

在空间转动变换下的角动量本征态随转角的参变数演变的路径积分

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摘要 研究在空间转动变换下,直接采用转轴的方向角与转角描述角动量本征态的演变过程,并建立一般角动量转动矩阵元以及多重转动矩阵元随转角 θ 的参变数 λ ($0 \rightarrow \theta$)演变的路径积分;给出处理泛函(路径)积分为普通多重积分的一般方法.

关键词 路径积分 连续基 分立基 转动矩阵元

1 引言

把建立在坐标“连续基”框架中的 Feynman 路径积分^[1]推广到更广泛的量子系统中的早期研究工作,已在文献^[2-4]中有介绍.其中, D. W. McLaughlin 等人关于“复时间路径积分”的研究与应用^[5-7],曾引起过学术界的关注与兴趣^[4];此后, T. E. Clark 等人的工作^[8,9],又表明采用 Hamiltonian 量构造能量“分立基”的路径积分的可行性,而这一问题已在几年前由 E. Farhi 等人首先解决^[10-12].事隔不久,我们也从另外角度同样解决了这一问题^[13,14].

E. Farhi 等人建立的路径积分形式^[10],其数学结构属 the continuous time Markov Chains^[15],而采用它作具体计算时,依据的是作者给出的某种“特定原则”而不是较明确的计算表达式.我们建立的路径积分形式^[13],直接联系路径中的物理内涵;因而,不但可以给出较明确的计算表达式,而且还可以将其中的处理方法与技巧,推广到采用角动量“分立基”构造路径积分.这种特殊构造形式的路径积分,将空间转动变换下的角动量转动矩阵元直接采用转轴的方向角 α, β, γ 以及转角 θ 给出演变过程的描述,这显然与传统方法中必须引入三个欧拉角的描述方式存在本质上的差异;此外,由于涉及的是“分立基”,因而不可能在传统的 Feynman 路径积分的构造框架中实现这种路径积分.

2 在空间一次转动变换下角动量本征态的路径积分

对于由角(或总角)量子数 $j (\geq 0)$ 描述的任意一个角动量系统, $(2j + 1)$ 个分立基的

集合

$$\{|j, -j\rangle, |j, -j+1\rangle, \dots, |j, j-1\rangle, |j, j\rangle\}, \quad (1)$$

构成了空间转动变换下的完备表示:

$$\sum_{m=-j}^j |j, m\rangle \langle j, m| = 1. \quad (2)$$

于是, 描述角动量系统在空间转动变换下的演变规律与性质将直接体现在角动量转动矩阵元上:

$$F_{j m', j m}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \theta) = \langle j, m' | \exp\{-i\theta(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)\} | j, m \rangle; \quad (3)$$

其中, $|m|, |m'| \leq j$.

引入参数 λ 表象中的基:

$$|j, m; \lambda\rangle = \exp\{-i\lambda \cdot (\cos\alpha \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \hat{J}_z)\} | j, m \rangle; \quad (\lambda \text{ 为实参数}), \quad (4)$$

则依然保留其完备性

$$\sum_{m=-j}^j |j, m, \lambda\rangle \langle j, m, \lambda| = 1. \quad (5)$$

于是, 把转角 θ 格点化 (格点长度 $\varepsilon = \frac{\theta}{n+1}$) 后, 角动量转动矩阵元可以展开成随参数 λ 变动 ($\lambda: 0 \rightarrow \theta$) 的路径演变形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle j, m' | \exp\{-i\theta(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)\} | j, m \rangle = \\ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ 即 } n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n = -l}^l \{ \langle j, m' | \lambda_{n+1} | j, m_n, \lambda_n \rangle \langle j, m_n, \lambda_n | \\ | j, m_{n-1}, \lambda_{n-1} \rangle \cdots \langle j, m_2, \lambda_2 | j, m_1, \lambda_1 \rangle \cdot \langle j, m_1, \lambda_1 | j, m, \lambda_0 \rangle \}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中, $\lambda_k = k \cdot \varepsilon$; ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n+1$).

