

正则母单位的表达式

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摘 要

本文应用对称群理论得到了 n 个粒子在 $j-j$ 耦合、 $l-s$ 耦合以及更高的对称性情况下正则母单位的表达式。

一、引 言

研究多体问题常会用到对称群的母单位, 已有文献^[1]给出了5个核子在 $j-j$ 耦合下的正则母单位。本文应用对称群理论推导出对任意粒子数 n 都适用的 $j-j$ 耦合、 $l-s$ 耦合以及更高的对称性情况下的正则母单位表达式。

二、 $j-j$ 耦 合

用 $[\lambda]$ 表示 n 的配分, n 个粒子在 $j-j$ 耦合下

$$[\lambda] = [2^a 1^b], \text{ 其中 } 2a + b = n$$

依对称群理论^[2]正则母单位 $O_{\Pi}^{[\lambda]}$ 可以表示为

$$O_{\Pi}^{[\lambda]} = \frac{\theta'}{\theta} \{ O_{\Pi}^{[\lambda]} + C_1 O_{\Pi}^{[1]}(n-1, n) O_{\Pi}^{[1]} + C_2 O_{\Pi}^{[1]}(n-1, n) O_{\Pi}^{[1]} \}$$

其中 $1, P$ 是杨盘标号, 它们分别对应以下杨盘(图1):

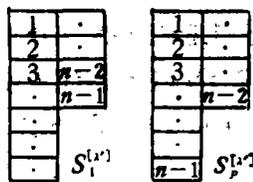


图 1

母单位是 $n!$ 个替换算符的组合, 由 Rutherford 公式^[2]易得:

$$O_{\Pi}^{[\lambda]} = O_{\Pi}^{[1]} + O_{\Pi}^{[r]} + O_{\Pi}^{[s]}$$

$$O_{\Pi}^{[1]} = O_{\Pi}^{[1]} + O_{\Pi}^{[t]} + O_{\Pi}^{[v]}$$

其中 $1, r, s, t, u, v$ 分别是下列杨盘(图2):

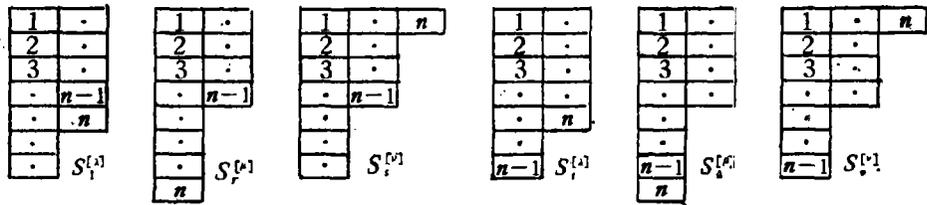


图 2

算符 $(n-1, n)$ 在其不可约表示中的矩阵为

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{11}^{[a]} &= -1 & U_{rr}^{[a]} &= -\frac{1}{b+3} & U_{aa}^{[a]} &= \frac{1}{a-1} \\
 U_{rr}^{[a]} &= \frac{1}{b+1} & U_{aa}^{[a]} &= -1 & U_{vv}^{[a]} &= \frac{1}{a+b+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

利用以上结果可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 O_{11}^{[a]} &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} \{ O_{11}^{[a]} + O_{rr}^{[a]} + O_{aa}^{[a]} + C_1(U_{11}^{[a]}O_{11}^{[a]} + U_{rr}^{[a]}O_{rr}^{[a]} + U_{aa}^{[a]}O_{aa}^{[a]}) \\
 &\quad + C_2(U_{rr}^{[a]}O_{11}^{[a]} + U_{aa}^{[a]}O_{rr}^{[a]} + U_{vv}^{[a]}O_{aa}^{[a]}) \}
 \end{aligned}$$

比较系数

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} \left(1 - C_1 + \frac{C_2}{b+1} \right), \\
 0 &= 1 - \frac{C_1}{b+3} - C_2, \\
 0 &= 1 - \frac{C_1}{a-1} + \frac{1}{a+b+1} C_2,
 \end{aligned}$$

解得 $C_1 = -(a-1)\frac{b+3}{b+2}$, $C_2 = \frac{a+b+1}{b+2}$, $\frac{\theta'}{\theta} = \frac{b+1}{a(b+2)}$,

即得

$$\begin{aligned}
 O_{11}^{[2a_1 b_1]} &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} \{ O_{11}^{[2a_1-1 b_1+1]} + C_1 O_{11}^{[2a_1-1 b_1+1]}(n-1, n) O_{11}^{[2a_1-1 b_1+1]} \\
 &\quad + C_2 O_{11}^{[2a_1-1 b_1+1]}(n-1, n) O_{11}^{[2a_1-1 b_1+1]} \}.
 \end{aligned}$$

同样可求得

$$O_{a_1}^{[2a_1 b_1]} = \frac{\theta'}{\theta} C_3 O_{11}^{[2a_1-1 b_1-1]}(n-1, n) O_{11}^{[2a_1-1 b_1+1]}.$$

其中

$$C_3 = a \sqrt{\frac{b+2}{b}}.$$

标号 a 是下面杨盘(图 3):

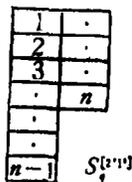


图 3

例如,当 $a = 1$ 时,则有:

$$O_{ii}^{[2]^{n-2}} = \frac{n-1}{n} \{ O_{ii}^{[1]^{n-1}} + O_{ii}^{[1]^{n-1}}(n-1, n) O_{ii}^{[1]^{n-1}} \} .$$

$$O_{q_1}^{[2]^{n-2}} = \frac{n-1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n-2}} O_{ii}^{[2]^{n-3}}(n-1, n) O_{ii}^{[1]^{n-1}}$$

