

(1)

推导两算符不确定度满足的关系，并说明什么样的两个算符可以同时测准。

解：

schwarz 不等式：

$$\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle \langle \beta | \beta \rangle \geq |\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle|^2$$

令 $|\alpha\rangle = (A - \bar{A})|\psi\rangle$, $|\beta\rangle = (B - \bar{B})|\psi\rangle$, 其中, A, B 都是厄米算符, 则：

$$\langle \alpha | = \langle \psi | (A - \bar{A})^\dagger = \langle \psi | (A - \bar{A}), \quad \langle \beta | = \langle \psi | (B - \bar{B})^\dagger = \langle \psi | (B - \bar{B})$$

代入 schwarz 不等式：

$$\langle \psi | (A - \bar{A})^2 | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | (B - \bar{B})^2 | \psi \rangle \geq |\langle \psi | (A - \bar{A})(B - \bar{B}) | \psi \rangle|^2$$

即：

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta A)^2 (\Delta B)^2 &\geq |\langle \psi | (AB - \bar{A}B - \bar{B}A + \bar{A}\bar{B}) | \psi \rangle|^2 \\ &= |\langle \psi | AB | \psi \rangle - \bar{A}\bar{B}|^2 \end{aligned}$$

注意到，对于任意复数 $z = a + ib$, 有：

$$\begin{aligned} |z|^2 &= |a|^2 + |b|^2 \\ &\geq |b|^2 \\ &= \left| \frac{z - z^*}{2i} \right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

于是：

$$\begin{aligned}
(\Delta A)^2(\Delta B)^2 &\geq |\langle \psi | AB | \psi \rangle - \bar{A}\bar{B}|^2 \\
&\geq \left| \frac{(\langle \psi | AB | \psi \rangle - \bar{A}\bar{B}) - (\langle \psi | AB | \psi \rangle - \bar{A}\bar{B})^*}{2i} \right|^2 \\
&= \left| \frac{\langle \psi | AB | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | AB | \psi \rangle^*}{2i} \right|^2 \\
&= \left| \frac{\langle \psi | AB | \psi \rangle - \langle A^\dagger \psi | B \psi \rangle^*}{2i} \right|^2 \\
&= \left| \frac{\langle \psi | AB | \psi \rangle - \langle B \psi | A^\dagger \psi \rangle}{2i} \right|^2 \\
&= \left| \frac{\langle \psi | AB | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | B^\dagger \cdot A^\dagger | \psi \rangle}{2i} \right|^2 \\
&= \left| \frac{\langle \psi | AB | \psi \rangle - \langle \psi | BA | \psi \rangle}{2i} \right|^2 \\
&= \left| \frac{\langle \psi | [A, B] | \psi \rangle}{2i} \right|^2 \\
&= \frac{[\overline{A, B}]^2}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

即：

$$\Delta A \Delta B \geq \frac{[\overline{A, B}]}{2}$$

(2)

若两个算符对易，则有什么性质？本征态满足什么性质？

两个对易的算符可以同时测准，本征态具有正交、归一、完备性。

四

1

质量为 m 的离子在势场 $V(x) = kx^4, (k > 0)$ 中运动，用变分法求基态能级近似值，试探波函数（未归一化）取为：

1) $\psi(\lambda, x) = e^{-\lambda|x|}$

2) $\psi(\lambda, x) = e^{-\lambda x^2/2}$

3) 解释为什么（1）项结果较差

(1)

$$\bar{H} = \frac{\langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} = \frac{\langle \psi | T + V | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle\psi|\psi\rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda|x|} \cdot \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda|x|} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle\psi|T|\psi\rangle &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda|x|} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda|x|} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda}{2m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle\psi|V|\psi\rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} kx^4 \mathrm{e}^{-2\lambda|x|} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{3k}{2\lambda^5}\end{aligned}$$

于是：

$$\bar{H} = \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{2m} + \frac{3k}{2\lambda^4}$$

$$\bar{H} = \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{4m} + \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{4m} + \frac{3k}{2\lambda^4} \geqslant 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{4m} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{4m} \cdot \frac{3k}{2\lambda^4}} = \frac{3}{2} 3^{1/3} \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \right)^{2/3} k^{1/3}$$

(2)

(3)

2

对于一个二维各向同性谐振子

- 1) 给出本征能量及对应的本征态
- 2) 给系统加一个微扰 $H' = \lambda xy$, 试求系统基态的能量修正（准确到二阶）

解：

(1)

(2)

五

某二能级系统哈密顿量在自身表象下的矩阵形式为

$$H_0 \doteq \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_a & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_b \end{bmatrix}$$

设有扰动

$$H' \doteq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & V e^{-i\varphi} \\ V e^{i\varphi} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

将加上扰动后体系的哈密顿量记为 H

- 1) 求加上扰动后体系的本征能量与本征态
- 2) 求 H_0 表象过渡到 H 表象的变换矩阵
- 3) 设初态粒子能量为 ε_a , 求能量转变至 ε_b 的概率