为了对 (6) 构造出路径积分, 可将 (6) 表成^[13]

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ 即 } n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n = -l}^l \prod_{n=1}^{n+1} \left(\exp\{-i\varepsilon \cdot \langle j, m_n | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m_n \rangle\} \cdot \right. \\ \left. \delta_{m_n, m_{n-1}} + \{-i\varepsilon \cdot \langle j, m_n | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m_{n-1} \rangle\} \cdot \right. \\ \left. (1 - \delta_{m_n, m_{n-1}}) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中, $m_0 = m, m_{n+1} = m'$.

(7) 式中

$$\exp\{-i\varepsilon \cdot \langle j, m_n | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m_n \rangle\}, \quad (8a)$$

$$\text{和} \quad \{-i\varepsilon \cdot \langle j, m_n | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m_{n-1} \rangle\}, \quad (8b)$$

分别描述 $|j, m_n\rangle$ 态上的格点停留和 $|j, m_{n-1}\rangle$ 态 \rightarrow $|j, m_n\rangle$ 态的格点转换. 可以证明^[13], 当 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时, 格点停留的总贡献将形成“态的停留”, 而格点转换将演变成“态的突变转换”; 然后, 将“突变转换数”作归类集合处理, 则对于由每一个集合: $\{\text{“突变转换数”}\}_{N_{m_0}}$ 所描述的路径, 其“连续分布”的求和存在一个路径积分描述.

采用文献 [13] 中的处理方法与技巧, 建立起角动量转动矩阵元的路径积分形式:

$$\langle j, m' | \exp\{-i\theta(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)\} | j, m \rangle = \sum_{N_{m\omega}} \int [dq(\tau)]_{m'm}^{N_{m\omega}} \cdot \exp\left\{-i \int_0^\theta \overline{(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)}_{q(\tau)}^{N_{m\omega}} \cdot d\tau\right\}, \quad (9)$$

其中, $N_{m\omega} \rightarrow \{N_{m_1\omega}^+, N_{m_1\omega}^-, N_{m_2\omega}^+, N_{m_2\omega}^-; \dots\}$; ($s = 1, 2, \dots$) 是由 $|j, m\rangle$ 态 $\rightarrow |j, m'\rangle$ 态的演变路径中, “突变转换数”的归类集合; $\overline{(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)}_{q(\tau)}^{N_{m\omega}}$ 为属于第 s 个归类集合中, 算符 $(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)$ 在第 $q(\tau)$ 条路径上随 τ 变化的平均值函数, 称为路径函数. (例如, 可由图 1 给出说明).

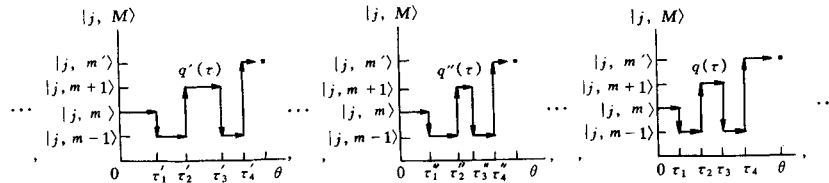


图1 属于 $N_{m\omega}$ 的路径集合 $\{q(\tau)\}$

图 1 给出 $m' = m + 2$ (其中 $m \geq -j + 1$) 时, 属于 $N_{m\omega}$ 的演变路径范例, 其中,

$$N_{m\omega} \rightarrow \{N_{m-1}^+ = 2, N_{m-1}^- = 2; N_{m+1}^+ = 1, N_{m+1}^- = 1; N_m^+ = 1, N_m^- = 0; N_m^+ = 0, N_m^- = 1\},$$

