

第一章 量子理论基础

1. 1 由黑体辐射公式导出维恩位移定律：能量密度极大值所对应的波长 λ_m 与温度 T 成反比，即

$$\lambda_m T = b \quad (\text{常量});$$

并近似计算 b 的数值，准确到二位有效数字。

解 根据普朗克的黑体辐射公式

$$\rho_\nu d\nu = \frac{8\pi h \nu^3}{c^3} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1} d\nu, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{以及} \quad \lambda \nu = c, \quad (2)$$

$$\rho_\nu d\nu = -\rho_\lambda d\lambda, \quad (3)$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_\lambda &= -\rho \frac{d\nu}{d\lambda} \\ &= -\rho_\nu(\lambda) \frac{d\left(\frac{c}{\lambda}\right)}{d\lambda} \\ &= \frac{\rho_\nu(\lambda)}{\lambda} \cdot c \\ &= \frac{8\pi hc}{\lambda^5} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}} - 1}, \end{aligned}$$

这里的 ρ_λ 的物理意义是黑体内波长介于 λ 与 $\lambda + d\lambda$ 之间的辐射能量密度。

本题关注的是 λ 取何值时， ρ_λ 取得极大值，因此，就得要求 ρ_λ 对 λ 的一阶导数为零，由此可求得相应的 λ 的值，记作 λ_m 。但要注意的，还需要验证 ρ_λ 对 λ 的二阶导数在 λ_m 处的取值是否小于零，如果小于零，那么前面求得的 λ_m 就是要求的，具体如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_\lambda' &= \frac{8\pi hc}{\lambda^6} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}} - 1} \left(-5 + \frac{hc}{\lambda kT} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}}} \right) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & -5 + \frac{hc}{\lambda kT} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}}} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & 5(1 - e^{-\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}}) = \frac{hc}{\lambda kT} \end{aligned}$$

如果令 $x = \frac{hc}{\lambda kT}$ ，则上述方程为

$$5(1 - e^{-x}) = x$$

这是一个超越方程。首先，易知此方程有解： $x=0$ ，但经过验证，此解是平庸的；另外的一个解可以通过逐步近似法或者数值计算法获得： $x=4.97$ ，经过验证，此解正是所要求的，这样则有

$$\lambda_m T = \frac{hc}{xk}$$

把 x 以及三个物理常量代入到上式便知

$$\lambda_m T = 2.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \cdot \text{K}$$

这便是维恩位移定律。据此，我们知识物体温度升高的话，辐射的能量分布的峰值向较短波长方面移动，这样便会根据热物体（如遥远星体）的发光颜色来判定温度的高低。

1. 2 在 0K 附近，钠的价电子能量约为 3eV，求其德布罗意波长。

解 根据德布罗意波粒二象性的关系，可知

$$E=hf,$$

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

如果所考虑的粒子是非相对论性的电子 ($E_{\text{动}} \ll \mu_e c^2$)，那么

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2\mu_e}$$

如果我们考察的是相对性的光子，那么

$$E=pc$$

注意到本题所考虑的钠的价电子的动能仅为 3eV，远远小于电子的质量与光速平方的乘积，即 $0.51 \times 10^6 \text{ eV}$ ，因此利用非相对论性的电子的能量——动量关系式，这样，便有

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \frac{h}{p} \\ &= \frac{h}{\sqrt{2\mu_e E}} \\ &= \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2\mu_e c^2 E}} \\ &= \frac{1.24 \times 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{2 \times 0.51 \times 10^6 \times 3}} \text{ m} \\ &= 0.71 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} \\ &= 0.71 \text{ nm} \end{aligned}$$

在这里，利用了

$$hc = 1.24 \times 10^{-6} \text{ eV} \cdot \text{m}$$

以及

$$\mu_e c^2 = 0.51 \times 10^6 \text{ eV}$$

最后，对

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2\mu_e c^2 E}}$$

作一点讨论，从上式可以看出，当粒子的质量越大时，这个粒子的波长就越短，因而这个粒子的波动性较弱，而粒子性较强；同样的，当粒子的动能越大时，这个粒子的波长就越短，因而这个粒子的波动性较弱，而粒子性较强，由于宏观世界的物体质量普遍很大，因而波动性极弱，显现出来的都是粒子性，这种波粒二象性，从某种子意义来说，只有在微观世界才能显现。

1. 3 氦原子的动能是 $E = \frac{3}{2} kT$ (k 为玻耳兹曼常数)，求 T=1K 时，氦原子的德布罗意波长。

解 根据

$$1k \cdot K = 10^{-3} \text{ eV},$$

知本题的氦原子的动能为

$$E = \frac{3}{2}kT = \frac{3}{2}k \cdot K = 1.5 \times 10^{-3} eV,$$

显然远远小于 $\mu_{\text{核}}c^2$ 这样，便有

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2\mu_{\text{核}}c^2E}} \\ &= \frac{1.24 \times 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{2 \times 3.7 \times 10^9 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3}}} m \\ &= 0.37 \times 10^{-9} m \\ &= 0.37 nm \end{aligned}$$

这里，利用了

$$\mu_{\text{核}}c^2 = 4 \times 931 \times 10^6 eV = 3.7 \times 10^9 eV$$

最后，再对德布罗意波长与温度的关系作一点讨论，由某种粒子构成的温度为 T 的体系，其中粒子的平均动能的数量级为 kT ，这样，其相应的德布罗意波长就为

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2\mu c^2 E}} = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2\mu k c^2 T}}$$

据此可知，当体系的温度越低，相应的德布罗意波长就越长，这时这种粒子的波动性就越明显，特别是当波长长到比粒子间的平均距离还长时，粒子间的相干性就尤为明显，因此这时就能用经典的描述粒子统计分布的玻耳兹曼分布，而必须用量子的描述粒子的统计分布——玻色分布或费米分布。

1. 4 利用玻尔——索末菲的量子化条件，求：

(1) 一维谐振子的能量；

(2) 在均匀磁场中作圆周运动的电子轨道的可能半径。

已知外磁场 $H=10T$ ，玻尔磁子 $M_B = 9 \times 10^{-24} J \cdot T^{-1}$ ，试计算运能的量子化间隔 ΔE ，并与 $T=4K$ 及 $T=100K$ 的热运动能量相比较。

解 玻尔——索末菲的量子化条件为

$$\oint p dq = nh$$

其中 q 是微观粒子的一个广义坐标， p 是与之相对应的广义动量，回路积分是沿运动轨道积一圈， n 是正整数。

(1) 设一维谐振子的劲度常数为 k ，谐振子质量为 μ ，于是有

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

这样，便有

$$p = \pm \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2)}$$

这里的正负号分别表示谐振子沿着正方向运动和沿着负方向运动，一正一负正好表示一个来回，运动了一圈。此外，根据

$$E = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

可解出

$$x_{\pm} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}}$$

这表示谐振子的正负方向的最大位移。这样，根据玻尔——索末菲的量子化条件，有

$$\int_{x_-}^{x_+} \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2)} dx + \int_{x_+}^{x_-} (-) \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2)} dx = nh$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x_-}^{x_+} \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2)} dx + \int_{x_-}^{x_+} \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2)} dx = nh$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{x_-}^{x_+} \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2)} dx = \frac{n}{2}h$$

为了积分上述方程的左边，作以下变量代换；

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} \sin \theta$$

这样，便有

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2\mu E \cos^2 \theta} d\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} \sin \theta\right) = \frac{n}{2}h$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2\mu E} \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{n}{2}h$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2E \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{n}{2}h$$

这时，令上式左边的积分为 A，此外再构造一个积分

$$B = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2E \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

这样，便有

$$A + B = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2E \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} d\theta = 2E\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}}, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A - B &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2E \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} E \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \cos 2\theta d(2\theta) \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} E \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \cos \varphi d\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

这里 $\varphi = 2\theta$ ，这样，就有

$$A - B = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} E \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} d \sin \varphi = 0 \quad (2)$$

根据式 (1) 和 (2)，便有

$$A = E\pi \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}}$$

这样，便有

$$E\pi \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} = \frac{n}{2}h$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E &= \frac{n}{2\pi} h \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \\ &= nh \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $h = \frac{h}{2\pi}$

最后，对此解作一点讨论。首先，注意到谐振子的能量被量子化了；其次，这量子化的能量是等间隔分布的。

(2) 当电子在均匀磁场中作圆周运动时, 有

$$\mu \frac{v^2}{R} = qvB$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \mu v = qBR$$

这时, 玻尔——索末菲的量子化条件就为

$$\int_0^{2\pi} qBRd(R\theta) = nh$$

$$\Rightarrow qBR^2 \cdot 2\pi = nh$$

$$\Rightarrow qBR^2 = nh$$

又因为动能 $E = \frac{p^2}{2\mu}$, 所以, 有

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{(qBR)^2}{2\mu} = \frac{q^2 B^2 R^2}{2\mu} \\ &= \frac{qBn\hbar}{2\mu} = nB \cdot \frac{q\hbar}{2\mu} \\ &= nBN_B, \end{aligned}$$

其中, $M_B = \frac{q\hbar}{2\mu}$ 是玻尔磁子, 这样, 发现量子化的能量也是等间隔的, 而且

$$\Delta E = BM_B$$

具体到本题, 有

$$\Delta E = 10 \times 9 \times 10^{-24} J = 9 \times 10^{-23} J$$

根据动能与温度的关系式

$$E = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

以及

$$1k \cdot K = 10^{-3} eV = 1.6 \times 10^{-22} J$$

可知, 当温度 $T=4K$ 时,

$$E = 1.5 \times 4 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-22} J = 9.6 \times 10^{-22} J$$

当温度 $T=100K$ 时,

$$E = 1.5 \times 100 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-22} J = 2.4 \times 10^{-20} J$$

显然, 两种情况下的热运动所对应的能量要大于前面的量子化的能量的间隔。

1.5 两个光子在一定条件下可以转化为正负电子对, 如果两光子的能量相等, 问要实现这种转化, 光子的波长最大是多少?

解 关于两个光子转化为正负电子对的动力学过程, 如两个光子以怎样的概率转化为正负电子对的问题, 严格来说, 需要用到相对性量子场论的知识去计算, 修正当涉及到这个过程的运动学方面, 如能量守恒, 动量守恒等, 我们不需要用那么高深的知识去计算, 具体到本题, 两个光子能量相等, 因此当对心碰撞时, 转化为正负电子对反需的能量最小, 因而所对应的波长也就最长, 而且, 有

$$E = hv = \mu_e c^2$$

此外, 还有

$$E = pc = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

于是, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{hc}{\lambda} &= \mu_e c^2 \\ \Rightarrow \lambda &= \frac{hc}{\mu_e c^2} \\ &= \frac{1.24 \times 10^{-6}}{0.51 \times 10^6} m \\ &= 2.4 \times 10^{-12} m \\ &= 2.4 \times 10^{-3} nm \end{aligned}$$

尽管这是光子转化为电子的最大波长，但从数值上看，也是相当小的，我们知道，电子是自然界中最轻的有质量的粒子，如果是光子转化为像正反质子对之类的更大质量的粒子，那么所对应的光子的最大波长将会更小，这从某种意义上告诉我们，当涉及到粒子的衰变，产生，转化等问题，一般所需的能量是很大的。能量越大，粒子间的转化等现象就越丰富，这样，也许就能发现新粒子，这便是世界上在造越来越高能的加速器的原因：期待发现新现象，新粒子，新物理。

第二章波函数和薛定谔方程

2.1 证明在定态中，几率流与时间无关。

证：对于定态，可令

$$\psi(\vec{r}, t) = \psi(\vec{r})f(t)$$

$$= \psi(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et}$$

$$\vec{J} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m}(\psi\nabla\psi^* - \psi^*\nabla\psi)$$

$$= \frac{i\hbar}{2m}[\psi(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et}\nabla(\psi(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et})^* - \psi^*(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et}\nabla(\psi(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et})]$$

$$= \frac{i\hbar}{2m}[\psi(\vec{r})\nabla\psi^*(\vec{r}) - \psi^*(\vec{r})\nabla\psi(\vec{r})]$$

可见 \vec{J} 与 t 无关。

2.2 由下列定态波函数计算几率流密度：

$$(1)\psi_1 = \frac{1}{r}e^{i\theta} \quad (2)\psi_2 = \frac{1}{r}e^{-i\theta}$$

从所得结果说明 ψ_1 表示向外传播的球面波， ψ_2 表示向内(即向原点)传播的球面波。

解： \vec{J}_1 和 \vec{J}_2 只有 r 分量

$$\text{在球坐标中} \quad \nabla = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad \vec{J}_1 &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi_1 \nabla \psi_1^* - \psi_1^* \nabla \psi_1) \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r} e^{ikr} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} e^{-ikr} \right) - \frac{1}{r} e^{-ikr} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} e^{ikr} \right) \right] \vec{r}_0 \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} - ik \frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} + ik \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] \vec{r}_0 \\
&= \frac{\hbar k}{mr^2} \vec{r}_0 = \frac{\hbar k}{mr^3} \vec{r}
\end{aligned}$$

\vec{J}_1 与 \vec{r} 同向。表示向外传播的球面波。

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad \vec{J}_2 &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi_2 \nabla \psi_2^* - \psi_2^* \nabla \psi_2) \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r} e^{-ikr} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} e^{ikr} \right) - \frac{1}{r} e^{ikr} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} e^{-ikr} \right) \right] \vec{r}_0 \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} + ik \frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} - ik \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] \vec{r}_0 \\
&= -\frac{\hbar k}{mr^2} \vec{r}_0 = -\frac{\hbar k}{mr^3} \vec{r}
\end{aligned}$$

可见, \vec{J}_2 与 \vec{r} 反向。表示向内(即向原点)传播的球面波。

补充: 设 $\psi(x) = e^{ikx}$, 粒子的位置几率分布如何? 这个波函数能否归一化?

$$\because \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx = \infty$$

\therefore 波函数不能按 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = 1$ 方式归一化。

其相对位置几率分布函数为

$$\omega = |\psi|^2 = 1 \text{ 表示粒子在空间各处出现的几率相同。}$$

2.3 一粒子在一维势场

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x < 0 \\ 0, & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ \infty, & x > a \end{cases}$$

中运动, 求粒子的能级和对应的波函数。

解: $U(x)$ 与 t 无关, 是定态问题。其定态 S—方程

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + U(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

在各区域的具体形式为

$$\text{I: } x < 0 \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_1(x) + U(x)\psi_1(x) = E\psi_1(x) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{II: } 0 \leq x \leq a \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_2(x) = E\psi_2(x) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{III: } x > a \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_3(x) + U(x)\psi_3(x) = E\psi_3(x) \quad \textcircled{3}$$

由于(1)、(3)方程中, 由于 $U(x) = \infty$, 要等式成立, 必须

$$\varphi_1(x) = 0$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = 0$$

即粒子不能运动到势阱以外的地方去。

$$\text{方程(2)可变为 } \frac{d^2\varphi_2(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}\varphi_2(x) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}, \text{ 得}$$

$$\frac{d^2\varphi_2(x)}{dx^2} + k^2\varphi_2(x) = 0$$

$$\text{其解为 } \varphi_2(x) = A \sin kx + B \cos kx \quad (4)$$

根据波函数的标准条件确定系数 A, B, 由连续性条件, 得

$$\varphi_2(0) = \varphi_1(0) \quad (5)$$

$$\varphi_2(a) = \varphi_3(a) \quad (6)$$

$$(5) \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$(6)$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sin ka = 0$$

$$\because A \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \sin ka = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ka = n\pi \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\therefore \varphi_2(x) = A \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

由归一化条件

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\varphi(x)|^2 dx = 1$$

$$\text{得 } A^2 \int_0^a \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx = 1$$

$$\text{由 } \int_b^a \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x * \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx = \frac{a}{2} \delta_{mn}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}$$

$$\therefore \varphi_2(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$\because k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} n^2 \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \text{ 可见 } E \text{ 是量子化的。}$$

对应于 E_n 的归一化的定态波函数为

$$\varphi_n(x, t) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t}, & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, & x < a, \quad x > a \end{cases}$$

#

2.4. 证明 (2.6-14) 式中的归一化常数是 $A' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$

$$\text{证: } \psi_n = \begin{cases} A' \sin \frac{n\pi}{a}(x+a), & |x| < a \\ 0, & |x| \geq a \end{cases} \quad (2.6-14)$$

由归一化, 得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi_n|^2 dx = \int_{-a}^a A'^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{a}(x+a) dx \\ &= A'^2 \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{a}(x+a)] dx \\ &= \frac{A'^2}{2} x \Big|_{-a}^a - \frac{A'^2}{2} \int_{-a}^a \cos \frac{n\pi}{a}(x+a) dx \\ &= A'^2 a - \frac{A'^2}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a}(x+a) \Big|_{-a}^a \\ &= A'^2 a \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{归一化常数 } A' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \quad \#$$

2.5 求一维谐振子处在激发态时几率最大的位置。

$$\text{解: } \psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2\sqrt{\pi}}} \cdot 2axe^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1(x) &= |\psi_1(x)|^2 = 4a^2 \cdot \frac{a}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot x^2 e^{-a^2x^2} \\ &= \frac{2a^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot x^2 e^{-a^2x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_1(x)}{dx} = \frac{2a^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} [2x - 2a^2x^3] e^{-a^2x^2}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d\omega_1(x)}{dx} = 0, \text{ 得}$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{a} \quad x = \pm \infty$$

由 $\omega_1(x)$ 的表达式可知, $x = 0, x = \pm \infty$ 时, $\omega_1(x) = 0$ 。显然不是最大几率的位置。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \frac{d^2\omega_1(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{2a^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} [(2 - 6a^2x^2) - 2a^2x(2x - 2a^2x^3)] e^{-a^2x^2} \\ &= \frac{4a^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} [(1 - 5a^2x^2 - 2a^4x^4)] e^{-a^2x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2\omega_1(x)}{dx^2} \right|_{x=\pm\frac{1}{2}} = -2 \frac{4a^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{e} < 0$$

可见 $x = \pm \frac{1}{a} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu\omega}}$ 是所求几率最大的位置。 #

2.6 在一维势场中运动的粒子, 势能对原点对称: $U(-x) = U(x)$, 证明粒子的定态波函数具有确定的宇称。

证: 在一维势场中运动的粒子的定态 S-方程为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + U(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x) \quad (1)$$

将式中的 x 以 $(-x)$ 代换, 得

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(-x) + U(-x)\psi(-x) = E\psi(-x) \quad (2)$$

利用 $U(-x) = U(x)$, 得

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(-x) + U(x)\psi(-x) = E\psi(-x) \quad (3)$$

