

# $SO_5 \supset SU_2 \oplus SU_2 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$ 及 $SO_5 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$ 的矢量相干态表示

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## 摘 要

本文讨论了  $SO_5 \supset SU_2 \oplus SU_2 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$  及  $SO_5 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$  的 VCS 表示. 计算了  $SO_5 \supset SU_2 \oplus SU_2$  的约化矩阵元, 并利用 K 矩阵技术确定了  $SO_5$  权的多重度.

## 一、引 言

$SO_5$  群及其相应的群链约化在许多物理问题中都有十分重要的应用. 例如, 原子核的形状四极振动问题<sup>[1]</sup>, 描述质子-中子集体运动的准旋模型<sup>[2]</sup>, 等等都要涉及  $SO_5$  群在相应群链约化下算符矩阵元的计算.

大量工作表明, 矢量相干态 (VCS) 理论及 K 矩阵技术在处理群表示论的许多计算问题中是十分有力的工具. 本文将着重讨论  $SO_5$  代数链的 VCS 表示.  $SO_5$  具有如下代数链:

$$SO_5 \supset SO_4 \supset U_2 \supset U_1, \tag{1.1a}$$

$$\supset SO_4 \supset SO_3 \supset SO_2, \tag{1.1b}$$

$$\supset SO_3 \supset SO_2, \tag{1.1c}$$

$$\supset U_2 \sim SO_2 \oplus SO_3 \supset U_1, \tag{1.1d}$$

$$\supset SU_2 \oplus SU_2 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1, \tag{1.1e}$$

$$\supset U_1 \oplus U_1. \tag{1.1f}$$

需要指出的是  $SO_4$  局部同构于  $SU_2 \oplus SU_2$ ;  $SO_3$  局部同构于  $SP_4$ , 所以所有  $SO_5$  的结果也适用于  $SP_4$ . 如文献 [3] 所指出的, VCS 理论不能直接应用于 (1.1b) 及 (1.1c), 而 (1.1a) 和 (1.1d) 的 VCS 表示已分别在文献 [4], [5] 中讨论过. 所以本文将讨论 (1.1e) 及 (1.1f) 的 VCS 表示.

## 二、 $SO_5 \supset SU_2 \oplus SU_2 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$ 的 VCS 表示

$SO_5$  的元素可记为  $SU_2 \oplus SU_2$  代数  $\nu_i, \tau_i (i=0, \pm 1)$  及双重旋量  $T_{\alpha\beta} (\alpha, \beta = \pm \frac{1}{2})$ .

它们满足如下对易关系<sup>[1]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} [\nu_0, \nu_{\pm}] &= \pm \nu_{\pm}, [\nu_+, \nu_-] = -\nu_0, \\ [\tau_0, \tau_{\pm}] &= \pm \tau_{\pm}, [\tau_+, \tau_-] = -\tau_0, \\ [\boldsymbol{\tau}, \boldsymbol{\nu}] &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.1a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\nu_0, T_{\alpha\beta}] &= \alpha T_{\alpha\beta}, [\tau_0, T_{\alpha\beta}] = \beta T_{\alpha\beta}, \\ [\nu_{\pm}, T_{\alpha\beta}] &= \mp \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \mp \alpha \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \pm \alpha + 1 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} T_{\alpha\pm 1\beta}, \\ [\tau_{\pm}, T_{\alpha\beta}] &= \mp \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \mp \beta \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \pm \beta + 1 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} T_{\alpha\beta\pm 1}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [T_{\pm\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}}, T_{\pm\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}] &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \nu_{\pm}, [T_{\frac{1}{2}\pm\frac{1}{2}}, T_{-\frac{1}{2}\pm\frac{1}{2}}] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \tau_{\pm}, \\ [T_{\pm\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}}, T_{\mp\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}] &= \frac{1}{2} (\nu_0 \pm \tau_0). \end{aligned} \quad (2.1c)$$

