

第五章： 对称性及守恒定律

- 证明，在不连续谱的能量本征态（束缚态）下，不显含 t 的物理量对时间 t 的导数的平均值等于零。

（证明）设 \hat{A} 是个不含 t 的物理量， ψ 是能量 \hat{H} 的本征态之一，求 \hat{A} 在 ψ 态中的平均值，有：

$$\bar{A} = \iiint_{\tau} \psi^* \hat{A} \psi d\tau$$

将此平均值求时间导数，可得以下式（推导见课本 § 5.1）

$$\frac{d\bar{A}}{dt} = \frac{1}{\hbar i} [\bar{\hat{A}}, \bar{\hat{H}}] \equiv \frac{1}{\hbar i} \iiint_{\tau} \psi^* (\hat{A}\hat{H} - \hat{H}\hat{A}) \psi d\tau \quad (1)$$

今 ψ 代表 \hat{H} 的本征态，故 ψ 满足本征方程式

$$\hat{H}\psi = E\psi \quad (E \text{ 为本征值}) \quad (2)$$

又因为 \hat{H} 是厄密算符，按定义有下式（ ψ 需要是束缚态，这样下述积分存在）

$$\iiint_{\tau} \psi^* \hat{H}(\hat{A}\psi) d\tau = \iiint_{\tau} (\hat{H}\psi)^* (\hat{A}\psi) d\tau \quad (3)$$

（题中说力学量导数的平均值，与平均值的导数指同一量）

（2）（3）代入（1）得：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\bar{A}}{dt} &= \frac{1}{\hbar i} \iiint \psi^* \hat{A}(\hat{H}\psi) d\tau - \frac{1}{\hbar i} \iiint (\hat{H}\psi)^* (\hat{A}\psi) d\tau \\ &= \frac{E}{\hbar i} \iiint \psi^* \hat{A}\psi d\tau - \frac{E^*}{\hbar i} \iiint \psi^* \hat{A}\psi d\tau \end{aligned}$$

因 $E = E^*$ ，而 $\frac{d\bar{A}}{dt} = 0$ （跟守恒量的区别是什么？）

（证明）体系的束缚态势能量本征态，任取该体系的一个束缚态 ψ ，设其相应的能量本征值为 E ，有

$$H|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle$$

由于 H 具有 Hermite 性，其 Hermite 共轭式为

$$\langle\psi|H = E\langle\psi|$$

设有任意不显含 t 的力学量 A ，设 $|\psi\rangle$ 已经归一化，利用前述 $|\psi\rangle$ 的本征方程及其 Hermite 共轭式， A 的平均值对 t 的导数有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d\bar{A}}{dt} &= \left\langle \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \middle| A \middle| \psi \right\rangle + \left\langle \psi \middle| A \middle| \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right\rangle + \left\langle \psi \middle| \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \middle| \psi \right\rangle \\
&= -\frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle \psi | HA | \psi \rangle + \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle \psi | AH | \psi \rangle + 0 \\
&= -\frac{1}{i\hbar} E \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle + \frac{1}{i\hbar} E \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle = 0
\end{aligned}$$

● 求 Heisenberg 表象中自由粒子的坐标的算符。

（解）根据海森堡表象（绘景）的定义可求得海森堡运动方程式，即对于任何用海氏表象的力学算符 $\hat{A}(t)$ 应满足：

$$\frac{d\hat{A}}{dt} = \frac{1}{\hbar i} [\hat{A}, \hat{H}] \quad (1)$$

又对于自由粒子，有 $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2\mu}$ （ \hat{p} 不随时间 t 变化，因为是守恒量）

