

大阪大学大学院

物理学専攻 2020

問題 1

I (1) $\vec{r} = r\hat{e}_r$ $\ddot{\vec{r}} = -\frac{1}{2}m\dot{r}\cdot\dot{r} = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2)$ 式1

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{m}{2}(\dot{r}^2 + (r\dot{\theta})^2) - \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

ラグランジュの方程式は一般化座標を用いて。

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}}\right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q} = 0$$

式1. r に関する

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{r}}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial r}\right) = m\ddot{r} - m r \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{\alpha}{r^2} = 0$$

θ に関する

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta}\right) = 2m r \dot{\theta} + m r^2 \ddot{\theta} - 0 = 0$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{m r^2 \dot{\theta}}$

(2) $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m r^2 \dot{\theta} = r \cdot m r \dot{\theta} = L \Rightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{m r^2}$

$$m\ddot{r} = m r \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{\alpha}{r^2} \rightarrow \ddot{r} = r \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{\alpha}{m} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{L}{m r^2} \cdot \frac{L}{m r^2} + \frac{\alpha}{m} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{L}{m}\right)^2 u^3 + \frac{\alpha}{m} u^2$$

↓ $\frac{1}{r} = u$

また、 $\ddot{r} = -\left(\frac{L}{m}\right)^2 u^2 \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} \Rightarrow$

$$-\left(\frac{L}{m}\right)^2 \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} = \left(\frac{L}{m}\right)^2 u^3 + \frac{\alpha}{m}$$

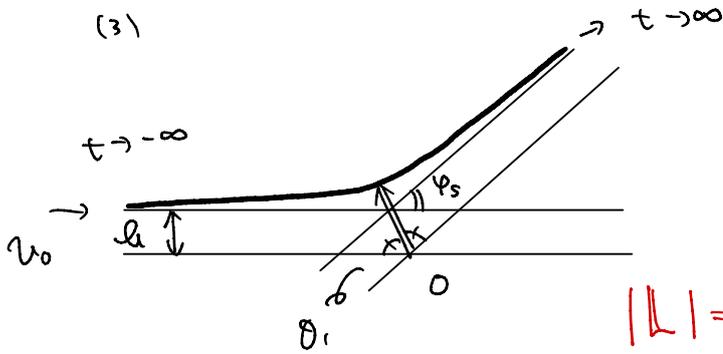
$$\therefore \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} = -u - \frac{\alpha m}{L^2} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

さらに $X = u + \frac{\alpha m}{L^2}$ とおくと、 $\textcircled{1}$ 式は、 $\frac{d^2 X}{d\theta^2} = -X$ とす。

この微分方程式の解は $X(\theta) = A \cos(\theta - \theta_0)$ と表せる。
 $\Rightarrow r \in r_2 < r < r_1$

$$u + \frac{\alpha m}{L^2} = A \cos(\theta - \theta_0)$$

$$u = A \cos(\theta - \theta_0) - \frac{\alpha m}{L^2} \quad \textcircled{\text{2}} \quad r = \frac{1}{A \cos(\theta - \theta_0) - \frac{\alpha m}{L^2}}$$



② 運動量は「保存される」と
初速時 ε あり

$$L = m v_0 l //$$

$$|L| = |r \times p| = |r \times m v_0| = m r v_0 |\sin \theta|$$

$$= m r v_0 \frac{l}{r}$$

$$= m v_0 l //$$

(4) $t \rightarrow \pm \infty$ において r は $\pm \infty$ になる

$$= a = \varepsilon v_0. \quad A \cos \theta_1 - \frac{m \alpha}{L^2} = 0 \quad \text{or } // \quad \cos \theta_1 = \frac{m \alpha}{A L^2} //$$

(5) 式(4) εt^2 を微分すると

$$\dot{r} = - \left(A \cos \theta - \frac{m \alpha}{L^2} \right)^{-2} \cdot (- A \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta})$$

$$\text{また} \quad \dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{m r^2} \text{ より} \quad \dot{r} = \frac{\frac{A L}{m r^2} \sin \theta}{\left(A \cos \theta - \frac{m \alpha}{L^2} \right)^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{A L}{m r^2} \cdot r^2 \sin \theta$$