三、l-s 耦合

n 个粒子 $l-s$ 耦合下,

$$[\lambda] = [4^a 3^b 2^c 1^d] \text{ 满足 } 4a + 3b + 2c + d = n$$

此时 $O_{ii}^{[\lambda]}$ 可表为

$$O_{ii}^{[\lambda]} = \frac{\theta'}{\theta} \{ O_{ii}^{[\lambda]'} + C_1 O_{ii}^{[\lambda]'}(n-1, n) O_{ii}^{[\lambda]'} + C_2 O_{1P_1}^{[\lambda]'}(n-1, n) O_{P_1}^{[\lambda]'} + C_3 O_{1P_2}^{[\lambda]'}(n-1, n) O_{P_2}^{[\lambda]'} + C_4 O_{1P_3}^{[\lambda]'}(n-1, n) O_{P_3}^{[\lambda]'} \}$$

其中 $1, P_1, P_2, P_3$ 依次对应下列杨盘(图 4):

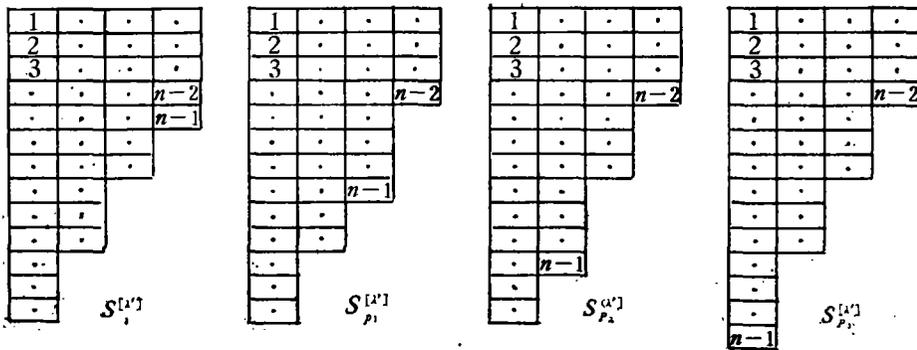


图 4

$S_1^{[\lambda]'}$: 是将 1、2、3、... $n-1$ 按次序填入。

$S_{P_1}^{[\lambda]'}$: 先将 $n-1$ 填在第三列第末格,其余数字按次序填入。

$S_{P_2}^{[\lambda]'}$ 、 $S_{P_3}^{[\lambda]'}$ 依此类推。

同样可得到

$$O_{ii}^{[\lambda]'} = O_{ii}^{[\lambda]} + O_{rr}^{[\mu]} + O_{ss}^{[\nu]} + O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + O_{uu}^{[\sigma]}$$

$$O_{1P_1}^{[\lambda]'} = O_{1P_1}^{[\lambda]} + O_{rw}^{[\mu]} + O_{sx}^{[\nu]} + O_{ty}^{[\rho]} + O_{uz}^{[\sigma]}$$

$$O_{1P_2}^{[\lambda]'} = O_{1P_2}^{[\lambda]} + O_{rf}^{[\mu]} + O_{sg}^{[\nu]} + O_{th}^{[\rho]} + O_{ui}^{[\sigma]}$$

$$O_{1P_3}^{[\lambda]'} = O_{1P_3}^{[\lambda]} + O_{rk}^{[\mu]} + O_{sl}^{[\nu]} + O_{tm}^{[\rho]} + O_{un}^{[\sigma]}$$

标号 $1, r, s \dots n$ 依次对应下列杨盘(图 5)。

算符 $(n-1, n)$ 在其不可约表示中的矩阵是

$$U_{ii}^{[\lambda]} = -1 \quad U_{vv}^{[\lambda]} = \frac{1}{b+1} \quad U_{cc}^{[\lambda]} = \frac{1}{b+c+2} \quad U_{jj}^{[\lambda]} = \frac{1}{b+c+d+3}$$

$$U_{rr}^{[\mu]} = -\frac{1}{b+3} \quad U_{ww}^{[\mu]} = -1 \quad U_{ff}^{[\mu]} = \frac{1}{c} \quad U_{kk}^{[\mu]} = \frac{1}{c+d+1}$$

