は、

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial \bar{H}_{rad}}{\partial E_a(x_0)} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial E_a}{\partial x_0} = -\frac{\partial \bar{H}_{rad}}{\partial \varphi_a}$$

であるが、変換後は、

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_a'}{\partial x_0'} = \frac{\partial \bar{H}'_{rad}}{\partial E_a'(x_0')} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial E_a'}{\partial x_0'} = -\frac{\partial \bar{H}'_{rad}}{\partial \varphi_a'} \tag{34}$$

$$\bar{S}_0 = \bar{S}_0 [\varphi_a(x_0), \varphi_a'(x_0'), x_0, x_0'] = \iint_{x_0'}^{x_0} L dx_0'' dv$$

$$\text{から} \quad -\int_{at x_0'} L dv = \frac{d\bar{S}_0}{dx_0'} = \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0'}{\partial x_0'} + \int \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0}{\partial \varphi_a'} \frac{\partial \varphi_a'}{\partial x_0'} dv = \frac{\partial \bar{S}_0'}{\partial x_0'} - \int E_a' \frac{\partial \varphi_a'}{\partial x_0'} dv \tag{35}$$

移項して、

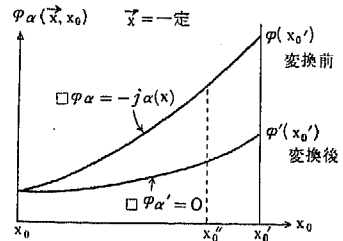
$$\frac{\partial (-\bar{S}_0)}{\partial x_0'} + \left\{ E_a' \frac{\partial \varphi_a'}{\partial x_0'} - L \right\} dv = 0 \tag{36}$$

$$\left\{ E_a' \frac{\partial \varphi_a'}{\partial x_0'} - L \right\} = H_{rad}(E_a', \varphi_a') \tag{37}$$

$$E_a' = \frac{\partial (-\bar{S}_0)}{\partial \varphi_a'} \quad \text{etc.} \tag{38}$$

故に此の方程式は、

$$\frac{\partial (-\bar{S}_0)}{\partial x_0'} + \bar{H}'_{rad} \left(\frac{\partial (-\bar{S}_0)}{\partial \varphi_a'}, \varphi_a' \right) = 0_{at x_0'} \tag{39}$$



である。 $(-\vec{S}_0) \equiv S_0'$ と考えると Hamilton-Jacobi の方程式が得られる。従つて S_0' は $x_0' \rightarrow x_0$ の正準変換の母関数である。

§ 3 電磁ポテンシャル

基礎方程式は (物質)

$$\frac{\partial \bar{H}'}{\partial \vec{Z}_n} = -\frac{\partial \vec{p}_n}{\partial x_0} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial \bar{H}'}{\partial \vec{p}_n} = \frac{\partial \vec{Z}_n}{\partial x_0} \quad \dots\dots\dots(40)$$

$$\bar{H}'_{mat.} = \sum_{n=1}^N \left\{ \sqrt{\left(\vec{p}_n - e\varphi_n(\vec{Z}_n, x_0, x_0' = x_0) \right)^2 + m_n^2 + e_n\varphi_0'(\vec{Z}_n, x_0, x_0' = x_0)} \right\} \quad \dots\dots\dots(41)$$

(電磁場)

$$\frac{\partial \bar{H}'}{\partial \vec{E}_a} = \frac{\partial \varphi_a'}{\partial x_0} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial \bar{H}'}{\partial \varphi_a'} = -\frac{\partial \vec{E}_a'}{\partial x_0} \quad \dots\dots\dots(42)$$

x_0 と x_0' の性質は夫々、 x_0 が物質と電磁場との相互作用の時の時刻、 x_0' は場のみの時の時刻である。 φ_a' を次の様に展開する。

$$\varphi_a' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \frac{1}{k_0} \left\{ a(\vec{k}, x_0') e^{+i\vec{k}\vec{x}' - ik_0 x_0'} + a^*(\vec{k}, x_0') e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{x}' + ik_0 x_0'} \right\} d\vec{k} \quad \dots\dots\dots(43)$$

(但し、 $k_0 = |\vec{k}|$) 初期値を入れて解くことにする。

x_0 に於いて φ_2 , $\frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_0}$ が既知とせば、

$$E_k = if_4k = i \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_\varphi} - \frac{\partial \varphi_\varphi}{\partial x_k} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_0} - i \frac{\partial \varphi_\varphi}{\partial x_k} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_0} = E_k + i \frac{\partial \varphi_\varphi}{\partial x_k} \quad \dots\dots\dots(44)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \varphi_a'(\vec{x}', x_0', x_0) e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{x}'} d\vec{x}'$$

$$= \frac{1}{k_0} \left\{ a(\vec{k}, x_0) e^{-ik_0 x_0'} + a^*(-\vec{k}, x_0) e^{ik_0 x_0'} \right\} \quad \dots\dots\dots(45)$$

此処で $x_0 = x_0'$ とすると、

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \varphi_a(\vec{x}', x_0) e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{x}'} d\vec{x}' = \frac{1}{k_0} \left\{ a(\vec{k}, x_0) e^{-ik_0 x_0} + a^*(-\vec{k}, x_0) e^{ik_0 x_0} \right\} \quad \dots\dots\dots(45')$$

given value

次に、

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_a'}{\partial x_0'} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \left\{ a(\vec{k}x_0) e^{i(\vec{k}\vec{x}' - k_0 x_0')} + a^*(-\vec{k}x_0) e^{-i(\vec{k}\vec{x}' - k_0 x_0')} \right\} d\vec{k} \quad \dots\dots\dots(46)$$

$$x = x_0' \text{ で } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \frac{\partial \varphi_a'}{\partial x_0'}(\vec{x}, x_0' = x_0) e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{x}'} d\vec{x}' = -i \left(a(\vec{k}, x_0) e^{-ik_0 x_0} - a^*(-\vec{k}, x_0) e^{+ik_0 x_0} \right)$$

given value

$$\dots\dots\dots(47)$$

$$a(\vec{k}, x_0) e^{-ik_0 x_0} \equiv \xi \quad ; \quad a^*(-\vec{k}x_0) e^{ik_0 x_0} \equiv \eta \quad \text{とすると、}$$

(45) と (47) とは、

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{k_0}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \varphi_a(\vec{x}', x_0) e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}'} d\vec{x}' &= (\xi + \eta) \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \frac{\partial \varphi_a(\vec{x}', x_0)}{\partial x_0} e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}'} d\vec{x}' &= (\xi - \eta) \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(48)$$

