

1.4 解: (a) $\text{tr}(XY) = \sum_a \langle a' | XY | a' \rangle = \sum_{a', a''} \langle a' | X | a'' \rangle \langle a'' | Y | a' \rangle$
 $= \sum_{a', a''} \langle a'' | Y | a' \rangle \langle a' | X | a'' \rangle = \sum_{a''} \langle a'' | YX | a'' \rangle = \text{tr}(YX).$

(b) $XY | \alpha \rangle = X(Y | \alpha \rangle) \xrightarrow{bc} (\langle \alpha | Y^\dagger) X^\dagger = \langle \alpha | Y^\dagger X^\dagger = \langle \alpha | (XY)^\dagger$
 所以 $(XY)^\dagger = Y^\dagger X^\dagger.$

(c) 设A的本征方程为 $A | a' \rangle = a' | a' \rangle$, 先考虑 $f(A)$ 作用于 $| a' \rangle$ 的结果

$$f(A) | a' \rangle = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} A^n \right) | a' \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} (a')^n | a' \rangle = f(a') | a' \rangle$$

进而有 $f(A) | a' \rangle = f(a') | a' \rangle$

$$e^{if(A)} | a' \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n!} f^n(A) | a' \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n!} f^n(a') | a' \rangle = e^{if(a')} | a' \rangle$$

$| a' \rangle$ 也是 $e^{if(A)}$ 的本征态, 本征值为 $e^{if(a')}$

$$\text{所以 } e^{if(A)} = \sum_{a'} e^{if(a')} | a' \rangle \langle a' |.$$

(d) $\sum_a \psi_a^*(\vec{x}') \psi_a(\vec{x}) = \sum_a \langle \vec{x}' | a' \rangle^* \langle \vec{x} | a' \rangle = \sum_a \langle a' | \vec{x}' \rangle \langle \vec{x} | a' \rangle$
 $= \sum_a \langle \vec{x}' | a' \rangle \langle a' | \vec{x} \rangle = \langle \vec{x}' | \vec{x} \rangle.$

1.5 解: (a) 矩阵元为 $\langle a' | \alpha \rangle \langle \beta | a' \rangle = \langle a'' | \alpha \rangle \langle a' | \beta \rangle^*$

$$| \alpha \rangle \langle \beta | = \begin{pmatrix} \langle a^{(1)} | \alpha \rangle \langle a^{(1)} | \beta \rangle^* & \langle a^{(1)} | \alpha \rangle \langle a^{(2)} | \beta \rangle^* & \dots \\ \langle a^{(2)} | \alpha \rangle \langle a^{(1)} | \beta \rangle^* & \langle a^{(2)} | \alpha \rangle \langle a^{(2)} | \beta \rangle^* & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) $| \alpha \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad | \beta \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (| 1 \rangle + | - \rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

1.6 解: $A | i \rangle = i | i \rangle, \quad A | j \rangle = j | j \rangle$

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

当 $i=j$, 即 $| i \rangle, | j \rangle$ 的本征值相同时, $| i \rangle + | j \rangle$ 也是A的本征矢.

1.7 解: (a) $\prod_{a'} (A - a') |a''\rangle = (a'' - a') (a'' - a'') (a'' - a''') \dots = 0$

因此对空间中的任意矢量 $|\alpha\rangle = \sum_{a''} C_{a''} |a''\rangle$, $\prod_{a'} (A - a') |\alpha\rangle = 0$
 $\prod_{a'} (A - a')$ 是零算符.

(b) $\prod_{a' \neq a'} \frac{A - a''}{a' - a''} |a''\rangle = \prod_{a' \neq a'} \frac{a'' - a''}{a' - a''} |a''\rangle = \delta_{a'' a'} |a'\rangle$

任意 $|\alpha\rangle = \sum_{a''} C_{a''} |a''\rangle$

$\prod_{a' \neq a'} \frac{A - a''}{a' - a''} |\alpha\rangle = C_{a'} |a'\rangle$

因此该算符是向 $|a'\rangle$ 的投影算符.

