

# Symétrie dynamique de l'atome d'hydrogène

1) 1<sup>ère</sup> méthode: on calcule  $\{\vec{M}, H\}$

On décompose  $\vec{M}$  suivant  $\vec{M} = M_1 \vec{r} + M_2 \vec{p} + M_3 \vec{r} \wedge \vec{p}$

rappel:  $\vec{a} \wedge (\vec{b} \wedge \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$

$$\vec{M} = \frac{\vec{p} \wedge \vec{r}}{r} - \hbar \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

$$\vec{r} \wedge (\vec{r} \wedge \vec{p}) = r^2 \vec{p} - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \vec{r}$$

$$\text{donc } \vec{M} = \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) \vec{r} - \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} \vec{p}$$

dimensions:  $[p] = m$   
 $[x] = \frac{1}{m}$

$[\hbar] = 1$   $[\vec{r}] = 1$

$[M_1] = m$   $[M_2] = \frac{1}{m}$

$$M_1 = \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r}, \quad M_2 = -\frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r}, \quad M_3 = 0$$

Ainsi:  $\{\vec{M}, H\} = M_1 \{\vec{r}, H\} + M_2 \{\vec{p}, H\} + \vec{r} \{M_1, H\} + \vec{p} \{M_2, H\}$

$$\{\vec{r}, H\} = \dot{\vec{r}} = \frac{\vec{p}}{m} \quad \text{et} \quad \{\vec{p}, H\} = \dot{\vec{p}} = -\mu \vec{r} = -\frac{\hbar}{r^2} \vec{r}$$

(résultats que l'on peut bien entendre obtenus par calcul direct).

$$\{M_1, H\} = -\left\{ \frac{\hbar}{r}, \frac{p^2}{2r} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{p^2}{r}, \frac{\hbar}{r} \right\} = -\left\{ \frac{\hbar}{r}, \frac{p^2}{2r} - \frac{p^2}{r} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\hbar}{r}, \frac{p^2}{2r} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{r}, p^2 \right\} = 2\vec{p} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{r}, \vec{p} \right\} = 2\vec{p} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = 2\vec{p} \cdot \left( -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) = -2 \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r^3}$$

$$\text{donc } \{M_1, H\} = -\frac{\hbar}{r} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r^2}$$

(on dérivait par  $\left\{ \frac{1}{r}, p^2 \right\} = \sum_n \sum_i \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} p_n^2$

$$\{M_2, H\} = -\frac{1}{r} \left\{ \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}, p^2 \right\} + \frac{\hbar}{r} \left\{ \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}, \frac{1}{r} \right\}$$

$$= \sum_n \sum_i \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \left( \frac{1}{r^3} \right) p_n^2 = -\frac{2\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r^3}$$

$$\left\{ \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}, \frac{1}{r} \right\} = \vec{r} \cdot \left\{ \vec{r}, \frac{1}{r} \right\} = \vec{r} \cdot \left( -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\left\{ \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}, p^2 \right\} = \vec{p} \cdot \left\{ \vec{r}, p^2 \right\} = 2p^2$$

$$\text{d'où } \{M_2, H\} = -\frac{p^2}{r} + \frac{\hbar}{r^2}$$

$$\text{Ainsi: } \{\vec{M}, H\} = \frac{p^2 \vec{p}}{r^2} - \frac{\hbar \vec{p}}{r^2} + \hbar \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r^3} \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r^2} \vec{r} - \frac{p^2 \vec{p}}{r^2} + \frac{\hbar \vec{p}}{r^2} = 0$$

Comme  $\frac{\partial \vec{M}}{\partial t} = 0$ , on en déduit que  $\boxed{\frac{d\vec{M}}{dt} = 0}$

2<sup>ème</sup> méthode : on calcule directement  $\dot{\vec{M}} \equiv \frac{d\vec{M}}{dt}$

$$\dot{\vec{M}} = \dot{\vec{v}} \wedge \vec{L} + \vec{v} \wedge \dot{\vec{L}} - k \left( \frac{\vec{v}}{r} - \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2} \dot{r} \right) \quad \text{or } \mu \dot{\vec{v}} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial \vec{v}} = -k \frac{\mu}{r^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{donc } \dot{\vec{M}} &= -\frac{k\vec{r}}{\mu r^2} \wedge (\vec{r} \wedge \mu \dot{\vec{r}}) - k \left( \frac{\dot{\vec{r}}}{r} - \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2} \dot{r} \right) \\ &= -k\vec{r} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}}{r^3} + \frac{k}{r} \dot{\vec{r}} - \frac{h\dot{\vec{r}}}{r} + \frac{h\vec{r}}{r^2} \dot{r} = -k\vec{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{r^2} + \frac{h}{r^2} \dot{\vec{r}} \end{aligned}$$

d'où, puisque  $\dot{r} = \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{\vec{r}^2} = \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}}{r}$ ,  $\boxed{\dot{\vec{M}} = 0}$

