

量子力学 B
课程群 (QQ)
279417345
易为
wyiz@ustc.edu.cn

助教:
郭政, 林子广

作业 20%
期中 40% (10月底 11月初)
期末 40%

参考书: D. J. Griffiths (后半学期, 应用部分).

Introduction to Quantum Mechanics

J. J. Sakurai (前两章, 前半学期).

Modern Quantum Mechanics.

吴焱凡

《简明量子力学》

大纲

1. 量子力学发展史
2. 基本理论框架及讨论
3. 数学表示 (重点) (应用线性代数)
4. 时间演化
5. 定态问题 (坐标表象)

以上为期中

6. 角动量与自旋

7. 近似方法 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{微扰论} \\ \text{变分法} \end{array} \right.$

8. 主题讨论

概述

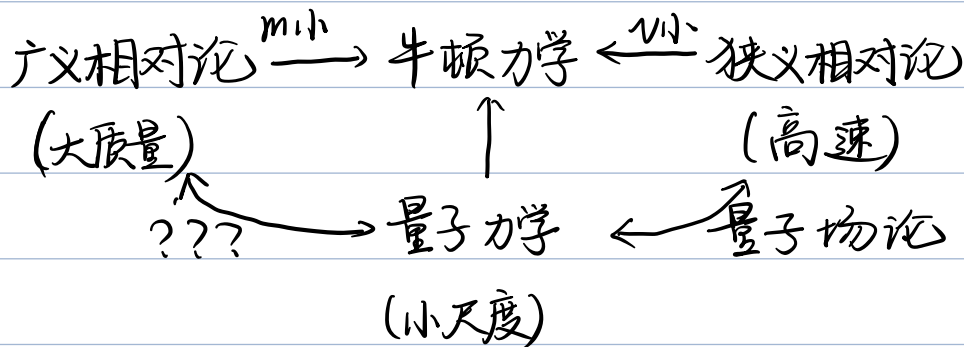
1. 量子力学的应用广泛

2. 量子力学的诞生由实验驱动, 目前所有实验均可在量子力学的基本假设下理解

但是量子力学的理论框架及终极解释有争议.

实在论

3. 最终应由更先进的实验揭示其本质



第一章 量子力学溯源

1. 经典物理学.

机械运动: 牛顿力学

电磁运动: Maxwell 方程

热运动: 热力学/统计物理, Boltzmann 方程

2. 实验驱动的量子力学.

a. Kirchhoff (1859)

研究热辐射: 物体通过吸收/发射电磁波与环境(辐射场)交换能量的过程.

定义物理量

$r(\nu, T)$ 辐射本领: 从物体单位表面积发出的,

频率在 $\nu \rightarrow \nu + d\nu$ 间的辐射功率.

$\alpha(\nu, T)$ 吸收本领: $\nu \rightarrow \nu + d\nu$ 间单位表面上照射与吸收的功率比.

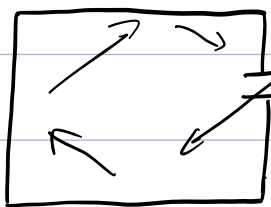
Kirchhoff 定律: 任何物体在同一温度下的 $r(\nu, T)$ 与 $\alpha(\nu, T)$ 成正比, 其比值只与 ν, T 相关

$$\frac{r(\nu, T)}{\alpha(\nu, T)} = \frac{c}{4} \mu(\nu, T) \rightarrow \text{辐射场谱密度}$$

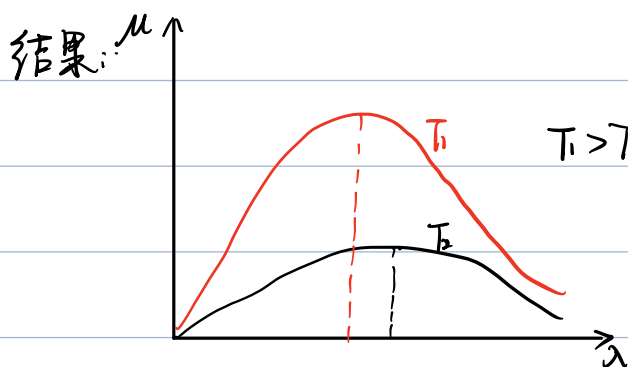
单位体积 $\nu \rightarrow \nu + d\nu$ 间的总能量.

条件: 热平衡. 辐射场均匀

黑体: $\alpha(\nu, T) = 1$ 其辐射场是普适的!!



(从孔中入射光, 在孔处测辐射)



$T_1 > T_2$. ① 低温面积小 (总能量小)
② 高温峰值小

如何解释 $\mu(\nu, T)$?

① Stefan - Boltzmann 定律. (1879-1884)

$$R = \frac{c}{4} \int \mu(\nu, T) d\nu \propto T^4.$$

$$\rightarrow P = \frac{1}{3} \epsilon$$

Proof: $u = \epsilon V \quad T ds = du + P dV$

$$du = d(\epsilon V) = \epsilon dV + V d\epsilon.$$

$$\Rightarrow T ds = V d\epsilon + \frac{4}{3} \epsilon dV.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial V} \right)_T = \frac{1}{T} \frac{4}{3} \epsilon$$

Maxwell 关系

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \frac{4}{3} \varepsilon = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial T} \Rightarrow \varepsilon \propto T^4$$

② Wien 位移定律

1893 位移定律: $\lambda_{\max} T = \text{常数}$

1896 Wien 公式 $\mu(\nu, T) \propto \nu^3 e^{-\alpha \nu / T}$

③ Rayleigh-Jeans 公式 1900-1905

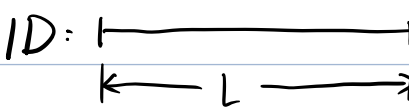
假设辐射场与一个谐振子系统平衡

$$\mu(\nu, T) = g(\nu) \bar{\varepsilon}(\nu, T)$$

$g(\nu)$ 能态密度: $\nu \rightarrow d\nu$ 单位体积内的微观状态数 (E-M 模式数)

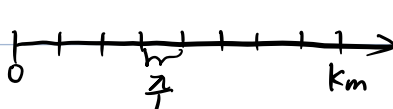
$\bar{\varepsilon}(\nu, T)$: 频率为 ν 的谐振子在温度 T 下的平均能量

态密度:

1D:  驻波条件: $L = n \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad n=1, 2, \dots$

$$\lambda = \frac{2L}{n} \Rightarrow k = \frac{n\pi}{L}$$

$k \rightarrow k+dk$ 有多少模式 (k 空间中模式均匀分布)

 $0 \rightarrow k_m$ 总模式数: $N_m = \frac{k_m}{\pi}$

\Rightarrow k 空间态密度: $\frac{2}{L} \frac{dN}{dk}$ 有两种偏振

$$\begin{cases} k = \frac{2\nu}{c} \\ dk = \frac{2\nu}{c} d\nu \Rightarrow \frac{2}{c} d\nu \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{c} d\nu \quad \text{频率空间} \quad \dots = \frac{2}{c}$$

3D: 仍然先在 k 空间讨论

$$N_m = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{4\pi k_m^3}{L^3} \right) / \left(\frac{\pi}{L} \right)^3$$

⇒ 在频率空间中

$$N = \frac{4\pi\nu^3 L^3}{3c^3}$$

$$g(\nu) = \frac{2}{L^3} \frac{dN}{d\nu} = \frac{8\pi\nu^2}{c^3}$$

$$\bar{\epsilon} = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} \epsilon e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} d\epsilon}{\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} d\epsilon} \quad (\text{Boltzmann 分布: } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} d\epsilon)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[\ln \left(\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta \epsilon} d\epsilon \right) \right] \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

$$= k_B T$$

$$\mu(\nu, T) = \frac{8\pi\nu^2}{c^3} k_B T$$

④ Planck 公式 (1900)

