1 二次量子化

使用产生算符和湮灭算符在对称化的希尔伯特空间处理全同粒子系统的方法,称为二次量子化方法。

全同粒子的希尔伯特空间

张量积假设

设有 n 个量子系统,每个量子系统的希尔伯特空间分别为 $\mathcal{H}_1,\mathcal{H}_2,\cdots,\mathcal{H}_n$ 。则这 n 个量子系统组成的复合系统的希尔伯特空间 \mathcal{H} 是 n 个子系统希尔伯特空间的张量积:

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{H}_n$$

设第 i 个希尔伯特空间的一组基矢为 $\left\{|\varphi_j\rangle_i, j=1,2,\cdots\right\}$,则 $\mathcal H$ 的一个基矢应表达为:

$$\ket{\varphi_{j_1}}_1 \otimes \ket{\varphi_{j_2}}_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes \ket{\varphi_{j_n}}_n$$

全同粒子公设

量子力学第五公设:描述全同粒子系统的态矢量对于任意一对粒子的交换要么是交换对称的,要么是交换反对称的。服从交换对称性的粒子称为玻色子,服 从交换反对称性的粒子称为费米子。

全同粒子的 Hilbert 空间

考虑 n 个全同粒子组成的复合系统,每个子系统的 Hilbert 空间都相同。但全同粒子的 Hilbert 空间要满足全同粒子公设,即全同粒子系统 Hilbert 空间中的 态矢要满足交换对称性或交换反对称性。

因此,n 个子系统的 Hilbert 空间的张量积 $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n \mathcal{H}_i$ 无法描述全同粒子系统(有很多不服从交换对称性或交换反对称性的态矢)。

为了构造出全同粒子系统的 Hilbert 空间,可以先在 $\mathcal H$ 中构造出服从交换对称性或交换反对称性的基矢,再由这些基矢张成全同粒子的 Hilbert 空间。

\mathcal{H} 中的基矢

考虑第 i 个粒子 Hilbert 空间中力学量 B_i 的本征方程:

$$B_i\ket{b_i}_i=b_i\ket{b_i}_i$$

其中,变量 b_i 取力学量 B_i 所有的本征值。 B_i 的本征值离散,即 b_i 取一系列分立的值; B_i 的本征值连续,即 b_i 取一系列连续的值;

把 B_i 的所有本征值的集合记为 $\operatorname{Spec}(B_i)$ 。

当 b_i 取遍 B_i 所有的本征值时, $\{\ket{b_i}_i, b_i \in \mathrm{Spec}\,(B_i)\}$ 构成 \mathcal{H}_i 的一组完备基矢。

 $\mathcal{H} = \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \mathcal{H}_i$ 中的一组基矢可表达为:

$$\{|b_1\rangle_1 \otimes |b_2\rangle_2 \otimes \cdots |b_n\rangle_n, b_i \in \operatorname{Spec}(B_i), i = 1, 2, \cdots, n\}$$

置换

考虑 n 个数 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 的顺序排列 $(1, 2, \dots, n)$,这 n 个数的一个置换,记为 σ ,形式上可写为:

$$\sigma \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \cdots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

置换 σ 定义为一个操作,这个操作作用于 n 个数的某个排列,作用后这个排列中的数字 i 被替换为 $\sigma(i)$.

比如, 置换 σ 作用于 n 个数的顺序排列 $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的作用效果为:

$$egin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \cdots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix} (1,2,\cdots,n) = (\sigma(1),\sigma(2),\cdots,\sigma(n))$$

 $(1,2,\cdots,n)$ 共有 n! 种排列方式,因此有 n! 种置换。把 n 个不同元素的所有置换构成的集合记为 S_n .

特别地,除了从"操作"角度看待置换外,还可以把 $\sigma(i)$ 理解为 σ 中第 i 位置上的数为 $\sigma(i)$.

用 $p(\sigma)$ 表示置换 σ 的置换次数。

置换群

两个置换 $\sigma, \sigma' \in S_n$ 的乘法 $\sigma\sigma'$ 定义为先让 σ' 作用,再让 σ 作用。

可以证明,n个不同元素的所有置换构成的集合记 S_n 在上面定义的乘法下构成群,称为置换群。

由于 S_n 构成群,则其有很好的性质。

比如群的封闭性:

$$\forall \sigma, \sigma' \in S_n, \quad \sigma\sigma' \in S_n$$

可以证明

$$\varepsilon^{p(\sigma\sigma')} = \varepsilon^{p(\sigma)} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma')}$$

比如存在逆元:

$$\forall \sigma \in S_n, \quad \exists \sigma^{-1} \in S_n, \quad \sigma^{-1} \sigma = \sigma \sigma^{-1} = e$$