2)  $\vec{M} \cdot \vec{r} = (\vec{r} \wedge \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{r} - kr = r^2 \cos \theta = \vec{L} \cdot (\vec{r} \wedge \vec{v}) - kr = \frac{L^2}{\mu} - kr$

donc  $r = \frac{\frac{L^2}{\mu}}{k + M \cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{L^2}{\mu h}}{1 + \frac{M}{h} \cos \theta}$  ellipse  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_{\max} = \frac{\frac{L^2}{\mu h}}{1 - \frac{M}{h}} = r_A \\ r_{\min} = \frac{\frac{L^2}{\mu h}}{1 + \frac{M}{h}} = r_P \end{array} \right. \quad e = \frac{M}{h}$

3)  $2a = r_{\max} + r_{\min} = \frac{\frac{L^2}{\mu h}}{1 - e^2}$  donc  $r_P = r_{\min} = \frac{(1 - e^2)a}{1 + e} = (1 - e)a$

d'où  $\boxed{L^2 = \mu k a (1 - e^2)}$

$\vec{M} = \vec{v} \wedge \vec{L} - k \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$  est colinéaire au grand axe (il suffit de se placer au point P, pour lequel  $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{MP} = 0$ , et donc  $\vec{v} \wedge \vec{L}$  est colinéaire à  $\vec{MP}$ , tout comme  $-k \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$ ).

$$\vec{M} \cdot \vec{r}_P = \frac{L^2}{r} - k r_P = k a (1 - e^2) - k a (1 - e) = k a (1 - e) (1 + e - 1) = k e a (1 - e) = k e r_P > 0$$

Donc  $\boxed{\vec{M}$  pointe vers P et  $\|\vec{M}\| = k e}$

4)  $M^2 = \frac{1}{r_P^2} \left( \frac{L^2}{r} - k r_P \right)^2 = \frac{1}{r_P^2} \left( r_P \frac{p_p}{r} - k r_P \right)^2 = \left( 2 r_P \frac{p_p}{r} - k \right)^2 = \left( 2 r_P \left( \frac{p_p}{r} - \frac{k}{r} \right) + k \right)^2 = (2 r_P E + k)^2$

où l'on a utilisé le fait que  $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{p} = c \vec{h} = \vec{r}_P \wedge \vec{p}_P$  donc  $\vec{L} = r_P p_P$  ( $\vec{r}_P \perp \vec{p}_P$ )

ainsi:  $E = \frac{\|\vec{M}\| - k}{2 r_P} = \frac{k(e-1)}{2 r_P}$  donc  $\boxed{E = -\frac{k}{2a}}$

$$\vec{M}^2 = 4 r_P^2 E^2 + 4 r_P E k + k^2 = 2 E (2 r_P^2 E + 2 r_P k) + k^2$$

$$2 r_P (r_P E + k) = 2(1 - e) a \left[ (1 - e) a \left( -\frac{k}{2a} \right) + k \right] = 2(1 - e) a \left( \frac{k}{2} + k \frac{e}{2} \right) = (1 - e^2) k a = \frac{L^2}{r}$$

d'où  $\boxed{\vec{M}^2 = 2 E \frac{L^2}{r} + k^2}$

$\boxed{\vec{M} \cdot \vec{L} = 0}$  d'après l'expression  $\vec{M} = \vec{v} \wedge \vec{L} - k \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$  et le fait que  $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{L} = 0$ , ou encore du fait que  $\vec{M}$  est colinéaire à  $\vec{MP}$

directement:  $\vec{M} = \vec{v} \wedge \vec{L} - k \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = \left(\frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{k}{r}\right) \vec{r} - \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} \vec{p}$

$$\vec{M}^2 = \left(\frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{k}{r}\right)^2 r^2 + \frac{(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2}{r^2} - 2 \frac{(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2}{r} \left(\frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{k}{r}\right)$$

Or  $L^2 + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 = r^2 p^2$  (car  $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \wedge \vec{p}$ ) donc  $(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 = r^2 p^2 - L^2$

d'où  $\vec{M}^2 = \frac{p^4}{r^2} r^2 - 2k \frac{p^2 r}{r} + k^2 + \frac{r^2 p^4}{r^2} - L^2 \frac{p^2}{r^2} - 2 \frac{r^2 p^2}{r} \left(\frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{k}{r}\right) + \frac{L^2}{r} \left(\frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{k}{r}\right) = \frac{2L^2}{r} \left(\frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{k}{r}\right) + \dots$