1) 插值法

$$\mu(\nu, T) = g(\nu, T) \bar{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{Wien 公式 } \bar{\epsilon} = \alpha \nu e^{-\alpha \nu / k_B T} \quad \alpha \text{ 是一个常数}$$

$$(\alpha \nu \gg k_B T)$$

$$du = T ds - P dV \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial U} \right)_V = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\text{单位体积, 固定 } \nu. \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial \bar{\epsilon}} \right) = \frac{1}{T} = - \frac{k_B}{\alpha \nu} \ln(\alpha \nu)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \bar{\epsilon}^2} = - \frac{k_B}{\alpha \nu} \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}}$$

$$\text{Rayleigh-Jeans 公式 } \bar{\epsilon} = k_B T \quad (\alpha \nu \ll k_B T)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial \bar{\epsilon}} \right) = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{k_B}{\bar{\epsilon}} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \bar{\epsilon}^2} = - \frac{k_B}{\bar{\epsilon}^2}$$

$$\text{在中间的时 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \bar{\epsilon}^2} = - \frac{k_B}{\bar{\epsilon}} \frac{1}{(\alpha \nu + \bar{\epsilon})} \quad (\text{猜}) \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial \bar{\epsilon}} = \frac{1}{T} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\epsilon} = \frac{\alpha \nu}{e^{\alpha \nu / k_B T} - 1}$$

Planck 首先猜出公式, 之后开始思考物理意义.

$$2) \bar{\epsilon} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \epsilon_0 e^{-n\epsilon_0/k_B T}}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n\epsilon_0/k_B T}} \longleftrightarrow \frac{\int \epsilon e^{-\epsilon/k_B T} d\epsilon}{\int e^{-\epsilon/k_B T} d\epsilon}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n\epsilon_0 \beta} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0}{e^{\beta \epsilon_0} - 1} \quad \epsilon_0 = h\nu \quad \hookrightarrow \text{Planck 常数.}$$

由连续积分变为离散求和, 量子力学的萌芽

$$h \sim 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$

3) Einstein 的讨论 (辐射场量子化)

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \epsilon} = \frac{1}{T}, \quad \bar{\epsilon} = h\nu e^{-h\nu/k_B T} \quad h\nu \gg k_B T$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \epsilon} = -\frac{k_B}{h\nu} \ln \frac{\bar{\epsilon}}{h\nu} \Rightarrow S = -\frac{k_B \bar{\epsilon}}{h\nu} [\ln(\frac{\bar{\epsilon}}{h\nu}) - 1]$$

比较两个能量相同, 体积为 V, V_0 的体系的熵

$$U = \bar{\epsilon} V$$

$$S_U = S_V = -\frac{k_B U}{h\nu} [\ln(\frac{U}{h\nu V}) - 1]$$

$$S_{U_0} = S_{V_0} = -\frac{k_B U}{h\nu} [\ln(\frac{U}{h\nu V_0}) - 1]$$

$$S_U - S_{U_0} = \frac{k_B U}{h\nu} \ln(\frac{V_0}{V}) = k_B \ln(\frac{V_0}{V}) \left(\frac{U}{h\nu} \right)$$

$$S = k_B \ln W \quad \text{Boltzmann 公式}$$

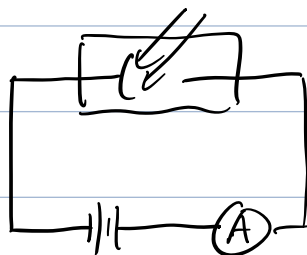
而对理想气体

$$\Rightarrow S_U - S_{U_0} = k_B \ln(\frac{V_0}{V}) \quad n \rightarrow \text{分子数}$$

$$\boxed{U/h\nu = n}$$

b. 光电效应

Hertz 1887



$$W = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + A$$

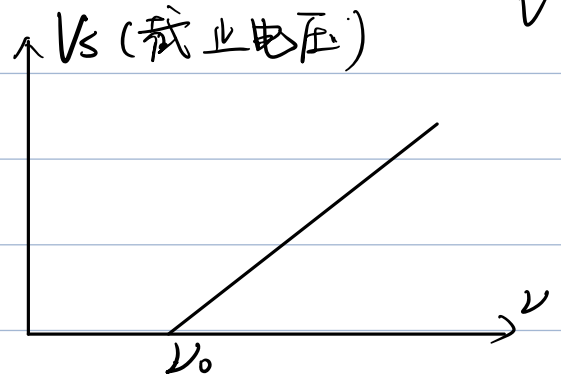
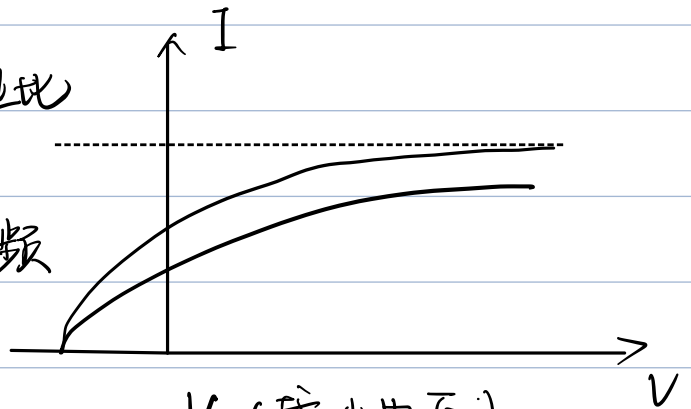
↪ 逸出功.

特性:

① 饱和电流与光强成正比

② 遏止电压只与光的频率有关

③ 弛豫时间



Einstein 1905

$$h\nu = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + A$$

(光子假说)

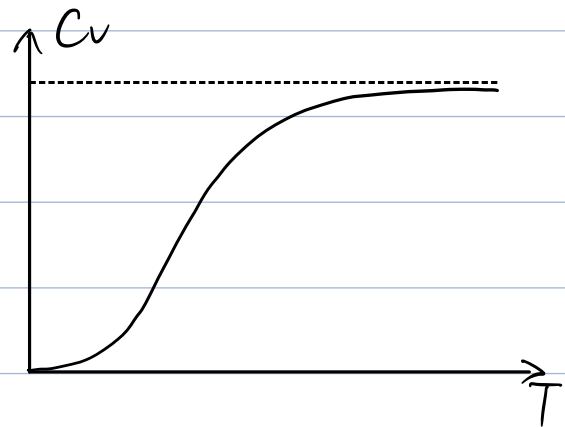
c. 固体比热容 (1907)

$$C_v = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_v$$

经典 $U = 3Nk_B T$

低温为什么 $C_v \rightarrow 0$?

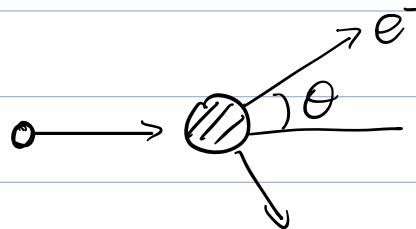
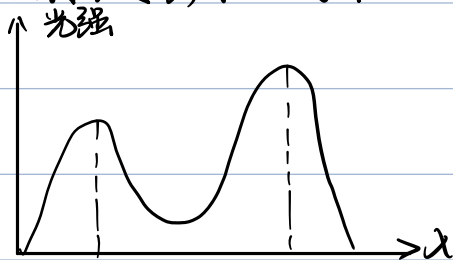
量子化晶格运动 (声子)



$$\Rightarrow U = 3N \frac{k_B T}{2} + \frac{3N k_B T}{e^{\beta k_B T} - 1} \quad \hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

d. Compton 散射 (1922) (光的粒子性)

X射线与原子的相互作用.