となる, これより

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a(\vec{k}, x_0) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \left\{ \left(k_0 + i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} \right) \varphi_a(\vec{x}'', x_0) \right\} \left\{ e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}'' - ik_0 x_0} \right\} d\vec{x}'' \\ a^*(-\vec{k}, x_0) &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \left\{ \left(k_0 - i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} \right) \varphi_a(\vec{x}'', x_0) \right\} \left\{ e^{+i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}'' - ik_0 x_0} \right\} d\vec{x}'' \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(49)$$

を得る。之を $\varphi_{a'}$ の展開式(48)に入れて,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{a'}(\vec{x}, x_0', x_0) &= \frac{1}{2(2\pi)^3} \left\{ e^{i[\vec{k}(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}'') - k_0(x_0' - x_0)]} \left(1 + i \frac{\partial}{k_0 \partial x_0} \right) \varphi_a(\vec{x}'', x_0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + e^{-i[\vec{k}(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}'') - k_0(x_0' - x_0)]} \left(1 - i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} \right) \varphi_a(\vec{x}'', x_0) \right\} d\vec{x}'' d\vec{k} \end{aligned} \dots\dots\dots(50)$$

が解である。微分の部分を纏めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{a'}(\vec{x}, x_0', x_0) &= \frac{i}{2(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{\partial \varphi_a(\vec{x}'', x_0)}{\partial x_0} \left\{ e^{i[\vec{k}(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}'') - k_0(x_0' - x_0)]} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - e^{-i[\vec{k}(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}'') - k_0(x_0' - x_0)]} \right\} \frac{d\vec{k}}{k_0} d\vec{x}'' \end{aligned} \dots\dots\dots(51)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \frac{1}{2(2\pi)^3} \int \varphi_a(\vec{x}'', x_0) \left\{ e^{i[\vec{k}(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}'') - k_0(x_0' - x_0)]} + e^{-i[\vec{k}(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}'') - k_0(x_0' - x_0)]} \right\} d\vec{k} d\vec{x}'' \\ &\frac{-1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{\sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - k_0 x_0)}{k_0} d\vec{k} \equiv D(\vec{x} - x_0) \end{aligned} \dots\dots\dots(52)$$

とおけば,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{a'}(\vec{x}', x_0', x_0) &= \int \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi_a(\vec{x}'', x_0)}{\partial x_0} \cdot D(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}'', x_0' - x_0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \varphi_a(\vec{x}'', x_0) \frac{\partial D(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}'', x_0' - x_0)}{\partial x_0} \right\} d\vec{x}'' \end{aligned} \dots\dots\dots(53)$$

$$\text{但し, } \frac{1}{(2\pi^3)} \int \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x} - k_0 x_0) d\vec{k} = \frac{\partial D(\vec{x}, x_0)}{\partial x_0} \dots\dots\dots(54)$$

§ 4 Poisson 括弧式の導入

(4), (5)にのべた通り, $E_k = i f_{4k}$; $E_4 = i \frac{\partial \varphi_a}{\partial x_a}$ であるから, 次の如く行う。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [E_k(x), \varphi_l(x')] &= \delta_{kl} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') && \text{同時刻} \\ [E_4(x), \varphi_5(x')] &= \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') && \text{同時刻} \\ [\varphi_\mu(x), \varphi_\nu(x')] &= [E_\mu(x), E_\nu(x')] = 0 && \text{同時刻} \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(55)$$

$$\text{但し, } [\xi, \eta] = g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial Z_\mu} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial p_\nu} - \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial p_\nu} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial Z_\mu} \dots\dots\dots(56)$$

$$g_{00} = -1, \quad g_{11} = g_{22} = g_{33} = 1, \quad g_{\mu\nu} (\mu \neq \nu) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(57)$$

に依り Poissn 括弧式を定義する。\$Z_\mu\$, \$p_\mu\$ は正準変数で、\$\xi, \eta\$ は力学変数である。括弧式の基本性質は次の通り、

$$[\xi, \eta] = -[\eta, \xi] \tag{58}$$

$$[\xi, c] = 0 \quad (c = \text{定数}) \tag{59}$$

$$[\xi_1 + \xi_2, \eta] = [\xi_1, \eta] + [\xi_2, \eta] \tag{60}$$

$$[\xi, \eta + \eta_2] = [\xi, \eta_1] + [\xi, \eta_2] \tag{61}$$

$$[\xi_1, \xi_2, \eta] = [\xi_1, \eta] \xi_2 + \xi_1 [\xi_2, \eta] \tag{62}$$

$$[\xi, \eta_1 \eta_2] = [\xi_1, \eta_1] \eta_2 + \eta_1 [\xi, \eta_2] \tag{63}$$

$$[\xi, [\eta, \xi]] + [\eta, [\xi, \eta]] + [\zeta, [\xi, \eta]] = 0 \tag{64}$$

(63)をもう一度書くと、

$$\varphi_\mu'(x') = \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu(\vec{x}, x_0)}{\partial x_0} D(x' - x) - \varphi_\mu(\vec{x}, x_0) \frac{\partial D(x' - x)}{\partial x_0} \right\}; \quad (x' \equiv \vec{x}', x_0') \tag{65}$$

\$x_0 = \text{const.}\$

$$D(x) = \frac{-1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{\sin(\vec{k}x - k_0 x_0)}{k_0} d\vec{k} \tag{66}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_k(\vec{x}, x_0)}{\partial x_0} = \lim_{\Delta x_0 \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x_0} \{ \varphi_k(\vec{x}, x_0 + \Delta x_0) - \varphi_k(\vec{x}, x_0) \} \tag{67}$$

であるから、(65)の第一式より、

$$\left[\left(i \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_\mu} - i \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu}{\partial x_k} \right), \varphi_l(x') \right] = \left[\frac{\partial \varphi_k(x)}{\partial x_0}, \varphi_l(x') \right]_{at x_0} = \delta_{kl} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') \quad \text{同時刻}$$

$$= \delta_{kl} \delta(x - x') \tag{68}$$

更に、

$$[E_k, \varphi_\mu(x')] = \left[i \frac{\partial \varphi_k(x)}{\partial x_k} + i \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu(x)}{\partial x_\mu}, \varphi_\mu(x') \right] = \left[\frac{\partial \varphi_\mu}{\partial x_0}, \varphi_\mu(x') \right]$$

$$= \delta_{\mu\mu} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = \delta_{\mu\mu} \delta(x - x') \tag{69}$$

(68), (69)から

$$\therefore \left[\frac{\partial \varphi_\mu(x)}{\partial x_0}, \varphi_\mu(x') \right] = \delta_{\mu\mu} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = \delta_{\mu\mu} \delta(x - x') \tag{70}$$