比较①、③式可知, $\psi(-x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$ 都是描写在同一势场作用下的粒子状态的波函数。由于它们描写的是同一个状态, 因此 $\psi(-x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$ 之间只能相差一个常数 c 。方程①、③可相互进行空间反演 ($x \leftrightarrow -x$) 而得其对方, 由①经 $x \rightarrow -x$ 反演, 可得③,
 $\Rightarrow \psi(-x) = c\psi(x)$

④

由③再经 $-x \rightarrow x$ 反演, 可得①, 反演步骤与上完全相同, 即是完全等价的。

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x) = c\psi(-x) \quad (5)$$

④乘 ⑤, 得

$$\psi(x)\psi(-x) = c^2\psi(x)\psi(-x)$$

可见, $c^2 = 1$

$$c = \pm 1$$

当 $c = +1$ 时, $\psi(-x) = \psi(x)$, $\Rightarrow \psi(x)$ 具有偶宇称,

当 $c = -1$ 时, $\psi(-x) = -\psi(x)$, $\Rightarrow \psi(x)$ 具有奇宇称,

当势场满足 $U(-x) = U(x)$ 时, 粒子的定态波函数具有确定的宇称。#

2.7 一粒子在一维势阱中

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} U_0 > 0, & |x| > a \\ 0, & |x| \leq a \end{cases}$$

运动, 求束缚态 ($0 < E < U_0$) 的能级所满足的方程。

解法一: 粒子所满足的 S-方程为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + U(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

按势能 $U(x)$ 的形式分区域的具体形式为

$$\text{I: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_1(x) + U_0\psi_1(x) = E\psi_1(x) \quad -\infty < x < a \quad (1)$$

$$\text{II: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_2(x) = E\psi_2(x) \quad -a \leq x \leq a \quad (2)$$

$$\text{III: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_3(x) + U_0\psi_3(x) = E\psi_3(x) \quad a < x < \infty \quad (3)$$

整理后, 得

$$\text{I: } \psi_1'' - \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \psi_1 = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{II: } \psi_2'' + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} \psi_2 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{III: } \psi_3'' - \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \psi_3 = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\text{令 } k_1^2 = \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \quad k_2^2 = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}$$

则

$$\text{I: } \psi_1'' - k_1^2 \psi_1 = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\text{II: } \psi_2'' - k_2^2 \psi_2 = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\text{III: } \psi_3'' - k_1^2 \psi_3 = 0 \quad (9)$$

各方程的解为

$$\psi_1 = Ae^{-k_1 x} + Be^{k_1 x}$$

$$\psi_2 = C \sin k_2 x + D \cos k_2 x$$

$$\psi_3 = Ee^{+k_1 x} + Fe^{-k_1 x}$$

由波函数的有限性, 有

$$\psi_1(-\infty) \text{有限} \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$\psi_3(\infty) \text{有限} \Rightarrow E = 0$$

因此

$$\psi_1 = Be^{k_1 x}$$

$$\psi_3 = Fe^{-k_1 x}$$

由波函数的连续性, 有

$$\psi_1(-a) = \psi_2(-a), \Rightarrow Be^{-k_1 a} = -C \sin k_2 a + D \cos k_2 a \quad (10)$$

$$\psi_1'(-a) = \psi_2'(-a), \Rightarrow k_1 Be^{-k_1 a} = k_2 C \cos k_2 a + k_2 D \sin k_2 a \quad (11)$$

$$\psi_2(a) = \psi_3(a), \Rightarrow C \sin k_2 a + D \cos k_2 a = Fe^{-k_1 a} \quad (12)$$

$$\psi_2'(a) = \psi_3'(a), \Rightarrow k_2 C \cos k_2 a - k_2 D \sin k_2 a = -k_1 Fe^{-k_1 a} \quad (13)$$

整理(10)、(11)、(12)、(13)式, 并合并成方程组, 得

$$e^{-k_1 a} B + \sin k_2 a C - \cos k_2 a D + 0 = 0$$

$$k_1 e^{-k_1 a} B - k_2 \cos k_2 a C - k_2 \sin k_2 a D + 0 = 0$$

$$0 + \sin k_2 a C + \cos k_2 a D - e^{-k_1 a} F = 0$$

$$0 + k_2 \cos k_2 a C - k_2 \sin k_2 a D + k_1 e^{-k_1 a} F = 0$$

解此方程即可得出 B、C、D、F, 进而得出波函数的具体形式, 要方程组有非零解, 必须

$$\begin{vmatrix} e^{-k_1 a} & \sin k_2 a & -\cos k_2 a & 0 \\ k_1 e^{-k_1 a} & -k_2 \cos k_2 a & -k_2 \sin k_2 a & 0 \\ 0 & \sin k_2 a & \cos k_2 a & e^{-k_1 a} \\ 0 & k_2 \cos k_2 a & -k_2 \sin k_2 a & k_1 e^{-k_1 a} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= e^{-k_1 a} \begin{vmatrix} -k_2 \cos k_2 a & -k_2 \sin k_2 a & 0 \\ \sin k_2 a & \cos k_2 a & -e^{-k_1 a} \\ k_2 \cos k_2 a & -k_2 \sin k_2 a & k_1 e^{-k_1 a} \end{vmatrix} - \\
&\quad -k_1 e^{-k_1 a} \begin{vmatrix} \sin k_2 a & -\cos k_2 a & 0 \\ \sin k_2 a & \cos k_2 a & -e^{-k_1 a} \\ k_2 \cos k_2 a & -k_2 \sin k_2 a & k_1 e^{-k_1 a} \end{vmatrix} = \\
&= e^{-k_1 a} [-k_1 k_2 e^{-k_1 a} \cos^2 k_2 a + k_2^2 e^{-k_1 a} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a + \\
&\quad + k_1 k_2 e^{-k_1 a} \sin^2 k_2 a + k_2^2 e^{-k_1 a} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a] - \\
&\quad -k_1 e^{-k_1 a} [k_1 e^{-k_1 a} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a + k_2 e^{-k_1 a} \cos^2 k_2 a + \\
&\quad + k_1 e^{-k_1 a} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a - k_2 e^{-k_1 a} \sin^2 k_2 a] \\
&= e^{-2k_1 a} [-2k_1 k_2 \cos 2k_2 a + k_2^2 \sin 2k_2 a - k_1^2 \sin 2k_2 a] \\
&= e^{-2k_1 a} [(k_2^2 - k_1^2) \sin 2k_2 a - 2k_1 k_2 \cos 2k_2 a] \\
&\quad \because e^{-2k_1 a} \neq 0 \\
&\therefore (k_2^2 - k_1^2) \sin 2k_2 a - 2k_1 k_2 \cos 2k_2 a = 0
\end{aligned}$$

即 $(k_2^2 - k_1^2) \operatorname{tg} 2k_2 a - 2k_1 k_2 = 0$ 为所求束缚态能级所满足的方程。#
解法二：接 (13) 式

$$\begin{aligned}
-C \sin k_2 a + D \cos k_2 a &= \frac{k_2}{k_1} C \cos k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_1} D \sin k_2 a \\
C \sin k_2 a + D \cos k_2 a &= -\frac{k_2}{k_1} C \cos k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_1} D \sin k_2 a \\
\begin{vmatrix} \frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a & \frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a \\ \frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a & -(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a) \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\
-\left(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a\right) \left(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a\right) & \\
-\left(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a\right) \left(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a\right) &= 0 \\
\left(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a\right) \left(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a\right) &= 0 \\
\frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin^2 k_2 a - \frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos^2 k_2 a - \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a &= 0 \\
(-1 + \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2}) \sin 2k_2 a - \frac{2k_2}{k_1} \cos 2k_2 a &= 0 \\
(k_2^2 - k_1^2) \sin 2k_2 a - 2k_1 k_2 \cos 2k_2 a &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

#

解法三：

$$\begin{aligned}
(11)-(13) &\Rightarrow 2k_2 D \sin k_2 a = k_1 e^{-k_1 a} (B + F) \\
(10)+(12) &\Rightarrow 2D \cos k_2 a = e^{-k_1 a} (B + F) \\
\frac{(11)-(13)}{(10)+(12)} &\Rightarrow k_2 \operatorname{tg} k_2 a = k_1 \quad (a) \\
(11)+(13) &\Rightarrow 2k_2 C \cos k_2 a = -k_1 (F - B) e^{-ik_1 a}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(12)-(10) \Rightarrow 2C \sin k_2 a = (F - B)e^{-ik_1 a}$$

$$\frac{(11)+(13)}{(12)-(10)} \Rightarrow k_1 \operatorname{ctg} k_1 a = -k_2$$

令 $\xi = k_2 a$, $\eta = k_1 a$, 则

$$\xi \operatorname{tg} \xi = \eta \quad (c)$$

$$\text{或} \quad \xi \operatorname{ctg} \xi = -\eta \quad (d)$$

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = (k_1^2 + k_2^2) = \frac{2\mu U_0 a^2}{\hbar^2} \quad (f)$$

合并(a),(b):

$$\operatorname{tg} 2k_2 a = \frac{2k_1 k_2}{k_2^2 - k_1^2} \quad \text{利用} \operatorname{tg} 2k_2 a = \frac{2\operatorname{tg} k_2 a}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 k_2 a}$$

#

解法四: (最简方法-平移坐标轴法)

$$\text{I: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi_1'' + U_0 \psi_1 = E \psi_1 \quad (\chi \leq 0)$$

$$\text{II: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi_2'' = E \psi_2 \quad (0 < \chi < 2a)$$

$$\text{III: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi_3'' + U_0 \psi_3 = E \psi_3 \quad (\chi \geq 2a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \psi_1'' - \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \psi_1 = 0 \\ \psi_2'' + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} \psi_2 = 0 \\ \psi_3'' - \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \psi_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1'' - k_1^2 \psi_1 = 0 & (1) & k_1^2 = 2\mu(U_0 - E)/\hbar^2 \\ \psi_2'' + k_2^2 \psi_2 = 0 & (2) & k_2^2 = 2\mu E/\hbar^2 \\ \psi_3'' - k_1^2 \psi_3 = 0 & (3) \end{cases} \quad \text{束缚态 } 0 < E < U_0$$

$$\psi_1 = A e^{+k_1 x} + B e^{-k_1 x}$$

$$\psi_2 = C \sin k_2 x + D \cos k_2 x$$

$$\psi_3 = E e^{+k_1 x} + F e^{-k_1 x}$$

$$\psi_1(-\infty) \text{有限} \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$\psi_3(\infty) \text{有限} \Rightarrow E = 0$$

因此

$$\therefore \psi_1 = A e^{k_1 x}$$

$$\psi_3 = F e^{-k_1 x}$$

由波函数的连续性, 有

$$\psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0), \Rightarrow A = D \quad (4)$$

$$\psi_1'(0) = \psi_2'(0), \Rightarrow k_1 A = k_2 C \quad (5)$$

$$\psi_2'(2a) = \psi_3'(2a), \Rightarrow k_2 C \cos 2k_2 a - k_2 D \sin 2k_2 a = -k_1 F e^{-2k_1 a} \quad (6)$$

$$\psi_2(2a) = \psi_3(2a), \Rightarrow C \sin 2k_2 a + D \cos 2k_2 a = F e^{-2k_1 a} \quad (7)$$

(7)代入(6)

$$C \sin 2k_2 a + D \cos 2k_2 a = -\frac{k_2}{k_1} C \cos 2k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_1} D \sin 2k_2 a$$

利用(4)、(5), 得

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} A \sin 2k_2 a + A \cos 2k_2 a = -A \cos 2k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_1} D \sin 2k_2 a$$

$$A \left[\left(\frac{k_1}{k_2} - \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right) \sin 2k_2 a + 2 \cos 2k_2 a \right] = 0$$

$$\because A \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{k_1}{k_2} - \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right) \sin 2k_2 a + 2 \cos 2k_2 a = 0$$

两边乘上 $(-k_1 k_2)$ 即得

$$(k_2^2 - k_1^2) \sin 2k_2 a - 2k_1 k_2 \cos 2k_2 a = 0$$

#

2.8 分子间的范德瓦耳斯力所产生的势能可以近似表示为

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x < 0 \\ U_0, & 0 \leq x < a, \\ -U_1, & a \leq x \leq b, \\ 0, & b < x \end{cases}$$

求束缚态的能级所满足的方程。

解: 势能曲线如图示, 分成四个区域求解。

定态 S-方程为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + U(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

对各区域的具体形式为

$$\text{I: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi_1'' + U(x)\psi_1 = E\psi_1 \quad (x < 0)$$

$$\text{II: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi_2'' + U_0\psi_2 = E\psi_2 \quad (0 \leq x < a)$$

$$\text{III: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi_3'' - U_1\psi_3 = E\psi_3 \quad (a \leq x \leq b)$$

$$\text{IV: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi_4'' + 0 = E\psi_4 \quad (b < x)$$

对于区域 I, $U(x) = \infty$, 粒子不可能到达此区域, 故

$$\psi_1(x) = 0$$

$$\text{而 } \psi_2'' - \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \psi_2 = 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\psi_3'' + \frac{2\mu(U_1 + E)}{\hbar^2} \psi_3 = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\psi_4'' + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} \psi_4 = 0 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

对于束缚态来说, 有 $-U < E < 0$

$$\therefore \psi_2'' - k_1^2 \psi_2 = 0 \quad k_1^2 = \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \quad (4)$$

$$\psi_3'' + k_3^2 \psi_3 = 0 \quad k_3^2 = \frac{2\mu(U_1 + E)}{\hbar^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\psi_4'' + k_4^2 \psi_4 = 0 \quad k_4^2 = -2\mu E / \hbar^2 \quad (6)$$

各方程的解分别为

$$\psi_2 = Ae^{k_1 x} + Be^{-k_1 x}$$

$$\psi_3 = C \sin k_2 x + D \cos k_2 x$$

$$\psi_4 = Ee^{+k_3 x} + Fe^{-k_3 x}$$

由波函数的有限性, 得

$$\psi_4(\infty) \text{有限, } \Rightarrow E = 0$$

$$\therefore \psi_4 = Fe^{-k_3 x}$$

由波函数及其一阶导数的连续, 得

$$\psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0) \Rightarrow B = -A$$

$$\therefore \psi_2 = A(e^{k_3 x} - e^{-k_3 x})$$

$$\psi_2(a) = \psi_3(a) \Rightarrow A(e^{k_3 a} - e^{-k_3 a}) = C \sin k_2 a + D \cos k_2 a \quad (7)$$

$$\psi_2'(a) = \psi_3'(a) \Rightarrow Ak_3(e^{k_3 a} + e^{-k_3 a}) = Ck_2 \cos k_2 a - Dk_2 \sin k_2 a \quad (8)$$

$$\psi_3(b) = \psi_4(b) \Rightarrow C \sin k_2 b + D \cos k_2 b = Fe^{-k_3 b} \quad (9)$$

$$\psi_3'(b) = \psi_4'(b) \Rightarrow Ck_2 \sin k_2 b - Dk_2 \cos k_2 b = -Fk_3 e^{-k_3 b} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{由 } (7)、(8), \text{ 得 } \frac{k_1}{k_2} \frac{e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}}{e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}} = \frac{C \cos k_2 a - D \cos k_2 a}{C \sin k_2 a + D \cos k_2 a} \quad (11)$$

$$\text{由 } (9)、(10) \text{ 得 } (k_2 \cos k_2 b)C - (k_2 \sin k_2 b)D = (-k_3 \sin k_2 b)C - (k_3 \cos k_2 b)D$$

$$\left(\frac{k_2}{k_3} \cos k_2 b + \sin k_2 b\right)C = \left(-\frac{k_2}{k_3} \cos k_2 b + \sin k_2 b\right)D = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\text{令 } \beta = \frac{e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}}{e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}} \cdot \frac{k_1}{k_2}, \text{ 则 } (11) \text{ 式变为}$$

$$(\beta \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a)C + (\beta \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a)D = 0$$

联立(12)、(13)得, 要此方程组有非零解, 必须

$$\begin{vmatrix} \left(\frac{k_2}{k_3} \cos k_2 b + \sin k_2 b\right) & \left(-\frac{k_2}{k_3} \sin k_2 b + \cos k_2 b\right) \\ (\beta \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a) & (\beta \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{即 } (\beta \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a) \left(\frac{k_2}{k_3} \cos k_2 b + \sin k_2 b \right) - (\beta \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a) \cdot \\
& \quad \cdot \left(-\frac{k_2}{k_3} \sin k_2 b + \cos k_2 b \right) = 0 \\
& \beta \frac{k_2}{k_3} \cos k_2 b \cos k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_3} \sin k_2 b \sin k_2 a + \beta \sin k_2 b \cos k_2 a + \\
& \quad + \sin k_2 b \sin k_2 a + \beta \frac{k_2}{k_3} \sin k_2 b \sin k_2 a - \frac{k_2}{k_3} \sin k_2 b \cos k_2 a - \\
& \quad - \beta \cos k_2 b \sin k_2 a + \cos k_2 b \cos k_2 a = 0 \\
& \sin k_2 (b-a) \left(\beta - \frac{k_2}{k_3} \right) + \cos k_2 (b-a) \left(\beta \frac{k_2}{k_3} + 1 \right) = 0 \\
& \operatorname{tg} k_2 (b-a) = \left(1 + \frac{k_2}{k_3} \beta \right) / \left(\frac{k_2}{k_3} - \beta \right)
\end{aligned}$$

把 β 代入即得

$$\operatorname{tg} k_2 (b-a) = \left(1 + \frac{k_2 e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}}{k_3 e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}} \right) / \left(\frac{k_2}{k_3} - \frac{k_1 e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}}{k_2 e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}} \right)$$