入射波长 出射波长

$$\begin{cases} \text{动量守恒. } \vec{p}_0 = \vec{p} + m\vec{v} \\ \text{能量守恒 } h\nu_0 + m_0c^2 = h\nu + mc^2 \end{cases}$$

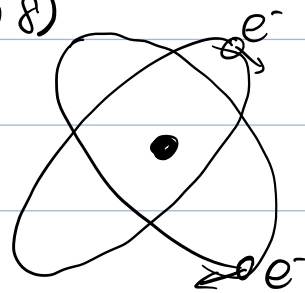
$$\Delta\lambda = 2\lambda c \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \lambda_c = \frac{h}{m_0c} \quad \text{Compton 波长}$$

e. 原子光谱与原子结构 (Bohr 模型)

J.J. Thompson 布丁模型 (1903)

E. Rutherford 原子核 (1908)

→ 1911. 模型



(1885)

Balmer 公式 $\lambda = \alpha \frac{m^2}{m^2 - n^2}$

Rydberg 公式 (1888) $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$

Bohr (1913) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{① 原子存在离散的定态轨道} \\ \text{② 定态条件: } l = n\hbar = n \frac{h}{2\pi} \\ \text{③ 定态轨道间的跃迁决定光谱.} \end{array} \right.$

$$E_n \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Zeemann 效应.

Sommerfeld 修正模型. (旧量子力学)

3. 新量子力学

a. de Broglie 物质波 1924 (1929 Nobel Prize)

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

定态条件: $l = n\hbar = n \frac{h}{2\pi} = mvr$

$$\Rightarrow n \frac{h}{p} = 2\pi r \Rightarrow \text{驻波条件.}$$

Davisson — Germer — Thomson 1927 电子衍射实验

b. Heisenberg 矩阵力学 (1925) (合作者: W. Jordan M. Born)

$$A \times B \neq B \times A \quad (1932 \text{ Nobel})$$

但处理的是无穷维矩阵

Pauli 利用矩阵力学解决了氢原子光谱

c. Schrödinger 方程 (1925) (1933 年 Nobel with Dirac)

波函数 $\psi(\vec{r}, t)$ 由哈密顿量驱动演化

d. Dirac 与 Jordan 独立指出 b, c 等价.

e. M. Born 的量子力学的几率诠释. (1954 Nobel)

$\psi(\vec{r}, t) \rightarrow$ 几率幅密度

$|\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 \rightarrow$ t 时刻, 粒子出现在 $\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r} + d\vec{r}$ 的几率.

f. 量子力学的其它描述

路径积分. 1948 Feynman.

隐变量 Bohm. 文献: RMP 38, 453 (1966)

多世界诠释. Everett : RMP 29, 454 (1957)

第二章 量子力学基本理论框架

基本公设:

- ① 系统状态由量子态描述, 量子态遵循态叠加原理.
- ② 力学量(可观测量)由线性厄米算符表示.
- ③ 测量力学量的可能观测值为对应算符的本征值, 测量得到该本征值有一定几率, 观测会造成“态塌缩”.
- ④ 动力学演化满足 Schrödinger 方程(广义)

1. 波粒二象性.

波: 非定域

粒子: 定域.

a. 光的本质.

单光子的波动性. \longrightarrow 与探测结果的几率分布相关
(内幕属性)

\nearrow 经典光: $I \propto |E(\vec{r}, t)|^2$

\searrow 单光子: $|\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2$

电场性质: 线性性 \iff 波函数的线性性.

b. 物质波 \longrightarrow 推广到一切微观粒子.

c. Heisenberg 不确定性关系.

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq \frac{1}{2} \hbar$$

$\Delta x = 0$ 定域 \longrightarrow 粒子性.

$\Delta x = \infty$ 非定域 \longrightarrow 波动性

关于轨道: $\vec{r}(t)$ $\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$ 同时确定 \vec{r} , \vec{p}

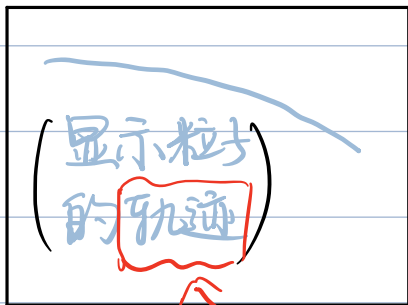
因此轨道的概念在量子力学不适用.

例子: 氢原子基态 $E_g \sim -13.6 \text{ eV}$ $\Delta p \sim \sqrt{2m|E_g|}$ (估算)

$$\Delta x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2\Delta p} = \frac{\hbar}{2\sqrt{2m|E_g|}} \sim 2.6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$$

原子的尺度: $10^{-10} \text{ m} \sim 3\Delta x$. 因此电子轨道不适用

例子: Wilson 云室.



液滴大小 $\sim 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

$$\Delta x \sim 10^{-6} \text{ m} \quad \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2\Delta x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4\Delta x^2} \frac{1}{2m}$$

以电子为例 $\Delta E \sim 9.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ eV}$.

远小于高能粒子的能量.

近似有意义.

d. Bohr 互补原理.

微观世界中, 经典概念不可避免地互斥但它们都是描述现象不可缺少的.

2. 量子态与算符

a. 摒弃经典描述方式, 用量子态来刻画微观状态.

Dirac 表示 $|\psi\rangle$

b. 用线性 Hermitian 算符表示可观测量.

更广义地, 算符表示对量子态的操作.

3. 态叠加原理与测量

态叠加原理: 如 $|\psi_1\rangle, |\psi_2\rangle, |\psi_3\rangle, \dots, |\psi_n\rangle, \dots$ 为系统可能的状态, 则其线性叠加 $C_1|\psi_1\rangle + C_2|\psi_2\rangle + \dots + C_n|\psi_n\rangle + \dots = \sum_m C_m |\psi_m\rangle$ 也是系统的可能状态, 该叠加态表示具有 $|\psi_m\rangle$ 态性质的相对几率为 $|C_m|^2$ \rightarrow 本征态.

例如 $|\psi_m\rangle$ 有确定的能量 E_m , 当系统处于 $|\psi\rangle$ 时, 测量到能量值为 E_m 的几率为 $\frac{|C_m|^2}{\sum |C_k|^2}$

每一个本征态对应一个本征值, 测量值的可能值为本征值的集合, 测量后, $|\psi\rangle$ 会塌缩到 $|\psi_m\rangle$

$|\psi\rangle = \sum C_m |\psi_m\rangle \rightarrow$ 分离谱

$|\psi\rangle = \int d^3r \psi(r) |r\rangle \rightarrow$ 连续谱.

\rightarrow 位置本征态

$|\psi(r)|^2 \rightarrow$ 处于 $\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r} + d\vec{r}$ 间的相对几率.

例: 光的干涉

$$\begin{aligned} \text{经典光学: } I &= |\vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 e^{i\varphi}|^2 \\ &= |\vec{E}_1|^2 + |\vec{E}_2|^2 + \underbrace{2|\vec{E}_1||\vec{E}_2| \cos \varphi}_{\text{干涉条纹}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} 0 \\ | 1\rangle\rangle |\psi_1\rangle \\ | 2\rangle\rangle |\psi_2\rangle \end{array}$$

$$\text{单光子: } |\psi\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|\psi_1\rangle + |\psi_2\rangle)$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \int d^3r \psi_1(r) |r\rangle$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \int d^3r \psi_2(r) |r\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow |\psi\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int d^3r [\psi_1(r) + \psi_2(r)] |r\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{几率分布: } & \frac{1}{2} |\psi_1(r) + \psi_2(r)|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |\psi_1(r)|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |\psi_2(r)|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \psi_1^* \psi_2 + \frac{1}{2} \psi_1 \psi_2^* \end{aligned}$$

\rightarrow 干涉项.