我们令

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= T_{\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}}, A_2 = T_{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}, \\ B_1 &= T_{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}, B_2 = -T_{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

显然,

$$A_i^\dagger = B_i, \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (2.3)$$

产生类算符  $A_i (i = 1, 2)$  及  $\nu_+$  满足

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} (A_i) \\ \nu_+ \end{array} \right) \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2}(\nu_1 + \nu_2) & \frac{1}{2}(\nu_1 - \nu_2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(\nu_1 + \nu_2) & M \end{array} \right\rangle = 0. \quad (2.4)$$

其 VCS 波函数定义为<sup>[4]</sup>

$$\Psi(y, z) = \sum_M \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2}(\nu_1 + \nu_2) & \frac{1}{2}(\nu_1 - \nu_2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(\nu_1 + \nu_2) & M \end{array} \right\rangle \left\langle \begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2}(\nu_1 + \nu_2) & \frac{1}{2}(\nu_1 - \nu_2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(\nu_1 + \nu_2) & M \end{array} \right| e^Z | \Psi \rangle, \quad (2.5)$$

其中  $Z = z_i A_i + y \nu_+$ .

利用文[4]的方法,容易求出  $SO_3 \supset SU_2 \oplus SU_2 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$  的如下 VCS 表示,

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(A_1) &= \partial_1 - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_2 \partial_y, \\ \Gamma(A_2) &= \partial_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1 \partial_y, \\ \Gamma(B_1) &= -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} y \partial_2 + \frac{1}{4} z_1 y \partial_y + \frac{1}{2} z_1 \nu_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_2 \tau_+^{i_n} - \frac{1}{2} z_1 \left( y \partial_y + \frac{1}{2} z \cdot \partial \right), \\
\Gamma(B_2) &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} y \partial_1 + \frac{1}{4} z_2 y \partial_y + \frac{1}{2} z_2 V_2 \\
& - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1 \tau_+^{i_n} - \frac{1}{2} z_2 \left( y \partial_y + \frac{1}{2} z \cdot \partial \right), \\
\Gamma(v_+) &= \partial_y, \\
\Gamma(v_-) &= -v_0^{i_n} y + \frac{1}{2} y (y \partial_y + z \cdot \partial) + \frac{1}{2} (z \times z)^{(1)} \cdot \tau^{i_n}, \\
\Gamma(v_0) &= v_0^{i_n} - y \partial_y - \frac{1}{2} z \cdot \partial = v_0^{i_n} + v_0^c, \\
\Gamma(\tau_+) &= \tau_+^{i_n} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_2 \partial_1 = \tau_+^{i_n} + \tau_+^c, \\
\Gamma(\tau_-) &= \tau_-^{i_n} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1 \partial_2 = \tau_-^{i_n} + \tau_-^c, \\
\Gamma(\tau_0) &= \tau_0^{i_n} - \frac{1}{2} z_1 \partial_1 + \frac{1}{2} z_2 \partial_2 = \tau_0^{i_n} + \tau_0^c, \tag{2.6}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$v_0^{i_n} = \frac{1}{2} (v_1 + v_2), \quad \tau_0^{i_n} = \frac{1}{2} (v_1 - v_2). \tag{2.7}$$

再引入如下辅助算符:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\Lambda}_0 &= -\tau^{i_n} \cdot \tau^c - v_0^{i_n} v_0^c - \frac{1}{8} (z \cdot \partial)^2 + \frac{1}{8} (z \cdot \partial) - \frac{1}{4} y \partial_y (z \cdot \partial), \\
\hat{\Lambda}_1 &= -v_0^{i_n} y \partial_y + \frac{1}{2} y \partial_y (z \cdot \partial) + \frac{1}{4} (y \partial_y)^2 - \frac{1}{4} (y \partial_y), \tag{2.8}
\end{aligned}$$

使

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma(B_i) &= (-1)^i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} y \partial_i + [\hat{\Lambda}_0, z_i], \\
\Gamma(v_-) &= [\hat{\Lambda}_1, y] + \frac{1}{2} (z \times z)^{(1)} \cdot \tau^{i_n}, \tag{2.9}
\end{aligned}$$

在(2.9)式中,当  $i=1,2$  时,  $j=2,1$ .