共に \$x_0\$ に於ける (同時刻) 括弧式だから \$\delta(x_0 - x_0')\$ をつけ加えてよい。変換後の \$\varphi_\mu(x')\$ に就いては、

$$[\varphi_\mu'(x'), \varphi_\nu'(x'')] = \left[\int_{x_0}^0 \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu(x)}{\partial x_0} D(x' - x) - \varphi_\mu(x) \frac{\partial D(x' - x)}{\partial x_0} \right\} d\vec{x} \right.$$

$$\left. + \int_{x_0 = \xi_0} \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi_\nu(\xi)}{\partial \xi_0} D(x'' - \xi) - \varphi_\nu(\xi) \frac{\partial D(x'' - \xi)}{\partial \xi_0} \right\} d\vec{\xi} \right] \tag{71}$$

但し、\$x = (\vec{x}, x_0)\$ etc. 此の計算遂行の準備として次の如くする。

$$[E_k(x), E_l(x')] = i [f_{\varphi_k}(x) f_{\varphi_l}(x')] = \left[\frac{\partial \varphi_k(x)}{\partial x_0} - i \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu(x)}{\partial x_k}, \frac{\partial \varphi_l(x')}{\partial x_0} - i \frac{\partial \varphi_\nu(x')}{\partial x_l'} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial \varphi_k(x)}{\partial x_0}, \frac{\partial \varphi_l(x')}{\partial x_0} \right] = 0 \quad ; \quad (x = (\vec{x}, x_0), x' = (\vec{x}', x_0) \text{ 同時刻}) \tag{72}$$

書き改めて、

$$\left[\frac{\partial \varphi_k(\vec{x}, x_0)}{\partial x_0}, \frac{\partial \varphi_l(\vec{x}', x_0)}{\partial x_0} \right] = 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, 3) \quad \dots\dots\dots(73)$$

$[E_4, E_k] = [E_4, E_4] = 0$ を用いると一般に,

$$\left[\frac{\partial \varphi_\mu(\vec{x}, x_0)}{\partial x_0}, \frac{\partial \varphi_\nu(\vec{x}, x_0)}{\partial x_0} \right] = 0 \quad (\mu, \nu = 1, 2, 3, 4); \text{同時刻} \quad \dots\dots\dots(74)$$

故に(71)に戻つて,

$$\begin{aligned} [\varphi_\mu'(x'), \varphi_\nu'(x'')] &= \int_{x_0}^{\vec{x}} \int_{\xi_0 = x_0}^{\vec{\xi}} D(x' - x) \frac{\partial D(x'' - \xi)}{\partial \xi_0} \left\{ - \left[\frac{\partial \varphi_\mu(x)}{\partial x_0}, \varphi_\nu(\xi) \right]_{\xi_0 = x_0} \right\} \\ &\quad - \int_{\vec{x}} d\vec{x} \int_{\vec{\xi}} d\vec{\xi} \frac{\partial D(x' - x)}{\partial x_0} D(x'' - \xi) \left[\varphi_\mu(x), \frac{\partial \varphi_\nu(\xi)}{\partial \xi_0} \right]_{\xi_0 = x_0} \\ &= -\delta_{\mu\nu} \left\{ \int_{\vec{x}} d\vec{x} \int_{\vec{\xi}} d\vec{\xi} \delta(x - \xi) \frac{\partial D(x'' - \xi)}{\partial \xi_0} D(x' - x) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{\vec{x}} d\vec{x} \int_{\vec{\xi}} d\vec{\xi} \frac{\partial D(x' - x)}{\partial x_0} D(x'' - \xi) \delta(x - \xi) \right\} \\ &= -\delta_{\mu\nu} \left\{ \int_{\vec{x}} d\vec{x} \frac{\partial D(x'' - \vec{x}, x_0'' - x_0)}{\partial x_0} \cdot D(x' - \vec{x}, x_0' - x_0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{\vec{x}} d\vec{x} \frac{\partial D(x' - \vec{x}, x_0' - x_0)}{\partial x_0} \cdot D(x'' - \vec{x}, x_0'' - x_0) \right\} \quad \dots\dots\dots(75) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_\mu'(x') = \int_{x_0}^{\vec{x}} \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu(x)}{\partial x_0} D(x' - x) - \varphi_\mu(x) \frac{\partial D(x' - x)}{\partial x_0} \right\} d\vec{x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(65')$$

(75) と (65') の形は類似しているから,

$$\varphi_\mu(x) \longrightarrow D(x'' - x) \equiv f(x)$$

と考えると,

$$[\varphi_\mu'(x'), \varphi_\nu'(x'')] = -\delta_{\mu\nu} \int_{x_0}^{\vec{x}} \left\{ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_0} D(x' - x) - f(x) \frac{\partial D(x' - x)}{\partial x_0} \right\} d\vec{x} \quad \dots\dots\dots(76)$$

$$\square f(x) = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(77)$$

であり, $\square D = 0$ から, (65') より

$$\square \varphi_\mu'(x) = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(78)$$

だつたのだから, $f(x)$ と $\varphi_\mu'(x)$ とは全く同一方程式を満足する同じ函数で, 従つて

$$[\varphi_\mu'(x'), \varphi_\nu'(x'')] = -\delta_{\mu\nu} f(x') = -\delta_{\mu\nu} D(x'' - x') = \delta_{\mu\nu} D(x' - x'')$$

故に次の結果をうる。

$$[\varphi_\mu'(x'), \varphi_\nu'(x'')] = \delta_{\mu\nu} D(x' - x'') \quad ; \text{(古典論)} \quad \dots\dots\dots(79)$$

此の式は相対論的に拡張された電磁 potential の Poisson 括弧式に他ならず同時刻の間の関係式と云つた制限が無い。

さて物質並びに電磁場の正準方程式は,

$$-\frac{d\vec{p}_n}{dx_0} = \frac{\partial \bar{H}'}{\partial \vec{Z}_n}, \quad \frac{d\vec{Z}}{dx_0} = \frac{\partial \bar{H}'}{\partial \vec{p}_n} \quad \dots\dots\dots(80)$$

$$-\frac{\partial E_\mu'(\vec{x}', x_0', x_0)}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial \bar{H}'}{\partial \varphi_\mu'(\vec{x}', x_0', x_0)}; \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu'(\vec{x}', x_0', x_0)}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial \bar{H}'}{\partial E_\mu'(\vec{x}', x_0', x_0)} \quad \dots\dots\dots(81)$$

此処に φ_μ', E_μ' は (8) を生成母函数として展開して来た, 変換された電磁場の 4 元ポテンシャルとそれに正準共軛な運動量であり, \bar{H}' は此の φ_μ', E_μ' を用いた Hamiltonian の密度函数を