例: 光子偏振的测量

$$\begin{aligned} & E_x \vec{e}_x \cos(kz - \omega t) + E_y \vec{e}_y \cos(kz - \omega t + \varphi) \\ &= E_x \vec{e}_x \frac{e^{i(kz - \omega t)} + e^{-i(kz - \omega t)}}{2} + E_y \vec{e}_y \frac{e^{i(kz - \omega t)} e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i(kz - \omega t)} e^{-i\varphi}}{2} \\ &= \tilde{E}_0 (\vec{E}_p e^{i(kz - \omega t)} + c.c.) \\ & \vec{E}_p = \cos\theta \vec{e}_x + i \sin\theta \vec{e}_y \quad \vec{e}_x \text{ 方向检偏器} \end{aligned}$$

测量后: $I \propto \cos^2\theta$.

单光子: i) 检偏器只能给出本征结果

ii) 若测量前为本征态, 测量后亦为本征态

iii) 若测量前为叠加态, 测后会塌缩到本征态.

讨论: i) $|\psi\rangle$ 与 $C|\psi\rangle$ 表示同一量子态

ii) $\{C_m\}$ 或 $\psi(r)$ 本身不可直接测量.

iii) 同一量子态有不同表示方式 (不同表象)

$$\text{eg: } |\psi\rangle = \sum C_m |\psi_m\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \int d^3r \psi(r) |r\rangle.$$

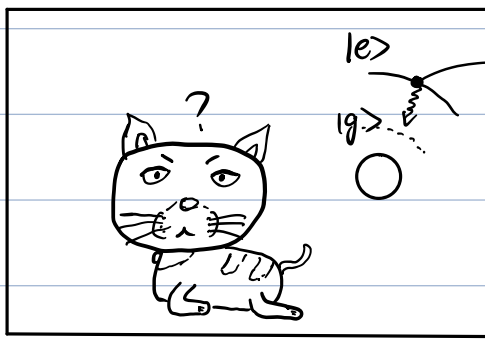
4. 干涉实验的实在性讨论.

a. 单粒子的双缝干涉 \rightarrow 粒子的内禀属性.

b. 测量会影响干涉 \rightarrow which way information 与干涉条纹不可同时获得

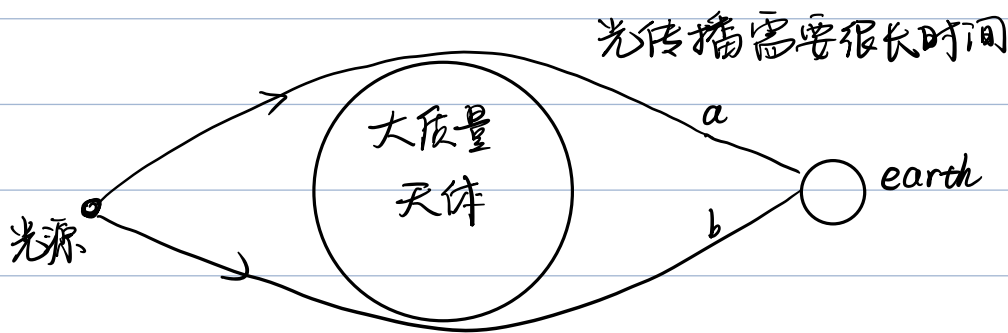
波函数的塌缩.

Schrödinger's Cat (1935)



有一定几率辐射光子
猫的状态 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(|e, \text{alive}\rangle + |g, \text{dead}\rangle)$
消相干

C. John - Wheeler 延迟选择.

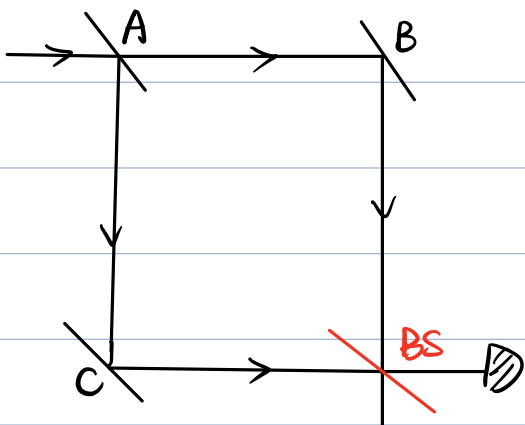


引入一个探测器, 可以知道光是从 a 还是 b 路径来,
但光的传播需要时间, 即我们知道光的信息滞后于
光发出的时间, 破坏了因果律.

但哥本哈根学派认为 a, b 两路径一直处于叠加态, 可以
相互影响.

2000 Scully 实验

光路:



用单光子做实验:

无 BS: 只有 1 或 2 计数.

有 BS: 可以实现只有 1 计数 (干涉)

实验上可以让光子在光路中走很久.

之后再加 BS, 之后有干涉

d. Einstein - Podolsky - Rosen 佯谬 (1935)

A

B

A, B 相隔远, 无信息传输的可能

AB 总动量及相对位置给定 (已知)

测 A 的坐标, 则 B 坐标已知. }
测 A 的动量, 则 B 动量已知. } \Rightarrow 即可在不扰动 B 的情况下
分别得到 B 的坐标和动量.

\Rightarrow B 的坐标与动量应当是不依赖于测量的客观存在.

\Rightarrow 量子力学不完备 (量子力学无法同时给出 x, p).

Bohr & Copenhagen 的回复

i) 不依赖于测量的经典性质无意义

ii) 对 A 的测量会影响 B (态塌缩)

(Einstein 锐评: spooky interaction at a distance)

Bohm 的自旋版本.

$|\uparrow\rangle_A |\downarrow\rangle_B$: A 自旋向上时 B 的自旋向下

$|\downarrow\rangle_A |\uparrow\rangle_B$ 同理

纠缠态: $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|\uparrow\rangle_A |\downarrow\rangle_B + |\downarrow\rangle_A |\uparrow\rangle_B)$

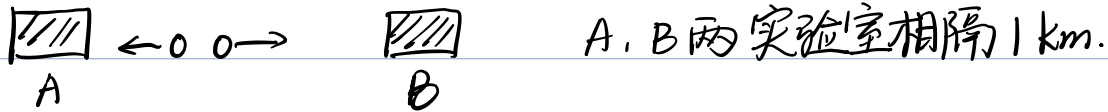
测量: \uparrow \downarrow

① A: 50% 50%

② B: 100% \downarrow 100% \uparrow

实验 (2017)

① 产生一对纠缠光子对



② A, B 同时测偏振.

而测量偏振的方向由物理随机过程决定.

那 A, B 完全独立测量, 发现确定有纠缠态

e. 隐变量理论.

Bohm. 1952.

存在经典意义上的隐变量, 不确定性以及 EPR 等行为来自于这些变量的决定性演化.

如何验证?

Bell 不等式 1964.

假设:

- i) 存在独立测量的客观实在
- ii) 定域性 (信息无法超光速)

John Clauser. 1972 \Rightarrow Bell 不等式被违背.

\downarrow 非定域实在论.

Leggett 不等式 \Rightarrow 也被违背.

\downarrow 隐变量理论危矣!

f. 实在论.

Hugh Everett: 多宇宙诠释. (非定域实在论).

Mermin: Show up and Calculate!

5. 波函数的初步讨论.

a. $|\psi\rangle$ 表示抽象的量子态, 按计算的需要, 可以有多种表达的方式
坐标与动量空间的波函数为常见的方式

$$\text{eg. } |\psi\rangle = \int d^3r \psi(r) |r\rangle$$

↓
坐标空间的波函数

$$|\psi\rangle = \int d^3p \varphi(p) |p\rangle$$

↓
动量空间的波函数.

波函数刻画粒子在坐标/动量空间的相对几率分布.

