$$||$$
 求 $|\Psi_{AB}
angle=x_1\ket{0_A,0_B}+x_2\ket{0_A,1_B}+x_3\ket{1_A,0_B}+x_4\ket{1_A,1_B}$ 的约化密度矩阵 ho_A 和 ho_B

$$ho_{AB}=\ket{\Psi_{AB}}ra{\Psi_{AB}}$$

$$\begin{split} \rho_{A} &= \mathrm{Tr}_{B}(\rho_{AB}) \\ &= \langle 0_{B} | \rho_{AB} | 0_{B} \rangle + \langle 1_{B} | \rho_{AB} | 1_{B} \rangle \\ &= (|x_{1}|^{2} + |x_{2}|^{2}) |0_{A}\rangle \langle 0_{A}| + (|x_{3}|^{2} + |x_{4}|^{2}) |1_{A}\rangle \langle 1_{A}| + (x_{1}x_{3}^{*} + x_{2}x_{4}^{*}) |0_{A}\rangle \langle 1_{A}| + (x_{3}x_{1}^{*} + x_{4}x_{2}^{*}) |1_{A}\rangle \langle 0_{A}| \\ \rho_{B} &= \mathrm{Tr}_{A}(\rho_{AB}) \\ &= \langle 0_{A} | \rho_{AB} |0_{A}\rangle + \langle 1_{A} | \rho_{AB} |1_{A}\rangle \\ &= (|x_{1}|^{2} + |x_{3}|^{2}) |0_{B}\rangle \langle 0_{B}| + (|x_{2}|^{2} + |x_{4}|^{2}) |1_{B}\rangle \langle 1_{B}| + (x_{1}x_{2}^{*} + x_{3}x_{4}^{*}) |0_{B}\rangle \langle 1_{B}| + (x_{2}x_{1}^{*} + x_{4}x_{3}^{*}) |1_{B}\rangle \langle 0_{B}| \end{split}$$

设双电子自旋态为:

 $\rho_{AB} = \alpha \left| + \frac{z}{A}, + \frac{z}{B} \right\rangle \left\langle + \frac{z}{A}, + \frac{z}{B} \right| + \left(1 - \alpha \right) \left| - \frac{z}{A}, - \frac{z}{B} \right\rangle \left\langle - \frac{z}{A}, - \frac{z}{B} \right| + \gamma \left| + \frac{z}{A}, + \frac{z}{B} \right\rangle \left\langle - \frac{z}{A}, - \frac{z}{B} \right| + \gamma^* \left| - \frac{z}{A}, - \frac{z}{B} \right\rangle \left\langle + \frac{z}{A}, + \frac{z}{B} \right|$ 求 $\hat{\sigma}_A^z$ 和 $\hat{\sigma}_A^x$ 在此态的平均值。

$$\rho_A = \operatorname{Tr}_B(\rho_{AB})
= \langle +_B^z | \rho_{AB} | +_B^z \rangle + \langle -_B^z | \rho_{AB} | -_B^z \rangle
= \alpha | +_A^z \rangle \langle +_A^z | + (1 - \alpha) | -_A^z \rangle \langle -_A^z |$$

由于 $\hat{\sigma}_A^z\ket{+_A^z}=+1\ket{+_A^z},\hat{\sigma}_A^z\ket{-_A^z}=-\ket{-_A^z}$,于是:

$$\hat{\sigma}_{A}^{z}
ho_{A}=lpha\ket{+_{A}^{z}}ra{+_{A}^{z}}-\left(1-lpha
ight)\ket{-_{A}^{z}}ra{-_{A}^{z}}$$

 $\hat{\sigma}_A^z$ 在 ρ_{AB} 态的平均值为:

$$egin{aligned} \langle \hat{\sigma}_A^z
angle &= \operatorname{Tr}_A \left(\hat{\sigma}_A^z
ho_A
ight) \ &= \langle +_A^z | \hat{\sigma}_A^z
ho_A | +_A^z
angle + \langle -_A^z | \hat{\sigma}_A^z
ho_A | -_A^z
angle \ &= 2\alpha - 1 \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\hat{\sigma}_A^x \doteq egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \;\;
ho_A = lpha \ket{+_A^z}ra{+_A^z} + (1-lpha)\ket{-_A^z}ra{-_A^z} \doteq egin{bmatrix} lpha & 0 \ 0 & 1-lpha \end{bmatrix} \ \hat{\sigma}_A^x
ho_A \doteq egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1-lpha \ lpha & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

