

$\frac{d^2x}{d\tau^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\alpha} A \frac{dx}{d\tau} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2\alpha^2} Bx$	$A_{jk} = \delta_{j-1,k} - \delta_{j+1,k}$
	$B_{jk} = 2\delta_{jk} - \delta_{j-1,k} - \delta_{j+1,k}$
$\frac{d^2x}{d\tau^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\alpha} A \frac{dx}{d\tau} + kBx$	$k \ll 1$
$x = x_0 + kx_1 + k^2x_2 + \dots$	$\frac{1}{\varepsilon\alpha}$ は必ずしも小さくない。

$$\frac{d^2x_0}{d\tau^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\alpha} A \frac{dx_0}{d\tau}$$

$$\frac{d^2x_1}{d\tau^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon\alpha} A \frac{dx_1}{d\tau} + Bx_0$$

$$\frac{dx_0}{d\tau} = a \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) v,$$

$$x_0 = a\varepsilon\alpha \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) u + w, \quad v = Au.$$

$\exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right)$
無限次元実回転
 $x^j = a_j + b$
 \downarrow
 $x'^j = a_j + b'$

$$\frac{dx_1}{d\tau} = \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) \int_c^\tau d\tau' \exp\left(-\frac{\tau'}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) Bx_0(\tau')$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) \int_c^\tau d\tau' \exp\left(-\frac{\tau'}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) B \left[a\varepsilon\alpha \exp\left(\frac{\tau'}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) u + w \right]$$

$$= \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) \int_c^\tau d\tau' \left[a\varepsilon\alpha Bu + \exp\left(-\frac{\tau'}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) Bw \right] \quad \because [A, B]_- = 0$$

$$= \varepsilon\alpha \left\{ \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) \left[a(\tau - c)Bu + \exp\left(\frac{-c}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) w' \right] - w' \right\} \quad (Aw' = Bw)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\tau} (x_0 + kx_1) = \exp\left(\frac{\tau}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) \left[aAu + ak\varepsilon\alpha(\tau - c)Bu + k\varepsilon\alpha \exp\left(\frac{-c}{\varepsilon\alpha} A\right) w' \right] - k\varepsilon\alpha w'$$