此即为所要求的束缚态能级所满足的方程。
#

附：从方程⑩之后也可以直接用行列式求解。见附页。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{vmatrix} (e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}) & -\sin k_2 a & -\cos k_2 a & 0 \\ (e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}) k_2 & -k_2 \cos k_2 a & k_2 \sin k_2 a & 0 \\ 0 & \sin k_2 b & \cos k_2 b & -e^{-k_3 a} \\ 0 & k_2 \cos k_2 b & -k_2 \sin k_2 b & k_3 e^{-k_3 a} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\
& 0 = (e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}) \begin{vmatrix} -k_2 \cos k_2 a & k_2 \sin k_2 a & 0 \\ \sin k_2 b & \cos k_2 b & -e^{-k_3 a} \\ k_2 \cos k_2 b & -k_2 \sin k_2 b & k_3 e^{-k_3 a} \end{vmatrix} - \\
& \quad - k_1 (e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}) \begin{vmatrix} -\sin k_2 a & -\cos k_2 a & 0 \\ \sin k_2 b & \cos k_2 b & -e^{-k_3 a} \\ k_2 \cos k_2 b & -k_2 \sin k_2 b & k_3 e^{-k_3 a} \end{vmatrix} \\
& = (e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}) (-k_2 k_3 e^{-k_3 a} \cos k_2 a \cos k_2 b - k_2^2 e^{-k_3 a} \sin k_2 a \\
& \quad \cos k_2 b - k_2 k_3 e^{-k_3 a} \sin k_2 a \sin k_2 b - k_2^2 e^{-k_3 a} \cos k_2 a \sin k_2 b) \\
& \quad - k_1 (e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}) (k_2 k_3 e^{-k_3 b} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 b - k_2 e^{-k_3 b} \cos k_2 a \\
& \quad \cos k_2 b + k_3 e^{-k_3 b} \cos k_2 a \sin k_2 b + k_2 e^{-k_3 b} \sin k_2 a \sin k_2 b) \\
& = (e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}) [-k_2 k_3 \cos k_2 (b-a) + k_2^2 \sin k_2 (b-a)] e^{-k_3 b} \\
& \quad - (e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}) [k_1 k_3 \sin k_2 (b-a) + k_1 k_2 \cos k_2 (b-a)] e^{-k_3 b} \\
& = e^{k_1 a} [-(k_1 + k_3) k_2 \cos k_2 (b-a) + (k_2^2 - k_1 k_3) \sin k_2 (b-a)] e^{-k_3 b} \\
& \quad + e^{-k_1 a} [(k_1 - k_3) k_2 \cos k_2 (b-a) + (k_2^2 + k_1 k_3) \sin k_2 (b-a)] e^{-k_3 b} \\
& = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & [-(k_1 + k_3)k_2 + (k_2^2 - k_1k_3)tgk_2(b-a)]e^{-k_3b} \\ & - [(k_1 - k_3)k_2 + (k_2^2 + k_1k_3)tgk_2(b-a)]e^{-k_3b} = 0 \\ & [(k_2^2 - k_1k_3)e^{2k_1a} - (k_2^2 + k_1k_3)]tgk_2(b-a) - (k_1 + k_3)k_2e^{2k_1a} \\ & - (k_1 - k_3)k_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

此即为所求方程。 #

补充练习题一

1、设 $\psi(x) = Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2}$ (a 为常数), 求 $A = ?$

解: 由归一化条件, 有

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= A^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a^2x^2} d(x) = A^2 \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a^2x^2} d(ax) \\ &= A^2 \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = A^2 \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\pi} \quad \text{利用 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \sqrt{\pi} \\ \therefore A &= \sqrt{\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}} \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

2、求基态微观线性谐振子在经典界限外被发现的几率。

解: 基态能量为 $E_0 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$

设基态的经典界限的位置为 a , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} E_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \\ \therefore a &= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu \omega}} = \frac{1}{a_0} = a_0 \end{aligned}$$

在界限外发现振子的几率为

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{-a} e^{-a^2x^2} dx + \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_a^{\infty} e^{-a^2x^2} dx \quad (\psi_0 = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-a^2x^2}) \\ &= \frac{2a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{a_0}^{\infty} e^{-a^2x^2} dx \quad (\text{偶函数性质}) \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{a_0}^{\infty} e^{-(ax)^2} d(ax) \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_1^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy - \int_{-\infty}^1 e^{-y^2} dy \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\sqrt{\pi} - \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\sqrt{2}} e^{-t^2/2} dt \right] \quad (\text{令 } y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} t) \end{aligned}$$

式中 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\sqrt{2}} e^{-t^2/2} dt$ 为正态分布函数 $\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-t^2/2} dt$

当 $x = \sqrt{2}$ 时的值 $\psi(\sqrt{2})$ 。查表得 $\psi(\sqrt{2}) \doteq 0.92$

$$\therefore \omega \doteq \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} [\sqrt{\pi} - \sqrt{\pi} \times 0.92] = 2(1 - 0.92) = 0.16$$

\therefore 在经典极限外发现振子的几率为 0.16。 #

3、试证明 $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2} (2a^3x^3 - 3ax)$ 是线性谐振子的波函数，并求此波函数对应的能量。

证：线性谐振子的 S-方程为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) = E \psi(x) \quad (1)$$

把 $\psi(x)$ 代入上式，有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \psi(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\sqrt{\frac{a}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2} (2a^3x^3 - 3ax) \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{a}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} \left[-a^2x(2a^3x^3 - 3ax) + (6a^3x^2 - 3a) \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{a}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2} (-2a^5x^4 + 9a^3x^2 - 3a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\sqrt{\frac{a}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2} (-2a^5x^4 + 9a^3x^2 - 3a) \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{a}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} \left[-a^2x e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2} (-2a^5x^4 + 9a^3x^2 - 3a) + e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2} (-8a^5x^3 + 18a^3x) \right] \\ &= (a^4x^2 - 7a^2) \sqrt{\frac{a}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2} (2a^3x^3 - 3ax) \\ &= (a^4x^2 - 7a^2) \psi(x) \end{aligned}$$

把 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x)$ 代入①式左边，得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) \\ &= 7a^2 \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi(x) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} a^4 x^2 \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) \\ &= 7 \cdot \frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi(x) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar}} \right)^4 x^2 \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) \\ &= \frac{7}{2} \hbar \omega \psi(x) - \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) \\ &= \frac{7}{2} \hbar \omega \psi(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{右边} = E \psi(x)$$

当 $E = \frac{7}{2} \hbar \omega$ 时，左边 = 右边。 $n = 3$

$\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} \frac{d}{dx} e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2} (2a^3x^3 - 3ax)$ ，是线性谐振子的波函数，其对应的能量为 $\frac{7}{2} \hbar \omega$ 。

第三章 量子力学中的力学量

3.1 一维谐振子处在基态 $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{a^2 x^2}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \omega t}$, 求:

(1) 势能的平均值 $\bar{U} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \overline{x^2}$;

(2) 动能的平均值 $\bar{T} = \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2\mu}$;

(3) 动量的几率分布函数。

解: (1) $\bar{U} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \overline{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-a^2 x^2} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot 2 \frac{1}{2^2 a^2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \frac{1}{2a^2} = \frac{1}{4} \mu \omega^2 \cdot \frac{\hbar}{\mu \omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \hbar \omega$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^{n+1} a^n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

(2) $\bar{T} = \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2\mu} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \hat{p}^2 \psi(x) dx$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{2\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} a^2 x^2} (-\hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}) e^{-\frac{1}{2} a^2 x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} a^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - a^2 x^2) e^{-a^2 x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} a^2 \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a^2 x^2} dx - a^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-a^2 x^2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} a^2 \left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a} - a^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a^3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} a^2 \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4\mu} a^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4\mu} \cdot \frac{\mu \omega}{\hbar}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \hbar \omega$$

或 $\bar{T} = E - \bar{U} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega - \frac{1}{4} \hbar \omega = \frac{1}{4} \hbar \omega$

(3) $c(p) = \int \psi_p^*(x) \psi(x) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} a^2 x^2} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} a^2 x^2} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} a^2 (x + \frac{ip}{a^2 \hbar})^2 - \frac{p^2}{2a^2 \hbar^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{2a^2 \hbar^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} a^2 (x + \frac{ip}{a^2 \hbar})^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{2a^2 \hbar^2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} \sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a\hbar\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{2a^2 \hbar^2}}$$

动量几率分布函数为

$$\omega(p) = |c(p)|^2 = \frac{1}{a\hbar\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{a^2\hbar^2}}$$

#

3.2. 氢原子处在基态 $\psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} e^{-r/a_0}$, 求:

- (1) r 的平均值;
- (2) 势能 $-\frac{e^2}{r}$ 的平均值;
- (3) 最可几半径;
- (4) 动能的平均值;
- (5) 动量的几率分布函数。

解: (1) $\bar{r} = \int r |\psi(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2 d\tau = \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty r e^{-2r/a_0} r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi$

$$= \frac{4}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty r^3 a^{-2r/a_0} dr$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{a_0^3} \frac{3!}{\left(\frac{2}{a_0}\right)^4} = \frac{3}{2} a_0$$

(2) $\bar{U} = \left(-\frac{e^2}{r}\right) = -\frac{e^2}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{r} e^{-2r/a_0} r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi$

$$= -\frac{e^2}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-2r/a_0} r \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= -\frac{4e^2}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty e^{-2r/a_0} r dr$$

$$= -\frac{4e^2}{a_0^3} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2}{a_0}\right)^2} = -\frac{e^2}{a_0}$$

(3) 电子出现在 $r+dr$ 球壳内出现的几率为

$$\omega(r) dr = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} [\psi(r, \theta, \varphi)]^2 r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \frac{4}{a_0^3} e^{-2r/a_0} r^2 dr$$

$$\omega(r) = \frac{4}{a_0^3} e^{-2r/a_0} r^2$$

$$\frac{d\omega(r)}{dr} = \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left(2 - \frac{2}{a_0} r\right) r e^{-2r/a_0}$$

令 $\frac{d\omega(r)}{dr} = 0$, $\Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = \infty, r_3 = a_0$

当 $r_1 = 0, r_2 = \infty$ 时, $\omega(r) = 0$ 为几率最小位置

$$\frac{d^2\omega(r)}{dr^2} = \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left(2 - \frac{8}{a_0} r + \frac{4}{a_0^2} r^2\right) e^{-2r/a_0}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 \omega(r)}{dr^2} \right|_{r=a_0} = -\frac{8}{a_0^3} e^{-2} < 0$$

$\therefore r = a_0$ 是最可几半径。

$$(4) \hat{T} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \hat{p}^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{T} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} e^{-r/a_0} \nabla^2 (e^{-r/a_0}) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} e^{-r/a_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} [r^2 \frac{d}{dr} (e^{-r/a_0})] r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{4\hbar^2}{2\mu a_0^3} \left(-\frac{1}{a_0} \int_0^\infty (2r - \frac{r^2}{a_0}) e^{-r/a_0} dr \right) \\ &= \frac{4\hbar^2}{2\mu a_0^4} \left(2 \frac{a_0^2}{4} - \frac{a_0^2}{4} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu a_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) c(p) = \int \psi_{\vec{p}}^*(\vec{r}) \psi(r, \theta, \varphi) d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} c(p) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} e^{-r/a_0} r^2 dr \int_0^\pi e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} pr \cos \theta} \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2} \sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-r/a_0} dr \int_0^\pi e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} pr \cos \theta} d(-\cos \theta) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2} \sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-r/a_0} dr \frac{\hbar}{ipr} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} pr \cos \theta} \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2} \sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{\hbar}{ip} \int_0^\infty r e^{-r/a_0} (e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} pr} - e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} pr}) dr \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2} \sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{\hbar}{ip} \left[\frac{1}{(\frac{1}{a_0} - \frac{i}{\hbar} p)^2} - \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{a_0} + \frac{i}{\hbar} p)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a_0^3 \hbar^3} ip \pi} \frac{4ip}{a_0 \hbar (\frac{1}{a_0^2} + \frac{p^2}{\hbar^2})^2} \\ &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2a_0^3 \hbar^3} \pi a_0} \frac{a_0^4 \hbar^4}{(a_0^2 p^2 + \hbar^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{(2a_0 \hbar)^{3/2} \hbar}{\pi (a_0^2 p^2 + \hbar^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}$$

动量几率分布函数

$$\omega(p) = |c(p)|^2 = \frac{8a_0^3 \hbar^5}{\pi^2 (a_0^2 p^2 + \hbar^2)^4}$$

#

3.3 证明氢原子中电子运动所产生的电流密度在球极坐标中的分量是

$$J_{er} = J_{e\theta} = 0$$

$$J_{e\varphi} = \frac{e\hbar m}{\mu r \sin \theta} |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2$$

证：电子的电流密度为

$$\vec{J}_e = -e\vec{J} = -e\frac{i\hbar}{2\mu}(\psi_{n\ell m}\nabla\psi_{n\ell m}^* - \psi_{n\ell m}^*\nabla\psi_{n\ell m})$$

∇ 在球极坐标中为

$$\nabla = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r}\vec{e}_\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

式中 \vec{e}_r 、 \vec{e}_θ 、 \vec{e}_φ 为单位矢量

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{J}_e = -e\vec{J} &= -e\frac{i\hbar}{2\mu}[\psi_{n\ell m}(\vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r}\vec{e}_\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi})\psi_{n\ell m}^* \\ &\quad - \psi_{n\ell m}^*(\vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r}\vec{e}_\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi})\psi_{n\ell m}] \\ &= -\frac{ie\hbar}{2\mu}[\vec{e}_r(\psi_{n\ell m} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\psi_{n\ell m}^* - \psi_{n\ell m}^* \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\psi_{n\ell m}) + \vec{e}_\theta(\psi_{n\ell m} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\psi_{n\ell m}^* \\ &\quad - \psi_{n\ell m}^* \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\psi_{n\ell m}) + \vec{e}_\varphi(\frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\psi_{n\ell m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\psi_{n\ell m}^* - \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\psi_{n\ell m}^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\psi_{n\ell m})]\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \psi_{n\ell m}$ 中的 r 和 θ 部分是实数。

$$\therefore \vec{J}_e = -\frac{ie\hbar}{2\mu r\sin\theta}(-im|\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 - im|\psi_{n\ell m}|^2)\vec{e}_\varphi = -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu r\sin\theta}|\psi_{n\ell m}|^2\vec{e}_\varphi$$

可见, $J_{er} = J_{e\theta} = 0$

$$J_{e\varphi} = -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu r\sin\theta}|\psi_{n\ell m}|^2$$

#

3.4 由上题可知, 氢原子中的电流可以看作是由许多圆周电流组成的。

(1) 求一圆周电流的磁矩。

(2) 证明氢原子磁矩为

$$M = M_z = \begin{cases} -\frac{me\hbar}{2\mu} & (SI) \\ -\frac{me\hbar}{2\mu c} & (CGS) \end{cases}$$

原子磁矩与角动量之比为

$$\frac{M_z}{L_z} = \begin{cases} -\frac{e}{2\mu} & (SI) \\ -\frac{e}{2\mu c} & (CGS) \end{cases}$$

这个比值称为回转磁比率。

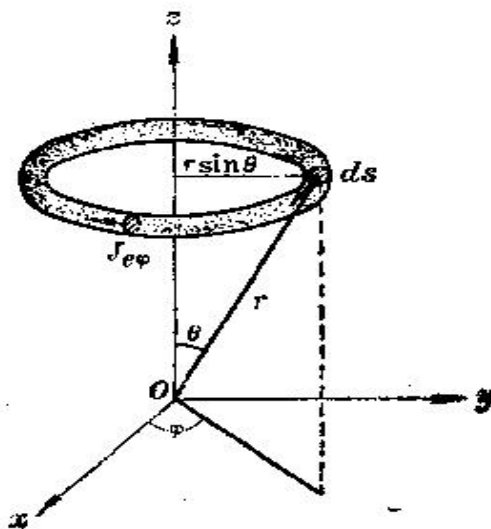
解: (1) 一圆周电流的磁矩为

$$dM = iA = J_{e\varphi} dS \cdot A \quad (i \text{ 为圆周电流, } A \text{ 为圆周所围面积})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu r\sin\theta}|\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 dS \cdot \pi(r\sin\theta)^2 \\ &= -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu} \pi r\sin\theta |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 dS \\ &= -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu} \pi r^2 \sin\theta |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 dr d\theta \quad (dS = r dr d\theta) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 氢原子的磁矩为

$$M = \int dM = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu} \pi |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{e\hbar m}{2\mu} \cdot 2\pi \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 r^2 \sin\theta \, dr d\theta \\
&= -\frac{e\hbar m}{2\mu} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 r^2 \sin\theta \, dr d\theta d\varphi \\
&= -\frac{e\hbar m}{2\mu} \quad (SI)
\end{aligned}$$

在 CGS 单位制中 $M = -\frac{e\hbar m}{2\mu c}$

原子磁矩与角动量之比为

$$\frac{M_z}{L_z} = \frac{M}{L} = -\frac{e}{2\mu} \quad (SI) \qquad \frac{M_z}{L_z} = -\frac{e}{2\mu c} \quad (CGS) \quad \#$$

3.5 一刚性转子转动惯量为 I ，它的能量的经典表示式是 $H = \frac{L^2}{2I}$ ， L 为角动量，求与此对应的量子体系在下列情况下的定态能量及波函数：

(1) 转子绕一固定轴转动：

(2) 转子绕一固定点转动：

解：(1) 设该固定轴沿 Z 轴方向，则有

$$L^2 = L_z^2$$

哈密顿算符
$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2I} \hat{L}_z^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2I} \frac{d^2}{d\varphi^2}$$

其本征方程为 (\hat{H} 与 t 无关，属定态问题)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2I} \frac{d^2}{d\varphi^2} \phi(\varphi) = E \phi(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi^2} = -\frac{2IE}{\hbar^2} \phi(\varphi)$$

令 $m^2 = \frac{2IE}{\hbar^2}$ ，则

$$\frac{d^2 \phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi^2} + m^2 \phi(\varphi) = 0$$

取其解为 $\phi(\varphi) = A e^{im\varphi}$ (m 可正可负可为零)

由波函数的单值性，应有

$$\phi(\varphi + 2\pi) = \phi(\varphi) \Rightarrow e^{im(\varphi+2\pi)} = e^{im\varphi}$$

即 $e^{i2m\pi} = 1$

$$\therefore m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

转子的定态能量为 $E_m = \frac{m^2 \hbar^2}{2I}$ ($m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$)

可见能量只能取一系列分立值，构成分立谱。

定态波函数为

$$\phi_m = A e^{im\varphi}$$

A 为归一化常数，由归一化条件

$$1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \phi_m^* \phi_m d\varphi = A^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = A^2 2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}}$$

\therefore 转子的归一化波函数为

$$\phi_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} e^{im\varphi}$$

综上所述, 除 $m=0$ 外, 能级是二重简并的。

(2)取固定点为坐标原点, 则转子的哈密顿算符为

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2I} \hat{L}^2$$

\hat{H} 与 t 无关, 属定态问题, 其本征方程为

$$\frac{1}{2I} \hat{L}^2 Y(\theta, \varphi) = E Y(\theta, \varphi)$$

(式中 $Y(\theta, \varphi)$ 设为 \hat{H} 的本征函数, E 为其本征值)

$$\hat{L}^2 Y(\theta, \varphi) = 2IE Y(\theta, \varphi)$$

令 $2IE = \lambda \hbar^2$, 则有

$$\hat{L}^2 Y(\theta, \varphi) = \lambda \hbar^2 Y(\theta, \varphi)$$

此即为角动量 \hat{L}^2 的本征方程, 其本征值为

$$L^2 = \lambda \hbar^2 = \ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2 \quad (\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