于是 $\hat{\sigma}_A^x$ 在 ρ_{AB} 的平均值为:

$$\left\langle \hat{\sigma}_{A}^{x}
ight
angle =\mathrm{Tr}_{A}\left(\hat{\sigma}_{A}^{x}
ho_{A}
ight) =0$$

求哈密顿量
$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hbar\omega_0}{2}\hat{\sigma}_z + \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2}[\hat{\sigma}_+ \exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t) + \mathrm{h.c.}]$$
 在 $\hat{H}_0 = \frac{\hbar\omega_L}{2}\hat{\sigma}_z$ 的相互作用绘景的形式。
$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hbar\omega_0}{2}\hat{\sigma}_z + \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2}[\hat{\sigma}_+ \exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t) + \hat{\sigma}_- \exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_L t)]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar\omega_L}{2}\hat{\sigma}_z + \frac{\hbar(\omega_0 - \omega_L)}{2}\hat{\sigma}_z + \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2}[\hat{\sigma}_+ \exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t) + \hat{\sigma}_- \exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_L t)]$$

$$= \hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}(t)$$

其中,

$$\hat{H}_0 = rac{\hbar \omega_L}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z \ \hat{V}(t) = rac{\hbar (\omega_0 - \omega_L)}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + rac{\hbar \Omega}{2} \left[\hat{\sigma}_+ \exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t) + \hat{\sigma}_- \exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_L t)
ight]$$

由于 \hat{H}_0 不含时,于是 \hat{H}_0 的相互作用绘景形式:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{H}_{0,\mathcal{I}} &= \exp(\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_0 t/\hbar) \hat{H}_0 \exp(-\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_0 t/\hbar) \ &= \hat{H}_0 \ &= rac{\hbar \omega_L}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z \end{aligned}$$

注意到:

$$egin{aligned} \exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2) \hat{\sigma}_+ &\exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2) = \hat{\sigma}_+ + [\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2, \hat{\sigma}_+] + rac{1}{2!} [\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2, [\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2, \hat{\sigma}_+]] + \cdots \ &= \hat{\sigma}_+ + (\mathrm{i}\omega_L t/2) \hat{\sigma}_+ + rac{(\mathrm{i}\omega_L t/2)^2}{2!} \hat{\sigma}_+ + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

 $\exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2)\hat{\sigma}_z \exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2) = \hat{\sigma}_z$

$$= \sigma_{+} + (i\omega_{L}t/2)\sigma_{+} + \frac{1}{2!}\sigma_{+} + \cdots$$

$$= \left[1 + (i\omega_{L}t/2) + \frac{(i\omega_{L}t/2)^{2}}{2!} + \cdots\right]\hat{\sigma}_{+}$$

$$= \exp(i\omega_{L}t/2)\hat{\sigma}_{+}$$

同理,

$$\begin{split} \exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2) \hat{\sigma}_- \exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2) &= \hat{\sigma}_- + [\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2, \hat{\sigma}_-] + \frac{1}{2!} [\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2, [\mathrm{i}\omega_L t \hat{\sigma}_z/2, \hat{\sigma}_-]] + \cdots \\ &= \hat{\sigma}_- + (-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t/2) \hat{\sigma}_- + \frac{(-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t/2)^2}{2!} \hat{\sigma}_- + \cdots \\ &= [1 + (-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t/2) + \frac{(-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t/2)^2}{2!} + \cdots] \hat{\sigma}_- \\ &= \exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_L t/2) \hat{\sigma}_- \end{split}$$

