将 L^2 中的充分正规函数构成的波函数集合记为 $\mathscr F$

ℱ 是一个矢量空间

对 ${\mathscr F}$ 中的任意一对顺序为 φ 及 ψ 的函数,它们的标量积,记为 (φ,ψ) ,定义为:

$$\phi(arphi,\psi) = \int \mathrm{d}ec{r}^3 arphi^*(ec{r}) \psi(ec{r}).$$

从定义出发可以得到的一些性质:

$$(\varphi, \psi) = (\psi, \varphi)^*$$

$$(arphi,\lambda_1\psi_1+\lambda_2\psi_2)=\lambda_1(arphi,\psi_1)+\lambda_2(arphi,\psi_2)$$

$$(\lambda_1 arphi_1 + \lambda_2 arphi_2, \psi) = \lambda_1^* (arphi_1, \psi) + \lambda_2^* (arphi_2, \psi)$$

一对函数的标量积与其第二个因子的关系是线性的,与其第一个因子的关系是反线性的

称 φ 和 ψ 是**正交的**,若 $(\varphi, \psi) = 0$

$$(\psi,\psi)=\int \mathrm{d}^3ec r |\psi(ec r)|^2$$
,当且仅当 $\psi(ec r)=0$ 时, $(\psi,\psi)=0$

 $\sqrt{(\psi,\psi)}$ 称为 ψ 的模

施瓦茨不等式: $|(\psi_1,\psi_2)|\leqslant \sqrt{(\psi_1,\psi_1)}\cdot\sqrt{(\psi_2,\psi_2)}$,当且仅当 ψ_1 与 ψ_2 成正比时取等号

线性算符 A 是一种数学实体,它使每一个 $\psi \in \mathcal{F}$ 对应至 另一个函数 $\psi' \in \mathcal{F}$,且这种对应关系是线性的:

$$\psi' = A\psi$$

两个线性算符 A, B 的乘积, 记为 AB, 定义为:

$$(AB)\psi \equiv A(B\psi)$$

算符 A, B 的对易子,记为 [A, B],定义为:

$$[A, B] \equiv AB - BA$$

设有 \mathscr{F} 空间中的一个可列的**函数**集合,此集合中的函数可用离散的指标 $i(i=1,2,\cdots,n,\cdots)$ 来标记:

$$u_1 \in \mathscr{F}, u_2 \in \mathscr{F}, \cdots, u_i \in \mathscr{F}, \cdots$$

若:

$$(u_i,u_j) \equiv \int \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} u_i^*(ec{r}) u_j(ec{r}) = \delta_{ij}$$

其中, δ_{ij} 是克罗内克符号,其定义为: $\delta_{ij}=egin{cases}1&, \ddot{x}i=j\\0&, \ddot{x}i
eq j\end{cases}$,则称函数集合 $\left\{u_i
ight\}$ 是正交归一的

若 $\forall \psi \in \mathscr{F}$ 都可以唯一地按全体 u_i 展开,即:

$$\psi = \sum_i c_i u_i$$

其中, c_i 是复数,则这个函数集合 $\{u_i\}$ 构成一个基

?

设 $\{u_i\}$ 是 \mathscr{F} 上的一组单位正交基,则 $\forall \psi \in \mathscr{F}$, ψ 可被唯一地分解为:

$$\psi = \sum_i c_i u_i$$

注意到:

$$(u_i,\psi)=(u_i,\sum_j c_j u_j)=\sum_j c_j (u_i,u_j)=\sum_j c_j \delta_{ij}=c_i$$

这就是说, ψ 在 u_i 上的分量 c_i 等于函数 u_i 与函数 ψ 的标量积

设 φ , ψ 是两个波函数,它们的展开式为:

$$arphi = \sum_i b_i u_i \ \psi = \sum_j c_j u_j$$

计算 φ 与 ψ 的标量积:

$$egin{aligned} (arphi,\psi) &= \left(\sum_i b_i u_i, \sum_j c_j u_j
ight) \ &= \sum_j c_j \left(\sum_i b_i u_i, u_j
ight) \ &= \sum_j c_j \sum_i b_i^* (u_i, u_j) \ &= \sum_j \sum_i b_i^* c_j \delta_{ij} \ &= \sum_i \sum_j b_i^* c_j \delta_{ij} \ &= \sum_i b_i^* \sum_j c_j \delta_{ij} \ &= \sum_i b_i^* c_i \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

若 $\{u_i\}$ 是 \mathscr{F} 中的一个基,则:

$$\sum_i u_i(ec{r}) u_i^*(ec{r}') = \delta(ec{r} - ec{r}')$$

反之,若 δ_{u_i} 满足上式,则 $\{u_i\}$ 是 \mathscr{F} 上的一个基

$$\psi(ec{r}) = \int \mathrm{d}^3ec{r}' \psi(ec{r}') \delta(ec{r}-ec{r}')$$

任何物理体系的量子态由一个态矢量来描述,态矢量属于 $\mathscr E$ 空间,即体系的态空间

ℰ 空间的任何一个元素,或矢量,都叫作右矢,用符号 │〉来表示

我们这样定义一个粒子的态空间 \mathcal{E}_r ,使得每一个平方可积函数 $\psi(\vec{r})$ 都有 \mathcal{E}_r 中的一个右矢 $|\psi\rangle$ 和它对应:

$$\psi \in \mathscr{F} \Longleftrightarrow |\psi
angle \in \mathscr{E}_{ec{r}}$$

两个右矢的标量积

线性泛函:

定义在 $\mathscr E$ 中的右矢 $|\psi\rangle$ 的线性泛函 χ 是一种线性运算,它作用于一个右矢 $|\psi\rangle$,得到一个复数作用在右矢 $|\psi\rangle$ 上的线性泛函的集合构成一个矢量空间,叫作 $\mathscr E$ 的对偶空间,记为 $\mathscr E^*$

 \mathscr{E}^* 空间中的每一个元素,或矢量,都叫作左矢,用符号 $\langle |$ 来表示

左矢 $\langle \chi |$ 表示线性泛函 χ

线性泛函 $\langle \chi | \in \mathscr{E}^*$ 作用于右矢 $| \psi \rangle$ 得到的那个复数记为 $\langle \chi | \psi \rangle$:

$$\chi|\psi\rangle = \langle \chi|\psi\rangle$$

 $\forall |\varphi\rangle \in \mathscr{E}$,都有 \mathscr{E}^* 中的一个元素,即左矢,和它相联系,这个左矢记为 $\langle \varphi|$

$$\langle \varphi | \psi \rangle = (| \varphi \rangle, | \psi \rangle)$$

右矢到左矢的对应关系是反线性的

$$|\lambda\psi
angle\equiv\lambda|\psi
angle$$

$$\langle \lambda \psi | = \lambda^* \langle \psi |$$

cohen

第0章 一些数学准备

复数

 $(c_1c_2)^* = c_1^*c_2^*$

证明:

二维极坐标情形下的拉普拉斯算子

设 $u=u_1(x,y)$,二维情形下矢量微分算子的形式为: $\nabla=rac{\partial}{\partial x}ec{i}+rac{\partial}{\partial y}ec{j}$,则可借助 u 来定义拉普拉斯算子在二维直角坐标系下的表达形式:

$$\nabla^2 u = \nabla \cdot (\nabla u) = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{j}) \cdot (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \vec{j}) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

对于二维平面上任意一点(原点除外),其位置可由二维直角坐标系中的两个坐标 (x,y) 来描述,也可以用二维极坐标系的两个坐标 (r,θ) 来描述,而对同一位置的两种不同描述之间的关系为:

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

然而,有时候用二维极坐标会比较方便,而上面的二维拉普拉斯算子的原始定义采用的是二维直角坐标系中的表达形式,然而 $u=u_1(x,y)=u_1(r\cos\theta,r\sin\theta)=u_2(r,\theta)$,我们想知道如何在二维极坐标系中表达 $\nabla^2 u$,也就是怎么让 $\nabla^2 u$ 恒等于某个只与 r,θ 的表达式

注意到,二维拉普拉斯算子在二维直角坐标系下的表达形式,无非是:

$$abla^2 u = rac{\partial}{\partial x} (rac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + rac{\partial}{\partial y} (rac{\partial u}{\partial y})$$

也就是说,我们要先算 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

为此,把 r, θ 看作中间变量,而把x, y看作自变量,我们利用链式法则,有:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$$

为计算 $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial r}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$, 我们可以借助隐函数定理.

构造:
$$\begin{cases} F_1(x,y;r,\theta) = r\cos\theta - x = 0 \ F_2(x,y;r,\theta) = r\sin\theta - y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 ,计算偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r} = \cos\theta, \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta} = -r\sin\theta, \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} = -1, \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r} = \sin\theta, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \theta} = r\cos\theta, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} = -1$$

于是:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} &= -\left|\frac{\partial (F_1, F_2)}{\partial (x, \theta)}\right| \middle/ \left|\frac{\partial (F_1, F_2)}{\partial (r, \theta)}\right| = -\left|\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta}\right| \middle/ \left|\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta}\right| = \cos \theta \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} &= -\left|\frac{\partial (F_1, F_2)}{\partial (y, \theta)}\right| \middle/ \left|\frac{\partial (F_1, F_2)}{\partial (r, \theta)}\right| = -\left|\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta}\right| \middle/ \left|\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta}\right| = \sin \theta \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} &= -\left|\frac{\partial (F_1, F_2)}{\partial (r, x)}\right| \middle/ \left|\frac{\partial (F_1, F_2)}{\partial (r, \theta)}\right| = -\left|\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x}\right| \middle/ \left|\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta}\right| = -\frac{\sin \theta}{r} \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} &= -\left|\frac{\partial (F_1, F_2)}{\partial (r, y)}\right| \middle/ \left|\frac{\partial (F_1, F_2)}{\partial (r, \theta)}\right| = -\left|\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \middle/ \left|\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta}\right| = -\frac{\cos \theta}{r} \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} &= -\left|\frac{\partial (F_1, F_2)}{\partial (r, y)}\right| \middle/ \left|\frac{\partial (F_1, F_2)}{\partial (r, \theta)}\right| = -\left|\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \middle/ \left|\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta}\right| = \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \end{split}$$

于是:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$

继续求偏导:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) = \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{$$

最终得到:

$$egin{align}
abla^2 u &\equiv rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \ &= rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + rac{1}{r}rac{\partial u}{\partial r} + rac{1}{r^2}rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial heta^2}
onumber \end{aligned}$$

不借助u,二维极坐标系下拉普拉斯算子的表达形式为:

$$abla^2 = rac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + rac{1}{r}rac{\partial}{\partial r} + rac{1}{r^2}rac{\partial^2}{\partial heta^2}$$

三维直角坐标系下的拉普拉斯算子

设 u = u(x, y, z),则可借助 u 定义三维直角坐标系下的拉普拉斯算子:

$$abla^2 u =
abla \cdot (
abla u) = rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

不借助u,三维直角坐标下拉普拉斯算子的表达形式为:

$$abla^2 = rac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + rac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + rac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

拉普拉斯算子 $abla^2$ 作用于一个标量,得到一个标量

柱坐标系下的拉普拉斯算子

三维直角坐标系与柱坐标系的关系为: $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$

柱坐标系无非是在二维极坐标系的基础上拉出一个 z 轴,则可套用二维极坐标系下拉普拉斯算子的表达形式,得到柱坐标系下拉普拉斯算子的表达形式:

$$abla^2 = rac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + rac{1}{r}rac{\partial}{\partial r} + rac{1}{r^2}rac{\partial^2}{\partial heta^2} + rac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

球坐标系下的拉普拉斯算子

球坐标系下的拉普拉斯算子的表达式为:

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

推导:

求法一: 利用柱坐标系下的结论

记三维空间中某一点位置的柱坐标描述为 (r', heta', z'),球坐标描述为 (r, heta, arphi)

由上面结论,有:

$$abla^2 u = rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r'^2} + rac{1}{r'} rac{\partial u}{\partial r'} + rac{1}{r'^2} rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial heta'^2} + rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z'^2}$$

柱坐标与球坐标之间的关系为: $\begin{cases} r\sin\theta=r'\\ r\cos\theta=z' \text{,我们的目标是,上面等号右边的式子中只含有 } r,\theta,\varphi \text{,不要 } r',\theta',z' \text{,为此,利用上面的关系先}\\ \varphi=\theta' \end{cases}$

进行第一轮消元:

$$egin{aligned}
abla^2 u &= rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r'^2} + rac{1}{r'} rac{\partial u}{\partial r'} + rac{1}{r'^2} rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial heta'^2} + rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z'^2} \ &= rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r'^2} + rac{1}{r \sin heta} rac{\partial u}{\partial r'} + rac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 heta} rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial arphi^2} + rac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z'^2} \end{aligned}$$

历史总是惊人的相似:

前面,我们在关系: $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$ 下,为了用 r, θ 表达 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$,利用隐函数定理计算了偏导: $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$,然后通过链式法则用 r, θ 表达 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$,接着继续求导用 r, θ 表达 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$,最终发现 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$

现在,我们要在关系: $\begin{cases} z' = r\cos\theta \\ r' = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$ 下,用 r,θ 表达 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r'^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial r'}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z'^2}$

显然我们发现:前面的 x,y,r,θ 分别对应着现在的 z',r',r,θ ,于是我们可以断定,前面的计算结果可以直接借用:

要想计算现在的 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r'}$,只需要看前面的 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$,而前面的 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin\theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$,那么根据对应关系我们可以肯定,现在的 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r'} = \sin\theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$

同理,现在的 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r'^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r'^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}$

$$\begin{split} \nabla^2 u &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r'^2} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r'} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z'^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \end{split}$$

可以证明,这与最开始给出的:

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$
 (2)

是等价的,不妨从(2)开始推导:

$$\begin{split} \nabla^2 u &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} (2r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + r^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} (\cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \end{split}$$

显然,两者等价

求法二: 感觉计算量相当大啊!

$$egin{cases} x = r \sin heta \cos arphi \ y = r \sin heta \sin arphi \ z = r \cos heta \end{cases}$$

设 $u = u_1(x, y, z) = u_2(r, \theta, \varphi)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

\$\$

\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}

=\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\frac{\partial r}+\frac{\partial u} {\partial \theta}\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial u} {\partial \varphi}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}

\$\$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$

设
$$\begin{cases} F_1(x,y,z;r,\theta,\varphi) = r\sin\theta\cos\varphi - x \\ F_2(x,y,z;r,\theta,\varphi) = r\sin\theta\sin\varphi - y \end{cases}, \; \text{则由隐函数定理知:} \\ F_3(x,y,z;r,\theta,\varphi) = r\cos\theta - z \end{cases}$$

正文开始

第1章 光的波粒二象性

黑体:将能无反射地全部吸收投射到它上面热辐射的物体称作黑体

黑体辐射:处在热平衡的黑体向外发出的辐射

腔体能量密度 ρ_{ν} (或 ρ_{λ}): 单位体积的黑体腔内的单位频率(或单位波长)的电磁波能量

辐射能流密度:单位面积的黑体向单位立体角内辐射的单位频率(或单位波长)的电磁波频率

$$u_{
u} = rac{c
ho_{
u}}{4\pi} \ (
ightharpoons u_{\lambda} = rac{c
ho_{\lambda}}{4\pi})$$

