# 2022 秋易为老师量子力学 B 习题三参考解答

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# 1 第1题

请证明:

$$\left[\hat{A}\hat{B},\hat{C}\hat{D}\right] = -\hat{A}\hat{C}\left\{\hat{D},\hat{B}\right\} + \hat{A}\left\{\hat{C},\hat{B}\right\}\hat{D} - \hat{C}\left\{\hat{D},\hat{A}\right\}\hat{B} + \left\{\hat{C},\hat{A}\right\}\hat{D}\hat{B}$$

解:直接将等式右端展开即可. 为熟悉对易子性质,我们给出另一种方法. 首先,我们利用

$$\left[\hat{P}\hat{Q},\hat{R}\right] = \hat{P}\left[\hat{Q},\hat{R}\right] + \left[\hat{P},\hat{Q}\right]\hat{R} \tag{1.1}$$

将欲证等式左端拆解成更易于处理的形式

$$[\hat{A}\hat{B},\hat{C}\hat{D}] = \hat{A}[\hat{B},\hat{C}\hat{D}] + [\hat{A},\hat{C}\hat{D}]\hat{B}$$

$$= \hat{A}\hat{C}[\hat{B},\hat{D}] + \hat{A}[\hat{B},\hat{C}]\hat{D} + \hat{C}[\hat{A},\hat{D}]\hat{B} + [\hat{A},\hat{C}]\hat{D}\hat{B}$$
(1.2)

此时利用

$$\left[\hat{P},\hat{Q}\right] = \left\{\hat{P},\hat{Q}\right\} - 2\hat{Q}\hat{P} \tag{1.3}$$

以及对易子的交换反对称性和反对易子的交换对称性,有:

$$\hat{A}\hat{C}\left[\hat{B},\hat{D}\right] + \hat{A}\left[\hat{B},\hat{C}\right]\hat{D} + \hat{C}\left[\hat{A},\hat{D}\right]\hat{B} + \left[\hat{A},\hat{C}\right]\hat{D}\hat{B} = \left(-\hat{A}\hat{C}\left\{\hat{D},\hat{B}\right\} + 2\hat{A}\hat{C}\hat{B}\hat{D}\right) + \left(\hat{A}\left\{\hat{C},\hat{B}\right\}\hat{D} - 2\hat{A}\hat{C}\hat{B}\hat{D}\right) + \left(-\hat{C}\left\{\hat{D},\hat{A}\right\}\hat{B} + 2\hat{C}\hat{A}\hat{D}\hat{B}\right) + \left(\left\{\hat{C},\hat{A}\right\}\hat{D}\hat{B} - 2\hat{C}\hat{A}\hat{D}\hat{B}\right) + \left(-\hat{C}\left\{\hat{D},\hat{A}\right\}\hat{B} + 2\hat{C}\hat{A}\hat{D}\hat{B}\right) + \left(\left\{\hat{C},\hat{A}\right\}\hat{D}\hat{B} - 2\hat{C}\hat{A}\hat{D}\hat{B}\right) + \hat{C}\left\{\hat{D},\hat{A}\right\}\hat{B} + \left\{\hat{C},\hat{A}\right\}\hat{D}\hat{B}$$

$$(1.4)$$

$$= -\hat{A}\hat{C}\left\{\hat{D},\hat{B}\right\} + \hat{A}\left\{\hat{C},\hat{B}\right\}\hat{D} - \hat{C}\left\{\hat{D},\hat{A}\right\}\hat{B} + \left\{\hat{C},\hat{A}\right\}\hat{D}\hat{B}$$

即为欲证等式右端.

# 2 第2题

请证明:

(a)

$$\left[\hat{A},\hat{B}^{n}\right]=n\left[\hat{A},\hat{B}\right]\hat{B}^{n-1},\qquad if\left[\hat{B},\left[\hat{A},\hat{B}\right]\right]=0$$

(b) 
$$\left[\hat{A}^{n},\hat{B}\right] = n\hat{A}^{n-1}\left[\hat{A},\hat{B}\right], \qquad if\left[\hat{A},\left[\hat{A},\hat{B}\right]\right] = 0$$

(c) 
$$\left[ \hat{C}, \hat{A} \cdot \hat{B} \right] = \left[ \hat{C}, \hat{A} \right] \cdot \hat{B} + \hat{A} \cdot \left[ \hat{C}, \hat{B} \right]$$