而第 $q(\tau)$ 条路径上的路径函数为

$$\overline{(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)}_{q(\tau)}^{N_{m\omega}} = \begin{cases} \langle j, m | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m \rangle, & (0 < \tau < \tau_1), \\ \langle j, m-1 | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m-1 \rangle, & (\tau_1 < \tau < \tau_2), \\ \dots, & \dots \\ \langle j, m' | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m' \rangle, & (\tau_4 < \tau < \theta). \end{cases}$$

积分测度为

$$[dq(\tau)]_{m'm}^{N_{m\omega}} = G_{m'm}^{N_{m\omega}}(\tau_{m_1\omega}, \tau_{m_2\omega}, \dots) d\tau_{m_1\omega} d\tau_{m_2\omega} \dots, \quad (10)$$

其中, $G_{m'm}^{N_{m\omega}}(\tau_{m_1\omega}, \tau_{m_2\omega}, \dots)$ 是积分测度函数, 由如下公式计算:

$$G_{m'm}^{N_{m\omega}}(\tau_{m_1\omega}, \tau_{m_2\omega}, \dots) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} [(N_{m_1\omega}^{N_{m\omega}}, m_2^{(s)}, \dots) \cdot \varepsilon^{\{(N_{m_1\omega}^+ - 1) + (N_{m_2\omega}^+ - 1) + \dots + 1\}}] (-i)^{N_{m_1\omega}^+ + N_{m_2\omega}^+ + \dots} \cdot [(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)_{m_1^{(s)}, m_2^{(s)}, \dots}^{N_{m\omega}}], \quad (11)$$

式中, $N_{\tau_{m_1\omega}, \tau_{m_2\omega}, \dots}^{N_{m\omega}}$ 为停留在态 $|j, m_1^{(s)}\rangle, |j, m_2^{(s)}\rangle, \dots$ 上的路径参数 τ 分别为 $\tau_{m_1\omega}, \tau_{m_2\omega}, \dots$ 时

格点路径条数, 且为

$$N_{\tau_{m_1\omega}, \tau_{m_2\omega}, \dots}^{N_{m\omega}} = \left\{ \frac{[K_{m_1\omega} + (N_{m_1\omega}^+ - 1)]!}{K_{m_1\omega}! (N_{m_1\omega}^+ - 1)!} \cdot \frac{[K_{m_2\omega} + (N_{m_2\omega}^+ - 1)]!}{K_{m_2\omega}! (N_{m_2\omega}^+ - 1)!} \dots \right\}$$

$$\cdot \left\{ \frac{(K_m + N_m^+)!}{K_m! N_m^+!} \cdot \frac{[K_{m'} + (N_{m'}^+ - 1)!]}{K_{m'}! (N_{m'}^+ - 1)!} \right\}, \quad (12)$$

其中, $K_{m_1^{(s)}}, K_{m_2^{(s)}}, \dots, K_m, K_{m'}$ 为格点路径中, 分别停留在态 $|j, m_1^{(s)}\rangle, |j, m_2^{(s)}\rangle, \dots; |j, m\rangle, |j, m'\rangle$ 上的格点数目.

又, $(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)^{N_{m_1^{(s)}}, m_2^{(s)}, \dots}$ 为按 $N_{m_1^{(s)}}$ 归类的路径里, 转换矩阵元之乘积总和, 且为

$$\begin{aligned} & (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)^{N_{m_1^{(s)}}, m_2^{(s)}, \dots} = \\ & M / \{N_{m_1^{(s)}}^+! N_{m_2^{(s)}}^+! \dots N_m^+! (N_{m'}^+ - 1)!\} \\ & \sum_{i=1} \{ [O_{jm', jM_N^{(i)}} \cdot O_{jM_N^{(i)}, jM_{N-1}^{(i)}} \dots O_{jM_2^{(i)}, jM_1^{(i)}} \cdot O_{jM_1^{(i)}, jm}] \cdot (1 - \delta_{m' M_N^{(i)}}) \cdot \\ & (1 - \delta_{M_N^{(i)} M_{N-1}^{(i)}}) \dots (1 - \delta_{M_2^{(i)} M_1^{(i)}}) \cdot (1 - \delta_{M_1^{(i)} m}) \}, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