其波函数为球谐函数 $Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi) = N_{\ell m} P_{\ell}^{|m|}(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}$

\therefore 转子的定态能量为

$$E_{\ell} = \frac{\ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2}{2I}$$

可见, 能量是分立的, 且是 $(2\ell+1)$ 重简并的。

#

3.6 设 $t=0$ 时, 粒子的状态为

$$\psi(x) = A[\sin^2 kx + \frac{1}{2} \cos kx]$$

求此时粒子的平均动量和平均动能。

解: $\psi(x) = A[\sin^2 kx + \frac{1}{2} \cos kx] = A[\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2kx) + \frac{1}{2} \cos kx]$

$$= \frac{A}{2}[1 - \cos 2kx + \cos kx]$$

$$= \frac{A}{2}[1 - \frac{1}{2}(e^{i2kx} - e^{-i2kx}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx})]$$

$$= \frac{A\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}{2}[e^{i0x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{i2kx} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-i2kx} + \frac{1}{2}e^{ikx} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-ikx}] \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}$$

可见, 动量 p_n 的可能值为 $0 \quad 2k\hbar \quad -2k\hbar \quad k\hbar \quad -k\hbar$

$$\text{动能 } \frac{p_n^2}{2\mu} \text{ 的可能值为 } 0 \quad \frac{2k^2\hbar^2}{\mu} \quad \frac{2k^2\hbar^2}{\mu} \quad \frac{k^2\hbar^2}{2\mu} \quad \frac{k^2\hbar^2}{2\mu}$$

$$\text{对应的几率 } \omega_n \text{ 应为 } \left(\frac{A^2}{4} \quad \frac{A^2}{16} \quad \frac{A^2}{16} \quad \frac{A^2}{16} \quad \frac{A^2}{16} \right) \cdot 2\pi\hbar$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8} \right) \cdot A^2 \pi\hbar$$

上述的 A 为归一化常数, 可由归一化条件, 得

$$1 = \sum_n \omega_n = \left(\frac{A^2}{4} + 4 \times \frac{A^2}{16} \right) \cdot 2\pi\hbar = \frac{A^2}{2} \cdot 2\pi\hbar$$

$$\therefore A = 1/\sqrt{\pi\hbar}$$

\therefore 动量 p 的平均值为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{p} &= \sum_n p_n \omega_n \\ &= 0 + 2k\hbar \times \frac{A^2}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar - 2k\hbar \times \frac{A^2}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar + k\hbar \times \frac{A^2}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar - k\hbar \times \frac{A^2}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar = 0 \\ \bar{T} &= \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2\mu} = \sum_n \frac{p_n^2}{2\mu} \omega_n \\ &= 0 + \frac{2k^2\hbar^2}{\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \times 2 + \frac{k^2\hbar^2}{2\mu} \times \frac{1}{8} \times 2 \\ &= \frac{5k^2\hbar^2}{8\mu} \end{aligned}$$

#

3.7 一维运动粒子的状态是

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Axe^{-\lambda x}, & \text{当 } x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{当 } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $\lambda > 0$, 求:

(1) 粒子动量的几率分布函数;

(2) 粒子的平均动量。

解: (1) 先求归一化常数, 由

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_0^{\infty} A^2 x^2 e^{-2\lambda x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4\lambda^3} A^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A = 2\lambda^{3/2}$$

$$\psi(x) = 2\lambda^{3/2} x e^{-\lambda x} \quad (x \geq 0)$$

$$\psi(x) = 0 \quad (x < 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c(p) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-ikx} \psi(x) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/2} \cdot 2\lambda^{3/2} \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-(\lambda+ik)x} \psi(x) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{2\lambda^3}{2\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/2} \left[-\frac{x}{\lambda+ik} e^{-(\lambda+ik)x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{\lambda+ik} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\lambda+ik)x} dx \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{2\lambda^3}{2\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/2} \frac{x}{(\lambda+ik)^2} = \left(\frac{2\lambda^3}{2\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda + i \frac{p}{\hbar} \right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

动量几率分布函数为

$$\omega(p) = |c(p)|^2 = \frac{2\lambda^3}{\pi\hbar} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda^2 + \frac{p^2}{\hbar^2} \right)^2} = \frac{2\lambda^3\hbar^3}{\pi} \frac{1}{(\hbar^2\lambda^2 + p^2)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \bar{p} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \hat{p} \psi(x) dx = -i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 4\lambda^3 x e^{-\lambda x} \frac{d}{dx} (e^{-\lambda x}) dx \\ &= -i\hbar 4\lambda^3 \hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(1-\lambda x) e^{-2\lambda x} dx \\ &= -i\hbar 4\lambda^3 \hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \lambda x^2) e^{-2\lambda x} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= -i\hbar 4\lambda^3 \hbar \left(\frac{1}{4\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} \right)$$

$$= 0$$

#

3.8. 在一维无限深势阱中运动的粒子，势阱的宽度为 a ，如果粒子的状态由波函数

$$\psi(x) = Ax(a-x)$$

描写， A 为归一化常数，求粒子的几率分布和能量的平均值。

解：由波函数 $\psi(x)$ 的形式可知一维无限深势阱的分布如图示。粒子能量的本征函数和本征值为

$$\psi(x) \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x, & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \quad x \geq a \end{cases}$$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

动量的几率分布函数为 $\omega(E) = |C_n|^2$

$$C_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \psi(x) dx = \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \psi(x) dx$$

先把 $\psi(x)$ 归一化，由归一化条件，

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_0^a A^2 x^2 (a-x)^2 dx = A^2 \int_0^a x^2 (a^2 - 2ax + x^2) dx$$

$$= A^2 \int_0^a (a^2 x^2 - 2ax^3 + x^4) dx$$

$$= A^2 \left(\frac{a^5}{3} - \frac{a^5}{2} + \frac{a^5}{5} \right) = A^2 \frac{a^5}{30}$$

$$\therefore A = \sqrt{\frac{30}{a^5}}$$

$$\therefore C_n = \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{30}{a^5}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \cdot x(a-x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{a^3} \left[a \int_0^a x \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx - \int_0^a x^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{a^3} \left[-\frac{a^2}{n\pi} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x + \frac{a^3}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x + \frac{a}{n\pi} x^2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x \right. \\ \left. - \frac{2a^2}{n^2 \pi^2} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x - \frac{2a^3}{n^3 \pi^3} \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x \right] \Big|_0^a$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{15}}{n^3 \pi^3} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$\therefore \omega(E) = |C_n|^2 = \frac{240}{n^6 \pi^6} [1 - (-1)^n]^2$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{960}{n^6 \pi^6}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{E} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x) \hat{H} \psi(x) dx = \int_0^a \psi(x) \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2\mu} \psi(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{30}{a^5} x(x-a) \cdot \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} x(x-a) \right] dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{30\hbar^2}{\mu a^5} \int_0^a x(x-a) dx = \frac{30\hbar^2}{\mu a^5} \left(\frac{a^3}{2} - \frac{a^3}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{5\hbar^2}{\mu a^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.9. 设氢原子处于状态

$$\psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{10}(\theta, \varphi) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{1-1}(\theta, \varphi)$$

求氢原子能量、角动量平方及角动量 Z 分量的可能值，这些可能值出现的几率和这些力学量的平均值。

解：在此能量中，氢原子能量有确定值

$$E_2 = -\frac{\mu e_s^2}{2\hbar^2 n^2} = -\frac{\mu e_s^2}{8\hbar^2} \quad (n=2)$$

角动量平方有确定值为

$$L^2 = \ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2 = 2\hbar^2 \quad (\ell=1)$$

角动量 Z 分量的可能值为

$$L_{z1} = 0 \quad L_{z2} = -\hbar$$

其相应的几率分别为

$$\frac{1}{4}, \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

其平均值为

$$\bar{L}_z = \frac{1}{4} \times 0 - \hbar \times \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}\hbar$$

3.10 一粒子在硬壁球形空腔中运动，势能为

$$U(r) = \begin{cases} \infty, & r \geq a; \\ 0, & r < a \end{cases}$$

求粒子的能级和定态函数。

解：据题意，在 $r \geq a$ 的区域， $U(r) = \infty$ ，所以粒子不可能运动到这一区域，即在这区域粒子的波函数

$$\psi = 0 \quad (r \geq a)$$

由于在 $r < a$ 的区域内， $U(r) = 0$ 。只求角动量为零的情况，即 $\ell = 0$ ，这时在各个方向发现粒子的几率是相同的。即粒子的几率分布与角度 θ 、 φ 无关，是各向同性的，因此，粒子的波函数只与 r 有关，而与 θ 、 φ 无关。设为 $\psi(r)$ ，则粒子的能量的本征方程为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d\psi}{dr} \right) = E\psi$$

$$\text{令 } U(r) = rE\psi, \quad k^2 = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}, \quad \text{得}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + k^2 u = 0$$

其通解为

$$u(r) = A \cos kr + B \sin kr$$

$$\therefore \psi(r) = \frac{A}{r} \cos kr + \frac{B}{r} \sin kr$$

波函数的有限性条件知, $\psi(0) = \text{有限}$, 则

$$A = 0$$

$$\therefore \psi(r) = \frac{B}{r} \sin kr$$

由波函数的连续性条件, 有

$$\psi(a) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{B}{a} \sin ka = 0$$

$$\because B \neq 0 \quad \therefore ka = n\pi \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$k = \frac{n\pi}{a}$$

$$\therefore E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2}$$

$$\psi(r) = \frac{B}{r} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} r$$

其中 B 为归一化, 由归一化条件得

$$1 = \int_0^\pi d\theta = \int_0^\pi d\varphi = \int_0^a |\psi(r)|^2 r^2 \sin\theta dr$$

$$= 4\pi \cdot \int_0^a B^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{a} r dr = 2\pi a B^2$$

$$\therefore B = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi a}}$$

\therefore 归一化的波函数

$$\psi(r) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi a}} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{a} r}{r}$$

#

3.11. 求第 3.6 题中粒子位置和动量的测不准关系 $\overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = ?$

解: $\overline{p} = 0$

$$\overline{p^2} = 2\mu \overline{T} = \frac{5}{4} k^2 \hbar^2$$

$$\overline{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 x [\sin^2 kx + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2kx] dx = 0$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 x^2 [\sin^2 kx + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2kx] dx = \infty$$

$$\overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = (\overline{x^2} - \overline{x}^2) = (\overline{p^2} - \overline{p}^2) = \infty$$

3.12 粒子处于状态

$$\psi(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\xi^2}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left[\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{x^2}{4\xi^2}\right]$$

式中 ξ 为常量。当粒子的动量平均值, 并计算测不准关系 $\overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = ?$

解: ① 先把 $\psi(x)$ 归一化, 由归一化条件, 得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\xi^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\xi^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\xi^2}\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}\xi}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}\xi}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\xi^2}\pi} \sqrt{\pi} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\xi^2}\right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \xi^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \quad /$$

\(\therefore\) 是归一化的

$$\psi(x) = \exp\left[\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi}{2} x^2\right]$$

② 动量平均值为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{p} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}) \psi dx = -i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi}{2} x^2} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 - \pi x \right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi}{2} x^2} dx \\ &= -i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 - \pi x \right) e^{-\pi x^2} dx \\ &= p_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi x^2} dx + i\pi \hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\pi x^2} dx \\ &= p_0 \end{aligned}$$

③ $\overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = ?$

$$\bar{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* x \psi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\pi x^2} dx \quad (\text{奇被积函数})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{x^2} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\pi x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2\pi} x e^{-\pi x^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{p^2} &= -\hbar^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi dx = -\hbar^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \pi x^2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \pi x^2} dx \\ &= \hbar^2 \left(\pi + \frac{p_0^2}{\hbar^2} \right) + i2\pi \hbar p_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\pi x^2} dx - \pi^2 \hbar^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\pi x^2} dx \\ &= \hbar^2 \left(\pi + \frac{p_0^2}{\hbar^2} \right) + 0 + (-\pi^2 \hbar^2) \frac{1}{2\pi} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2 + p_0^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{(\Delta x)^2} = \overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\overline{(\Delta p)^2} = \overline{p^2} - \bar{p}^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2 + p_0^2 \right) - p_0^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2$$

$$\overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2 = \frac{1}{4} \hbar^2$$

#

3.13 利用测不准关系估计氢原子的基态能量。

解：设氢原子基态的最概然半径为 R ，则原子半径的不确定范围可近似取为

$$\Delta r \approx R$$

由测不准关系

$$\overline{(\Delta r)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\text{得} \quad \overline{(\Delta p)^2} \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4R^2}$$

对于氢原子，基态波函数为偶宇称，而动量算符 \hat{p} 为奇宇称，所以

$$\bar{p} = 0$$

$$\text{又有} \quad \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = \overline{p^2} - \bar{p}^2$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \overline{p^2} = \overline{(\Delta p)^2} \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4R^2}$$

可近似取 $\overline{p^2} \approx \frac{\hbar^2}{R^2}$

能量平均值为 $\overline{E} = \frac{\overline{P^2}}{2\mu} - \frac{\overline{e_s^2}}{r}$

作为数量级估算可近似取 $\frac{\overline{e_s^2}}{r} \approx \frac{e_s^2}{R}$

则有 $\overline{E} \approx \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu R^2} - \frac{e_s^2}{R}$

基态能量应取 \overline{E} 的极小值, 由

$$\frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial R} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{\mu R^3} + \frac{e_s^2}{R^2} = 0$$

得 $R = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu e_s^2}$

代入 \overline{E} , 得到基态能量为 $\overline{E}_{\min} = -\frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^2}$

补充练习题二

1. 试以基态氢原子为例证明: ψ 不是 \hat{T} 或 \hat{U} 的本征函数, 而是 $\hat{T} + \hat{U}$ 的本征函数。

解: $\psi_{100} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} 2e^{-r/a_0}$ $\left(\frac{1}{a_0} = \frac{\mu e_s^2}{\hbar^2}\right)$

$$\hat{T} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right]$$

$$\hat{U} = -\frac{e_s^2}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{T}\psi_{100} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \psi_{100}}{\partial r} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} e^{-r/a_0} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{1}{a_0^2} - \frac{2}{a_0 r} \right) e^{-r/a_0} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{1}{a_0^2} - \frac{2}{a_0 r} \right) \psi_{100} \\ &\neq \text{常数} \times \psi_{100} \end{aligned}$$

ψ_{100} 不是 \hat{T} 的本征函数

$$\hat{U}\psi_{100} = -\frac{e_s^2}{r} \psi_{100}$$

可见, ψ_{100} 不是 \hat{U} 的本征函数

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } (\hat{T} + \hat{U})\psi_{100} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{1}{a_0^2} - \frac{2}{a_0 r} \right) e^{-r/a_0} - \frac{e_s^2}{r} \psi_{100} \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{a_0^2} \psi_{100} + \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu a_0 r} \psi_{100} - \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu a_0 r} \psi_{100} \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{a_0^2} \psi_{100} \end{aligned}$$

可见, ψ_{100} 是 $(\hat{T} + \hat{U})$ 的本征函数。

2. 证明: $L = \sqrt{6}\hbar$, $L = \pm\hbar$ 的氢原子中的电子, 在 $\theta = 45^\circ$ 和 135° 的方向上被发现的几率最大。

$$\text{解: } \because W_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi) d\Omega = |Y_{\ell m}|^2 d\Omega$$

$$\therefore W_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi) = |Y_{\ell m}|^2$$

$L = \sqrt{6}\hbar$, $L = \pm\hbar$ 的电子, 其 $\ell = 2$, $m = \pm 1$

$$\therefore Y_{21}(\theta, \varphi) = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin\theta \cos\theta e^{i\varphi}$$

$$Y_{2,-1}(\theta, \varphi) = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin\theta \cos\theta e^{-i\varphi}$$

$$\therefore W_{2\pm 1}(\theta, \varphi) = |Y_{\ell m}|^2 = \frac{15}{8\pi} \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta = \frac{15}{32\pi} \sin^2 2\theta$$

当 $\theta = 45^\circ$ 和 135° 时

$W_{2\pm 1} = \frac{15}{32\pi}$ 为最大值。即在 $\theta = 45^\circ$, $\theta = 135^\circ$ 方向发现电子的几率最大。

在其它方向发现电子的几率密度均在 $0 \sim \frac{15}{32\pi}$ 之间。

3. 试证明: 处于 1s, 2p 和 3d 态的氢原子的电子在离原子核的距离分别为 a_0 , $4a_0$ 和 $9a_0$ 的球壳内被发现的几率最大 (a_0 为第一玻尔轨道半径)。

证: ①对 1s 态, $n = 1$, $\ell = 0$, $R_{10} = \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} e^{-r/a_0}$

$$W_{10}(r) = r^2 R_{10}^2(r) = \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 4r^2 e^{-2r/a_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial W_{10}}{\partial r} = \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 4\left(2r - \frac{2}{a_0} r^2\right) e^{-2r/a_0}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial W_{10}}{\partial r} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, \quad r_2 = \infty, \quad r_3 = a_0$$

易见, 当 $\Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = \infty$ 时, $W_{10} = 0$ 不是最大值。

$W_{10}(a_0) = \frac{4}{a_0} e^{-2}$ 为最大值, 所以处于 1s 态的电子在 $r = a_0$ 处被发现的几率最大。

②对 2p 态的电子 $n = 2$, $\ell = 1$, $R_{21} = \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^{3/2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}a_0} e^{-r/2a_0}$

$$W_{21}(r) = r^2 |R_{21}|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^3 \frac{r^4}{3a_0^2} e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial W_{21}}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{24a_0^5} r^3 \left(4 - \frac{r}{a_0}\right) e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial W_{21}}{\partial r} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, \quad r_2 = \infty, \quad r_3 = 4a_0$$

易见, 当 $\Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = \infty$ 时, $W_{21} = 0$ 为最小值。

$$\frac{\partial^2 W_{21}}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{24a_0^5} r^2 \left(12 - \frac{8r}{a_0} + \frac{r^2}{a_0^2}\right) e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 W_{21}}{\partial r^2} \right|_{r=4a_0} = \frac{1}{24a_0^5} \times 16a_0^2 (12 - 32 + 16) e^{-4} = -\frac{8}{3a_0^3} e^{-4} < 0$$