5) a)  $\{L_i, L_j\} = \varepsilon_{ijk} L_k$  (voir notes annexes 13-2)

b)  $\{L_i, M_j\} = \{\vec{M} \wedge \vec{u}_i\}_j$  en utilisant le résultat  $\{\vec{f}, \vec{L} \cdot \vec{m}\} = \vec{m} \wedge \vec{f}$

(voir notes annexes 13-4)

donc  $\{L_i, M_j\} = \varepsilon_{jkh} \pi_k \delta_{ik} = \boxed{\varepsilon_{ijh} M_k = \{L_i, M_j\}}$

c)  $\{M_i, M_j\} = \left\{ \left( \frac{\vec{p} \wedge \vec{L}}{r} \right)_i - k \frac{r_i}{r}, M_j \right\} = \left( \frac{\vec{p}}{r} \wedge \{ \vec{L}, M_j \} \right)_i - \left( \frac{\vec{L}}{r} \wedge \{ \vec{p}, M_j \} \right)_i - k \left\{ \frac{r_i}{r}, M_j \right\}$

$\left( \frac{\vec{p}}{r} \wedge \{ \vec{L}, M_j \} \right)_i = \varepsilon_{ijs} \frac{p_s}{r} \underbrace{\varepsilon_{jkh} \pi_k}_{\sum_{k'>h} \varepsilon_{jkh} \pi_{k'}} \{L_{k'}, M_j\} = \frac{\delta_{ijs}}{r} \sum_{k,k'} \varepsilon_{ikh} p_k M_h + \frac{k}{r} \sum_{k'} \varepsilon_{isk} \varepsilon_{k'j} p_j M_i$   
 $= \delta_{ijs} \left( \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{M}}{r} - \frac{p_i M_i}{r} \right) - (1 - \delta_{ij}) \frac{p_j M_i}{r} = \delta_{ijs} \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{M}}{r} - \frac{p_j M_i}{r}$

$\left\{ \frac{\vec{r}}{r}, M_j \right\}_i = \left\{ \frac{r_i}{r}, M_1 r_3 + M_2 p_3 \right\} = \left\{ \frac{r_i}{r}, M_1 \right\} r_3 + \left\{ \frac{r_i}{r}, M_2 \right\} + M_2 \left\{ \frac{r_i}{r}, p_3 \right\}$  appel:  $M = \left(\frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{k}{r}\right) \vec{r} - \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} \vec{p}$   
 $\left\{ \frac{r_i}{r}, \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{k}{r} \right\} = \frac{1}{r} \left\{ \frac{r_i}{r}, p^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \left\{ r_i, p^2 \right\} + r_i \left\{ \frac{1}{r}, p^2 \right\} \right] = \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{2p_i}{r} - 2 \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r^2} r_i \right]$

$\left\{ \frac{r_i}{r}, p_3 \right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r_3} \left( \frac{r_i}{r} \right) = \frac{\delta_{ij}}{r} - \frac{r_i r_j}{r^2}$  donc  $\left\{ \frac{r_i}{r}, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \right\} = \frac{r_i}{r} - \frac{r_i}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{r_i}{r}, M_2 \right\} = 0$

Ainsi  $\left\{ \frac{r_i}{r}, M_j \right\} = \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{2\delta_{ij} p_i}{r} - 2 \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r^2} r_i r_j - \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} \delta_{ij} + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r^2} r_i r_j \right]$

$\{ \vec{p}, \vec{M} \} = \{ \vec{p}, M_1 \} \vec{r} + M_1 \{ \vec{p}, \vec{r} \} + \{ \vec{p}, M_2 \} \vec{p}$   $\{ \vec{p}, M_1 \} = -\frac{\partial M_1}{\partial \vec{r}} = -k \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$

$\{ \vec{p}, M_2 \} = -\frac{\partial M_2}{\partial \vec{r}} = \frac{\vec{p}}{r}$

donc  $\{ p_k, M_j \} = -\frac{k}{r^2} r_k r_j - \left(\frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{k}{r}\right) \delta_{kj} + \frac{p_k p_j}{r}$

$\left( \frac{\vec{L}}{r} \wedge \{ \vec{p}, M_j \} \right)_i = -\frac{k}{r^2} (\vec{L} \wedge \vec{r})_i r_j + \frac{\vec{L}}{r} \wedge \vec{p} p_j - \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{k}{r}\right) \underbrace{\varepsilon_{ikl} L_l \delta_{kj}}_{\varepsilon_{ikj} L_k}$   
 $\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{k}{r}\right) \varepsilon_{ijh} L_k$

$$\vec{L} \wedge \vec{r} = (\vec{r} \wedge \vec{p}) \wedge \vec{r} = -\vec{r} \wedge (\vec{r} \wedge \vec{p}) = -(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \vec{r} + r^2 \vec{p}$$