解:

(1)

$$H = H_0 + H' = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_a & V e^{-i\varphi} \\ V e^{i\varphi} & \varepsilon_b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \varepsilon_a - E & V e^{-i\varphi} \\ V e^{i\varphi} & \varepsilon_b - E \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

解得加上扰动后的本征能量:

$$E_+ = \frac{\varepsilon_a + \varepsilon_b}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)^2 + 4V^2}}{2}$$

$$E_- = \frac{\varepsilon_a + \varepsilon_b}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)^2 + 4V^2}}{2}$$

为快速求本征矢, 将哈密顿量改写为:

$$\begin{aligned} H &\doteq \frac{\varepsilon_a + \varepsilon_b}{2} I + V \cos \varphi \sigma_x + V \sin \varphi \sigma_y + \frac{\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b}{2} \sigma_z \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon_a + \varepsilon_b}{2} I + \frac{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)^2 + 4V^2}}{2} \left[\frac{2V \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)^2 + 4V^2}} \sigma_x + \frac{2V \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)^2 + 4V^2}} \sigma_y + \frac{\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b}{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)^2 + 4V^2}} \sigma_z \right] \\ &\equiv \frac{\varepsilon_a + \varepsilon_b}{2} I + \frac{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)^2 + 4V^2}}{2} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n} \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\vec{n} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \vec{e}_x + \sin \theta \sin \phi \vec{e}_y + \cos \theta \vec{e}_z$

对比可得:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2V}{\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b}, \quad \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi$$

注意利用以下几个结论:

$$A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x} \implies (cA)\vec{x} = (c\lambda)\vec{x}$$

$$A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x} \implies (A + I)\vec{x} = (\lambda + 1)\vec{x}$$

当 $\vec{n}(\theta, \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi \vec{e}_x + \sin \theta \sin \phi \vec{e}_y + \cos \theta \vec{e}_z$ 时, $\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}$ 的本征解为:

$$(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}) |\vec{n}, +\rangle = 1 \cdot |\vec{n}, +\rangle, \quad |\vec{n}, +\rangle \doteq \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \\ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}) |\vec{n}, -\rangle = -1 \cdot |\vec{n}, -\rangle, \quad |\vec{n}, -\rangle \stackrel{\sigma_z}{=} \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \\ \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

利用上面几个结论，可以得到 H 的本征解：

$$|\psi_+\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \\ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\psi_-\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \\ \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中，

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2V}{\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b}, \quad \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi$$

(2)

从 H_0 表象变换到 H 表象的变换矩阵元：

$$S_{11} = \langle \psi_+ | \psi_a \rangle \stackrel{H_0}{=} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} & \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}}$$

$$S_{12} = \langle \psi_+ | \psi_b \rangle \stackrel{H_0}{=} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} & \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}}$$

$$S_{21} = \langle \psi_- | \psi_a \rangle \stackrel{H_0}{=} \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}}$$

$$S_{22} = \langle \psi_- | \psi_b \rangle \stackrel{H_0}{=} \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}}$$

综上，从 H_0 表象到 H 表象的变换矩阵为：

$$S_{H_0 \rightarrow H} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} & \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \\ -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中，

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2V}{\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b}, \quad \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi$$

(3)

初态为 $|\psi(t=0)\rangle = |\psi_a\rangle$ ，利用变换矩阵，将其变换到 H 表象：

$$\begin{aligned}
|\psi(t=0)\rangle &\stackrel{H_0}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\stackrel{H}{=} S_{H_0 \rightarrow H} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\stackrel{H}{=} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} & \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \\ -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\stackrel{H}{=} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} \\ -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

t 时刻波函数:

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i(\frac{\phi}{2} - E_+ t/\hbar)} \\ -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i(\frac{\phi}{2} - E_- t/\hbar)} \end{bmatrix}$$

t 时刻观测到粒子处于 $|\psi_b\rangle$ 态的概率:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{a \rightarrow b} &= |\langle \psi_b | \psi(t) \rangle|^2 \\
|\psi_b\rangle &\stackrel{H_0}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\stackrel{H}{=} S_{H_0 \rightarrow H} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\stackrel{H}{=} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} & \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \\ -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\stackrel{H}{=} \begin{bmatrix} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \\ \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

于是:

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{a \rightarrow b} &= |\langle \psi_b | \psi(t) \rangle|^2 \\
&= \left| \begin{bmatrix} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i(\frac{\phi}{2} - E_+ t/\hbar)} \\ -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i(\frac{\phi}{2} - E_- t/\hbar)} \end{bmatrix} \right|^2 \\
&= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{4} \left(2 - 2 \cos \frac{E_+ - E_-}{\hbar} t \right) \\
&= \frac{4V^2}{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)^2 + 4V^2} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b)^2 + 4V^2}}{2\hbar} t \right)
\end{aligned}$$