(d) 
$$\left[\hat{C}, \hat{A} \times \hat{B}\right] = \left[\hat{C}, \hat{A}\right] \times \hat{B} + \hat{A} \times \left[\hat{C}, \hat{B}\right]$$

## 2.1 2a

解:根据对易子的性质1.1和题干中的对易关系,有:

$$\left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{k}\right] = \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{k-1} \cdot \hat{B}\right] = \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{k-1}\right] \hat{B} + \hat{B}^{k-1} \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\right] = \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{k-1}\right] \hat{B} + \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\right] \hat{B}^{k-1} \tag{2.1}$$

注意到上式中  $\left[\hat{A},\hat{B}^{k-1}\right]$  与目标对易子形式上的一致性,利用数学归纳法证明. 首先,当 n=1 时,欲证关系显然成立. 接下来,我们假设对于 n=k-1  $(k>2,k\in\mathbb{Z})$ ,结论成立,亦即

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{k-1}] = (k-1)[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \hat{B}^{k-2}$$
(2.2)

将上式代入2.1,简单化简后立即得到:

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}^k] = (k-1)[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \hat{B}^{k-1} + [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \hat{B}^{k-1} = k[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \hat{B}^{k-1}$$
(2.3)

根据 k 在合法取值范围内的任意性, 欲证结论对所有正整数 n 成立.

### 2.2 2b

解:常规解法与上节完全相同,不再赘述,这里为了帮助同学们熟悉对易子的反对称性质,采用如下证法. 在上节所得结论

$$\left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}^n\right] = n \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\right] \hat{B}^{n-1} \tag{2.4}$$

中,在等号左端交换 $\hat{A}$ 和 $\hat{B}^n$ 的位置,并在等号右端相应地添上负号,并再次利用对易子的反对称性质,有:

$$\left[\hat{B}^{n},\hat{A}\right] = -n\left[\hat{A},\hat{B}\right]\hat{B}^{n-1} = n\left[\hat{B},\hat{A}\right]\hat{B}^{n-1} \tag{2.5}$$

在上式中将 $\hat{A}$ 用 $\hat{B}$ 替代而将 $\hat{B}$ 用 $\hat{A}$ 替代(注意:此处的替代与此前的交换完全不同,其合理性亦不依赖于对易子的性质),得到:

$$\left[\hat{A}^{n}, \hat{B}\right] = n \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\right] \hat{A}^{n-1} \tag{2.6}$$

此时 2a 中的条件

$$\left[\hat{B}, \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\right]\right] = 0 \tag{2.7}$$

相应地改变为

$$\left[\hat{A}, \left[\hat{B}, \hat{A}\right]\right] = 0 \tag{2.8}$$

显然恰好与 2b 题干中的条件等价. 在式2.6中利用之, 得到:

$$\left[\hat{A}^{n}, \hat{B}\right] = n\hat{A}^{n-1}\left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\right] \tag{2.9}$$

根据 n 在正整数范围内取值的任意性,以上即为欲证结论.

## 2.3 2c

解:利用 Einstein 求和约定和对易子性质1.1,有:

$$\left[\hat{C}, \hat{A}_i \hat{B}_i\right] = \left[\hat{C}, \hat{A}_i\right] \hat{B}_i + \hat{A}_i \left[\hat{C}, \hat{B}_i\right] = \left[\hat{C}, \hat{A}\right]_i \hat{B}_i + \hat{A}_i \left[\hat{C}, \hat{B}\right]_i \tag{2.10}$$

即得所证.

## 2.4 2d

解:利用 Einstein 求和约定和对易子性质1.1,有:

$$\left[\hat{C}, \varepsilon_{ijk}\hat{A}_{j}\hat{B}_{k}\right] = \varepsilon_{ijk}\left[\hat{C}, \hat{A}_{j}\right]\hat{B}_{k} + \varepsilon_{ijk}\hat{A}_{j}\left[\hat{C}, \hat{B}_{k}\right] = \varepsilon_{ijk}\left[\hat{C}, \hat{A}\right]_{j}\hat{B}_{k} + \varepsilon_{ijk}\hat{A}_{j}\left[\hat{C}, \hat{B}\right]_{k}$$
(2.11)

即得所证.