特别地, $\sigma^{-1}(i)$ 可以理解为已知数 i, $\sigma^{-1}(i)$ 是数 i 在 σ 中的位置。或者说:

$$\sigma(i) = j \Longrightarrow \sigma^{-1}\sigma(i) = \sigma^{-1}(j) \Longrightarrow i = \sigma^{-1}(j)$$

可以证明

$$\varepsilon^{p\left(\sigma^{-1}\right)}=\varepsilon^{p(\sigma)}$$

比如群的重排定理:

$$\forall \sigma \in S_n, \quad \sigma S_n = S_n$$

置换算符

置换

$$\sigma = egin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \cdots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

对应的置换算符 P_{σ} 定义为有如下效果的算符:

$$P_{\sigma}\left(\left|b_{1}\right\rangle_{1}\otimes\left|b_{2}\right\rangle_{2}\otimes\cdots\left|b_{n}\right\rangle_{n}\right)=\left|b_{\sigma(1)}\right\rangle_{1}\otimes\left|b_{\sigma(2)}\right\rangle_{2}\otimes\cdots\otimes\left|b_{\sigma(n)}\right\rangle_{n}$$

置换算符的一个简单例子

考虑置换

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \sigma(3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

和基矢

$$|b_1\rangle_1\otimes|b_2\rangle_2\otimes|b_3\rangle_3$$

置换算符 P_{σ} 作用于上面基矢的效果为:

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\begin{aligned}

 $\label{lem:p_sigmaleft(ket{b_1}_1\circ ket{b_2}_2\circ ket{b_3} \land ket{b_4} \land ket{b_3} \land ket{b_4} \land ket{b_4} \land ket{b_4} \land ket{b_4} \land ket{b_4} \land ket{b_5} \land ket{b_$

置换算符的具体形式

可以证明, 对于置换

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n \\ \sigma(1) & \sigma(2) & \cdots & \sigma(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

在基矢 $\left\{\left|b_{1}\right\rangle_{1}\otimes\left|b_{2}\right\rangle_{2}\otimes\cdots\left|b_{n}\right\rangle_{n},b_{i}\in\operatorname{Spec}\left(B_{i}\right),i=1,2,\cdots,n\right\}$ 下相应置换算符 P_{σ} 的具体形式为:

$$P_{\sigma} = \sum_{b'_{1} \in \operatorname{Spec}(B_{1})} \cdots \sum_{b'_{L} \in \operatorname{Spec}(B_{n})} \left(\left| b'_{\sigma(1)} \right\rangle_{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \left| b'_{\sigma(n)} \right\rangle_{n} \right) \left(\left\langle b'_{1} \right|_{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \left\langle b'_{n} \right|_{n} \right)$$

证明:

$$P_{\sigma}\left(\left|b_{1}\right\rangle_{1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\left|b_{n}\right\rangle_{n}\right) = \left[\sum_{b'_{1}\in\operatorname{Spec}(B_{1})}\cdots\sum_{b'_{n}\in\operatorname{Spec}(B_{n})}\left(\left|b'_{\sigma(1)}\right\rangle_{1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\left|b'_{\sigma(n)}\right\rangle_{n}\right)\left(\left\langle b'_{1}\right|_{1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\left\langle b'_{n}\right|_{n}\right)\right]\left(\left|b_{1}\right\rangle_{1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\left|b_{n}\right\rangle_{n}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{b'_{1}\in\operatorname{Spec}(B_{1})}\cdots\sum_{b'_{n}\in\operatorname{Spec}(B_{n})}\left(\left|b'_{\sigma(1)}\right\rangle_{1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\left|b'_{\sigma(n)}\right\rangle_{n}\right)\delta_{b'_{1},b_{1}}\cdots\delta_{b'_{n},b_{n}}$$

$$= \left|b_{\sigma(1)}\right\rangle_{1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\left|b_{\sigma(n)}\right\rangle_{n}$$

这满足置换算符的定义。

构造对称化基矢

 \mathcal{H} 中的对称化基矢可表达为:

$$egin{aligned} \ket{n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n}_S &= rac{1}{n!}\sum_{\sigma\in S_n}P_{\sigma}\left(\ket{b_1}_1\otimes\cdots\otimes\ket{b_n}_n
ight) \ &= rac{1}{n!}\sum_{\sigma\in S_n}\ket{b_{\sigma(1)}}_1\otimes\cdots\otimes\ket{b_{\sigma(n)}}_n \end{aligned}$$