(归一化: $\int |\psi(r)|^2 d^3r = 1$)

$\psi(r)$ 与 $\varphi(p)$ 的关系: Fourier transform

$$\psi(r) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int \varphi(p) e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}/\hbar} d^3p \Leftrightarrow |\psi\rangle = \int d^3p \varphi(p) |p\rangle$$

↘ 有确定动量的平面波.

$$\varphi(p) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int \psi(r) e^{-i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}/\hbar} d^3r \Leftrightarrow |\psi\rangle = \int d^3r \psi(r) |r\rangle$$

通过类比得到 动量 $\xleftrightarrow[\text{transform.}]{\text{Fourier}}$ 坐标.

$$\int \varphi^*(p) \varphi(p) d^3p = \int \psi^*(r) \psi(r) d^3r$$

(利用 $\frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int e^{i\vec{p}\cdot(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')/\hbar} d^3p = \delta(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')$)

证明: $\int \varphi^*(p) \varphi(p) d^3p$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int d^3p d^3r d^3r' \psi^*(r) \psi(r') e^{\frac{i\vec{p}\cdot(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')}{\hbar}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int d^3r d^3r' \psi^*(r) \psi(r') \delta(\vec{r}-\vec{r}') \\ = \int d^3r \psi^*(r) \psi(r)$$

b. 测量, 期望值, & 动量算符.

基本假设: 力学量 \hat{A} 的可能测量值为 \hat{A} 的本征值.

$$\hat{A} |A_n\rangle = A_n |A_n\rangle \quad \{A_n\}: \text{本征值} \quad \{|A_n\rangle\}: \text{本征态}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_n C_n |A_n\rangle$$

测到 A_n 的几率为 $|C_n|^2$

期望值(平均值)

位置算符在坐标表象下的表示

$$\langle A \rangle = \sum_n |C_n|^2 A_n \quad (\text{要求归一化})$$

eg: $\langle \vec{r} \rangle = \int d^3r |\psi(\vec{r})|^2 \vec{r} = \int d^3r \psi^*(\vec{r}) \vec{r} \psi(\vec{r})$

$$\langle \vec{p} \rangle = \int d^3p |\psi(\vec{p})|^2 \vec{p}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int d^3p d^3r d^3r' \psi^*(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}') e^{\frac{i\vec{p}\cdot(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')}{\hbar}} \vec{p}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int d^3p d^3r \psi^*(\vec{r}) e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}/\hbar} \int d^3r' \psi(\vec{r}') (i\hbar \nabla_{\vec{r}'}) e^{-i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}'/\hbar}$$

分部积分

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int d^3p d^3r \psi^*(\vec{r}) e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}/\hbar} \int d^3r' e^{-i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}'/\hbar} (i\hbar \nabla_{\vec{r}'} \psi(\vec{r}'))$$

$$= \int d^3r \psi^*(\vec{r}) (-i\hbar \nabla_{\vec{r}}) \psi(\vec{r})$$

\hat{p} 算符在坐标表象下的表示

例: 基本对易关系 (一维坐标表象下)

$$\hat{x} \rightarrow x \quad \hat{p} \rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$$

证明: $\hat{x}\hat{p}\psi(x) = -x i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x) = -i\hbar \left[x \frac{\partial \psi(x)}{\partial x} \right]$
 $\hat{p}\hat{x}\psi(x) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [x\psi(x)] = -i\hbar \left[x \frac{\partial \psi(x)}{\partial x} \right] - i\hbar \psi(x)$
 $\Rightarrow [\hat{x}, \hat{p}]\psi(x)$
 $= (\hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{x})\psi(x)$
 $= i\hbar \psi(x) \Rightarrow [\hat{x}, \hat{p}]\psi(x) = i\hbar \psi(x)$
 $\Rightarrow [\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$

第三章 量子力学的数学表示: 态与算符

(参考书: Sakurai 1.2 Griffiths Chap 3)

1. 量子态.

a. $|\psi\rangle$: ket (量子数)

满足线性叠加. $|\psi\rangle = \sum c_n |\psi_n\rangle$

$|\psi\rangle = \int d^3r \psi(r) |r\rangle$. (均在复数域)

由所有可能的态 $\{|\psi\rangle\}$ 构成的复矢量空间为态空间.

(Hilbert 空间, 无限维)

性质: $c|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle c$ ($c \in \mathbb{C}$)

$|\psi\rangle$ 与 $c|\psi\rangle$ 表示同一量子态.

b. $\langle\psi|$: bra 矢

$\langle\psi|$ 与 $|\psi\rangle$ 互为共轭矢量.

由 $\{\langle\psi|\}$ 构成的复矢量空间为态空间的共轭空间.

$(|\psi\rangle)^\dagger = \langle\psi|$. (dagger)

$(c|\psi\rangle)^\dagger = \langle\psi| c^*$

$(c_1|\psi_1\rangle + c_2|\psi_2\rangle)^\dagger = \langle\psi_1| c_1^* + \langle\psi_2| c_2^*$

c. 内积

$\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle$: 从矢量空间映射到复数空间.

性质 ① $\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle = \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle^* \implies \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$

② $\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle \geq 0$ 当且仅当 $|\alpha\rangle = 0$ 时, $\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = 0$

类比理解: $|\psi\rangle \rightarrow (\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_n)^T$

$$\langle \psi | \rightarrow (\psi_1^*, \psi_2^*, \dots, \psi_n^*)$$

eg: $\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle = (\alpha_1^*, \alpha_2^*, \dots, \alpha_n^*) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum \alpha_i^* \beta_i$

$$\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = \sum \alpha_i^* \alpha_i$$

$$\langle \alpha | (C_1 |\beta_1\rangle + C_2 |\beta_2\rangle) = C_1 \langle \alpha | \beta_1 \rangle + C_2 \langle \alpha | \beta_2 \rangle$$

如 $\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle = 0$, 则 $|\alpha\rangle, |\beta\rangle$ 正交

如 $\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = 1$, 则 $|\alpha\rangle$ 归一

d. 直积

$$|\alpha\rangle \otimes |\beta\rangle \iff |\alpha, \beta\rangle$$

$|\alpha\rangle, |\beta\rangle$ 表示系统不同的性质

eg: $|\alpha\rangle$: 角动量 $|\beta\rangle$: 偏振.

若 $|\alpha\rangle$ 自由度为 m $|\beta\rangle$ 自由度为 n . 则 $|\alpha, \beta\rangle$ 自由度为 $m \times n$.

例: Schwartz 不等式

$$|\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle| \leq \sqrt{\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle \langle \beta | \beta \rangle}$$

证明:

$$(\langle \alpha | + \lambda^* \langle \beta |)(|\alpha\rangle + \lambda |\beta\rangle) \geq 0$$

$$\text{令 } \lambda = -\frac{\langle \beta | \alpha \rangle}{\langle \beta | \beta \rangle} \quad (\langle \beta | \beta \rangle \neq 0)$$

展开上面的不等式

≥ 0

$$\Rightarrow \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle - \frac{\langle \beta | \alpha \rangle}{\langle \beta | \beta \rangle} \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle - \frac{\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle}{\langle \beta | \beta \rangle} \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle + \frac{\langle \beta | \alpha \rangle \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle}{\langle \beta | \beta \rangle}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle \geq \frac{\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle}{\langle \beta | \beta \rangle}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle| \leq \sqrt{\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle \langle \beta | \beta \rangle}$$

2. 算符 (一个操作)

定义: 可作用于 ket 矢上的算符, $\hat{A}|\psi\rangle = |\varphi\rangle$.

即 ket 矢 \rightarrow ket 矢的映射.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} A \\ \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} |\psi\rangle \\ \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} |\varphi\rangle \\ \end{array} \right)$$

线性算符:

$$\hat{A}(C_1|\psi_1\rangle + C_2|\psi_2\rangle) = C_1\hat{A}|\psi_1\rangle + C_2\hat{A}|\psi_2\rangle$$

力学量算符均为线性算符.

单位算符: $\hat{I}|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$ (听君一席话...)

对任意态 $|\psi\rangle$. 若 $\hat{A}|\psi\rangle = \hat{B}|\psi\rangle \Rightarrow \hat{A} = \hat{B}$

推广: 对任意 $|\psi\rangle$ 与 $|\varphi\rangle$, 如 $\langle\varphi|\hat{A}|\psi\rangle = \langle\varphi|\hat{B}|\psi\rangle$
则 $\hat{A} = \hat{B}$

算符的和: $(\hat{A} + \hat{B})|\psi\rangle = \hat{A}|\psi\rangle + \hat{B}|\psi\rangle$

• 满足交换律与结合律.