$$\vec{L} \wedge \vec{p} = (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \vec{p} - p^2 \vec{r}$$

$$\text{donc } \left( \frac{\vec{L}}{r} \wedge (\vec{p}, \mathcal{N}_j) \right)_i = \frac{k}{\mu r^2} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) r_i r_j - \frac{k}{\mu r} p_i r_j + \frac{(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})}{\mu^2} p_i p_j - \frac{p^2}{\mu^2} r_i p_j + \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{2p^2}{2r} - \frac{k}{r} \right) \epsilon_{ijk} L_k$$

$$\{ \mathcal{N}_i, \mathcal{N}_j \} = \frac{-r_i p_j}{\mu^2} p^2 + \frac{k}{\mu r} r_i p_j + \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{\mu^2} p_i p_j - \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} \delta_{ij}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-k(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) r_i r_j}{\mu r^2} + \frac{k}{\mu r} r_i p_j - \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{\mu^2} p_i p_j + \frac{p^2}{\mu^2} r_i p_j - \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{2p^2}{2r} - \frac{k}{r} \right) \epsilon_{ijk} L_k \\ & \quad - \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{2r_j p_i}{r} + \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{2\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r^2} r_i r_j + \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} \delta_{ij} - \frac{k}{\mu} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} \delta_{ij} \\ & = + \frac{k}{\mu r} (r_i p_j - r_j p_i) - \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{2p^2}{2r} - \frac{k}{r} \right) \epsilon_{ijk} L_k \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or } L_k = \epsilon_{ijk} r_i p_j$$

$$\epsilon_{ijk} L_k = \epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{ijh} r_i p_j = r_i p_j - r_j p_i$$

$$\text{donc } \{ \mathcal{N}_i, \mathcal{N}_j \} = -\frac{2}{\mu} \left( \frac{p^2}{2r} - \frac{k}{r} \right) \epsilon_{ijk} L_k = \boxed{-\frac{2H}{\mu} \epsilon_{ijk} L_k = \{ \mathcal{M}_i, \mathcal{M}_j \}}$$

$$d) \{ H, L_i \} = \{ H, \mathcal{N}_j \} = 0$$

standard:  $\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \dot{\vec{r}} \wedge \vec{p} + \vec{r} \wedge \dot{\vec{p}} = 0$  déjà démontré

$$\text{et } \frac{\partial \vec{L}}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \text{donc } \{ H, L_i \} = 0$$

6)  $\vec{M}$  est un vecteur, qui se transforme comme un vecteur (!) sous l'action de  $SO(3)$ : en effet on veut de montrer que  $\{ L_i, \mathcal{N}_j \} = \epsilon_{ijk} \mathcal{N}_k$

7)  $\{ H, \mathcal{N}_i \} = \{ H, L_i \} = 0$  donc on peut se placer dans les sous-espaces où  $E$  est fixé.

\*  $E < 0$

$$\vec{n}' = \sqrt{\frac{r}{2E}} \vec{n}$$

$$\{n'_i, m'_j\} = \epsilon_{ijk} L'_k$$

$$\{L_i, L_j\} = \epsilon_{ijk} L_k$$

$$\{L_i, n'_j\} = \epsilon_{ijk} m'_k$$

algèbre de Lie de  $SO(4)$

\*  $E > 0$

$$\vec{n}' = \sqrt{\frac{r}{2E}} \vec{n}$$

$$\{n'_i, n'_j\} = -\epsilon_{ijk} L_k$$

$$\{L_i, L_j\} = \epsilon_{ijk} L_k$$

$$\{L_i, n'_j\} = \epsilon_{ijk} n'_k$$

algèbre de Lie de  $SO(3,1)$

cf: groupe de Lorentz et son algèbre de Lie :

$$\Lambda = e^{i\vec{\phi} \cdot \vec{h}}$$

$$\Lambda = e^{-i\vec{\theta} \cdot \vec{J}}$$

boost (actif) pur  
rotation (active)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [J_i, J_j] = i\epsilon_{ijk} J_k \\ [K_i, K_j] = -i\epsilon_{ijk} J_k \\ [J_i, K_j] = i\epsilon_{ijk} K_k \end{array} \right.$$