构造反对称化基矢

 \mathcal{H} 中的反对称化基矢可表达为:

$$egin{aligned} \ket{n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n}_A &= rac{1}{n!}\sum_{\sigma\in S_n}\left(-1
ight)^{p(\sigma)}P_\sigma\left(\ket{b_1}_1\otimes\cdots\otimes\ket{b_n}_n
ight) \ &= rac{1}{n!}\sum_{\sigma\in S_n}\left(-1
ight)^{p(\sigma)}\left\ket{b_{\sigma(1)}}_1\otimes\cdots\otimes\ket{b_{\sigma(n)}}_n \end{aligned}$$

其中, $p(\sigma)$ 表示置换 σ 的置换次数 (从 $(1,2,\cdots,)$ 到 $(\sigma(1),\sigma(2),\cdots,\sigma(n))$ 所需两两交换的次数)。

泡利不相容原理

对于费米子,非零的反对称基矢 $|b_1b_2\cdots b_n\rangle$ 要满足 b_1,\cdots,b_n 互不相等。若 b_1,\cdots,b_n 中有两个相等,则由交换反对称性知对应的反对称基矢必为零。

统一写法

$$egin{aligned} \ket{n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n} &= rac{1}{n!}\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} arepsilon^{p(\sigma)} P_\sigma \left(\ket{b_1}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \ket{b_n}_n
ight) \ &= rac{1}{n!}\sum_{\sigma \in S} arepsilon^{p(\sigma)} \ket{b_{\sigma(1)}}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \ket{b_{\sigma(n)}}_n \end{aligned}$$

约定玻色子取 $\varepsilon=1$, 费米子取 $\varepsilon=-1$.

正交归一关系和完备性

$$egin{aligned} \ket{n;b_1\cdots b_n} &= rac{1}{n!}\sum_{\sigma\in S_n}arepsilon^{p(\sigma)}P_{\sigma}\left(\ket{b_1}_1\otimes\cdots\otimes\ket{b_n}_n
ight) \ &= rac{1}{n!}\sum_{\sigma\in S_n}arepsilon^{p(\sigma)}\ket{b_{\sigma(1)}}_1\otimes\cdots\otimes\ket{b_{\sigma(n)}}_n \ &raket{n;b_1'\cdots b_n'} &= rac{1}{n!}\sum_{\sigma'\in S_n}arepsilon^{p(\sigma')}P_{\sigma'}\left(raket{b_1'}_1\otimes\cdots\otimesraket{b_n'}_n
ight) \ &= rac{1}{n!}\sum_{\sigma'\in S_n}arepsilon^{p(\sigma')}ig\langle b_{\sigma'(1)}'\Big|_1\otimes\cdots\otimesig\langle b_{\sigma(n)}'\Big|_n \end{aligned}$$

计算内积 (考虑连续谱):

下面证明 $\forall \sigma', \sigma'' \in S_n$ 都有

$$\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon^{p\left(\sigma'\right)} \varepsilon^{p\left(\sigma\right)} \delta\left(b'_{\sigma'(1)} - b_{\sigma(1)}\right) \cdots \delta\left(b'_{\sigma'(n)} - b_{\sigma(n)}\right) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon^{p\left(\sigma''\right)} \varepsilon^{p\left(\sigma\right)} \delta\left(b'_{\sigma''(1)} - b_{\sigma(1)}\right) \cdots \delta\left(b'_{\sigma''(n)} - b_{\sigma(n)}\right)$$

证明:

注意到:

$$\begin{split} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma')} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma)} \delta \left(b'_{\sigma'(1)} - b_{\sigma(1)} \right) \cdots \delta \left(b'_{\sigma'(n)} - b_{\sigma(n)} \right) &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma') + p(\sigma)} \delta \left(b'_1 - b_{\sigma\sigma'^{-1}(1)} \right) \cdots \delta \left(b'_n - b_{\sigma\sigma'^{-1}(n)} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma'^{-1}) + p(\sigma)} \delta \left(b'_1 - b_{\sigma\sigma'^{-1}(1)} \right) \cdots \delta \left(b'_n - b_{\sigma\sigma'^{-1}(n)} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma\sigma'^{-1})} \delta \left(b'_1 - b_{\sigma\sigma'^{-1}(1)} \right) \cdots \delta \left(b'_n - b_{\sigma\sigma'^{-1}(n)} \right) \\ ($$
 (群的重排定理)
$$= \sum_{\sigma'' \in S_n} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma'')} \delta \left(b'_1 - b_{\sigma''(1)} \right) \cdots \delta \left(b'_n - b_{\sigma''(n)} \right) \end{split}$$