黑体辐射试验结果总结出的三定律

一、基尔霍夫定律: $ho_
u$ 只与温度 T 和频率 u 有关

二、斯特藩-玻尔兹曼定律

单位体积黑体腔内的总能量:

$${\cal E} = \int
ho_{
u} {
m d}
u = \int
ho_{\lambda} {
m d} \lambda = a T^4$$

单位面积的黑体辐射总功率:

$$P = \int_{s} u_{\nu} \cos \theta d\nu d\Omega = \int_{s} u_{\lambda} \cos \theta d\lambda d\Omega = \sigma T^{4}$$

其中, $d\Omega = \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$

s 表示立体角积分区域仅限于半球面,即 $\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

三、 维恩位移定律

$$\lambda_{\max}T = b$$

$$rac{
u_m}{T}=b'$$

 $u_{
m max}$ 表示使得能量密度最大的频率

韦恩公式(仅在高频区与实验相符):

$$ho_
u = C_1
u^3 e^{-rac{C_2
u}{k_B T}}$$

瑞利-金斯公式(仅在低频区与实验相符)

$$\rho_{\nu}=\frac{8\pi\nu^{2}}{c^{3}}k_{B}T$$

瑞利-金斯公式的推导:

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r},t) = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} \tag{1}$$

$$ec{B}(ec{r},t) =
abla imes ec{A}(ec{r},t)$$
 (2)

无电介质时的麦克斯韦方程:

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \tag{3}$$

把(1),(2)代入(3)得:

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}(\vec{r},t)) = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t^2}$$
 (4)

注意到矢量分析结论:

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A} \tag{5}$$

和库仑规范:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = 0 \tag{6}$$

把(5)(6)代入(4)得到:

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r},t) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t^2} = \vec{0}$$
 (7)

这是一个偏微分 方程,我们尝试用分离变量法

设:

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

上式代入(7)得到:

$$f(t)\nabla^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r}) - \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} = \vec{0}$$
 (8)

设 $\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = A_x(\vec{r}) \vec{e}_x + A_y(\vec{r}) \vec{e}_y + A_z(\vec{r}) \vec{e}_z$ 这上面的一条矢量方程等价于三条标量方程(注意拉普拉斯算子作用于矢量的结果还是矢量):

$$f(t)\nabla^2 A_x(\vec{r}) - \frac{1}{c^2} A_x(\vec{r}) \frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} = 0$$
(1.1)

$$f(t)\nabla^2 A_y(\vec{r}) - \frac{1}{c^2} A_y(\vec{r}) \frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} = 0$$
 (1.2)

$$f(t)\nabla^2 A_z(\vec{r}) - \frac{1}{c^2} A_z(\vec{r}) \frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} = 0$$
(1.3)

方程 (1.1) 等号左右两边同时除以 $f(t)A_x(\vec{r})$, 再移项, 得到:

$$rac{
abla^2 A_x(ec{r})}{A_x(ec{r})} = rac{1}{c^2 f(t)} rac{\mathrm{d}^2 f(t)}{\mathrm{d} t^2}$$

注意到,上面这条方程等号左边是关于 \vec{r} 的函数,等号右边是关于 t 的函数,而 \vec{r}, t 是相互独立的,因此,等式要成立,只可能是方程左右两边都等于同一个常数,记为 k^2 :

$$\frac{1}{c^2 f(t)} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = k^2 \Longleftrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - c^2 k^2 f(t) = 0$$

$$rac{
abla^2 A_x(ec{r})}{A_x(ec{r})} = k^2 \Longleftrightarrow
abla^2 A_x(ec{x}) - k^2 A_x(ec{r}) = 0$$

类似地,有:

$$\nabla^2 A_y(\vec{x}) - k^2 A_y(\vec{r}) = 0$$

$$abla^2 A_z(ec x) - k^2 A_z(ec r) = 0$$

上面四条标量方程可以改写为:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - c^2 k^2 f(t) = 0 \tag{2.1}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r}) - k^2 \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \vec{0} \tag{2.2}$$

普朗克能量量子假说

黑体辐射是大量电磁驻波场的集合, 其能量仅为最小单位 ε 整数倍

黑体的吸收与辐射仅以 ε 为单位的能量量子的分立方式进行

能量量子 arepsilon = h
u , 其中 $h = 6.62559 imes 10^{-34} ext{J} \cdot ext{s}$ 称作普朗克常数Planck constant

普朗克理论的建立:

$$ar{arepsilon} = rac{\sum\limits_{n} arepsilon_{n} e^{-eta arepsilon_{n}}}{\sum\limits_{n} e^{-eta arepsilon_{n}}} = -rac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial eta}$$

其中, $Z=\sum_n e^{-eta arepsilon_n}$,将 $arepsilon_n=narepsilon$ 代入得:

$$Z=rac{1}{1-e^{-etaarepsilon}}$$

于是平均能量为:

$$ar{arepsilon} = rac{arepsilon}{e^{eta arepsilon} - 1} = rac{h
u}{e^{eta h
u} - 1}$$

在 $[\nu, \nu + d\nu]$ 内单位体积的黑体辐射得能量密度:

$$ho_{
u} = rac{1}{V} rac{\mathrm{d}E_{
u}}{\mathrm{d}
u} = rac{8\pi h}{c^3} rac{
u^3}{e^{rac{h
u}{k_B T}} - 1}$$

普朗克公式:

$$ho_{
u} = rac{1}{V}rac{\mathrm{d}E_{
u}}{\mathrm{d}
u} = rac{8\pi h}{c^3}rac{
u^3}{e^{rac{h
u}{k_BT}}-1}$$

光电效应

光照射到金属表面时有电子从中逸出的现象,逸出电子称作光电子

仅当光频率大于一定值时才有光电子逸出; 反之不论光强有多大与照射时间有多长, 都无光电子逸出

光电子的能量只与光频有关,与光强无关

光电子的数目与光强相关

光量子假说:

光是粒子流,每份粒子能量 E=h
u,它是光的单元,称为光量子(光子)

当光照射到金属时,其能量 h
u 被 电子吸收

电子将其一部分用来克服金属表面的束缚,其余转化为逸出金属表面后的动能:

$$E_k = h\nu - W$$

其中,W 为电子脱出金属表面需做的功,称为脱出功

康普顿散射实验的理论解释:

u: 碰撞前光子频率 u': 碰撞后光子频率 m_0 : 电子质量 E'_e : 碰撞后电子能量

能量守恒:

$$h\nu + m_0c^2 = h\nu' + E_e' \tag{1}$$

动量守恒:

$$\begin{split} \vec{p} &= \vec{p'} + \vec{p'_e} \\ \implies \vec{p} - \vec{p'} &= \vec{p'_e} \\ \implies p^2 + p'^2 - 2pp'\cos\theta = p'^2_e \\ \implies \frac{h^2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{h^2}{\lambda'^2} - 2\frac{h^2}{\lambda\lambda'}\cos\theta = E'^2_e - m_0^2c^4 \\ \implies \frac{h^2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{h^2}{\lambda'^2} - 2\frac{h^2}{\lambda\lambda'}\cos\theta = (\frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{hc}{\lambda'} + 2m_0c^2)(\frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{hc}{\lambda'}) \end{split}$$

最终化简得:

$$\lambda' - \lambda = \Delta \lambda = \frac{h}{m_0 c} (1 - \cos \theta) = \lambda_c (1 - \cos \theta)$$

 $\lambda_c = rac{h}{m_0 c}$ 称为康普顿波长

光的波粒二象性:

\$\$

\$\$

波尔假说

$$\oint p dq = nh$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} mvr d\theta = nh$$

$$rmv = n\hbar$$

$$m \frac{v^{2}}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{e^{2}}{r^{2}}$$

$$r = \frac{n^{2}\hbar^{2}}{m} \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}}{e^{2}}$$

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\hbar c} = \frac{1}{137}$$

$$r = \frac{n^{2}\hbar}{mc\alpha}$$

$$r_{n} = n^{2}a_{0}, \ a_{0} = \frac{\hbar}{mc\alpha}$$

$$\frac{mv^{2}}{r} = \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2} - \frac{e^{2}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} = -\frac{1}{8}\frac{e^{2}}{\pi\varepsilon_{0}r}$$

$$E_{n} = \frac{E_{1}}{n^{2}}$$
(2)

德布罗意假说

德布罗意关系:

$$E=h
u=\hbar\omega$$
 $ec{p}=rac{h}{\lambda}ec{e}=\hbarec{k}$

自由粒子物质波波函数的复数形式:

$$\Psi(ec{r,t}) = A e^{\mathrm{i}(ec{k}\cdotec{r} - \omega t)} = A e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}(ec{p}\cdotec{r} - E t)}$$

推氢原子:

$$p=rac{n\hbar}{r}$$
 $E=rac{p^2}{2m}-rac{e^2}{4\piarepsilon_0 r}=rac{n^2\hbar^2}{2mr^2}-rac{e^2}{4\piarepsilon_0 r}$ $rac{\mathrm{d}E}{\mathrm{d}r}=0$ $-2rac{n^2\hbar^2}{2mr^3}+rac{e^2}{4\piarepsilon_0 r^2}=0$ $r=rac{n^2\hbar^24\piarepsilon_0}{me^2}=rac{n^2\hbar}{mclpha}=n^2a_0$ $E=-rac{mc^2lpha^2}{2n^2}$

第2章 量子力学的运动学

量子力学第一公设:

具有波粒二象性的微观粒子的量子状态由物质波波函数 $\Psi(ec{r},t)$ 描述,由波函数可确定体系的各种性质

波函数的玻恩概率解释:

若微观粒子处于由波函数 $\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 描述的状态,则 t 时刻处在 \vec{r} 处体积元 $\mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$ 内发现该粒子的概率记为 $\mathrm{d} P(\vec{r},t)$,则:

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}P(\vec{r},t) &= C|\Psi(\vec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= C \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \end{split}$$

概率积分归一性要求:

$$\int\limits_{ec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3}\mathrm{d}P(ec{r},t)=1$$

得到:

$$C = rac{1}{\int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} |\Psi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}}$$

归一化波函数:

$$\Phi(ec{r},t) = rac{\Psi(ec{r},t)}{\sqrt{\int\limits_{ec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3} |\Psi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}}}$$

容易验证,对于归一化波函数 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$,有:

$$\int\limits_{ec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3} |\Phi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = 1$$

波函数的叠加原理

若 $\Phi_1(\vec{r},t),\cdots,\Phi_2(\vec{r},t)$ 是体系可能的状态,则它们的线性叠加 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)=\sum\limits_{i=1}^N c_i\Phi_i(\vec{r},t)$ 也是体系可能的状态

描述概率事件的数学工具:

设随机变量 X 可能的取值为 $x_1, x_2, \cdots, X = x_i$ 的概率为 p_i ,随机变量 X 的分布律可以用下表表示:

X	x_1	x_2	•••
p	p_1	p_2	•••

记离散型随机变量 X 的数学期望(或平均值)为 E(X) 或 \bar{X} ,其定义为:

$$ar{X}\equiv E(X)\equiv \sum_i x_i p_i$$

记离散型随机变量 X 的方差为 D(X),其定义为:

$$D \equiv \sum_i p_i (x_i - ar{X})^2$$

概率论的知识给出:

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X)$$

计算微观粒子在给定状态 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$ 下 t 时刻的坐标的平均值(或数学期望):

$$egin{aligned} ar{ec{r}} &\equiv \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} ec{r} \mathrm{d}P(ec{r},t) \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} ec{r} |\Phi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t)ec{r} \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} \end{aligned}$$

计算**自由粒子**在给定状态 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$ 下的动量平均值:

自由粒子有确定的动量和能量,由德布罗意关系:

$$egin{cases} E = \hbar \omega \ ec{p} = \hbar ec{k} \end{cases}$$

可知,自由粒子的物质波的圆频率 ω 和波矢 \vec{k} 也是确定的常量,而只有平面波具有确定圆频率和波矢,于是自由粒子的波函数应当是平面波,这个平面波的复数形式不妨设为:

$$\Phi(ec{r},t) = A e^{\mathrm{i}(ec{k}\cdotec{r}-\omega t)} = A e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}(ec{p}\cdotec{r}-Et)}$$

其中,A 是归一化系数。波函数的归一性要求:

$$\int\limits_{ec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3} |\Phi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = 1$$

于是 A=1,自由粒子的波函数为:

$$\Phi(ec{r},t)=e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}(ec{p}\cdotec{r}-Et)}$$

对于具有确定动量 $ec{p}_0$ 的自由粒子,其动量平均值记为 $ec{p}_0$, $ec{p}$ 应与 $ec{p}_0$ 相等:

$$ar{ec{p}}=ec{p}_0$$

利用波函数的归一化性质,有:

$$egin{aligned} &ec{p} = ec{p}_0 \cdot 1 \ &= ec{p}_0 \cdot \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} |\Phi(ec{r},t)|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \ &= ec{p}_0 \cdot \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) ec{p}_0 \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar rac{\partial}{\partial ec{r}}) \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla
abla) \Phi(ec{r},t) d^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla) \Phi(ec{r},t) d^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla) \Phi(ec{r},t) d^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla) \Phi(ec{r},t) d^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla) \Phi(ec{r},t) d^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla) \Phi(ec{r},t) d^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla) \Phi(ec{r},t) d^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla) \Phi(ec{r},t) d^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) d^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r}$$

定义坐标算符:

$$\hat{ec{r}}=ec{r}$$

定义动量算符:

$$\hat{ec{p}}\equiv -\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\partial}{\partialec{r}}=-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla$$

对于自由粒子,其在给定状态 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$ 下 t 时刻的坐标平均值可以写为:

$$ar{ec{r}}=\int\Phi^*(ec{r},t)\hat{ec{r}}\Phi(ec{r},t)\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}$$

对于自由粒子,其在给定状态 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$ 下 t 时刻的动量平均值可以写为:

$$ar{ec{p}}=\int\Phi^*(ec{r},t)\hat{ec{p}}\Phi(ec{r},t)\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}$$

可以从自由粒子推广到一般情况

物理量的算符化法则

对于有经典对应的力学量:

$$ec{F} = f(ec{r},ec{p}) \Longrightarrow \hat{ec{F}} = f(\hat{ec{r}},\hat{ec{p}})$$

其平均值为:

$$ar{ec{F}} = \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) \hat{ec{F}} \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

例子

角动量算符:

$$ec{L}=ec{r} imesec{p}\Longrightarrow\hat{ec{L}}=\hat{ec{r}} imes\hat{ec{p}}=ec{r} imes(-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla)=-\mathrm{i}\hbaregin{array}{ccc} ec{e}_x & ec{e}_y & ec{e}_z\ x & y & z\ rac{\partial}{\partial x} & rac{\partial}{\partial y} & rac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{array}$$

能量算符:

$$H=rac{p^2}{2m}+U(ec{r})\Longrightarrow \hat{H}=rac{(-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla)^2}{2m}+U(\hat{r})=-rac{\hbar}{2m}
abla^2+U(\hat{r})$$

量子力学第二公设: 算符

算符表示物理量要求:

$$\hat{F}[c_1\Phi_1(ec{r},t)+c_2\Phi_2(ec{r},t)]=c_1\hat{F}\Phi_1(ec{r},t)+c_2\hat{F}\Phi_2(ec{r},t)$$

这意味着能表示力学量的算符必是线性算符

2.与算符对应的物理量必须有实的平均值

这意味着能表示力学量的算符必是厄米算符

算符的厄米共轭

算符 \hat{O} 的厄米共轭,记为 \hat{O}^{\dagger} ,定义为:

$$\int u^*(\vec{r}) \hat{O}^{\dagger} v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \int v(\vec{r}) [\hat{O} u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