$\therefore r = 4a_0$ 为几率最大位置, 即在 $r = 4a_0$ 的球壳内发现球态的电子的几率最大。

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 对于 } 3d \text{ 态的电子 } \quad n = 3, \quad \ell = 2, \quad R_{32} = \left(\frac{2}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{81\sqrt{15}} \left(\frac{r}{a_0}\right)^2 e^{-r/3a_0}$$

$$W_{32}(r) = r^2 |R_{32}|^2 = \frac{1}{a^7} \frac{1}{81^2 \times 15} r^6 e^{-2r/3a_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial W_{32}}{\partial r} = \frac{8}{81^2 \times 15 a_0^7} r^5 \left(6 - \frac{2r}{3a_0}\right) e^{-2r/3a_0}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial W_{32}}{\partial r} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, \quad r_2 = \infty, \quad r_3 = 9a_0$$

易见, 当 $\Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = \infty$ 时, $W_{32} = 0$ 为几率最小位置。

$$\frac{\partial^2 W_{32}}{\partial r^2} = \frac{16}{81^2 \times 15 a_0^7} \left(15r^2 - \frac{4r^5}{a_0} + \frac{2r^6}{9a_0^2}\right) e^{-2r/3a_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial^2 W_{32}}{\partial r^2} \right|_{r=9a_0} &= \frac{1}{81^2 \times 15 a_0^7} (9a_0)^4 \left(15 - \frac{36a_0}{a_0} + \frac{2 \times 81a_0^2}{9a_0^2}\right) e^{-6} \\ &= -\frac{16}{5a_0^3} e^{-6} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore r = 9a_0$ 为几率最大位置, 即在 $r = 9a_0$ 的球壳内发现球态的电子的几率最大。

4. 当无磁场时, 在金属中的电子的势能可近似视为

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \quad (\text{在金属内部}) \\ U_0, & x \geq 0 \quad (\text{在金属外部}) \end{cases}$$

其中 $U_0 > 0$, 求电子在均匀场外电场作用下穿过金属表面的透射系数。

解: 设电场强度为 ε , 方向沿 x 轴负向, 则总势能为

$$V(x) = -e\varepsilon x \quad (x \leq 0),$$

$$V(x) = U_0 - e\varepsilon x \quad (x \geq 0)$$

势能曲线如图所示。则透射系数为

$$D \approx \exp\left[-\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_{x_2}^{x_1} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - e\varepsilon x - E)} dx\right]$$

式中 E 为电子能量。 $x_1 = 0$, x_2 由下式确定

$$p = \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - e\varepsilon x - E)} = 0$$

$$\therefore x_2 = \frac{U_0 - E}{e\varepsilon}$$

令 $x = \frac{U_0 - E}{e\varepsilon} \sin^2 \theta$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_2}^{x_1} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - e\varepsilon x - E)} dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - E)} \cdot \frac{U_0 - E}{e\varepsilon} 2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \frac{U_0 - E}{e\varepsilon} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - E)} \left(-\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3}\right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \frac{U_0 - E}{e\varepsilon} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - E)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{透射系数 } D \approx \exp\left[-\frac{2}{3\hbar} \frac{U_0 - E}{e\varepsilon} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - E)}\right]$$

5. 指出下列算符哪个是线性的, 说明其理由。

① $4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$; ② $[]^2$; ③ $\sum_{k=1}^n$

解: ① $4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 是线性算符

$$\begin{aligned} \because 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(c_1 u_1 + c_2 u_2) &= 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(c_1 u_1) + 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(c_2 u_2) \\ &= c_1 \cdot 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u_1 + c_2 \cdot 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u_2 \end{aligned}$$

② $[]^2$ 不是线性算符

$$\begin{aligned} \because [c_1 u_1 + c_2 u_2]^2 &= c_1^2 u_1^2 + 2c_1 c_2 u_1 u_2 + c_2^2 u_2^2 \\ &\neq c_1 [u_1]^2 + c_2 [u_2]^2 \end{aligned}$$

③ $\sum_{k=1}^n$ 是线性算符

$$\sum_{k=1}^n c_1 u_1 + c_2 u_2 = \sum_{k=1}^n c_1 u_1 + \sum_{k=1}^n c_2 u_2 = c_1 \sum_{k=1}^n u_1 + c_2 \sum_{k=1}^n u_2$$

6. 指出下列算符哪个是厄米算符, 说明其理由。

$$\frac{d}{dx}, \quad i \frac{d}{dx}, \quad 4 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$$

解: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{d}{dx} \phi dx = \psi^* \phi \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \psi^* \phi dx$

当 $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$, $\psi \rightarrow 0$, $\phi \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{d}{dx} \phi dx &= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \psi^* \phi dx = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \psi\right)^* \phi dx \\ &\neq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \psi\right)^* \phi dx \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}$ 不是厄米算符

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* i \frac{d}{dx} \phi dx &= i \psi^* \phi \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \psi^* \phi dx \\ &= -i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \psi\right)^* \phi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(i \frac{d}{dx} \psi\right)^* \phi dx \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore i \frac{d}{dx}$ 是厄米算符

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* 4 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi dx &= 4 \psi^* \frac{d\phi}{dx} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - 4 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\psi^*}{dx} \frac{d\phi}{dx} dx \\ &= -4 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\psi^*}{dx} \frac{d\phi}{dx} dx = 4 \frac{d\psi^*}{dx} \phi + 4 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^2 \psi^*}{dx^2} \phi dx \\ &= -4 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^2 \psi^*}{dx^2} \phi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(4 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi\right)^* \phi dx \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore 4 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 是厄米算符

7. 下列函数哪些是算符 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数, 其本征值是什么?

① x^2 , ② e^x , ③ $\sin x$, ④ $3 \cos x$, ⑤ $\sin x + \cos x$

解: ① $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(x^2) = 2$

$\therefore x^2$ 不是 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数。

② $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}e^x = e^x$

$\therefore e^x$ 不是 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数, 其对应的本征值为 1。

③ $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(\sin x) = \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$

\therefore 可见, $\sin x$ 是 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数, 其对应的本征值为 -1 。

④ $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(3\cos x) = \frac{d}{dx}(-3\sin x) = -3\cos x - (3\cos x)$

$\therefore 3\cos x$ 是 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数, 其对应的本征值为 -1 。

⑤ $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(\sin x + \cos x) = \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x - \sin x) = -\sin x - \cos x$
 $= -(\sin x + \cos x)$

$\therefore \sin x + \cos x$ 是 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数, 其对应的本征值为 -1 。

8、试求算符 $\hat{F} = -ie^{ix} \frac{d}{dx}$ 的本征函数。

解: \hat{F} 的本征方程为

$$\hat{F}\phi = F\phi$$

即 $-ie^{ix} \frac{d}{dx} = F\phi$

$$\frac{d\phi}{\phi} = iFe^{ix} dx = -d(Fe^{ix} \frac{d}{dx}) = d(-Fe^{ix} \frac{d}{dx})$$

$$\ln \phi = -Fe^{ix} \frac{d}{dx} + \ln c$$

$$\phi = ce^{-Fe^{ix}} \quad (\hat{F} \text{ 是 } F \text{ 的本征值})$$

9、如果把坐标原点取在一维无限深势阱的中心, 求阱中粒子的波函数和能级的表达式。

解:
$$U(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| \leq \frac{a}{2} \\ \infty, & |x| \geq \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

方程 (分区域):

I: $U(x) = \infty \quad \therefore \psi_I(x) = 0 \quad (x \leq -\frac{a}{2})$

III: $U(x) = \infty \quad \therefore \psi_{III}(x) = 0 \quad (x \geq \frac{a}{2})$

II: $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2\psi_{II}}{dx^2} = E\psi_{II}$

$$\frac{d^2\psi_{II}}{dx^2} + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}\psi_{II} = 0$$

令 $k^2 = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}$

$$\frac{d^2\psi_{II}}{dx^2} + k^2\psi_{II} = 0$$

$$\psi_{II} = A \sin(kx + \delta)$$

标准条件:
$$\begin{cases} \psi_I(-\frac{a}{2}) = \psi_{II}(-\frac{a}{2}) \\ \psi_{II}(\frac{a}{2}) = \psi_{III}(\frac{a}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A \sin(-kx + \delta) = 0$$

$$\therefore A \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \sin(-kx + \delta) = 0$$

取 $\delta - k\frac{a}{2} = 0$, 即 $\delta = k\frac{a}{2}$

$$\therefore \psi_{II}(x) = A \sin k(x + \frac{a}{2})$$

$$A \sin ka = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin ka = 0$$

$$\therefore ka = n\pi \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$k = \frac{\pi}{a}n$$

$$\therefore \text{粒子的波函数为 } \psi(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin \frac{\pi n}{a}(x + \frac{a}{2}), & |x| \leq \frac{a}{2} \\ 0, & |x| \geq \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

粒子的能级为 $E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}k^2 = \frac{n^2\pi^2\hbar^2}{2\mu a^2} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$

由归一化条件, 得

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 d\tau = A^2 \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{a}(x + \frac{a}{2}) dx$$

$$= A^2 \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{a}(x + \frac{a}{2})] dx$$

$$= A^2 \cdot \frac{a}{2} - A^2 \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{a}(x + \frac{a}{2}) dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} A^2 - A^2 \cdot \frac{a}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{a}(x + \frac{a}{2}) \Big|_{-a/2}^{a/2}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} A^2$$

$$\therefore A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}$$

\therefore 粒子的归一化波函数为

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi n}{a} (x + \frac{a}{2}), & |x| \leq \frac{a}{2} \\ 0, & |x| \geq \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

10、证明：处于1s、2p和3d态的氢原子中的电子，当它处于距原子核的距离分别为 $a_0, 4a_0, 9a_0$ 的球壳处的几率最（ a_0 为第一玻尔轨道半径）。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证： } 1s: \omega(r)_{10} dr &= |R_{10}|^2 r^2 dr \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot 4e^{-2r/a_0} \cdot r^2 dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_{10}(r) = \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot 4r^2 e^{-2r/a_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\omega_{10}}{dr} &= 4\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \left(2r - \frac{2}{a_0} r^2\right) e^{-2r/a_0} \\ &= 8\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{a_0} r\right) r e^{-2r/a_0} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\frac{d\omega_{10}}{dr} = 0$ ，则得

$$\begin{aligned} r_{11} &= 0 & r_{11} &= a_0 \\ \frac{d^2\omega_{10}}{dr^2} &= 8\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \left[\left(1 - \frac{2}{a_0} r\right) - \frac{\partial r}{a_0} \left(1 - \frac{r}{a_0}\right) e^{-2r/a_0}\right] \\ &= 8\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{4r}{a_0} + \frac{2r^2}{a_0^2}\right) e^{-2r/a_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2\omega_{10}}{dr^2} \right|_{r_{11}=0} > 0 \quad \therefore r_{11} = 0 \text{ 为几率最小处。}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2\omega_{10}}{dr^2} \right|_{r_{11}=a_0} < 0 \quad \therefore r_{11} = a_0 \text{ 为几率最大处。}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2p: \omega_{21}(r) dr &= |R_{21}|^2 r^2 dr \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{r^2}{3a_0^2} e^{-r/a_0} \cdot r^2 dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_{21}(r) = \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{r^2}{3a_0^2} e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_{21}}{dr} = \frac{1}{24a_0^5} \cdot \left(4 - \frac{1}{a_0} r\right) r^3 e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\frac{d^2\omega_{21}}{dr^2} = \frac{1}{24a_0^5} \left(1 - \frac{8}{a_0} r + \frac{r^2}{a_0^2}\right) r^2 e^{-r/a_0}$$

令 $\frac{d\omega_{21}}{dr} = 0$ ，则得

$$\begin{aligned} r_{21} &= 0 & r_{22} &= 4a_0 \\ \left. \frac{d^2\omega_{21}}{dr^2} \right|_{r_{22}=4a_0} &< 0 & \therefore r_{22} &= 4a_0 \text{ 为最大几率位置。} \end{aligned}$$

当 $0 < r < 4a_0$ 时，

$$\frac{d^2\omega_{10}}{dr^2} > 0 \quad \therefore r = 0 \text{ 为几率最小位置。}$$

$$3d: \omega_{32}(r) = |R_{32}|^2 = \frac{8}{98415a_0^7} r^6 e^{-\frac{2r}{3a_0}}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_{32}}{dr} = \frac{8}{98415a_0^7} \left(5 - \frac{2r}{3a_0}\right) r^5 e^{-\frac{2r}{3a_0}}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d\omega_{32}}{dr} = 0, \text{ 得}$$

$$r_{31} = 0, \quad r_{32} = 9a_0$$

同理可知 $r_{31} = 0$ 为几率最小处。

$r_{32} = 9a_0$ 为几率最大处。

11、求一维谐振子处在第一激发态时几率最大的位置。

$$\text{解: } \psi_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2\sqrt{\pi}}} \cdot 2axe^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2}$$

$$\omega_1(x) = |\psi_1(x)|^2 = \frac{2a^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} x^2 e^{-a^2x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\omega_1}{dx} &= \frac{4a^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} (x - a^2x^3) e^{-a^2x^2} \\ &= \frac{4a^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} (1 - a^2x^2) x e^{-a^2x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2\omega_1}{dx^2} = \frac{4a^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} (1 - 5a^2x^2 + 2a^4x^4) e^{-a^2x^2}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d\omega_1}{dx} = 0, \text{ 得}$$

$$x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = \pm \frac{1}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu\omega_0}} = \pm x_0$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2\omega_1}{dx^2} \right|_{x_1=0} > 0, \quad \therefore x_1 = 0 \text{ 为几率最小处。}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2\omega_1}{dx^2} \right|_{x_2=\pm\frac{1}{2}} < 0, \quad \therefore x_2 = \pm \frac{1}{2} = \pm x_0 \text{ 为几率最大处。}$$

6. 设氢原子处在 $\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} e^{-r/a_0}$ 的态 (a_0 为第一玻尔轨道半径), 求

① r 的平均值;

② 势能 $-\frac{e^2}{r}$ 的平均值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \textcircled{1} \bar{r} &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} r^3 e^{-2r/a_0} dr \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \times \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right) \times 4\pi \\ &= \frac{3}{2} a_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} -\frac{e_s^2}{r} &= -e^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \cdot 4\pi \int_0^\infty r e^{-\frac{2r}{a_0}} dr \\
 &= -\frac{e_s^2}{a_0^3} \times 4 \times \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{e_s^2}{a_0}
 \end{aligned}$$

12、粒子在势能为

$$U = \begin{cases} U_1, & \text{当 } x \leq 0 \\ 0, & \text{当 } 0 < x < a \\ U_2, & \text{当 } x \geq a \end{cases}$$

的场中运动。证明对于能量 $E < U_1 < U_2$ 的状态，其能量由下式决定：

$$ka = n\pi - \sin^{-1} \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_1}} - \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_2}}$$

(其中 $k = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}}$)

证：方程

$$\text{I: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2\psi_I}{dx^2} + U_1\psi_I = E\psi_I \quad (x \leq 0)$$

$$\text{II: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2\psi_{II}}{dx^2} + 0\psi_{II} = E\psi_{II} \quad (0 < x < a)$$

$$\text{III: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2\psi_{III}}{dx^2} + U_2\psi_{III} = E\psi_{III} \quad (x \geq a)$$

$$\text{令 } \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu(U_1 - E)}{\hbar^2}}, \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}}, \quad \beta = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu(U_2 - E)}{\hbar^2}},$$

则得

$$\text{I: } \frac{d^2\psi_I}{dx^2} + \alpha^2\psi_I = 0$$

$$\text{II: } \frac{d^2\psi_{II}}{dx^2} + k^2\psi_{II} = 0$$

$$\text{III: } \frac{d^2\psi_{III}}{dx^2} + \beta^2\psi_{III} = 0$$

其通解为

$$\psi_I = C_1 e^{\alpha x} + D_1 e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$\psi_{II} = A \sin(kx + \delta)$$

$$\psi_{III} = C_2 e^{\beta x} + D_2 e^{-\beta x}$$

利用标准条件，由有限性知

$$x \rightarrow -\infty, \quad \psi_I \rightarrow 0, \quad D_1 = 0$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \psi_{III} = 0, \quad C_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \quad \psi_I = C_1 e^{\alpha x}$$

$$\psi_{II} = A \sin(kx + \delta)$$

$$\psi_{III} = D_2 e^{-\beta x}$$

由连续性知

$$\psi_I(0) = \psi_{II}(0) \Rightarrow C_1 = A \sin \delta \quad (1)$$

$$\psi'_I(0) = \psi'_{II}(0) \Rightarrow aC_1 = kA \cos \delta \quad (2)$$

$$\psi_{II}(a) = \psi_{III}(a) \Rightarrow A \sin(kx + \delta) = D_2 e^{-\beta x} \quad (3)$$

$$\psi'_{II}(a) = \psi'_{III}(a) \Rightarrow kA \cos(kx + \delta) = -\beta D_2 e^{-\beta x} \quad (4)$$

由①、②，得

$$\operatorname{tg} \delta = \frac{k}{a}$$

⑤

由③、④，得

$$\operatorname{tg}(ka + \delta) = -\frac{k}{\beta}$$

⑥

$$\text{而 } \operatorname{tg}(ka + \delta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}ka + \operatorname{tg}\delta}{1 - \operatorname{tg}ka \cdot \operatorname{tg}\delta}$$

$$\text{把⑤、⑥代入，得 } \frac{\operatorname{tg}ka + \operatorname{tg}\delta}{1 - \operatorname{tg}ka \cdot \operatorname{tg}\delta} = -\frac{k}{\beta}$$

$$\text{整理，得 } -\operatorname{tg}ka = \frac{\frac{k}{\beta} + \operatorname{tg}\delta}{1 - \frac{k}{\beta} \operatorname{tg}\delta}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(n\pi - ka) = \frac{\frac{k}{\beta} + \operatorname{tg}\delta}{1 - \frac{k}{\beta} \operatorname{tg}\delta}$$

$$\text{令 } \operatorname{tg}\tau = \frac{k}{\beta}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(n\pi - ka) = \frac{\frac{k}{\beta} + \operatorname{tg}\delta}{1 - \frac{k}{\beta} \operatorname{tg}\delta} = \operatorname{tg}(\tau + \delta)$$

$$\therefore \begin{aligned} n\pi - ka &= \tau + \delta \\ ka &= n\pi - \tau - \delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } \sin x = \frac{\operatorname{tg}x}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}}, \text{ 得}$$

$$\sin \tau = \frac{\frac{k/\beta}{\beta}}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{k}{\beta})^2}} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{\beta^2 + k^2}} = \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_2}}$$

$$\sin \delta = \frac{\frac{k/a}{a}}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{k}{a})^2}} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{a^2 + k^2}} = \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_1}}$$

$$ka = n\pi - \sin^{-1} \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_1}} - \sin^{-1} \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_2}}$$