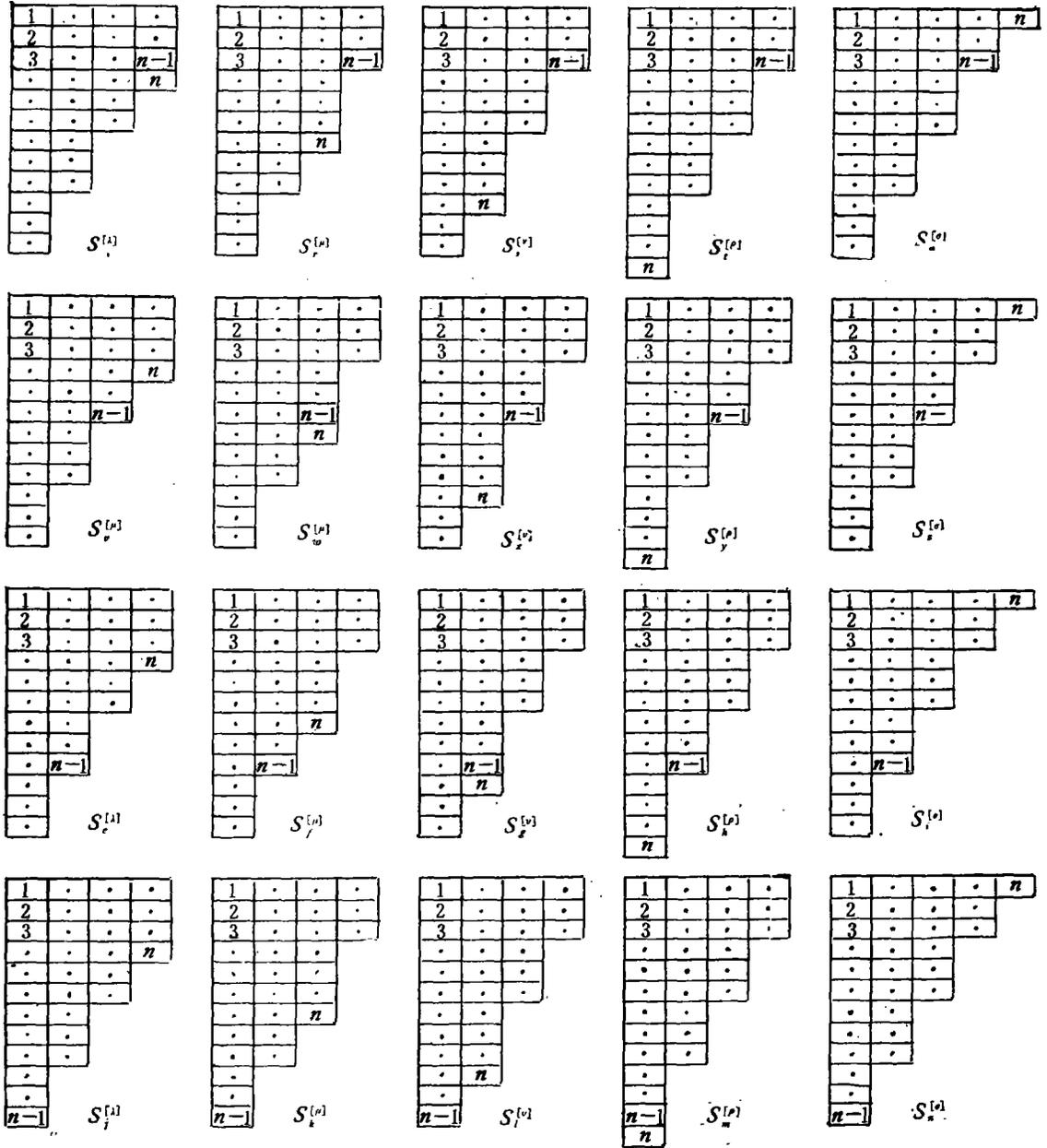


图 5

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{ii}^{[v]} &= \frac{-1}{b+c+4} & U_{xx}^{[v]} &= \frac{-1}{c+2} & U_{gg}^{[v]} &= -1 & U_{ll}^{[v]} &= \frac{1}{d} \\
 U_{ii}^{[e]} &= \frac{-1}{b+c+d+5} & U_{yy}^{[e]} &= \frac{-1}{c+d+3} & U_{hh}^{[e]} &= \frac{-1}{d+2} & U_{mn}^{[e]} &= -1 \\
 U_{uu}^{[a]} &= \frac{1}{a-1} & U_{xg}^{[a]} &= \frac{1}{a+b+1} & U_{ii}^{[a]} &= \frac{1}{a+b+c+2} & U_{nn}^{[a]} &= \frac{1}{a+b+c+d+3}
 \end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned}
O_{11}^{[\lambda]} = \frac{\theta'}{\theta} \{ & (O_{11}^{[\lambda]} + O_{rr}^{[\mu]} + O_{ss}^{[\nu]} + O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + O_{uu}^{[\sigma]}) + C_1(U_{11}^{[\lambda]}O_{11}^{[\lambda]} + U_{rr}^{[\mu]}O_{rr}^{[\mu]} \\
& + U_{ss}^{[\nu]}O_{ss}^{[\nu]} + U_{tt}^{[\rho]}O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + U_{uu}^{[\sigma]}O_{uu}^{[\sigma]}) + C_2(U_{vv}^{[\lambda]}O_{11}^{[\lambda]} + U_{ww}^{[\mu]}O_{rr}^{[\mu]} \\
& + U_{xx}^{[\nu]}O_{ss}^{[\nu]} + U_{yy}^{[\rho]}O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + U_{zz}^{[\sigma]}O_{uu}^{[\sigma]}) + C_3(U_{cc}^{[\lambda]}O_{11}^{[\lambda]} + U_{ff}^{[\mu]}O_{rr}^{[\mu]} \\
& + U_{gg}^{[\nu]}O_{ss}^{[\nu]} + U_{hh}^{[\rho]}O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + U_{ii}^{[\sigma]}O_{uu}^{[\sigma]}) + C_4(U_{jj}^{[\lambda]}O_{11}^{[\lambda]} + U_{kk}^{[\mu]}O_{rr}^{[\mu]} \\
& + U_{ll}^{[\nu]}O_{ss}^{[\nu]} + U_{mm}^{[\rho]}O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + U_{nn}^{[\sigma]}O_{uu}^{[\sigma]}) \}
\end{aligned}$$

比较系数得

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} \{ 1 + C_1 U_{11}^{[\lambda]} + C_2 U_{vv}^{[\lambda]} + C_3 U_{cc}^{[\lambda]} + C_4 U_{jj}^{[\lambda]} \} \\
0 &= 1 + C_1 U_{rr}^{[\mu]} + C_2 U_{ww}^{[\mu]} + C_3 U_{ff}^{[\mu]} + C_4 U_{kk}^{[\mu]} \\
0 &= 1 + C_1 U_{ss}^{[\nu]} + C_2 U_{xx}^{[\nu]} + C_3 U_{gg}^{[\nu]} + C_4 U_{ll}^{[\nu]} \\
0 &= 1 + C_1 U_{tt}^{[\rho]} + C_2 U_{yy}^{[\rho]} + C_3 U_{hh}^{[\rho]} + C_4 U_{mm}^{[\rho]} \\
0 &= 1 + C_1 U_{uu}^{[\sigma]} + C_2 U_{zz}^{[\sigma]} + C_3 U_{ii}^{[\sigma]} + C_4 U_{nn}^{[\sigma]}
\end{aligned}$$