式中, $N = N_{m_1^{(s)}}^+ + N_{m_2^{(s)}}^+ + \dots + N_m^+ + N_{m'}^+ - 1$, 而 $M_N^{(i)}, M_{N-1}^{(i)}, \dots, M_2^{(i)}, M_1^{(i)}$ 为如下 N 个元素:

$$\underbrace{m_1^{(s)}, \dots, m_1^{(s)}}_{N_{m_1^{(s)}}^+ (\geq 1)} \quad \underbrace{m_2^{(s)}, \dots, m_2^{(s)}}_{N_{m_2^{(s)}}^+ (\geq 1)} \quad \dots \quad \underbrace{m, \dots, m}_{N_m^+ (\geq 0)} \quad \underbrace{m', \dots, m'}_{N_{m'}^+ - 1 (\geq 0)}$$

的第 i 个不同排列; 而 $O_{jm', jM_N^{(i)}}, O_{jM_N^{(i)}, jM_{N-1}^{(i)}}, \dots, O_{jM_2^{(i)}, jM_1^{(i)}}, O_{jM_1^{(i)}, jm}$ 表示算符 $(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)$ 的矩阵元.

3 在空间 $s (> 1)$ 次转动变换下的角动量本征态的路径积分

采用“固定”坐标系 $0-xyz$ 描述下的 $s (> 1)$ 次空间转动变换下, 描述角动量系统的演变规律与性质将体现在角动量多重 [$s (> 1)$ 重] 转动矩阵元上:

$$\begin{aligned} & F_{jm', jm}(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2, \theta_2; \dots; \alpha_s, \beta_s, \gamma_s, \theta_s) = \\ & \langle j, m' | \exp\{-i\theta_1(\cos\alpha_1 \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta_1 \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma_1 \cdot \hat{J}_z)\} \cdot \exp\{-i\theta_2(\cos\alpha_2 \cdot \hat{J}_x + \\ & \cos\beta_2 \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma_2 \cdot \hat{J}_z)\} \dots \exp\{-i\theta_s(\cos\alpha_s \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta_s \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma_s \cdot \hat{J}_z)\} | j, m \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

寻求一个合转动算符

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp\{-i\theta(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)\} = \\ & \exp\{-i\theta(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots)[\cos\alpha(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots) \cdot \hat{J}_x + \\ & \cos\beta(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots) \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots) \cdot \hat{J}_z]\} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

以满足

$$\begin{aligned} & F_{jm', jm}(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2, \theta_2; \dots; \alpha_s, \beta_s, \gamma_s, \theta_s) = \\ & \langle j, m' | \exp\{-i\theta(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)\} | j, m \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \theta$ 所满足的关于 $\alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; (1 \leq k \leq s)$ 的函数关系, 由如下矩阵方程确定出

$$\begin{aligned} & A(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma; \theta) = A(\cos\alpha_s, \cos\beta_s, \cos\gamma_s; \theta) \dots \\ & A(\cos\alpha_2, \cos\beta_2, \cos\gamma_2; \theta_2) \cdot A(\cos\alpha_1, \cos\beta_1, \cos\gamma_1; \theta_1), \end{aligned} \quad (17a)$$

