《量子力学 A》2024年秋季学期1班期中考试(参考答案)

题目在第 3-4 页。下面结果可以直接使用,其中黑体符号为三分量的矢量:

- Heisenberg 运动方程: $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\langle\hat{O}\rangle = \langle\frac{\partial\hat{O}}{\partial t}\rangle + \frac{i}{\hbar}\langle[\hat{H},\hat{O}]\rangle$
- 一维谐振子: $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2} \hat{x}^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \partial_x^2 + \frac{m\omega^2}{2} x^2$ 。 定义升降算符: $\hat{a}_{\mp} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(\hat{x} \pm \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p} \right)$,则有 $[\hat{a}_{-}, \hat{a}_{+}] = 1$, $\hat{H} = \hbar\omega \left(\hat{a}_{+} \hat{a}_{-} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$. \hat{H} 的基态 $|\psi_{0}\rangle$ 满足 $\hat{a}_{-}|\psi_{0}\rangle = 0$,波函数为 $\psi_{0}(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2 \right); \ \ \text{激发态为} |\psi_{n}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}_{+})^{n} |\psi_{0}\rangle, \ \ \text{能量} \ \ E_{n} = \hbar\omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)$
- 高斯积分: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2/2a} dx = (2n-1)!! \cdot a^n \cdot \sqrt{2\pi a}$, 这里n为非负整数, a > 0.
- 中心势问题: $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(r)$,这里 $\hat{p} = -i\hbar\nabla$ 为三维动量算符,r = |r|为半径。在球坐标 (r, θ, ϕ) 下,本征函数一般为 $\psi_{E,l,m}(r, \theta, \phi) = \frac{u(r)}{r} \cdot Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$,这里 $Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$ 为球谐函数,u(r)满足径向方程 $\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \partial_r^2 + V(r) + \frac{\hbar^2 l(l+1)}{2mr^2} \right] u(r) = E \cdot u(r); 量子数l为非负整数, <math>m = -l, -l + 1, ..., l$ 。
- 角动量: 满足对易关系 $[\hat{J}_x,\hat{J}_y]=i\hbar\hat{J}_z$, $[\hat{J}_y,\hat{J}_z]=i\hbar\hat{J}_x$, $[\hat{J}_z,\hat{J}_x]=i\hbar\hat{J}_y$ 。 定义角动量升降算符 $\hat{J}_\pm=\hat{J}_x\pm i\hat{J}_y$,有 $[\hat{J}_z,\hat{J}_\pm]=\pm\hbar\hat{J}_\pm$, $\hat{J}^2\equiv\hat{J}_x^2+\hat{J}_y^2+\hat{J}_z^2=\hat{J}_\mp\hat{J}_\pm+\hat{J}_z^2\pm\hbar\hat{J}_z$ 。 \hat{J}^2 和 \hat{J}_z 的正交归一共同本征态[j,m)满足 $\hat{J}^2|j,m\rangle=\hbar^2j(j+1)|j,m\rangle$, $\hat{J}_z|j,m\rangle=\hbar m|j,m\rangle$,和 $\hat{J}_\pm|j,m\rangle=\hbar\sqrt{(j\mp m)(j\pm m+1)}|j,m\pm 1\rangle$ (需要满足 Condon–Short ley 相位约定)。
 - 轨道角动量 $\hat{\boldsymbol{L}} = \hat{\boldsymbol{r}} \times \hat{\boldsymbol{p}}$ 。在球坐标下, $\hat{\boldsymbol{L}}$ 与半径r无关, $\frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{p}}^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2mr^2} \partial_r (r^2 \partial_r) + \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{L}}^2}{2mr^2}$ 。 球谐函数 $Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$ 是 $\hat{\boldsymbol{L}}^2$ 和 $\hat{\boldsymbol{L}}_z$ 的正交归一本征函数, $\int_0^\pi \sin\theta \, d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \, (Y_l^m)^* Y_{l'}^{m'} = \delta_{l,l'} \delta_{m,m'}$ 。 $Y_0^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}, \ Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos\theta, \ Y_1^{\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin\theta \, e^{\pm i\phi}, \dots$
 - 自旋1/2: 常用基矢为 $|\uparrow\rangle \equiv \left|j = \frac{1}{2}, j_z = +\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle$, $|\downarrow\rangle \equiv \left|j = \frac{1}{2}, j_z = -\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle$, 在这组基矢下,自旋角动量算符为 $\hat{S}_a = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_a$, 其中 Pauli 矩阵 σ_a 为 $\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 满足矩阵乘法规则 $\sigma_a\sigma_b = \delta_{a,b}\sigma_0 + i\sum_c \epsilon_{abc}\sigma_c$, 这里 σ_0 是2×2恒等矩阵; 在这组基矢下,一般的自旋1/2量子态 $\psi_\uparrow |\uparrow\rangle + \psi_\downarrow |\downarrow\rangle$ 可以表示为 $\begin{pmatrix} \psi_\uparrow \\ \psi_\downarrow \end{pmatrix}$

