

# 上海交通大学在线考试诚信承诺书

## SJTU Online Examination Honor Code Letter

考试不仅是对学习成效的检查，更是对道德品质的检验。自觉维护学校的考风考纪，营造公平、公正的考试环境是全体同学的责任和义务。特别在疫情防控的特殊时期，更应强化自律意识，恪守诚信，拒绝舞弊，做一名诚实守信的新时代大学生，用诚信的考试构筑诚信的人生。

Examination is the evaluation of both learning effect and morality. It is the responsibility and obligation of all students to consciously maintain the school's common examination practice, abide by the discipline and create a fair and just examination environment. Especially in the special period of epidemic prevention and control, we should strengthen the consciousness of self-discipline, abide by the integrity, refuse to cheat, be an honest and trustworthy college student in the new era, and build an honest life from the integrity test.

### 我郑重承诺 I solemnly promise:

(1) 本人将履约践诺，知行统一；遵从诚信规范，恪守学术道德；自尊自爱，自省自律。I will fulfill my promise, unify between knowledge and action, abide by the rules of integrity, academic ethics, be self-respected and self-disciplined.

(2) 在线考试过程中，自觉遵守学校和老师宣布的考试纪律（详见《上海交通大学本科生学生手册》中的《学生考试纪律规定》，沪交教【2019】28号），不剽窃，不违纪，不作弊。In the process of online examination, I will consciously abide by the examination discipline announced by the school and the teachers (see the regulations on student examination discipline in the undergraduate student handbook of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, HJJ [2019] No. 28), and do not plagiarize, violate discipline or cheat.

(3) 若违反相关考试规定和纪律要求，自愿接受学校的严肃处理或处分。In case of violation of relevant examination regulations and discipline, students shall bear the serious treatment or punishment from the school.

承诺人 Committed by: 李昱翰

(学号 Student No: 520021910279)

日期 Date (Y/M/D): 2022 年 6 月 6 日



# 上海交通大学 答题纸

( 20 22 至 20 23 学年 第 2 学期 )

班级号 F2003702

学号 S20021910279

姓名 李星翰

课程名称 大学物理 A3 (A卷)

成绩 \_\_\_\_\_

我承诺，我将严格  
遵守考试纪律。

承诺人: 李星翰

题号										
得分										
批阅人(流水阅卷教师签名处)										



## 上海交通大学答题纸

(2022 至 2023 学年 第 2 学期)

课程名称

大学物理 A3 (A卷)

姓名

李想翰

一、填空题：

① 电

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2. 本征值

本征方程函数

3.  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_n^*(x) \psi(x) dx$

4.  $\frac{h}{\sqrt{2meU}}$

5.  ~~$\sqrt{b}h$~~   $\sqrt{b}h$  2h  $\frac{h}{2}$

6.  $\frac{b}{\lambda}$   $\frac{4\pi\sigma b^4 R^2}{\lambda^4}$   $\frac{\sigma b^4 R^2}{\lambda^4 d^2}$

7. 不能  $\frac{h\nu}{c} = \frac{h\nu'}{c} \cos\phi + p \cos\theta$

8.  $(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + mgz) \psi = E\psi$   ~~$E\psi$~~   $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi$

9.  $\frac{e\lambda_1\lambda_2(u_1-u_2)}{(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)c}$

10.  $2i\hbar x$

11.  $a b \varphi_1 \cdot e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_0 t} + a \delta \varphi_2 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \cdot 2E_0 t}$



课程名称

大学物理 A3 (A 卷)

姓名 李呈翰

二、计算题:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \textcircled{1} [\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] \psi &= [\hat{L}_x + i\hat{L}_y, \hat{L}_x - i\hat{L}_y] \psi = (\hat{L}_x^2 - i\hat{L}_x\hat{L}_y + i\hat{L}_y\hat{L}_x + \hat{L}_y^2) \psi - (\hat{L}_x^2 + i\hat{L}_x\hat{L}_y - i\hat{L}_y\hat{L}_x + \hat{L}_y^2) \psi \\
 &= -i[\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] \psi - i[\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] \psi = -2i \cdot i\hbar \hat{L}_z \psi = 2\hbar \hat{L}_z \psi \\
 \therefore [\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] &= 2\hbar \hat{L}_z
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x] \psi = [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x + i\hat{L}_y] \psi = [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x] \psi + i[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_y] \psi = 0$$