其中, A 为空间转动变换矩阵, 其一般形式为

$$A(\cos\zeta, \cos\eta, \cos\xi; \phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\phi + \cos^2\zeta \cdot (1 - \cos\phi) & & \\ -\sin\phi \cdot \cos\xi + \cos\zeta \cdot \cos\eta \cdot (1 - \cos\phi) & & \\ \sin\phi \cdot \cos\eta + \cos\zeta \cdot \cos\xi \cdot (1 - \cos\phi) & & \\ \sin\phi \cdot \cos\xi + \cos\zeta \cdot \cos\eta \cdot (1 - \cos\phi) & -\sin\phi \cdot \cos\eta + \cos\zeta \cdot \cos\xi \cdot (1 - \cos\phi) & \\ \cos\phi + \cos^2\eta \cdot (1 - \cos\phi) & \sin\phi \cdot \cos\zeta + \cos\eta \cdot \cos\xi \cdot (1 - \cos\phi) & \\ -\sin\phi \cdot \cos\zeta + \cos\eta \cdot \cos\xi \cdot (1 - \cos\phi) & \cos\phi + \cos^2\xi \cdot (1 - \cos\phi) & \end{pmatrix}, \quad (17b)$$

其中, ζ, η, ξ 为转轴的三个方向角, ϕ 为转角.

对于 $s = 2$ 时, 求解矩阵元方程 (17a, b), 经一系列繁杂而冗长的计算. 化简和处理之后, 解得

$$\theta = 2\arccos \left\{ \cos\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\theta_2}{2} - \sin\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_2}{2} (\cos\alpha_1 \cdot \cos\alpha_2 + \cos\beta_1 \cdot \cos\beta_2 + \cos\gamma_1 \cdot \cos\gamma_2) \right\}, \quad (18a)$$

$$\alpha = \arccos \left\{ \left[\cos\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot \cos\alpha_2 + \cos\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \cos\alpha_1 + \sin\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot (\cos\beta_1 \cdot \cos\gamma_2 - \cos\gamma_1 \cdot \cos\beta_2) \right] / k(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2, \theta_2) \right\}, \quad (18b)$$

$$\beta = \arccos \left\{ \left[\cos\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot \cos\beta_2 + \cos\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \cos\beta_1 + \sin\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot (\cos\gamma_1 \cdot \cos\alpha_2 - \cos\alpha_1 \cdot \cos\gamma_2) \right] / k(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2, \theta_2) \right\}, \quad (18c)$$

$$\gamma = \arccos \left\{ \left[\cos\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot \cos\gamma_2 + \cos\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \cos\gamma_1 + \sin\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot (\cos\alpha_1 \cdot \cos\beta_2 - \cos\beta_1 \cdot \cos\alpha_2) \right] / k(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2, \theta_2) \right\}, \quad (18d)$$

其中,

$$k(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2, \theta_2) = \left\{ 1 - \cos^2\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \cos^2\frac{\theta_2}{2} + 2\cos\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot (\cos\alpha_1 \cdot \cos\alpha_2 + \cos\beta_1 \cdot \cos\beta_2 + \cos\gamma_1 \cdot \cos\gamma_2) - \sin^2\frac{\theta_1}{2} \cdot \sin^2\frac{\theta_2}{2} \cdot (\cos\alpha_1 \cdot \cos\alpha_2 + \cos\beta_1 \cdot \cos\beta_2 + \cos\gamma_1 \cdot \cos\gamma_2)^2 \right\}^{1/2}. \quad (18e)$$

对于 $s > 2$ 时, 可利用 (18a—e) 而采用迭代形式给出其解.

首先引入记号 $\theta_{(k)}, \alpha_{(k)}, \beta_{(k)}, \gamma_{(k)}$; ($1 \leq k \leq s-1$), 它们分别标记 $(k+1)$ 重转动的合转角 $\theta = \theta(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \dots; \alpha_{k+1}, \beta_{k+1}, \gamma_{k+1}, \theta_{k+1})$, 和三个方向角 $\alpha = \alpha(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \dots; \alpha_{k+1}, \beta_{k+1}, \gamma_{k+1}, \theta_{k+1})$, $\beta = \beta(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \dots; \alpha_{k+1}, \beta_{k+1}, \gamma_{k+1}, \theta_{k+1})$, $\gamma = \gamma(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \dots; \alpha_{k+1}, \beta_{k+1}, \gamma_{k+1}, \theta_{k+1})$, 于是, 利用 (18a—e) 可首先表出