其正交的 Bargmann 基矢可写为

$$\langle y, z | (v_1 v_2)_{SM_S}^{M_I}; J \rangle = [(S - M_S)!]^{1/2} y^{S-M_S} \left[ Z^{(J)}(z) \times \left| \begin{matrix} (v_1 - v_2)/2 \\ (v_1 + v_2)/2 \end{matrix} \right\rangle_{M_I}^{(1)} \right], \tag{2.10}$$

其中  $S = \frac{1}{2} (v_1 + v_2) - J$ , 且

$$Z_{\mu}^{(J)}(z) = \frac{z_1^{-\mu} z_2^{J+\mu}}{[(J - \mu)! (J + \mu)!]^{1/2}}. \tag{2.11}$$

需要指出的是在么正条件(2.3)下,变量  $z_1, z_2$  与双重旋量  $T_{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}, -T_{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}}$  的变换性质

相同.

容易求出其  $K^2$  矩阵<sup>[4]</sup>

$$K^2(ISM_S) = K^2(IS)K^2(SM_S), \quad (2.12)$$

$$K^2(SM_S) = \frac{(2S)! (S - M_S)!}{2^{S-M_S} (S + M_S)!}, \quad (2.13)$$

而  $K^2(IS) = K^2(IJ)$  的递推公式为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{K^2\left(I'J + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{K^2(IJ)} &= \Lambda_0\left(I'J + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \Lambda_0(IJ) + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} (2S + 1)^{-1} \\ &\times \frac{\left\langle S - \frac{1}{2} \ S - \frac{1}{2}; \ J + \frac{1}{2} \ \middle\| \ (z \times z)^{(1)} \cdot \tau^{i'n} \ \middle\| \ S + \frac{1}{2} \ S + \frac{1}{2}; \ J - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle}{\left\langle S - \frac{1}{2} \ S - \frac{1}{2}; \ J + \frac{1}{2} \ \middle\| \ z \ \middle\| \ S; \ J \right\rangle} \\ &\times \left\langle S + \frac{1}{2} \ S + \frac{1}{2}; \ J - \frac{1}{2} \ \middle\| \ \partial \ \middle\| \ S; \ J \right\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

其中  $z$  的约化矩阵元可进一步表为

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\langle S + \frac{1}{2} \ S + \frac{1}{2}; \ J + \frac{1}{2} \ \middle\| \ z \ \middle\| \ S; \ J \right\rangle \\ &= U \left( \frac{1}{2} (V_1 - V_2), \ J, \ I', \ \frac{1}{2}; \ I, \ J + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left\langle J + \frac{1}{2} \ \middle\| \ z \ \middle\| \ J \right\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

这里  $U$  是 Racah  $W$  系数的么正形式. 而约化矩阵元

$$\left\langle J + \frac{1}{2} \ \middle\| \ z \ \middle\| \ J \right\rangle = (2J + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (2.16)$$

为了解析地求出  $K^2(IJ)$  子矩阵, 我们令

$$\begin{aligned} S &= v_0^{i'n} = \frac{1}{2} (p + q), \\ I &= \tau_0^{i'n} + \frac{1}{2} (p - q), \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

其中  $p, q$  可取保证  $S, I \geq 0$  的正整数或零. 从 (2.14) 式我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{K^2(pq + 1)}{K^2(pq)} &= \frac{(2v_1 - q + 2)(v_1 + v_2 - q + 1)}{4(v_1 + v_2 - p - q + 1)}, \\ \frac{K^2(p + 1q)}{K^2(pq)} &= \frac{(v_1 + v_2 - p + 1)(2v_2 - p)}{4(v_1 + v_2 - p - q + 1)}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

