

δ 関数の活用

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δ 関数の定義 (1)

$x \neq 0$ のとき $\delta(x) = 0$ で
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$ である関数を
デルタ関数という。

(1) 性質

$x \neq 0$ のとき $\delta(x) = 0$ なので
 $f(x)\delta(x) = f(0)\delta(x) \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$

$x = 0$ のときも定義から
 $f(x)\delta(x) = f(0)\delta(x) \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x)dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(0)\delta(x)dx \\ &= f(0)\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x)dx = f(0) \quad \dots \textcircled{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x)dx = f(0) \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$\xi = x - a \quad x = \xi + a \quad d\xi = dx$ なので

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x-a)dx \\ = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi+a)\delta(\xi)d\xi = f(0+a) = f(a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x-a)dx = f(a) \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x\delta(x)dx = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{5}$$

なので $x\delta(x) = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{6}$

δ 関数の定義 (2)

$$\delta(\vec{r}) = \delta(x)\delta(y)\delta(z) \quad \text{とおくと} \quad \dots \textcircled{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\vec{r}) d^3\vec{r} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x)\delta(y)\delta(z) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(y) dy \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(z) dz = 1 \quad \dots \textcircled{8} \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) \delta(x)\delta(y)\delta(z) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(0, y, z) \delta(y)\delta(z) dy dz \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(0, 0, z) \delta(z) dz = f(0, 0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) \delta(x)\delta(y)\delta(z) dx dy dz = f(0, 0, 0) \dots \textcircled{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) \delta(x-a)\delta(y-b)\delta(z-c) dx dy dz \quad \dots \textcircled{10} \\ = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(a, y, z) \delta(y-b)\delta(z-c) dy dz \\ = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(a, b, z) \delta(z-c) dz = f(a, b, c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) \delta(x-a)\delta(y-b)\delta(z-c) dx dy dz = f(a, b, c) \quad \dots \textcircled{11}$$

δ 関数の定義 (3)

フーリエ変換より

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx \quad \cdots \textcircled{12}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(k) e^{ikx} dk \quad \cdots \textcircled{13}$$

$$f(x) = \delta(x) \quad \text{とおくと} \quad \cdots \textcircled{14}$$

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) e^{-ikx} dx \quad \cdots \textcircled{15}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ikx} \delta(x) dx = e^{-ik \cdot 0} = 1 \quad \cdots \textcircled{16}$$

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} dk \quad \cdots \textcircled{17}$$

δ 関数の定義 (4)

$x\delta(x) = 0$ なので

$$(x - x')\delta(x - x') = 0 \quad \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$x\delta(x - x') = x'\delta(x - x') \quad \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

位置の固有関数は

$$x\varphi_{x'} = x'\varphi_{x'} \quad \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\therefore \varphi_{x'} = \delta(x - x') \quad \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

$$(\varphi_{x'}, \varphi_{x''}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x - x')\delta(x - x'')dx \quad \cdots \textcircled{5}$$

$$\therefore (\varphi_{x'}, \varphi_{x''}) = \delta(x'' - x') \quad \cdots \textcircled{6}$$

3次元まで拡張すると

$$\delta(\vec{r}) = \delta(x)\delta(y)\delta(z)$$

$$\delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') = \delta(x - x')\delta(y - y')\delta(z - z')$$

$$x\delta(x - x') = x'\delta(x - x')$$

$$y\delta(y - y') = y'\delta(y - y')$$

$$z\delta(z - z') = z'\delta(z - z')$$

$$\therefore \vec{r}\delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') = \vec{r}'\delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \quad \cdots \textcircled{7}$$

$$\varphi_{\vec{r}'} = \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \quad \cdots \textcircled{8}$$

δ 関数の定義 (5)

3次元まで拡張すると

$$(\varphi_{\vec{r}'}, \varphi_{\vec{r}''}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}'') d^3 \vec{r}$$

$$\therefore (\varphi_{\vec{r}'}, \varphi_{\vec{r}''}) = \delta(\vec{r}'' - \vec{r}') \cdots \textcircled{10}$$

連続固有値の場合の固有関数の規格化直交系がデルタ関数で表される。