令 $\hat{A}(t) = \hat{x}(t)$ 为海氏表象坐标算符；代入（1）

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d\hat{x}(t)}{dt} &= \frac{1}{\hbar i} [\hat{x}(t), \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2\mu}] \\
\frac{d\hat{x}(t)}{dt} &= \frac{1}{2\mu\hbar i} [\hat{x}(t), \hat{p}^2] \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{但} \quad [\hat{x}(t), \hat{p}^2] &= \hat{x}\hat{p}^2 - \hat{p}^2\hat{x} \\
&= \hat{x}\hat{p}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{x}\hat{p} + \hat{p}\hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{p}\hat{x} \\
&= [\hat{x}, \hat{p}]\hat{p} + \hat{p}[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = 2\hbar i\hat{p} \quad (3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{代入 (2), 得:} \quad \frac{d\hat{x}(t)}{dt} = 2\hbar i\hat{p} \frac{1}{2\mu\hbar i} = \frac{\hat{p}}{\mu}$$

$$\text{积分得} \quad \hat{x}(t) = \frac{\hat{p}}{\mu}t + C$$

将初始条件 $t = 0$ 时， $\hat{x}(t) = \hat{x}(0)$ 代入得 $C = x(0)$ ，因而得到一维坐标的海氏表象是：

$$\hat{x}(t) = \frac{\hat{p}}{\mu}t + \hat{x}(0), \text{ (注意: } \hat{p} \text{ 不随时间变)}$$

● 求海森伯表象中谐振子的坐标与动量算符。

(解) 用薛氏表象时, 一维谐振子的哈氏算符是:

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \hat{p}^2 + \frac{\mu\omega^2 x^2}{2} \quad (1)$$

解法同于前题, 有关坐标 $\hat{x}(t)$ 的运动方程式是:

$$\frac{d\hat{x}(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{\hbar i} [\hat{x}(t), \frac{\hat{p}^2(t)}{2\mu} + \frac{\mu\omega^2 \hat{x}^2(t)}{2}] \quad (2)$$

将等式右方化简, 用前一题的化简方法:

$$\frac{1}{\hbar i} [\hat{x}, \frac{p^2}{2\mu} + \frac{\mu\omega^2 x^2}{2}] = \frac{1}{2\mu\hbar i} [\hat{x}, \hat{p}^2] + \frac{\mu\omega^2}{2\hbar i} [\hat{x}, \hat{x}^2] = \frac{\hat{p}(t)}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{x}(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{\mu} \hat{p}(t) \quad (3)$$

但这个结果却不能直接积分 (与前题不同, \hat{p} 与 t 有关), 为此需另行建立动量算符的运动方程式:

$$\frac{d\hat{p}(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{\hbar i} [\hat{p}(t), \frac{\hat{p}^2(t)}{2\mu} + \frac{\mu\omega^2 \hat{x}^2(t)}{2}]$$

$$\text{化简右方} \quad \frac{1}{\hbar i} [\hat{p}(t), \frac{\mu\omega^2 \hat{x}^2(t)}{2}] = \frac{\mu\omega^2}{2\hbar i} \{ \hat{p}\hat{x}^2 - \hat{x}^2\hat{p} \}$$

$$= \frac{\mu\omega^2}{2\hbar i} \{ \hat{p}\hat{x}\hat{x} - \hat{x}\hat{p}\hat{x} + \hat{x}\hat{p}\hat{x} - \hat{x}\hat{x}\hat{p} \}$$

$$= \frac{\mu\omega^2}{2\hbar i} \{ [\hat{p}, \hat{x}]\hat{x} - \hat{x}[\hat{p}, \hat{x}] \} = -\mu\omega^2 \hat{x}(t)$$

$$\frac{d\hat{p}(t)}{dt} = -\mu\omega^2 \hat{x}(t) \quad (4)$$

将(3)对时间求一阶导数, 并与(4)式结合, 得算符 $\hat{x}(t)$ 的微分方程式:

$$\frac{d^2\hat{x}(t)}{dt^2} + \omega^2 \hat{x}(t) = 0 \quad (5)$$

这就是熟知的谐振动方程式, 振动角频率 ω , 它的解是:

$$\hat{x}(t) = \hat{A} \cos \omega t + \hat{B} \sin \omega t \quad (6)$$

\hat{A} , \hat{B} 待定算符, 将它求导, 并利用(3):

$$\hat{p}(t) = \mu\omega(\hat{B}\cos\omega t - \hat{A}\sin\omega t) \quad (7)$$

将 $t=0$ 代入: $x(0)=A$ $p(0) = \mu\omega B$, 最后得解:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{x}(t) = \hat{x}(0)\cos\omega t + \frac{1}{\mu\omega}\hat{p}(0)\sin\omega t \end{array} \right. \quad (8)$$

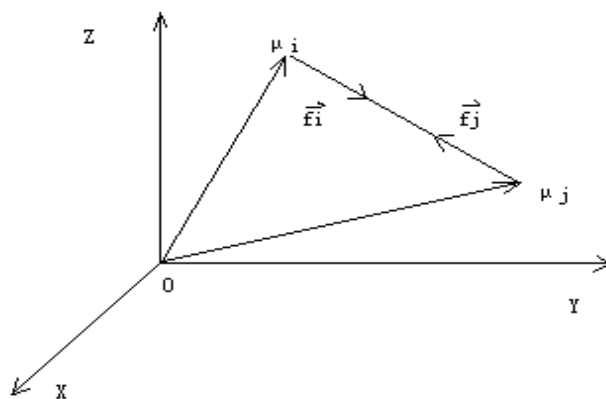
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p(t) = p(0)\cos\omega t - \mu\omega x(0)\sin\omega t \end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

5.6 多粒子系如所受外力矩为 0, 则总动量 $\hat{L} = \sum \hat{l}_i$ 为守恒。

[证明]对粒子系, 外力产生外力势能和外力矩, 内力则产生内力势能 $V(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j)$, 但因为内力成对产生, 所以含内力矩为 0, 因此若合外力矩为零, 则总能量中只含内势能:

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2\mu_i} \hat{p}_i^2 + \sum_{i,j} V[\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j] \quad (1)$$

要考察合力矩是否守恒, 可以计算 $[\hat{L}, \hat{H}]$ 的分量看其是否等于零。



$$[\hat{L}_x, \hat{H}] = [\sum_i (y_i p_{iz} - z_i p_{iy}), \sum_i \frac{1}{2\mu_i} \hat{p}_i^2 + \sum_{i,j} V[\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j]]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_i \frac{1}{2\mu_i} [(y_i p_{iz} - z_i p_{iy})(\hat{p}_{ix}^2 + \hat{p}_{iy}^2 + \hat{p}_{iz}^2) - (\hat{p}_{ix}^2 + \hat{p}_{iy}^2 + \hat{p}_{iz}^2)(y_i p_{iz} - z_i p_{iy})] + \\
&\sum_i \sum_j [(y_i p_{iz} - z_i p_{iy})V(x_i - x_j, y_i - y_j, z_i - z_j) - V(x_i - x_j, y_i - y_j, z_i - z_j)(y_i p_{iz} - z_i p_{iy})] \\
&= \sum_i \frac{1}{2\mu_i} [(y_i p_{iz} \hat{p}_{ix}^2 - \hat{p}_{ix}^2 y_i p_{iz}) + (y_i p_{iz} \hat{p}_{iy}^2 - \hat{p}_{iy}^2 y_i p_{iz}) + (y_i \hat{p}_{iz}^3 - \hat{p}_{iz}^2 y_i p_{iz}) + \\
&(\hat{p}_{ix}^2 z_i p_{iy} - z_i p_{iy} \hat{p}_{ix}^2) + (\hat{p}_{iy}^2 z_i p_{iy} - z_i \hat{p}_{iy}^3) + (\hat{p}_{iz}^2 z_i p_{iy} - z_i p_{iy} \hat{p}_{iz}^2)] + \\
&\sum_i \sum_j [(y_i p_{iz} V - V y_i p_{iz}) + (V z_i p_{iy} - z_i p_{iy} V)]
\end{aligned}$$