经常需要逆用厄米算符的定义式,把一条关于算符 \hat{O} 的式子转化为关于算符 \hat{O} 的厄米共轭 \hat{O}^{\dagger} 的式子:

$$\int v(\vec{r})[\hat{O}u(\vec{r})]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} = \int u^*(\vec{r})\hat{O}^{\dagger}v(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$$

下面证明 $(\hat{O}^{\dagger})^{\dagger} = \hat{O}$:

算符的厄米共轭的定义:

$$\int u^*(\vec{r})(\hat{O}^{\dagger})^{\dagger}v(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} = \int v(\vec{r})[\hat{O}^{\dagger}u(\vec{r})]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$$
(1)

注意到:

$$\int v(\vec{r})[\hat{O}^{\dagger}u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} = \int [v^*(\vec{r})]^* [\hat{O}^{\dagger}u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$$
运用结论 $[z_1^*z_2^* = (z_1z_2)^*] = \int [v^*(\vec{r})\hat{O}^{\dagger}u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$

$$= \left[\int v^*(\vec{r})\hat{O}^{\dagger}u(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}\right]^*$$

$$= \left[\int u(\vec{r})[\hat{O}v(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}\right]^*$$

$$= \int \left[u(\vec{r})[\hat{O}v(\vec{r})]^*\right]^* \mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$$
运用结论 $[z_1^*z_2^* = (z_1z_2)^*] = \int u^*(\vec{r})\hat{O}v(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$

代入等式 (1) 得:

$$\int u^*(ec{r})(\hat{O}^\dagger)^\dagger v(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = \int u^*(ec{r})\hat{O}v(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3ec{r}$$

于是得到:

$$(\hat{O}^{\dagger})^{\dagger} = \hat{O}$$

厄米算符

若 $\hat{O} = \hat{O}^{\dagger}$,则称 \hat{O} 为厄米算符

下面证明: $(\hat{O}_1 + \hat{O}_2)^{\dagger} = \hat{O}_1^{\dagger} + \hat{O}_2^{\dagger}$

运用厄米算符的定义:

$$\int u^*(\vec{r})(\hat{O}_1 + \hat{O}_2)^{\dagger} v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \int v(\vec{r}) [(\hat{O}_1 + \hat{O}_2) u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \tag{1}$$

注意到:

$$\begin{split} \int v(\vec{r})[(\hat{O}_1+\hat{O}_2)u(\vec{r})]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} &= \int v(\vec{r})[\hat{O}_1u(\vec{r})+\hat{O}_2u(\vec{r})]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \\ &= \int \left(v(\vec{r})[\hat{O}_1u(\vec{r})]^*+v(\vec{r})[\hat{O}_2u(\vec{r})]^*\right)\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \\ &= \int v(\vec{r})[\hat{O}_1u(\vec{r})]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} + \int v(\vec{r})[\hat{O}_2u(\vec{r})]\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \\ &= \int u^*(\vec{r})\hat{O}_1^\dagger v(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} + \int u^*(\vec{r})\hat{O}_2^\dagger v(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \\ &= \int u^*(\vec{r})(\hat{O}_1^\dagger + \hat{O}_2^\dagger)v(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \end{split}$$

代回等式 (1) 得:

$$\int u^*(ec{r})(\hat{O}_1+\hat{O}_2)^\dagger v(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = \int u^*(ec{r})(\hat{O}_1^\dagger+\hat{O}_2^\dagger) v(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3ec{r}$$

于是得到:

$$(\hat{O}_1 + \hat{O}_2)^{\dagger} = \hat{O}_1^{\dagger} + \hat{O}_2^{\dagger}$$

算符 \hat{F} 对应的物理量 F 具有实的平均值要求:

$$ar{F} = ar{F}^*$$
 (Target Equation)

上面是目标方程

利用前面推广得到的结论,若微观粒子的波函数为 $\Phi(\vec{r},t)$,其物理量 F 在 t 时刻的平均值 \bar{F} 可以由下式计算:

$$ar{F} = \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec{r},t) \hat{F} \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

积分可以看成无穷多项的求和,结合**求复共轭**运算的线性性,得:

$$egin{aligned} ar{F}^* &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} [\Phi^*(ec{r},t) \hat{F} \Phi(ec{r},t)]^* \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \ &= \int\limits_{ec{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3} \Phi(ec{r},t) [\hat{F} \Phi(ec{r},t)]^* \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} \end{aligned}$$

代入目标方程,得:

$$\int \Phi^*(\vec{r})\hat{F}\Phi(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} = \int \Phi(\vec{r},t)[\hat{F}\Phi(\vec{r},t)]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \tag{1}$$

而 \hat{F} 的厄米共轭 \hat{F}^{\dagger} 的定义给出:

$$\int \Phi^*(\vec{r},t)\hat{F}^{\dagger}\Phi(\vec{r},t)\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} = \int \Phi(\vec{r},t)[\hat{F}\Phi(\vec{r},t)]^*\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$$
 (2)

结合(1)(2),得:

$$\int \Phi^*(ec{r},t) \hat{F} \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} = \int \Phi^*(ec{r},t) \hat{F}^\dagger \Phi(ec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

干是:

$$\hat{F} = \hat{F}^{\dagger}$$

故能表示力学量的算符必是厄米算符

量子力学第二公设:

微观物体的物理量用线性厄米算符描述

例2.1

求证: $\hat{O}^\dagger = \tilde{\hat{O}^*}$,其中,~代表转置,其定义为: $\int u^*(\vec{r})\tilde{\hat{O}}v(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} = \int v(\vec{r})\hat{O}u^*(\vec{r})\mathrm{d}^3\vec{r}$

证明:

$$\begin{split} \int u^*(\vec{r}) \hat{\hat{O}}^* v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} &= \int v(\vec{r}) \hat{O}^* u^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int v(\vec{r}) [\hat{O} u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int u^*(\vec{r}) \hat{O}^\dagger v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \end{split}$$

对比可得:

$$\hat{O}^{\dagger} = \tilde{\hat{O^*}}$$

例2.2

求证 $\hat{\vec{p}}$ 是厄米算符

证明:

高斯公式的推广:

高斯公式给出:

$$\oint\limits_{\partial\Omega^+}ec{a}\cdot\mathrm{d}ec{S}=\int\limits_{\Omega}
abla\cdotec{a}\mathrm{d}V$$

令:

$$\vec{a} = \varphi(\vec{r})\vec{c}$$

其中, \vec{c} 是任意常矢量

代入高斯公式得:

$$\oint\limits_{\partial\Omega^+} arphi(ec{r}) ec{c} \cdot \mathrm{d}ec{S} = \int\limits_{\Omega}
abla \cdot (ec{c} arphi(ec{r})) \mathrm{d}V$$

即:

$$ec{c}\cdot\oint\limits_{\partial\Omega^+}arphi(ec{r})\mathrm{d}ec{S}=ec{c}\cdot\int\limits_{\Omega}
ablaarphi(ec{r})\mathrm{d}V$$

上式对于任意常矢量 \vec{c} 都成立,于是得到:

$$\oint\limits_{\partial\Omega^+} arphi(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}ec{S} = \int\limits_{\Omega}
abla arphi(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}V$$

由算符转置的定义:

$$\begin{split} \int u^*(\vec{r}) \tilde{\vec{p}} v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} &= \int v(\vec{r}) \hat{\vec{p}} u^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \hbar \int v(\vec{r}) \nabla u^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \hbar \int \left(\nabla [v(\vec{r}) u^*(\vec{r})] - u^*(\vec{r}) \nabla v(\vec{r}) \right) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \hbar \int \nabla [v(\vec{r}) u^*(\vec{r})] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \mathrm{i} \hbar \int u^*(\vec{r}) \nabla v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= -\mathrm{i} \hbar \int v(\vec{r}) u^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \mathrm{i} \hbar \int u^*(\vec{r}) \nabla v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \end{split}$$
 [高斯公式推广]
$$= -\mathrm{i} \hbar \int v(\vec{r}) u^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \mathrm{i} \hbar \int u^*(\vec{r}) \nabla v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int u^*(\vec{r}) (\mathrm{i} \hbar \nabla) v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \end{split}$$

于是:

$$\hat{ec{\hat{p}}}=\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla$$

于是:

$$\hat{ec{p}}^{\dagger}= ilde{\hat{ec{p}}}^{*}=-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla=\hat{ec{p}}$$

这就是说, $\hat{ec{p}}$ 是厄米算符

微观系统测量的描述

设物理量 F 的平均值为 $f\in\mathbb{R}$,即 $ar{F}=f$

考虑物理量 F-f,其对应的算符为 $\hat{F}-\hat{f}=\hat{F}-f$,此算符也是线性厄米算符,此算符满足 $(\hat{F}-f)^\dagger=(\hat{F}-f)$ 概率论的知识给出:

$$D(F-f)=E\lceil (F-f)^2
ceil + E^2(F-f)$$

注意到,

$$E(F - f) = E(F) - f = f - f = 0$$

于是:

$$D(F - f) = E[(F - f)^2]$$

若令 D(F-f)=0,也就是说物理量 F-f 没有涨落,也就是说 F-f 的取值恒定,此时有:

$$E\big[(F-f)^2\big]=0$$

注意到前面推广得到的结论给出:

$$Eig[(F-f)^2ig] = \int\limits_{ec r\in\mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec r,t)(\hat F-f)ig[(\hat F-f)\Phi(ec r,t)ig]\mathrm{d}^3ec r$$
 $[(\hat F-f)$ 是厄米算符 $] = \int\limits_{ec r\in\mathbb{R}^3} \Phi^*(ec r,t)(\hat F-f)^\daggerig[(\hat F-f)\Phi(ec r,t)ig]\mathrm{d}^3ec r$ $= \int\limits_{ec r\in\mathbb{R}^3} ig[(\hat F-f)\Phi(ec r,t)ig]ig[(\hat F-f)\Phi(ec r,t)ig]^*\mathrm{d}^3ec r$ $= \int\limits_{ec r\in\mathbb{R}^3} |(\hat F-f)\Phi(ec r,t)|^2\mathrm{d}^3ec r$

于是:

$$\int\limits_{ec{r}\in\mathbb{R}^3}|(\hat{F}-f)\Phi(ec{r},t)|^2\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}=0$$

得到:

$$(\hat{F} - f)\Phi(\vec{r}, t) = 0$$

或者写成:

$$\hat{F}\Phi(\vec{r},t) = f\Phi(\vec{r},t)$$

描述微观体系的任意一个物理量 F 都有一个平均值 $\bar{F}=f$ 。上面的推导说明,若要求物理量 F 没有涨落(D(F-f)=0),即不管怎么测量 F ,给出的测量值都是平均值 f ,则波函数必须满足方程:

$$\hat{F}\Phi(\vec{r},t) = f\Phi(\vec{r},t)$$

这种具有确定测量值的态称为定态

算符的本征方程

若 $\hat{F}\phi_f(\vec{r})=f\phi_f(\vec{r})$,则称 f 为 \hat{F} 的本征值, $\phi_f(\vec{r})$ 为对应的本征函数,该方程称为 \hat{F} 的本征方程

算符一般具有一系列的本征值和与本征值对应的本征函数

物理量所有可能的测量值是其所对应算符的本征值

例2.3

求动量算符的本征值和本征态

解:

$$\hat{ec{p}}\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})=ec{p}\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})$$

即:

$$-\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\partial\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})}{\partialec{r}}=ec{p}\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})$$

其分量形式为:

$$-\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\partial\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})}{\partiallpha}=p_{lpha}\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r}), \ \ lpha=x,y,z$$

设 $\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r})$ 可分离变量 $\psi_{ec{p}}(ec{r}) = \prod_{lpha=x,y,z} \psi_{p_lpha}(lpha)$

则本征方程化为:

$$-\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\mathrm{d}\psi_{p_lpha}(lpha)}{\mathrm{d}lpha}=p_lpha\psi_{p_lpha}(lpha)$$

解得:

$$\psi_{p_{lpha}}(lpha)=C_{lpha}e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}p_{x}\cdot x}$$

$$\psi_{ec{n}}(ec{r}) = C e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}ec{p}\cdotec{r}}$$

求角动量算符平方 $\overset{\hat{\mathbf{r}}^2}{L}$ 的本征值和本征函数

法一(利用矢量分析):

首先证明一个结论:

$$r_i r_j \partial_i \partial_j = (ec{r} \cdot
abla)^2 - ec{r} \cdot
abla$$

证明(从右往左,验证):

$$\begin{split} (\vec{r} \cdot \nabla)^2 - \vec{r} \cdot \nabla &= (r_i \partial_i) (r_j \partial_j) - r_i \partial_i \\ &= r_i \partial_i r_j \partial_j - r_i \partial_i \\ &= r_i \delta_{ij} \partial_j + r_i r_j \partial_i \partial_j - r_i \partial_i \\ &= r_j \partial_j + r_i r_j \partial_i \partial_j - r_i \partial_i \\ &= r_i r_j \partial_i \partial_j \end{split}$$

也可以从左往右证,但要配凑:

$$\begin{split} r_i r_j \partial_i \partial_j &= r_i \partial_i r_j \partial_j - r_i (\partial_i r_j) \partial_j \\ &= (\vec{r} \cdot \nabla) (\vec{r} \cdot \nabla) - r_i \delta_{ij} \partial_j \\ &= (\vec{r} \cdot \nabla)^2 - r_j \partial_j \\ &= (\vec{r} \cdot \nabla)^2 - \vec{r} \cdot \nabla \\ \\ \hat{\vec{L}}^2 &\equiv (\hat{\vec{r}} \times \hat{\vec{p}}) \cdot (\hat{\vec{r}} \times \hat{\vec{p}}) \\ &= -\hbar^2 (\vec{r} \times \nabla) \cdot (\vec{r} \times \nabla) \end{split}$$

注意到:

$$\begin{split} (\vec{r} \times \nabla) \cdot (\vec{r} \times \nabla) &= (\vec{r} \times \nabla)_k (\vec{r} \times \nabla)_k \\ &= (\varepsilon_{ijk} r_i \partial_j) (\varepsilon_{lmk} r_l \partial_m) \\ &= \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{lmk} r_i \partial_j r_l \partial_m \\ &= \varepsilon_{kji} \varepsilon_{kml} r_i \partial_j r_l \partial_m \\ &= (\delta_{jm} \delta_{il} - \delta_{jl} \delta_{im}) r_i \partial_j r_l \partial_m \\ &= r_l \partial_m r_l \partial_m - r_m \partial_l r_l \partial_m \\ &= r_l (\partial_m r_l) \partial_m + r_l r_l \partial_m \partial_m - [r_m (\partial_l r_l) \partial_m + r_m r_l \partial_l \partial_m] \\ &= r_l \delta_{ml} \partial_m + r^2 \nabla^2 - r_m \delta_{ll} \partial_m - r_l r_m \partial_l \partial_m \\ &= r_m \partial_m + r^2 \nabla^2 - 3 \vec{r} \cdot \nabla - [(\vec{r} \cdot \nabla)^2 - \vec{r} \cdot \nabla] \\ &= \vec{r} \cdot \nabla + r^2 \nabla^2 - 3 \vec{r} \cdot \nabla - [(\vec{r} \cdot \nabla)^2 - \vec{r} \cdot \nabla] \\ &= r^2 \nabla^2 - \vec{r} \cdot \nabla - (\vec{r} \cdot \nabla)^2 \end{split}$$

