一些练习&搜索

$$\chi^{\mu} = (t, \chi, y, z) = (\chi^{\circ}, \chi^{\dagger}, \chi^{2}, \chi^{3})$$

$$\chi_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu} \, \chi^{\nu} = (t, -\chi^{1}, -\chi^{2}, -\chi^{3}) = (t, -\vec{r})$$

$$(dx)^2 = (dx)^{\mu}(dx)_{\mu} = (dx^{\circ})^2 - (d\vec{x})^2$$

$$\chi^2 = \chi^{\mu} \chi^{\nu} g_{\mu\nu} = \chi^{\mu} \chi_{\mu}$$

$$\frac{7}{7} + \frac{p}{\mu} p^{\mu} = E^2 - \vec{p}^2 = \omega^2 - k^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} k_{\mu} k^{\mu} = m^2$$

搜到的狸解:

上标 分量 与连变量有交 下标 基向量 、协查量

$$(3^{3}). \qquad F = x^{1}g_{1} + x^{2}g_{2} + x^{2}g_{3}.$$

g: 线性无关, 但不一定满足规范正友条件,

若已知下、gi,如何求解分量xi?

分别之集。很麻烦、于是引入逆变基键。

对偶条件: g·gi=Sij

那么
$$r = \chi^i g_i \longrightarrow \underline{\chi}^i = r \cdot g^i$$
 逆变量

有了逆变基何量, 任意坐标下的描述能像正交系-样简单

運解:

Vp中的任意矢量 WM 可用时空度规 Qm 构建一个线性map Lw 将Vp变到R

$$S^{\mu} \rightarrow \sum_{\mu\nu} \eta_{\mu\nu} S^{\mu} W^{\nu}$$

linear map Lw 也是对偶是

可多为 $S^{M} \to \sum_{v} S^{v} W_{v}$.

由对偶知 r = x; q;

<u>Xi</u> = r・<u>g;</u> 协変分量 - 协変茎矢量

gi本身可由axi 求得

9° 与 9,×9k 平行?

g'=gi)g, 废规:

上下标的转换

 $g_i = g_{ij}g_j$

·模态展开 (mode expansion)

注意到哈密顿密度

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi \partial_{\nu} \dot{\phi} - \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\partial^{\nu} \dot{\phi} \right)^{2} + \left(\nabla \dot{\phi} \right)^{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \mu^{2} \dot{\phi}^{2}$$

与谐振于的非常相似。

Klein-Gordon方程通解为如下形式:(为什么?)

expi(kot
$$-\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}$$
) $k_o^2 = \vec{k}^2 + \mu^2$

$$-\vec{k}^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} = \frac{m^2c}{\hbar^2}$$

是产生算符

原单位制下:

$$-P_{\mu}P^{\mu} = E^{2} - \vec{p}^{2} = \omega^{2} - \vec{k}^{2} = -k_{\mu}k^{\mu} = m^{2}$$

 $\pm \omega \pm k$ (Bb) $p^{2} = m^{2}$

可以用它未展开场算符(?) 不信款时间

$$\frac{\phi(\vec{x},t)}{\phi(\vec{x},t)} = \int \frac{d^3k}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2W_k}} \left[a(\vec{k}) e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} + a^{\dagger}(\vec{k}) e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} \right], \quad k_0 = \sqrt{\vec{k}^2 + \mu^2}$$
which in the proof of the proof of

Hermitian

为利用对易关系(*),把a(k)和at(k)用中和20中表示(?)

$$\partial_{\bullet} \phi(\vec{x},t) = \int \frac{d^{3}k}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^{3} 2\omega_{k}}} \left(-ik_{\bullet}\right) \left[a(\vec{k}) e^{-ik\cdot x} - a^{\dagger}(\vec{k}) e^{ik\cdot x}\right], \quad k_{\bullet} = \sqrt{\vec{k}^{2} + \mu^{2}}$$

$$= \omega_{k}$$

乗上eikix后对x积分得 (美似反Fourier变换)

(?)
$$\int e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} d^3x \left(\partial_0 \phi - i\mathbf{k} \cdot \phi \right) = \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2\omega_k}} \left(-2i\mathbf{k} \cdot \right) \left(2\pi \right)^3 \delta^3(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') a(\mathbf{k})$$

由此得
$$a(k) = i \left[d^3 x \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2 \omega_k}} \left[e^{ik \cdot x} \partial_{\circ} \phi - \left(\partial_{\circ} e^{ik \cdot x} \right) \right] \right]$$

取尼共轭
$$a(k) = -i \int d^3x \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3 2 i \lambda_k} \left[\bar{e}^{ik \cdot x} \partial_{\circ} \phi - \left(\partial_{\circ} e^{ik \cdot x} \right) \right]$$

它们实质上是动量空间的场等符

$$\int \frac{d^3x \, d^3x' \, e^{ikx} \, e^{-ik'x'}}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^3 \, 2\omega_k(2\pi)^3 \, 2\omega_{k'}}} \left[\partial_{\circ} \varphi(x) - i \, k_{\circ} \varphi(x) - i \, k_{\circ} \varphi(x) - i \, k_{\circ} \varphi(x') \right]$$

$$\left(i \, k_{\circ}'(-i) - i \, k_{\circ}i \right) \, \delta^3(x - x')$$