解方程组即可定出 $C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$ 和 $\frac{\theta'}{\theta}$, 从而可得出:

$$\begin{aligned}
C_1 &= \frac{-(a-1)(b+3)(b+c+4)(b+c+d+5)}{(b+2)(b+c+3)(b+c+d+4)} \\
C_2 &= \frac{(a+b+1)(c+2)(c+d+3)}{(b+2)(c+1)(c+d+2)} \\
C_3 &= \frac{(a+b+c+2)(d+2)c}{(b+c+3)(c+1)(d+1)} \\
C_4 &= \frac{(a+b+c+d+3)(c+d+1)d}{(b+c+d+4)(c+d+2)(d+1)} \\
\frac{\theta'}{\theta} &= \frac{(b+1)(b+c+2)(b+c+d+3)}{a(b+2)(b+c+3)(b+c+d+4)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
O_{11}^{[4a3b2c1d]} = \frac{\theta'}{\theta} \{ & O_{11}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]} + C_1 O_{11}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]}(n-1, n) O_{11}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]} \\
& + C_2 O_{1P_1}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]}(n-1, n) O_{P_1}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]} \\
& + C_3 O_{1P_2}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]}(n-1, n) O_{P_2}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]} \\
& + C_4 O_{1P_3}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]}(n-1, n) O_{P_3}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]} \}
\end{aligned}$$

同样可推导出 $O_{q_1}^{[4a]}$ 的表达式:

$$\begin{aligned}
O_{q_1}^{[4a3b2c1d]} &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} C_5 O_{11}^{[4a3b-12c+11d]}(n-1, n) O_{P_1}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]} \\
O_{q_2}^{[4a3b2c1d]} &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} C_6 O_{11}^{[4a3b2c-11d+1]}(n-1, n) O_{P_2}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]} \\
O_{q_3}^{[4a3b2c1d]} &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} C_7 O_{11}^{[4a3b2c1d-1]}(n-1, n) O_{P_3}^{[4a-13b+12c1d]}
\end{aligned}$$

其中 q_1, q_2, q_3 依次对应下列杨盘(图6).

$(n-1, n)$ 的矩阵为:

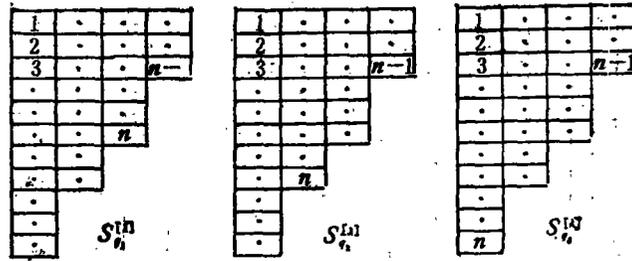


图 6

$$U_{a_1^1}^{[\lambda]} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+1)^2}}, U_{a_2^1}^{[\lambda]} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+c+2)^2}}, U_{a_3^1}^{[\lambda]} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+c+d+3)^2}}$$

从而可求出 C_5, C_6, C_7 :

$$C_5 = \frac{\theta}{\theta'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+1)^2}}} = \frac{a(b+c+3)(b+c+d+4)}{(b+c+2)(b+c+d+3)} \sqrt{\frac{b+2}{b}}$$

$$C_6 = \frac{\theta}{\theta'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+c+2)^2}}} = \frac{a(b+2)(b+c+d+4)}{(b+1)(b+c+d+3)} \sqrt{\frac{b+c+3}{b+c+1}}$$

$$C_7 = \frac{\theta}{\theta'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+c+d+3)^2}}} = \frac{a(b+2)(b+c+3)}{(b+1)(b+c+2)} \sqrt{\frac{b+c+d+4}{b+c+d+2}}$$

四、更高的对称型

$$[\lambda] = [5^a 4^b 3^c 2^d 1^e], 5a + 4b + 3c + 2d + e = n$$

$$O_{11}^{[\lambda]} = \frac{\theta'}{\theta} \{ O_{11}^{[1]} + C_1 O_{11}^{[1]}(n-1, n) O_{11}^{[1]} + C_2 O_{1P_1}^{[1]}(n-1, n) O_{P_1 1}^{[1]} + C_3 O_{1P_2}^{[1]}(n-1, n) O_{P_2 1}^{[1]} + C_4 O_{1P_3}^{[1]}(n-1, n) O_{P_3 1}^{[1]} + C_5 O_{1P_4}^{[1]}(n-1, n) O_{P_4 1}^{[1]} \}$$

标号 $1, P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$ 依次对应下列杨盘(图 7)。

$S_1^{[1]}$: 是将 $1, 2, \dots, n-1$ 按次序填入。

$S_{P_1}^{[1]}$: 先将 $n-1$ 填在第四列第末格, 其它数字按次序填入。 $S_{P_2}^{[1]}, S_{P_3}^{[1]}, S_{P_4}^{[1]}$ 依此类推。

同样也可得一组公式:

$$\begin{aligned} O_{11}^{[\lambda]} &= O_{11}^{[\lambda]} + O_{rr}^{[\mu]} + O_{ss}^{[\nu]} + O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + O_{uu}^{[\sigma]} + O_{dd}^{[\phi]} \\ O_{1P_1}^{[1]} &= O_{1v}^{[1]} + O_{rw}^{[\mu]} + O_{sx}^{[\nu]} + O_{ty}^{[\rho]} + O_{uz}^{[\sigma]} + O_{de}^{[\phi]} \\ O_{1P_2}^{[1]} &= O_{1c}^{[1]} + O_{rf}^{[\mu]} + O_{sh}^{[\nu]} + O_{th}^{[\rho]} + O_{ui}^{[\sigma]} + O_{ac}^{[\phi]} \\ O_{1P_3}^{[1]} &= O_{1j}^{[1]} + O_{rk}^{[\mu]} + O_{sl}^{[\nu]} + O_{tm}^{[\rho]} + O_{un}^{[\sigma]} + O_{ad}^{[\phi]} \end{aligned}$$