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{(1)} = \theta(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2, \theta_2), & \alpha_{(1)} = \alpha(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2, \theta_2), \\ \beta_{(1)} = \beta(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2, \theta_2), & \gamma_{(1)} = \gamma(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2, \theta_2), \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

由 (19) 并利用 (18a—e) 作 1 次迭代, 表出

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{(2)} = \theta(\alpha_{(1)}, \beta_{(1)}, \gamma_{(1)}, \theta_{(1)}; \alpha_3, \beta_3, \gamma_3, \theta_3), & \alpha_{(2)} = \alpha(\alpha_{(1)}, \beta_{(1)}, \gamma_{(1)}, \theta_{(1)}; \alpha_3, \beta_3, \gamma_3, \theta_3), \\ \beta_{(2)} = \beta(\alpha_{(1)}, \beta_{(1)}, \gamma_{(1)}, \theta_{(1)}; \alpha_3, \beta_3, \gamma_3, \theta_3), & \gamma_{(2)} = \gamma(\alpha_{(1)}, \beta_{(1)}, \gamma_{(1)}, \theta_{(1)}; \alpha_3, \beta_3, \gamma_3, \theta_3), \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

按此方法依次迭代下去, 经 $(s-2)$ 次迭代后便可最终表出

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \theta_{(s-1)} = \theta(\alpha_{(s-2)}, \beta_{(s-2)}, \gamma_{(s-2)}, \theta_{(s-2)}; \alpha_s, \beta_s, \gamma_s, \theta_s), \\ \alpha = \alpha_{(s-1)} = \alpha(\alpha_{(s-2)}, \beta_{(s-2)}, \gamma_{(s-2)}, \theta_{(s-2)}; \alpha_s, \beta_s, \gamma_s, \theta_s), \\ \beta = \beta_{(s-1)} = \beta(\alpha_{(s-2)}, \beta_{(s-2)}, \gamma_{(s-2)}, \theta_{(s-2)}; \alpha_s, \beta_s, \gamma_s, \theta_s), \\ \gamma = \gamma_{(s-1)} = \gamma(\alpha_{(s-2)}, \beta_{(s-2)}, \gamma_{(s-2)}, \theta_{(s-2)}; \alpha_s, \beta_s, \gamma_s, \theta_s). \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

于是, 建立起角动量多重 [$s (> 1)$ 重] 转动矩阵元的路径积分形式:

$$F_{j_m', j_m}(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \gamma_1, \theta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2, \gamma_2, \theta_2; \dots; \alpha_s, \beta_s, \gamma_s, \theta_s) = \sum_{N_m''} \int [dq(\tau)]_{m''}^{N_m''} \cdot \exp \left\{ -i \cdot \int_0^{\theta(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots)} \overline{[\cos \alpha(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots) \cdot \vec{J}_x + \cos \beta(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots) \cdot \vec{J}_y + \cos \gamma(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots) \cdot \vec{J}_z]_{q(\tau)}^{N_m''} \cdot d\tau} \right\}, \quad (22)$$

其中, $\theta(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots)$, $\alpha(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots)$, $\beta(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots)$; $\gamma(\dots; \alpha_k, \beta_k, \gamma_k, \theta_k; \dots)$; ($1 \leq k \leq s$) 由 (18a—e) 作 $(s-2)$ 次迭代后给出.

4 角动量转动矩阵元的泛函(路径)积分处理成多重积分的计算方法

在转动矩阵元的路径积分表述中, 对路径的泛函积分处理成对转角 θ 的参变数 τ ($0 \rightarrow \theta$) 的普通多重积分, 在不同角量子数 j 所涉及的分立基空间里, 高维情形 $\left(j > \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 与低维情形 $\left(j = \frac{1}{2}\right)$ 的计算处理过程仅存在相对繁简之差异, 而不存在(方法中的)本质上的差异; 因而, 为了减少表述篇幅, 在文中仅就低维情形的计算处理方法作一点介绍.