可以看到,这个求和的结果与 σ' 无关。

内积定理

内积定理给出了n 粒子系统两基矢与n-1 粒子系统两基矢内积的关系。

$$\begin{split} \langle n;b_1'b_2'\cdots b_n' \,|\, n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n\rangle = &\frac{1}{n} \Bigg(\left. \langle b_1' | b_1 \rangle \, \langle n-1;b_2'b_3'\cdots b_n' | n-1;b_2b_3\cdots b_n \rangle \right. \\ &+ \left. \varepsilon \, \langle b_1' | b_2 \rangle \, \langle n-1;b_2'b_3'b_4'\cdots b_n' | n-1;b_1b_3b_4\cdots b_n \rangle \right. \\ &+ \left. \varepsilon^2 \, \langle b_1' | b_3 \rangle \, \langle n-1;b_2'b_3'b_4'\cdots b_n' | n-1;b_1b_2b_4\cdots b_n \rangle \right. \\ &+ \cdots \\ &+ \left. \varepsilon^{n-1} \, \langle b_1' | b_n \rangle \, \langle n-1;b_2'b_3'\cdots b_n' | n-1;b_1b_2\cdots b_{n-1} \rangle \, \Bigg) \end{split}$$

证明:

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\begin{aligned}

\end{aligned}

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利用内积的结果,有:

$$\langle n; b_1'b_2'\cdots b_n' \,|\, n; b_1b_2\cdots b_n \rangle =$$

产生算符和消灭算符

产生算符

考虑 B 表象,即以单粒子算符 B 的本征矢量为基矢。

首先定义一个什么粒子都没有的状态 |0>

定义产生算符 $a^{\dagger}(b)$, 满足:

$$egin{aligned} a^\dagger(b)\ket{0} &= \sqrt{1}\ket{1;b} \ a^\dagger(b)\ket{1;b_1} &= \sqrt{2}\ket{2;bb_1} \ a^\dagger(b)\ket{2;b_1b_2} &= \sqrt{3}\ket{3;bb_1b_2} \ &dots \ a^\dagger(b)\ket{n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n} &= \sqrt{n+1}\ket{n+1;bb_1b_2\cdots b_n} \end{aligned}$$

 $a^{\dagger}(b)$ 作用在一个 m 全同粒子 B 值确定的状态上,得到的状态在原状态的基础上增加一个 B 值为 b 的粒子。

因此,n 个全同粒子 Hilbert 空间的任意基矢可用真空态 $|0\rangle$ 和适当的产生算符表示:

$$egin{aligned} \ket{1;b_1}&=rac{1}{\sqrt{1!}}a^\dagger(b_1)\ket{0}\ \ket{2;b_1b_2}&=rac{1}{\sqrt{2!}}a^\dagger(b_1)a^\dagger(b_2)\ket{0}\ &dots\ \ket{n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n}&=rac{1}{\sqrt{n!}}a^\dagger(b_1)a^\dagger(b_2)\cdots a^\dagger(b_n)\ket{0} \end{aligned}$$

 $a^{\dagger}(b)$ 与 $a^{\dagger}(b')$ 的关系

$$egin{split} a^\dagger(b)a^\dagger(b')\ket{n;b_1\cdots b_n} &= \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)}\ket{n+2;bb'b_1\cdots b_n} \ a^\dagger(b')a^\dagger(b)\ket{n;b_1\cdots b_n} &= \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)}\ket{n+2;b'bb_1\cdots b_n} \ &= arepsilon\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)}\ket{n+2;bb'b_1\cdots b_n} \end{split}$$

因此, $a^{\dagger}(b)$ 与 $a^{\dagger}(b')$ 满足:

$$arepsilon a^\dagger(b) a^\dagger(b') - a^\dagger(b') a^\dagger(b) = 0$$

特别地,对于玻色子, $\varepsilon=1$,有:

$$\left[a^\dagger(b),a^\dagger(b')
ight]=0$$

对于费米子, $\varepsilon = -1$, 有:

$$\left\{a^\dagger(b),a^\dagger(b')
ight\}=0$$

消灭算符

$$egin{aligned} a^{\dagger}(b)\ket{0} &= \sqrt{1}\ket{1;b} \ a^{\dagger}(b)\ket{1;b_1} &= \sqrt{2}\ket{2;bb_1} \ a^{\dagger}(b)\ket{2;b_1b_2} &= \sqrt{3}\ket{3;bb_1b_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$a^{\dagger}(b)\ket{n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n}=\sqrt{n+1}\ket{n+1;bb_1b_2\cdots b_n}$$

取厄米共轭得:

$$egin{aligned} ra{0} a(b) &= \sqrt{1} ra{1;b} \ ra{1;b_1} a(b) &= \sqrt{2} ra{2;bb_1} \ ra{2;b_1b_2} a(b) &= \sqrt{3} ra{3;bb_1b_2} \ &dots \ raket{1} \$$

