

第一次课作业

1.5

(a)

$$|\alpha\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \langle a'|\alpha\rangle \\ \langle a''|\alpha\rangle \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle\beta| = (\langle\beta|a'\rangle, \langle\beta|a''\rangle, \dots) = (\langle a'|\beta\rangle^*, \langle a''|\beta\rangle^*, \dots)$$

$$\rightarrow |\alpha\rangle\langle\beta| = \begin{pmatrix} \langle a'|\alpha\rangle \\ \langle a''|\alpha\rangle \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} (\langle a'|\beta\rangle^*, \langle a''|\beta\rangle^*, \dots) = \begin{pmatrix} \langle a'|\alpha\rangle\langle a'|\beta\rangle^* & \langle a'|\alpha\rangle\langle a''|\beta\rangle^* & \dots \\ \langle a''|\alpha\rangle\langle a'|\beta\rangle^* & \langle a''|\alpha\rangle\langle a''|\beta\rangle^* & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

(b)

在通常的基下(

$$|a'\rangle = |S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle, |a''\rangle = |S_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle$$

):

$$|\alpha\rangle = |S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle$$

$$|\beta\rangle = |S_x = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle + |S_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle)$$

$$\rightarrow |\alpha\rangle\langle\beta| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.6

由条件:

$$\begin{cases} A|i\rangle = i|i\rangle \\ A|j\rangle = j|j\rangle \end{cases}$$

若 $|i\rangle + |j\rangle$ 也是本征右矢, 则有:

$$A(|i\rangle + |j\rangle) = k(|i\rangle + |j\rangle)$$

又由:

$$A(|i\rangle + |j\rangle) = A|i\rangle + A|j\rangle = i|i\rangle + j|j\rangle$$

则:

$$\begin{aligned} k(|i\rangle + |j\rangle) &= i|i\rangle + j|j\rangle \\ (k-i)|i\rangle &= (j-k)|j\rangle \end{aligned}$$

则得出: $i = j = k$

1.7

(a)

对于一个任意右矢 $|\alpha\rangle$

$$|\alpha\rangle = \sum_{a''} |a''\rangle \langle a''|\alpha\rangle$$

则:

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{a'} (A - a') |\alpha\rangle &= \prod_{a'} (A - a') \sum_{a''} |a''\rangle \langle a''|\alpha\rangle = \sum_{a''} [\prod_{a'} (A - a') |a''\rangle] \langle a''|\alpha\rangle \\
&= \sum_{a''} [(\prod_{a' \neq a''} (A - a')) (A - a'') |a''\rangle] \langle a''|\alpha\rangle \\
&= \sum_{a''} \left[\left(\prod_{a' \neq a''} (A - a') \right) (A |a''\rangle - a'' |a''\rangle) \right] \langle a''|\alpha\rangle \\
&= \sum_{a''} \left[\left(\prod_{a' \neq a''} (A - a') \right) (a'' |a'\rangle - a'' |a'\rangle) \right] \langle a''|\alpha\rangle = 0
\end{aligned}$$

故: $\prod_{a'} (A - a')$ 为零算符

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{a'' \neq a'} \frac{A - a''}{a' - a''} |\alpha\rangle &= \prod_{a'' \neq a'} \frac{A - a''}{a' - a''} \sum_{a'''} |a'''\rangle \langle a'''\alpha\rangle = \sum_{a'''} \left(\prod_{a'' \neq a'} \frac{A - a''}{a' - a''} |a'''\rangle \right) \langle a'''\alpha\rangle \\
&= \prod_{a'' \neq a'} \frac{A - a''}{a' - a''} |a'\rangle \langle a'|\alpha\rangle = \prod_{a'' \neq a'} \frac{A |a'\rangle - a'' |a'\rangle}{a' - a''} \langle a'|\alpha\rangle = |a'\rangle \langle a'|\alpha\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

这个算符作用在任意右矢 $|\alpha\rangle$ 上, 得到其在 $|a'\rangle$ 上的分量 (投影): $|a'\rangle \langle a'|\alpha\rangle$

(c)

令 $A = S_z$, 则: $a' = \frac{\hbar}{2}, a'' = -\frac{\hbar}{2}$

$$S_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\prod_{a'} (S_z - a') = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{\hbar}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\hbar}{2} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

为零算符

$$\prod_{a'' \neq a'} \frac{A - a''}{a' - a''} = \begin{cases} -\frac{S_z - \frac{\hbar}{2}}{\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \frac{S_z + \frac{\hbar}{2}}{\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