对于低维情形 $\left(j = \frac{1}{2}\right)$, 系统仅涉及两个分立基 $\left|\frac{1}{2}, +\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle$ 和 $\left|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle$; 下面, 我们一般就表成 $|j, m\rangle$ 和 $|j, m'\rangle$.

(i) 确定 $N_{m\omega}$
 $N_{m\omega}$ 仅由 $\{N_m^+, N_m^-; N_{m'}^+, N_{m'}^-\}$ 构成, 按约束关系

$$N_m^+ + 1 = N_m^- = N_{m'}^+ = N_{m'}^- + 1 \geq 0; (N_m^+ = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

可将 $\{N_m^+, N_m^-; N_{m'}^+, N_{m'}^-\}$ “等价”表成由 N_m^+ 构成的集合, 即

$$N_{m\omega} \rightleftharpoons \{k (= N_m^+) |_{k=0,1,2,\dots}\}. \quad (23)$$

(ii) 计算指数泛函

按 $k = N_m^+$ 归类的路径里, 第 $q(\tau)$ 条路径恒出现 $(k+1)$ 次停留在 $|j, m\rangle$ 态上和 $|j, m'\rangle$ 态上的情形; 因而路径函数具有如下分段表示形式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)_{q(\tau)}^k} = \\ & \begin{cases} \langle j, m | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m \rangle; & (0 < \tau < \tau_1), \\ \langle j, m' | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m' \rangle; & (\tau_1 < \tau < \tau_2), \\ \dots & \dots, \\ \langle j, m | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m \rangle; & (\tau_{2k-2} < \tau < \tau_{2k-1}), \\ \langle j, m' | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m' \rangle; & (\tau_{2k-1} < \tau < \theta). \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

于是, 可以计算出指数泛函

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp\left\{-i \int_0^\theta \overline{(\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)_{q(\tau)}^k} \cdot d\tau\right\} = \\ & \exp\{-i[\langle j, m | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m \rangle \cdot \tau_m \\ & \quad + \langle j, m' | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m' \rangle \cdot \tau_{m'}]\}, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

其中, τ_m 和 $\tau_{m'}$ 是 $q(\tau)$ 路径上分别停留于 $|j, m\rangle$ 态和 $|j, m'\rangle$ 态上的总参数段长度.

(iii) 计算积分测度

利用 (10)–(13), 并注意到已采用 $\{k\}$ 代替 $N_{m\omega}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & [dq(\tau)]_{m'm}^k = G_{m'm}^k(\tau_m, \tau_{m'}) d\tau_m d\tau_{m'} = \\ & \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \{[(N_{\tau_m, \tau_{m'}}^k) \cdot \varepsilon^{\{(k-1)+k+1\}}] \cdot (-i)^{k+(k+1)} \cdot O_{m'm}^{(k)}\} \cdot d\tau_m \cdot d\tau_{m'}, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\tau_m, \tau_{m'}}^k &= \frac{(K_m + k)!}{K_m! k!} \cdot \frac{(K_{m'} + k)!}{K_{m'}! k!} = \frac{1}{(k!)^2} [(K_m + 1) \cdot (K_m + 2) \cdots (K_m + k)] \cdot \\ & [(K_{m'} + 1) (K_{m'} + 2) \cdots (K_{m'} + k)], \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} O_{m'm}^{(k)} &= \sum_{i=1}^{(2k)! / (k!)^2} O_{m' m_N^{(i)}} \cdot O_{m_N^{(i)} m_{N-1}^{(i)}} \cdots O_{m_2^{(i)} m_1^{(i)}} \cdot O_{m_1^{(i)} m} \cdot \\ & (1 - \delta_{m' m_N^{(i)}}) \cdot (1 - \delta_{m_N^{(i)} m_{N-1}^{(i)}}) \cdots (1 - \delta_{m_2^{(i)} m_1^{(i)}}) \cdot (1 - \delta_{m_1^{(i)} m}) = \end{aligned}$$

$$O_{m'm} \cdot \underbrace{[O_{mm'} \cdot O_{m'm} \cdots O_{mm'} \cdot O_{m'm}]}_{(2k) \uparrow}, \quad (28)$$

