

angular momentum algebra

$$\vec{J} = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 \\ J_2 \\ J_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ where } J_i^\dagger = J_i \text{ and } [J_1, J_2] = iJ_3 \text{ (cyclic)}$$

orthonormal eigensystem

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{J}^2 |j, m\rangle &= j(j+1) |j, m\rangle & j \in \{0, 1/2, 1, 3/2, 2, \dots\} \\ J_3 |j, m\rangle &= m |j, m\rangle & m \in \{-j, -j+1, \dots, j\} \end{aligned}$$

ladder operators $J_\pm = J_1 \pm iJ_2$

$$J_\pm |j, m\rangle = \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m \pm 1)} |j, m \pm 1\rangle$$

Condon-Shortley phase convention

adding angular momenta

$$\left[J_1^{(a)}, J_2^{(a)} \right] = i J_3^{(a)} \quad \text{and} \quad \left[J_i^{(a)}, J_k^{(b)} \right] = 0$$

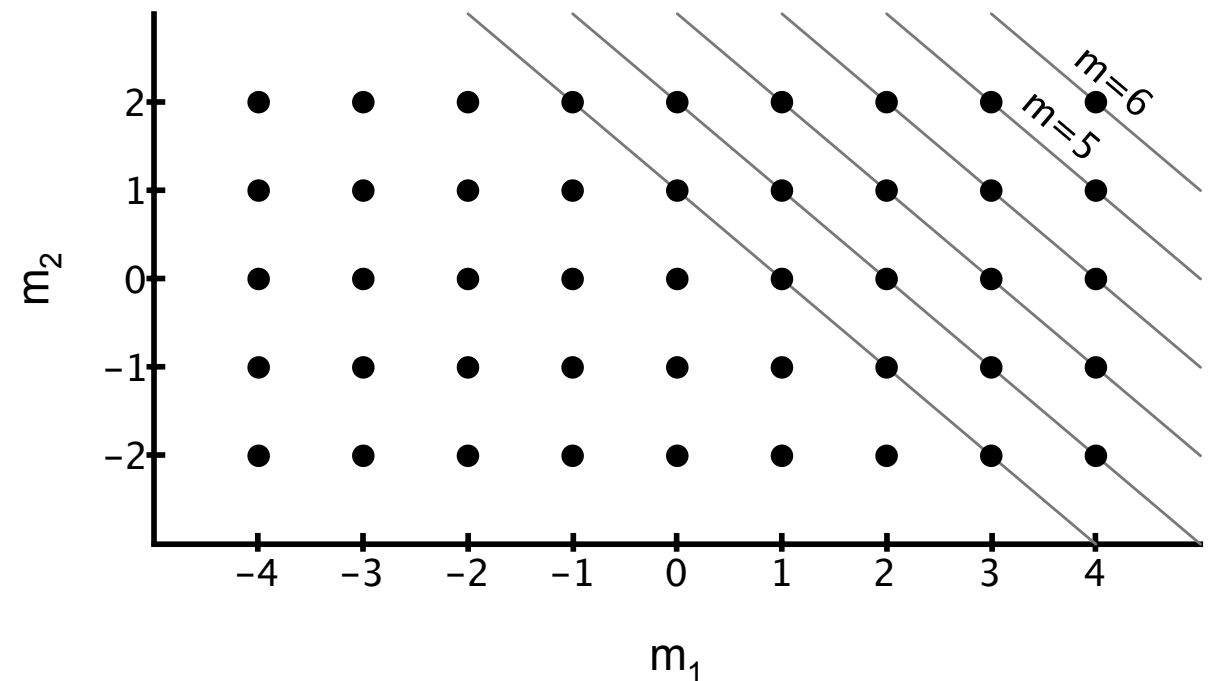
tensor basis

$$\left(\vec{J}^{(1)} \right)^2 |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle = j_1(j_1 + 1) |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle$$

$$J_3^{(1)} |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle = m_1 |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle$$

$$\left(\vec{J}^{(2)} \right)^2 |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle = j_2(j_2 + 1) |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle$$

$$J_3^{(2)} |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle = m_2 |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle$$