为投影算符

第二次课作业

1.4

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
tr(XY) &= \sum_{a'} \langle a'|XY|a'\rangle = \sum_{a', a''} \langle a'|X|a''\rangle \langle a''|Y|a'\rangle = \sum_{a', a''} \langle a''|Y|a'\rangle \langle a'|X|a''\rangle \\
&= \sum_{a''} \langle a''|YX|a''\rangle = tr(YX)
\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
XY &= \sum_{a', a''} |a'\rangle \langle a'| XY |a''\rangle \langle a''| = \sum_{a', a''} |a'\rangle \langle a''| (\langle a'| XY |a''\rangle) \\
&= \sum_{a', a'', a'''} |a'\rangle \langle a''| (\langle a'| X |a'''\rangle \langle a'''| Y |a''\rangle) \\
(XY)^\dagger &= \left(\sum_{a', a''} |a'\rangle \langle a''| (\langle a'| XY |a''\rangle) \right)^\dagger = \sum_{a', a'', a'''} (|a'\rangle \langle a''|)^\dagger (\langle a'| X |a'''\rangle \langle a'''| Y |a''\rangle)^* \\
&= \sum_{a', a'', a'''} |a''\rangle \langle a'| (\langle a'| X |a'''\rangle)^* (\langle a'''| Y |a''\rangle)^* \\
&= \sum_{a', a'', a'''} |a''\rangle \langle a'| \langle a'''| X^\dagger |a'\rangle \langle a''| Y^\dagger |a'''\rangle \\
&= \sum_{a', a'', a'''} |a''\rangle \langle a''| Y^\dagger |a'''\rangle \langle a'''| X^\dagger |a'\rangle \langle a'| = Y^\dagger X^\dagger
\end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
\exp(if(A)) |a\rangle &= \left(1 + if(A) - \frac{f^2(A)}{2} + \dots \right) |a\rangle = \left(1 + if(a) - \frac{f^2(a)}{2} + \dots \right) |a\rangle \\
&= \exp(if(a)) |a\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

其中, a 是 A 的一个本征值

故:

$$\exp(if(A)) = \sum_a \exp(if(a)) |a\rangle \langle a|$$

(d)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{a'} \psi_{a'}^*(\vec{x'}) \psi_{a'}(\vec{x'')}) &= \sum_{a'} (\langle \vec{x'} | a' \rangle)^* (\langle \vec{x''} | a' \rangle) = \sum_{a'} (\langle a' | \vec{x'} \rangle) (\langle \vec{x''} | a' \rangle) = \sum_{a'} \langle \vec{x''} | a' \rangle \langle a' | \vec{x'} \rangle \\
&= \langle \vec{x''} | \vec{x'} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

1.10

$$\text{令: } |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, |2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = a(|1\rangle\langle 1| - |2\rangle\langle 2| + |1\rangle\langle 2| + |2\rangle\langle 1|) = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

本征值满足: $\det(H - \lambda I) = 0$

解得:

$$\lambda = \pm\sqrt{2}a$$

本征右矢:

$$|a\rangle = |1\rangle + (\pm\sqrt{2} - 1)|2\rangle$$

1.13

第二次测量的测量算符:

$$\begin{aligned}
M\left(s_n = \frac{\hbar}{2}\right) &= |s_n = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \left\langle s_n = \frac{\hbar}{2} \right| \\
&= \left(\cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) |s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle + \sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) |s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \right) \left(\cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \left\langle s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \right| \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \left\langle s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \right| \right) \\
&= \cos^2\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) |s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \left\langle s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \right| \\
&\quad + \cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \left(|s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \left\langle s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \right| + |s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \left\langle s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \right| \right) \\
&\quad + \sin^2\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) |s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \left\langle s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \right|
\end{aligned}$$

第三次测量的测量算符：

$$\begin{aligned}
M\left(s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\right) &= |s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \left\langle s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \right| \\
M\left(s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\right) M\left(s_n = \frac{\hbar}{2}\right) |s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \\
&= |s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \left\langle s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \right| \\
&= -\frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\cos^2\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) |s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \left\langle s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \right| \right. \\
&\quad + \cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \left(|s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \left\langle s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \right| + |s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \left\langle s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \right| \right) \\
&\quad \left. + \sin^2\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) |s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle \left\langle s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \right| \right) |s_z = \frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle = \cos\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) |s_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

故强度为：

$$\cos^2\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) \sin^2\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)$$

当 $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，强度最大，为 $\frac{1}{4}$

1.23

(a)

令 $\det(B - \lambda I) = 0$ ，求得其特征值： $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = b, \lambda_3 = -b$ ，所以 B 也展示了一个简并的谱

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
AB &= \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -ib \\ 0 & ib & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ab & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & iab \\ 0 & iab & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
BA &= \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -ib \\ 0 & ib & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ab & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & iab \\ 0 & iab & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

满足：

$$[A, B] = 0$$

故对易

(c)

显然：

$$|1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

是 A 和 B 的一个本征右矢，对应的本征值分别为 a 和 b
又，任意的右矢：

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

均为 A 的本征右矢，对应的本征值为 $-a$ ，
只需令：

$$B \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix} = b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

得： $m = i, n = 1$

$$|2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是 A 和 B 的一个本征右矢，对应的本征值分别为 $-a$ 和 b
令：

$$B \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix} = -b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

得： $m = 1, n = i$

$$|3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

是 A 和 B 的一个本征右矢，对应的本征值分别为 $-a$ 和 $-b$

显然， $|1\rangle, |2\rangle, |3\rangle$ 是两两正交的