由  $K^2(00) = 1$ , 通过逐步迭代我们最后得到

$$K^2(IS) = \frac{(2v_1 + 2)!(2v_2)!(v_1 + v_2 + 1)!(2S + 1)!}{4^{v_1 + v_2 - 2S} (v_1 + S + I + 2)!(v_2 + S + I + 1)!(v_1 - I + S + 1)!(v_2 - I + S)!}. \quad (2.19)$$

由于  $K^2(1S)$  是一维的, 所以  $SO_5 \downarrow SU_2 \oplus SU_2$  是简单可约的. 在 (2.17) 的基础上,  $I, S$  的取值还要保证 (2.19) 式中的阶乘项不出现负数. 例如, 当  $\nu_2 = 0$  时, 由于  $I \geq S$ , 为了保证 (2.19) 式分母上的最后一个阶乘因子不为负, 必须取  $S = I$ . 这样, 上述条件及 (2.17) 式综合起来就给出了  $SO_5 \downarrow SU_2 \oplus SU_2$  的分歧律公式.

么正表示算符  $\gamma(B_i)$  的约化矩阵元可通过下式求出<sup>[4]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle S - \frac{1}{2}; J + \frac{1}{2} \parallel \gamma(B_i) \parallel S; J \right\rangle &= \left[ \frac{K(I'S - \frac{1}{2})}{K(1S)} \right]^{1/2} \\ &\times \left\langle S - \frac{1}{2}; J + \frac{1}{2} \parallel z \parallel S; J \right\rangle \left\langle S \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \mid S - \frac{1}{2} \ S - \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

其中上式最后一项为  $SU_2$  CG 系数的倒数. 其进一步的结果可表为

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle I + \frac{1}{2} \parallel T \parallel I \right\rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(\nu_1 - I + S + 1)(\nu_2 - I + S)(\nu_1 - S + I + 2)(\nu_2 - S + I + 1)}{(2S)(2I + 2)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ \left\langle I - \frac{1}{2} \parallel T \parallel I \right\rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(\nu_1 + S + I + 2)(\nu_2 + S + I + 1)(\nu_1 - S - I + 1)(-\nu_2 + S + I)}{(2S)(2I)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

其它约化矩阵元可通过其厄密共轭得到,

$$\left\langle S \parallel T \parallel S' \right\rangle = \left[ \frac{(2I' + 1)(2S' + 1)}{(2I + 1)(2S + 1)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} (-)^{I' - I + S' - S + 1} \times \left\langle S' \parallel T \parallel S \right\rangle. \quad (2.22)$$

最后, 用类似文献 [3] 的方法, 我们得到  $SO_5 \supset SU_2 \oplus SU_2 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$  的正交基矢如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \begin{matrix} (\nu_1 \nu_2) \\ I \ M_I \\ S \ M_S \end{matrix} \right\rangle &= \left[ \frac{4^{\nu_1 + \nu_2 - 2S} (\nu_1 + S + I + 2)! (\nu_2 + S + I + 1)!}{(2\nu_1 + 2)! (2\nu_2)! (\nu_1 + \nu_2 + 1)!} \right. \\ &\times \left. \frac{(\nu_1 - I + S + 1)! (\nu_2 - I + S)! 2^{S - M_S} (S + M_S)!}{(2S + 1)! (2S)! (S - M_S)!} \right]^{1/2} \\ &\times \sum_{\mu_1 \mu_2} \left\langle \frac{1}{2} (\nu_1 - \nu_2) M_I - \mu_1 J \mu_1 \mid I M_I \right\rangle \\ &\times \frac{[(J + \mu_1)! (J - \mu_1)!]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(J - \mu_1 - \mu_2)! (J + \mu_1 - \mu_2)! \mu_2!} \\ &\times (-)^{J + \mu_1 - \mu_2} 2^{-M_S + \mu_2} T_{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}^{J - \mu_1 - \mu_2} T_{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}}^{J + \mu_1 - \mu_2} \\ &\times \left| \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} (\nu_1 - \nu_2) & M_I - \mu_1 \\ \frac{1}{2} (\nu_1 + \nu_2) & \frac{1}{2} (\nu_1 + \nu_2) \end{matrix} \right\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

其中求和号后的第一项为  $SU_2$  CG 系数.