于是可得 $\hat{V}(t)$ 的相互作用绘景形式:

$$\begin{split} \hat{V}_{\mathcal{I}}(t) &= \exp(\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_{0}t/\hbar)\hat{V}(t)\exp(-\mathrm{i}\hat{H}_{0}t/\hbar) \\ &= \exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t\hat{\sigma}_{z}/2)\hat{V}(t)\exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t\hat{\sigma}_{z}/2) \\ &= \exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t\hat{\sigma}_{z}/2)\left\{\frac{\hbar(\omega_{0}-\omega_{L})}{2}\hat{\sigma}_{z} + \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2}\left[\hat{\sigma}_{+}\exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t) + \hat{\sigma}_{-}\exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t)\right]\right\}\exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t\hat{\sigma}_{z}/2) \\ &= \frac{\hbar(\omega_{0}-\omega_{L})}{2}\hat{\sigma}_{z} + \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2}\left[\exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t/2)\hat{\sigma}_{+}\exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t) + \exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t/2)\hat{\sigma}_{-}\exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t)\right] \\ &= \frac{\hbar(\omega_{0}-\omega_{L})}{2}\hat{\sigma}_{z} + \frac{\hbar\Omega}{2}\left[\exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t/2)\hat{\sigma}_{+} + \exp(\mathrm{i}\omega_{L}t/2)\hat{\sigma}_{-}\right] \\ &= \frac{\hbar(\omega_{0}-\omega_{L})}{2}\hat{\sigma}_{z} + \hbar\Omega\left[\cos(\omega_{L}t/2)\hat{\sigma}_{x} + \sin(\omega_{L}t/2)\hat{\sigma}_{y}\right] \end{split}$$

综上,

$$\begin{split} H_{\mathcal{I}} &= H_{0,\mathcal{I}} + V_{\mathcal{I}}(t) \\ &= \frac{\hbar \omega_L}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + \frac{\hbar (\omega_0 - \omega_L)}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + \hbar \Omega \left[\cos(\omega_L t/2) \hat{\sigma}_x + \sin(\omega_L t/2) \hat{\sigma}_y \right] \\ &= \frac{\hbar \omega_0}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + \hbar \Omega \left[\cos(\omega_L t/2) \hat{\sigma}_x + \sin(\omega_L t/2) \hat{\sigma}_y \right] \end{split}$$

4

求哈密顿量
$$\hat{H}=rac{\hbar\omega_0}{2}\hat{\sigma}_z+\hbar\omega\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}+\hbar g\hat{\sigma}_x\left(\hat{a}+\hat{a}^\dagger\right)$$
 在 $\hat{H}_0=rac{\hbar\omega_0}{2}\hat{\sigma}_z+\hbar\omega\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger$ 的相互作用绘景的形式。 $\hat{V}=\hbar g\hat{\sigma}_x\left(\hat{a}+\hat{a}^\dagger\right)$

由于 \hat{H}_0 不含时,于是:

$$\hat{H}_{0,\mathcal{I}} = \hat{H}_0 = rac{\hbar \omega_0}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + \hbar \omega \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger$$

注意到:

$$\begin{split} \left[\left(\frac{\omega_0}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + \omega \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \right), \hat{\sigma}_x \left(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \right) \right] &= \mathrm{i} \omega_0 \hat{\sigma}_y \left(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \right) + \omega \hat{\sigma}_x \left(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a} \right) \\ \left[\left(\frac{\omega_0}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + \omega \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \right), \left[\left(\frac{\omega_0}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + \omega \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \right), \hat{\sigma}_x \left(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \right) \right] \right] &= \left(\omega^2 + \omega_0^2 \right) \hat{\sigma}_x (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) + \mathrm{i} \left(2\omega\omega_0 \right) \hat{\sigma}_y \left(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a} \right) \\ \left[\left(\frac{\omega_0}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + \omega \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \right), \left(\omega^2 + \omega_0^2 \right) \hat{\sigma}_x (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) + \mathrm{i} \left(2\omega\omega_0 \right) \hat{\sigma}_y \left(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a} \right) \right] &= \mathrm{i} \left(3\omega^2 + \omega_0^2 \right) \hat{\sigma}_y \left(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \right) + \omega \left(3\omega_0^2 + \omega^2 \right) \left(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a} \right) \\ \hat{V}_{\mathcal{I}}(t) &= \exp \left(\mathrm{i} \hat{H}_0 t / \hbar \right) \hat{V} \exp \left(-\mathrm{i} \hat{H}_0 t / \hbar \right) \\ &= \exp \left[\mathrm{i} t \left(\frac{\omega_0}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + \omega \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \right) \right] \left[\hbar g \hat{\sigma}_x \left(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \right) \right] \exp \left[-\mathrm{i} t \left(\frac{\omega_0}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + \omega \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \right) \right] \end{split}$$

