

第 1 题 (课本习题 1.29) 得分: _____. (a) Gottfried (1966) 在他的书的 247 页上说: 对所有能表示成其宗量的幂级数的函数 F 和 G , 从基本对易关系都可以“容易地推导”出

$$[x_i, G(\mathbf{p})] = i\hbar \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i}, \quad [p_i, F(\mathbf{x})] = -i\hbar \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}$$

证明这个说法.

(b) 求 $[x^2, p^2]$ 的值, 把你的结果与经典的泊松括号 $[x^2, p^2]_{\text{经典}}$ 相比较.

解: (a) 通过泰勒展开将函数 F 和 G 分别表为其宗量的幂级数和

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+m+l}{n} \binom{m+l}{m} \frac{1}{(n+m+l)!} \frac{\partial^{n+m+l} F}{\partial x_i^n \partial x_j^m \partial x_k^l} x_i^n x_j^m x_k^l \equiv \sum_{nml} f_{nml} x_i^n x_j^m x_k^l, \quad (1)$$

$$G(\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+m+l}{n} \binom{m+l}{m} \frac{1}{(n+m+l)!} \frac{\partial^{n+m+l} G}{\partial p_i^n \partial p_j^m \partial p_k^l} p_i^n p_j^m p_k^l \equiv \sum_{nml} g_{nml} p_i^n p_j^m p_k^l \quad (2)$$

利用基本对易关系

$$[x_i, p_j] = i\hbar \delta_{ij}, \quad (3)$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} [x_i, p_i^n] &= p_i [x_i, p_i^{n-1}] + [x_i, p_i] p_i^{n-1} = p_i [x_i, p_i^{n-1}] + i\hbar p_i^{n-1} \\ &= p_i^2 [x_i, p_i^{n-2}] + p_i [x_i, p_i] p_i^{n-2} + i\hbar p_i^{n-1} = p_i^2 [x_i, p_i^{n-2}] + 2i\hbar p_i^{n-1} \\ &\dots \\ &= ni\hbar p_i^{n-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [p_i, x_i^n] &= x_i [p_i, x_i^{n-1}] + [p_i, x_i] x_i^{n-1} = x_i [p_i, x_i^{n-1}] - i\hbar x_i^{n-1} \\ &= x_i^2 [p_i, x_i^{n-2}] + x_i [p_i, x_i] x_i^{n-2} - i\hbar x_i^{n-1} = x_i^2 [p_i, x_i^{n-2}] - 2i\hbar x_i^{n-1} \\ &\dots \\ &= -ni\hbar x_i^{n-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

从而

$$[x_i, G(\mathbf{p})] = [x_i, \sum_{nml} g_{nml} p_i^n p_j^m p_k^l] = \sum_{nml} g_{nml} [x_i, p_i^n] p_j^m p_k^l = i\hbar \sum_{nml} g_{nml} n p_i^{n-1} p_j^m p_k^l = i\hbar \frac{\partial G}{\partial p_i}, \quad (6)$$

$$[p_i, F(\mathbf{x})] = [p_i, \sum_{nml} f_{nml} x_i^n x_j^m x_k^l] = \sum_{nml} f_{nml} [p_i, x_i^n] x_j^m x_k^l = -i\hbar \sum_{nml} f_{nml} n x_i^{n-1} x_j^m x_k^l = -i\hbar \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}. \quad (7)$$

(b)

$$[x^2, p^2] = x[x, p^2] + [x, p^2]x = x\{p[x, p] + [x, p], p\} + \{p[x, p] + [x, p], p\}x = 2i\hbar(xp + px) \quad (8)$$

经典的泊松括号:

$$[x^2, p^2]_{\text{经典}} = \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x} \frac{\partial p^2}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial p} \frac{\partial p^2}{\partial x} = 4xp. \quad (9)$$

只需将经典的泊松括号厄米化, 即可得到与量子力学中一致的形式:

$$[x^2, p^2]_{\text{经典}} = 4xp \xrightarrow{\text{厄米化}} 2xp + 2px = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [x^2, p^2]. \quad (10)$$

□

第 2 题 (课本习题 1.31) 得分: _____. 在正文中我们讨论了 $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}')$ 在位置和动量本征右矢上以及在一个更一般的态右矢 $|\alpha\rangle$ 的效应. 我们还可以研究期待值 $\langle \mathbf{x} \rangle$ 和 $\langle \mathbf{p} \rangle$ 在无穷小平移下的行为. 利用 (1.6.25) 式和 (1.6.45) 式并令 $|\alpha\rangle \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}')|\alpha\rangle$, 证明在无穷小平移下 $\langle \mathbf{x} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle + \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}'$, $\langle \mathbf{p} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \mathbf{p} \rangle$.