また $T \rightarrow -\infty$ において

$$v_0 = \frac{A L}{m} \cdot \sin \theta_1 \quad \therefore \sin \theta_1 = \frac{m v_0}{A L} //$$

(6) $\cos \left(\frac{\varphi_2}{2} + \theta_1 \right) = \cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2} \cos \theta_1 - \sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2} \sin \theta_1 = 0 \quad \text{より}$

$$\tan \frac{\varphi_2}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2}}{\cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2}} = \frac{\cos \theta_1}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{\frac{m \alpha}{L^2}}{\frac{m v_0}{A L}} = \frac{\alpha}{L v_0}$$

II

(7) 同様にして

$$I = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2 + (r \dot{\theta})^2) + \frac{\beta}{r^n}$$

ラグランジュ方程式より

$$r \text{ について}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial \dot{r}} \right) - \frac{\partial I}{\partial r} = m \ddot{r} - m r \dot{\theta}^2 + n \frac{\beta}{r^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\theta \text{ について}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) - \frac{\partial I}{\partial \theta} = 2 m r \dot{\theta} + m r^2 \ddot{\theta} = 0 //$$

(8) 垂直方向に静止する。

$$m \cdot 0 - m r_0 \omega_0^2 + n \frac{\beta}{r_0^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\therefore m r_0 \omega_0^2 = \frac{n\beta}{r_0^{n+1}}$$

(9) $m(\ddot{r} + \dot{\rho}) - m(r_0 + \rho)\dot{\theta}^2 + n \frac{\beta}{(r_0 + \rho)^{n+1}} = 0$

$$\therefore m\ddot{r} - m(r_0 + \rho) \left(\frac{L}{m(r_0 + \rho)^2} \right)^2 + \frac{n\beta}{(r_0 + \rho)^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$4m(r_0 + \rho)^2 \dot{\theta} = L \quad \leftarrow \quad \left(\begin{aligned} n\beta (r_0 + \rho)^{-(n+1)} &= n\beta r_0^{-(n+1)} \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{r_0}\right)^{-(n+1)} \\ &= n\beta r_0^{-(n+1)} \left(1 - (n+1)\frac{\rho}{r_0}\right) \\ &= \frac{n\beta}{r_0^{n+1}} - \frac{n(n+1)\rho}{r_0^{n+2}} \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{m(r_0 + \rho)^2}$$

$$m\ddot{r} - \frac{L^2}{m(r_0 + \rho)^3} + \frac{n\beta}{r_0^{n+1}} - \frac{n(n+1)\rho}{r_0^{n+2}} = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} r_0^{-3} \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{r_0}\right)^{-3} &= r_0^{-3} \left(1 - \frac{3\rho}{r_0}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r_0^3} - \frac{3\rho}{r_0^4} \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$\therefore m\ddot{r} = \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} - \frac{3L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho - \frac{n\beta}{r_0^{n+1}} + \frac{n\beta(n+1)\rho}{r_0^{n+2}}$$

∴ $m r_0 \omega_0^2 = m r_0 \left(\frac{L}{m r_0^2} \right)^2 = \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} = \frac{n\beta}{r_0^{n+1}} \quad \text{と一致}$

$$m\ddot{r} = \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} - \frac{3L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho - \frac{L^2}{m r_0^3} + \frac{(n+1)L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho$$

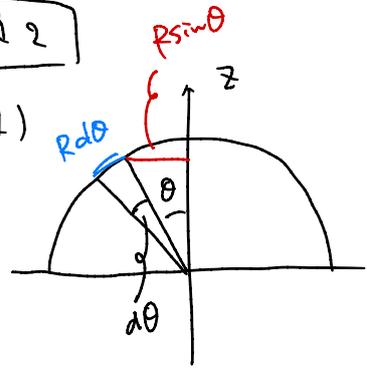
$$\therefore m\ddot{r} = \frac{(n-2)L^2}{m r_0^4} \rho$$

$$n-2 < 0 \Rightarrow n < 2$$

$$\therefore \underline{n=1}$$

問題 2

(1)



