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已知自由旋量粒子哈密顿算符假设为

$$H = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{p} + \beta m$$

其自旋算符可表示为:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{1}{i}\gamma_2\gamma_3, \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{1}{i}\gamma_3\gamma_1, \quad \sigma_3 = \frac{1}{i}\gamma_1\gamma_2$$

可证明:

$$(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n})(\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{n}) = (\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{n})(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n})$$

$$(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n})\beta = \beta(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n})$$

$$\vec{n} \equiv \frac{\vec{p}}{|\vec{p}|}$$

请证明算符 $(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n})$ 与 H 可以有共同的本征函数。求出每组本征值对应的共同本征函数，并证明它们是正交完备的。

计算对易关系:

$$\begin{aligned} [\alpha_i, \sigma_j] &= \alpha_i \sigma_j - \sigma_j \alpha_i \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sigma_i^0 \\ \sigma_i^0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_j^0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_j^0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_j^0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_j^0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sigma_i^0 \\ \sigma_i^0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sigma_i^0 \sigma_j^0 - \sigma_i^0 \sigma_j^0 \\ \sigma_i^0 \sigma_j^0 - \sigma_i^0 \sigma_j^0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2i\varepsilon_{ijk}\sigma_k^0 \\ 2i\varepsilon_{ijk}\sigma_k^0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 2i\varepsilon_{ijk}\sigma_k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{n}, \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}] &= [n_1\alpha_1 + n_2\alpha_2 + n_3\alpha_3, n_1\sigma_1 + n_2\sigma_2 + n_3\sigma_3] \\ &= n_1n_2[\alpha_1, \sigma_2] + n_1n_3[\alpha_1, \sigma_3] + n_1n_2[\alpha_2, \sigma_1] + n_2n_3[\alpha_2, \sigma_3] + n_1n_3[\alpha_3, \sigma_1] + n_2n_3[\alpha_3, \sigma_2] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\beta, \sigma_i] &= \beta\sigma_i - \sigma_i\beta \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} I^0 & 0 \\ 0 & -I^0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_i^0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i^0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_i^0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i^0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I^0 & 0 \\ 0 & -I^0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\beta, \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}] &= [\beta, n_1\sigma_1 + n_2\sigma_2 + n_3\sigma_3] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

因此:

$$\begin{aligned}[H, \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}] &= [|\vec{p}| \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{n} + \beta m, \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}] \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

这表明, $\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}$ 与 H 可以有共同的本征函数。

对于具有确定四维动量的自由旋量粒子, 有

$$H(\vec{p}) = \beta (\mathbf{i}\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{p} + m), \quad p_0 = E, \quad p_4 = \mathbf{i}E = \mathbf{i}p_0$$

由于 H 是厄米的, 因此

$$\begin{aligned}H^2(p) &= H^\dagger(p)H(p) \\ &= [\beta (\mathbf{i}\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{p} + m)]^\dagger [\beta (\mathbf{i}\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{p} + m)] \\ &= (-\mathbf{i}\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{p} + m) (\mathbf{i}\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{p} + m) \\ &= (\vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{p})^2 + m^2 \\ &= (\gamma_i p_i) (\gamma_j p_j) + m^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_i \gamma_j + \gamma_j \gamma_i) p_i p_j + m^2 \\ &= \delta_{ij} p_i p_j + m^2 \\ &= \vec{p}^2 + m^2\end{aligned}$$

动量表象 H 本征方程:

$$H(p)u(p) = p_0 u(p) \implies H^2(p)u(p) = p_0^2 u(p)$$

可得:

$$p_0 = \pm \sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m^2} \equiv \pm E, \quad E \equiv \sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m^2}$$

设 $\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}$ 的本征值为 λ , 其本征方程

$$(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}) u(p) = \lambda u(p)$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned}(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n})^2 &= (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}) (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}) \\ &= \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n} + \mathbf{i}\vec{\sigma} \cdot (\vec{n} \times \vec{n}) \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

因此:

$$\begin{aligned}(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n})^2 u(p) &= \lambda^2 u(p) \\ \lambda &= \pm 1\end{aligned}$$

即

$$(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}) u(p) = \pm u(p)$$

根据本征值可将 $\psi(x) = u(p)e^{ip \cdot x}$ 划分为以下四种态:

$$p_0 = +E, \lambda = +1 \text{ 记为 } u_1(\vec{p})$$

$$p_0 = +E, \lambda = -1 \text{ 记为 } u_2(\vec{p})$$

$$p_0 = -E, \lambda = +1 \text{ 记为 } u_3(\vec{p})$$

$$p_0 = -E, \lambda = -1 \text{ 记为 } u_4(\vec{p})$$

即

$$(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}) u_a(\vec{p}) = \begin{cases} +u_a(\vec{p}), a = 1, 3 \\ -u_a(\vec{p}), a = 2, 4 \end{cases}$$

$$H(\vec{p})u_a(\vec{p}) = \begin{cases} +Eu_a(\vec{p}), a = 1, 2 \\ -Eu_a(\vec{p}), a = 3, 4 \end{cases}$$