(因为题中给出  $\hat{L}^2$  与  $\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y$  对易)

$$\textcircled{3} [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_y] \psi = [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x - i\hat{L}_y] \psi = [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x] \psi - i[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_y] \psi = 0$$

~~题中给出~~

$$2. \textcircled{1} \text{径向概率密度} = \cancel{r^2 R_{nl}^2}^2$$

$$\therefore \psi_{nlm} = R_{nl} Y_{lm}$$

$$\therefore \text{径向概率密度为: } r^2 R_{nl}^2 = \frac{r^2}{\pi a_0^3} e^{-\frac{2r}{a_0}}$$

②: 最可几半径:

由①, 当  $r^2 R_{nl}^2$  最大时对应半径即为最可几半径

$$\therefore \text{取 } F(r) = \ln(r^2 R_{nl}^2) = -\ln(\pi a_0^3) + 2\ln r - \frac{2r}{a_0}$$

$$\therefore F'(r) = \frac{2}{r} - \frac{2}{a_0}$$

$\therefore r = a_0$  时  $F'(r) = 0$ ,  $\therefore$  最可几半径为  $a_0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{3} \frac{1}{r^2} \text{平均值} &= \iiint \psi^* \frac{1}{r^2} \psi dV = \int_0^{+\infty} dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \cdot r^2 \sin\theta \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} e^{-\frac{2r}{a_0}} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{4\pi}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{2r}{a_0}} dr \\
 &= \frac{4\pi}{a_0^3} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{2r}{a_0}} dr = \frac{2}{a_0^2}
 \end{aligned}$$





## 上海交通大学答题纸

(2022至2023 学年第2学期)

课程名称 大学物理A3 (A卷)

姓名 杨志翰

3. 解: 粒子处在 - 维无限深势阱中, 且  $\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ax(a-x), & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } x > a \end{cases}$

∴ 势阱如下所示。



∴ 在势阱内, 有:  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} = E \psi$   
 ∴  $\psi = \begin{cases} A \sin(kx + \varphi) & 0 \leq x \leq a, \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases}$  ( $k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$ )

∴  $\psi(0) = 0$  且  $A \sin \psi(a) = 0$

∴ 取  $\psi > 0$ , 则  $k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}} = \frac{n\pi}{a}$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$\therefore \psi(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^a A^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\therefore \psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right), & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{粒子状态为 } \psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ax(a-x), & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

∴ 对于势阱, 设其取到  $n$  时几率振幅为  $c_n$ .

$$\text{则有 } \psi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \psi_n(x).$$

$$\therefore c_n = \int_0^a \psi_n^*(x) \psi(x) dx = A \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \int_0^a x(a-x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx.$$

$$= A \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \frac{2a^3}{n^3 \pi^3} (1 - \cos n\pi)$$

$$= A \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \frac{2a^3}{n^3 \pi^3} (1 - (-1)^n).$$

$$\Rightarrow E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$\therefore E = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n^2 E_n$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{2n+1}^2 E_{2n+1} \quad (\text{只有 } n \text{ 为奇数})$$

$$= \frac{16A^2 a^3 \hbar^2}{\pi^4 m} \sum \frac{1}{n^4} \quad (n \text{ 为奇数})$$

$$= \frac{16A^2 \cdot \frac{\pi^4}{96} m}{\pi^4 m} \frac{\pi^4}{96}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} A^2 a^3 \hbar^2 \frac{A^2 a^3 \hbar^2}{6m} \quad (\text{其中 } A = \sqrt{\frac{30}{a^5}}).$$



# 上海交通大学答题纸

(2022至2023 学年 第2学期)

课程名称 大学物理A3(A卷)

姓名 李卓翰

4. ①:  $\therefore l$  可取 3, 2, 1.