左図より $2\pi R \sin\theta \times R d\theta = 2\pi R^2 \sin\theta d\theta$
 $\therefore dS = 2\pi R^2 \sin\theta d\theta$

(2) 電流は単位時間あたりの電荷量であるから、環状電流 dI は、

$$dI = \sigma dS \omega = 2\pi R^2 \sigma \omega \sin\theta d\theta$$

(3) 定義より

$$\begin{aligned} dm &= dI \times (R \sin\theta)^2 \pi \\ &= 2\pi R^2 \sigma \omega \sin\theta d\theta \times R^2 \sin^2\theta \pi \\ &= 2\pi^2 R^4 \sin^3\theta \sigma \omega d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\theta+2\theta) + \sin(\theta) \\ = \sin\theta \cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta \cos\theta \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$m = \int_0^\pi 2\pi^2 R^4 \sin^3\theta \sigma \omega d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi^2 R^4 \sigma \omega \int_0^\pi \sin^3\theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sin^2\theta \cdot \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \cdot \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^\pi \sin\theta \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (\sin 3\theta - \sin\theta) d\theta \\ &= -\left[\frac{1}{6} \cos 3\theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos\theta\right]_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - 1 = -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta = [-\cos\theta]_0^\pi = 2$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} \sin\theta d\theta - \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} \sin\theta \cos 2\theta d\theta = \frac{4}{3}$$

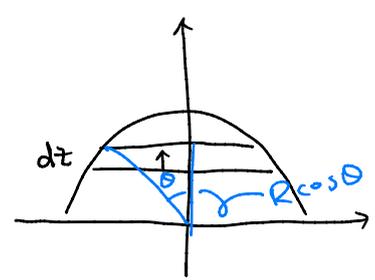
$$\therefore m = \frac{8}{3} \pi^2 R^4 \sigma \omega //$$

(5) →

(6)

$$\begin{aligned} dI &= \eta dz \\ z &= R \cos\theta \end{aligned}$$

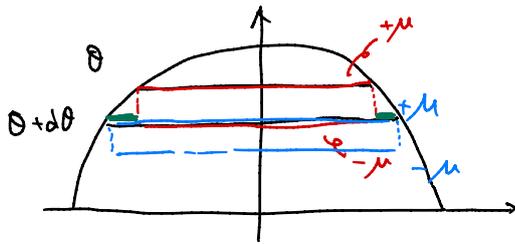
$$|dz| = -R \sin\theta d\theta //$$



$$dI = \eta R \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$dI = 2\pi R^2 \sigma \sin\theta d\theta \quad \text{と比較して} \quad \eta = 2\pi R \sigma$$

(7)



円柱表面と球面との面積

$$\pi R^2 (\sin^2(\theta + d\theta) - \sin^2\theta) \\ = \pi R^2 2\sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta$$

ゆえに、球面上に $2\eta \pi R^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta$ の磁荷が
存在する。

球面上の面密度は

$$\frac{2\eta \pi R^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta}{\pi R^2 \sin^2\theta}$$

$$= 2\eta \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} d\theta$$

問題 3

I.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad a \phi_0 &= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x + \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \exp(-\lambda x^2) \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left\{ x \exp(-\lambda x^2) - 2\lambda x \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \exp(-\lambda x^2) \right\} \\
 &= x \exp(-\lambda x^2) \left(1 - \frac{2\lambda\hbar}{m\omega} \right) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \quad "$$

$$\text{また, } H\phi_0 = \varepsilon_0 \phi_0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hbar\omega \left(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2} \right) \phi_0 = \varepsilon_0 \phi_0 \quad "$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega \quad "$$

$$(2) \quad \phi_1 = a^\dagger \phi_0$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x - \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \exp(-\lambda x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left\{ x + 2\lambda \frac{\hbar x}{m\omega} \right\} \exp(-\lambda x^2) = 2x \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \exp(-\lambda x^2) \quad " \\
 &= x + 2x \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega + \hbar\omega = \frac{3}{2} \hbar\omega \quad "$$