球坐标系下,

$$\begin{split} \vec{r} &= r \vec{e}_r \\ \nabla &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \vec{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi \\ \nabla^2 &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &(\vec{r}\times\nabla)\cdot(\vec{r}\times\nabla)\\ =&r^2\nabla^2-\vec{r}\cdot\nabla-(\vec{r}\cdot\nabla)^2\\ =&\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2\frac{\partial}{\partial r})+\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta})+\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}\right]-\left[r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\right]-\left[r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r\frac{\partial}{\partial r})\right]\\ =&\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta})+\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}+2r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}+r^2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}-r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}-r\frac{\partial}{\partial r}-r^2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}\\ =&\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta})+\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \end{split}$$

法二:

$$\hat{ec{L}}=\hat{ec{r}} imes\hat{ec{p}}=-\mathrm{i}\hbar[(y\partial_z-z\partial_y)\hat{x}+(z\partial_x-x\partial_z)\hat{y}+(x\partial_y-y\partial_x)\hat{z}]$$

转化为球坐标:

$$egin{cases} x = r \sin heta \cos arphi \ y = r \sin heta \sin arphi \ z = r \cos heta \ \end{cases} \ egin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \ \cos heta = rac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \ an arphi = rac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} \partial_x &= \partial_x r \partial_r + \partial_{\cos\theta} \partial_x \cos\theta + \partial_{\tan\varphi} \partial_x \tan\varphi \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \partial_r - \frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta} \partial_\theta - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\tan\varphi} \partial_\varphi \\ &= \frac{r \sin\theta \cos\varphi}{r} \partial_r - \frac{r \sin\theta \cos\varphi \cdot r \cos\theta}{r^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta}{\mathrm{d}\theta}} \partial_\theta - \frac{r \sin\theta \sin\varphi}{(r \sin\theta \cos\varphi)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\tan\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}} \partial_\varphi \\ &= \sin\theta \cos\varphi \partial_r + \frac{\cos\theta \cos\varphi}{r} \partial_\theta - \frac{\sin\varphi}{r \sin\theta} \partial_\varphi \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \partial_y &= \partial_y r \partial_r + \partial_{\cos\theta} \partial_y \cos\theta + \partial_{\tan\varphi} \partial_y \tan\varphi \\ &= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \partial_r - \frac{yz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta} \partial_\theta + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\tan\varphi} \partial_\varphi \\ &= \frac{r \sin\theta \sin\varphi}{r} \partial_r - \frac{r \sin\theta \sin\varphi \cdot r \cos\theta}{r^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta}{\mathrm{d}\theta}} \partial_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin\theta \cos\varphi} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\tan\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}} \partial_\varphi \\ &= \sin\theta \sin\varphi \partial_r + \frac{\cos\theta \sin\varphi}{r} \partial_\theta + \frac{\cos\varphi}{r \sin\theta} \partial_\varphi \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \partial_z &= \partial_z r \partial_r + \partial_{\cos\theta} \partial_z \cos\theta + \partial_{\tan\varphi} \partial_z \tan\varphi \\ &= \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \partial_r + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta} \partial_\theta + 0 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\tan\varphi} \partial_\varphi \\ &= \frac{r\cos\theta}{r} \partial_r + \frac{r^2(1 - \cos^2\theta)}{r^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}\cos\theta}{\mathrm{d}\theta}} \partial_\theta \\ &= \cos\theta \partial_r - \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \partial_\theta \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \hat{\vec{L}} &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar \bigg[\hat{x} \big(-\sin\varphi \partial_\theta - \frac{\cos\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta} \partial_\varphi \big) + \hat{y} \big(\cos\varphi \partial_\theta - \frac{\cos\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin\theta} \partial_\varphi \big) + \hat{z} \big(\partial_\varphi \big) \bigg] \\ \hat{\vec{L}}_x &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar \bigg[\sin\varphi \partial_\theta - \frac{\cos\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta} \partial_\varphi \bigg] \end{split}$$

$$\hat{\vec{L}}_y = -\mathrm{i}\hbar \left[\cos \varphi \partial_\theta - \frac{\cos \theta \sin \varphi}{\sin \theta} \partial_\varphi \right]$$

$$\hat{\vec{L}}_z = -\mathrm{i}\hbar \left[\partial_\varphi \right]$$

$$\begin{split} -\frac{\hat{\overline{L}}_{x}^{2}}{\hbar^{2}} &= [-\sin\varphi\partial_{\theta} - \frac{\cos\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta}\partial_{\varphi}][-\sin\varphi\partial_{\theta} - \frac{\cos\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta}\partial_{\varphi}] \\ &= (\sin^{2}\varphi\partial_{\theta}^{2}) + \sin\varphi\cos\varphi(-\frac{1}{\sin^{2}\theta}\partial_{\varphi} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\partial_{\theta}\partial_{\varphi}) + \frac{\cos\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta}(\cos\varphi\partial_{\theta} + \sin\varphi\partial_{\varphi}\partial_{\theta}) + \frac{\cos^{2}\theta\cos\varphi}{\sin^{2}\theta}(-\sin\varphi\partial_{\varphi} + \cos\varphi\partial_{\varphi}^{2}) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} -\frac{\hat{\vec{L}}_y^2}{\hbar^2} &= [\cos\varphi\partial_\theta - \frac{\cos\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin\theta}\partial_\varphi] [\cos\varphi\partial_\theta - \frac{\cos\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin\theta}\partial_\varphi] \\ &= \cos^2\varphi\partial_\theta^2 - \cos\varphi\sin\varphi (-\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}\partial_\varphi + \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\partial_\theta\partial_\varphi) - \frac{\cos\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin\theta} (-\sin\varphi\partial_\theta + \cos\varphi\partial_\varphi\partial_\theta) + \frac{\cos^2\theta\sin\varphi}{\sin^2\theta} (\cos\varphi\partial_\varphi + \sin\varphi\partial_\varphi^2) \\ &-\frac{\hat{\vec{L}}_z^2}{\hbar^2} = \partial_\varphi^2 \end{split}$$

于是:

$$\begin{split} \hat{\vec{L}}^2 &= \hat{\vec{L}}_x^2 + \hat{\vec{L}}_y^2 + \hat{\vec{L}}_z^2 \\ &= -\hbar^2 \bigg[\partial_\theta^2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \partial_\varphi^2 + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \partial_\theta \bigg] \\ &= -\hbar^2 \bigg[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \partial_\theta (\sin \theta \partial_\theta) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \partial_\varphi^2 \bigg] \\ &= -\hbar^2 \bigg[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \bigg] \end{split}$$

本征方程为:

$$\left[rac{1}{\sin heta}rac{\partial}{\partial heta}(\sin hetarac{\partial}{\partial heta})+rac{1}{\sin^2 heta}rac{\partial^2}{\partialarphi^2}
ight]Y_{lm}(heta,arphi)=-l(l+1)Y_{lm}(heta,arphi)$$

设 $Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi) = \Theta_l(\theta)\Phi_m(\varphi)$,本征方程可化为:

$$rac{\sin heta}{\Theta(heta)}rac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d} heta}(\sin hetarac{\mathrm{d}\Theta(\Theta)}{\mathrm{d} heta}) + l(l+1)\sin^2 heta = -rac{1}{\Phi(arphi)}rac{\mathrm{d}^2\Phi(arphi)}{\mathrm{d}arphi^2}$$

左边只和 θ 有关,右边只和 φ 有关,他们相等,只可能都等于一个常数,这个常数记为 m^2 ,则:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\Phi(\varphi)}{\mathrm{d}^2\varphi} + m^2\Phi(\varphi) = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\Theta(\theta)} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\mathrm{d}\Theta(\Theta)}{\mathrm{d}\theta}) + l(l+1)\sin^2 \theta - m^2 = 0 \tag{2}$$

对于方程(1),其解为:

$$\Phi(\varphi) = Ce^{\mathrm{i}m\varphi}$$

波函数的单值性要求: $\Phi(\varphi) = \Phi(\varphi + 2\pi)$,即:

$$Ce^{\mathrm{i}m\varphi} = Ce^{\mathrm{i}m(\varphi+2\pi)}$$

于是得到: $m \in Z$

对于方程(2),令 $x=\cos\theta$,则 $\Theta(\theta)=\Theta(\theta(x))=\Theta(x)$ (此时 Θ 应看作变量而非函数),注意到:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\theta} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\sin\theta \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

代入(2),关于 θ 的微分方程可以转化为关于x的微分方程:

$$(1-x^2)rac{\mathrm{d}^2\Theta(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2}-2xrac{\mathrm{d}\Theta(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}+\left[l(l+1)-rac{m^2}{1-x^2}
ight]\Theta(x)=0$$

 $\diamondsuit \Theta(x) = (1 - x^2)^n v(x),$

$$rac{\mathrm{d}\Theta(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = -2nx(1-x^2)^{n-1}v(x) + (1-x^2)^nv'(x) \ rac{\mathrm{d}^2\Theta(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = (1-x^2)^nv''(x) - 4nx(1-x^2)^{n-1}v'(x) + 2n[(2n-1)x^2-1](1-x^2)^{n-2}v(x)$$

则微分方程化为:

$$(1-x^2)v''(x) - 2(2n+1)xv'(x) + \left\lceil rac{2n(2n+1)x^2 - 2n - m^2}{1-x^2} + l(l+1)
ight
ceil v(x) = 0$$

当 $n=\frac{|m|}{2}$,微分方程化为:

$$(1-x^2)v''(x) - 2(|m|+1)xv'(x) + iggl[-|m|(|m|+1) + l(l+1) iggr] v(x) = 0$$

设 v(x) 可展开为:

$$v(x) = \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} a_{\mu} x^{\mu}$$

代入方程得:

$$(1-x^2)\sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty}\mu(\mu-1)a_{\mu}x^{\mu-2}-2(|m|+1)x\sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty}\mu a_{\mu}x^{\mu-1}+\left[l(l+1)-|m|(|m|+1)
ight]\sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty}a_{\mu}x^{\mu}=0$$

 x^{ν} 项的系数等于零,于是:

$$egin{aligned} a_{
u+2} &= rac{
u(
u-1) + 2(|m|+1)
u + |m| + m^2 - l(l+1)}{(
u+1)(
u+2)} a_
u \ &= rac{(
u+|m|)(
u+|m|+1) - l(l+1)}{(
u+1)(
u+2)} a_
u \end{aligned}$$

级数在 u=l-|m| 时截断,即 $a_{l-|m|+2}=0$

线性厄米算符本征态的性质:

设 \hat{F} 是线性厄米算符,则线性厄米算符 \hat{F} 的本征态有如下性质:

(1) 正交归一性:

若线性厄米算符 \hat{F} 的本征值是分立的,即本征方程为 $\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r})=f_n\psi_n(\vec{r})$,则有:

$$\int \psi_n^*(ec{r})\psi_m(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}=\delta_{n,m}$$

若线性厄米算符 \hat{F} 的本征值是连续的,即本征方程为 $\hat{F}\psi_f(ec{r})=f\psi_f(ec{r})$,则有:

$$\int \psi_{f'}^*(ec{r})\psi_f(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = \delta(f-f')$$

证明:

分立本征值的情况:

设 $m \neq n$, \hat{F} 的厄米共轭的定义为:

$$\int \psi_n^*(\vec{r}) \hat{F}^\dagger \psi_m(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \int \psi_m(\vec{r}) [\hat{F} \psi_n(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

若 \hat{F} 是线性厄米算符,即 $\hat{F}^\dagger = \hat{F}$,代入上式消去 \hat{F}^\dagger 得:

$$\int \psi_n^*(\vec{r}) \hat{F} \psi_m(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r} = \int \psi_m(\vec{r}) [\hat{F} \psi_n(\vec{r})]^* d^3 \vec{r}$$
(1)

 \hat{F} 的本征方程给出:

$$\hat{F}\psi_m(ec{r})=f_m\psi(ec{r}), \hat{F}\psi_n(ec{r})=f_n\psi(ec{r})$$

其中,

$$f_m \in \mathbb{R}, f_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

把上面条件代入(1),得:

$$\int \psi_n^*(ec{r}) f_m \psi_m(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} = \int \psi_m(ec{r}) [f_n \psi_n(ec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

即:

$$f_m \int \psi_n^*(ec{r}) \psi_m(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r} = f_n \int \psi_n^*(ec{r}) \psi_m(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$

即:

$$(f_m-f_n)\int \psi_n^*(ec r)\psi_m(ec r)\mathrm{d}^3ec r=0$$

由假设 $m \neq n$ 得到:

$$\int \psi_n^*(ec{r})\psi_m \mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = 0$$

结合波函数的归一性就能得到正交归一性:

$$\int \psi_n^*(ec{r})\psi_m(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}=\delta_{n,m}$$

连续本征值的情况:

由 \hat{F} 的厄米共轭的定义得:

$$\int \psi_f^*(\vec{r}) \hat{F}^\dagger \psi_{f'}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \int \psi_{f'}(\vec{r}) [\hat{F} \psi_f(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

若 \hat{F} 是厄米算符,即 $\hat{F}^\dagger = \hat{F}$,代入上式,消去 \hat{F}^\dagger 得:

$$\int \psi_f^*(\vec{r}) \hat{F} \psi_{f'}(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r} = \int \psi_{f'}(\vec{r}) [\hat{F} \psi_f(\vec{r})]^* d^3 \vec{r}$$
(1)

 \hat{F} 的本征方程给出:

$$\hat{F}\psi_f(ec{r}) = f\psi_f(ec{r}), \;\; \hat{F}\psi_{f'}(ec{r}) = f'\psi_{f'}(ec{r})$$

代入(1)式得:

$$f'\int \psi_f^*(ec{r})\psi_{f'}(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r} = f\int \psi_{f'}(ec{r})\psi_f^*(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}$$

即:

$$(f-f')\int \psi_f^*(ec{r})\psi_{f'}(ec{r})\mathrm{d}^3ec{r}=0$$

(2) 完备性

分立本征值, $\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = f_n\psi_n(\vec{r})$

$$\sum_n \psi_n(ec{r}) \psi_n^*(ec{r}') = \delta(ec{r} - ec{r}')$$

连续本征值: $\hat{F}\psi_f(ec{r})=f\psi_f(ec{r})$

连续本征值, $\hat{F}\psi_f(ec{r})=f\psi_f(ec{r})$,

$$\int \psi_f(ec{r})\psi_f(ec{r}')\mathrm{d}f = \delta(ec{r}-ec{r}')$$

证明:

由完备性,所有本征波函数可作为一组基,它们的线性组合可表达任何一个波函数 $\Psi(\vec{r},t)$:

$$\Psi(ec{r},t) = \sum_n c_n(t) \psi_n(ec{r})$$

左乘 $\psi_m^*(\vec{r})$ 并对全空间积分,注意利用波函数正交归一性:

$$\int \psi_m^*(\vec{r}) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \sum_n c_n(t) \int \psi_m^*(\vec{r}) \psi_n(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

$$= \sum_n c_n(t) \delta_{m,n}$$

$$= c_m(t)$$

把 $c_m(t)$ 代回:

$$egin{aligned} \Psi(ec{r},t) &= \sum_n c_n(t) \psi_n(ec{r}) \ &= \sum_n \left(\int \psi_n^*(ec{r}') \Psi(ec{r}',t) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}'
ight) \psi_n(ec{r}) \ &= \int \Psi(ec{r}',t) \left(\sum_n \psi_n(ec{r}) \psi_n^*(ec{r}')
ight) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}' \end{aligned}$$