## traitement qualitatif

$$\text{rem: } \vec{D} = \frac{1}{\epsilon r} (\vec{p} \wedge \vec{L} - \vec{L} \wedge \vec{p}) - \hbar \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \quad \Omega_h = \frac{1}{2r} (\epsilon_{ijk} p_i L_j - \epsilon_{ijk} L_i p_j) - \hbar \frac{\epsilon_h}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_h^+ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon r} (\epsilon_{ijk} L_j^+ p_i^+ - \epsilon_{ijk} p_j^+ L_i^+) - \hbar \left(\frac{\epsilon_h}{r}\right)^+ = \frac{1}{\epsilon r} (-\epsilon_{ijk} L_j p_i + \epsilon_{ijk} p_j L_i) - \hbar \frac{\epsilon_h}{r} \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{\epsilon r} (-\vec{L} \wedge \vec{p} + \vec{p} \wedge \vec{L}) - \hbar \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \right]_h = \Omega_h \end{aligned}$$

donc  $\|\vec{\Omega}\|$  est constante

$$8) \quad \Omega_h = \frac{1}{\epsilon r} (\vec{p} \wedge (\vec{r} \wedge \vec{p}) - (\vec{r} \wedge \vec{p}) \wedge \vec{p})_h - \hbar \frac{\epsilon_h}{r}$$

$$\text{or } [a_i a_j]_k = a_i b_k c_j - a_j b_k c_i \quad \text{et } [(\vec{L} \wedge \vec{c})_i a_j]_k = -b_k c_i a_j + b_i c_k a_j$$

$$\text{donc } \Omega_h = \frac{1}{\epsilon r} (p_i \epsilon_{ijk} p_j - (\vec{p} \wedge \vec{r})_h p_k + r_k p_i p_j - r_i p_k p_j) - \hbar \frac{\epsilon_h}{r}$$

$$\text{or } p_i \epsilon_{ijk} p_j = \epsilon_{ijk} p_i p_j + [p_i, \epsilon_{ijk}] p_j = \epsilon_{ijk} p_i^2 - \epsilon_{ijk} p_k p_h$$

$$r_i \epsilon_{ijk} p_k = p_i \epsilon_{ijk} r_k + [r_i, \epsilon_{ijk}] p_k = p_i r_i p_h + 3i \hbar p_k$$

$$\text{Donc } \Omega_h = \frac{1}{\epsilon r} (2 \epsilon_{ijk} p_i^2 - 2 p_i \epsilon_{ijk} p_h - 4 i \hbar p_k) - \frac{\hbar \epsilon_h}{r} = \frac{1}{r} (\epsilon_{ijk} p_i^2 - p_i r_i p_h) - \frac{2 i \hbar}{r} p_h - \frac{\hbar \epsilon_h}{r}$$

$$[\Omega_h, H] = \left[ \frac{1}{r} \epsilon_{ijk} p_i^2 - \frac{1}{r} p_i r_i p_h - \frac{2 i \hbar}{r} p_h - \frac{\hbar \epsilon_h}{r}, \frac{p_i^2}{2r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon r^2} [\epsilon_{ijk}, p_i^2] p_i^2 - \frac{p_i}{\epsilon r^2} [r_i, p_i^2] p_h - \frac{\hbar}{\epsilon r} \left[ \frac{\epsilon_h}{r}, p_i^2 \right] - \frac{\hbar}{r} r_i \left[ p_i^2, \frac{1}{r} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\hbar}{r} [p_i r_i p_k, \frac{1}{r}] + \frac{\hbar}{r} 2 i \hbar [p_h, \frac{1}{r}]$$

$$[\epsilon_{ijk}, p_i^2] = 2 i \hbar p_k \quad [p_h, \frac{1}{r}] = -i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = i \hbar \frac{\epsilon_h}{r^2}$$

$$[p_i^2, f(r)] = p_i [p_i, f(r)] + [p_i, f(r)] p_i = -i \hbar \left( p_i \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} f(r) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} f(r) p_i \right)$$

$$\text{donc } [p_i^2, \frac{\epsilon_h}{r}] = -i \hbar \left( p_i \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \left( \frac{\epsilon_h}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \left( \frac{\epsilon_h}{r} \right) p_i \right) = -i \hbar p_h \frac{1}{r} + i \hbar p_i \frac{r_i}{r^2} - i \hbar \frac{1}{r} p_h + i \hbar \frac{r_i \epsilon_h}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \left( \frac{\epsilon_h}{r} \right) = \frac{\delta_{hi}}{r} - \frac{r_i}{r^2} \epsilon_h$$

$$[p_i^2, \frac{1}{r}] = -i \hbar \left( p_i \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) p_i \right) = -i \hbar \left( -p_i \frac{r_i}{r^2} - \frac{r_i}{r^2} p_i \right) = i \hbar \left( p_i \frac{r_i}{r^2} + \frac{r_i}{r^2} p_i \right)$$

$$[p_i r_i p_k, \frac{1}{r}] = p_i r_i p_k \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} p_i r_i p_k = p_i r_i p_k \frac{1}{r} - p_i r_i \frac{1}{r} p_k + p_i r_i \frac{1}{r} p_k - \frac{1}{r} p_i r_i p_k$$