类似可以写出:

$$egin{aligned} \langle 1;b_1|&=rac{1}{\sqrt{1!}}\left\langle 0|\,a(b_1)
ight. \ &\langle 2;b_1b_2|&=rac{1}{\sqrt{2!}}\left\langle 0|\,a(b_2)a(b_1)
ight. \ &dots \ &\langle n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n|&=rac{1}{\sqrt{n\,!}}\left\langle 0|\,a(b_n)\cdots a(b_2)a(b_1)
ight. \end{aligned}$$

a(b) 与 a(b') 的关系

$$\langle n; b_1 \cdots b_n | \ a(b)a(b') = \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)} \ \langle n+2; b'bb_1 \cdots b_n |$$

$$\langle n; b_1 \cdots b_n | \ a(b')a(b) = \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)} \ \langle n+2; bb'b_1 \cdots b_n |$$

$$= \varepsilon \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)} \ \langle n+2; b'bb_1 \cdots b_n |$$

因此, a(b)与 a(b')满足:

$$\varepsilon a(b)a(b') - a(b')a(b) = 0$$

特别地,对于费米子, $\varepsilon = -1$,有:

$${a(b), a(b')} = 0$$

对于玻色子, $\varepsilon = 1$, 有:

$$[a(b), a(b')] = 0$$

消灭算符作用于右矢

$$\begin{aligned} a(b) \left| n; b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n \right\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \Bigg[\delta(b-b_1) \left| n-1; b_2 b_3 \cdots b_n \right\rangle \\ &+ \varepsilon \delta(b-b_2) \left| n-1; b_1 b_3 b_4 \cdots b_n \right\rangle \\ &+ \varepsilon^2 \delta(b-b_3) \left| n-1; b_1 b_2 b_4 \cdots b_n \right\rangle \\ &+ \cdots \\ &+ \varepsilon^{n-1} \delta(b-b_n) \left| n-1; b_1 b_2 \cdots b_{n-1} \right\rangle \Bigg] \end{aligned}$$

a(b) 与 $a^{\dagger}(b')$ 的对易关系

$$a(b)a^{\dagger}(b') - \varepsilon a^{\dagger}(b')a(b) = \delta(b-b')$$

占有数密度算符和总粒子数算符

占有数密度算符:

$$N(b) \equiv a^{\dagger}(b)a(b)$$

总粒子数算符:

$$N \equiv \int \mathrm{d}b N(b)$$

二者对任一基矢的作用:

$$egin{aligned} N(b)\ket{n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n} &= \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \delta(b-b_i)
ight]\ket{n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n} \ N\ket{n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n} &= n\ket{n;b_1b_2\cdots b_n} \end{aligned}$$

N(b), N 与产生、消灭算符的对易关系

$$egin{aligned} \left[N(b),a^\dagger(b')
ight] &= a^\dagger(b)\delta(b-b') \ \left[N(b),a(b')
ight] &= -a(b)\delta(b-b') \ \left[N,a^\dagger(b)
ight] &= a^\dagger(b) \ \left[N,a(b)
ight] &= -a(b) \end{aligned}$$

连续本征值情况算符的二次量子化形式

n 全同粒子习题的物理量 G 有几种类型:

- n 个单体物理量 $g_i^{(1)}$ 之和; n(n-1) 个双体物理量 $g_{ij}^{(2)}$ 之和;
- n(n-1)(n-2) 个三体物理量 $g_{ijk}^{(3)}$ 之和;

系统的物理量 G 可写成:

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i^{(1)} + rac{1}{2!} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{j=1, \ i
eq i}}^n g_{ij}^{(2)} + rac{1}{3!} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\substack{j=1, \ i
eq i}}^n \sum_{\substack{k=1, \ k
eq i
eq i}}^n g_{ijk}^{(3)} + \cdots$$

完备性关系

$$\int \mathrm{d}b_1 \mathrm{d}b_2 \cdots \mathrm{d}b_n \ket{b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n} ra{b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n} = 1$$

在 G 在左右分别插入完备性关系

$$\begin{split} G &= \int \mathrm{d}b_1' \mathrm{d}b_2' \cdots \mathrm{d}b_n' \int \mathrm{d}b_1 \mathrm{d}b_2 \cdots \mathrm{d}b_n \left| b_1' b_2' \cdots b_n' \right\rangle \left\langle b_1' b_2' \cdots b_n' \left| \left. G \left| \left. b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n \right\rangle \left\langle b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n \right| \right. \right. \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \int \mathrm{d}b_1' \mathrm{d}b_2' \cdots \mathrm{d}b_n' \int \mathrm{d}b_1 \mathrm{d}b_2 \cdots \mathrm{d}b_n a^\dagger \left(b_1' \right) a^\dagger \left(b_2' \right) \cdots a^\dagger \left(b_n' \right) \left| 0 \right\rangle \left\langle b_1' b_2' \cdots b_n' \left| \left. G \left| \left. b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \right| a \left(b_n \right) \cdots a \left(b_2 \right) a \left(b_1 \right) \right. \right] \end{split}$$