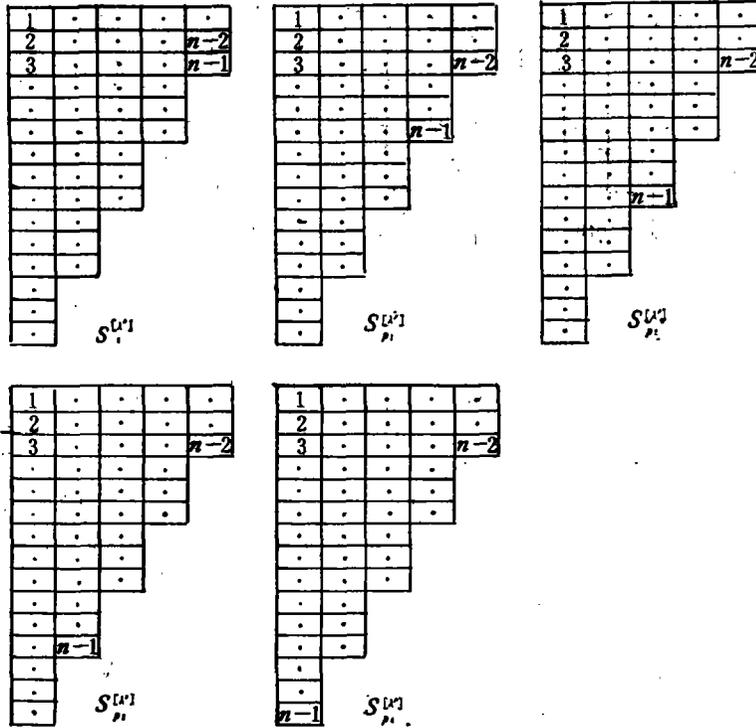


图 7

$$O_{iF_a}^{[1]} = O_{iF}^{[1]} + O_{iG}^{[2]} + O_{iH}^{[3]} + O_{iJ}^{[4]} + O_{iL}^{[5]} + O_{iB}^{[6]}$$

标号 1, r, s, ... E 依次对应下列杨盘(图 8).

求得 (n-1, n) 的矩阵:

$$U_{ii}^{[1]} = -1 \quad U_{vv}^{[1]} = \frac{1}{b+1} \quad U_{cc}^{[1]} = \frac{1}{b+c+2} \quad U_{ff}^{[1]} = \frac{1}{b+c+d+3} \quad U_{FF}^{[1]} = \frac{1}{b+c+d+e+4}$$

$$U_{rr}^{[2]} = \frac{-1}{b+3} \quad U_{ww}^{[2]} = -1 \quad U_{ff}^{[2]} = \frac{1}{c} \quad U_{kk}^{[2]} = \frac{1}{c+d+1} \quad U_{Gc}^{[2]} = \frac{1}{c+d+e+2}$$

$$U_{ss}^{[3]} = \frac{-1}{b+c+4} \quad U_{xx}^{[3]} = \frac{-1}{c+2} \quad U_{gg}^{[3]} = -1 \quad U_{ii}^{[3]} = \frac{1}{d} \quad U_{ff}^{[3]} = \frac{1}{d+e+1}$$

$$U_{ii}^{[4]} = \frac{-1}{b+c+d+5} \quad U_{yy}^{[4]} = \frac{-1}{c+d+3} \quad U_{hh}^{[4]} = \frac{-1}{d+2} \quad U_{mm}^{[4]} = -1 \quad U_{jj}^{[4]} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$U_{uu}^{[5]} = \frac{-1}{b+c+d+e+6} \quad U_{zz}^{[5]} = \frac{-1}{c+d+e+4} \quad U_{ii}^{[5]} = \frac{-1}{d+e+3} \quad U_{nn}^{[5]} = \frac{-1}{e+2} \quad U_{LL}^{[5]} = -1$$

$$U_{AA}^{[6]} = \frac{1}{a-1} \quad U_{BB}^{[6]} = \frac{1}{a+b+1} \quad U_{CC}^{[6]} = \frac{1}{a+b+c+2} \quad U_{DD}^{[6]} = \frac{1}{a+b+c+d+3}$$

$$U_{EE}^{[6]} = \frac{1}{a+b+c+d+e+4}$$

则有:

$$O_{II}^{[2]} = \frac{\theta'}{\theta} \{ (O_{II}^{[2]} + O_{rr}^{[\mu]} + O_{ss}^{[v]} + O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + O_{uu}^{[\sigma]} + O_{\lambda\lambda}^{[\phi]}) + C_1(U_{II}^{[2]}O_{II}^{[2]} + U_{rr}^{[\mu]}O_{rr}^{[\mu]} + U_{ss}^{[v]}O_{ss}^{[v]} + U_{tt}^{[\rho]}O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + U_{uu}^{[\sigma]}O_{uu}^{[\sigma]} + U_{\lambda\lambda}^{[\phi]}O_{\lambda\lambda}^{[\phi]}) + C_2(U_{\nu\nu}^{[2]}O_{II}^{[2]} + U_{\mu\mu}^{[\mu]}O_{rr}^{[\mu]} + U_{\nu\nu}^{[v]}O_{ss}^{[v]} + U_{\rho\rho}^{[\rho]}O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + U_{\sigma\sigma}^{[\sigma]}O_{uu}^{[\sigma]} + U_{\phi\phi}^{[\phi]}O_{\lambda\lambda}^{[\phi]}) + C_3(U_{\sigma\sigma}^{[2]}O_{II}^{[2]} + U_{\eta\eta}^{[\mu]}O_{rr}^{[\mu]} + U_{\xi\xi}^{[v]}O_{ss}^{[v]} + U_{\zeta\zeta}^{[\rho]}O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + U_{\theta\theta}^{[\sigma]}O_{uu}^{[\sigma]} + U_{\psi\psi}^{[\phi]}O_{\lambda\lambda}^{[\phi]}) + C_4(U_{\eta\eta}^{[2]}O_{II}^{[2]} + U_{\kappa\kappa}^{[\mu]}O_{rr}^{[\mu]} + U_{\iota\iota}^{[v]}O_{ss}^{[v]} + U_{\omicron\omicron}^{[\rho]}O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + U_{\pi\pi}^{[\sigma]}O_{uu}^{[\sigma]} + U_{\delta\delta}^{[\phi]}O_{\lambda\lambda}^{[\phi]}) + C_5(U_{\theta\theta}^{[2]}O_{II}^{[2]} + U_{\phi\phi}^{[\mu]}O_{rr}^{[\mu]} + U_{\psi\psi}^{[v]}O_{ss}^{[v]} + U_{\chi\chi}^{[\rho]}O_{tt}^{[\rho]} + U_{\lambda\lambda}^{[\sigma]}O_{uu}^{[\sigma]} + U_{\xi\xi}^{[\phi]}O_{\lambda\lambda}^{[\phi]}) \}$$

