Fourteenth International Conference on
Geometry, Integrability and Quantization
June 8–13, 2012, Varna, Bulgaria
Ivaïlo M. Mladenov, Andrei Ludu
and Akira Yoshioka, Editors
**Avangard Prima**, Sofia 2013, pp 116–125
doi: 10.7546/giq-14-2013-116-125

# GREEN'S FUNCTION, WAVEFUNCTION AND WIGNER FUNCTION OF THE MIC-KEPLER PROBLEM

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**Abstract.** The phase-space formulation of the nonrelativistic quantum mechanics is constructed on the basis of a deformation of the classical mechanics by the $*$-product. We have taken up the MIC-Kepler problem in which Iwai and Uwano have interpreted its wave-function as the cross section of complex line bundle associated with a principal fibre bundle in the conventional operator formalism. We show that its Green's function, which is derived from the $*$-exponential corresponds to unitary operator through the Weyl application, is equal to the infinite series that consists of its wave-functions. Finally, we obtain its Wigner function.

## 1. Introduction

We come to the reluctant conclusion that in our previous paper [5] we obtained only a piece of the local expression of the Green's function for the MIC-Kepler problem. There (Theorem 12) we have presented two expressions denoted by $G_+(\boldsymbol{r}_f, \boldsymbol{r}_i; E)$ and $G_-(\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}_f, \tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}_i; E)$ where $\boldsymbol{r} = \tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}$ means the position vector $\boldsymbol{x}$ in $\dot{\mathbb{R}}^3 = \mathbb{R}^3 \backslash \{0\}$ i.e., $\boldsymbol{r} = (x, y, z)$. However, $G_-(\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}_f, \tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}_i; E)$ is actually identical with $G_+(\boldsymbol{r}_f, \boldsymbol{r}_i; E)$ because the transition function is constant (independent of $\boldsymbol{x}$) and therefore, despite the difference in appearance, $\tau_-$ is essentially the same local trivialization as $\tau_+$. This is the reason why $G_-(\tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}_f, \tilde{\boldsymbol{r}}_i; E)$ became equivalent to $G_+(\boldsymbol{r}_f, \boldsymbol{r}_i; E)$ in the case of iii). After that we have succeeded in obtaining the other piece of the local expression denoted by $G_-(\boldsymbol{x}_f, \boldsymbol{x}_i; E)$ via of finding another local trivialization $\tau_-$ which is transformed into $\tau_+$ by the transition function of principal $S^1$ bundle varying with the position (more precisely, the longitudinal angle) of point $\boldsymbol{x}$ (see [4]). We have found, in addition, the wave-function of