### 三、 $SO_5 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$ 的 VCS 表示

为了方便,我们把  $SO_5$  代数的元素表为  $V_\nu^{(1)}$  ( $\nu = 0, \pm 1$ ) 及  $V_\mu^{(3)}$  ( $\mu = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3$ ), 它们分别为  $SO_3$  的一阶及三阶张量算符, 并令

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} V_1^{(1)} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} V_1^{(3)}, \quad A_4 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} V_1^{(1)} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} V_1^{(3)}, \\ A_2 &= V_2^{(3)}, \quad A_3 = V_3^{(3)}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.1a)$$

并且

$$B_i = A_i^\dagger, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4. \quad (3.1b)$$

$A_i$  满足

$$A_i \left| \begin{array}{c} (v_1 v_2) \\ M = 2v_1 + v_2, \quad N = v_1 - 2v_2 \end{array} \right\rangle = 0, \quad (3.2)$$

其中  $M, N$  分别为  $\hat{M} = \sqrt{10} V_0^{(1)}$  及  $\hat{N} = \sqrt{10} V_0^{(3)}$  的量子数.  $A_i, B_i, \hat{M}, \hat{N}$  之间的对易关系为

$$\begin{aligned} [A_1, A_3] &= [A_2, A_3] = [A_1, A_2] = [A_3, A_4] = 0, \\ [A_2, A_4] &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} A_3, \quad [A_1, A_4] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} A_2, \end{aligned} \quad (3.3a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{M}, A_1] &= A_1, \quad [\hat{M}, A_2] = 2A_2, \\ [\hat{M}, A_4] &= A_4, \quad [\hat{M}, A_3] = 3A_3, \\ [A_1, \hat{N}] &= -3A_1, \quad [A_2, \hat{N}] = -A_2, \\ [A_3, \hat{N}] &= A_3, \quad [A_4, \hat{N}] = 2A_4, \end{aligned} \quad (3.3b)$$

$$[A_1, B_3] = [A_3, B_1] = [A_4, B_1] = [A_1, B_4] = 0,$$

$$[A_2, B_3] = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} B_4, \quad [A_2, B_1] = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} A_4,$$

$$[A_4, B_3] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} B_2, \quad [A_1, B_2] = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} B_4,$$

$$[A_3, B_4] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} A_2, \quad [A_3, B_2] = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} A_4,$$

$$[A_2, B_4] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} A_1, \quad [A_4, B_2] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} B_1,$$

$$[A_1, B_1] = \frac{1}{10} (\hat{M} + 3\hat{N}), \quad [A_2, B_2] = \frac{1}{10} (2\hat{M} + \hat{N}),$$

$$[A_3, B_3] = \frac{1}{10} (3\hat{M} - \hat{N}), \quad [A_4, B_4] = \frac{1}{10} (\hat{M} - 2\hat{N}). \quad (3.3c)$$

容易证明

$$\begin{pmatrix} \partial_1 \\ \partial_2 \\ \partial_3 \\ \partial_4 \end{pmatrix} e^{z \cdot A} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_4 A_2 + \frac{1}{12} z_4^2 A_3 \\ A_2 - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_4 A_3 \\ A_3 \\ A_4 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1 A_2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_2 A_3 - \frac{1}{12} z_1 z_4 A_3 \end{pmatrix} e^{z \cdot A}, \quad (3.4)$$

其中  $z \cdot A = z_1 A_1 + z_2 A_2 + z_3 A_3 + z_4 A_4$ .