$$= p_i r_i [p_k, \frac{1}{r}] + [p_i, \frac{1}{r}] r_i p_k$$

$$= ik p_i \frac{r_i r_h}{r^3} + ik \frac{r_i r_i}{r^3} p_h$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Au total } [M_h, H] &= \frac{1}{2m^2} \epsilon_{ijk} \left( p_k p^i - \overbrace{p_i p_i p_h}^0 \right) - \frac{\hbar}{2r} ik p_h \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\hbar}{2r} ik p_i \frac{r_i r_h}{r^2} \\ &- \frac{\hbar}{2r} ik \frac{1}{r} p_h + \frac{\hbar}{2r} ik \frac{r_i r_h}{r^2} p_i - \frac{\hbar}{r} ik r_h p_i \frac{r_i}{r^2} - \frac{\hbar}{r} ik r_h \frac{r_i}{r^2} p_i + \frac{\hbar}{r} ik p_i \frac{r_i r_h}{r^2} + \frac{\hbar}{r} ik \frac{1}{r} p_h \\ &+ \frac{\hbar}{r} \epsilon_{ijk} \left[ p_k, \frac{1}{r} \right] \\ &= -\frac{\hbar}{2r} ik [p_h, \frac{1}{r}] + \frac{\hbar}{r} ik [p_h, \frac{1}{r}] + \frac{\hbar}{r} ik \frac{3}{2} p_i \frac{r_i r_h}{r^2} - \frac{\hbar}{2r} ik \frac{r_i r_h}{r^2} p_i - \frac{\hbar}{r} ik r_h p_i \frac{r_i}{r^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } [p_i, \frac{r_h}{r^2}] &= -ik \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \left( \frac{r_h}{r^2} \right) = -ik \frac{\delta_{ih}}{r^2} - ik r_h \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \left( \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \\ &= -ik \left( \frac{\delta_{ih}}{r^2} - 3 \frac{r_i r_h}{r^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{donc } [p_i, \frac{r_i}{r^2}] = -ik \left( \frac{3}{r^2} - 3 \frac{r_i^2}{r^3} \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ainsi } [N_h, H] &= \frac{\hbar}{r} \frac{3}{2} ik [p_h, \frac{1}{r}] + \frac{\hbar}{r} ik \frac{3}{2} \frac{r_i}{r^2} p_i r_h - \frac{\hbar}{2r} ik \frac{r_i r_h}{r^2} p_i - \frac{\hbar}{r} ik r_h p_i \frac{r_i}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{r} \frac{3}{2} ik \frac{r_h}{r^2} p_i - \frac{\hbar}{r} ik \frac{3}{2} \frac{r_i r_h}{r^2} p_i - \frac{\hbar}{r} ik \frac{3}{2} \frac{r_i r_h}{r^2} p_i + \frac{\hbar}{r} ik \frac{3}{2} \frac{r_i r_h}{r^2} p_i \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\| [N_h, H] \| = 0$$

$$g) \vec{L} \cdot \vec{p} = \frac{1}{4r} \vec{L} \cdot (\vec{p} \times \vec{r}) - \vec{L} \cdot \vec{p} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \vec{L} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = 0 \text{ de façon évidente}$$

calcul :  $L_h = \epsilon_{ijk} r_i p_j$  donc  $L_h p_h = \epsilon_{ijk} r_i p_j p_h = 0$  ( $\epsilon_{ijk} p_j p_h = 0$ )  
 $L_h r_h = \epsilon_{ijk} r_i p_j r_k = \epsilon_{ijk} r_i r_k p_j = ik \epsilon_{ijk} r_i r_k p_j = 0$

$$\rightarrow \vec{L} \cdot \vec{r} = 0 \text{ et } \vec{L} \cdot \vec{p} = 0$$

$$N_h = \frac{1}{r} (r_h p^i - p_i r_i p_h) - \frac{\hbar}{r} ik p_h - \frac{\hbar}{r} r_h$$

donc il suffit de montrer que  $L_h p_i p_h = 0$

$$\text{or } L_h p_i p_h = \epsilon_{ijk} r_i p_j p_i p_h = \epsilon_{ijk} r_i p_j p_h p^i + ik \epsilon_{ijk} r_i p_j p_k$$

$p_h p_i p_h + ik p_h$        $p_h p_i p_h + ik p_h$        $p_h p_i p_h + ik p_h$

Alors  $\vec{L} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$

preuve identique pour  $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{L} = 0$