比较系数得出确定 $C_1, C_2, \dots, \frac{\theta'}{\theta}$ 的方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} (1 + U_{II}^{[2]}C_1 + U_{\nu\nu}^{[2]}C_2 + U_{\sigma\sigma}^{[2]}C_3 + U_{\eta\eta}^{[2]}C_4 + U_{\theta\theta}^{[2]}C_5) \\ 0 &= 1 + U_{rr}^{[\mu]}C_1 + U_{\mu\mu}^{[\mu]}C_2 + U_{\eta\eta}^{[\mu]}C_3 + U_{\kappa\kappa}^{[\mu]}C_4 + U_{\phi\phi}^{[\mu]}C_5 \\ 0 &= 1 + U_{ss}^{[v]}C_1 + U_{\nu\nu}^{[v]}C_2 + U_{\xi\xi}^{[v]}C_3 + U_{\iota\iota}^{[v]}C_4 + U_{\psi\psi}^{[v]}C_5 \\ 0 &= 1 + U_{tt}^{[\rho]}C_1 + U_{\rho\rho}^{[\rho]}C_2 + U_{\zeta\zeta}^{[\rho]}C_3 + U_{\omicron\omicron}^{[\rho]}C_4 + U_{\chi\chi}^{[\rho]}C_5 \\ 0 &= 1 + U_{uu}^{[\sigma]}C_1 + U_{\sigma\sigma}^{[\sigma]}C_2 + U_{\theta\theta}^{[\sigma]}C_3 + U_{\pi\pi}^{[\sigma]}C_4 + U_{\lambda\lambda}^{[\sigma]}C_5 \\ 0 &= 1 + U_{\lambda\lambda}^{[\phi]}C_1 + U_{\phi\phi}^{[\phi]}C_2 + U_{\psi\psi}^{[\phi]}C_3 + U_{\delta\delta}^{[\phi]}C_4 + U_{\xi\xi}^{[\phi]}C_5 \end{aligned}$$

从而可得表达式:

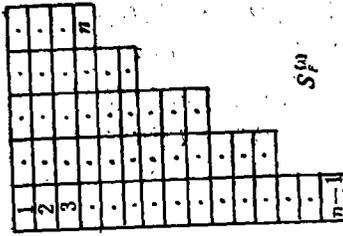
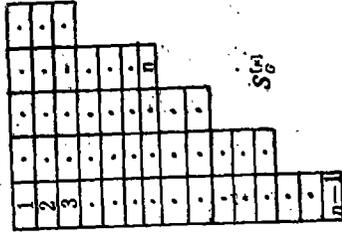
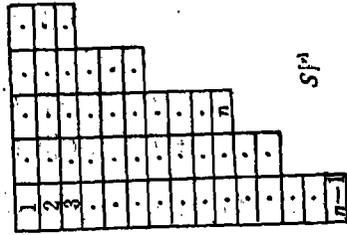
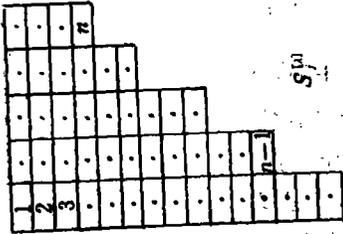
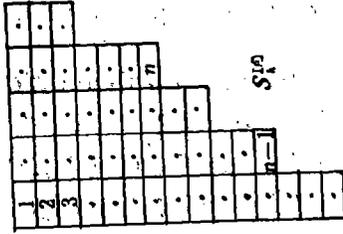
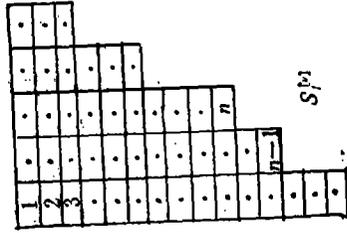
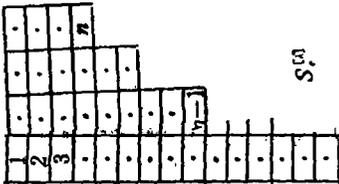
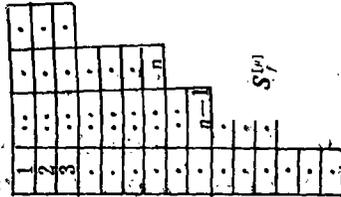
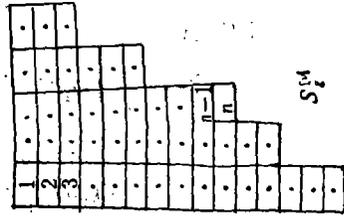
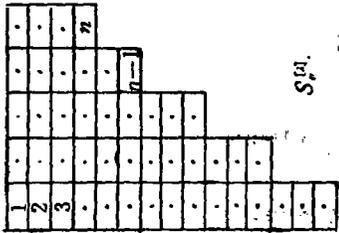
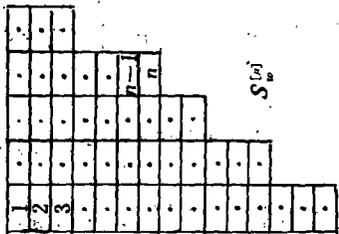
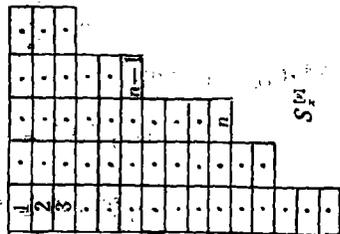
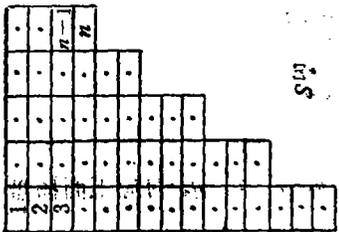
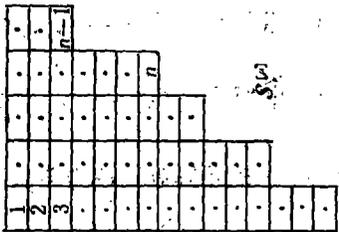
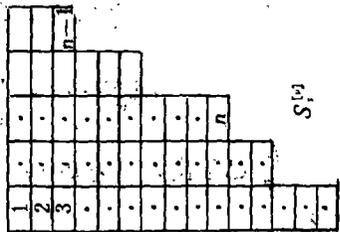
$$\begin{aligned} O_{II}^{[5a4b3c2d1e]} &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} \{ O_{II}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} + C_1 O_{II}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} \\ &\quad \cdot (n-1, n) O_{II}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} + C_2 O_{1P_1}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} (n-1, n) O_{P_1,1}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} \\ &\quad + C_3 O_{1P_2}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} (n-1, n) O_{P_2,1}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} \\ &\quad + C_4 O_{1P_3}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} (n-1, n) O_{P_3,1}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} \\ &\quad + C_5 O_{1P_4}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} (n-1, n) O_{P_4,1}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} \} \end{aligned}$$