于是,把(27)、(28)式代回(26)式,计算积分测度为

$$\begin{aligned} [dq(\tau)]_{m'm}^k &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{(k!)^2} [(K_m \cdot \varepsilon + 1 \cdot \varepsilon) \cdot (K_m \cdot \varepsilon + 2 \cdot \varepsilon) \cdots (K_m \cdot \varepsilon + k \cdot \varepsilon)] \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \left. [(K_{m'} \cdot \varepsilon + 1 \cdot \varepsilon) \cdot (K_{m'} \cdot \varepsilon + 2 \cdot \varepsilon) \cdots (K_{m'} \cdot \varepsilon + k \cdot \varepsilon)] \times (-i)^{2k-1} \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \left. O_{m'm} \cdot (O_{mm'} \cdot O_{m'm})^k \right\} d\tau_m d\tau_{m'} \\ &= \{ [(-i)^{2k+1} \cdot \langle j, m' | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m \rangle \cdot | \langle j, m' | \\ &\quad (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m \rangle |^{2k}] / (k!)^2 \} \\ &\quad \tau_m^R \cdot \tau_{m'}^R \cdot d\tau_m \cdot d\tau_{m'}, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

由(25)和(29)式,将低维情形($j = \frac{1}{2}$)的泛函(路径)积分化为“约束型”普通二重积分:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{R=0}^{\infty} \int [dq(\tau)]_{m'm}^k \cdot \exp \left\{ -i \int_0^{\theta} (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z)_{q(\tau)}^k \cdot d\tau \right\} = \\ \iint_{(\tau_m + \tau_{m'} = \theta)} \left(\sum_{R=0}^{\infty} \{ [(-i)^{2k+1} \cdot \langle j, m' | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m \rangle \cdot | \langle j, m' | \right. \\ \left. (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m \rangle |^{2k}] / (k!)^2 \} \cdot \right. \\ \left. (\tau_m \cdot \tau_{m'})^k \cdot \exp \{ -i [\langle j, m | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m \rangle \cdot \tau_m + \right. \\ \left. \langle j, m' | (\cos\alpha \cdot \hat{J}_x + \cos\beta \cdot \hat{J}_y + \cos\gamma \cdot \hat{J}_z) | j, m' \rangle \cdot \tau_{m'}] \} \right) \cdot d\tau_m \cdot d\tau_{m'}. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

5 结束语

路径积分在物理问题的分析研究和物理模型的计算处理中存在广泛应用.采用路径积分方法,可避免理论计算处理过程中的一系列繁杂的“中间环节”,尤其对于那些按通常方法不便处理(或很困难)的“中间环节”,可显示路径积分处理问题的优越性.对此应用前景,我们将作深入研究探讨.

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**Path Integral of the Angular Momentum Eigenstates Evolving With
the Parameter Linked With Rotation Angle Under the Space
Rotation Transformation**

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Abstract We study the method which directly adopts the azimuthal angles and the rotation angle of the axis to describe the evolving process of the angular momentum eigenstates under the space rotation transformation. we obtain the angular momentum rotation and multi-rotation matrix elements' path integral which evolves with the parameter λ ($0 \rightarrow \theta$, θ the rotation angle), and establish the general method of treating the functional (path) integral as a normal multi-integrals.

Key words path integral, continuous basis, discrete basis, matrix elements of rotation