算符的积: $\hat{A}\hat{B}|\psi\rangle \begin{cases} \rightarrow (\hat{A}\hat{B})|\psi\rangle \\ \searrow \hat{A}(\hat{B}|\psi\rangle) \end{cases}$

结合律: $\hat{A}\hat{B}\hat{C} = \hat{A}(\hat{B}\hat{C}) = (\hat{A}\hat{B})\hat{C}$

不满足交换律 $\hat{A}\hat{B} \neq \hat{B}\hat{A}$ (Generally)

定义: $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = \hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A}$ (\hat{A}, \hat{B} 的对易子)

$\{\hat{A}, \hat{B}\} = \hat{A}\hat{B} + \hat{B}\hat{A}$ (\hat{A}, \hat{B} 的反对易子)

基本对易关系: $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}_x] = i\hbar$

形式证明:

$$\int \hat{x} \hat{p}_x |\psi\rangle \Rightarrow x (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi(x)$$

$$\int \hat{p}_x \hat{x} |\psi\rangle \Rightarrow (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) [x \psi(x)]$$

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{x}, \hat{p}_x] = i\hbar$$

但 $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}_y] = 0$ (易证)

三维情况:

$$[\hat{x}_\alpha, \hat{p}_\beta] = i\hbar \delta_{\alpha\beta} \quad (\alpha, \beta = x, y, z)$$

例: $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = -[\hat{B}, \hat{A}]$

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{A}] = 0$$

$$[\hat{A}, C] = 0$$

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B} + \hat{C}] = \hat{A}(\hat{B} + \hat{C}) - (\hat{B} + \hat{C})\hat{A} = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{C}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{A}, \hat{B}\hat{C}] &= \hat{A}\hat{B}\hat{C} - \hat{B}\hat{C}\hat{A} \\ &= \hat{A}\hat{B}\hat{C} - \hat{B}\hat{A}\hat{C} + \hat{B}\hat{A}\hat{C} - \hat{B}\hat{C}\hat{A} \\ &= \hat{B}[\hat{A}, \hat{C}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$[\hat{A}\hat{B}, \hat{C}] = (\text{同理}) = \hat{A}[\hat{B}, \hat{C}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{C}]\hat{B}$$

例: 角动量算符的对易子.

$$\hat{\mathbf{l}} = \hat{\mathbf{r}} \times \hat{\mathbf{p}} \quad \hat{\mathbf{p}} = \hat{p}_x \vec{e}_x + \hat{p}_y \vec{e}_y + \hat{p}_z \vec{e}_z$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{l}_x = \hat{y}\hat{p}_z - \hat{z}\hat{p}_y \\ \hat{l}_y = \hat{z}\hat{p}_x - \hat{x}\hat{p}_z \\ \hat{l}_z = \hat{x}\hat{p}_y - \hat{y}\hat{p}_x \end{cases} \quad (\text{注: 这里由于 } \hat{z}\hat{p}_x = \hat{p}_x\hat{z}, \text{ 因此顺序无所谓})$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{l}_\gamma = \epsilon_{\gamma\alpha\beta} \hat{x}_\alpha \hat{p}_\beta \quad (\gamma, \alpha, \beta = x, y, z)$$

$$[\hat{l}_x, \hat{x}] = [\hat{y}\hat{p}_z - \hat{z}\hat{p}_y, \hat{x}] = 0$$

$$[\hat{l}_x, \hat{y}] = [\hat{y}\hat{p}_z - \hat{z}\hat{p}_y, \hat{y}] = -\hat{z}[\hat{p}_y, \hat{y}] = i\hbar\hat{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow [\hat{l}_\alpha, \hat{x}_\beta] &= [\epsilon_{\alpha\gamma\eta} \hat{x}_\gamma \hat{p}_\eta, \hat{x}_\beta] \\ &= \epsilon_{\alpha\gamma\eta} \hat{x}_\gamma [\hat{p}_\eta, \hat{x}_\beta] \\ &= -i\hbar \epsilon_{\alpha\gamma\beta} \hat{x}_\gamma = i\hbar \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \hat{x}_\gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} [\hat{l}_x, \hat{y}] = i\hbar\hat{z} & [\hat{l}_y, \hat{z}] = i\hbar\hat{x} \\ [\hat{l}_x, \hat{z}] = -i\hbar\hat{y} & [\hat{l}_z, \hat{x}] = i\hbar\hat{y} \\ [\hat{l}_y, \hat{x}] = -i\hbar\hat{z} & [\hat{l}_z, \hat{y}] = -i\hbar\hat{x} \end{cases}$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{l}_\alpha, \hat{p}_\beta] &= i\hbar \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \hat{p}_\gamma \\ [\hat{l}_\alpha, \hat{l}_\beta] &= i\hbar \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \hat{l}_\gamma \end{aligned} \quad (\text{利用 } \epsilon_{ijm} \epsilon_{ilk} = \delta_{jl} \delta_{mk} - \delta_{jk} \delta_{lm})$$

定义: $\hat{l}_{\pm} = \hat{l}_x \pm i\hat{l}_y$

$$[\hat{l}_z, \hat{l}_{\pm}] = [\hat{l}_z, \hat{l}_x \pm i\hat{l}_y]$$

$$= i\hbar\hat{l}_y \pm \hbar\hat{l}_x$$

$$= \hbar(\pm\hat{l}_x \pm i\hat{l}_y) = \pm\hbar\hat{l}_{\pm}$$

算符的逆

$\hat{A}|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$ 则定义 $\hat{A}^{-1}|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$

力学量的算符均有其逆.

性质: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{A}^{-1}(\hat{A}|\psi\rangle) = |\psi\rangle \Rightarrow \hat{A}^{-1}\hat{A} = \hat{I} \\ \hat{A}(\hat{A}^{-1}|\psi\rangle) = |\psi\rangle \Rightarrow \hat{A}\hat{A}^{-1} = \hat{I} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow [\hat{A}, \hat{A}^{-1}] = 0$

② $\hat{A}\hat{B}|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle \Rightarrow \hat{B}|\psi\rangle = \hat{A}^{-1}|\psi\rangle \Rightarrow |\psi\rangle = \hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A}^{-1}|\psi\rangle$

$$\Rightarrow (\hat{A}\hat{B})^{-1} = (\hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A}^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\hat{A}\hat{B}\dots\hat{C})^{-1} = (\hat{C}^{-1}\dots\hat{B}^{-1}\hat{A}^{-1})$$

算符的幂: $\hat{A}^n = \underbrace{\hat{A}\dots\hat{A}}_{n\text{次}}$ $\hat{A}^{n+m} = \hat{A}^n\hat{A}^m$ $[\hat{A}^n, \hat{A}^m] = 0$

eg 自由粒子 $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}$

算符的函数

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

类比定义 $f(\hat{A}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \hat{A}^n$

eg: $e^{\alpha\hat{A}} = 1 + \alpha\hat{A} + \frac{1}{2!}(\alpha\hat{A})^2 + \frac{1}{3!}(\alpha\hat{A})^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}(\alpha\hat{A})^n + \dots$

算符作用在 bra 态

$$\langle \psi | \hat{A} = \langle \psi |$$

定义: $(\langle \psi | \hat{A})^\dagger = \hat{A}^\dagger | \psi \rangle$

$\langle \psi | \hat{A} = (\hat{A}^\dagger | \psi \rangle)^\dagger$ 即 $\langle \psi | \hat{A}$ 与 $\hat{A}^\dagger | \psi \rangle$ 互为共轭

