

## 力学系数学

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正方行列  $A$  のエルミート共役を  $A^*$  で表す.  $A = A^*$  をみたす行列  $A$  をエルミート行列という.  $n \times n$  エルミート行列の全体のなす線形空間を  $V$  で表す ( $n$  は 2 以上の整数).  $V$  には

$$\langle \xi, \eta \rangle = \text{tr}(\xi^* \eta), \quad \xi, \eta \in V$$

により内積が定義される.  $J_k, k = 1, 2, 3$ , は  $n \times n$  のエルミート行列で, 次の交換関係をみたすものとする.

$$[J_1, J_2] = iJ_3, \quad [J_2, J_3] = iJ_1, \quad [J_3, J_1] = iJ_2$$

ここに,  $i = \sqrt{-1}$  は虚数単位で, 正方行列  $A, B$  の交換関係は  $[A, B] = AB - BA$  で定義される. 次に,  $V$  の線形部分空間  $W$  を

$$W = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 a_k J_k \mid a_k \in \mathbb{R}, k = 1, 2, 3 \right\}$$

で定義する. 以下の問いに答えよ.

- (i)  $\xi \in V$  と  $n \times n$  ユニタリ-行列  $U$  とに対し, 変換  $\xi \mapsto U\xi U^{-1}$  は  $V$  の直交変換となることを示せ.
- (ii) 各  $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$  と  $\xi \in W$  とに対し, 写像  $\xi \mapsto e^{-itJ_k} \xi e^{itJ_k}, t \in \mathbb{R}$ , が  $W$  の線形変換であることを  $W$  の基底  $J_\ell, \ell = 1, 2, 3$  に関する行列表示の形で示せ. ( $t$  を独立変数とする行列値の関数として,  $e^{-itJ_k} J_\ell e^{itJ_k}$  がみたすべき 2 階常微分方程式を導き, 適切な初期条件のもとでそれを解く.)
- (iii)  $A(t)$  を  $n \times n$  エルミート行列に値をもつ  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  の連続関数とする.  $n \times n$  行列  $X$  に対する微分方程式

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = [iA(t), X], \quad X(0) = P$$

の解  $X(t)$  は,  $P$  がエルミート行列なら  $X(t)$  もエルミート行列,  $P$  がユニタリ-行列なら  $X(t)$  もユニタリ-行列となることを示せ.

## Mathematics for Dynamical Systems

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For a square matrix  $A$ , its Hermitian conjugate is denoted by  $A^*$ . A square matrix  $A$  satisfying  $A^* = A$  is called Hermitian. For a positive integer  $n$  with  $n \geq 2$ , let  $V$  denote the set of all the  $n \times n$  Hermitian matrices, which is endowed with the inner product defined by

$$\langle \xi, \eta \rangle = \text{tr}(\xi^* \eta), \quad \xi, \eta \in V.$$

Let  $J_k$ ,  $k = 1, 2, 3$ , be  $n \times n$  Hermitian matrices satisfying the commutation relations

$$[J_1, J_2] = iJ_3, \quad [J_2, J_3] = iJ_1, \quad [J_3, J_1] = iJ_2,$$

where  $i = \sqrt{-1}$  denotes the imaginary unit, and where the commutation relation between square matrices  $A, B$  is defined to be  $[A, B] = AB - BA$ . Further, let  $W$  be the linear subspace of  $V$  defined by

$$W = \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 a_k J_k \mid a_k \in \mathbb{R}, k = 1, 2, 3 \right\}.$$

Answer the following questions.

- (i) For  $\xi \in V$  and an  $n \times n$  unitary matrix  $U$ , show that the map  $\xi \mapsto U\xi U^{-1}$  is an orthogonal transformation of  $V$ .
- (ii) Show that for  $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ , the transformation given by  $\xi \mapsto e^{-itJ_k} \xi e^{itJ_k}$  with  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  is a transformation of  $W$  by finding a matrix expression for the transformation with respect to the basis  $J_\ell$ ,  $\ell = 1, 2, 3$ . (Hint: A way to obtain required matrices is to derive a 2nd-order ordinary differential equation for  $H(t) = e^{-itJ_k} J_\ell e^{itJ_k}$  as a matrix-valued function of  $t$ , which is to be solved with suitable initial conditions to provide another expression of  $H(t)$ .)
- (iii) Let  $A(t)$  be an  $n \times n$  Hermitian matrix-valued function continuous in  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . Consider the following differential equation for an  $n \times n$  matrix-valued function  $X$ ,

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = [iA(t), X], \quad X(0) = P.$$

Show that the solution  $X(t)$  to the above initial value problem is Hermitian matrix-valued or unitary matrix-valued, depending on whether the initial matrix  $P$  is Hermitian or unitary.