另一方面, δ 函数的筛选性质:

$$\int \Psi(ec{r}',t) \delta(ec{r}'-ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3ec{r}' = \Psi(ec{r},t)$$

对比可得波函数完备性关系:

$$\sum \psi_n(ec{r})\psi_n^*(ec{r}') = \delta(ec{r}'-ec{r}) = \delta(ec{r}-ec{r}')$$

在状态 $\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 下对力学量 F 的各测量值的概率

分立本征值:

$$\begin{split} \bar{F} &= \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int [\sum_n c_n^*(t) \psi_n^*(\vec{r})] \hat{F} [\sum_m c_m(t) \psi_m(\vec{r})] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \sum_{n,m} c_n^*(t) c_m(t) \int \psi_n^*(\vec{r}) \hat{F} \psi_m(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \sum_{n,m} c_n^*(t) c_m(t) f_m \int \psi_n^*(\vec{r}) \psi_m(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \sum_{n,m} c_n^*(t) c_m(t) f_m \delta_{n,m} \\ &= \sum_n c_n^*(t) c_n(t) f_n \\ &= \sum_n |c_n(t)|^2 f_n \end{split}$$

 $|c_n(t)|^2$ 就是测量得到 f_n 的概率

连续本征值:

量子力学第三公设

在状态 $\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 下测量物理量 F 得到的值是其相应算符 \hat{F} 的本征值 f_n (分立谱)或 f(连续谱),每种值出现的概率是 $\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 以 \hat{F} 的本征态为基作展开,的展开式中 ψ_n (分立谱)或 ψ_f (连续谱)的系数的模方

若 $\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r})=f_n\psi_n(\vec{r}), \hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r})=g_n\psi_n(\vec{r})$,则 $\psi(\vec{r})$ 为 \hat{F} 和 \hat{G} 的共同本征态。当体系处在 $\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 时, \hat{F} 和 \hat{G} 同时具有确定的测量值 f_n 和 g_n

算符 \hat{F} 和 \hat{G} 对应的物理量同时具有确定测量值的条件为: $[\hat{F},\hat{G}]=\mathbf{0}$ 和体系处在它们共同的某个本征态上

命题:若线性算符厄米算符 \hat{F} 和 \hat{G} 有至少一个共同本征态,则 $\hat{F}\hat{G}-\hat{G}\hat{F}=\mathbf{0}$

证明:

设 $\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 是 \hat{F} , \hat{G} 的共同本征态,则有:

$$\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = f_n\psi_n(\vec{r}), \ \hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = g_n\psi_n(\vec{r})$$

于是:

$$(\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F})\psi_n(\vec{r}) = \hat{F}\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r}) - \hat{G}\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r})$$

$$= \hat{F}(g_n\psi_n(\vec{r})) - \hat{G}(f_n\psi_n(\vec{r}))$$

$$= g_n\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r}) - f_n\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r})$$

$$= g_nf_n\psi_n(\vec{r}) - f_ng_n\psi_n(\vec{r})$$

$$= \mathbf{0}$$

命题: 若线性厄米算符 \hat{F} , \hat{G} 满足: $\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F} = \mathbf{0}$, 则它们有至少一个共同本征态

证明:

算符 \hat{F} 的本征方程为:

$$\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = f_n\psi_n(\vec{r}) \tag{1}$$

 \hat{G} 作用于 (1) 式两边得:

$$\hat{G}\hat{F}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = f_n\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r}) \tag{2}$$

而:

$$\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F} = \mathbf{0} \Longrightarrow \hat{F}\hat{G} = \hat{G}\hat{F}$$

上面结论代入(2),得:

$$\hat{F}\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = f_n\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r})$$

把 $\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 看作一个整体,其满足 \hat{F} 的本征方程,于是 $\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 必定正比于 \hat{F} 以 f_n 为本征值的本征态,而这个以 f_n 为本征值的本征态恰好就是 $\psi_n(\vec{r})$,记比例系数为 g_n ,则有:

$$\hat{G}\psi_n(\vec{r})=g_n\psi_n(\vec{r})$$

这就是说, $\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 也满足 \hat{G} 的本征方程,于是 $\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 也是 \hat{G} 的一个本征态

$$\begin{split} [\hat{A},\hat{B}] &= -[\hat{B},\hat{A}] \\ [\alpha\hat{A},\beta\hat{B}] &= \alpha\beta[\hat{A},\hat{B}] \\ [\hat{A},\hat{B}+\hat{C}] &= [\hat{A},\hat{B}] + [\hat{A},\hat{C}] \\ [\hat{A},\hat{B}\hat{C}] &= \hat{B}[\hat{A},\hat{C}] + [\hat{A},\hat{B}]\hat{C} \\ [\hat{A}\hat{B},\hat{C}] &= \hat{A}[\hat{B},\hat{C}] + [\hat{A},\hat{C}]\hat{B} \\ [\hat{A},[\hat{B},\hat{C}]] &+ [\hat{B},[\hat{C},\hat{A}]] + [\hat{C},[\hat{A},\hat{B}]] &= \mathbf{0} \end{split}$$

例: 求坐标算符和动量算符的对易关系

$$\begin{split} [\hat{x},\hat{p}_x]\psi(x,y,z) &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}x)\psi(x,y,z) \\ &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar(x\frac{\partial\psi(x,y,z)}{\partial x} - \psi(x,y,z) - x\frac{\partial\psi(x,y,z)}{\partial x}) \\ &= \mathrm{i}\hbar\psi(x,y,z) \\ & [\hat{x},\hat{p}_x] = \mathrm{i}\hbar \\ & [\hat{x},\hat{p}_y] = -\mathrm{i}\hbar(x\partial_y - \partial_y x) \\ &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar(x\partial_y - x\partial_y) \\ &= \mathbf{0} \\ & [\hat{y},\hat{p}_y] = \mathrm{i}\hbar \\ & [\hat{r}_m,\hat{p}_n] = \mathrm{i}\hbar\delta_{m,n} \\ & [\hat{r}_i,\hat{r}_j] = \mathbf{0} \\ & [\hat{p}_i,\hat{p}_j] = \mathbf{0} \end{split}$$

j'k'l'k'l'k'l'k'l'k'l'k'l'k'l'k'l

$$egin{aligned} [\hat{x}_1,\hat{L}_1] &= \mathbf{0} \ [\hat{x}_1,\hat{L}_2] &= \hat{x}_3[\hat{x}_1,\hat{p}_1] + [\hat{x}_1,\hat{x}_3]\hat{p}_1 = \mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{x}_3 \ [\hat{x}_1,\hat{L}_3] &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{x}_2 \ \hline [\hat{x}_l,\hat{L}_m] &= \mathrm{i}\hbar\sum_n arepsilon_{lmn}\hat{x}_n \ \hline [\hat{p}_1,\hat{L}_1] &= 0 \ \hline [\hat{p}_1,\hat{L}_2] &= \mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{p}_3 \ \hline [\hat{p}_1,\hat{L}_3] &= -\mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{p}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} \hat{p}_l, \hat{L}_m \end{bmatrix} &= \mathrm{i}\hbar \sum_n arepsilon_{lmn} \hat{L}_n \end{aligned} \end{aligned} \ \hat{L}_l, \hat{L}_m \end{bmatrix} = \mathrm{i}\hbar \sum_n arepsilon_{lmn} \hat{L}_n \end{aligned}$$

有用的公式:

$$(\hat{F}\hat{G})^{\dagger}=\hat{G}^{\dagger}\hat{F}^{\dagger}$$

证明:

由厄米共轭的定义:

$$\begin{split} \int u^*(\vec{r})(\hat{F}\hat{G})^\dagger v(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} &= \int v(\vec{r})[\hat{F}\hat{G}u(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \left[\int v^*(\vec{r})(\hat{F}^\dagger)^\dagger [\hat{G}u(\vec{r})] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \right]^* \\ &= \left[\int \hat{G}u(\vec{r})[\hat{F}^\dagger v(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \right]^* \\ &= \left[\int [\hat{F}^\dagger v(\vec{r})]^* (\hat{G}^\dagger)^\dagger u(\vec{r}) \right]^* \\ &= \left[\int u(\vec{r})[\hat{G}^\dagger \hat{F}^\dagger v(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \right]^* \\ &= \int u^*(\vec{r})\hat{G}^\dagger \hat{F}^\dagger v^*(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \end{split}$$

对比可知:

$$(\hat{F}\hat{G})^\dagger=\hat{G}^\dagger\hat{F}^\dagger$$

物理量完全集

能同时具有确定测量值的额一组独立物理量的值可以完备刻画系统的状态;可以同时测量的物理量所对应的算符是彼此对易的,称能够完全标志系统 状态的独立物理量为**物理量完全集**

海森堡不确定关系

设 \hat{F} , \hat{G} 均为线性厄米算符,若 \hat{F} 与 \hat{G} 不对易,设 $[\hat{F},\hat{G}]=\mathrm{i}\hat{d}\neq\mathbf{0}$,定义:

$$\Delta \hat{F} \equiv \hat{F} - \bar{F}, \ \Delta \hat{G} \equiv \hat{G} - \bar{G}$$

$$\Delta F \equiv \sqrt{(\hat{F} - \bar{F})^2}, \ \Delta G \equiv \sqrt{(\hat{G} - \bar{G})^2}$$

由算符的厄米共轭的定义有:

$$I \equiv \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a} \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

$$= \int \hat{a} \psi(\vec{r}) [\hat{a} \psi(\vec{r})]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

$$= \int |\hat{a} \psi(\vec{r})|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

$$\geqslant 0$$

令 $\hat{a}=\xi\Delta\hat{F}-\mathrm{i}\Delta\hat{G}$,其中 $\xi\in\mathbb{R}$,注意到 I 是 ξ 的函数,即 $I=I(\xi)$,于是:

$$\begin{split} I(\xi) &\equiv \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) \big[\xi(\hat{F}^\dagger - \bar{F}) + \mathrm{i} (\hat{G}^\dagger - \bar{G}) \big] \big[\xi(\hat{F} - \bar{F}) - \mathrm{i} (\hat{G} - \bar{G}) \big] \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ (\mathbb{E} \times \hat{\mathcal{F}} \hat{\mathcal{F}} \hat{\mathbf{n}} \dot{\mathbf{n}} \dot{\mathbf{n}}) &= \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) \big[\xi(\hat{F} - \bar{F}) + \mathrm{i} (\hat{G} - \bar{G}) \big] \big[\xi(\hat{F} - \bar{F}) - \mathrm{i} (\hat{G} - \bar{G}) \big] \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) \big[\xi^2 (\hat{F} - \bar{F}) (\hat{F} - \bar{F}) - \mathrm{i} \xi(\hat{F} - \bar{F}) (\hat{G} - \bar{G}) + \mathrm{i} \xi(\hat{G} - \bar{G}) (\hat{F} - \bar{F}) + (\hat{G} - \bar{G}) (\hat{G} - \bar{G}) \big] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \xi^2 \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) (\Delta \hat{F})^2 \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} - \mathrm{i} \xi \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) [\hat{F}, \hat{G}] \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) (\Delta \hat{G})^2 \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \xi^2 \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) (\Delta \hat{F})^2 \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \xi \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) \hat{d} \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \int \psi^*(\vec{r}) (\Delta \hat{G})^2 \psi(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} \xi^2 + \bar{d} \xi + \overline{(\Delta \hat{G})^2} \end{split}$$

 $I(\xi) \geqslant 0$ 要求:

$$\vec{d}^2 - 4\overline{(\Delta\hat{F})^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta\hat{G})^2} \leqslant 0$$

于是:

$$\sqrt{\overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\overline{(\Delta \hat{G})^2}} \geqslant \frac{\bar{d}}{2}$$

即:

$$\Delta F \Delta G \geqslant rac{ar{d}}{2}$$

坐标动量不确定关系:

$$[\hat{x},\hat{p}_x]=\mathrm{i}\hbar\Longrightarrow\Delta x\Delta p_x\geqslantrac{\hbar}{2}$$

不确定关系否定了经典轨道概念:经典质点的演化遵循确定的轨道,故任何时刻质点均有明确的坐标和动量(即 $\Delta x=\Delta p_x=0$)。但微观粒子 $\Delta x\Delta p_x\geqslant \frac{\hbar}{2}$,它从本质上体现着波粒二象性

一维自由粒子波函数:

$$\psi(x)=(2\pi\hbar)^{-rac{1}{2}}e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}(p_xx)}$$

粒子有确定的动量 p_x ,动量的不确定度 $\Delta p_x=0$,由海森堡不确定关系知坐标的不确定度 $\Delta x=\infty$

一维定域粒子波函数:

$$\psi(x) = \delta(x - x_0)$$

其动量分布概率幅为:

$$c_{p_x}=\int \psi_{p_x}^*(x)\psi(x)\mathrm{d}x=(2\pi\hbar)^{-rac{1}{2}}e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}p_xx_0}$$

 $|c_{p_x}|^2$ 为常数,说明动量取任何值的概率相等,即 $\Delta p_x = \infty$

第3章 量子力学的动力学

薛定谔方程:

$$\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\partial\Psi(ec{r},t)}{\partial t}=\hat{H}\Psi(ec{r},t)$$

其中,
$$\hat{H}=-rac{\hbar^2}{2m}
abla^2+U(r)$$

量子力学第四公设:

描述微观粒子状态的波函数随时间的演化服从薛定谔方程

解薛定谔方程:

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

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{i}\hbar\psi(\vec{r})\frac{\mathrm{d}f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} &= f(t)\hat{H}\psi(\vec{r})\\ \mathrm{i}\hbar\frac{1}{f(t)}\frac{\mathrm{d}f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} &= \frac{1}{\psi(\vec{r})}\hat{H}\psi(\vec{r}) = E\\ \begin{cases} \hat{H}\psi(\vec{r}) &= E\psi(\vec{r})\\ \frac{\mathrm{d}f(t)}{f(t)} &= -\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E\mathrm{d}t \end{split}$$

对于定态薛定谔方程 $\hat{H}\psi(\vec{r})=E\psi(\vec{r})$,设其本征值为 E_n ,本征解为 $\psi_n(x)$,代入方程 $\frac{\mathrm{d}f(t)}{f(t)}=-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E\mathrm{d}t$,得:

$$rac{\mathrm{d}f_n(t)}{f_n(t)} = -rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E_n\mathrm{d}t$$

积分得:

$$f_n(t) = c_n' e^{-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} E_n t}$$

于是 $\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 的特解为:

$$\Psi_n(\vec{r},t) = f_n(t)\psi_n(\vec{r}) = c'_n e^{-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E_n t}$$

其通解为特解的线性组合:

$$\Psi(ec{r},t) = \sum_n c_n e^{-rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E_n t} \psi_n(ec{r})$$

其中, c'_n 被吸收到 c_n

解薛定谔方程的步骤

(1) 求解定态薛定谔方程:

$$\hat{H}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = E_n\psi(\vec{r})$$

(2) 将初态按定态作展开:

$$\Psi(ec{r},t) = \sum_n c_n \psi_n(ec{r})$$

(3) 薛定谔方程的解为:

$$\Psi(ec{r},t) = \sum_n c_n e^{-rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}E_n t} \psi_n(ec{r})$$

概率密度和概率流密度

概率密度:

$$\rho(\vec{r},t) \equiv |\Psi(\vec{r},t)|^2 = \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \Psi(\vec{r},t)$$

概率流密度:

$$ec{J}(ec{r},t) \equiv rac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m} [\Psi(ec{r},t)
abla\Psi^*(ec{r},t) - \Psi^*(ec{r},t)
abla\Psi(ec{r},t)]$$

可以验证:

$$rac{\partial
ho(ec{r},t)}{\partial t} +
abla \cdot ec{J}(ec{r},t) = 0$$

证明:

需要用到结论:

$$\begin{split} \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{A}) &= \partial_i (\varphi \vec{A})_i \\ &= \partial_i (\varphi A_i) \\ &= A_i \partial_i \varphi + \varphi \partial_i A_i \\ &= A_i (\nabla \varphi)_i + \varphi \partial_i A_i \\ &= \vec{A} \cdot \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \cdot \vec{A} \\ \\ \frac{\partial \rho(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} &= \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \frac{\partial \Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \Psi^*(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \\ \\ \mathrm{i}\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} &= \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi(\vec{r},t), \quad -\mathrm{i}\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi^*(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{J}(\vec{r},t) &\equiv \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m} \nabla \cdot \left[\Psi(\vec{r},t) \nabla \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) - \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \nabla \Psi(\vec{r},t) \right] \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m} \left[(\nabla \Psi^*) \cdot (\nabla \Psi) + \Psi \nabla^2 \Psi^* - (\nabla \Psi) \cdot (\nabla \Psi^*) - \Psi^* \nabla^2 \Psi \right] \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m} \left[\Psi \nabla^2 \Psi^* - \Psi^* \nabla^2 \Psi \right] \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m} \left[\Psi \left(\frac{2m\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial t} \right) - \Psi^*(-\frac{2m\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}) \right] \\ &= - \left[\Psi \frac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial t} + \Psi^* \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} \right] \end{split}$$

于是:

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial
ho(ec{r},t)}{\partial t} +
abla \cdot ec{J}(ec{r},t) &= \Psi^*(ec{r},t) rac{\partial \Psi(ec{r},t)}{\partial t} + rac{\partial \Psi^*(ec{r},t)}{\partial t} \Psi(ec{r},t) - \left[\Psi rac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial t} + \Psi^* rac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}
ight] \ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

物理量平均值随时间的演化

为啥在积分号外面是 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}$,放到积分号里面就变成 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ 了呢?