$\therefore \hat{L}^2$  可能取值为  $12\hbar^2$ ,  $6\hbar^2$ ,  $2\hbar^2$

②:  $\therefore m$  可取 1, 2, -1,

$\therefore L_z$  可能取值为  $\hbar$ ,  $2\hbar$ ,  $-\hbar$

③:  $\hat{L}^2$  中,  $P(\hat{L}^2 = 12\hbar^2) = \frac{4}{9}$ ,  $P(\hat{L}^2 = 6\hbar^2) = \frac{4}{9}$

$P(\hat{L}^2 = 2\hbar^2) = \frac{1}{9}$

$\therefore \overline{\hat{L}^2} = \frac{4}{9} \times 12\hbar^2 + \frac{4}{9} \times 6\hbar^2 + \frac{1}{9} \times 2\hbar^2 = \frac{74}{9} \hbar^2$

④:  $\hat{L}_z$  中,  $P(\hat{L}_z = \hbar) = \frac{4}{9}$ ,  $P(\hat{L}_z = 2\hbar) = \frac{4}{9}$ ,  $P(\hat{L}_z = -\hbar) = \frac{1}{9}$

$\therefore \overline{\hat{L}_z} = \frac{4}{9} \times \hbar + \frac{4}{9} \times 2\hbar - \frac{1}{9} \times \hbar = \frac{11}{9} \hbar$

(上式中,  $P(l=3, m=1) = \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi_{31}^* \psi dx \right]^2 = \frac{4}{9}$

$P(l=2, m=2) = \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi_{22}^* \psi dx \right]^2 = \frac{4}{9}$ ,

$P(l=1, m=-1) = \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \chi_{1,-1}^* \psi dx \right]^2 = \frac{1}{9}$ ).

5. ①: 归一化条件:  $\int_0^a \psi^2(x, 0) dx = 1$

②:  $\int_0^a A^2 \left( 1 + \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \right)^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} dx$

$= A^2 \int_0^a \left( \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} + 2 \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) dx$

$= \frac{8}{3} a A^2 = 1$

$\therefore A = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8a}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{a}}$

③:  $\psi(x, 0) = A \left( \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right)$

$= \sqrt{\frac{3}{8a}} \left( \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right)$

$= \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right)$

$= \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \left( \psi_1(x) + \frac{1}{2} \psi_2(x) \right)$



## 上海交通大学 答题纸

(2022至2023 学年 第2 学期)

课程名称

大学物理 A3 (A卷)

姓名

李显翰

(接上页主(2))

∴ 测量能量可能值为

$$①: E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}, \quad P = \left[ \int_{-a}^{+a} \phi_1^* \psi(x,0) dx \right]^2 = \frac{4}{5},$$

$$②: E_2 = \frac{2\pi^2 \hbar^2}{ma^2}, \quad P = \left[ \int_{-a}^{+a} \phi_2^* \psi(x,0) dx \right]^2 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{综合上述①, ②, 有: } \bar{E} = \frac{4}{5} E_1 + \frac{1}{5} E_2 = \frac{4\pi^2 \hbar^2}{5ma^2}$$

$$③: \text{由已知: } \psi(x,0) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \phi_1(x) + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \phi_2(x)$$

$$\therefore \psi(x,t) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \phi_1(x) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_1 t} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \phi_2(x) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_2 t}$$

$$\therefore \text{有: } \begin{pmatrix} E_1 & 0 \\ 0 & E_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore E_1 c_1 = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} c_1$$

$$E_2 c_2 = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} c_2$$

$$\therefore c_1 = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_1 t}$$

$$c_2 = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_2 t}$$

$$\therefore \text{任何时刻 } t \text{ 有: } \psi(x,t) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \phi_1(x) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_1 t} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \phi_2(x) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_2 t},$$

$$(E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}, \quad E_2 = \frac{2\pi^2 \hbar^2}{ma^2}, \quad \phi_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} (x \in [0,a]),$$