II

(3) 二変数 Schrödinger 方程式は、

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2m} (P_x^2 + P_y^2) + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 (x^2 + y^2) \right\} f(x)g(y) = E f(x)g(y)$$

両辺を $f(x)g(y)$ で割ると整理すると、

$$\frac{1}{f(x)} \left(\frac{P_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 \right) f(x) + \frac{1}{g(y)} \left(\frac{P_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 y^2 \right) g(y) = E$$

任意の x, y の値に対して左辺の 2 つの部分 a と b 単に定数 E に等しくなるためには、
左辺の各項に定数 E_x と E_y をつけると、 $E = E_x + E_y$ と可。

$$(7) \quad E_n = E_{nx} + E_{ny}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot \left(\frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right) f(x) = E_{nx} f(x) \\ \cdot \left(\frac{p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 y^2 \right) g(y) = E_{ny} g(y) \end{array} \right.$$

$L_z = 0, 2, \dots$ x, y 方向に $\pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar$ "半" 1 次調和振動子の L_z 解 $\langle \pm 2 \hbar \rangle$ である。

• $E_0 = E_{0x} + E_{0y} = \hbar\omega$ 縮退度は 1.

$$f(x)g(y) = \phi_0(x)\phi_0(y)$$

• $E_1 = \begin{cases} E_{0x} + E_{1y} = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega + \frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega = 2\hbar\omega \\ E_{1x} + E_{0y} \end{cases}$

$$f(x)g(y) = \begin{cases} \phi_0(x)\phi_1(y) \\ \phi_1(x)\phi_0(y) \end{cases} \quad \text{縮退度は 2}$$

(4) $\therefore [L_z, H] = 0$

理由 H が x, y に対称な対称な"振子"である。2 軸方向に $\pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar$ 回転対称性も存在するから。

$\rightarrow L_z, H$ は可換な同時固有値 E を持つのである。

$$(5) \quad L_z \Psi_0 = \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} (-2\lambda xy + 2\lambda yx) e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} = 0$$

$\therefore L_z \Psi_0 = 0 \rightarrow$ 固有値 0

(6) $L_z \Psi_1 = \boxed{L_z} \Psi_1$ ε 計算 した.

L_z の固有値

L_z の固有状態

$$L_z \Psi_1 = L_z (\alpha \phi_1(x) \phi_0(y) + \beta \phi_0(x) \phi_1(y))$$

$$= \left(x \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(\alpha \cdot 2x \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} + \beta \cdot 2y \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} \right)$$

$$= x \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \cdot \alpha \cdot 2x \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \cdot -2y\lambda e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} - y \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \cdot \alpha \cdot 2 \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$- y \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \cdot \alpha \cdot 2x \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \cdot -2\lambda x \cdot e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$+ x \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \cdot \beta \cdot 2 \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} + x \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \cdot \beta \cdot 2y \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \cdot -2\lambda y \cdot e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$- y \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \cdot \beta \cdot 2y \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \cdot -2\lambda x e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$= -4\alpha x^2 y \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} - 2\alpha y \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$+ 4\alpha x^2 y \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$+ 2\beta x \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} - 2\beta x y^2 \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$+ 2\beta x y^2 \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$= 2\alpha y \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} + 2\beta x \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$= -\alpha \cdot 2x \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{y}{x} + \beta \cdot 2y \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{x}{y}$$

∴ $L_z \Psi_1 = L_z (\alpha y + \beta x) \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} (-\alpha x + \beta y) \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} = \underline{L_z (\alpha y + \beta x)} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