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi | \hat{A}^\dagger | \psi \rangle &= \langle \psi | (\hat{A}^\dagger | \psi \rangle) = \langle \psi | (\langle \psi | \hat{A})^\dagger \\ &= \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle^* \quad (\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle = \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle^*) \end{aligned}$$

即 $\langle \psi | \hat{A}^\dagger | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle^*$

$$\langle \psi | (\hat{A}^\dagger)^\dagger | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{A}^\dagger | \psi \rangle^* = (\langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle^*)^* = \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle$$

即 $(\hat{A}^\dagger)^\dagger = \hat{A}$

$$(\langle \psi | \hat{A})^\dagger = \hat{A}^\dagger | \psi \rangle \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\langle \psi | \hat{A}^\dagger = (\hat{A} | \psi \rangle)^\dagger \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \textcircled{1} \quad (\hat{A} \hat{B})^\dagger | \psi \rangle &= (\langle \psi | \hat{A} \hat{B})^\dagger \\ &= [(\langle \psi | \hat{A}) \hat{B}]^\dagger \\ &= \hat{B}^\dagger (\langle \psi | \hat{A})^\dagger \\ &= \hat{B}^\dagger \hat{A}^\dagger | \psi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(\hat{A} \hat{B})^\dagger = \hat{B}^\dagger \hat{A}^\dagger} \quad (\text{由 } \textcircled{2} \text{ 也可以导出})$$

推广: $(\hat{A} \hat{B} \dots \hat{C})^\dagger = \hat{C}^\dagger \dots \hat{B}^\dagger \hat{A}^\dagger$

$$(\langle \psi | \hat{A}^\dagger \hat{B}^\dagger)^\dagger = \hat{B} \hat{A} | \psi \rangle \quad (\text{全部倒着来})$$

$$(\langle \psi | \hat{A} \hat{B} | \psi \rangle)^* = \langle \psi | \hat{B}^\dagger \hat{A}^\dagger | \psi \rangle$$

外积:

$|\alpha\rangle\langle\beta|$ 是一个算符, 可以作用在态上.

$$(|\alpha\rangle\langle\beta|) |\psi\rangle = \underbrace{\langle\beta|\psi\rangle}_{\text{复数}} |\alpha\rangle$$

类似于投影, 只是不同态会使 $|\alpha\rangle$ 前的系数不同.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eg: } & \langle\psi_1|\hat{A}|\psi_1\rangle\langle\psi_2|\psi_2\rangle \\ & = \langle\psi_1|\hat{A} \underbrace{(|\psi_1\rangle\langle\psi_2|)}_{\hat{B}}|\psi_2\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{或 } & \langle\psi_1|\hat{A}|\psi_1\rangle\langle\psi_2|\psi_2\rangle \\ & = \langle\psi_2|\psi_2\rangle\langle\psi_1|\hat{A}|\psi_1\rangle \\ & = \langle\psi_2 \underbrace{(|\psi_2\rangle\langle\psi_1|)}_{\hat{B}'}|\psi_1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

密度矩阵: $\hat{\rho} = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \leftrightarrow$ 投影算符

$$\hat{\rho} |\psi\rangle = \underbrace{\langle\psi|\psi\rangle}_{\text{投影系数}} |\psi\rangle$$

若 $|\psi\rangle = C_1|\alpha\rangle + C_2|\beta\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\rho} & = (C_1|\alpha\rangle + C_2|\beta\rangle)(C_1^*\langle\alpha| + C_2^*\langle\beta|) \\ & = |C_1|^2|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| + |C_2|^2|\beta\rangle\langle\beta| + \underbrace{C_1C_2^*|\alpha\rangle\langle\beta| + C_1^*C_2|\beta\rangle\langle\alpha|}_{\text{相干项, 反映了相互作用, 是量子性的体现}} \end{aligned}$$

若 $\hat{\rho}$ 中无相干项, 则称为混态, 其行为类似经典中的行为.

3. 厄米算符 (Hermitian Operator)

定义: $\hat{A}^\dagger = \hat{A}$

$$\langle\psi|\hat{A}|\psi\rangle = (\langle\psi|\hat{A}^\dagger|\psi\rangle)^* = (\langle\psi|\hat{A}|\psi\rangle)^*$$

性质: ① $(\hat{A} + \hat{B})^\dagger = \hat{A} + \hat{B} \rightarrow \hat{A} + \hat{B}$ 仍是厄米的

但 $(\hat{A}\hat{B})^\dagger \neq \hat{A}\hat{B}$

② 厄米算符的本征值与本征态

a. 算符的本征问题. (eigen problem)

$$\hat{A}|\psi_n\rangle = A_n|\psi_n\rangle \quad A_n: \hat{A} \text{ 的一个本征值}$$

$|\psi_n\rangle$: A_n 对应的本征态.

$\{A_n\}$: 本征值的集合

$\{|\psi_n\rangle\}$: 本征态的集合.

$$(\hat{A}|\psi_n\rangle)^+ = \langle\psi_n|\hat{A}^+ = \langle\psi_n|A_n^*$$

b. 厄米算符的本征值问题

厄米算符的本征值为实数, 对应不同本征值的本征态相互正交.

Prof: $\hat{A}|\psi_n\rangle = A_n|\psi_n\rangle \quad ①$

$$\langle\psi_m|\hat{A} = \langle\psi_m|A_m^* \quad ②$$

①左乘 $\langle\psi_m|$, ②右乘 $|\psi_n\rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \langle\psi_m|\hat{A}|\psi_n\rangle = A_n \langle\psi_m|\psi_n\rangle$$

$$\langle\psi_m|\hat{A}|\psi_n\rangle = A_m^* \langle\psi_m|\psi_n\rangle$$

相减可得 $(A_n - A_m^*) \langle\psi_m|\psi_n\rangle = 0$

①若 $m=n$. 则 $A_n = A_n^* \Rightarrow A_n$ 为实数.

即厄米算符本征值为实数.

②若 $m \neq n$. 且 $A_m \neq A_n \Rightarrow \langle\psi_m|\psi_n\rangle = 0$

即对应不同本征值的本征态正交.

非简并.

一般情况下总有简并.

$$\{A_1, A_2, \dots, \underbrace{A_m, A_m, \dots, A_m}_{s \uparrow}, \dots, A_n\}$$

$s \uparrow$

$$\{|\psi_1\rangle, |\psi_2\rangle, \dots, |\psi_{m_1}\rangle, \dots, |\psi_{m_s}\rangle, \dots, |\psi_n\rangle\}$$

$$\hat{A}|\psi_{m\alpha}\rangle = A_{m\alpha}|\psi_{m\alpha}\rangle \quad \alpha=1, 2, \dots, s$$

$\{|\psi_{m_1}\rangle, \dots, |\psi_{m_s}\rangle\}$ 构成简并子空间

可以通过 Schmidt 正交化使其两两正交。

(简并态也可以)

C. 厄米算符 \hat{A} 的归一化, 非简并本征态集合构成对应态空间的一组正交完备基, 态空间的任意态均可用这样的态展开。

eg: 讨论电子的自旋, 就是自旋态空间, 电子的其它运动无法描述。

eg: 分离谱 $\{|\psi_n\rangle\}$ $\{A_n\}$

正交归一: $\langle\psi_m|\psi_n\rangle = \delta_{mn}$ 完备性: $\sum_m |\psi_m\rangle\langle\psi_m| = \hat{I}$

对任意 $|\psi\rangle$, $|\psi\rangle = \sum_n C_n |\psi_n\rangle$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_n |\psi_n\rangle \langle\psi_n|\psi\rangle$$
$$= \sum_n \langle\psi_n|\psi\rangle |\psi_n\rangle$$

