

$$\hat{q} = (\sin\theta \sin\phi, \sin\theta \cos\phi, \cos\theta) \quad \hat{k} = (\sin\theta' \sin\phi', \sin\theta' \cos\phi', \cos\theta')$$

• We want to check that $\sum_M Y_e^M(\hat{k}) \int d\Omega \hat{q} Y_e^M(\hat{q}) = \hat{k} \delta_{e,1}$

• We write: $\hat{q} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}}\right)^{-1} \left\{ -\frac{Y_1^1 + Y_1^{-1}}{\sqrt{2i}}, \frac{Y_1^1 - Y_1^{-1}}{\sqrt{2}}, Y_0^0 \right\}$

$$Y_1^{\pm 1}(\theta, \phi) = \mp \frac{1}{2} e^{\pm i\phi} \sin\theta \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}}$$

$$Y_1^0(\theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \cos\theta$$

• Which can be seen directly because:

• More compactly, $\hat{q}_i = \sum_{M=-1}^1 C_{iM} Y_1^M(\hat{q})$ [\hat{q}_i here is each of the components]

• We also know that $\int d\Omega \hat{q} Y_e^M(\Omega \hat{q}) Y_e^M(\Omega \hat{q}) = \delta_{ee'} \delta_{MM'}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Then } \sum_M \gamma_e^M(\hat{k}) \int d\Omega \hat{q}_i \gamma_e^M(\hat{q})^* &= \\
= \sum_M \gamma_e^M(\hat{k}) \int d\Omega \hat{q} \sum_{M'} C_{iM'} \gamma_1^{M'}(\hat{q}) \gamma_e^M(\hat{q})^* & \\
= \sum_{M, M'} C_{iM'} \gamma_e^M(\hat{k}) \underbrace{\int d\Omega \hat{q} \gamma_1^{M'}(\hat{q}) \gamma_e^M(\hat{q})^*}_{\delta_{e,1} \delta_{MM'}} &= \\
= \sum_M C_{iM} \gamma_e^M(\hat{k}) = \hat{k} & \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the other result was:

$$(2l+1)P_l(\hat{k} \cdot \hat{q}) = 4\pi \sum_{m=-l}^{+l} Y_l^m(\hat{k}) Y_l^m(\hat{q})^*,$$

which is known as Addition Theorem for spherical harmonics.

From it, we can derive the "beautiful formula":

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\Omega_{\hat{q}} P_l(\hat{p} \cdot \hat{k}) P_l(\hat{p}' \cdot \hat{k}) (2l+1)(2l+1) &= \\ = \frac{1}{4\pi} (4\pi)^2 \int d\Omega_{\hat{q}} \sum_{m,m'} Y_l^m(\hat{p}) Y_l^m(\hat{q})^* Y_l^{m'}(\hat{p}')^* Y_l^{m'}(\hat{q}) &= \\ = 4\pi \sum_{m,m'} Y_l^m(\hat{p}) Y_l^{m'}(\hat{p}')^* \delta_{mm'} \sum_{m'} Y_l^m(\hat{p}) Y_l^m(\hat{p}')^* &= \\ = (2l+1) P_l(\hat{p} \cdot \hat{p}') \delta_{mm'} & \end{aligned}$$