時空にわたつて積分したものである，時間に就いては x_0 上での積分とする。(80), (81)を Poisson 括弧式で書けば，

$$\frac{d\vec{p}_n'}{dx_0} = [\vec{H}', \vec{p}_n(x_0)]; \quad \frac{d\vec{Z}_n}{dx_0} = [\vec{H}', Z_n] \quad \dots\dots\dots(82)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_{\mu'}(\vec{x}', x_0', x_0)}{\partial x_0} = [\vec{H}'(x_0), \varphi_{\mu'}(\vec{x}', x_0', x_0)] \quad \dots\dots\dots(83)$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{\mu'}(\vec{x}', x_0', x_0)}{\partial x_0} = [\vec{H}'(x_0), E_{\mu'}(\vec{x}', x_0', x_0)] \quad \dots\dots\dots(84)$$

\uparrow
 x_0 上の積分

(83)は E_{μ}' の定義式より与えられ，(84)は電磁場の方程式より与えられる。上式を N ケ粒子の場合に拡張する。(41)より，

$$\vec{H}' = \sum_{n=1}^N \left\{ \sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e_n \vec{\varphi}(Z_n))^2 + m_n^2} + e_n \varphi_0(\vec{Z}_n) \right\} \equiv \sum_{n=1}^N H_n \quad \dots\dots\dots(85)$$

$$H_n = \left\{ \sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e_n \vec{\varphi}(Z_n))^2 + m_n^2} + e_n \varphi_0(\vec{Z}_n) \right\} \quad \dots\dots\dots(86)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{p}_m}{dx_{0,n}} = [H_n(x_{0,n}), \vec{p}_m] \quad (m, n=1 \dots\dots N) \quad \dots\dots\dots(87)$$

$$\text{但し, } \vec{p}_m = f(x_{0,1}, \dots\dots x_{0,N}) \quad \dots\dots\dots(88)$$

m, n は粒子を番号付ける除字で， $x_{0,n}$ は粒子 n が有つ固有時である，従つて之は古典的多時間理論である， $x_{0,n} \rightarrow x_0$ と書けば単時間理論となる。

$$\frac{d\vec{p}_m}{dx_0} = \lim_{x_{0,n} \rightarrow x_0} \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{d\vec{p}_m}{dx_{0,n}} \right\} = \lim_{x_{0,n} \rightarrow x_0} \sum_{n=1}^N \{ [H_n, \vec{p}_m] \} = [\vec{H}', \vec{p}_m] \quad \dots\dots\dots(89)$$

§ 5 積分可能の条件

力学変数を $F(p, z)$ とせば，

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_{0,m} \partial x_{0,n}} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_{0,n} \partial x_{0,m}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(90)$$

なる為には，

$$[H_m, [H_n, F]] = [H_n, [H_m, F]] \quad \dots\dots\dots(91)$$

なら可い。Poisson 括弧式(84)より，

$$[H_m, [H_n, F]] + [H_n, [F, H_m]] + [F, [H_m, H_n]] = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(64')$$

$$\therefore [H_m [H_n, F]] - [H_n [H_m, F]] + [F, [H_m, H_n]] = 0$$

故に上の条件成立の為には，

$$[H_m, [H_n, F]] - [H_n, [H_m, F]] = [[H_m, H_n], F] = 0$$

であるべきであるがそれが為には H_n が満足すべき条件は

$$[H_m, H_n] = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(92)$$

でなければならぬ。

$$H_m = \sqrt{(\vec{p}_m - e_m \vec{\varphi}(Z_m))^2 + m_m^2} + e_m \varphi_0(Z_m)$$

だから， $x_{0,n}$ の代りに $Z_{0,n}$ とかけば，

$$\vec{Z}_n, Z_{0,n} \text{ と } \vec{Z}_m, Z_{0,m} \text{ が “空間的”} \quad \dots\dots\dots(93)$$

ならば良いことになる，何者， $[H_m, H_n]$ の中に現れる力学変数の間の括弧式で零にならぬも

のは, $[\varphi_\mu(Z'n), \varphi_\nu(Z'm'')] = \delta_{\mu\nu} \cdot D(Z'n', Z'm'')$

の括弧式を含む項丈である, $D(Z'-Z'')$ は

$$(Z'n' - Z'm, Z'n' - Z'm) > 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots(94)$$

の時零だから (94) を満足する Z_n, Z_m に対しては, 即ち (93) が成立する時は, 積分可能の条件 (92) が成立する。従つて各粒子の座標が空間的である時, 正準方程式の積分が求められ従つて此の場合に限り, 力学変数が定義されていると云える。今まで用いた座標記号のうち,

$x_0' \equiv$ 場の時間, $Z_0, n \equiv$ 粒子の時間 (固有時), を示す。但し $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$

§ 6 変換後の相対論的電磁ポテンシャル

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial Z_0, n} = [H_n, F] \quad , \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_0'} = [H_{rad}, F] \quad \dots\dots\dots(95)$$

F は力学変数である, F として $\varphi_\mu'(\vec{x}', x_0', Z_0, 1, Z_0, 2, \dots, Z_0, N)$ を採ることにする
↑
場の時間 粒子時間で x_0 の拡張

之は時間が

$x_0 \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_0 \rightarrow (Z_0, n) \text{ 粒子と電磁場相互作用の時間} \\ x_0' \text{ 自由場のみ} \end{array} \right\}$ の形に拡張された, 之に対して,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_0} &= [\bar{H}', F] \longrightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial Z_0, n} = [H_n, F] \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots, N) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_0'} &= [H_{rad}, F] \longrightarrow \square' \varphi_\mu' = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \dots\dots\dots(96)$$

の如く正準方程式が拡張されたのである。従つて,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu'(\vec{x}', x_0', Z_0, n)}{\partial Z_0, n} &= [H_n, \varphi_\mu'] \quad \dots\dots\dots(97) \\ &= \left\{ \left[\sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e_n \vec{\varphi}'(Z_n))^2 + m_n^2} + e_n \varphi_0(Z_n) \right], \left\{ \varphi_\mu'(\vec{x}', x_0', Z_0, n) \right\} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

μ が 1, 2, 3 の時即ち $\mu = k$ の時を考えよう,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varphi_k'}{\partial Z_0, n} &= \sum_{l=1}^3 \frac{\partial H_n}{\partial \varphi_l'(Z_n)} [\varphi_l'(Z_n), \varphi_k'(x')] \quad \dots\dots\dots(98) \\ &= \frac{\partial H_n}{\partial \varphi_k'(Z_n)} \cdot D(Z_n - x') = -e_n \frac{\{\vec{p}_n - e_n \vec{\varphi}'(Z_n)\}_k}{\sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e_n \vec{\varphi}'(Z_n))^2 + m_n^2}} \cdot D(Z_n - x') \\ &= \frac{-e_n \{\vec{p}_n - e_n \vec{\varphi}'(Z_n)\}_k}{\sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e_n \vec{\varphi}'(Z_n))^2 + m_n^2}} \cdot D(Z_n - x') \end{aligned}$$