即 $\langle\psi_n|\psi\rangle = C_n$

可以方便地插入任意的地方。

eg: 连续谱: $\{|\vec{r}\rangle\}$

正交归一性: $\langle\vec{r}|\vec{r}'\rangle = \delta(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')$

$$|\psi\rangle = \int d^3r \psi(\vec{r}) |\vec{r}\rangle$$

$$\langle\vec{r}'|\psi\rangle = \int d^3r \psi(\vec{r}) \underbrace{\langle\vec{r}'|\vec{r}\rangle}_{\delta(\vec{r}'-\vec{r})}$$
$$= \psi(\vec{r}')$$

完备性: $\int d^3r |\vec{r}\rangle\langle\vec{r}| = \hat{I}$

$$|\psi\rangle = \int d^3r \psi(\vec{r}) |\vec{r}\rangle = \int d^3r \langle\vec{r}|\psi\rangle |\vec{r}\rangle$$
$$= \left(\int d^3r |\vec{r}\rangle\langle\vec{r}| \right) |\psi\rangle$$

$$\text{eg: } \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \sum_n \langle \psi | \psi_n \rangle \langle \psi_n | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \sum_n C_n^* C_n \quad (\text{离散})$$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \int d^3r \langle \psi | \vec{r} \rangle \langle \vec{r} | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \int d^3r \psi^*(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) \quad (\text{连续})$$

若 $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$, 则称 $|\psi\rangle$ 为归一的

期望值 $\langle A \rangle = \sum_n |C_n|^2 A_n$

$$= \sum_n C_n^* C_n A_n$$

$$= \sum_n \langle \psi | \psi_n \rangle \langle \psi_n | \psi \rangle A_n$$

$$= \sum_n \langle \psi | A_n | \psi_n \rangle \langle \psi_n | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \sum_n \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi_n \rangle \langle \psi_n | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle$$

$$\sum_n |\psi_n\rangle \langle \psi_n| = \hat{I}$$

好用!

厄米算符的性质.

i) 于任意量子态下, 厄米算符的期望值为实数

因为 $\langle A \rangle = \sum_n |C_n|^2 A_n$ 而 $A_n \in \mathbb{R}$.

ii) 于任意量子态下, 期望值均为实数的算符一定是厄米的.

prof: 令 $|\psi\rangle = |\psi_1\rangle + c|\psi_2\rangle$

$$\langle A \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle$$

$$= (\langle \psi_1 | + \langle \psi_2 | c^*) \hat{A} (|\psi_1\rangle + c|\psi_2\rangle)$$

$$= \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle + |c|^2 \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle$$

$$+ c \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle + c^* \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle$$

而 $\langle A \rangle^* = \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle^* \rightarrow |\psi\rangle$ 下的期望 $\rightarrow |\psi\rangle$ 下的期望.

$$= \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle^* + |c|^2 \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle^* + c^* \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle^*$$

$$+ C \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle^*$$

$$\text{则: } C (\langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle - \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle^*) = C^* (\langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle^* - \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle)$$

$$\text{令 } C=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle - \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle^* = \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle^* - \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle$$

$$\text{令 } C=i$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle + \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle^* = \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle^* + \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A} | \psi_2 \rangle = \langle \psi_2 | \hat{A} | \psi_1 \rangle^* = \langle \psi_1 | \hat{A}^\dagger | \psi_2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{A} = \hat{A}^\dagger$$

例: \hat{P}_x 的本征态

$$\hat{P}_x |P_x\rangle = P_x |P_x\rangle$$

$|P_x\rangle$: 以 P_x 为本征值的本征态

↓ 坐标表象

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi_{P_x} = P_x \psi_{P_x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_{P_x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{iP_x x / \hbar}$$

例: 一维自由粒子的能量本征态

$$\hat{H} (\text{Hamiltonian}) = \hat{P}^2 / 2m$$

$$\hat{H} |E_n\rangle = E_n |E_n\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi_{E_n} = E_n \psi_{E_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_{E_n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{iP_x x / \hbar}$$

$$P_x = \sqrt{2m E_n}$$

重点内容

4. 简谐振子的代数解法

a. 一维谐振子的能量本征问题.

$$\hat{H} = \hat{P}^2/2m + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}^2 \rightarrow \text{算符的二次型}$$

且 $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$

定义算符:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \hat{x} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{m\omega\hbar}} \hat{p} \right) \\ \hat{a}^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \hat{x} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{m\omega\hbar}} \hat{p} \right) \end{cases} \quad (\hat{x}^+ = \hat{x} \quad \hat{p}^+ = \hat{p})$$

$$\hat{a} \neq \hat{a}^+$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^+) \\ \hat{p} = -i\sqrt{\frac{m\omega\hbar}{2}} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^+) \end{cases}$$

性质: (基于 $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$)

$$[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^+] = \hat{a}\hat{a}^+ - \hat{a}^+\hat{a} = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{a}\hat{a}^+ = \hat{a}^+\hat{a} + 1$$

$$\hat{x}^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (\hat{a}^2 + (\hat{a}^+)^2 + \hat{a}\hat{a}^+ + \hat{a}^+\hat{a})$$

$$\hat{p}^2 = -\frac{m\omega\hbar}{2} (\hat{a}^2 + (\hat{a}^+)^2 - \hat{a}\hat{a}^+ - \hat{a}^+\hat{a})$$

$$\text{代入 } \hat{H} = \hat{P}^2/2m + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} = (\hat{a}^+\hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$$

→ 粒子数算符.

$$\text{定义 } \hat{N} = \hat{a}^+\hat{a} \Rightarrow \hat{H} = (\hat{N} + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega. \quad \hat{N}^+ = \hat{a}^+\hat{a} = \hat{N}$$

若设 \hat{N} 的本征态 $|n\rangle$, 本征值 n , 则

$$\hat{H}|n\rangle = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega|n\rangle \quad \text{且 } \langle m|n\rangle = \delta_{mn} \quad (\hat{N} \text{ 为厄米算符})$$

即 $E = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$, 下面求 n .

$$[\hat{N}, \hat{a}] = [\hat{a}^+ \hat{a}, \hat{a}] = -\hat{a}$$

$$[\hat{N}, \hat{a}^+] = [\hat{a}^+ \hat{a}, \hat{a}^+] = \hat{a}^+$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \hat{N} \hat{a}^+ |n\rangle &= ([\hat{N}, \hat{a}^+] + \hat{a}^+ \hat{N}) |n\rangle \\ &= (\hat{a}^+ \hat{N} + \hat{a}^+) |n\rangle \\ &= (n+1) \hat{a}^+ |n\rangle\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{a}^+ |n\rangle = c |n+1\rangle$$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{a}^+ |n\rangle \rightarrow |n+1\rangle$$

同理, 考察 $\hat{N} \hat{a} |n\rangle$

$$\hat{a} |n\rangle \rightarrow |n-1\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{N} \hat{a} |n\rangle &= ([\hat{N}, \hat{a}] + \hat{a} \hat{N}) |n\rangle \\ &= (n-1) \hat{a} |n\rangle\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{a} |n\rangle = d |n-1\rangle$$

下面求 c, d .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{考察 } \langle n | \hat{a}^+ \hat{a} |n\rangle &= \langle n | \hat{N} |n\rangle = n \\ &= (\langle n | \hat{a}^+) (\hat{a} |n\rangle) \\ &= |d|^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理 } \langle n | \hat{a} \hat{a}^+ |n\rangle = n+1 = |c|^2$$

取 c, d 为实数 (取定规范)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{a}^+ |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle \\ \hat{a} |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle \end{cases} \quad \text{(根号下取左右两态中本征值大的)}$$

$$\text{则: } \hat{a} |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

$$\hat{a} |n-1\rangle = \sqrt{n-1} |n-2\rangle$$

⋮

而我们要求 ① $n = \langle n | \hat{a}^+ \hat{a} |n\rangle \geq 0$.

即存在 n 的下限, 记为 n_0 ($n_0 \geq 0$)

② 如果 $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 则 $n_0 = 0$

如果 $n \notin \mathbb{Z}^+$, 则 $0 < n_0 < 1$.