利用文献[3]给出的定义,不难求出如下  $SO_3 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$  的 VCS 表示,

$$\Gamma(A_1) = \partial_1 - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_4 \partial_2 + \frac{1}{24} z_4^2 \partial_3,$$

$$\Gamma(A_2) = \partial_2 - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_4 \partial_3,$$

$$\Gamma(A_3) = \partial_3,$$

$$\Gamma(A_4) = \partial_4 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1 \partial_2 + \frac{1}{2} z_2 \partial_3 - \frac{1}{24} z_1 z_4 \partial_3,$$

$$\Gamma(\hat{M}) = M^{in} - (z_1 \partial_1 + 2z_2 \partial_2 + 3z_3 \partial_3 + z_4 \partial_4),$$

$$\Gamma(\hat{N}) = N^{in} - (3z_1 \partial_1 + z_2 \partial_2 - z_3 \partial_3 - 2z_4 \partial_4),$$

$$\Gamma(B_1) = \frac{1}{10} z_1 (M^{in} + 3N^{in}) - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_2 \partial_4 - \frac{1}{4} z_1 (2z_1 \partial_1 + z_2 \partial_2 - z_4 \partial_4)$$

$$- \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1^2 z_4 \partial_2 - \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1 z_2 z_4 \partial_3,$$

$$\Gamma(B_2) = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_3 \partial_4 + \frac{1}{10} z_2 (2M^{in} + N^{in}) - \frac{1}{4} z_2 (z_1 \partial_1 + z_4 \partial_4)$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} z_1 z_3 \partial_2 + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1 z_4 N^{in} - \frac{1}{4} z_2 (z_1 \partial_1 + z_2 \partial_2 + z_3 \partial_3)$$

$$- \frac{1}{24} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1 z_4 (6z_1 \partial_1 + 3z_2 \partial_2 - z_3 \partial_3 - 2z_4 \partial_4) - \frac{1}{32} z_1 z_2 z_4^2 \partial_3$$

$$- \frac{5}{96} z_1^2 z_4^2 \partial_2 - \frac{1}{576} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1^2 z_4^3 \partial_3,$$

$$\Gamma(B_3) = \frac{1}{10} z_3 (3M^{in} - N^{in}) - \frac{1}{2} z_3 (z_2 \partial_2 + z_3 \partial_3 + z_4 \partial_4)$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_2^2 \partial_1 + \frac{1}{20} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_2 z_4 (M^{in} + 3N^{in})$$

$$- \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_2 z_4 (2z_1 \partial_1 + z_2 \partial_2) + \frac{1}{24} z_1 z_4^2 N^{in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{96} z_1 z_4^2 (3z_1 \partial_1 + 2z_2 \partial_2 - 2z_4 \partial_4) + \frac{1}{96} z_1^2 z_4^2 \partial_3 \\
& -\frac{1}{64} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1^2 z_4^3 \partial_2 - \frac{1}{90} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1 z_2 z_4^3 \partial_3 - \frac{1}{2304} z_1^2 z_4^4 \partial_3, \\
\Gamma(B_4) = & \frac{1}{10} z_4 (M^{i^*} - 2N^{i^*}) + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_2 \partial_1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_3 \partial_2 \\
& + \frac{1}{4} z_4 (z_1 \partial_1 - z_4 \partial_4 - z_3 \partial_3) + \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_1 z_4^2 \partial_2 \\
& + \frac{1}{24} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} z_2 z_4^2 \partial_3, \tag{3.5}
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $M^{i^*} = 2v_1 + v_2$ ,  $N^{i^*} = v_1 - 2v_2$ .