同样还可推导出:

$$\begin{aligned} O_{q_1,1}^{[5a4b3c2d1e]} &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} C_6 O_{II}^{[5a4b-13c+12d1e]} (n-1, n) O_{P_1,1}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} \\ O_{q_2,1}^{[5a4b3c2d1e]} &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} C_7 O_{II}^{[5a4b3c-12d+11e]} (n-1, n) O_{P_2,1}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} \\ O_{q_3,1}^{[5a4b3c2d1e]} &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} C_8 O_{II}^{[5a4b3c2d-11e+1]} (n-1, n) O_{P_3,1}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} \\ O_{q_4,1}^{[5a4b3c2d1e]} &= \frac{\theta'}{\theta} C_9 O_{II}^{[5a4b3c2d1e-1]} (n-1, n) O_{P_4,1}^{[5a-14b+13c2d1e]} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{\theta'}{\theta}$ 已给出, 只需知 $(n-1, n)$ 的矩阵就可确定系数. q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4 对应下面杨盘 (图 9).

$$\begin{aligned} U_{q_1,1}^{[2]} &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+1)^2}}, & U_{q_2,1}^{[2]} &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+c+2)^2}}, \\ U_{q_3,1}^{[2]} &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+c+d+3)^2}}, & U_{q_4,1}^{[2]} &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+c+d+e+4)^2}} \end{aligned}$$