$$\vec{J} = \vec{J}^{(1)} + \vec{J}^{(2)}$$

$$\vec{J}^2 |j, m; j_1; j_2\rangle = j(j + 1) |j, m; j_1; j_2\rangle$$

$$J_3 |j, m; j_1; j_2\rangle = m |j, m; j_1; j_2\rangle$$

$$|j_1 + j_2, j_1 + j_2; j_1; j_2\rangle = |j_1, j_1; j_2, j_2\rangle$$

$$j = \{j_1 + j_2, j_1 + j_2 - 1, \dots, |j_1 - j_2|\}$$

$$|j, m; j_1; j_2\rangle = \sum_{m_1+m_2=m} |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle \underbrace{\langle j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2 | j, m; j_1; j_2 \rangle}_{\text{Clebsch-Gordan coefficients}}$$

36. CLEBSCH-GORDAN COEFFICIENTS, SPHERICAL HARMONICS, AND d FUNCTIONS

Note: A square-root sign is to be understood over *every* coefficient, e.g., for $-8/15$ read $-\sqrt{8/15}$.

Notation:

J	J	...
M	M	...
m_1	m_2	
m_1	m_2	Coefficients
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

$1/2 \times 1/2$	$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ +1/2+1/2 \\ 1 \\ 1/2-1/2 \\ 1/2-1/2 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ +1/2+1/2 \\ 1 \\ 1/2-1/2 \\ 1/2-1/2 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & -1 \\ -1/2 & -1/2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

$$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$$

$$Y_1^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\phi}$$

$$Y_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$Y_2^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\phi}$$

$$Y_2^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{2i\phi}$$

$2 \times 1/2$	$\begin{matrix} 5/2 \\ +5/2 \\ 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 5/2 & 3/2 \\ +5/2 & 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 5/2 & 3/2 \\ 1/5 & 4/5 \\ 4/5 & -1/5 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{matrix}$

$1 \times 1/2$	$\begin{matrix} 3/2 \\ +3/2 \\ 1 \\ 1/2+1/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 3/2 & 1/2 \\ +3/2 & 1 \\ 1/2+1/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/3 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{matrix}$

2×1	$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ +3 \\ 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 \\ +3 & 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/3 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{matrix}$

$3/2 \times 1$	$\begin{matrix} 5/2 \\ +5/2 \\ 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 5/2 & 3/2 \\ +5/2 & 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 2/5 & 3/5 \\ 3/5 & -2/5 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{matrix}$

$3/2 \times 1/2$	$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ +2 \\ 1 \\ 1/2+1/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ +2 & 1 \\ 1/2+1/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/4 & 3/4 \\ 3/4 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

1×1	$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ +2 \\ 1 \\ 1+1 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ +2 & 1 \\ 1+1 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

3×1	$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ +3 \\ 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 \\ +3 & 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/15 & 1/3 \\ 8/15 & 1/6 \\ 2/5 & -1/2 \end{matrix}$

$3/2 \times 1/2$	$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ +2 \\ 1 \\ 1/2+1/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ +2 & 1 \\ 1/2+1/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/4 & 3/4 \\ 3/4 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

$3/2 \times 1/2$	$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ +2 \\ 1 \\ 1/2+1/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ +2 & 1 \\ 1/2+1/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/4 & 3/4 \\ 3/4 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

$3/2 \times 1/2$	$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ +2 \\ 1 \\ 1/2+1/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ +2 & 1 \\ 1/2+1/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/4 & 3/4 \\ 3/4 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

$$Y_\ell^{-m} = (-1)^m Y_\ell^{m*}$$

$0-1$	$1/2$	$1/2$	2
-1	0	$1/2-1/2$	-2
-1	-1	1	

$$d_{\ell,0}^\ell = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2\ell+1}} Y_\ell^m e^{-im\phi}$$

$$\langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | j_1 j_2 J M \rangle = (-1)^{J-j_1-j_2} \langle j_2 j_1 m_2 m_1 | j_2 j_1 J M \rangle$$

$$d_{m',m}^j = (-1)^{m-m'} d_{m,m'}^j = d_{-m,-m'}^j$$

$3/2 \times 3/2$	$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ +3 \\ 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 \\ +3 & 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{matrix}$

$$d_{0,0}^1 = \cos \theta$$

$$d_{1/2,1/2}^{1/2} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1,1}^1 = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1/2,-1/2}^{1/2} = -\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1,0}^1 = -\frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$d_{1,-1}^1 = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}$$