证: 平移前,

$$\langle \mathbf{x} \rangle = \langle \alpha | \mathbf{x} | \alpha \rangle, \quad (11)$$

$$\langle \mathbf{p} \rangle = \langle \alpha | \mathbf{p} | \alpha \rangle. \quad (12)$$

平移后, 利用 (1.6.25) 式 $[\mathbf{x}, \mathcal{T}(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}')] = \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}'$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha | \mathcal{T}^\dagger(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') \mathbf{x} \mathcal{T}(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') | \alpha \rangle &= \langle \alpha | \mathcal{T}^\dagger(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') [\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}'] | \alpha \rangle \\ &= \langle \alpha | \mathcal{T}^\dagger(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') \mathcal{T}(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') \mathbf{x} | \alpha \rangle + \langle \alpha | \mathcal{T}^\dagger(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}' | \alpha \rangle \\ &= \langle \alpha | \mathbf{x} | \alpha \rangle + \langle \alpha | (1 + i\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}' | \alpha \rangle \\ &\quad (\text{略去高阶小量}) \\ &= \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle + \langle \alpha | \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}' | \alpha \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathbf{x} \rangle + \mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}', \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由于平移算符 $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}')$ 可表为动量算符 \mathbf{p} 的幂级数之和, 利用 (1.6.45) 式 $[p_i, p_j] = 0$, 有 $[\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}'), \mathbf{p}] = 0$, 从而

$$\langle \alpha | \mathcal{T}^\dagger(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') \mathbf{p} \mathcal{T}(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') | \alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha | \mathcal{T}^\dagger(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') \mathcal{T}(\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}') \mathbf{p} | \alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha | \mathbf{p} | \alpha \rangle = \langle \mathbf{p} \rangle. \quad (14)$$

□

第 3 题 得分: _____. (a) 证明下列各式:

i. $\langle p' | x | \alpha \rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \langle p' | \alpha \rangle.$

ii. $\langle \beta | x | \alpha \rangle = \int dp' \phi_\beta^*(p') i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \phi_\alpha(p')$, 其中 $\phi_\alpha(p') = \langle p' | \alpha \rangle$ 和 $\phi_\beta(p') = \langle p' | \beta \rangle$ 都是动量空间波函数.

(b)

$$\exp\left(\frac{ix\Xi}{\hbar}\right)$$

的物理意义是什么, 其中 x 是位置算符, 而 Ξ 是某个量纲为动量的数? 证明你的答案的正确性.

证: (a) i.

$$\langle p' | x | \alpha \rangle = \int dp'' \langle p' | x | p'' \rangle \langle p'' | \alpha \rangle, \quad (15)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p' | x | p'' \rangle &= \int dx' \langle p' | x | x' \rangle \langle x' | p'' \rangle \\ &= \int dx' x' \langle p' | x' \rangle \langle x' | p'' \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int dx' x' \exp\left[-i\frac{(p' - p'')x'}{\hbar}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int dx' i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \exp\left[-i\frac{(p' - p'')x'}{\hbar}\right] \\ &= i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int dx' \exp\left[-i\frac{(p' - p'')x'}{\hbar}\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \delta(p' - p''), \quad (16)$$

故

$$\langle p' | x | \alpha \rangle = \int dp'' i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \delta(p' - p'') \langle p'' | \alpha \rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \langle p' | \alpha \rangle. \quad (17)$$

ii.

$$\langle \beta | x | \alpha \rangle = \int dp' \langle \beta | p' \rangle \langle p' | x | \alpha \rangle = \int dp' \langle \beta | p' \rangle i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \langle p' | \alpha \rangle = \int dp' \phi_{\beta}^*(p') i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \phi_{\alpha}(p'). \quad (18)$$

(b) $\exp\left(\frac{ix\Xi}{\hbar}\right)$ 为动量平移算符. 证明如下:

将 $\exp\left(\frac{ix\Xi}{\hbar}\right)$ 作用于动量算符 p 的本征态 $|p'\rangle$ 后, 其动量变为 $p' + \Xi$:

$$\begin{aligned} p \exp\left(\frac{ix\Xi}{\hbar}\right) |p'\rangle &= p \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{ix\Xi}{\hbar}\right)^n |p'\rangle \\ &\quad (\text{利用第 1 题中推得的对易关系: } [p, x^n] = -ni\hbar x^{n-1}) \\ &= \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{ix\Xi}{\hbar}\right)^n p + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \left(\frac{ix\Xi}{\hbar}\right)^{n-1} \Xi \right] |p'\rangle \\ &= (p' + \Xi) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{ix\Xi}{\hbar}\right)^n |p'\rangle \\ &= (p' + \Xi) \exp\left(\frac{ix\Xi}{\hbar}\right) |p'\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

故 $\exp\left(\frac{ix\Xi}{\hbar}\right)$ 为动量平移算符, 其带来的动量变化为 Ξ .

□