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representation of separable interaction; 2.2.4.1 Generalization for an arbitrary angular momentum state, $L = J$; 2.3 Instantaneous interaction and spectral integral equation for two-body systems; 2.3.1 Instantaneous interaction; 2.3.1.1 Coordinate representation; 2.3.1.2 Instantaneous interaction - transformation into a set of separable vertices

Sommario/riassunto

The necessity of describing three-nucleon and three-quark systems have led to a constant interest in the problem of three particles. The question of including relativistic effects appeared together with the consideration of the decay amplitude in the framework of the dispersion technique. The relativistic dispersion description of amplitudes always takes into account processes connected with the investigated reaction by the unitarity condition or by virtual transitions; in the case of three-particle processes they are, as a rule, those where other many-particle states and resonances are produc