上面积分中,矩阵元 $\langle b_1'b_2'\cdots b_n'\,|\,G\,|\,b_1b_2\cdots b_n
angle$ 中的单体算符项为

$$\left\langle b'_{l}b'_{2}\cdots b'_{n} \middle| \sum_{i=1}^{n}g_{i}^{(1)} \middle| b_{1}b_{2}\cdots b_{n} \right\rangle = \left[\frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma' \in S_{n}} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma')} \left\langle b'_{\sigma'(1)} \middle|_{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \left\langle b'_{\sigma(n)} \middle|_{n} \right] \sum_{i=1}^{n}g_{i}^{(1)} \left[\frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_{n}} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma)} \middle| b_{\sigma(1)} \middle|_{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \middle| b_{\sigma(n)} \middle|_{n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n!)^{2}} \sum_{\sigma' \in S_{n}} \sum_{\sigma \in S_{n}} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma)} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma')} \left[\left\langle b'_{\sigma'(1)} \middle|_{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \left\langle b'_{\sigma(n)} \middle|_{n} \right] \sum_{i=1}^{n}g_{i}^{(1)} \right] \left[\middle| b_{\sigma(1)} \middle|_{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \middle| b_{\sigma(n)} \middle|_{n} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n!)^{2}} \sum_{\sigma' \in S_{n}} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma)} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma')} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\langle b'_{\sigma'(i)} \middle| g_{i}^{(1)} \middle| b_{\sigma(i)} \middle|_{n} \right\rangle \prod_{j=1}^{n} \left\langle b'_{\sigma'(j)} \middle| b_{\sigma(j)} \middle|_{n} \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n!)^{2}} \sum_{\sigma' \in S_{n}} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma)} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma')} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\langle b'_{\sigma'(i)} \middle| g_{i}^{(1)} \middle| b_{\sigma(i)} \middle|_{n} \right\rangle \prod_{j=1}^{n} \left\langle b'_{\sigma'(j)} - b_{\sigma(j)} \middle|_{n} \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n!)^{2}} \sum_{\sigma' \in S_{n}} \sum_{\sigma \in S_{n}} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma)} \varepsilon^{p(\sigma')} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\langle b'_{\sigma} \middle| g_{\sigma'^{-1}(k)} \middle| b_{\sigma\sigma'^{-1}(k)} \middle|_{n} \right\rangle \prod_{j=1}^{n} \delta \left(b'_{\sigma'(j)} - b_{\sigma(j)} \middle|_{n} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{\sigma(i)} \bigvee_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\langle b'_{\sigma'(j)} \middle|_{n} \right\rangle$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{\sigma(i)} \bigvee_{j=1}^{n} \bigvee_{j=1}^{n} \left\langle b'_{\sigma'(i)} \middle|_{n} \right\rangle$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{\sigma(i)} \bigvee_{j=1}^{n} \bigvee_{j=1}^{n} \left\langle b'_{\sigma'(i)} \middle|_{n} \right\rangle$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{\sigma(i)} \bigvee_{j=1}^{n} \bigvee_{j=1}^{n} \left\langle b'_{\sigma'(i)} \middle|_{n} \right\rangle$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{\sigma(i)} \bigvee_{j=1}^{n} \bigvee_{j=1}^{n} \left\langle b'_{\sigma'(i$$

单体算符项的积分为:

$$\int \mathrm{d}b_1' \mathrm{d}b_2' \cdots \mathrm{d}b_n' \int \mathrm{d}b_1 \mathrm{d}b_2 \cdots \mathrm{d}b_n \left\langle b_1' b_2' \cdots b_n' \middle| \sum_{i=1}^n g_i^{(1)} \middle| b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n \right\rangle \left[a^\dagger \left(b_1' \right) a^\dagger \left(b_2' \right) \cdots a^\dagger \left(b_n' \right) \middle| 0 \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n \right) \cdots a \left(b_2 \right) a \left(b_1 \right) \right]$$