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}F}{\mathrm{d}t} &= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \right] \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \int \frac{\partial \Psi^*(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} \cdot \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) (\frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t}) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \frac{\partial \Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\hbar} \int [\hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t)]^* \cdot \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \int \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) [\hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t)]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{H}^\dagger \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{H} \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} - \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{F} \hat{H} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) (\hat{H} \hat{F} - \hat{F} \hat{H}) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) [\hat{H},\hat{F}] \Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} [\hat{H},\hat{F}] \\ &= \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} [\hat{H},\hat{F}] \end{split}$$

体系具有某种对称性是指其在相应变换下具有不变性

量子力学的"不变"要满足:

1.波函数的归一化不变(变换之前波函数归一,变换之后波函数也要归一):

$$\int [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)]^* [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)] \mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} = 1$$

注意到:

$$\begin{split} \int [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)]^* [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)] \mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} &= \int [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)] [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)]^* \mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \\ &= \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{T}^\dagger [\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)] \mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \\ &= \int \Psi^*(\vec{r},t) \hat{T}^\dagger \hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t) \mathrm{d}^3\vec{r} \end{split}$$

于是: $\hat{T}^{\dagger}\hat{T}=\mathbf{1}$, \hat{T} 是幺正变换

2.动力学不变:

变换后的波函数 $\hat{T}\Psi(\vec{r},t)$ 仍应满足薛定谔方程:

$$\mathrm{i}\hbarrac{\partial}{\partial t}[\hat{T}\Psi(ec{r},t)]=\hat{H}[\hat{T}\Psi(ec{r},t)]$$

不显含时间,可提出 \hat{T} ,同乘 \hat{T}^{\dagger} :

 $\hat{H}\hat{T} = \hat{T}\hat{H}$

若 $\hat{T}^{\dagger} = \hat{T}$,则 \hat{T} 对应的物理量为守恒量

若 $\hat{T}^\dagger
eq \hat{T}$,由其幺正性可令 $\hat{T} = e^{\mathrm{i}\lambda \hat{G}}$,其中 $\hat{G} = \hat{G}^\dagger$,可证 $[\hat{T},\hat{H}] = \mathbf{0} \Longrightarrow [\hat{G},\hat{H}] = \mathbf{0}$,于是 \hat{G} 为守恒量

1.空间平移不变 → 动量守恒

定义:

$$\hat{D}_{ec{a}}\Psi(ec{r},t)\equiv\Psi(ec{r}+ec{a},t)$$

平移算符的无穷小生成元:

$$\begin{split} \hat{D}_{\delta\vec{a}}\Psi(\vec{r},t) &\equiv \Psi(\vec{r}+\delta\vec{a},t) \\ (\mbox{$\bar{\mathcal{A}}$} \mbox{$\bar{\mathcal{H}}$} \mbox{$\bar{\mathcal{H}}$}) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} \frac{\partial^{i} \Psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial \vec{r}^{i}} \cdot (\delta\vec{a})^{i} \\ &= \bigg(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} (\delta\vec{a})^{i} \cdot \frac{\partial^{i}}{\partial \vec{r}^{i}} \bigg) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \\ &= \bigg(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} (\delta\vec{a})^{i} \cdot \nabla^{i} \bigg) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \\ &= \bigg(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} (\delta\vec{a} \cdot \nabla)^{i} \bigg) \Psi(\vec{r},t) \\ (\mbox{$\bar{\mathcal{H}}$} \mbox{$\bar{\mathcal{H}}$} \mbox{$\bar{\mathcal{H}}$}) &= e^{\delta\vec{a} \cdot \nabla} \Psi(\vec{r},t) \end{split}$$

注意到:

$$egin{aligned} \delta ec{a} \cdot
abla &= rac{\delta ec{a}}{-\mathrm{i}\hbar} \cdot (-\mathrm{i}\hbar
abla) \ &= rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \delta ec{a} \cdot \hat{ec{p}} \end{aligned}$$

于是:

$$\hat{D}_{\delta ec{a}} \Psi(ec{r},t) = e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \delta ec{a} \cdot \hat{ec{p}}} \Psi(ec{r},t)$$

于是:

$$\hat{D}_{\delta\vec{a}} = e^{rac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}\delta\vec{a}\cdot\hat{\vec{p}}}$$

空间平移不变性要求:

$$\hat{D}_{\delta\vec{a}}\Psi(\vec{r},t)$$

2.空间旋转不变 → 角动量守恒

定义: $\hat{R}_{\deltaec{arphi}}\Psi(ec{r},t)\equiv\Psi(ec{r}+\deltaec{arphi} imesec{r},t)$

$$\hat{R}_{\deltaec{ec{ec{\sigma}}}}\Psi(ec{r}-\deltaec{ec{ec{\sigma}}} imesec{r},t)=\Psi(ec{r},t)$$

对 $\Psi(\vec{r} + \delta \vec{\varphi} \times \vec{r}, t)$ 以 在 (\vec{r}, t) 点作泰勒展开得:

$$egin{align*} \Psi(ec{r}+\deltaec{arphi} imesec{r},t) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}rac{1}{k!}rac{\partial^{k}\Psi(ec{r},t)}{\partialec{r}^{k}}\cdot(\deltaec{arphi} imesec{r})^{k} \ &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}rac{1}{k!}\cdot(\deltaec{arphi} imesec{r})^{k}\cdotrac{\partial^{k}}{\partialec{r}^{k}}
ight)\Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{(\deltaec{arphi} imesec{r})\cdotec{arphi}}\Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{(\deltaec{arphi} imesec{r})\cdot\nabla}\Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{(ec{r} imes
abla)\cdot\deltaec{arphi}}\Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{[ec{r} imes(-i\hbar
abla)]\cdot\deltaec{arphi}/(-i\hbar)}\Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{rac{i}{\hbar}\hat{L}\cdot\deltaec{arphi}}\Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{rac{i}{\hbar}\hat{L}\cdot\deltaec{arphi}}\Psi(ec{r},t) \end{split}$$

定义: $\hat{D}_{\delta t}\Psi(\vec{r},t)=\Psi(\vec{r},t+\delta t)$

泰勒展开:

$$egin{align*} \Psi(ec{r},t+\delta t) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} rac{1}{k!} rac{\partial^k \Psi(ec{r},t)}{\partial t^k} (\delta t)^k \ &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} rac{1}{k!} (\delta t)^k rac{\partial^k}{\partial t^k}
ight) \Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{\delta t rac{\partial}{\partial t}} \Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{rac{\delta t}{\hbar} ext{i} \hbar rac{\partial}{\partial t}} \Psi(ec{r},t) \ &= e^{-rac{i}{\hbar} \delta t \hat{H}} \Psi(ec{r},t) \end{split}$$

4.空间反演不变 → 宇称守恒

宇称算符: \hat{P} , $\hat{P}=\hat{P}^{\dagger}$

$$P\psi(\vec{r}) = P\psi(-\vec{r})$$

本征方程:

$$\hat{P}\psi(ec{r}) = P\psi(ec{r})$$
 $P^2\psi(ec{r}) = \psi(ec{r})$ $P = \pm 1$ $\hat{P}\psi_E(ec{r}) = \psi_E(ec{r}) = \psi_E(-ec{r})$

偶宇称

$$\hat{P}\psi_O(ec{r}) = -\psi_O(ec{r}) = -\psi_O(-ec{r})$$

奇宇称

一维定态解

一维无限深势阱

比如细金属杆中电子所处势场

粒子在一维无限深势阱中运动,其势能为:

$$U(x) = egin{cases} 0 &, |x| < a \ \infty &, |x| \geqslant a \end{cases}$$

求定态解

当 $|x|\geqslant a$, $U_0\to\infty$,定态方程为:

$$-rac{\hbar^2}{2m}rac{\mathrm{d}^2\psi(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2}+U_0\psi(x)=E\psi(x)$$

由波函数的有限性得:

$$\psi(x)=0, \;\; |x|\geqslant a$$

当 |x| < a, U(x) = 0,定态方程为:

$$-rac{\hbar^2}{2m}rac{\mathrm{d}^2\psi(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2}=E\psi(x)$$

等价于:

$$\psi''(x)+lpha^2\psi(x)=0,\; \boxed{lpha^2=rac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

解得:

$$\psi(x) = A \sin \alpha x + B \cos \alpha x, |x| < a$$

连续性条件要求(势能可以突变,但波函数要连续):

$$\lim_{x o -a^+} \psi(x) = \psi(-a)$$
 $= 0$
 $\lim_{x o a^-} \psi(x) = \psi(a)$
 $= 0$

得:

$$A\sin\alpha a = 0$$
, $B\cos\alpha a = 0$

若 A=B=0, $\psi(x)$ 在 $x\in\mathbb{R}$ 上恒为零,没有意义

若
$$B=0, A\neq 0$$
,则 $\sin \alpha a=0 \Longrightarrow \alpha = \frac{k\pi}{a} = \frac{2k\pi}{2a}$

若
$$A=0, B
eq 0$$
,则 $\cos lpha a=0 \Longrightarrow lpha = rac{(k+1/2)\pi}{a} = rac{(2k+1)\pi}{2a}$

综上,定态解可表示为:

$$\psi_n(x) = egin{cases} A \sin rac{n\pi}{2a} x &, & n=2,4,\cdots; |x| < a \ B \cos rac{n\pi}{2a} x &, & n=1,3,\cdots; |x| < a \ 0 & ; |x| \geqslant a \end{cases}$$
 $E_n = rac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{8ma^2}$

归一化得:

$$\psi_n(x) = egin{cases} rac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin rac{n\pi}{2a} x &, & n=2,4,\cdots; |x| < a \ rac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \cos rac{n\pi}{2a} x &, & n=1,3,\cdots; |x| < a \ 0 &; |x| \geqslant a \end{cases}$$

一维有限深势阱

粒子在一维有限深方势阱:

$$U(x) = egin{cases} 0 &, |x| < a \ U_0 &, |x| \geqslant a \end{cases}$$

中运动, 求其定态 $(0 < E < U_0)$

定态方程:

$$\left\{egin{aligned} \psi_1''(x) - \lambda^2 \psi_1(x) &= 0, x < -a \ \psi_2''(x) + k^2 \psi_2(x) &= 0, |x| < a \ \psi_3''(x) - \lambda^2 \psi_3(x) &= 0, x > a \end{aligned}
ight.$$

由波函数的有限性得:

$$\left\{ egin{aligned} \psi_1(x) &= Ae^{\lambda x} &, x < -a \ \psi_2(x) &= C\cos kx + D\sin kx &, |x| < a \ \psi_3(x) &= Be^{-\lambda x} &, x > a \end{aligned}
ight.$$

其中,

$$\lambda = \sqrt{rac{2m(U_0-E)}{\hbar^2}}, \;\; k = \sqrt{rac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

由波函数的连续性有 $\psi_1(-a)=\psi_2(-a), \psi_1'(-a)=\psi_2'(-a), \psi_2(a)=\psi_3(a), \psi_2'(a)=\psi_3'(a)$,得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda e^{-\lambda a} & 0 & -k\sin ka & -k\cos ka \\ e^{-\lambda a} & 0 & -\cos ka & \sin ka \\ 0 & -\lambda e^{-\lambda a} & k\sin ka & -k\cos ka \\ 0 & e^{-\lambda a} & -\cos ka & -\sin ka \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

方程有非平凡解要求系数行列式为零,得到:

$$(\lambda \cos ka - k \sin ka)(\lambda \sin ka + k \cos ka) = 0$$

若 $\lambda = k \tan ka$,则 $B = A, C = Ae^{-\lambda a} \sec ka, D = 0$

$$\psi(x) = egin{cases} Ae^{\lambda x} &, x \leqslant -a \ A^{-\lambda a}\sec ka\cos kx &, |x| < a \ Ae^{-\lambda x} &, x \geqslant a \end{cases}$$

若 $\lambda = -k \cot ka$,则 $B = -A, C = 0, D = -Ae^{-\lambda a} \csc ka$

$$\psi(x) = egin{cases} Ae^{\lambda x} &, x \leqslant -a \ -A^{-\lambda a} \csc ka \sin kx &, |x| < a \ -Ae^{-\lambda x} &, x \geqslant a \end{cases}$$

一维简谐势场

$$U(x)=rac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2$$

定态方程 $\hat{H}\psi(x)=E\psi(x)$ 的具体形式为:

$$(-rac{\hbar^2}{2m}rac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2}+rac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2)\psi(x)=E\psi(x)$$

无量纲化:

$$[m][\omega]^2[x]^2 = [\hbar][\omega] \Longrightarrow [x]^2 = \frac{[\hbar]}{[m][\omega]}$$

定义:

$$x_0 \equiv \sqrt{rac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$$
 $x = x_0 \xi$

E 是无量纲变量

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

 λ 是无量纲变量

定态方程化为:

$$-rac{\hbar^2}{2m}rac{m\omega}{\hbar}rac{\mathrm{d}^2\psi(\xi)}{\mathrm{d}\xi^2}+rac{m\omega^2}{2}rac{\hbar}{m\omega}\xi^2\psi(\xi)-rac{\hbar\omega}{2}\lambda\psi(\xi)=0$$

令,即:

$$\psi''(\xi) + (\lambda - \xi^2)\psi(\xi) = 0$$

当 $\xi = \pm \infty$,方程发散,要用渐进法消除发散

当 $\xi \to \pm \infty$,由波函数的有限性,得到渐进方程:

$$\psi''(\xi) - \xi^2 \psi(\xi) = 0$$

得:

\$\$

\psi(\xi)

 $= e^{-\sqrt{2}}{2},\xi\to \pm \infty$

\$\$

设解为:

$$\begin{split} \psi(\xi) &= e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u(\xi), \\ \psi'(\xi) &= -\xi e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u(\xi) + e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u'(\xi), \\ \psi''(\xi) &= -e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u(\xi) + \xi^2 e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u(\xi) - \xi e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u'(\xi) - \xi e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u'(\xi) + e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{2}} u''(\xi) \end{split}$$

定态方程变为:

$$u''(\xi) - 2\xi u'(\xi) + (\lambda - 1)u(\xi) = 0$$

方程不发散,可用级数法求解

$$u(\xi) = \sum_{
u=0}^\infty a_
u \xi^
u$$

$$\sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} a_{\nu} [\nu(\nu-1)\xi^{\nu-2} - (2\nu - \lambda + 1)\xi^{\nu}] = 0$$

考察 ξ^{μ} 的系数:

$$a_{\mu+2}(\mu+2)(\mu+1) - (2\mu-\lambda+1)a_{\mu} = 0$$

得到递推关系:

$$a_{\mu+2}=rac{2\mu-\lambda+1}{(\mu+1)(\mu+2)}a_{\mu} \ \lim_{\mu o\infty}rac{a_{\mu+2}}{a_{\mu}}=rac{2}{\mu}$$

泰勒展开:

$$e^{\xi^2} = \sum_n rac{\xi^{2n}}{n!} = \sum_\mu rac{\xi^\mu}{(rac{\mu}{2})!}$$

若级数不自然截断,则 $u(\xi) \sim e^{\xi^2}$,代入

$$\psi(\xi)=e^{-rac{\xi^2}{2}}u(\xi)\sim e^{rac{\xi^2}{2}}$$

其在 $\xi \to \pm \infty$ 时发散

故 $u(\xi)$ 必在某阶截断

设在 $\mu = n$ 阶截断

$$a_{n+2}=rac{2n-\lambda+1}{(n+1)(n+2)}a_n=0\Longrightarrow \lambda=2n+1$$

$$rac{E}{\hbar\omega/2}=2n+1\Longrightarrow E=\hbar\omega(n+rac{1}{2}), \ \ n=0,1,2,\cdots$$

代入 λ :

$$a_{\mu+2} = rac{2\mu - (2n+1) + 1}{(\mu+1)(\mu+2)} a_{\mu} = rac{2(\mu-n)}{(\mu+1)(\mu+2)} a_{\mu}$$

求 $\psi_n(x)$:

当 n=0,得到 $E_0=\frac{\hbar\omega}{2}$

$$a_{\mu+2} = rac{2\mu}{(\mu+1)(\mu+2)} a_{\mu} \ a_2 = 0$$

舍弃奇数阶

$$egin{aligned} u(\xi) &= a_0 \ &\psi_0(\xi) = e^{-rac{\xi^2}{2}} u(\xi) = a_0 e^{-rac{\xi^2}{2}} \ &\psi_0(x) = a_0 e^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \end{aligned}$$

波函数的归一性:

$$egin{split} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi_0(x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x &= 1 \Longrightarrow a_0 = (\pi x_0^2)^{-rac{1}{4}} \ \psi_0(x) &= (\pi x_0^2)^{-rac{1}{4}} e^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \ &= (\sqrt{rac{\pi \hbar}{m \omega}})^{-rac{1}{2}} e^{-rac{m \omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \end{split}$$

当n=1,

级数展开系数递推关系为:

$$a_{\mu+2} = rac{2(\mu-1)}{(\mu+1)(\mu+2)} a_{\mu}$$

奇数阶:

$$a_3 = 0, \ a_5 = 0, \cdots$$

偶数阶舍弃

$$egin{aligned} u(\xi) &= a_1 \xi \ \psi_1(\xi) &= a_1 \xi e^{-rac{\xi^2}{2}} \ \psi_1(x) &= a_1 rac{x}{x_0} e^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \ &= a_1 rac{x}{x_0} x e^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \end{aligned}$$

归一性:

$$egin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi_1(x)|^2 \mathrm{d}x &= 1 \Longrightarrow a_1 = (rac{x_0\sqrt{\pi}}{2})^{-rac{1}{2}} \ \psi_1(x) &= (x_0rac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2})^{-rac{1}{2}}rac{x}{x_0}e^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}} \end{aligned}$$

一般地,有限截断后的厄米方程变为:

$$u_n''(\xi)-2\xi u_n'(\xi)+2nu_n(\xi)=0$$

其解为厄米多项式:

$$u_n(\xi) = H_n(\xi) = (-1)^n e^{\xi^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}\xi^n} e^{-\xi^2}$$

对应的本征波函数为:

$$\psi_n(x) = N_n H_n(rac{x}{x_0}) e^{-rac{x^2}{2x_0^2}}
onumber \ N_n = (x_0 \sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!)^{-rac{1}{2}}$$

厄米多项式的性质

$$rac{\mathrm{d} H_n(\xi)}{\mathrm{d} \xi} = 2\xi H_n(\xi) - H_{n+1}(\xi) = 2n H_{n-1}(\xi)$$

谐振子本征态满足:

$$\hat{x}\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{rac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}igg[\sqrt{n+1}\psi_{n+1}(x) + \sqrt{n}\psi_{n-1}(x)igg]$$

$$\hat{p}\psi_n(x)=\mathrm{i}\sqrt{rac{m\hbar\omega}{2}}igg[\sqrt{n+1}\psi_{n+1}(x)-\sqrt{n}\psi_{n-1}(x)igg]$$

一维薛定谔方程的普遍性质

- 1.分立能量本征值
- 2. $\lim_{x o \pm \infty} \psi_n(x) = 0$; $\psi_n(x)$ 是实函数;束缚态
- 3.体系无简并
- 4.势能都是偶函数 $V(x) = V(-x) \Longrightarrow \psi_n(x)$ 有确定的宇称

势垒贯穿

粒子以给定能量 $E=rac{\hbar^2k^2}{2m}$ 自左方入射至势场 $V(x)=egin{cases} 0 & ,x<0,x>a \ U_0 & ,0\leqslant x\leqslant a \end{cases}$,设 $E< U_0$,求粒子的运动状态

定态方程 $\hat{H}\psi(x)=E\psi(x)$ 的具体形式为:

$$egin{cases} \psi''(x)+k^2\psi(x)=0, k=\sqrt{rac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}, x<0, x>a \ \psi''(x)-eta^2\psi(x)=0, eta=\sqrt{rac{2m(U_0-E)}{\hbar^2}}, 0\leqslant x\leqslant a \end{cases}$$

其中,A 项为入射波,R 项为反射波,\$\$D 项为透射波

$$egin{cases} \psi_1(x) = Ae^{\mathrm{i}kx} + Re^{\mathrm{i}kx} &, x < 0 \ \psi_2(x) = Be^{eta x} + Ce^{-eta x} &, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant a \ \psi_3(x) = De^{\mathrm{i}kx} &, x > a \end{cases}$$

连续性条件:

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0) \\ \psi_1'(0) = \psi_2'(0) \\ \psi_2(a) = \psi_3(a) \\ \psi_2'(a) = \psi_3'(a) \end{cases} \Longrightarrow$$

第4章 类氢原子的能级

国际单位制(MKS)与高斯单位制(CGS)

拉普拉斯算符的球坐标表示:

$$abla^2 = rac{1}{r^2}rac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2rac{\partial}{\partial r}) + rac{1}{r^2\sin heta}rac{\partial}{\partial heta}(\sin hetarac{\partial}{\partial heta}) + rac{1}{r^2\sin heta}rac{\partial^2}{\partial arphi^2}$$

中心力场问题的一般分析

$$\hat{H}=rac{-\hbar^2
abla^2}{2M}+U(r)$$

 $\{\hat{H},\hat{L^2},\hat{L}_z\}$ 组成力学量完全集,其共同本征态 $\psi(r,\theta,\varphi)$ 是系统的定态

$$egin{aligned} \psi(r, heta,arphi) &= R(r)Y(heta,arphi) \ \hat{L}^2Y_{lm}(heta,arphi) &= l(l+1)\hbar^2Y_{lm}(heta,arphi) \ \hat{L}_zY_{lm}(heta,arphi) &= m\hbar Y_{lm}(heta,arphi) \end{aligned}$$

均一化: $\int |Y_{lm}(\theta \varphi)| \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = 1$

分离变量 $\psi(r,\theta,\varphi)=R_l(r)Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi)$,代入定态本征方程

$$igg[-rac{\hbar^2}{2Mr^2}rac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r}(r^2rac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r})+rac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2Mr^2}+U(r)igg]R_l(r)=ER_l(r)$$

 $riangleright R_l(r) = rac{u_l(r)}{r}$,

$$igg[-rac{\hbar^2}{2M}rac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}r^2} + rac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2Mr^2} + U(r)igg]u_l(r) = Eu_l(r)$$

 $R_l(r)$ 的归一化:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} |R_{l}(r)|^{2} r^{2} \mathrm{d}r = \int_{0}^{+\infty} |u_{l}(r)|^{2} \mathrm{d}r = 1$$

 $u_l(r)$ 表示波函数径向分量的概率分布

径向方程

电子在核的库仑场中运动,假定核不动,

$$U(r)=-rac{Ze^2}{r} \ u_l''(r)+iggl[rac{2ME}{\hbar^2}+rac{2MZe^2}{\hbar^2r}-rac{l(l+1)}{r^2}iggr]u_l(r)=0$$

无量纲化: $\rho = \frac{r}{a_0}$

$$u_l(
ho) + \left\lceil rac{2Z}{
ho} - lpha^2 - rac{l(l+1)}{
ho^2}
ight
ceil u_l(
ho) = 0$$

$$E_n = -rac{ZM(clpha)^2}{2n^2}$$

第 n 能级的简并度为 n^2

总定态波函数

电子在库仑场运动的定态波函数为:

$$\psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi)=R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(heta,arphi)$$

$$n=1,2,\cdots; l=0,1,2,\cdots,n-1; m=-l,-l+1,\cdots,l$$

$$egin{bmatrix} \hat{H} \ \hat{L}^2 \ \hat{L}_z \end{bmatrix} \psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi) = egin{bmatrix} E_n \ l(l+1)\hbar^2 \ m\hbar \end{bmatrix} \psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi)$$

$$E_n = -rac{Z^2 M(clpha)^2}{2n^2}$$

空间概率分布:

$$|\psi_{nlm}|^2 \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = |R_{nl}|^2 |Y_{lm}|^2 r^2 \sin \theta \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}\varphi$$

径向概率分布:

$$P_{nl}\mathrm{d}r = |R_{nl}(r)|^2 r^2 \mathrm{d}r$$

角度概率分布:

$$P_{lm}\mathrm{d}\Omega = |Y_{lm}|^2\mathrm{d}\Omega$$

磁矩

$$egin{aligned} ec{J} &= rac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2m} igg[\psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi)
abla \psi_{nlm}^*(r, heta,arphi) - \psi_{nlm}^*(r, heta,arphi)
abla \psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi) igg] \ J_r &= 0 \ J_ heta &= 0 \ J_arphi &= rac{m\hbar}{Mr\sin heta} |\psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi)|^2 \end{aligned}$$

屏蔽效应

$$egin{aligned} &\lim_{r o +\infty} V_{eff}(r) = -rac{e^2}{r} \ &\lim_{r o 0^+} V_{eff}(r) = -rac{Ze^2}{r} \end{aligned}$$

引入等效势:

$$V_{eff}(r) = -rac{Ze^2}{r} - \lambda a_0 rac{e^2}{r^2}$$

量子数亏损

$$\delta_l=rac{\lambda}{l+rac{1}{2}} \ E_{n,l}=-rac{Me^4}{2\hbar^2(n-\delta_l)^2}$$

第5章 定态微扰方法

为求解方程:

$$\hat{H}\psi_n(\vec{r}) = E_n\psi_n(\vec{r})$$

可将 $\psi_n(\vec{r})$ 和 E_n 展开为:

$$E_n = E_n^{(0)} \lambda^0 + E_n^{(1)} \lambda^1 + E_n^{(2)} \lambda^2 + \cdots$$
 $\psi_n(\vec{r}) = \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \lambda^0 + \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \lambda^1 + \psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r}) \lambda^2 + \cdots$

其中, λ 是个小量

$$\begin{split} \hat{H} &= \hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{V} \\ E_n &= E_n^{(0)} + \lambda E_n^{(1)} + \lambda^2 E_n^{(2)} + \cdots \\ \psi_n(\vec{r}) &= \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) + \lambda \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + \lambda^2 \psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r}) + \cdots \\ [\hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{V}] [\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) + \lambda \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + \lambda^2 \psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r}) + \cdots] = [E_n^{(0)} + \lambda E_n^{(1)} + \lambda^2 E_n^{(2)} + \cdots] [\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) + \lambda \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + \lambda^2 \psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r}) + \cdots] \end{split}$$

 λ^0

$$\hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = E_n^{(0)} \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

 λ^1

$$\hat{H}_0\psi^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + \hat{V}\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = E_n^{(0)}\psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + E_n^{(1)}\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

 λ^2

$$\hat{H}_0\psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r}) + \hat{V}\psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) = E_n^{(0)}\psi_n^{(2)}(\vec{r}) + E_n^{(1)}\psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + E_n^{(2)}\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

整理得:

$$\hat{H}_{0}\psi_{n}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = E_{n}^{(0)}\psi_{n}^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

$$(\hat{H}_{0} - E_{n}^{(0)})\psi_{n}^{(1)}(\vec{r}) = (E_{n}^{(1)} - \hat{V})\psi_{n}^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

$$(\hat{H}_{0} - E_{n}^{(0)})\psi_{n}^{(2)}(\vec{r}) = (E_{n}^{(1)} - \hat{V})\psi_{n}^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + E_{n}^{(2)}\psi_{n}^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

$$E_{n} = E_{n}^{(0)} + V_{nn} + \sum_{k \neq n} \frac{|V_{kn}|^{2}}{E_{n}^{(0)} - E_{k}^{(0)}}$$

$$\psi_{n} = \psi_{n}^{(0)} +$$

$$(2)$$

无简并微扰方法

$$\hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) = E_n^{(0)} \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$$

一个本征能量 $E_n^{(0)}$ 对应一个本征波函数 $\psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r})$

对方程 (1) 左乘 $\psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r})$,并对全空间积分得:

$$\int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^2 \vec{r} - E_n^{(0)} \int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = E_n^{(1)} \int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) - \int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \hat{V} \psi_n^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

注意到 \hat{H}_0 是厄米算符,于是:

$$\int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \int \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \hat{H}_0^\dagger \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = \int \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) [\hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(0)}]^* \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r} = E_n^{(0)} \int \psi_n^{(1)}(\vec{r}) \psi_n^{(0)*}(\vec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{r}$$

得到:

$$E_n^{(1)} = V_{nn} \equiv \int \psi_n^{(0)*}(ec{r}) \hat{V} \psi_n^{(0)}(ec{r}) \mathrm{d}^3 ec{r}$$
 $E_n^{(2)} = \sum_{k
eq n} rac{|V_{kn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}}$

例:
$$\hat{H}=rac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}+rac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{x}+lpha\hat{x}$$