(98) には公式,

$$[F(\varphi), G(\varphi')] = \frac{\partial F(\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} [\varphi, G(\varphi')] = \frac{\partial F(\varphi)}{\partial \varphi} [\varphi, \varphi'] \frac{\partial G(\varphi')}{\partial \varphi'} \quad \dots\dots\dots(99)$$

を用いた, 別に

$$\frac{d\vec{Z}_n}{dZ_0, n} = [H_n, \vec{Z}_n] = \frac{\partial H_n}{\partial \vec{p}_n} = \frac{\vec{p}_n - e_n \vec{\varphi}'(\vec{Z}_n)}{\sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e_n \vec{\varphi}'(Z_n))^2 + m_n^2}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(100)$$

此処に $\vec{Z}_n = (Z_n, 1, Z_n, 2, Z_n, 3)$ で粒子座標の空間成分を表す。

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \varphi_k'(\vec{x}', x_0', Z_0, n)}{\partial Z_0, n} = -e_n \frac{dZ_n, k}{dZ_0, r} D(Z_n - x') \quad \dots\dots\dots(101)$$

($Z_{0,n} = Z_{n,0}$ とする) ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$)

$$\varphi_k'(\vec{x}', x_0', Z_{n,0}) = -e_n \int_{-\infty}^{Z_{n,0}} \frac{dZ_{n,k}}{d\tau_n} D(\vec{Z}_n(\tau_n) - \vec{x}', \tau_n - x_0') d\tau_n \dots\dots\dots(102)$$

↑
場の時間 ↑
粒子の時間

+ function ($Z_{n,0}$ を含まぬ)

故に

$$\varphi_k'(\vec{x}', x_0', Z_{n,0}) = - \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \int_{-\infty}^{Z_{n,0}} \frac{dZ_{n,k}(\tau_n)}{d\tau_n} D(\vec{Z}_n(\tau_n) - \vec{x}', \tau_n - x_0') d\tau_n$$

+ $\overset{\circ}{\varphi}_k'(\vec{x}', x_0')$
外部場

\dots\dots\dots(103)

$$0 = \square' \varphi_k' = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_\mu' \partial x_\mu'} \varphi_k'(\vec{x}', x_0', Z_{n,0}) = - \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \int_{-\infty}^{Z_{n,0}} \frac{dZ_{n,k}(\tau_n)}{d\tau_n} \underbrace{\square' D(\vec{Z}_n - \vec{x}')}_{\neq 0} d\tau_n$$

+ $\square' \overset{\circ}{\varphi}_k'(\vec{x}', x_0') = \square' \overset{\circ}{\varphi}_k'(\vec{x}', x_0')$ \dots\dots\dots(104)

即ち, $\square' \overset{\circ}{\varphi}_k'(\vec{x}', x_0') = 0$ (外部場 Potential) \dots\dots\dots(104')

以上 $\mu = k$ の場合で, 次に $\mu = 4$ の場合に移る,

$$[\varphi_4'(x), \varphi_4'(x')] = D(x - x') \dots\dots\dots(105)$$

$$[\varphi_0'(x), \varphi_0'(x')] = -D(x - x') \dots\dots\dots(106)$$

次に, $\frac{\partial \varphi_0'(x', Z_{0,n})}{\partial Z_{0,n}} = [H_n, \varphi_0'(x', Z_{0,n})]$

$$= -e_n D(\vec{Z}(Z_{n,0}) - \vec{x}', Z_{n,0} - x_0') \dots\dots\dots(107)$$

$$\therefore \varphi_0'(x', Z_{n,0}) = - \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \int_{-\infty}^{Z_{n,0}} D(\vec{Z}_n(\tau_n) - \vec{x}', \tau_n - x_0') d\tau_n + \overset{\circ}{\varphi}_0'(\vec{x}', x_0') \dots\dots\dots(108)$$

外部場

を得る, 之で各粒子の固有時間, 場の時間を変数とする相対論的性質を有つ変換後の φ_μ' が求められた。

§ 7 Lorentz 条件

之は $\frac{\partial \varphi_\mu}{\partial x_\mu} = 0$ \dots\dots\dots(109)

であるが, \bar{S}_0 に依り変換された後の $\varphi_\mu'(x')$ は

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_\mu'(x')}{\partial x_\mu'} = ?$$

である, $\frac{\partial \varphi_\mu'(x')}{\partial x_\mu'} \equiv \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\partial \varphi_k'}{\partial x_k'} + \frac{\partial \varphi_0'}{\partial x_0'}$

$$\varphi_k'(x', Z_{n,0}) = - \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \iint \frac{dZ_{n,k}(\tau_n)}{d\tau_n} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{Z}_n(\tau_n)) D(\vec{x} - \vec{x}', \tau_n - x_0') d\tau_n d\vec{x} + \overset{\circ}{\varphi}_k' \dots\dots\dots(104')$$

であつたが, 所で

$$e_n \frac{dZ_{n,k}(\tau_n)}{d\tau_n} \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{Z}_n(\tau_n)) \equiv j_k(\vec{x}, \tau_n) \dots\dots\dots(109)$$

$$e_n \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{Z}_n(\tau_n)) \equiv j_0(\vec{x}, \tau_n) \dots\dots\dots(110)$$

と置けば,

$$\frac{\partial j_0(\vec{x}, \tau_n)}{\partial \tau_n} + div. \vec{j}(\vec{x}, \tau_n) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(111)$$

は連続の式である, 何者, $\vec{x} - \vec{Z}_n(\tau_n) \equiv \vec{\xi}$ とおくと,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_n} \cdot \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{Z}_n(\tau_n)) = \frac{\partial \delta(\xi)}{\partial \xi_k} \frac{d\xi_k}{d\tau_n} = -\frac{dZ_{nk}}{d\tau_n} \cdot \frac{\partial \delta(\xi)}{\partial \xi_k} \dots\dots\dots(112)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left\{ \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{Z}_n(\tau_n)) = \frac{dZ_{n,k}}{d\tau_n} \right\} = \frac{\partial \delta(\xi)}{\partial \xi_k} \cdot \frac{dZ_{n,k}}{d\tau_n} \dots\dots\dots(113)$$