#### 第3题 3

请根据角动量算符的对易关系,证明:

(a)

$$\left[\hat{L}_{\alpha},\hat{\boldsymbol{p}}^{2}\right]=0,\qquad \alpha=x,y,z$$

(b)

$$\left[\hat{L}_{\alpha},\hat{p}^{2}\right]=0, \qquad \alpha=x,y,z$$
 
$$\left[\hat{L}_{+},\hat{L}_{-}\right]=2\hbar\hat{L}_{z}, \qquad in \ which \ \hat{L}_{\pm}=\hat{L}_{x}\pm\mathrm{i}\hat{L}_{y}$$

(c)

$$\left[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_{\alpha}\right] = 0, \qquad \alpha = x, y, z$$

#### 3.1 3a

解:由于

$$\left[\hat{L}_{\alpha},\hat{p}_{\mu}\right] = \left[\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\hat{r}_{\beta}\hat{p}_{\gamma},\hat{p}_{\mu}\right] \tag{3.1}$$

利用基本对易关系

$$\left[\hat{r}_{\alpha}, \hat{r}_{\beta}\right] = 0 \tag{3.2}$$

$$[\hat{r}_{\alpha}, \hat{r}_{\beta}] = 0$$

$$[\hat{p}_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta}] = 0$$

$$(3.2)$$

$$\left[\hat{r}_{\alpha},\hat{p}_{\beta}\right] = i\hbar\hat{I}\delta_{\alpha\beta} \tag{3.4}$$

其中î为单位算符,有:

$$\left[\hat{L}_{\alpha},\hat{p}_{\mu}\right] = i\hbar\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\hat{I}\delta_{\beta\mu}\hat{p}_{\gamma} = i\hbar\varepsilon_{\alpha\mu\gamma}\hat{p}_{\gamma} \tag{3.5}$$

因此

$$\left[\hat{L}_{\alpha},\hat{p}_{\mu}\hat{p}_{\mu}\right] = 2i\hbar\varepsilon_{\alpha\mu\gamma}\hat{p}_{\mu}\hat{p}_{\gamma} = 0 \tag{3.6}$$

其中已利用对易子的性质1.1. 以上即为欲证结论.

## 3.2 3b

解:根据角动量算符的基本对易关系

$$\left[\hat{L}_{\alpha}, \hat{L}_{\beta}\right] = i\hbar \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \hat{L}_{\gamma} \tag{3.7}$$

以及对易子的线性性,有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[\hat{L}_{+},\hat{L}_{-}\right] &= \left[\hat{L}_{x},\hat{L}_{x}\right] - i\left[\hat{L}_{x},\hat{L}_{y}\right] + i\left[\hat{L}_{y},\hat{L}_{x}\right] + \left[\hat{L}_{y},\hat{L}_{y}\right] \\
&= 0 - i\left(i\hbar\hat{L}_{z}\right) + i\left(-i\hbar\hat{L}_{z}\right) + 0 \\
&= 2\hbar\hat{L}_{z}
\end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

## 3.3 3c

解:根据角动量算符的基本对易关系3.7和对易子的性质,有:

$$\left[\hat{L}_{\beta}\hat{L}_{\beta},\hat{L}_{\alpha}\right] = i\hbar\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\hat{L}_{\beta}\hat{L}_{\gamma} + i\hbar\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\hat{L}_{\gamma}\hat{L}_{\beta} = i\hbar\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\left\{\hat{L}_{\beta},\hat{L}_{\gamma}\right\}$$
(3.9)

注意到上式中  $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$  关于  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  交换反对称,而反对易子  $\{\hat{L}_{\beta},\hat{L}_{\gamma}\}$  关于  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  交换对称,故而上式等号右边为零(注:角动量矢量算符与自身叉乘不为零,见附录). 因此

$$\left[\hat{\boldsymbol{L}}^2, \hat{\boldsymbol{L}}_{\alpha}\right] = 0 \tag{3.10}$$

即为欲证结论.