$$= \int \mathrm{d}b_1' \mathrm{d}b_2' \cdots \mathrm{d}b_n' \int \mathrm{d}b_1 \mathrm{d}b_2 \cdots \mathrm{d}b_n \left\{ \frac{1}{\left(n! \right)^2} \sum_{\sigma' \in S_n} \sum_{\sigma'' \in S_n} \varepsilon^{p \left(\sigma'' \right)} \sum_{k=1}^n \left\langle b_k' \middle| g_{\sigma'^{-1}(k)}^{(1)} \middle| b_{\sigma''(k)} \right\rangle \prod_{\substack{l=1 \\ l \neq k}}^n \delta \left(b_l' - b_{\sigma''(l)} \right) \right\} \left[a^\dagger \left(b_1' \right) a^\dagger \left(b_2' \right) \cdots a^\dagger \left(b_n' \right) \middle| 0 \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(n! \right)^2} \sum_{\sigma' \in S_n} \sum_{\sigma'' \in S_n} \varepsilon^{p \left(\sigma'' \right)} \sum_{k=1}^n \int \mathrm{d}b_1 \cdots \int \mathrm{d}b_n \int \mathrm{d}b_k' \left\langle b_k' \middle| g_{\sigma'^{-1}(k)}^{(1)} \middle| b_{\sigma''(k)} \right\rangle \prod_{\substack{l=1 \\ l \neq k}}^n \int \mathrm{d}b_l' \delta \left(b_l' - b_{\sigma''(l)} \right) \left[a^\dagger \left(b_1' \right) a^\dagger \left(b_2' \right) \cdots a^\dagger \left(b_n' \right) \middle| 0 \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \middle| a \left(b_n' \right) \cdots a \left(b_n' \right) \right\rangle \left\langle$$

巨希尔伯特空间

离散本征值情况

离散本征值情况算符的二次量子化形式

$$egin{aligned} G &= G^{(1)} + G^{(2)} + \cdots \ &= \sum_{l',l} a_{l'}^\dagger \left\langle b_{l'} \left| \left. g^{(1)} \left| \left. b_l
ight
angle a_l + rac{1}{2!} \sum_{l',m',l,m} a_{l'}^\dagger a_{m'}^\dagger \left\langle b_{l'} b_{m'} \left| \left. g^{(2)} \left| \left. b_l b_m
ight
angle a_m a_l + \cdots
ight. \end{aligned}
ight.$$

电子气

$$\left\langle ec{x}\lambda\left|\,ec{k}\lambda
ight
angle =rac{1}{\sqrt{V}}\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}ec{k}\cdotec{x}}\eta_{\lambda}$$

系统哈密顿量

$$\begin{split} H &= H_{\rm e} + H_{\rm b} + H_{\rm eb} \\ H_{\rm e} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} e_1^2 \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^N \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\mu |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|}}{|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|} \\ H_{\rm b} &= \frac{1}{2} e_1^2 \int \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{x} \int \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{x}' \frac{n(\vec{x}) n(\vec{x}') \mathrm{e}^{-\mu |\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|}}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} \\ H_{\rm eb} &= -e_1^2 \sum_{i=1}^N \int \mathrm{d}^3 \vec{x} \frac{n(\vec{x}) \mathrm{e}^{-\mu |\vec{x} - \vec{r}_i|}}{|\vec{x} - \vec{r}_i|} \\ H_{\rm b} &= 4\pi e_1^2 \frac{N^2}{2V \mu^2} \\ H_{\rm eb} &= -4\pi e_1^2 \frac{N^2}{V \mu^2} \end{split}$$

对于 $H_{\rm e}$,第一项

$$\begin{split} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\vec{p}_{i}^{2}}{2m} &= \sum_{l'\sigma'} \sum_{l\sigma} a_{\vec{k}_{l'}\sigma'}^{\dagger} \left\langle k_{l'}\sigma' \left| \frac{\vec{p}_{i}^{2}}{2m} \right| \vec{k}_{l}\sigma \right\rangle a_{\vec{k}_{l}\sigma} \\ &= \sum_{l'\sigma'} \sum_{l\sigma} \hbar^{2} a_{\vec{k}_{l'}\sigma'}^{\dagger} \left\langle k_{l'}\sigma' \left| \frac{\vec{k}_{i}^{2}}{2m} \right| \vec{k}_{l}\sigma \right\rangle a_{\vec{k}_{l}\sigma} \\ &= \sum_{l'\sigma'} \sum_{l\sigma} \hbar^{2} a_{\vec{k}_{l'}\sigma'}^{\dagger} \left\langle k_{l'}\sigma' \left| \frac{\vec{k}_{i}^{2}}{2m} \right| \vec{k}_{l}\sigma \right\rangle a_{\vec{k}_{l}\sigma} \\ &= \end{split}$$

2

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证明:

$$\int \Phi_{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty}^\dagger(x_1,\cdots,x_N) \Phi_{n_1',\cdots,n_\infty'}(x_1,\cdots,x_N) \mathrm{d} x_1 \cdots \mathrm{d} x_n = \delta_{n_1 n_1'} \cdots \delta_{n_\infty n_\infty'}$$