Calcul de  $\vec{n}^2$  : (même méthode que dans le cas classique)

$$\vec{L}^2 = \epsilon_{ijk} r_i p_j \epsilon_{i'j'k'} r_{i'} p_{j'} = r_i p_j r_i p_j - r_i p_j r_j p_i = r_i r_i p_j p_j - i\hbar r_i p_i - r_i r_j p_j p_i + 3i\hbar r_i p_i$$

car  $\epsilon_{ijk} \epsilon_{i'j'k} = \delta_{ii'} \delta_{jj'} - \delta_{ij'} \delta_{ji'}$

$$= r^2 p^2 - \underbrace{r_i r_j p_j p_i}_{r^2} + 2i\hbar r_i p_i$$

donc  $\vec{L}^2 + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 = r^2 p^2 - \cancel{r_i r_j p_j p_i} + 2i\hbar r_i p_i + \underbrace{r_i p_i r_j p_j}_{r^2 p^2} - i\hbar r_i p_i$

d'où  $(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 = r^2 p^2 - \vec{L}^2 + i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}$

$M_k = r_k \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{r} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) p_k - \frac{2i\hbar}{r} p_k$

$N^2 = r_k \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) r_k \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) p_k (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) p_k + \frac{4i\hbar}{r^2} p^2 - \frac{2i\hbar}{r} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) - \frac{2i\hbar}{r} r_k \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) p_k + \frac{2i\hbar}{r^2} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) p^2 + \frac{2i\hbar}{r^2} p_k (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) p_k - \frac{1}{r} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) - \frac{r_k \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) p_k}{r}$

$(r_k, p^2) = 2i\hbar p_k$       $(p_k, \frac{1}{r}) = i\hbar \frac{r_k}{r^3}$

$\vec{N}^2 = r^2 \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right)^2 - 2i\hbar \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})^2 p^2 - \frac{i\hbar}{r^2} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) p^2 + \frac{4i\hbar}{r^2} p^2 + 2i\hbar \frac{\hbar}{r} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) \frac{1}{r} - \frac{2i\hbar}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) - 2i\hbar \frac{\hbar}{r} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{2i\hbar}{r^2} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) p^2 - \frac{2i\hbar}{r^2} p^2 - \frac{(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})^2 \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right)}{r}$

$- \frac{1}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) + \frac{4i\hbar}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right)$

car  $-\frac{r_k}{r} \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) p_k = -\frac{r_k}{r} \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) p_k (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) - \frac{i\hbar}{r} r_k \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) p_k$

$$= -\frac{1}{r} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) - \frac{i\hbar}{r} \frac{\hbar}{r} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) - \frac{i\hbar}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) - \frac{(i\hbar)^2}{r} \frac{\hbar}{r}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) + \frac{2i\hbar}{r^2} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) p^2 - \frac{\hbar}{r} \frac{i\hbar}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \frac{1}{r} - \frac{i\hbar}{r} \frac{\hbar}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) + \frac{3(i\hbar)^2}{r} \frac{\hbar}{r}$$

$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} - 3i\hbar$   
 $(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})^2 = (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 - 6i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} - 9\hbar^2$

$-\frac{1}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) + \frac{3i\hbar}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \left( \frac{p^2}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) - \frac{i\hbar}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \frac{\hbar}{r} + \frac{(i\hbar)^2}{r} \frac{\hbar}{r}$



$$\vec{N}^L = r^L \left( \frac{p^L}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right)^L - 2ik \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} \left( \frac{p^L}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^L} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^L p^L - \frac{6ik}{r^L} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) p^L + \frac{9(ik)^L}{r^L} p^L$$

$$+ \frac{ik}{r^L} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) p^L - \frac{3(ik)^L}{r^L} p^L + \frac{4(ik)^L}{r^L} p^L + 2ik \frac{\hbar}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \frac{1}{r} - 6(ik)^L \frac{\hbar}{r} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{2ik}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \left( \frac{p^L}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right)$$

$$- \frac{2(ik)^L \hbar}{r} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{2(ik)^L}{r^L} p^L - \frac{2}{r^L} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^L \left( \frac{p^L}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) + \frac{6ik}{r^L} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \left( \frac{p^L}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) + \frac{3(ik)^L}{r^L} \left( \frac{p^L}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{4ik}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \left( \frac{p^L}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) + r^L \frac{\hbar}{r}$$

$$= \left( 2r^L p^L + \frac{2\vec{L}^L}{r} - 2ik \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} \right) \left( \frac{p^L}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) + r^L \frac{p^L}{r^L} - r^L \frac{p^L}{r} \frac{\hbar}{r} - \hbar r^L \frac{p^L}{r} + \hbar^L$$