ゆえに $\frac{\hbar}{\lambda} (-\alpha x + \beta y) = L_z (\alpha y + \beta x) \quad \varepsilon \equiv \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \varepsilon \equiv \hbar$

任意の α, y に $\frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \varepsilon \equiv \hbar$ (⊕) となる β, x を $\varepsilon \equiv \hbar$ とする

$$(*) \text{ ① } -\lambda \hbar (-\alpha x + \beta y) = l_z (\alpha y + \beta x)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \alpha \lambda \hbar = l_z \beta & \dots \text{ ①} \\ -\lambda \hbar \beta = l_z \alpha & \dots \text{ ②} \end{cases}$$

② \div ① $\Rightarrow \lambda = \lambda \frac{l_z}{\hbar} \Rightarrow \alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{l_z}{\hbar}$

$$\hbar^2 \beta = l_z^2 \beta$$

$$\hbar^2 = l_z^2 \Rightarrow l_z = \pm \hbar$$

$$l_z = +\hbar \Rightarrow \beta = \lambda \alpha$$

$$l_z = -\hbar \Rightarrow \beta = -\lambda \alpha \quad \text{②}$$

②. $L_z \psi_1 = \pm \hbar \psi_1 \Rightarrow \text{②} \Rightarrow E_1 = \text{対応する固有状態} \Rightarrow L_z \text{ の固有値は } \pm \hbar //$

III

$$(7) \quad H(B) = \frac{1}{2m} [(p_x + eA_x)^2 + (p_y + eA_y)^2] + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2)$$

2", $\vec{A} = \frac{B}{2} (-y, x)$ $\vec{r} \perp \vec{z}$ $\Rightarrow \vec{A} \perp \vec{r}$

$$H(B) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\left(p_x - \frac{eBy}{2} \right)^2 + \left(p_y + \frac{eBx}{2} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \left[p_x^2 - eBy p_x + \left(\frac{eBy}{2} \right)^2 + p_y^2 + eBx p_y + \left(\frac{eBx}{2} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2) + \frac{e(xp_y - yp_x)B}{2m} + \frac{e^2}{8m} (x^2 + y^2) B^2$$

2" \vec{z} \Rightarrow $W_1 = \frac{e(xp_y - yp_x)}{2m} = \frac{eL_z}{2m}$ //

(8) E_0 $\&$ $\vec{r} \perp \vec{z}$ $\&$ \vec{A} Schrödinger $\vec{r} \perp \vec{z}$ $\&$ \vec{A} .

$$H(B) \psi_0 = \left(E_0 + \frac{eL_z}{2m} B + \frac{e^2}{8m} (x^2 + y^2) B^2 \right) \psi_0$$

$$= \left(E_0 + \frac{e^2}{8m} (x^2 + y^2) B^2 \right) \psi_0$$

$$\downarrow \quad L_z \psi_0 = 0.$$

$$\mu = - \frac{\partial E(B)}{\partial B} \Big|_{B=0} = - \frac{e^2}{4m} (x^2 + y^2) B \Big|_{B=0} = 0$$

E_1 $\&$ $\vec{r} \perp \vec{z}$ $\&$ \vec{A} Schrödinger $\vec{r} \perp \vec{z}$ $\&$ \vec{A} .

$$H(B) \psi_1 = \left(E_1 + \frac{eL_z}{2m} B + \frac{e^2}{8m} (x^2 + y^2) B^2 \right) \psi_1$$

$$= \left(E_1 \pm \frac{e\hbar}{2m} B + \frac{e^2}{8m} (x^2 + y^2) B^2 \right) \psi_1$$

$$\downarrow \quad L_z \psi_1 = \pm \hbar \psi_1$$

$$\mu = - \frac{\partial E}{\partial B} \Big|_{B=0} = - \left(\mp \frac{e\hbar}{2m} + \frac{e^2}{4m} (x^2 + y^2) B \right) \Big|_{B=0}$$

$$= \mp \frac{e\hbar}{2m} //$$

$$(9) H(B) = \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2) + \frac{eLzB}{2m} + \frac{e^2}{8m} (x^2 + y^2) B^2$$