于是:

$$\hat{H}_{\mathcal{I}} = \hat{H}_{0,\mathcal{I}} + \hat{V}_{\mathcal{I}}(t) \ -$$

设仅存两种中微子 ν_{μ} 和 ν_{τ} ,其哈密顿量为 $\hat{H}=\sum_{j=1}^{2}E_{j}\left|\nu_{j}\right\rangle\left\langle\nu_{j}\right|$,其中 $E_{j}=\sqrt{c^{2}p^{2}+m_{j}^{2}c^{4}}$ 。已知两种中微子的状态可表示为 $\left|\nu_{\mu}\right\rangle=\cos\theta\left|\nu_{1}\right\rangle+\sin\theta\left|\nu_{2}\right\rangle$ 和 $\left|\nu_{\tau}\right\rangle=-\sin\theta\left|\nu_{1}\right\rangle+\cos\theta\left|\nu_{2}\right\rangle$,设 t=0 时刻体系产生一个 ν_{μ} ,求 t 时刻探测到 ν_{τ} 的概率。

6

体系哈密顿量 \hat{H} 不含时且具有非简并本征值 $\hbar\nu_n$ 和本征态 $|\nu_n\rangle$,物理量 \hat{A} 的本征解 $\hat{A}\,|a_m\rangle=a_m\,|a_m\rangle$ 。设 $|\Psi(0)\rangle=|\nu_1\rangle$,此时测 \hat{A} 得 a_m 的概率和总平均值为多少?;若测得 a_m ,经 t 时间后再重复测量,再次得到 a_m 的概率为多少?

7

求状态 $|\Psi
angle = \cosrac{ heta}{2}\ket{+} + \sinrac{ heta}{2}\ket{-}$ 的 Bloch 矢量 $ec{r}$

8

设某二能级系统的哈密顿量为 $\hat{H}=\hbar\vec{\omega}\cdot\hat{\vec{\sigma}}=\hbar\sum_{j=x,y,z}\omega_j\hat{\sigma}_j$,求其 Bloch 矢量 $\vec{r}(t)$ 满足的动力学方程。

9

求 $\hat{S}\hat{J}_z\hat{S}^\dagger$,其中 $\hat{S}=\exp\left(-\mathrm{i}\phi\hat{J}_z/\hbar
ight)\exp\left(-\mathrm{i}\theta\hat{J}_y/\hbar
ight)$

10

在 Ramsey 谱学 中,需要测量如下二能级系统哈密顿量中的频率 $\Delta:\hat{H}=-\Delta\hat{\sigma}_z$ 。为此制备系统初态 $|\Psi(0)\rangle=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|+_z\rangle+|-_z\rangle\right)$,并让它在 \hat{H} 支配下演化固定时间 T,然后测量 $\hat{\sigma}_x$,求测得 $+_x$ 的概率,从中解出 Δ ;如果重复该实验 N 次,计算得到 n 次 $+_x$ 的概率。

11

求量子谐振子降算符 \hat{a} 的本征解 $\hat{a}\ket{\alpha}=\alpha\ket{\alpha}$

12

证明量子谐振子降算符 \hat{a} 的本征态 $|\alpha\rangle$ 可以写为 $|\alpha\rangle=\hat{D}(\alpha)\,|0\rangle$, 其中 $\hat{D}(\alpha)=\exp(\alpha\hat{a}^{\dagger}-\alpha^{*}\hat{a})$

$$igg|$$
 求 $\hat{S}^{\dagger}\hat{a}\hat{S}$,其中 $\hat{S}=\exp\left[rac{1}{2}\left(\xi^{*}\hat{a}^{2}-\xi\hat{a}^{\dagger2}
ight)
ight]$ 与 $\xi=r\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i} heta}$