(c) $S_z |\pm\rangle = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2} |\pm\rangle$

(a) 中算符为 $A \triangleq (S_z - \frac{\hbar}{2})(S_z + \frac{\hbar}{2})$

对任意矢量 $|\alpha\rangle = a|+\rangle + b|-\rangle$, 有

$A|\alpha\rangle = (S_z - \frac{\hbar}{2})(S_z + \frac{\hbar}{2})(a|+\rangle + b|-\rangle) = a(\frac{\hbar}{2} - \frac{\hbar}{2})(\frac{\hbar}{2} + \frac{\hbar}{2})|+\rangle + b(-\frac{\hbar}{2} - \frac{\hbar}{2})(-\frac{\hbar}{2} + \frac{\hbar}{2})|-\rangle = 0$

所以 $A = 0$.

当 $|\alpha\rangle = |+\rangle$ 时, (b) 中算符为 $B \triangleq \frac{S_z + \frac{\hbar}{2}}{\frac{\hbar}{2} + \frac{\hbar}{2}} = \frac{1}{\hbar} S_z + \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle\langle +|$

$B|\alpha\rangle = (\frac{1}{\hbar} S_z + \frac{1}{2})(a|+\rangle + b|-\rangle) = \frac{a}{2}|+\rangle + \frac{a}{2}|+\rangle - \frac{b}{2}|+\rangle + \frac{b}{2}|-\rangle = a|+\rangle$

B 为 $|+\rangle$ 方向的投影算符.

1.10 解: 以 $|1\rangle, |2\rangle$ 为基, $H = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

久期方程 $\det(H - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} a - \lambda & a \\ a & -a - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 2a^2 = 0$

得 $\lambda_1 = \sqrt{2}a, \lambda_2 = -\sqrt{2}a$

$$\lambda_1 = \sqrt{2}a \text{ 时, } \begin{pmatrix} 1-\sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 1 & -1-\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{得本征矢为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2}-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -\sqrt{2}a \text{ 时, 本征矢为 } |a_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{2}-1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}}} (|1\rangle + (\sqrt{2}-1)|2\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}}} (|1\rangle - (\sqrt{2}+1)|2\rangle)$$

1.13 解: 第一次测量后留下的态为 $|\psi_1\rangle = |+\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\hat{n} = \sin\beta \hat{x} + \cos\beta \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{S} \cdot \hat{n} = S_x \sin\beta + S_z \cos\beta = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\beta & \sin\beta \\ \sin\beta & -\cos\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{本征态为 } |S_{n,+}\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\beta}{2} \\ \sin\frac{\beta}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad |S_{n,-}\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\beta}{2} \\ -\sin\frac{\beta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

第二次测量找到 $S_n = \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的概率为 $|\langle S_{n,+} | \psi_1 \rangle|^2 = \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2}$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = |S_{n,+}\rangle$$

第三次测量找到 $S_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的概率为 $|\langle - | \psi_2 \rangle|^2 = \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}$

因此 $S_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的束流强度为 $I = \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \beta$

取 $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $I_{\max} = \frac{1}{4}$

1.23 解: (a) B 的久期方程 $\det(B - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} b-\lambda & -ib \\ ib & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (b-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - b^2) = 0$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = b, \lambda_3 = -b$$

B 也是简并的。

$$(b) [A, B] = AB - BA = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -ib \\ 0 & ib & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -ib \\ 0 & ib & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} ab & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & iab \\ 0 & -iab & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} ab & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & iab \\ 0 & -iab & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

所以 A, B 对易.

$$(c) \lambda = b \text{ 时 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -b & -ib \\ 0 & ib & -b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

分别取 $\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$, $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$ 得本征矢 $|b_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $|b_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$

$$x = -b \text{ 时, } \begin{pmatrix} 2b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & -ib \\ 0 & ib & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

取 $z=1$ 得本征矢 $|b_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$|b_1\rangle, |b_2\rangle, |b_3\rangle$ 上 A 的本征值为 $a, -a, -a$, B 的本征值为 $b, b, -b$.

$(a, b), (-a, b), (-a, -b)$ 可以完全表征每个本征矢.