其中

$$\Phi_{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty}(x_1,\cdots x_N) \equiv \left(rac{n_1!\cdots n_\infty!}{N!}
ight)^{1/2} \sum_{e_1,\cdots,e_N\in\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}} \psi_{e_1}(x_1)\cdots \psi_{e_N}(x_N)$$

 $\psi_{E_i}(x)$ 是能量本征值 E_i 对应的本征态。

 n_1 个粒子处于 E_1 能级, n_i 个粒子处于 E_i 能级,共有 $\sum\limits_{i=1}^{\infty}n_i=N$ 个粒子。

 $\psi_{e_i}(x_i)$ 表示第 i 个粒子处于 e_i 能级, e_i 取 $\{E_j\}$ 中的一个, e_i 不一定等于 E_i 。

 $\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}$ 表示 n_i 个粒子处于 E_i 能级的所有分堆,共 $N!/(n_1!\cdots n_\infty!)$ 种分法。比如考虑有 2 个粒子处于 E_1 能级,1 个粒子处于 E_2 能级,则此时:

$$\sum_{e_1,e_2,e_3\in\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}}\psi_{e_1}(x_1)\psi_{e_2}(x_2)\psi_{e_3}(x_3)=\psi_{E_1}(x_1)\psi_{E_1}(x_2)\psi_{E_2}(x_3)+\psi_{E_1}(x_1)\psi_{E_2}(x_2)\psi_{E_1}(x_3)+\psi_{E_2}(x_1)\psi_{E_1}(x_2)\psi_{E_1}(x_3)$$

可以验证,此时 $n_1=2, n_2=1, N=3$,求和共 3 项,满足 $N!/(n_1!\cdots n_\infty!)=3!/(2!1!)=3$ 。

证明:

注意到当 $\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}
eq \{n'_1,\cdots,n'_\infty\}$ 时,由本征函数的正交性,待证式左边的积分必定为 0。由 δ 函数性质,右边也为 0,此时等式成立。

注意到当 $\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}=\{n_1',\cdots,n_\infty'\}$ 时,即 $n_1=n_1',\cdots,n_\infty=n_\infty'$ 时,待证式右边等于 1,左边:

$$\begin{split} \left(\int \Phi(x)\Phi'(x)\mathrm{d}x\right)\bigg|_{n_i=n_i'} &= \left\{\left(\frac{n_1!\cdots n_\infty!}{N!}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{n_1'!\cdots n_\infty'!}{N!}\right)^{1/2} \sum_{e_1,\cdots,e_N\in\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}} \sum_{e_1',\cdots,e_N'\in\{n_1',\cdots,n_\infty'\}} \prod_{i=1}^N \int \psi_{e_i}^\dagger(x_i)\psi_{e_i'}(x_i)\mathrm{d}x_i\right\}_{n_i=n_i'} \\ &= \left(\frac{n_1!\cdots n_\infty!}{N!}\right) \left\{\sum_{e_1,\cdots,e_N\in\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}} \sum_{e_1',\cdots,e_N'\in\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}} \prod_{i=1}^N \delta_{e_ie_i'}\right\}_{n_i=n_i'} \\ &= \left(\frac{n_1!\cdots n_\infty!}{N!}\right) \sum_{e_1,\cdots,e_N\in\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}} \sum_{e_1',\cdots,e_N'\in\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}} \prod_{i=1}^N \delta_{e_ie_i'} \\ &= \left(\frac{n_1!\cdots n_\infty!}{N!}\right) \sum_{e_1,\cdots,e_N\in\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}} \sum_{e_1',\cdots,e_N'\in\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}} \delta_{e_1e_1'}\cdots\delta_{e_Ne_N'} \\ &= \left(\frac{n_1!\cdots n_\infty!}{N!}\right) \sum_{e_1,\cdots,e_N\in\{n_1,\cdots,n_\infty\}} 1 \\ &= \left(\frac{n_1!\cdots n_\infty!}{N!}\right) \left(\frac{N!}{n_1!\cdots n_\infty!}\right) \end{split}$$

可见左边也等于1。

综上, 待证式成立。

2

证明分立本征值情况下本征波函数的完备性关系:

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

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:

$$\begin{split} \Psi(\vec{r},t) &= \sum_{n} c_{n}(t) \psi_{n}(\vec{r}) \\ &= \sum_{n} \left(\int \psi_{n}^{*}(\vec{r}') \Psi(\vec{r}',t) \mathrm{d}^{3} \vec{r}' \right) \psi_{n}(\vec{r}) \\ &= \int \Psi(\vec{r}',t) \left(\sum_{n} \psi_{n}(\vec{r}) \psi_{n}^{*}(\vec{r}') \right) \mathrm{d}^{3} \vec{r}' \end{split}$$

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:

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