其正交的 Bargmann 基矢可写为

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} (v_1 v_2) \\ 2v_1 + v_2 - \alpha - 2\beta - 3\gamma - \delta \\ v_1 - 2v_2 - 3\alpha - \beta + \gamma + 2\delta \end{array} \right\rangle = \frac{z_1^\alpha z_2^\beta z_3^\gamma z_4^\delta}{(\alpha! \beta! \gamma! \delta!)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left| \begin{array}{c} (v_1 v_2) \\ 2v_1 + v_2 \\ v_1 - 2v_2 \end{array} \right\rangle. \tag{3.6}$$

根据 Racah 定理,其最高权是简单的<sup>[6]</sup>,显然  $K_{(0)(0)}^2(2v_1 + v_2, v_1 - 2v_2) = 1$ . 其它  $K^2$  矩阵由公式<sup>[3]</sup>

$$K^2 \Gamma^\dagger(A_i) = \Gamma(B_i) K^2. \tag{3.7}$$

的矩阵元关系决定. 为了避免冗长的推导,我们仅写出头几个  $K^2$  矩阵的值.

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{(1000)(1000)}^2(2v_1 + v_2 - 1, v_1 - 2v_2 - 3) &= \frac{1}{2} (v_1 - v_2), \\
K_{(0001)(0001)}^2(2v_1 + v_2 - 1, v_1 - 2v_2 + 2) &= \frac{1}{2} v_2, \\
K_{(2000)(2000)}^2(2v_1 + v_2 - 2, v_1 - 2v_2 - 6) &= \frac{1}{4} (v_1 - v_2)(v_1 - v_2 - 1), \\
K_{(0002)(0002)}^2(2v_1 + v_2 - 2, v_1 - 2v_2 + 4) &= \frac{1}{8} v_2(2v_2 - 1), \\
K^2(2v_1 + v_2 - 2, v_1 - 2v_2 - 1) &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} v_1 & \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} (v_1 - 2v_2) \\ \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} (v_1 - 2v_2) & \frac{1}{16} [4(v_1 - v_2)v_2 + v_1] \end{pmatrix}, \tag{3.8}
\end{aligned}$$

其中矩阵元的下标变量为  $(\alpha\beta\gamma\delta)$ .

由于权的多重性完全由  $K^2$  矩阵异于零的数目决定,所以  $v_1 = v_2$  时,权  $(2v_1 + v_2 - 1, v_1 - 2v_2 - 3)$  不出现;  $v_2 = 0$  时,  $(2v_1 - 1, v_1 + 2)$  及  $(2v_1 - 2, v_1 + 4)$  不出现; 而  $(2v_1 + v_2 - 2, v_1 - 2v_2 - 1)$  一般总是双重的; 等等. 这样  $SO_5$  的权及多重性问题完全由  $K^2$  矩阵异于零的数目决定.



## 四、结 论

本文详细讨论了  $SO_5$  及其代数链的 VCS 表示。其它的李代数, 如  $g_2$  等完全可由类似的方法进行计算。

VCS 理论及  $K$  矩阵技术应用于群表示论的优点在于: 把复杂的约化矩阵元计算问题转换为 Bargmann 空间  $z$  变量的约化矩阵元计算, 而后者的运算一般都是十分简便的。另一方面, 在确定李代数矩阵表示的同时, 还确定了其正交基矢, 特别同时确定了群的分歧律。而在传统的群表示论中, 在计算约化矩阵元之前, 必须用一套独立的方法<sup>[7]</sup> 首先确定分歧律。

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## Vector Coherent State Representations of $SO_5 \supset SU_2 \oplus SU_2 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$ and $SO_5 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$

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### ABSTRACT

VCS representations of  $SO_5 \supset SU_2 \oplus SU_2 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$  and  $SO_5 \supset U_1 \oplus U_1$  are discussed. Reduced matrix elements for  $SO_5 \supset SU_2 \oplus SU_2$  are derived. The multiplicity of a weight for  $SO_5$  is determined by using the  $K$ -matrix technique.