$$\phi_2(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} (x \in [0,a]))$$

$$\text{概率密度 } \rho(x,t) = \psi^*(x,t) \psi(x,t)$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \phi_1^* \phi_1 + \frac{5}{4} \phi_2^* \phi_2 + \frac{5}{2} \phi_2^* \phi_1 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} (E_2 - E_1) t} + \frac{5}{2} \phi_1^* \phi_2 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} (E_2 - E_1) t}$$

$$= \frac{8}{5a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} + \frac{2}{5a} \sin^2 \frac{2\pi x}{a} + \frac{4}{5a} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{3\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} t} + \frac{4}{5a} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{3\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} t}$$

$$= \frac{8}{5a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} + \frac{2}{5a} \sin^2 \frac{2\pi x}{a} + \frac{8}{5a} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{3\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} t$$

(4): ① 中结果与时间无关



课程名称 大学物理(A卷)姓名 李昱翰b.11: 证明: 设  $\hat{F}$  为一个厄米算符.

$$\therefore \text{由厄米算符定义, } \int \psi^* \hat{F} \psi dx = \int (\hat{F} \psi)^* \psi dx$$

$$\therefore \int \psi^* \hat{F} \psi dx = \text{取 } \psi = \psi = \psi, \text{ 且 } \hat{F} \psi = \lambda \psi$$

$$\therefore \int \psi^* \hat{F} \psi dx = \lambda \int \psi^* \psi dx = \int (\hat{F} \psi)^* \psi dx = \lambda^* \int \psi^* \psi dx$$

$$\therefore (\lambda - \lambda^*) \int \psi^* \psi dx = 0$$

$$\therefore \int \psi^* \psi dx \neq 0$$

$\therefore \lambda = \lambda^*$ , 即厄米算符本征值均为实数.

对于  $\hat{F}$  的任意性

b.12: 证明: 设  $\hat{F}$  为一个厄米算符, 取两个不同本征值  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ , 设其对应本征函数为  $\psi_1, \psi_2$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \hat{F} \psi_1 = \lambda_1 \psi_1 & \text{①} \\ \hat{F} \psi_2 = \lambda_2 \psi_2 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对①, 有: } (\hat{F} \psi_1)^* = (\lambda_1 \psi_1)^* = \lambda_1^* (\psi_1)^*$$

$$\therefore (\psi_1)^* \hat{F} \psi_2 = \lambda_1^* (\psi_1)^* \psi_2$$

$$\text{对②有: } \psi_1^* \hat{F} \psi_2 = \lambda_2 \psi_1^* \psi_2$$

$\therefore \hat{F}$  为厄米算符

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\psi_1)^* \hat{F} \psi_2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_1^* \hat{F} \psi_2 dx,$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda_1 \int \psi_1^* \psi_2 dx = \lambda_2 \int \psi_1^* \psi_2 dx$$

$$\therefore (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_1^* \psi_2 dx = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_1^* \psi_2 dx = 0$$

$\therefore$  厄米算符属于不同本征值的本征函数相互正交.





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课程名称 大学物理A3 (A卷)

姓名 李显翰

7. 中 = ~~双态系统~~ 为双态系统

设本征矢为  $(c_1, c_2)^T$ ,

设本征值为  $\lambda$

$$H C = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 & -A \\ -A & E_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} E_0 - \lambda & -A \\ -A & E_0 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{得到久期方程} \begin{vmatrix} E_0 - \lambda & -A \\ -A & E_0 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore (E_0 - \lambda)^2 - A^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = E_0 \pm A$$

本征值为  $E_0 + A$  或  $E_0 - A$

① 取  $\lambda = E_0 + A$ , 则:

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_0 & -A \\ -A & E_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = (E_0 + A) \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_0 c_1 - A c_2 = (E_0 + A) c_1 \\ c_1^2 + c_2^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 0 \\ c_1^2 + c_2^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{本征矢为} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

② 取  $\lambda = E_0 - A$ , 则:

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_0 & -A \\ -A & E_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = (E_0 - A) \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore E_0 c_1 - A c_2 = (E_0 - A) c_1$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} c_1 = c_2 \\ c_1^2 + c_2^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{本征矢为} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