###

17、求 $\hat{L}_x \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{L}_x = ?$

$$\hat{L}_y \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{L}_y = ?$$

$$\hat{L}_z \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{L}_z = ?$$

解: $\hat{L}_x \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{L}_x = (\hat{y} \hat{P}_z - \hat{z} \hat{P}_y) \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x (\hat{y} \hat{P}_z - \hat{z} \hat{P}_y)$

$$= \hat{y} \hat{P}_z \hat{P}_x - \hat{z} \hat{P}_y \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{y} \hat{P}_z + \hat{P}_x \hat{z} \hat{P}_y$$

$$= \hat{y} \hat{P}_z \hat{P}_x - \hat{z} \hat{P}_y \hat{P}_x - \hat{y} \hat{P}_z \hat{P}_x + \hat{z} \hat{P}_y \hat{P}_x$$

$$= 0$$

$$\hat{L}_y \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{L}_y = (\hat{z} \hat{P}_x - \hat{x} \hat{P}_z) \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x (\hat{z} \hat{P}_x - \hat{x} \hat{P}_z)$$

$$= \hat{z} \hat{P}_x^2 - \hat{x} \hat{P}_z \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{z} \hat{P}_x + \hat{P}_x \hat{x} \hat{P}_z$$

$$= \hat{z} \hat{P}_x^2 - \hat{x} \hat{P}_z \hat{P}_x - \hat{z} \hat{P}_x^2 + \hat{P}_x \hat{x} \hat{P}_z$$

$$= -(\hat{x} \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{x}) \hat{P}_z$$

$$= -i\hbar \hat{P}_z$$

$$\hat{L}_z \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{L}_z = (\hat{x} \hat{P}_y - \hat{y} \hat{P}_x) \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x (\hat{x} \hat{P}_y - \hat{y} \hat{P}_x)$$

$$= \hat{x} \hat{P}_y \hat{P}_x - \hat{y} \hat{P}_x^2 - \hat{P}_x \hat{x} \hat{P}_y + \hat{P}_x \hat{y} \hat{P}_x$$

$$= \hat{x} \hat{P}_x \hat{P}_y - \hat{y} \hat{P}_x^2 - \hat{P}_x \hat{x} \hat{P}_y + \hat{y} \hat{P}_x^2$$

$$= (\hat{x} \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{x}) \hat{P}_y$$

$$= i\hbar \hat{P}_y$$

18、 $\hat{L}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{L}_x = ?$

$$\hat{L}_y \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{L}_y = ?$$

$$\hat{L}_z \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{L}_z = ?$$

解: $\hat{L}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{L}_x = (\hat{y} \hat{P}_z - \hat{z} \hat{P}_y) \hat{x} - \hat{x} (\hat{y} \hat{P}_z - \hat{z} \hat{P}_y)$

$$= \hat{y} \hat{P}_z \hat{x} - \hat{z} \hat{P}_y \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{y} \hat{P}_z + \hat{x} \hat{z} \hat{P}_y$$

$$= \hat{y} \hat{P}_z \hat{x} - \hat{z} \hat{P}_y \hat{x} - \hat{y} \hat{P}_z \hat{x} + \hat{z} \hat{P}_y \hat{x}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\hat{L}_y \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{L}_y = (\hat{z} \hat{P}_x - \hat{x} \hat{P}_z) \hat{x} - \hat{x} (\hat{z} \hat{P}_x - \hat{x} \hat{P}_z)$$

$$= \hat{z} \hat{P}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{P}_z \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{z} \hat{P}_x + \hat{x}^2 \hat{P}_z$$

$$= \hat{z} (\hat{P}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{P}_x)$$

$$= -i\hbar \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{L}_z \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{L}_z = (\hat{x} \hat{P}_y - \hat{y} \hat{P}_x) \hat{x} - \hat{x} (\hat{x} \hat{P}_y - \hat{y} \hat{P}_x)$$

$$= \hat{x}^2 \hat{P}_y - \hat{y} \hat{P}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x}^2 \hat{P}_y - \hat{y} \hat{x} \hat{P}_x$$

$$= \hat{y} (\hat{x} \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{x})$$

$$= -i\hbar \hat{y}$$

第四章 态和力学量的表象

4.1. 求在动量表象中角动量 L_x 的矩阵元和 L_x^2 的矩阵元。

解: $(L_x)_{p'p} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}' \cdot \vec{r}} (y \hat{p}_z - z \hat{p}_y) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} d\tau$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}'\cdot\vec{r}} (yp_z - zp_y) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}'\cdot\vec{r}} (-i\hbar) \left(p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} - p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z}\right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau \\
&= (-i\hbar) \left(p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} - p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\vec{p}-\vec{p}')\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau \\
&= i\hbar \left(p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} - p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y}\right) \delta(\vec{p}-\vec{p}') \\
(L_x^2)_{p'p} &= \int \psi_{\vec{p}'}^*(\vec{x}) L_x^2 \psi_{\vec{p}} d\tau \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}'\cdot\vec{r}} (y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y)^2 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}'\cdot\vec{r}} (y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y)(y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}'\cdot\vec{r}} (y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y)(i\hbar) \left(p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} - p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y}\right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau \\
&= (i\hbar) \left(p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} - p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}'\cdot\vec{r}} (y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau \\
&= -\hbar^2 \left(p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} - p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\vec{p}-\vec{p}')\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau \\
&= -\hbar^2 \left(p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} - p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y}\right)^2 \delta(\vec{p}-\vec{p}')
\end{aligned}$$

#

4.2 求能量表象中，一维无限深势阱的坐标与动量的矩阵元。

解：基矢： $u_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$

能量： $E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 n^2}{2\mu a^2}$

对角元： $x_{mm} = \int_0^a \frac{2}{a} x \sin^2 \frac{m\pi}{a} x dx = \frac{a}{2}$

$$\int u \cos nu du = \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nu + \frac{u}{n} \sin nu + c$$

当时， $m \neq n$ $x_{mn} = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \left(\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x\right) \cdot x \cdot \left(\sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x\right) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a x \left[\cos \frac{(m-n)\pi}{a} x - \cos \frac{(m+n)\pi}{a} x \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{a} \left[\left[\frac{a^2}{(m-n)^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{(m-n)\pi}{a} x + \frac{ax}{(m-n)\pi} \sin \frac{(m-n)\pi}{a} x \right] \Big|_0^a \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left[\frac{a^2}{(m+n)^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{(m+n)\pi}{a} x + \frac{ax}{(m+n)\pi} \sin \frac{(m+n)\pi}{a} x \right] \Big|_0^a \right] \\
&= \frac{a}{\pi^2} \left[(-1)^{m-n} - 1 \right] \left[\frac{1}{(m-n)^2} - \frac{1}{(m+n)^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{a}{\pi^2} \frac{4mn}{(m^2 - n^2)^2} \left[(-1)^{m-n} - 1 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p_{mn} &= \int u_m^*(x) \hat{p} u_n(x) dx = -i\hbar \int_0^a \frac{2}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx \\
&= -i \frac{2n\pi\hbar}{a^2} \int_0^a \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx \\
&= -i \frac{n\pi\hbar}{a^2} \int_0^a \left[\sin \frac{(m+n)\pi}{a} x + \sin \frac{(m-n)\pi}{a} x \right] dx \\
&= i \frac{n\pi\hbar}{a^2} \left[\frac{a}{(m+n)\pi} \cos \frac{(m+n)\pi}{a} x + \frac{a}{(m-n)\pi} \cos \frac{(m-n)\pi}{a} x \right] \Bigg|_0^a \\
&= i \frac{n\pi\hbar}{a^2} \frac{a}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{(m+n)} + \frac{1}{(m-n)} \right] [(-1)^{m-n} - 1] \\
&= [(-1)^{m-n} - 1] \frac{i2mn\hbar}{(m^2 - n^2)a}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sin mu \cos nu du = -\frac{\cos(m+n)u}{2(m+n)} - \frac{\cos(m-n)u}{2(m-n)} + C$$

#

4.3 求在动量表象中线性谐振子的能量本征函数。

解：定态薛定谔方程为

$$-\frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dp^2} C(p, t) + \frac{p^2}{2\mu} C(p, t) = EC(p, t)$$

$$\text{即} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dp^2} C(p, t) + (E - \frac{p^2}{2\mu}) C(p, t) = 0$$

两边乘以 $\frac{2}{\hbar\omega}$ ，得

$$-\frac{1}{1} \frac{d^2}{dp^2} C(p, t) + \left(\frac{2E}{\hbar\omega} - \frac{p^2}{\mu\omega\hbar} \right) C(p, t) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \xi = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu\omega\hbar}} p = \beta p, \quad \beta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu\omega\hbar}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2E}{\hbar\omega}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{d\xi^2} C(p, t) + (\lambda - \xi^2) C(p, t) = 0$$

跟课本 P.39(2.7-4)式比较可知，线性谐振子的能量本征值和本征函数为

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$$

$$C(p, t) = N_n e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2 p^2} H_n(\beta p) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t}$$

式中 N_n 为归一化因子，即

$$N_n = \left(\frac{\beta}{\pi^{1/2} 2^n n!} \right)^{1/2}$$

#

4.4. 求线性谐振子哈密顿量在动量表象中的矩阵元。

$$\text{解：} \hat{H} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \hat{p}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{pp'} &= \int \psi_p^*(x) \hat{H} \psi_p(x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}px} \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p'x} dx \\
&= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p' \right)^2 \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p'-p)x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p'-p)x} dx \\
&= \frac{p'^2}{2\mu} \delta(p' - p) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\hbar}{i} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p'^2} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p'-p)x} dx \\
&= \frac{p'^2}{2\mu} \delta(p' - p) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \left(\frac{\hbar}{i} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p'^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a\pi\hbar} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p'-p)x} dx \\
&= \frac{p'^2}{2\mu} \delta(p' - p) - \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p'^2} \delta(p' - p) \\
&= \frac{p^2}{2\mu} \delta(p' - p) - \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \delta(p' - p)
\end{aligned}$$

#

4.5 设已知在 \hat{L}^2 和 \hat{L}_z 的共同表象中, 算符 \hat{L}_x 和 \hat{L}_y 的矩阵分别为

$$L_x = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad L_y = \frac{\sqrt{2}\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

求它们的本征值和归一化的本征函数。最后将矩阵 L_x 和 L_y 对角化。

解: L_x 的久期方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} & -\lambda & \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -\lambda^3 + \hbar^2 \lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \hbar, \lambda_3 = -\hbar$$

$\therefore \hat{L}_x$ 的本征值为 $0, \hbar, -\hbar$

\hat{L}_x 的本征方程

$$\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 设为 \hat{L}_x 的本征函数 \hat{L}^2 和 \hat{L}_z 共同表象中的矩阵

当 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 时, 有

$$\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ a_1 + a_3 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a_3 = -a_1, \quad a_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \psi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ 0 \\ -a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由归一化条件

$$1 = \psi_0^\dagger \psi_0 = (a_1^*, 0, -a_1^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ 0 \\ -a_1 \end{pmatrix} = 2|a_1|^2$$

$$\text{取 } a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\psi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 对应于 } \hat{L}_x \text{ 的本征值 } 0 \text{。}$$

当 $\lambda_2 = \hbar$ 时, 有

$$\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a_1 + a_3) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_2 = \sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_2 = \sqrt{2} a_3 \\ a_3 = a_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \psi_{\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由归一化条件

$$1 = (a_1^*, \sqrt{2} a_1^*, a_1^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = 4|a_1|^2$$

$$\text{取 } a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{归一化的 } \psi_{\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 对应于 } \hat{L}_x \text{ 的本征值 } \hbar$$

当 $\lambda_2 = -\hbar$ 时, 有

$$\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = -\hbar \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a_1 + a_3) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a_1 \\ -a_2 \\ -a_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_2 = -\sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_2 = -\sqrt{2} a_3 \\ a_3 = a_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \psi_{-\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ -\sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由归一化条件

$$1 = (a_1^*, -\sqrt{2} a_1^*, a_1^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ -\sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = 4|a_1|^2$$

取 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore \text{归一化的 } \psi_{-\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 对应于 } \hat{L}_x \text{ 的本征值 } -\hbar$$

由以上结果可知, 从 \hat{L}^2 和 \hat{L}_z 的共同表象变到 \hat{L}_x 表象的变换矩阵为

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 对角化的矩阵为 $L'_x = S^+ L_x S$

$$\begin{aligned} L'_x &= \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 1 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hbar & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\hbar \end{pmatrix}$$

按照与上同样的方法可得

\hat{L}_y 的本征值为 $0, \hbar, -\hbar$

\hat{L}_y 的归一化的本征函数为

$$\psi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \psi_{\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \psi_{-\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

从 \hat{L}^2 和 \hat{L}_z 的共同表象变到 \hat{L}_y 表象的变换矩阵为

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow S^+ = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

利用 S 可使 \hat{L}_y 对角化

$$L'_y = S^+ L_y S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hbar & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\hbar \end{pmatrix}$$

#

4.6 求连续性方程的矩阵表示

解: 连续性方程为

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{J}$$

$$\therefore \vec{J} = \frac{i\hbar}{2\mu} (\psi \nabla \psi^* - \psi^* \nabla \psi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \nabla \cdot \vec{J} &= \frac{i\hbar}{2\mu} \nabla \cdot (\psi \nabla \psi^* - \psi^* \nabla \psi) \\ &= \frac{i\hbar}{2\mu} (\psi \nabla^2 \psi^* - \psi^* \nabla^2 \psi) \\ &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} (\psi \hat{T} \psi^* - \psi^* \hat{T} \psi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore i\hbar \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = (\psi^* \hat{T} \psi - \psi \hat{T} \psi^*)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial (\psi^* \psi)}{\partial t} = (\psi^* \hat{T} \psi - \psi \hat{T} \psi^*)$$

写成矩阵形式为

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\psi^+\psi) = \psi^+\hat{T}\psi - \psi\hat{T}\psi^+$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\psi^+\psi) = \psi^+\hat{T}\psi - (\psi^+\hat{T}\psi)^* = \bar{T} - \bar{T}^* = 0$$

第五章 微扰理论

5.1 如果类氢原子的核不是点电荷，而是半径为 r_0 、电荷均匀分布的小球，计算这种效应对类氢原子基态能量的一级修正。

解：这种分布只对 $r < r_0$ 的区域有影响，对 $r \geq r_0$ 的区域无影响。据题意知

$$\hat{H}' = U(r) - U_0(r)$$

其中 $U_0(r)$ 是不考虑这种效应的势能分布，即

$$U(r) = -\frac{ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$U(r)$ 为考虑这种效应后的势能分布，在 $r \geq r_0$ 区域，

$$U(r) = -\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

在 $r < r_0$ 区域， $U(r)$ 可由下式得出，

$$U(r) = -e \int_r^\infty E dr$$

$$E = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot \frac{Ze}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_0^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3} r, & (r \leq r_0) \\ \frac{Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} & (r \geq r_0) \end{cases}$$

$$U(r) = -e \int_r^{r_0} E dr - e \int_{r_0}^\infty E dr$$

$$= -\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3} \int_r^{r_0} r dr - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_0}^\infty \frac{1}{r^2} dr$$

$$= -\frac{Ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3} (r_0^2 - r^2) - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0} = -\frac{Ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3} (3r_0^2 - r^2) \quad (r \leq r_0)$$

$$\hat{H}' = U(r) - U_0(r) = \begin{cases} -\frac{Ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3} (3r_0^2 - r^2) + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} & (r \leq r_0) \\ 0 & (r \geq r_0) \end{cases}$$

由于 r_0 很小，所以 $\hat{H}' \ll \hat{H}^{(0)} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + U_0(r)$ ，可视为一种微扰，由它引起的一级修正为

$$(\text{基态 } \psi_1^{(0)} = (\frac{Z^3}{\pi a_0^3})^{1/2} e^{-\frac{Z}{a_0} r})$$

$$E_1^{(1)} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^{(0)*} \hat{H}' \psi_1^{(0)} d\tau$$

$$= \frac{Z^3}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^{r_0} [-\frac{Ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3} (3r_0^2 - r^2) + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}] e^{-\frac{2Z}{a_0} r} 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$\therefore r \ll a_0$, 故 $e^{-\frac{2Z}{a_0}r} \approx 1$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E_1^{(1)} &= -\frac{Z^4 e^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a_0^3 r_0^3} \int_0^{r_0} (3r_0^2 r^2 - r^4) dr + \frac{Z^4 e^2}{\pi\epsilon_0 a_0^3} \int_0^{r_0} r dr \\ &= -\frac{Z^4 e^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a_0^3 r_0^3} (r_0^5 - \frac{r_0^5}{5}) + \frac{Z^4 e^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a_0^3} r_0^2 \\ &= \frac{Z^4 e^2}{10\pi\epsilon_0 a_0^3} r_0^2 \\ &= \frac{2Z^4 e^2}{5a_0^3} r_0^2 \end{aligned}$$

#

5.2 转动惯量为 I 、电偶极矩为 \vec{D} 的空间转子处在均匀电场在 $\vec{\epsilon}$ 中，如果电场较小，用微扰法求转子基态能量的二级修正。

解：取 $\vec{\epsilon}$ 的正方向为 Z 轴正方向建立坐标系，则转子的哈密顿算符为

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2I} - \vec{D} \cdot \vec{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2I} \hat{L}^2 - D\epsilon \cos\theta$$

取 $\hat{H}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2I} \hat{L}^2$, $\hat{H}' = -D\epsilon \cos\theta$, 则

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}^{(0)} + \hat{H}'$$

由于电场较小，又把 \hat{H}' 视为微扰，用微扰法求得此问题。

$$\hat{H}^{(0)} \text{ 的本征值为 } E_l^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2I} l(l+1)\hbar^2$$

$$\text{本征函数为 } \psi_l^{(0)} = Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$\hat{H}^{(0)}$ 的基态能量为 $E_0^{(0)} = 0$ ，为非简并情况。根据定态非简并微扰论可知

$$E_0^{(2)} = \sum_l' \frac{|H'_{l0}|^2}{E_0^{(0)} - E_l^{(0)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H'_{l0} &= \int \psi_l^{*(0)} \hat{H}' \psi_0^{(0)} d\tau = \int Y_{lm}^* (-D\epsilon \cos\theta) Y_{00} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -D\epsilon \int Y_{lm}^* (\cos\theta Y_{00}) \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -D\epsilon \int Y_{lm}^* \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} Y_{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{D\epsilon}{\sqrt{3}} \int Y_{l0}^* Y_{10} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{D\epsilon}{\sqrt{3}} \delta_{l1} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_0^{(2)} = \sum_l' \frac{|H'_{l0}|^2}{E_0^{(0)} - E_l^{(0)}} = -\sum_l' \frac{D^2 \epsilon^2 \cdot 2I}{3l(l+1)\hbar^2} |\delta_{l1}|^2 = -\frac{1}{3\hbar^2} D^2 \epsilon^2 I$$