# 4 第4题

定义:

$$\hat{C} \equiv \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\right]$$

假设算符均与λ无关,并在本题(b)、(c)两小题中假设:

$$\left[\hat{C}, \hat{A}\right] = \left[\hat{C}, \hat{B}\right] = 0$$

请证明:

(a)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\lambda}\mathrm{e}^{\lambda\hat{A}} = \hat{A}\mathrm{e}^{\lambda\hat{A}} = \mathrm{e}^{\lambda\hat{A}}\hat{A}$$

(b)

$$\left[\hat{A}, e^{\lambda \hat{B}}\right] = \lambda \hat{C} e^{\lambda \hat{B}}$$

(c)  $e^{\lambda(\hat{A}+\hat{B})} = e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2\hat{C}}$ 

## 4.1 4a

解:根据算符函数的定义(亦即算符函数  $f(\hat{A})$  可表达为函数 f(x) 在 x=0 附近展开后将 x 替换为  $\hat{A}$  的形式),有:

$$e^{\lambda \hat{A}} = \hat{I} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \hat{A}^n \tag{4.1}$$

其中 $\hat{I}$ 为单位算符,因而

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\lambda}\mathrm{e}^{\lambda\hat{A}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \hat{A}^n = \hat{A} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \hat{A}^n = \hat{A} \left( \hat{I} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \hat{A}^n \right) = \hat{A}\mathrm{e}^{\lambda\hat{A}}$$
(4.2)

显然  $\hat{A}$  与其自身对易,故有:

$$\hat{A}e^{\lambda\hat{A}} = e^{\lambda\hat{A}}\hat{A} \tag{4.3}$$

综上所述,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\lambda}\mathrm{e}^{\lambda\hat{A}} = \hat{A}\mathrm{e}^{\lambda\hat{A}} = \mathrm{e}^{\lambda\hat{A}}\hat{A} \tag{4.4}$$

即为欲证结论.

## 4.2 4b

解:根据以算符为自变量的指数函数定义4.1以及 3c 的结论2.3,有:

$$[\hat{A}, e^{\lambda \hat{B}}] = \left[\hat{A}, \hat{I} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \hat{B}^n\right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} n \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\right] \hat{B}^{n-1}$$

$$= \lambda \hat{C} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \hat{B}^n = \lambda \hat{C} e^{\lambda \hat{B}}$$

$$(4.5)$$

其中第三个等号的处理与上题中的过程一致.

## 4.3 4c

解:注意到分别对各项利用幂级数不易处理本问题,我们转而考虑将等号两端的表达式分别视作一个整体,即令:

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = e^{\lambda(\hat{A} + \hat{B})} \tag{4.6}$$

$$\hat{g}(\lambda) = e^{\lambda \hat{A}} e^{\lambda \hat{B}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 \hat{C}}$$
(4.7)

并尝试分析两函数各阶导数的性质. 首先, 我们有:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{f}(\lambda)}{\mathrm{d}\lambda} = \mathrm{e}^{\lambda(\hat{A}+\hat{B})} \left(\hat{A}+\hat{B}\right) \tag{4.8}$$

特别地, 在 $\lambda = 0$ 处,

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{f}(\lambda)}{\mathrm{d}\lambda}\right)_{\lambda=0} = \hat{A} + \hat{B} \tag{4.9}$$

因为 $(\hat{A} + \hat{B})$ 与 $\lambda$ 无关,所以容易证明:

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^{n}\hat{f}(\lambda)}{\mathrm{d}\lambda^{n}}\right)_{\lambda=0} = \left(\hat{A} + \hat{B}\right)^{n} \tag{4.10}$$

而利用 4a 和 4b 的结论,有:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{g}(\lambda)}{\mathrm{d}\lambda} = e^{\lambda\hat{A}}\hat{A}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}} + e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}\hat{B}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}} - \lambda e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}}\hat{C}$$

$$= e^{\lambda\hat{A}}\left[\hat{A}, e^{\lambda\hat{B}}\right]e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}} + e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}\hat{A}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}} + e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}\hat{B}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}} - \lambda e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}}\hat{C}$$

$$= \lambda e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}}\hat{C} + e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}\left(\hat{A} + \hat{B}\right)e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}} - \lambda e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}}\hat{C}$$

$$= e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}}\left(\hat{A} + \hat{B}\right)$$

$$= e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}}\left(\hat{A} + \hat{B}\right)$$

$$= e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^{2}\hat{C}}\left(\hat{A} + \hat{B}\right)$$

其中在第二个等号处利用了

$$\hat{A}e^{\lambda\hat{B}} = \left[\hat{A}, e^{\lambda\hat{B}}\right] + e^{\lambda\hat{B}}\hat{A} \tag{4.12}$$