に注目して、これを整理する。

$$= \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m (\omega^2 + \omega'^2) (x^2 + y^2) + \frac{eLzB}{2m} \quad \left(\text{ただし } \omega' = \frac{eB}{2m} \right)$$

(i) E_0 に対応する状態は、 $n=0$ である。

$$H(B) \psi_0 = \left(\frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \underbrace{(\omega^2 + \omega'^2)}_{\omega''^2} (x^2 + y^2) + \frac{eLzB}{2m} \right) \psi_0$$

$$= \hbar \omega'' \psi_0$$

ゆえに、固有エネルギーは、 $\hbar \omega'' = \hbar \sqrt{\omega^2 + \left(\frac{eB}{2m}\right)^2}$

$\omega \rightarrow 0$ のとき $\frac{\hbar eB}{2m}$ //

(ii) E_1 に対応する状態は、 $n=1$ である。

(i) と同様にして、 $H(B) \psi_1 = 2 \hbar \omega'' \psi_1$

固有エネルギーは、 $2 \hbar \sqrt{\omega^2 + \left(\frac{eB}{2m}\right)^2}$ //

$\omega \rightarrow 0$ のとき $\frac{\hbar eB}{m}$ //

問題 4

I. (1) $dG(T, H) = dU - SdT - TdS - MdH - HdM$
 $= \cancel{TdS} + \cancel{HdM} - SdT - \cancel{TdS} - MdH - \cancel{HdM}$
 $= -SdT - MdH //$

(2) $dG(T, H) = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_H dT + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial H}\right)_T dH //$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_H = -S \\ \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial H}\right)_T = -M \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{「2.2」} \\ \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial T \partial H} = -\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_T \\ \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial H \partial T} = -\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H \end{array}$$

よって $\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H //$

(3) 熱力学第1法則より $dU = d'Q + d'W //$

よって、熱容量 C は $C = \frac{d'Q}{dT}$ と定義した。

(i) 磁化一定のとき。

$$\begin{aligned} d'Q &= dU(T, M) - HdM \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_M dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial M}\right)_T dM - HdM \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_M dT + \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial M}\right)_T - H \right\} dM \end{aligned}$$

$$C_M = \left(\frac{d'Q}{dT}\right)_M = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_M$$

(ii) 磁場一定のとき。

$$\begin{aligned} d'Q &= dU(T, H) - HdM \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_H dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial H}\right)_T dH - HdM(T, H) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_H dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial H}\right)_T dH - H \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H dT + \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H}\right)_T dH \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_H = \left(\frac{d'Q}{dT}\right)_H = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_H - H \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_H - H\alpha //$$

(4) ② (X) ⑤

$$dU = TdS + HdM$$

$$= T \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_H dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H} \right)_T dH \right\} + H \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_H dT + \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H} \right)_T dH \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_H + H \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_H \right\} dT + \left\{ T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H} \right)_T + H \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H} \right)_T \right\} dH$$

$$= (C_H + H\alpha) dT + (T\alpha + H\chi) dH$$

証明.

$$dU(T, H) = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_H dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial H} \right)_T dH$$

2" ② ③ ④ ⑤. $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial H} \right)_T = T\alpha + H\chi$ "

(5) $dU(T, H(T, M)) = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_H dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial H} \right)_T dH$

証明.

$$= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_H dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial H} \right)_T \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_M dT + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial M} \right)_T dM \right\}$$

" $-\frac{\alpha}{\chi}$

$$= \left\{ C_H + H\alpha - (T\alpha + H\chi) \frac{\alpha}{\chi} \right\} dT + (T\alpha + H\chi) \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial M} \right)_T dM.$$

証明.