例:
$$\hat{H}=rac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}+rac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{x}+lpha\hat{p}$$

例:
$$\hat{H}=rac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}+rac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{x}+lpha\hat{p}$$

有简并微扰方法

 \hat{H}_0 有 s 重简并:

$$\begin{split} \hat{H}_{0}\psi_{n_{i}}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) &= E_{n}^{(0)}\psi_{n_{i}}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \\ \psi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) &\equiv \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{\alpha j}\psi_{n_{j}}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \\ \hat{H}_{0}\psi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) + \hat{V}\psi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) &= E_{n}^{(0)}\psi_{n\alpha}^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + E_{n}^{(1)}\psi_{n\alpha}^{(0)}(\vec{r}) \\ \begin{bmatrix} V_{n_{1},n_{1}} & V_{n_{1},n_{2}} & \dots & V_{n_{1},n_{s}} \\ V_{n_{2},n_{1}} & V_{n_{2},n_{2}} & \dots & V_{n_{2},n_{s}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ V_{n_{s},n_{1}} & V_{n_{s},n_{2}} & \dots & V_{n_{s},n_{s}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{\alpha 1} \\ C_{\alpha 2} \\ \vdots \\ C_{\alpha s} \end{bmatrix} = E_{n\alpha}^{(1)} \begin{bmatrix} C_{\alpha 1} \\ C_{\alpha 2} \\ \vdots \\ C_{\alpha s} \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

例: 粒子在二维无限深方势阱 (0 < x < a, 0 < y < a) 中运动

- (1) 求能级与能量本征态
- (2)若其受微扰 $H'=\lambda xy$,求最低两能级的一阶修正

(1)

能量本征值为:

$$E_{n_x,n_y}^{(0)} = rac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 (n_x^2 + n_y^2)}{2ma^2}$$

本征态为:

$$\psi_{n_x,n_y}^{(0)}(x,y) = egin{cases} rac{2}{a} \sin rac{n_x \pi x}{a} \sin rac{n_y \pi y}{a}, 0 < x, y < a \ 0,$$
 其他

第6章 自旋

Stern-Gerlach 实验发现银原子束经过沿 z 方向的非均匀磁场时会劈裂成两条,该结果无法用轨道角动量解释轨道磁矩:

$$\mu_L = IS = rac{-e}{T}\pi r^2 = rac{-e\omega r^2}{2} = rac{-eL}{2M} = rac{-e\hbar}{2M}\cdotrac{L}{\hbar} = rac{-\mu_B}{\hbar}\cdot L$$
 $\mu_B \equiv rac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$

=-\vec{\mu}_L\cdot\vec

\$\$

电子自旋假说

电子具有一种称作自旋的内禀角动量,它在任何方向的投影均为 $\pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$

电子自旋贡献磁矩

$$ec{\mu}_s = rac{-2\mu_B}{\hbar}\hat{ec{S}}$$

满足:

$$\hat{ec{A}} imes\hat{ec{A}}=\mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{ec{A}}\Longleftrightarrow[\hat{A}_{lpha},\hat{A}_{eta}]=\mathrm{i}\hbar\sum_{\gamma}arepsilon_{lphaeta\gamma}\hat{A}_{\gamma}$$

的算符称为角动量算符

电子的角动量由轨道角动量和自旋角动量叠加而成

$$\hat{ec{J}}=\hat{ec{L}}+\hat{ec{S}}$$

轨道角动量

$$\hat{ec{L}}=\hat{ec{r}} imes\hat{ec{p}}$$

$$[\hat{L^2},\hat{L}_lpha]=0$$

于是 $\hat{L^2}$, \hat{L}_{α} 具有共同本征态

$$\hat{ec{L}}^2 Y_{lm_l}(heta,arphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_{lm_l}(heta,arphi)$$

$$\hat{L}_z Y_{lm_l}(heta,arphi) = m_l \hbar Y_{lm_l}(heta,arphi)$$

$$m_l=-l,-l+1,\cdots,l-1,l$$

$$\hat{L}_{\pm} \equiv \hat{L}_x \pm \mathrm{i} \hat{L}_y$$

$$[\hat{L}_+,\hat{L}_-]=2\hbar\hat{L}_z$$

$$[\hat{L}_z,\hat{L}_\pm]=\pm\hbar\hat{L}_\pm$$

$$\hat{ec{L}}^2 = \hat{L}_- \hat{L}_+ + \hat{L}_z^2 + \hbar \hat{L}_z = \hat{L}_+ \hat{L}_- + \hat{L}_z^2 - \hbar \hat{L}_z$$

$$\hat{L}_{\pm}Y_{l,m_l}(heta,arphi)=\hbar\sqrt{l(l+1)-m_l(m_l\pm1)}Y_{l,m_l\pm1}(heta,arphi)$$

自旋角动量

 \hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_z 具有共同本征态:

$$\hat{S}^2\chi_{s,m_s}(s_z)=s(s+1)\hbar^2\chi_{s,m_s}(s_z)$$

$$\hat{S}_z \chi_{s,m_s}(s_z) = m_s \hbar \chi_{s,m_s}(s_z)$$

$$s=rac{1}{2},m_s=\pmrac{1}{2}$$

令 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}(s_z)=\begin{bmatrix}1&0\end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}},\chi_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}}(s_z)=\begin{bmatrix}0&1\end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$,它们形成电子自旋角动量二维空间的完备基矢使得 $\hat{ec{S}}=rac{\hbar}{2}\hat{ec{\sigma}}$,

$$\hat{S}_x = rac{\hbar}{2} egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \;\; \hat{S}_y = rac{\hbar}{2} egin{bmatrix} 0 & -\mathrm{i} \ \mathrm{i} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \;\; \hat{S}_z = rac{\hbar}{2} egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

定义泡利矩阵:

$$egin{aligned} \sigma_x &\equiv egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \;\; \sigma_y \equiv egin{bmatrix} 0 & -\mathrm{i} \ \mathrm{i} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \;\; \sigma_z \equiv egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \ & ec{\sigma} \equiv (\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z) \ & \hat{ec{S}} &= rac{\hbar}{2} ec{\sigma} \ & \hat{\sigma}_{lpha} \hat{\sigma}_{eta} &= \delta_{lphaeta} + \mathrm{i} arepsilon_{lphaeta\gamma} \hat{\sigma}_{\gamma} \ & (\hat{ec{\sigma}} \cdot \hat{ec{A}})(\hat{ec{\sigma}} \cdot \hat{ec{B}}) &= \hat{ec{A}} \cdot \hat{ec{B}} + \mathrm{i} \hat{ec{\sigma}} \cdot (\hat{ec{A}} \times \hat{ec{B}}) \ & (\hat{ec{\sigma}} \cdot \hat{ec{L}})^2 &= \hat{L}^2 - \hbar \hat{ec{\sigma}} \cdot \hat{ec{L}} \end{aligned}$$

总角动量算符本征态

总角动量算符 $\hat{\vec{J}}$, $\hat{J^2}$ 和 $\hat{J_z}$ 具有共同本征态,记为

$$egin{aligned} \hat{J}^2 \psi_{jm_j}(heta,arphi,s_z) &= j(j+1)\hbar^2 \psi_{jm_j}(heta,arphi,s_z) \ \\ \hat{J}_z \psi_{jm_j}(heta,arphi,s_z) &= m_j \hbar \psi_{jm_j}(heta,arphi,s_z) \end{aligned}$$

其中, $m_j = -j, -j + 1, \cdots, j$

总角动量空间的基矢可由 $Y_{lm_l}(heta,arphi)\chi_{rac{1}{2},m_s}(s_z)$ 的线性组合构成

$$egin{aligned} \psi_{jm_j}(heta,arphi,s_z) &= C_1 Y_{lm_1}(heta,arphi) \chi_{rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2}}(s_z) + C_2 Y_{lm_2}(heta,arphi) \chi_{rac{1}{2},-rac{1}{2}}(s_z) \ & m_1 = m_j - rac{1}{2}, \;\; m_2 = m_j + rac{1}{2} \ & \psi_{jm_jl}(heta,arphi,s_z) &= C_1 Y_{l,m_j-rac{1}{2}}(heta,arphi) \chi_{rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2}}(s_z) + C_2 Y_{l,m_j+rac{1}{2}}(heta,arphi) \chi_{rac{1}{2},-rac{1}{2}}(s_z) \ & \hat{L^2}\psi_{jm_jl}(heta,arphi,s_z) &= l(l+1) \hbar^2 \psi_{jm_jl}(heta,arphi,s_z) \end{aligned}$$

 $[\hat{\hat{\sigma}}\cdot\hat{\vec{L}},\hat{J^2}]=[\hat{\hat{\sigma}}\cdot\hat{\vec{L}},\hat{J_z}]=\mathbf{0}$,于是 $\hat{\hat{\sigma}}\cdot\hat{\vec{L}}$ 也是 $\psi_{jm_jl}(heta,arphi,s_z)$ 的本征态,设本征方程为:

$$\hat{ec{\sigma}} \cdot \hat{ec{L}} \psi_{jm_jl}(heta,arphi,s_z) = x \psi_{jm_jl}(heta,arphi,s_z)$$

结合 $(\hat{\vec{\sigma}}\cdot\hat{\vec{L}})^2=\hat{L^2}-\hbar\hat{\vec{\sigma}}\cdot\hat{\vec{L}}$ 得:

$$[x^2+\hbar x-l(l+1)\hbar^2]\psi_{jm_jl}(heta,arphi,s_z)=0$$

解得:

$$x = l\hbar, -(l+1)\hbar$$

 $j=l+rac{1}{2},m_j=m_l+m_s=m_l+rac{1}{2}$:

$$\psi_{l+\frac{1}{2},m_l+\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{l+m_l+1}{2l+1}} Y_{l,m_l} \chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{l-m_l}{2l+1}} Y_{l,m_l+1} \chi_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$j = l - \frac{1}{2}, m_j = m_l + m_s = m_l + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\psi_{l-\frac{1}{2},m_l+\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{l-m_l}{2l+1}}Y_{l,m_l}\chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{l+m_l+1}{2l+1}}Y_{l,m_l+1}\chi_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}}$$

\hat{J}_z 的本征值与本征态

设 \hat{J}_z 本征方程为:

$$\hat{J}_z\psi(heta,arphi,s_z)=\lambda\psi(heta,arphi,s_z)$$

$$\hat{ec{J}} \equiv \hat{ec{L}} + \hat{ec{S}} \Longrightarrow \hat{J}_z = \hat{L}_z + \hat{S}_z$$

代入本征方程得:

$$(\hat{L}_z + \hat{S}_z)\psi(heta, arphi, s_z) = \lambda \psi(heta, arphi, s_z)$$

设 $\psi(\theta,\varphi,s_z)=Y(\theta,\varphi)\chi(s_z)$,代入方程得:

$$\chi \hat{L}_z Y + Y \hat{S}_z \chi = \lambda Y \chi$$

分离变量得:

$$\hat{L}_z Y =
u Y$$
 $\hat{S}_z \chi = (\lambda -
u) \chi$

很眼熟

$$Y=Y_{lm}(heta,arphi),\;\;
u=m\hbar$$
 $\chi=\chi_{s.m_s}(x_z),\;\;\lambda-
u=m_s\hbar$

于是解出 \hat{J}_z 的本征值和本征态,表现在本征方程中为:

$$\hat{J}_z Y_{lm} \chi_{s,m_s} = (m+m_s) \hbar Y_{lm} \chi_{s,m_s}$$

\hat{J}^2 的本征值与本征态

$$\hat{J}^2\psi(heta,arphi,s_z)=\lambda\psi(heta,arphi,s_z)$$

$$\hat{J}^2=\hat{L^2}+\hat{S^2}+2\hat{ec{S}}\cdot\hat{ec{L}}$$

自旋轨道耦合

 $\{\hat{H}_0, \hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z, \hat{S}^2, \hat{S}_z\}: R_{nl}Y_{lm}\chi_{s,m_s}$

 $\{\hat{H}_0, \hat{L^2}, \hat{S^2}, \hat{J^2}, \hat{J_z}\}: R_{nl}\psi_{jm_j}$

精细结构

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塞曼效应

$$\hat{H} = (\hat{ec{p}} + rac{e}{c}ec{A})^2 + e\phi + rac{2\mu_B}{m}ec{S}\cdotec{B} + V(r) + \xi(r)ec{S}\cdotec{L}$$

库仑规范: $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0, \phi = 0$

$$\hat{H}=rac{\hat{ec{p}}^2}{2m}+rac{e}{m_c}ec{A}\cdot\hat{ec{p}}+rac{e^2A^2}{2mc^2}+V(r)+\xi(r)ec{S}\cdotec{L}+rac{2\mu_B}{\hbar}ec{S}\cdotec{B}$$

$$ec{A}=-rac{B}{2}yec{e}_x+rac{B}{2}ec{e}_y$$

$$\hat{H}pprox rac{\hat{ec{p}}^2}{2m} + V(r) + \xi(r)ec{S}\cdotec{L} + rac{\mu_B}{\hbar}B(\hat{L}_z + 2\hat{S}_z)$$

将光源放入均匀磁场中,每条光谱线均分裂成一组相邻的线,这种现象称为塞曼效应

简单(正常)塞曼效应

磁场很强, 以致自旋轨道耦合能可以忽略不计

$$\hat{H} = rac{\hat{ec{p}}^2}{2m} + V(r) + rac{\mu_B}{\hbar} B(\hat{L}_z + 2\hat{S}_z) \ E_{nlm_lm_s} = E_n^{(0)} + \mu_B B(m_l \pm 1)$$

跃迁选择定则: $\Delta l = \pm 1; \Delta j = 0, \pm 1; \Delta m_j = 0, \pm 1$

复杂(反常)塞曼效应

$$\hat{H}=rac{\hat{ec{p}}^2}{2m}+V(r)+\xi(r)ec{S}\cdotec{L}+rac{\mu_B}{\hbar}B(\hat{L}_z+2\hat{S}_z)$$

简并微扰:

 \hat{H}_0 : $R_{nl}\psi_{jm_i}$

$$\int R_{nl'}^* \psi_{j'm'_j}^* \frac{B\mu_B}{\hbar} (\hat{J}_z + \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z) R_{nl} \psi_{jm_j} d^3 \vec{r} = \int R_{nl'} R_{nl} r^2 dr \int \psi_{j'm'_j}^* \frac{B\mu_B}{\hbar} (\hat{J}_z + \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z) \psi_{jm_j} d\Omega$$

$$= \delta_{ll'} \int \psi_{j'm'_j}^* \frac{B\mu_B}{\hbar} (\hat{J}_z + \frac{\hbar}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z) \psi_{jm_j} d\Omega$$

$$= B\mu_B (m + \langle \hat{\sigma}_z \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{$$

$$g \equiv 1 + rac{\langle \hat{\sigma}_z
angle}{2m_j} = egin{cases} 1 + rac{1}{2j}, & j = l + rac{1}{2} \ 1 - rac{1}{2j + 2}, & j = l - rac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

第7章 多粒子体系的全同性原理

全同性原理

全同粒子: 称质量、电荷、自旋等属性都相同的微观粒子为全同粒子。微观全同粒子完全无法区分

全同性原理:不可区分性使全同粒子体系中,任意粒子相互代换不引起物理状态的变化

量子力学第五公设(全同性公设)

全同性微观粒子按其自旋分为玻色子和费米子;玻色子波函数服从交换对称性,费米子波函数服从交换反对称性。