这一将不易处理的项换成对应的已知对易子与另一易于处理的项之和或差的处理方法非常重要,并将在今后的学习中经常出现,请同学们务必加以掌握. 同理于关于  $\hat{f}(\lambda)$  的讨论,由  $(\hat{A} + \hat{B})$  与  $\lambda$  无关可以得到:

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^n \hat{g}(\lambda)}{\mathrm{d}\lambda^n}\right)_{\lambda=0} = \left(\hat{A} + \hat{B}\right)^n \tag{4.13}$$

从而我们得知, $\hat{f}(\lambda)$  和  $\hat{g}(\lambda)$  关于  $\lambda$  的各阶导函数在  $\lambda = 0$  处形式完全相同,同时显然两函数本身在  $\lambda = 0$  处 也相等. 利用两函数在  $\lambda = 0$  的幂级数展开式,有:

$$\hat{f}(\lambda) = \hat{I} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\hat{A} + \hat{B}\right)^n}{n!} \lambda^n = \hat{g}(\lambda)$$
(4.14)

即

$$e^{\lambda(\hat{A}+\hat{B})} = e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2\hat{C}}$$
(4.15)

正是欲证结论.

讨论:

1、用同样的方法可以证明著名的 Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff 公式:

$$e^{\lambda \hat{A}}\hat{B}e^{-\lambda \hat{A}} = \hat{B} + \lambda \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\right] + \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} \left[\hat{A}, \left[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\right]\right] + \cdots$$
(4.16)

2、本题中所证结论又称为 Glauber 公式. 另一种可考虑采用的证法为考虑

$$\hat{h}(\lambda) = e^{-\lambda(\hat{A}+\hat{B})}e^{\lambda\hat{A}}e^{\lambda\hat{B}}$$
(4.17)

对λ求导并处理,得到微分方程,解得:

$$\hat{h}(\lambda) = e^{\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 \hat{C}} \tag{4.18}$$

即可证得结论.

附录: 角动量算符叉乘自身的结果说明 (对应 3c 题):

$$\begin{split} \left(\hat{\boldsymbol{L}}\times\hat{\boldsymbol{L}}\right)_{\alpha} &= \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\hat{L}_{\beta}\hat{L}_{\gamma} \\ &= \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\left(\varepsilon_{\beta\mu\nu}\hat{r}_{\mu}\hat{p}_{\nu}\right)\left(\varepsilon_{\gamma\xi\zeta}\hat{r}_{\xi}\hat{p}_{\zeta}\right) \\ &= \left(\delta_{\alpha\xi}\delta_{\beta\zeta} - \delta_{\alpha\zeta}\delta_{\beta\xi}\right)\varepsilon_{\beta\mu\nu}\hat{r}_{\mu}\hat{p}_{\nu}\hat{r}_{\xi}\hat{p}_{\zeta} \\ &= \varepsilon_{\beta\mu\nu}\hat{r}_{\mu}\hat{p}_{\nu}\hat{r}_{\alpha}\hat{p}_{\beta} - \varepsilon_{\beta\mu\nu}\hat{r}_{\mu}\hat{p}_{\nu}\hat{r}_{\beta}\hat{p}_{\alpha} \\ &= \varepsilon_{\beta\mu\nu}\hat{r}_{\mu}\hat{p}_{\nu}\left[\hat{r}_{\alpha},\hat{p}_{\beta}\right] \\ &= i\hbar\delta_{\alpha\beta}\hat{L}_{\beta} = i\hbar\hat{L}_{\alpha} \end{split}$$

亦即

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{L}} \times \hat{\boldsymbol{L}} = i\hbar \hat{\boldsymbol{L}} \neq 0$$

其中已利用 Levi-Civita 符号和 Kronecker 符号的关系

$$\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\varepsilon_{\gamma\xi\zeta} = \varepsilon_{\gamma\alpha\beta}\varepsilon_{\gamma\xi\zeta} = \delta_{\alpha\xi}\delta_{\beta\zeta} - \delta_{\alpha\zeta}\delta_{\beta\xi}$$

请同学们务必关注量子力学中算符运算与经典力学中矢量运算的差别. 一般而言, 在所讨论的问题涉及彼此不对易的算符时, 倘若需要利用经典力学中矢量运算的结论, 最好加以验证或证明.