$$dU(T, M) = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_M dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial M} \right)_T dM$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_M = C_H + \cancel{H\alpha} - \frac{T\alpha^2}{\chi} - \cancel{H\alpha} = C_H - \frac{T\alpha^2}{\chi}$$

II

(6) 石磁工場 - 様々な磁場 $h_i = h$ の分配関数 Z は

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \sum_{\sigma_1 = \pm 1} \cdots \sum_{\sigma_N = \pm 1} \exp(-\beta H) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma_1 = \pm 1} \cdots \sum_{\sigma_N = \pm 1} \prod_{\lambda=1}^N \exp(+\beta \mu \sigma_{\lambda} h) \\ &= \prod_{\lambda=1}^N \sum_{\sigma_{\lambda} = \pm 1} \exp(\beta \mu \sigma_{\lambda} h) \\ &= \prod_{\lambda=1}^N (e^{\beta \mu h} + e^{-\beta \mu h}) = (e^{\beta \mu h} + e^{-\beta \mu h})^N = (2 \cosh \beta \mu h)^N // \end{aligned}$$

工場の期待値 E は

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{\sum_{\alpha} H_{\alpha} e^{-\beta H_{\alpha}}}{\sum_{\alpha} e^{-\beta H_{\alpha}}} & * \text{全部の磁場 } h \text{ の } \alpha \text{ である。} \\ &= \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{\alpha} H_{\alpha} e^{-\beta H_{\alpha}} & \text{上 } \alpha \text{ である } h \text{ の } \alpha \text{ は } h \text{ である。} \\ &= \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{\alpha} - \frac{\partial e^{-\beta H_{\alpha}}}{\partial \beta} \\ &= - \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \beta} = - \frac{\partial \log Z}{\partial \beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E &= -N \frac{\partial \log 2 \cosh \beta \mu h}{\partial \beta} \\ &= -N \cdot \frac{2 \sinh \beta \mu h}{2 \cosh \beta \mu h} \cdot \mu h \\ &= -N \mu h \tanh \beta \mu h // \end{aligned}$$

(7) 各粒子の独立な粒子は独立である、相互作用 (2, 3, ... の)

$$Z = \prod_{i=1}^N z_i$$

$$E = - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log Z = - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \log z_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^N E_i$$

と書ける。1粒子の分配関数 z_i は

$$z_i = e^{-\beta \mu h \epsilon_i} + e^{\beta \mu h \epsilon_i}$$

$$\therefore E_i = -\mu h \epsilon_i \tanh \beta \mu h \epsilon_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E &= \sum_{i=1}^N E_i \\ &= \int_0^{\epsilon_{\max}} d\epsilon \cdot (-\mu h \epsilon \tanh \beta \mu h \epsilon) \cdot g(\epsilon) \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \int_0^{\epsilon_{\max}} d\epsilon \mu h \epsilon \tanh(\beta \mu h \epsilon) g(\epsilon) //$$

$$(8) \quad E = - \int_0^{\epsilon_{\max}} d\epsilon \mu h \epsilon \tanh(\beta \mu h \epsilon) \cdot N A \epsilon^r$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{dE}{dT} \\ &= k \beta^2 \int_0^{\epsilon_{\max}} d\epsilon N A \mu h \epsilon^{r+1} \frac{d}{d\beta} \tanh(\beta \mu h \epsilon) \\ &= \int_0^{\epsilon_{\max}} d\epsilon N A \mu^2 h^2 \epsilon^{r+2} k \beta^2 \frac{1}{\cosh^2(\beta \mu h \epsilon)} \end{aligned}$$

(9) $r=0$, $\beta \mu \epsilon_{\max} h \sim \infty$ である。
 $\Rightarrow T$. $x = \beta \mu \epsilon h$ 変数変換する。

$$dx = \beta \mu h d\epsilon \quad \text{すなわち}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{A N k}{\beta \mu h} \int_0^{\infty} dx \frac{x^2}{\cosh^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{12} \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{12} \frac{k N A}{\beta \mu h} \propto T \end{aligned}$$