(112), (113) から (111) が示されるからである。(104') と (109) から

$$\varphi_k' = \varphi_k'(x', Z_{n,0}) = - \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{Z_{n,0}} j_k(\vec{x}, \tau_n) D(\vec{x} - \vec{x}', \tau_n - x_0') \vec{d}x d\tau_n + \overset{\circ}{\varphi}_k'(x') \dots\dots\dots(114)$$

$$\varphi_0' = - \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{Z_{n,0}} j_0(\vec{x}, \tau_n) D(\vec{x} - \vec{x}', \tau_n - x_0') \vec{d}x d\tau_n + \overset{\circ}{\varphi}_0'(x') \dots\dots\dots(115)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{\partial \varphi_k'}{\partial x_k'} + \frac{\partial \varphi_0'}{\partial x_0'} &= - \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{Z_{n,0}} \left\{ j_k(\vec{x}, \tau_n) \cdot \frac{\partial D(\vec{x} - \vec{x}', \tau_n - x_0')}{\partial x_k'} \right. \\ &+ \left. j_0(\vec{x}, \tau_n) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0'} D(\vec{x} - \vec{x}', \tau_n - x_0') \right\} \vec{d}x d\tau_n \dots\dots\dots(116) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{Z_{n,0}} \left\{ j_k(\vec{x}, \tau_n) \frac{\partial D}{\partial x_k} + j_0(\vec{x}, \tau_n) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_n} D(\vec{x} - \vec{x}', \tau_n - x_0') \right\} \vec{d}x \cdot d\tau_n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{Z_{n,0}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (j_k \cdot D) - \frac{\partial j_k}{\partial x_k} D + \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_n} (j_0 \cdot D) - \frac{\partial j_0}{\partial \tau_n} \cdot D \right\} \vec{d}x \cdot d\tau_n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \{ j_k \cdot D \}}_{\text{表面積分で0}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_n} (j_0 \cdot D) - \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial j_k}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial j_0}{\partial \tau_n} \cdot D \right)}_{\text{continuityで0}} \right\} \vec{d}x \cdot d\tau_n \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{Z_{n,0}} \int \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_n} (j_0 D) \vec{d}x d\tau_n \end{aligned}$$

即ち,

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_{\mu}'}{\partial x_{\mu}'} = \sum_{n=1}^N \int_{-\infty}^{Z_{n,0}} \vec{d}x \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_n} (j_0 \cdot D) \dots\dots\dots(117)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{n=1}^N \int j_0(\vec{x}, Z_{n,0}) D(\vec{x} - \vec{x}', Z_{n,0} - x_0') \vec{d}x \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \int \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{Z}_n(Z_{n,0})) D(\vec{x} - \vec{x}', Z_{n,0} - x_0') \vec{d}x \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \cdot D(\vec{Z}_n(Z_{n,0}) - \vec{x}', Z_{n,0} - x_0') \end{aligned}$$

即ち Lorentz 条件は

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_{\mu}'}{\partial x_{\mu}'} = \sum_{n=1}^N e_n D(\vec{Z}_n(Z_{n,0}) - \vec{x}', Z_{n,0} - x_0') \dots\dots\dots(118)$$

$$\therefore \Omega \equiv \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi_{\mu}'}{\partial x_{\mu}'} - \sum_{n=1}^N e_n D(\vec{Z}_n(Z_{n,0}) - \vec{x}', Z_{n,0} - x_0') \right\} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(119)$$

と書ける。 $Z_{n,0}$ は粒子の固有時であるが、之を揃えて x_0 とし、 x_0' は場の時間で之も x_0 とすれば、即ち、

$$Z_{n,0} \longrightarrow x_0 ; \quad x_0' \longrightarrow x_0$$

とせば, $D \longrightarrow 0$

$$\text{となり} \quad \left(\Omega - \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu}{\partial x_\mu} \right) = 0$$

となるものである。

次に此の Lorentz 条件は時間が経つても変らぬこと, 即ち Ω の時間微分が零なることを証明しなければならない。

$$\Omega(\vec{x}', x_0', Z_{n,0}) \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \left\{ f(k, Z_{n,0}) e^{ik_\mu x_\mu'} + f^*(k, Z_{n,0}) e^{-ik_\mu x_\mu'} \right\} \frac{\vec{dk}}{k_0} \dots\dots\dots(120)$$

とおく, 但し, * は複素共軛なるを示す。又

$$\varphi_\mu'(x', Z_{n,0}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \left\{ a_\mu(k, Z_{n,0}) e^{ik_\mu x_\mu'} + a_\mu^*(k, Z_{n,0}) e^{-ik_\mu x_\mu'} \right\} \frac{\vec{dk}}{k_0} \dots\dots\dots(121)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu'}{\partial x_\mu'} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \frac{k_\mu}{k_0} \left\{ a_\mu e^{ikx} - a_\mu^* e^{-ikx} \right\} \vec{dk} \dots\dots\dots(122)$$

$$\text{又} \quad D(Z-x') \equiv \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2\pi^6}} \int \frac{\sin k_\mu(Z-x')}{k_0} \vec{dk} \dots\dots\dots(123)$$

$$= \frac{i}{2\sqrt{2\pi^6}} \int \frac{1}{k_0} \left\{ e^{ik_\mu(Z-x_\mu')} - e^{-ik_\mu(Z-x_\mu')} \right\} \vec{dk} \dots\dots\dots(124)$$

$$\therefore \Omega = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \frac{\vec{dk}}{k_0} \left[k_\mu a_\mu e^{ikx'} - k_\mu a_\mu^* e^{-ikx'} \right] \dots\dots\dots(125)$$

$$+ \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{e_n}{2} e^{-ik_\mu Z_{\mu,n}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} e^{ik_\mu x_\mu'} - \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{e_n}{2} e^{ik_\mu Z_{\mu,n}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} e^{-ik_\mu x_\mu'} \left. \right\}$$

$$\therefore \left. \begin{aligned} f(k, Z_{n,0}) &= ik_\mu a_\mu + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{e_n}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} e^{-ik_\mu Z_{\mu,n}} \\ f^*(k, Z_{n,0}) &= -ik_\mu a_\mu^* + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{e_n}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} e^{+ik_\mu Z_{\mu,n}} \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(126)$$

$$\frac{k_0}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \varphi_\mu'(x') e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{x}'} \vec{dx}' = \left\{ a_\mu(k, Z_{n,0}) e^{-ik_0 x_0'} + a_\mu^*(-k, Z_{n,0}) e^{ik_0 x_0'} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(127)$$

$$\frac{k_0}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu'}{\partial x_0'} e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{x}'} \vec{dx}' = \left\{ a_\mu(k, Z_{n,0}) e^{-ik_0 x_0'} - a_\mu^*(-k, Z_{n,0}) e^{ik_0 x_0'} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(128)$$