 $S_1^{(n)}$

 $S_2^{(n)}$

 $S_3^{(n)}$

 $S_4^{(n)}$

 $S_5^{(n)}$

 $S_6^{(n)}$

 $S_7^{(n)}$

 $S_8^{(n)}$

 $S_9^{(n)}$

 $S_{10}^{(n)}$

 $S_{11}^{(n)}$

 $S_{12}^{(n)}$

 $S_{13}^{(n)}$

 $S_{14}^{(n)}$

 $S_{15}^{(n)}$

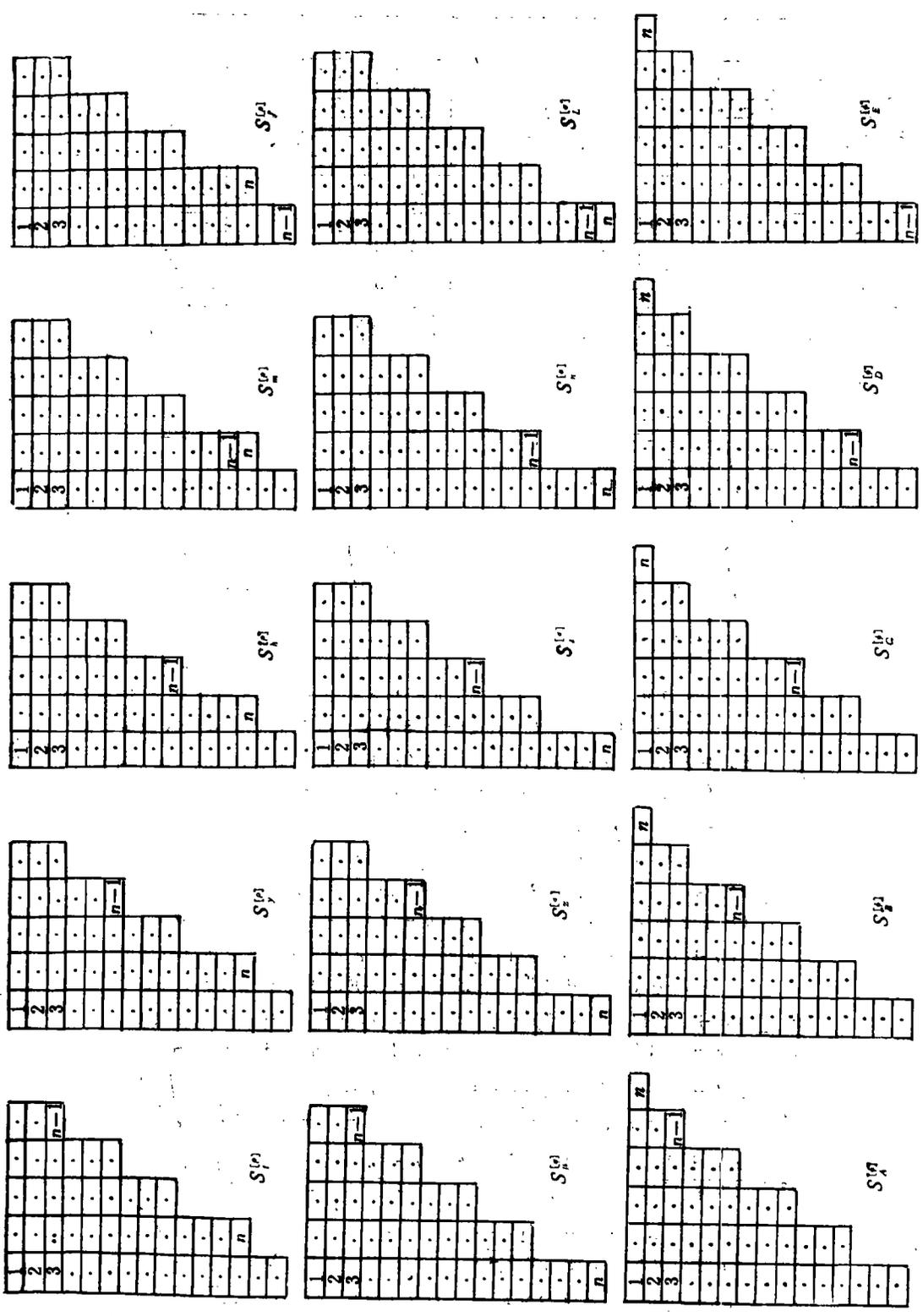


图 8

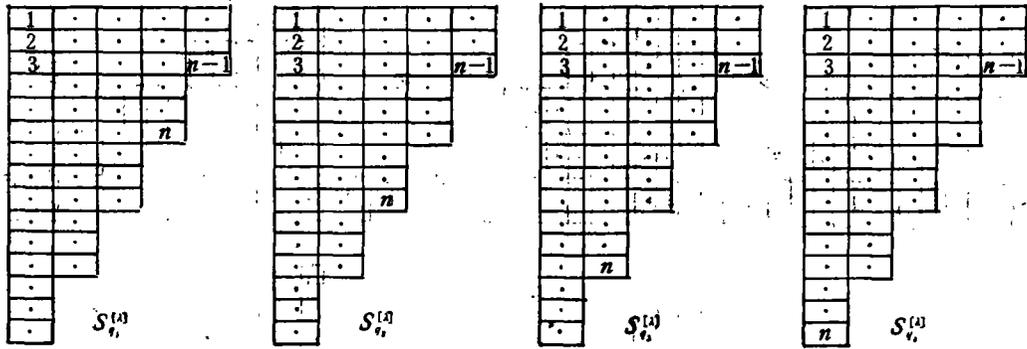


图 9

$$C_6 = \frac{\theta}{\theta'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+1)^2}}}$$

$$C_7 = \frac{\theta}{\theta'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+c+2)^2}}}$$

$$C_8 = \frac{\theta}{\theta'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+c+d+3)^2}}}$$

$$C_9 = \frac{\theta}{\theta'} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(b+c+d+e+4)^2}}}$$

下面列出所求得系数 C 及 $\frac{\theta'}{\theta}$:

$$C_1 = \frac{-(a-1)(b+3)(b+c+4)(b+c+d+5)(b+c+d+e+6)}{(b+2)(b+c+3)(b+c+d+4)(b+c+d+e+5)}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{(a+b+1)(c+2)(c+d+3)(c+d+e+4)}{(b+2)(c+1)(c+d+2)(c+d+e+3)}$$

$$C_3 = \frac{(a+b+c+2)c(d+2)(d+e+3)}{(b+c+3)(c+1)(d+1)(d+e+2)}$$

$$C_4 = \frac{(a+b+c+d+3)(c+d+1)d(e+2)}{(b+c+d+4)(c+d+2)(d+1)(e+1)}$$

$$C_5 = \frac{(a+b+c+d+e+4)(c+d+e+2)(d+e+1)e}{(b+c+d+e+5)(c+d+e+3)(d+e+2)(e+1)}$$

$$\frac{\theta'}{\theta} = \frac{(b+1)(b+c+2)(b+c+d+3)(b+c+d+e+4)}{a(b+2)(b+c+3)(b+c+d+4)(b+c+d+e+5)}$$

$$C_6 = \frac{a(b+c+3)(b+c+d+4)(b+c+d+e+5)}{(b+c+2)(b+c+d+3)(b+c+d+e+4)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{b+2}{b}}$$

$$C_7 = \frac{a(b+2)(b+c+d+4)(b+c+d+e+5)}{(b+1)(b+c+d+3)(b+c+d+e+4)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{b+c+3}{b+c+1}}$$

$$C_8 = \frac{a(b+2)(b+c+3)(b+c+d+e+5)}{(b+1)(b+c+2)(b+c+d+e+4)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{b+c+d+4}{b+c+d+2}}$$

$$C_9 = \frac{a(b+2)(b+c+3)(b+c+d+4)}{(b+1)(b+c+2)(b+c+d+3)} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{b+c+d+e+5}{b+c+d+e+3}}$$

这种方法可以推广到更高的对称类型中去。

应 用 数 学 考 文 献

- [1] 孙洪洲, 北京大学学报, 2(1962).
[2] Rutherford, D. E. Substitutional Analysis (Edinburgh 1948).

THE EXPRESSION OF NORMAL UNITS

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ABSTRACT

By means of the theory of symmetric group, the expression of normal units of n particles in j - j coupling, l - s coupling and higher symmetry partition, is obtained.