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	Nota di contenuto	Preface; References; Contents; 8.4.5 Overlapping of baryon resonances; 1. Introduction; 1.1 Non-relativistic three-nucleon and three-quark systems; 1.1.1 Description of three-nucleon systems; 1.1.2 Three-quark systems; 1.2 Dispersion relation technique for three particle systems; 1.2.1 Elements of the dispersion relation technique for two-particle systems; 1.2.2 Interconnection of three particle decay amplitudes and two-particle scattering ones in hadron physics; 1.2.3 Quark-gluon language for processes in regions I, III and IV; 1.2.4 Spectral integral equation for three particles 1.2.5 Isobar models1.2.5.1 Amplitude poles; 1.2.5.2 D-matrix propagator for an unstable particle and the K matrix amplitude; 1.2.5.3 K-matrix and D-matrix masses and the amplitude pole; 1.2.5.4 Accumulation of widths of overlapping resonances; 1.2.5.5 Loop diagrams with resonances in the intermediate states; 1.2.5.6 Isobar model for high energy peripheral production processes; 1.2.6 Quark-

diquark model for baryons and group theory approach; 1.2.6.1 Quark-diquark model for baryons; References; 2. Elements of Dispersion Relation Technique for Two-Body Scattering Reactions
2.2.2 Scattering amplitude and energy non-conservation in the spectral integral representation2.2.3 Composite system wave function and its form factors; 2.2.4 Scattering amplitude with multivertex 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 |