$$\therefore a_\mu(k) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int_{x_0'} e^{-i(\vec{k}\vec{x}' - k_0 x_0')} \left\{ k_0 \varphi_\mu'(x') + i \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu'}{\partial x_0'} \right\} \vec{dx}' \dots\dots\dots(129)$$

$$a_\mu^*(k) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int_{x_0'} e^{i(\vec{k}\vec{x}' - k_0 x_0')} \left\{ k_0 \varphi_\mu'(x') - i \frac{\partial \varphi_\mu'}{\partial x_0'} \right\} \vec{dx}' \dots\dots\dots(130)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \left[a_\mu(k), a_\nu^*(k') \right] &= \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^3} \int_{x_0'} \vec{dx}' \int_{x_0''} \vec{dx}'' e^{-i(\vec{k}\vec{x}' - k_0 x_0')} e^{+i(\vec{k}'\vec{x}'' - k_0' x_0'')} \\ &\times \left\{ -ik_0 \left[\varphi_\mu'(\vec{x}', x_0') \frac{\partial \varphi_\nu'}{\partial x_0'}(\vec{x}'', x_0'') + ik_0' \left[\frac{\partial \varphi_\mu'}{\partial x_0'}(\vec{x}', x_0') \varphi_\nu'(\vec{x}'', x_0'') \right] \right\} \dots\dots\dots(131) \end{aligned}$$

$x_0' = x_0''$ に就いて [] をとつた (同時刻)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{i\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4(2\pi)^3} \int e^{-i(\vec{k}x' - \vec{k}'x'')} + i(k_0 - k_0') x_0' \cdot k_0 \left\{ \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}'') + \delta(\vec{x}' - \vec{x}'') \right\} d\vec{x}' d\vec{x}'' \\
 &= \frac{ik_0\delta_{\mu\nu}}{2(2\pi)^3} \int e^{-i(\vec{k}x' - \vec{k}'x')} e^{i(k_0 - k_0') x_0'} d\vec{x}' \\
 &= \frac{ik_0\delta_{\mu\nu}}{2} \cdot e^{i(k_0 - k_0') x_0'} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int e^{i(\vec{k}' - \vec{k}, x')} d\vec{x}'}_{\delta(\vec{k}' - \vec{k})} \\
 &= \frac{i}{2} k_0 \delta_{\mu\nu} \delta(\vec{k}' - \vec{k})
 \end{aligned}$$

即ち $[a_\mu(k), a_\nu^*(k')] = \frac{i}{2} k_0 \delta_{\mu\nu} \delta(\vec{k}' - \vec{k})$ (132)

其の他の [] は可換即ち [] = 0 である。さて

$$\frac{d\Omega}{dZ_{n,0}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int k_0 \left\{ \frac{df(k, Z_{n,0})}{dZ_{n,0}} e^{ikx'} + \frac{df^*}{dZ_{n,0}} e^{-ikx'} \right\} d\vec{k} \quad \text{.....(133)}$$

$$f = ia_\mu k_\mu + \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{e_n}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} e^{-ik_\mu Z_{n,\mu}} \quad \text{.....(134)}$$

であつた。

$$\frac{df}{dZ_{n,0}} = [H_n, f] + \frac{\partial f}{\partial Z_{n,0}} \quad \text{.....(135)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{又 } [\varphi_\mu'(Z_n), a_\nu(k)] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \left[\int \frac{1}{k_0'} \left\{ a_\mu(k', Z_n) e^{ik'Z_n} + a_\nu^*(k'Z_n) e^{-ik'Z_n} \right\} d\vec{k}', a_\nu(k) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \int \frac{1}{k_0'} e^{-ik_\mu' Z_{n,\mu}} \left(-\frac{i}{2} k_0 \right) \delta_\mu \cdot \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{k}') d\vec{k}' \quad \text{.....(136)} \\
 &= -\frac{i}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} e^{-i(\vec{k}Z_n - k_0 Z_0)} \delta_{\mu\nu}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore [H_n, \vec{a}_k(k)] &= \frac{-e_n (\vec{p}_n - e\varphi_n)_k}{\sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e_n\varphi_n)^2 + m_n^2}} \left(-\frac{i}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \right) e^{-i(\vec{k}Z_n - k_0 Z_0)} \\
 &= e_n \frac{i}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \cdot \frac{d\vec{Z}_{n,k}}{dZ_{n,0}} e^{-i(kZ_n)} \quad \text{.....(137)}
 \end{aligned}$$

は(100)を用いた。又

$$[H_n, a_0 k] = e_n [\varphi_0(Z_n), a_0(k)] = \frac{i}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} e_n e^{-i(kZ_n)} \quad \text{.....(138)}$$

$$[H_n, k_\mu a_\mu] = [H_n, \vec{k}_l \vec{a}_l] - [H_n, k_0 a_0] \quad \text{.....(139)}$$

だから, (137), (138) により

$$[H_n, k_\mu a_\mu] = e_n \frac{i}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} e^{-i(kZ_n)} \left\{ \vec{k} \frac{d\vec{Z}_n}{dZ_{n,0}} - k_0 \right\} \quad \text{.....(140)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{又 } [H_n, e^{-ikZ_n}] &= \left\{ \frac{\partial H_n}{\partial \vec{p}_n}, \frac{\partial e^{-ikZ_n}}{\partial \vec{Z}_n} \right\} = \frac{(\vec{p}_n - e_n\varphi_n)}{\sqrt{(\vec{p}_n - e_n\varphi_n)^2 + m_n^2}} (-i\vec{k}) e^{-i(\vec{k}Z_n - k_0 Z_{0,n})} \\
 &= -i\vec{k} \frac{d\vec{Z}_n}{dZ_{n,0}} e^{-i(kZ_n)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore [H_n, f] = i [H_n, a_\mu k_\mu] + \sum_{m=1}^N \frac{e_m}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} [H_n, e^{-ikZ_m}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{e_n i}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} e^{-i(kZ_n)} \left\{ \vec{k} \frac{d\vec{Z}_n}{dZ_{n,0}} - k_4 \right\} - \frac{ie_n}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} \vec{k} \frac{d\vec{Z}_n}{dZ_{n,0}} e^{-i(kZ_n)} \dots\dots\dots(141) \\
 &= -\frac{ie_n}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} e^{-i(kZ_n)} \cdot k_0 \dots\dots\dots(141)
 \end{aligned}$$

即ち $\frac{\partial f}{\partial Z_{n,0}} = \frac{ik_0 e_n}{2\sqrt{2\pi^3}} e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{Z}_n + ik_0 Z_0} \dots\dots\dots(142)$