14

用 Peres-Horodecki 判据判断如下态是纠缠态的条件,其中 $0\leqslant \lambda\leqslant 1$, $|\Psi_{\pm}\rangle=rac{|01
angle\pm|10
angle}{\sqrt{2}}, |\Phi_{\pm}\rangle=rac{|00
angle\pm|11
angle}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\left|
ight.
ho_1 = \lambda \left| \Phi_+
ight
angle \left\langle \Phi_+
ight| + \left(1 - \lambda
ight) \left| \Psi_+
ight
angle \left\langle \Psi_+
ight|$$

$$ho_{2}=\left(1-\lambda
ight)\left|\Psi_{-}
ight
angle\left\langle \Psi_{-}
ight|+\lambda\left|11
ight
angle \left\langle 11
ight|$$

$$ho_3 = \lambda \ket{\Psi_-}ra{ra{\Psi_-}} + rac{1-\lambda}{3}(\ket{\Psi_+}ra{\Psi_+} + \ket{\Phi_+}ra{\Phi_+} + \ket{\Phi_-}ra{\Phi_-})$$

15

定义量子谐振子的两个正交分量 $\hat{X}_1=rac{\hat{a}+\hat{a}^\dagger}{2}$ 和 $\hat{X}_2=rac{\hat{a}-\hat{a}^\dagger}{2\mathrm{i}}$,求在降算符本征态 $|lpha\rangle$ 的 $\delta\hat{X}_{ heta}$,其中 $\hat{X}_{ heta}=\cos heta\hat{X}_1+\sin heta\hat{X}_2$

16

求
$$|\Psi
angle=\sum_{i,j=0}^{1}a_{ij}\ket{ij}$$
 的 von Neumann 熵,其中 $\sum_{i,j=0}^{1}|a_{ij}|^2=1$

17

求以下状态的 Concurrence: (1) Bell 态: $|\Psi_+\rangle=\frac{|01\rangle+|10\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$; (2) Werner 态: $\rho_{\rm W}=p\,|\Psi_+\rangle\,\langle\Psi_+|+(1-p)\frac{I_{4\times4}}{4}$,其中 $I_{4\times4}$ 为四维单位矩阵。

18

两种电子自旋处于 $|\Psi^{AB}
angle=rac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+_z^A-_z^B
angle-|-_z^A+_z^B
angle)$

- (1) 先后测量 \hat{S}_z^A 和 \hat{S}_z^B , 测值和概率为多少?
- (2)先后测量 \hat{S}_x^A 和 \hat{S}_x^B ,测值和概率为多少?
- (3) 先后测量 \hat{S}_n^A 和 \hat{S}_n^B ,测值和概率为多少?其中, $\hat{S}_n=ec{n}\cdot\hat{ec{S}},ec{n}=\sin\theta\cosarphiec{e}_x+\sin\theta\sinarphiec{e}_y+\cos\thetaec{e}_z$

求证三粒子自旋态 $|W\rangle=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|+_z-_z-_z\rangle+|-_z+_z-_z\rangle+|-_z-_z+_z\rangle)$ 是总自旋算符平方及其第三分量的 共同本征态 $\left|\frac{3}{2},-\frac{1}{2}\right>$

20

考虑一个处于 $|+_z\rangle$ 的粒子,执行 N 次关于算符 $\hat{\sigma}_k=\vec{n}_k\cdot\hat{\vec{\sigma}}$ 的测量,其中 $\vec{n}_k=\sin\frac{k\pi}{2N}\vec{\mathrm{e}}_x+\cos\frac{k\pi}{2N}\vec{\mathrm{e}}_z(k=1,2,\cdots,N)$,求:

- (1) 全部测量结果都是 +1 的概率。当 $N \to \infty$ 时出现什么?
- (2) 若初态为 $|-_z\rangle$,全部测量结果都是 +1 的概率。当 $N \to \infty$ 时 出现什么?