$2 \times 3/2$	$\begin{matrix} 7/2 \\ +7/2 \\ 1 \\ 5/2+5/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 7/2 & 5/2 \\ +7/2 & 1 \\ 5/2+5/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 3/7 & 4/7 \\ 4/7 & -3/7 \\ 0 & 3/2 \end{matrix}$

$3/2 \times 3/2$	$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ +3 \\ 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 \\ +3 & 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{matrix}$

$3/2 \times 3/2$	$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ +3 \\ 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 \\ +3 & 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{matrix}$

$3/2 \times 3/2$	$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ +3 \\ 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 \\ +3 & 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{matrix}$

$3/2 \times 3/2$	$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ +3 \\ 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 \\ +3 & 1 \\ 3/2+3/2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{matrix}$

2×2	$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ +4 \\ 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 4 & 3 \\ +4 & 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

2×2	$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ +4 \\ 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 4 & 3 \\ +4 & 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

2×2	$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ +4 \\ 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 4 & 3 \\ +4 & 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

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2×2	$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ +4 \\ 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$
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2×2	$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ +4 \\ 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 4 & 3 \\ +4 & 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

2×2	$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ +4 \\ 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$
$\begin{matrix} 4 & 3 \\ +4 & 1 \\ 2+2 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

$$d_{3/2,3/2}^{3/2} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2,1/2}^{3/2} = -\sqrt{3} \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = \sqrt{3} \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2,-3/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1/2,1/2}^{3/2} = \frac{3 \cos \theta - 1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{3 \cos \theta + 1}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{2,2}^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \right)^2$$

$$d_{2,1}^2 = -\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$d_{2,0}^2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$d_{2,-1}^2 = -\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$d_{2,-2}^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \right)^2$$

$$d_{1,1}^2 = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} (2 \cos \theta - 1)$$

$$d_{1,0}^2 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$d_{1,-1}^2 = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} (2 \cos \theta + 1)$$

$$d_{0,0}^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

continued fraction expansion

$$a = \lfloor a \rfloor + r = \lfloor a \rfloor + \frac{1}{1/r} = \lfloor a \rfloor + \frac{1}{\lfloor 1/r \rfloor + r_1} = \dots$$

```
> bc -lq
define int(r) { auto s; s=scale; scale=0; r=r/1; scale=s; return r }
scale=40
a=4*a(1)
a; r=a-int(a)
3.1415926535897932384626433832795028841968
1/r; r=1/r-int(1/r)
7.0625133059310457697930051525705580427527
1/r; r=1/r-int(1/r)
15.9965944066857198889230604047552746009657
1/r; r=1/r-int(1/r)
1.0034172310133726034641471752879535964745
1/r; r=1/r-int(1/r)
292.6345910143954723785436957604105972678117
1/r; r=1/r-int(1/r)
1.5758180896283656987656107376683768305518
1/r; r=1/r-int(1/r)
1.7366595770643507716201135470042516251085
1/r; r=1/r-int(1/r)
1.3574791275843891875198494723817884952357
```

continued fraction expansion

```
#!/usr/bin/env bc -l
define int(r) {
    /* return integer part of r by temporarily setting scale=0 */
    auto s; s=scale; scale=0
    r=r/1
    scale=s
    return r
}

scale=40; cforder=10
print "continued fraction expansion of pi: "
a=4*a(1) /* atan(x) */
print int(a), " "; r=a-int(a)
for (i=1; i<cforder; i++) { print int(1/r), " "; r=1/r-int(1/r) }
print "\n"

print "continued fraction expansion of e: "
a=e(1) /* exp(x) */
print int(a), " "; r=a-int(a)
for (i=1; i<cforder; i++) { print int(1/r), " "; r=1/r-int(1/r) }
print "\n"

/* continued fraction expansion of pi: 3 7 15 1 292 1 1 1 2 1
   continued fraction expansion of e:  2 1 2 1 1 4 1 1 6 1      */
```