(141), (142) から,

$$\frac{df}{dZ_{n,0}} = [H_n, f] + \frac{\partial f}{\partial Z_{n,0}} \equiv 0 \dots\dots\dots(143)$$

故に初期条件を $f=0$ とすると, $\frac{df}{dZ_{n,0}} = 0$ から常に $f=0$ が成立する, 従つて $\frac{d\Omega}{dZ_{n,0}} = 0$ から粒子の固有時の経過に対して,

$$\Omega = 0 \dots\dots\dots(144)$$

が恒常的に成立する, (120) から直ぐ判る様に, 次の2階の方程式も成立する,

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_{\mu'} \partial x_{\mu'}} \Omega(x', Z) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(145)$$

故に $\frac{d}{dx_{0'}} \Omega = 0$ と $\Omega = 0$ とが初期条件と仮定せば, $\Omega = 0$ は常に成する

$$\frac{d\Omega}{dx_{0'}} = [\text{Hrad}, \Omega] + \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x_{0'}} \dots\dots\dots(146)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\text{Hrad}, \frac{\partial \varphi_{\mu'}}{\partial x_{\mu''}}] &= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{E}_k'^2 + \frac{1}{4} f_{kl}' f_{kl}' + \frac{1}{2} E_4'^2 + i\vec{E}' \text{grad}' \cdot \varphi_{\varphi}' - iE_4' \text{div}' \cdot \vec{\varphi}' \right) \cdot \right. \\
 &\left. \vec{d}x', \frac{\partial \varphi_{\mu'}}{\partial x_{\mu''}} \right] \dots\dots\dots(147)
 \end{aligned}$$

此処で $x_0' = x_0''$ とおく, 即ち $\varphi_{\mu'} = \varphi_{\mu'}(x'', x_0')$ (同時刻) である

$$[\text{Hrad}, \frac{\partial \varphi_{0'}(x'', x_0)}{\partial x_{k''}}] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k''}} \left[\int \frac{1}{2} [\vec{E}_k'^2, \varphi_k'] d\vec{x}' \right] \dots\dots\dots(148)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k''}} E_k'(x'', x_0') = \text{div}' \cdot \vec{E}'(x'', x_0')$$

$$[\text{Hrad}, \frac{\partial \varphi_{0'}(x', x_0)}{\partial x_{0'}}] = i \int E_k'(x') \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k'}} \left[\varphi_{\varphi}', \frac{\partial \varphi_{0'}(x'', x_0')}{\partial x_{0'}} \right] d\vec{x}'$$

$$= \int E_k'(x', x_0') \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k'}} \left[\frac{\partial \varphi_{0'}(x'', x_0')}{\partial x_{0'}}, \varphi_{0'}(x', x_0') \right] d\vec{x}' \dots\dots\dots(149)$$

$$= - \int E_k'(x', x_0') \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k'}} \cdot \delta(x' - x'') d\vec{x}' = \text{div}' \cdot \vec{E}'(x'', x_0')$$

纏めて,

$$[\text{Hrad}, \frac{\partial \varphi_{\mu'}(x'', x_0')}{\partial x_{\mu''}}] = 2 \text{div}' \cdot \vec{E}'(x'', x_0') \dots\dots\dots(150)$$

又 $\lim_{\substack{x_0' \rightarrow x_0 \\ Z_{n,0}}} \left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x_{0'}} \right) = - \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \frac{\partial D(z_n - x')}{\partial x_0} = \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \delta(\vec{z}_n - \vec{x}') \dots\dots\dots(151)$

同様に,

$$\lim \left[\text{Hrad}, \left(- \sum_{n=1}^N e_n D(\vec{Z}_n(Z_{n,0}) - \vec{x}'', Z_{n,0} - x_0') \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= - \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0'} D(\vec{Z}_n(Z_{n,0}) - \vec{x}'', Z_{n,0} - x_0') \\
 &= - \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0'} D(\vec{Z}_n(Z_{n,0}) - \vec{x}'', Z_{n,0} - x_0') \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \delta(\vec{Z}_n - \vec{x}'') \dots\dots\dots(152)
 \end{aligned}$$

故に $[\text{Hrad}, \Omega] + \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x_0'} = \frac{d\Omega}{dx_0'}$ を次の如くしうる, 即ち Maxwell の条件を用い,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{\substack{x_0' \\ Z_{n,0}}} \frac{d\Omega}{dx_0'} &= [\text{Hrad}, \Omega] + \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x_0'} = \left[\text{Hrad}, \frac{\partial \varphi_{\mu'}(\vec{x}', x_0')}{\partial x_{\mu'}} - \sum_{n=1}^N e_n D(\vec{Z}_n(Z_{n,0}) - \vec{x}', Z_{n,0} - x_0') \right] \\
 &+ \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x_0'} = 2 \left(\text{div. } \vec{E}'(x_0'', x_0) + \sum_{n=1}^N e_n \delta(\vec{Z}_n - \vec{x}') \right) = 0 \dots\dots\dots(153)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{x_0' \\ Z_{n,0}}} \frac{d\Omega}{dx_0'} = 0 \dots\dots\dots(154)$$

以上より (119), (143), (145), (154) より Lorentz 条件を凡ゆる粒子時間及び場の時間に対して恒に成立せしむることができるのである。

§ 8 要約

多電子問題を相対論的に取扱い, 全く古典論のみを用いて N ケ粒子の多時間理論を展開, 正準方程式を構成し, 生成の母函数 $S(q, q', t)$ を用いて正準変換を行い, 共変形式を有つ電磁 4 元ポテンシャルを導き, Poisson 括弧式を導入して, 量子化に匹敵する取扱いを遂行し, Lorentz 条件の多時間論的共変形式を導くと共に, 本条件が初期条件として与えられれば, 時間の経過と共にそれが恒に満足されることを示す。又積分可能の条件を吟味して, $(\vec{Z}_n, Z_{0,n})$ と $(\vec{Z}_m, Z_{0,m})$ とが空間的であるならば積分可能であることを明らかにした。但し \rightarrow 印は 4 元のうちの空間成分を, 添字 n, m は粒子の番号, 又添字 0 は時間成分を示す。

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Summary

The classical and relativistic theory of many electrons problem was developed in this paper. We formulated the canonical equation of motion of particles, performed the canonical transformation with the aid of generating function $S(q, q', t)$, and introduced the four electromagnetic potential in its covariant form, as well as the Poisson's Brackets. Further, we formulated the Lorentz condition in the covariant form of the many time theory, and proved that if it was settled in the outset, it always holds in the progress of time, and also we inquired into the condition of integrability, finding that if the positions of particles are space like, the formulas are integrable.