最后一式中，因为

$$[p_{ix}^2, p_{iy}] = [p_{iz}^2, p_{iz}] = [p_{iz}, p_{ix}^2] = [p_{iz}^2, p_{iy}] = 0$$

因而(3)可以化简：

$$\begin{aligned}
[\hat{L}_x, \hat{H}] &= \sum_i \frac{1}{2\mu_i} \{ [0 + [y_i, \hat{p}_{iy}^2] \hat{p}_{iz} + 0 + 0 + 0 + [\hat{p}_{iz}^2, z_i] p_{iy} \} \\
&+ \sum_i \sum_j \{ [p_{iz}, y_i V] + [z_i V, p_{iy}] \}
\end{aligned}$$

用对易关系：

$$\begin{aligned}
[\hat{L}_x, \hat{H}] &= \sum_i \frac{1}{2\mu_i} \{ 2\hbar i p_{iy} p_{iz} - 2\hbar i p_{iz} p_{iy} \} + \sum_i \sum_j \left\{ \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} [y_i V] - \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} [z_i V] \right\} \\
&= \frac{\hbar}{i} \sum_{i,j} \left\{ y_i \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_i} - z_i \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_i} \right\} \quad (4)
\end{aligned}$$

最后一式第一求和式用了 $[y_i, p_{iy}^2] = 2\hbar i p_{iy}$ 等，第二求和式用了：

$$[p_x, f(x)] = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

最后的结果可用势能梯度[内力]表示，**因内力合矩为零，故有**

$$[\hat{L}_x, \hat{H}] = \frac{\hbar}{i} \sum_{i,j} \vec{r} \times \nabla_i V = -\frac{\hbar}{i} \sum_{i,j} \vec{r}_i \times \vec{f}_i = 0$$

同理可证 $[\hat{L}_y, \hat{H}] = 0$ $[\hat{L}_z, \hat{H}] = 0$

因此 \hat{L} 是个守恒量。

5.15 验证积分方程式

$$\hat{B}(t) = \hat{B}_0 + i[\hat{A}, \int_0^t B(\tau) d\tau]$$

有下列解: $\hat{B}(t) = e^{i\hat{A}t} B(0) e^{-i\hat{A}t}$ (\hat{A} 与时间无关)

(证明) 根据第四章习题, 有:

$$e^{\hat{L}} \hat{A} e^{-\hat{L}} = \hat{A}' + [\hat{L}, \hat{A}'] + \frac{1}{2!} [\hat{L}, [\hat{L}, \hat{A}']] + \dots \quad (2)$$

因此令题给一式中的 $i\hat{A}t = \hat{L}$, $\hat{B}(0) = \hat{A}'$ (前式中的)

则 $\hat{B}(t) = \hat{B}(0) + [i\hat{A}t, \hat{B}(0)] + \frac{1}{2!} [i\hat{A}t, [i\hat{A}t, \hat{B}(0)]] + \dots$

$$= \hat{B}(0) + (it)[\hat{A}, \hat{B}(0)] + \frac{(it)^2}{2!} [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}(0)]] + \dots \quad (3)$$

将 (3) 积分: $\int_0^t \hat{B}(\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{i} \{ B(0)(it) + \frac{(it)^2}{2!} [\hat{A}, \hat{B}(0)] + \frac{(it)^3}{3!} [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}(0)]] + \dots \}$ (4)

将 (4) 代入 (1) 式右方:

$$\hat{B}(0) + i[A, \int_0^t \hat{B}(\tau) d\tau] = B_0 + [iAt, \hat{B}(0)] + \frac{1}{2!} [i\hat{A}t, [i\hat{A}t, \hat{B}(0)]] + \dots = \hat{B}(t)$$

题得证。