#

5.3 设一体系未受微扰作用时有两个能级： E_{01} 及 E_{02} ，现在受到微扰 \hat{H}' 的作用，微扰矩阵元为 $H'_{12} = H'_{21} = a$, $H'_{11} = H'_{22} = b$ ； a 、 b 都是实数。用微扰公式求能量至二级修正值。

解：由微扰公式得

$$E_n^{(1)} = H'_{nn}$$

$$E_n^{(2)} = \sum_m' \frac{|H'_{mn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}}$$

$$\text{得} \quad E_{01}^{(1)} = H'_{11} = b \quad E_{02}^{(1)} = H'_{22} = b$$

$$E_{01}^{(2)} = \sum_m \frac{|H'_{m1}|^2}{E_{01} - E_{0m}} = \frac{a^2}{E_{01} - E_{02}}$$

$$E_{02}^{(2)} = \sum_m \frac{|H'_{m1}|^2}{E_{02} - E_{0m}} = \frac{a^2}{E_{02} - E_{01}}$$

∴ 能量的二级修正值为

$$E_1 = E_{01} + b + \frac{a^2}{E_{01} - E_{02}}$$

$$E_2 = E_{02} + b + \frac{a^2}{E_{02} - E_{01}}$$

#

5.4 设在 $t=0$ 时, 氢原子处于基态, 以后受到单色光的照射而电离。设单色光的电场可以近似地表示为 $\varepsilon \sin \omega t$, ε 及 ω 均为零; 电离电子的波函数近似地以平面波表示。求这单色光的最小频率和在时刻 t 跃迁到电离态的几率。

解: ① 当电离后的电子动能为零时, 这时对应的单色光的频率最小, 其值为

$$\hbar \omega_{\min} = h \nu_{\min} = E_{\infty} - E_1 = \frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^2}$$

$$\nu_{\min} = \frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^2 h} = \frac{13.6 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{6.62 \times 10^{-34}} = 3.3 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$$

② $t=0$ 时, 氢原子处于基态, 其波函数为

$$\phi_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\text{在 } t \text{ 时刻, } \phi_m = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{微扰 } \hat{H}'(t) &= e\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{r} \sin \omega t = \frac{e\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{r}}{2i} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}) \\ &= \hat{F}(e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } \hat{F} = \frac{e\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{r}}{2i}$$

在 t 时刻跃迁到电离态的几率为

$$\begin{aligned} W_{k \rightarrow m} &= |a_m(t)|^2 \\ a_m(t) &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t H'_{mk} e^{i\omega_{mk}t'} dt' \\ &= \frac{F_{mk}}{i\hbar} \int_0^t (e^{i(\omega_{mk}+\omega)t'} - e^{i(\omega_{mk}-\omega)t'}) dt' \\ &= -\frac{F_{mk}}{\hbar} \left[\frac{e^{i(\omega_{mk}+\omega)t} - 1}{\omega_{mk} + \omega} - \frac{e^{i(\omega_{mk}-\omega)t} - 1}{\omega_{mk} - \omega} \right] \end{aligned}$$

对于吸收跃迁情况, 上式起主要作用的第二项, 故不考虑第一项,

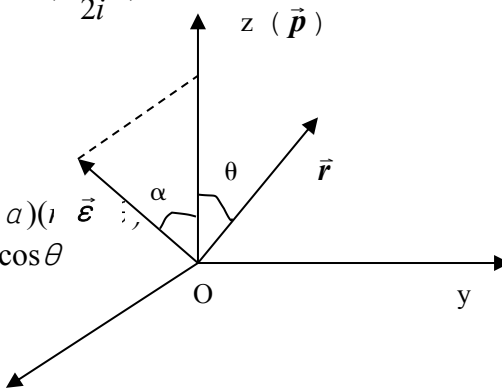
$$\begin{aligned} a_m(t) &= \frac{F_{mk}}{\hbar} \frac{e^{i(\omega_{mk}-\omega)t} - 1}{\omega_{mk} - \omega} \\ W_{k \rightarrow m} &= |a_m(t)|^2 = \frac{|F_{mk}|^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{(e^{i(\omega_{mk}-\omega)t} - 1)(e^{i(\omega_{mk}-\omega)t} - 1)}{(\omega_{mk} - \omega)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4|F_{mk}|^2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{mk} - \omega)t}{\hbar^2 (\omega_{mk} - \omega)^2}$$

$$\text{其中 } F_{mk} = \int \phi_m^* \hat{F} \phi_k d\tau = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} \left(\frac{e \vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{r}}{2i}\right) e^{-r/a_0} a$$

取电子电离后的动量方向为 Z 方向，
取 $\vec{\varepsilon}$ 、 \vec{p} 所在平面为 xoz 面，则有

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{r} &= \varepsilon_x x + \varepsilon_y y + \varepsilon_z z \\ &= (\varepsilon \sin \alpha)(r \sin \theta \cos \varphi) + (\varepsilon \cos \alpha)(r \cos \theta) \\ &= \varepsilon r \sin \alpha \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \varepsilon \cos \alpha r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$



$$F_{mk} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{e}{2i} \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r \cos \theta} (\varepsilon r \sin \alpha \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \varepsilon r \cos \alpha \cos \theta) e^{-r/a_0} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$F_{mk} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{e}{2i} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r \cos \theta} (\varepsilon r \sin \alpha \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \varepsilon r \cos \alpha \cos \theta) e^{-r/a_0} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{e}{2i} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r \cos \theta} (\varepsilon \cos \alpha r^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta) e^{-r/a_0} dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{e \varepsilon \cos \alpha}{2i} 2\pi \int_0^\infty r^3 e^{-r/a_0} dr \left[\int_0^\pi e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r \cos \theta} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \right] \\ &= \frac{e \varepsilon \cos \alpha}{i 2\pi \hbar \sqrt{2 a_0^3 \hbar}} \int_0^\infty r^3 e^{-r/a_0} \left[\frac{-\hbar}{i p r} (e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r} + e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p r}) + \frac{\hbar^2}{p^2 r^2} (e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r} - e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p r}) \right] dr \\ &= \frac{e \varepsilon \cos \alpha}{i 2\pi \hbar \sqrt{2 a_0^3 \hbar}} \frac{16 p}{i a_0 \hbar} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{a_0^2} + \frac{p^2}{\hbar^2}\right)^3} \\ &= -\frac{16 p e \varepsilon \cos \alpha (a_0 \hbar)^{7/2}}{\sqrt{8\pi} (a_0^2 p^2 + \hbar^2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore W_{k \rightarrow m} &= \frac{4|F_{mk}|^2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{mk} - \omega)t}{\hbar^2 (\omega_{mk} - \omega)^2} \\ &= \frac{128 p^2 e^2 \varepsilon^2 \cos^2 \alpha a_0^7 \hbar^5}{\pi^2 (a_0^2 p^2 + \hbar^2)^6} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{mk} - \omega)t}{(\omega_{mk} - \omega)^2} \end{aligned}$$

#

5.5 基态氢原子处于平行板电场中，若电场是均匀的且随时间按指数下降，即

$$\varepsilon = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } t \leq 0 \\ \varepsilon_0 e^{-t/\tau}, & \text{当 } t \geq 0 (\tau \text{ 为大于零的参数}) \end{cases}$$

求经过长时间后氢原子处在 $2p$ 态的几率。

解：对于 $2p$ 态， $\ell=1$ ， m 可取 $0, \pm 1$ 三值，其相应的状态为

$$\psi_{210} \quad \psi_{211} \quad \psi_{21-1}$$

氢原子处在 $2p$ 态的几率也就是从 ψ_{100} 跃迁到 ψ_{210} 、 ψ_{211} 、 ψ_{21-1} 的几率之和。

$$\text{由} \quad a_m(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t H'_{mk} e^{i\omega_{mk} t'} dt'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H'_{210,100} &= \int \psi_{210}^* \hat{H}' \psi_{100} d\tau & (\hat{H}' = e\varepsilon(t)r \cos\theta) \\
&= \int R_{21} Y_{10}^* e\varepsilon(t)r \cos\theta R_{10} Y_{00} d\tau & (\text{取 } \varepsilon \text{ 方向为 } Z \text{ 轴方向}) \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty R_{21} r^3 R_{10} dr \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{10}^* Y_{00} \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&\quad (\cos\theta Y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10}) \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) f \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{10}^* \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e\varepsilon(t) f
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f &= \int_0^\infty R_{21}^*(r) R_{10}(r) r^3 dr = \frac{256}{81\sqrt{6}} a_0 \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^{3/2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}a_0} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty r^4 e^{-\frac{3}{2a_0}r} dr \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{1}{a_0^4} \cdot \frac{4! \times 2^5}{3^5} a_0^5 = \frac{256}{81\sqrt{6}} a_0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H'_{210,100} &= \int \psi_{210}^* \hat{H}' \psi_{100} d\tau = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e\varepsilon(t) f \\
&= \frac{e\varepsilon(t)}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{256}{81\sqrt{6}} a_0 = \frac{128\sqrt{2}}{243} e\varepsilon(t) a_0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H'_{211,100} &= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty \psi_{211}^* r \cos\theta \psi_{100} d\tau \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty R_{21} r^3 R_{10} dr \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{11}^* \cos\theta Y_{00} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty R_{21} r^3 R_{10} dr \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{11}^* \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H'_{21-1,100} &= \int \psi_{21-1}^* \hat{H}' \psi_{100} d\tau \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty R_{21} r^3 R_{10} dr \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{1-1}^* \cos\theta Y_{00} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty R_{21} r^3 R_{10} dr \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{1-1}^* \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

由上述结果可知, $W_{100 \rightarrow 211} = 0$, $W_{100 \rightarrow 21-1} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore W_{1s \rightarrow 2p} &= W_{100 \rightarrow 210} + W_{100 \rightarrow 211} + W_{100 \rightarrow 21-1} \\
&= W_{100 \rightarrow 210} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left| \int_0^t H'_{210,100} e^{i\omega_{21}t'} dt' \right|^2 \\
&= \frac{2}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{128}{243} \right)^2 (ea_0\varepsilon_0)^2 \left| \int_0^t e^{i\omega_{21}t'} e^{-t'/\tau} dt' \right|^2 \\
&= \frac{2}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{128}{243} \right)^2 e^2 a_0^2 \varepsilon_0^2 \frac{\left| e^{\frac{i\omega_{21}t - t}{\tau}} - 1 \right|^2}{\omega_{21}^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\omega_{1s \rightarrow 2p} = \frac{2}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{128}{243} \right)^2 e^2 a_0^2 \varepsilon_0^2 \frac{1}{\omega_{21}^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2}}$$

$$\text{其中 } \omega_{21} = \frac{1}{\hbar} (E_2 - E_1) = \frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{3\mu e_s^4}{8\hbar^3} = \frac{3e_s^2}{8\hbar a_0}$$

#

5.6 计算氢原子由第一激发态到基态的自发发射几率。

$$\text{解: } A_{mk} = \frac{4e_s^2 \omega_{mk}^3}{3\hbar c^3} |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2$$

由选择定则 $\Delta l = \pm 1$, 知 $2s \rightarrow 1s$ 是禁戒的
故只需计算 $2p \rightarrow 1s$ 的几率

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{21} &= \frac{E_2 - E_1}{\hbar} \\ &= \frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{3\mu e_s^4}{8\hbar^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } |\vec{r}_{21}|^2 = |x_{21}|^2 + |y_{21}|^2 + |z_{21}|^2$$

$2p$ 有三个状态, 即 $\psi_{210}, \psi_{211}, \psi_{21-1}$

(1) 先计算 z 的矩阵元 $z = r \cos \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} (z)_{21m,100} &= \int_0^\infty R_{21}^*(r) R_{10}(r) r^3 dr \cdot \int \psi_{1m}^* \cos \theta Y_{00} d\Omega \\ &= f \int Y_{1m}^* \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{00} d\Omega \\ &= f \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \delta_{m0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (z)_{210,100} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} f$$

$$(z)_{211,100} = 0$$

$$(z)_{21-1,100} = 0$$

(2) 计算 x 的矩阵元

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi = \frac{r}{2} \sin \theta (e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x)_{21m,100} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty R_{21}^*(r) R_{10}(r) r^3 dr \cdot \int Y_{1m}^* \sin \theta (e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi}) Y_{00} d\Omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \int Y_{1m}^* (-Y_{11} + Y_{1-1}) d\Omega \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} f (-\delta_{m1} + \delta_{m-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{11} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\varphi}$$

$$Y_{1-1} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi}$$

$$Y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x)_{210,100} = 0$$

$$(x)_{211,100} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} f$$

$$(x)_{21-1,100} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} f$$

(3) 计算 y 的矩阵元

$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{2i} r \sin \theta (e^{i\varphi} - e^{-i\varphi})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(y)_{21m,100} &= \frac{1}{2i} \int_0^\infty R_{21}^*(r) R_{10}(r) r^3 dr \cdot \int Y_{1m}^* \sin \theta (e^{i\varphi} - e^{-i\varphi}) Y_{00} d\Omega \\
&= \frac{1}{2i} f \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} (-\delta_{m1} - \delta_{m-1}) \\
&= \frac{1}{i\sqrt{6}} f (-\delta_{m1} - \delta_{m-1}) \\
\Rightarrow (y)_{210,100} &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$(y)_{211,100} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} f$$

$$(y)_{21-1,100} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} f$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{r}_{2p \rightarrow 1s}|^2 = (2 \times \frac{f^2}{6} + 2 \times \frac{f^2}{6} + \frac{1}{3} f^2) = f^2$$

(4) 计算 f

$$\begin{aligned}
f &= \int_0^\infty R_{21}^*(r) R_{10}(r) r^3 dr = \frac{256}{81\sqrt{6}} a_0 \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^{3/2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}a_0} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty r^4 e^{-\frac{3}{2a_0}r} dr \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{1}{a_0^4} \cdot \frac{4! \times 2^5}{3^5} a_0^5 = \frac{256}{81\sqrt{6}} a_0 = a_0 \frac{2^7}{3^4} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$f^2 = \frac{2^{15}}{3^9} a_0^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{2p \rightarrow 1s} &= \frac{4e_s^2 \omega_{21}^3}{3\hbar c^3} |\vec{r}_{21}|^2 \\
&= \frac{4e_s^2}{3\hbar c^3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{8} \frac{\mu e_s^4}{\hbar^3}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{2^{15}}{3^9} a_0^2 \\
&= \frac{2^8}{3^7} \cdot \frac{\mu^3 e_s^{14}}{\hbar^{10} c^3} \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{\mu e_s^2}\right)^2 \\
&= \frac{2^8}{3^7} \cdot \frac{\mu e_s^{10}}{\hbar^6 c^3} = 1.91 \times 10^9 s^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{A_{21}} = 5.23 \times 10^{-10} s = 0.52 \times 10^{-9} s \quad \#$$

5.7 计算氢原子由 2p 态跃迁到 1s 态时所发出的光谱线强度。

$$\text{解: } J_{2p \rightarrow 1s} = N_{2p} A_{2p \rightarrow 1s} \cdot \hbar \omega_{21}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= N_{2p} \cdot \frac{2^8}{3^7} \frac{\mu e_s^{10}}{c^3 \hbar^6} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{\mu e_s^4}{\hbar^2} \\
&= N_{2p} \cdot \frac{2^5}{3^6} \cdot \frac{\mu^2 e_s^{14}}{\hbar^8 c^3} \quad \hbar \omega_{21} = 10.2 eV \\
&= N_{2p} \cdot \frac{2^5}{3^6} \cdot \frac{e_s^{10}}{c^3 \hbar^4 a_0^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= N_{2p} \times 3.1 \times 10^{-9} W$$

$$\text{若 } N_{2p} = 10^9, \text{ 则 } J_{21} = 3.1 W \quad \#$$

5.8 求线性谐振子偶极跃迁的选择定则

$$\text{解: } A_{mk} \propto |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2 = |x_{mk}|^2$$

$$x_{mk} = \int \phi_m^* x \phi_k dx$$

$$\text{由 } x\phi_k = \frac{1}{a} \left[\sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \phi_{k-1} + \sqrt{\frac{k+1}{2}} \phi_{k+1} \right]$$

$$\int \phi_m^* \phi_n dx = \delta_{mn}$$

$$x_{mk} = \frac{1}{a} \left[\sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \delta_{m,k-1} + \sqrt{\frac{k+1}{2}} \delta_{m,k+1} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow m = k \pm 1 \text{ 时, } x_{mk} \neq 0$$

即选择定则为 $\Delta m = m - k = \pm 1$ #

补充练习三

1、一维无限深势阱 ($0 < x < a$) 中的粒子受到微扰

$$H'(x) = \begin{cases} 2\lambda \frac{x}{a} & (0 \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2}) \\ 2\lambda(1 - \frac{x}{a}) & (\frac{a}{2} \leq x \leq a) \end{cases}$$

作用, 试求基态能级的一级修正。

解: 基态波函数 (零级近似) 为

$$\psi_1^{(0)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x \quad (0 \leq x \leq a)$$

$$\psi_1^{(0)} = 0 \quad (x < 0, x > a)$$

\therefore 能量一级修正为

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{(1)} &= \int \psi_1^{(0)*} H' \psi_1^{(0)} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{a/2} 2\lambda \frac{x}{a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{a} x dx + \frac{2}{a} \int_{a/2}^a 2\lambda(1 - \frac{x}{a}) \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{a} x dx \\ &= \frac{2\lambda}{a^2} \left[\int_0^{a/2} x(1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{a} x) dx + a \int_{a/2}^a (1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{a} x) dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{a/2}^a x(1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{a} x) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{2\lambda}{a^2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{a}{2\pi} x \sin \frac{2\pi}{a} x - \frac{a^2}{4\pi^2} \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{a} x \right) \Big|_0^{a/2} + a(x - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{a}{2\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi}{a} x) \Big|_{a/2}^a - \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{a}{2\pi} x \sin \frac{2\pi}{a} x - \frac{a^2}{4\pi^2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{a} x \right) \Big|_{a/2}^a \right] \\ &= \frac{2\lambda}{a^2} \left[\frac{1}{8} a^2 + \frac{a^2}{2\pi^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{8} a^2 - \frac{a^2}{2\pi^2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{2\lambda}{a^2} \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{a^2}{\pi^2} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

2、具有电荷为 q 的离子, 在其平衡位置附近作一维简谐振动, 在光的照射下发生跃迁。设入射光的能量为 $I(\omega)$ 。其波长较长, 求:

① 原来处于基态的离子, 单位时间内跃迁到第一激发态的几率。

② 讨论跃迁的选择定则。

(提示: 利用积分关系 $\int_0^\infty x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^{n+1}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$)

$$\text{答: } \textcircled{1} \omega_{0 \rightarrow 1} = \frac{4\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\hbar^2} |x_{10}|^2 I(\omega) = \frac{2\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\mu\hbar\omega} I(\omega)$$

② 仅当 $\Delta m = \pm 1$ 时, $x_{mk} \neq 0$, 所以谐振子的偶极跃迁的选择定则是 $\Delta m = \pm 1$)

$$\text{解: } \textcircled{1} \hat{F} = \frac{1}{2} q \varepsilon_0 x \quad (e \rightarrow q)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \omega_{k \rightarrow m} &= \frac{4\pi^2 q^2}{3 \times 4\pi\varepsilon_0 \hbar^2} |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2 I(\omega_{mk}) \\ &= \frac{4\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\hbar^2} |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2 I(\omega_{mk}) \quad (\text{令 } q^2 = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_{0 \rightarrow 1} = \frac{4\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\hbar^2} |x_{10}|^2 I(\omega) \quad (\text{对于一维线性谐振子 } \vec{r}_n \sim x\vec{i})$$

$$\text{其中 } x_{10} = \int \psi_1^* x \psi_0 dx$$

一维线性谐振子的波函数为

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_n(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi^{1/2} 2^n n!}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2 x^2} H_n(dx) \\ \therefore \psi_{10} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{2\sqrt{\pi}}} \cdot 2axe^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2 x^2} \right) x \sqrt{\frac{a}{2\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2 x^2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} a^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2 x^2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{\infty} y^2 e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{a} [(-ye^{-y^2})|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \omega_{0 \rightarrow 1} = \frac{4\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\hbar^2} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}a} \right|^2 I(\omega) = \frac{2\pi^2 q_s^2}{3a^2 \hbar^2} I(\omega) = \frac{2\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\mu\omega\hbar} I(\omega)$$

② 跃迁几率 $a |x_{mk}|^2$, 当 $x_{mk} = 0$ 时的跃迁为禁戒跃迁。

$$\begin{aligned} x_{mk} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m^* x \psi_k dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m^* \frac{1}{a} \left(\sqrt{\frac{k+1}{2}} \psi_{k+1} + \sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \psi_{k-1} \right) dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \neq 0, & m = k \pm 1 \quad (\text{即 } \Delta m = \pm 1) \text{ 时;} \\ = 0, & m \neq k \pm 1 \quad (\text{即 } \Delta m \neq \pm 1) \text{ 时.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

可见, 所讨论的选择定则为 $\Delta m = \pm 1$ 。

#

3、电荷 e 的谐振子, 在 $t=0$ 时处于基态, $t>0$ 时处于弱电场 $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 e^{-t/\tau}$ 之中 (τ 为常数), 试求谐振子处于第一激发态的几率。

解: 取电场方向为 x 轴正方向, 则有

$$\hat{H}' = -e\varepsilon x = -e\varepsilon_0 x e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\phi_0 = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2}$$

$$\phi_1 = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}} 2axe^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H'_{10} &= \int \phi_1^* H'(t) \phi_0 dx \\ &= \frac{2a^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a^2x^2} (-e\varepsilon_0 x e^{-t/\tau}) dx \\ &= \frac{e\varepsilon_0 a^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t/\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2x^2 e^{-a^2x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{e\varepsilon_0 a^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t/\tau} \left[-\frac{x}{a^2} e^{-a^2x^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{a^2} e^{-a^2x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{e\varepsilon_0 a^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t/\tau} \frac{1}{a^2} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a^2x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{e\varepsilon}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t/\tau} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a} = \frac{e\varepsilon_0}{\sqrt{2a}} e^{-t/\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1(t) &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t H'_{10} e^{i\omega_{mk}t'} dt' \\ &= -\frac{e\varepsilon_0}{i\sqrt{2\hbar}a} \int_0^t e^{i(\omega t' - \frac{t'}{\tau})} dt' \\ &= -\frac{e\varepsilon_0}{\sqrt{2a} i\hbar} \frac{1}{(\omega - \frac{1}{\tau})} (e^{i(\omega t - \frac{t}{\tau})} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

当经过很长时间以后，即当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时， $e^{-t/\tau} \rightarrow 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a_1(t) &= \frac{e\varepsilon_0}{\sqrt{2a} i\hbar} \frac{\tau}{(i\omega\tau - 1)} \\ \omega_{0 \rightarrow 1} &= |a_1(t)|^2 = \frac{e^2 \varepsilon_0^2 \tau^2}{2a^2 \hbar^2 (\omega^2 \tau^2 + 1)} \\ &= \frac{e^2 \varepsilon_0^2 \tau^2}{2\mu\omega\hbar(\omega^2 \tau^2 + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

实际上在 $t \geq 5\tau$ 以后即可用上述结果。

#

第七章 自旋与全同粒子

7.1. 证明: $\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_z = i$

证: 由对易关系 $\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y - \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_x = 2i\hat{\sigma}_z$ 及
反对易关系 $\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y + \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_x = 0$, 得
$$\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y = i\hat{\sigma}_z$$

上式两边乘 $\hat{\sigma}_z$, 得

$$\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_z = i\hat{\sigma}_z^2 \quad \because \hat{\sigma}_z^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_z = i$$

7.2 求在自旋态 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z)$ 中, \hat{S}_x 和 \hat{S}_y 的测不准关系:

$$\overline{(\Delta S_x)^2 (\Delta S_y)^2} = ?$$

解: 在 \hat{S}_z 表象中 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z)$ 、 \hat{S}_x 、 \hat{S}_y 的矩阵表示分别为

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{S}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 在 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z)$ 态中

$$\overline{S_x} = \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}^+ S_x \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 \ 0) \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\overline{S_x^2} = \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}^+ \hat{S}_x^2 \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 \ 0) \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\overline{(\Delta S_x)^2} = \overline{S_x^2} - \overline{S_x}^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\overline{S_y} = \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}^+ \hat{S}_y \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 \ 0) \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\overline{S_y^2} = \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}^+ \hat{S}_y^2 \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 \ 0) \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\overline{(\Delta S_y)^2} = \overline{S_y^2} - \overline{S_y}^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\overline{(\Delta S_x)^2 (\Delta S_y)^2} = \frac{\hbar^4}{16}$$

讨论: 由 \hat{S}_x 、 \hat{S}_y 的对易关系

$$[\hat{S}_x, \hat{S}_y] = i\hbar \hat{S}_z$$

$$\text{要求 } \overline{(\Delta S_x)^2 (\Delta S_y)^2} \geq \frac{\hbar^2 \overline{S_z^2}}{4}$$

$$\overline{(\Delta S_x)^2 (\Delta S_y)^2} = \frac{\hbar^4}{16} \quad \text{①}$$

在 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z)$ 态中, $\overline{S_z} = \frac{\hbar}{2}$

$$\therefore \overline{(\Delta S_x)^2 (\Delta S_y)^2} \geq \frac{\hbar^4}{16}$$

可见①式符合上式的要求。

7.3. 求 $\hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 及 $\hat{S}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的本征值和所属的本征函数。

解: \hat{S}_x 的久期方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & \frac{\hbar}{2} \\ \frac{\hbar}{2} & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \lambda^2 - \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$\therefore \hat{S}_x$ 的本征值为 $\pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 。

设对应于本征值 $\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数为 $\chi_{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix}$

由本征方程 $\hat{S}_x \chi_{1/2} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \chi_{1/2}$, 得

$$\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b_1 = a_1$$

由归一化条件 $\chi_{1/2}^\dagger \chi_{1/2} = 1$, 得

$$(a_1^*, a_1^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\text{即 } 2|a_1|^2 = 1 \quad \therefore \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad b_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

对应于本征值 $\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数为 $\chi_{1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

设对应于本征值 $-\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数为 $\chi_{-1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{由本征方程 } \hat{S}_x \chi_{-1/2} = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \chi_{-1/2} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b_2 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a_2 \\ -b_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b_2 = -a_2$$

由归一化条件, 得

$$(a_2^*, -a_2^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ -a_2 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\text{即 } 2|a_2|^2 = 1 \quad \therefore \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad b_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

对应于本征值 $-\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数为 $\chi_{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

同理可求得 \hat{S}_y 的本征值为 $\pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 。其相应的本征函数分别为

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \quad \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

7.4 求自旋角动量 $(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ 方向的投影

$$\hat{S}_n = \hat{S}_x \cos \alpha + \hat{S}_y \cos \beta + \hat{S}_z \cos \gamma$$

本征值和所属的本征函数。

在这些本征态中, 测量 \hat{S}_z 有哪些可能值? 这些可能值各以多大的几率出现? \hat{S}_z 的平均值是多少?

解: 在 \hat{S}_z 表象, \hat{S}_n 的矩阵元为

$$\hat{S}_n = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos \alpha + \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos \beta + \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cos \gamma$$

$$S_n = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma & \cos \alpha - i \cos \beta \\ \cos \alpha + i \cos \beta & -\cos \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

其相应的久期方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\hbar}{2} \cos \gamma - \lambda & \frac{\hbar}{2} (\cos \alpha - i \cos \beta) \\ \frac{\hbar}{2} (\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta) & -\frac{\hbar}{2} \cos \gamma - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \cos^2 \gamma - \frac{\hbar^2}{4} (\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{4} = 0 \quad (\text{利用 } \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

所以 \hat{S}_n 的本征值为 $\pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 。

设对应于 $S_n = \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数的矩阵表示为 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma & \cos \alpha - i \cos \beta \\ \cos \alpha + i \cos \beta & -\cos \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow a(\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta) - b \cos \gamma = b$$

$$b = \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \gamma} a$$

由归一化条件, 得 $1 = \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}^+ \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = (a^*, b^*) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = |a|^2 + |b|^2$

$$|a|^2 + \left| \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \gamma} \right|^2 |a|^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{1 + \cos \gamma} |a|^2 = 1$$

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2}} \\ \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos \gamma)}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2}} \\ \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos \gamma)}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos \gamma)}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2}} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos \gamma)}} \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) &= \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\gamma}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\cos\alpha + i\cos\beta}{\sqrt{2(1+\cos\gamma)}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\gamma}{2}} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\cos\alpha + i\cos\beta}{\sqrt{2(1+\cos\gamma)}} \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

可见, \hat{S}_z 的可能值为 $\frac{\hbar}{2}$ $-\frac{\hbar}{2}$

$$\text{相应的几率为} \quad \frac{1+\cos\gamma}{2} \quad \frac{\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta}{2(1+\cos\gamma)} = \frac{1-\cos\gamma}{2}$$

$$\bar{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{1+\cos\gamma}{2} - \frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{1-\cos\gamma}{2} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \cos\gamma$$

同理可求得 对应于 $S_n = -\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数为

$$\chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\gamma}{2}} \\ -\frac{\cos\alpha + i\cos\beta}{\sqrt{2(1-\cos\gamma)}} \end{pmatrix}$$

在此态中, \hat{S}_z 的可能值为 $\frac{\hbar}{2}$ $-\frac{\hbar}{2}$

$$\text{相应的几率为} \quad \frac{1-\cos\gamma}{2} \quad \frac{1+\cos\gamma}{2}$$

$$\bar{S}_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \cos\gamma$$

7.5 设氢的状态是 $\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{11}(\theta, \varphi) \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{10}(\theta, \varphi) \end{pmatrix}$

①求轨道角动量 z 分量 \hat{L}_z 和自旋角动量 z 分量 \hat{S}_z 的平均值;

②求总磁矩 $\hat{M} = -\frac{e}{2\mu} \hat{L} - \frac{e}{\mu} \hat{S}$

的 z 分量的平均值 (用玻尔磁矩子表示)。

解: ψ 可改写成

$$\begin{aligned}\psi &= \frac{1}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{11}(\theta, \varphi) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{10}(\theta, \varphi) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{11}(\theta, \varphi) \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{10}(\theta, \varphi) \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(S_z)\end{aligned}$$

从 ψ 的表达式中可看出 \hat{L}_z 的可能值为	\hbar	0
相应的几率为	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{L}_z = \frac{\hbar}{4}$$

$$\hat{S}_z \text{ 的可能值为 } \frac{\hbar}{2} \quad -\frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\text{相应的几率 } |C_i|^2 \text{ 为 } \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\bar{S}_z = \sum |C_i|^2 S_{zi} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\hbar}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{\hbar}{4}$$

$$\bar{M}_z = -\frac{e}{2\mu} \bar{L}_z - \frac{e}{\mu} \bar{S}_z = -\frac{e}{2\mu} \times \frac{\hbar}{4} - \frac{e}{\mu} \times \left(-\frac{\hbar}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{e}{2\mu} \times \frac{\hbar}{4} = \frac{1}{4} M_B$$

7.6 一体系由三个全同的玻色子组成，玻色子之间无相互作用。玻色子只有两个可能的单粒子态。问体系可能的状态有几个？它们的波函数怎样用单粒子波函数构成？

解：体系可能的状态有 4 个。设两个单粒子态为 ϕ_i, ϕ_j ，则体系可能的状态为

$$\Phi_1 = \phi_i(q_1)\phi_i(q_2)\phi_i(q_3)$$

$$\Phi_2 = \phi_j(q_1)\phi_j(q_2)\phi_j(q_3)$$

$$\Phi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[\phi_i(q_1)\phi_i(q_2)\phi_j(q_3) + \phi_i(q_1)\phi_i(q_3)\phi_j(q_2) + \phi_i(q_2)\phi_i(q_3)\phi_j(q_1)]$$

$$\Phi_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[\phi_j(q_1)\phi_j(q_2)\phi_i(q_3) + \phi_j(q_1)\phi_j(q_3)\phi_i(q_2) + \phi_j(q_2)\phi_j(q_3)\phi_i(q_1)]$$

7.7 证明 $\chi_S^{(1)}, \chi_S^{(2)}, \chi_S^{(3)}$ 和 χ_A 组成的正交归一系。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解：} \chi_S^{(1)+} \chi_S^{(1)} &= [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})]^+ [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})] \\ &= \chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z})\chi_{1/2}^+(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \\ &= \chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_S^{(1)+} \chi_S^{(2)} &= [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})]^+ [\chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z})] \\ &= \chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z})\chi_{1/2}^+(S_{1z})\chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_S^{(1)+} \chi_S^{(3)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})]^+ \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) + \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[\chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z})\chi_{1/2}^+(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) + \\ &\quad + \chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z})\chi_{1/2}^+(S_{1z})\chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[\chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z})\chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) + 0] \end{aligned}$$

同理可证其它的正交归一关系。

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_S^{(3)+} \chi_S^{(3)} &= \frac{1}{2} [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) + \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})]^+ \cdot \\
&\quad \cdot [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) + \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z})]^+ [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z})] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z})]^+ [\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} [\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})]^+ [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} [\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})]^+ [\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

7.8 设两电子在弹性势场中运动，每个电子的势能是 $U(r) = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2$ 。如果电子之间的库仑能和 $U(r)$ 相比可以忽略，求当一个电子处在基态，另一电子处于沿 x 方向运动的第一激发态时，两电子组成体系的波函数。

解：电子波函数的空间部分满足定态S-方程

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 \psi(r) + U(r) \psi(r) &= E \psi(r) \\
-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi(r) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2 \psi(r) &= E \psi(r) \\
-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi(r) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2 \psi(r) &= E \psi(r)
\end{aligned}$$

考虑到 $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ，令

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi(r) &= X(x)Y(y)Z(z) \\
-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) XYZ + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) XYZ &= EXYZ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{X} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \right) + \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{Y} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 y^2 \right)$$

$$+ \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 z^2 \right) = E$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{X} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \right) = E_x$$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{Y} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 y^2 \right) = E_y$$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 z^2 \right) = E_z$$

$$E = E_x + E_y + E_z$$

$$\Rightarrow X_n(x) = N_n e^{-\frac{1}{2} a^2 x^2} H_n(ax)$$

$$Y_m(y) = N_m e^{-\frac{1}{2} a^2 y^2} H_m(ay)$$

$$Z_\ell(z) = N_\ell e^{-\frac{1}{2} a^2 z^2} H_\ell(az)$$

$$\psi_{nm\ell}(r) = N_n N_m N_\ell e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2 r^2} H_n(ax) H_m(ay) H_\ell(az)$$

$$\psi_{nm\ell}(r) = N_n N_m N_\ell e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2 r^2} H_n(ax) H_m(ay) H_\ell(az)$$

$$E_{nm\ell} = (n + m + \ell + \frac{3}{2})\hbar\omega$$

$$\text{其中 } N_n = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi^{1/2} 2^n n!}}, \quad a = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar}}$$

对于基态 $n = m = \ell = 0$, $H_0 = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_0 = \psi_{000}(r) = \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2 r^2}$$

对于沿 χ 方向的第一激发态 $n = 1$, $m = \ell = 0$, $H_1(x) = 2ax$

$$\psi_0 = \psi_{000}(r) = \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2 r^2}$$

$$\psi_1 = \psi_{100}(r) = \frac{2a^{5/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi^{3/4}}} x e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2 r^2}$$

两电子的空间波函数能够组成一个对称波函数和一个反对称波函数，其形式为

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_S(r_1, r_2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\psi_0(r_1)\psi_1(r_2) + \psi_1(r_1)\psi_0(r_2)] \\ &= \frac{a^4}{\pi^{3/2}} [x_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2(r_1^2+r_2^2)} + x_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2(r_1^2+r_2^2)}] \\ &= \frac{a^4}{\pi^{3/2}} (x_2 + x_1) e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2(r_1^2+r_2^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_A(r_1, r_2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\psi_0(r_1)\psi_1(r_2) - \psi_0(r_2)\psi_1(r_1)] \\ &= \frac{a^4}{\pi^{3/2}} (x_2 - x_1) e^{-\frac{1}{2}a^2(r_1^2+r_2^2)} \end{aligned}$$

而两电子的自旋波函数可组成三个对称态和一个反对称态，即

$$\chi_S^{(1)}, \chi_S^{(2)}, \chi_S^{(3)} \text{ 和 } \chi_A$$

综合两方面，两电子组成体系的波函数应是反对称波函数，即

$$\text{独态: } \Phi_1 = \psi_S(r_1, r_2)\chi_A$$

$$\text{三重态: } \begin{cases} \Phi_2 = \psi_A(r_1, r_2)\chi_S^{(1)} \\ \Phi_3 = \psi_A(r_1, r_2)\chi_S^{(2)} \\ \Phi_4 = \psi_A(r_1, r_2)\chi_S^{(3)} \end{cases}$$

主要参考书:

[1] 周世勋, 《量子力学教程》, 高教出版社, 1979

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