$$+ \frac{ik}{r^L} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) p^L + \frac{K^L}{r^L} p^L - \frac{K^L}{r} \frac{\hbar}{r} - \frac{4(ik)\hbar}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} (r, p) &= ik \left( p_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} r + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} r p_i \right) = ik (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} + \frac{1}{r} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) = ik r \frac{1}{r} - \frac{3(ik)^L}{r} - \frac{(ik)^L}{r} + ik (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \frac{1}{r} \\ (r^L, p) &= ik \left( p_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} r^L + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} r^L p_i \right) = ik 2(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) = 2ik (2\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} - 3ik) = 4ik \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} - 6ik \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$= \frac{2\vec{L}^L}{r} H - \frac{r^L p^L}{r} + \frac{2\hbar}{r} \frac{p^L}{r} - \frac{ik}{r^L} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) p^L + \frac{4ik\hbar}{r} \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} + \frac{r^L p^L}{r^L} + \frac{\hbar p^L}{r} - \hbar r^L \frac{p^L}{r} + \hbar^L$$

$$+ \frac{\hbar}{r} 2ik \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \frac{3(ik)^L}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} ik (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\hbar}{r} \frac{4(ik)^L}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} ik (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \frac{1}{r}$$

$$+ \frac{ik}{r^L} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) p^L + \frac{K^L}{r^L} p^L - \frac{K^L}{r} \frac{\hbar}{r} - \frac{4(ik)\hbar}{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\vec{M}^L = \frac{2\vec{L}^L}{r} H + \frac{2K^L}{r} \left( \frac{p^L}{r} - \frac{\hbar}{r} \right) + \hbar^L \quad \text{c.g.f.d}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{N}^L = \frac{2H}{r} (\vec{L}^L + K^L) + K^L} \quad (\text{con } [N, Z] = 0)$$

$$10) [L_i, L_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} L_k$$

$$[L_i, N_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} M_k$$

$$[M_i, M_j] = -i\hbar \frac{\epsilon_{ijk}}{r} L_k$$

11)  $\vec{n}$  se transforme comme un vecteur sous  $SO(3)$

Le résultat 7) reste vrai

$$12) \underline{E < 0} : \text{ on pose } \begin{cases} A_i = \frac{1}{2}(L_i + A'_i) \\ B_i = \frac{1}{2}(L_i - A'_i) \end{cases} \quad P_i = n'_i \sqrt{\frac{-2E}{\mu}}$$

$$\text{Alors } [A_i, A_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} A_k \quad (1)$$

$$[B_i, B_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} B_k \quad (2)$$

$$[A_i, B_j] = 0 \quad SO(2) \times SO(2)$$

représentations irréductibles : caractérisées par  $j_1$  (pour (1)) tq  $\vec{A}^2 = j_1(j_1+1)\hbar^2$   
 $j_2$  (pour (2)) :  $\vec{B}^2 = j_2(j_2+1)\hbar^2$

13)  $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{L} = 0$  s'écrit  $(\vec{A} + \vec{B})(\vec{A} - \vec{B}) = 0$  soit, puisque  $[A_i, B_j] = 0$ ,

$$\vec{A}^2 = \vec{B}^2$$

$$\text{Donc } j_1 = j_2 = j$$

$$14) \text{ Comme } \vec{n}^2 = \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} (\vec{L}^2 + \hbar^2) + k^2,$$

on a, en fonction de  $A_i$  et  $B_i$  :  $(A_i - B_i = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{2E}} M_i \text{ et } A_i + B_i = L_i) :$

$$-\frac{2E}{\mu} (A_i - B_i)^2 - k^2 = \frac{2E}{\mu} [(A_i + B_i)^2 + \hbar^2]$$

$$\text{soit } -\frac{2E}{\mu} (A_i^2 + B_i^2) - \frac{2E}{\mu} \hbar^2 = k^2$$

$$\text{d'où } -\frac{2E}{\mu} \hbar^2 (2[j(j+1) + j(j+1)] + 1) = k^2$$

$$\| E = \frac{-\hbar^2 \mu}{2(2j+1)\hbar^2} \quad j = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \dots \text{ en accord avec}$$

$$E = \frac{-E_I}{n^2}$$

$$E_I = \frac{\mu \hbar^2}{2\hbar^2} \text{ dégenérescence } n^2$$

mi: nombre quantique principal

$\Rightarrow$  dégénérescence de chaque niveau  $= (2j+1)^2$

$$15) \vec{L} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$$

$$L^2 = L(L+1)\hbar^2$$

$l \in \{|j_1 - j_2|, \dots, j_1 + j_2\} = \{0, \dots, l_j\}$  donc  $l$  est bien entier.

Dégénérescence totale =  $\sum_{l=0}^{l_j} (2l+1) = (2j+1)^2$ , qui est bien identique au résultat de la question 14).

16)  $\vec{L}$  est un vecteur axial  
(cov. sous P) } quantités conservées  
 $\vec{M}$  est un vecteur polaire  
(contrav. sous P)

Quantités conservées = constantes

Les états, caractérisés par les générateurs  $\vec{L}$  et  $\vec{M}$ , n'ont donc pas forcément une parité bien définie. Effectivement, des états de nombre quantique  $l$  pair et impair (parité opposée) sont dégénérés.