Table 4.8: Clebsch–Gordan coefficients. (A square root sign is understood for every entry; 5/2 -5/2 -1/2 1/5 4/5 5/2 -5/2 2/5 -1/2 +1/2 3/4 1/4 2/5 -1/2 +1/2 5/2 -1/2 1/2 3/5 $\frac{-1}{-2}$ 3/5 -1/2 -3/2 12 5/2 3/2 +1/2 +1/2 3/5 -2/5 -1/2 + 1/21/6 -1/3 1/2 -1/2 +1/2 -1/2 · -3/2 3/4 2/5 3/5 3/10 8/15 3/5 -1/15 · 1/10 -2/5 -10 3/2 1/4 3/4 +1/2 4/5 -1/5 -1/2 + 1/25/2 -1/2 -1/2 +1/2 5/2 3/2 1/5 --0 $3/2 \times 1/2$ +3/2 +1/2 1/10 2/5 1/2 3/5 1/15 -1/3 3/10 -8/15 1/6 - 0 - - 5/2 +5/2 -1/2 +1/2 +1/2 -1/2 -3/2 3/2 +1/2 1/3 + 7 $2 \times 1/2$ +2 1/2 5/2 +1/2 2/3 the minus sign, if present, goes outside the radical. 1/10 -3/10 3/5 -10 3/2+3/2 3/5 -2/5 +3/2 +1/2 -1/2 5/2 +3/2 1/2 -1/6 -1/3 2/5 3/5 6/15 8/15 1/15 5/2 +5/2 +3/2 +1/2 -2/5 3/10 $3/2 \times 1$ +3/2 +1 0 -1 -2 172 0 5 15 35 15 +1 -1 0 0 -1 +1 3/5 -3/10 1/10 1/2 -1/21/2 1/3 1/6 -1/2 1/2 3/2 8/15 1/2 1/3 0 -1/3 -1/2 1/3 2/3 00 1/3 2/3 2/3 –1/3 3/2 1/2 +1/2 +1/2 0 - 1/2-1 +1/2 2/3 0 +1 1/2 1/6 2/3 1/6 1/3 0 3/2+3/2 -1/2 +1/2 1/2 10 + +3 -1/2 +1/2 7 +2 +1 + 7 --0 2×1 $1 \times 1/2$ 1/2 +1 + 1/27 $1/2 \times 1/2$ +1/2 +1/2 +1/2 0 + +10 +1 +1 $\frac{1}{\times}$

第1题 (35分): 考虑一维谐振子 $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{x}^2$ (见第1页)。

(a) (5 分) 初态波函数为 $\psi(x,t=0) = (Ax + Bx^3) \cdot \psi_0(x)$,这里 $\psi_0(x)$ 是基态波函数(见第 1 页)。为使 $\psi(x,t=0)$ 归一化,求复数系数A,B需要满足的条件。

(b) $(5 \, \text{分})$ 在 (a) 中波函数下测量能量(即测量 \hat{H}),求所有可能的测量结果和相应的概率。

(c) (5 分) 波函数按照题干中 \hat{H} 对应的 Schrödinger 方程演化,求出t时刻波函数 $\psi(x,t)$ 的显式表达式。

(d) (20 分*) 对 (c) 中 $\psi(x,t)$ 计算下列期待值: $\langle \hat{x} \rangle$, $\langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle$, $\langle \hat{p} \rangle$, $\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle$ 。验证 \hat{x} 和 \hat{p} 之间的不确定度关系。

解答:

(a) 方法 1: 用升降算符将 $\psi(x,t=0)$ 表为本征态的叠加

$$\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\hat{a}_{-} + \hat{a}_{+})$$

$$\hat{x}^{3} = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} (\hat{a}_{-} + \hat{a}_{+})^{3} = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} (\hat{a}_{-} + \hat{a}_{+})(\hat{a}_{-}^{2} + 2\hat{a}_{+}\hat{a}_{-} + \hat{a}_{+}^{2} + 1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} (\hat{a}_{-}^{3} + 3\hat{a}_{+}\hat{a}_{-}^{2} + 3\hat{a}_{+}^{2}\hat{a}_{-} + \hat{a}_{+}^{3} + 3\hat{a}_{-} + 3\hat{a}_{+})$$

因此

$$\psi(x,t=0) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}A + 3\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}B\right)\psi_1(x) + \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}B\sqrt{6}\psi_3(x)$$

归一化条件为
$$\left| \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} A + 3 \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B \right|^2 + \left| \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B \sqrt{6} \right|^2 = 1$$

即

$$\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)\left[\left|A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega}B\right|^2 + 6\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2|B|^2\right] = 1$$

方法 2: 直接计算积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x, t = 0)|^2 dx = |A|^2 \langle x^2 \rangle_0 + (A^*B + B^*A) \langle x^4 \rangle_0 + |B|^2 \langle x^6 \rangle_0$$

这里 $\langle ... \rangle_0$ 是在 $\psi_0(x)$ 下的期待值,

利用第 1 页的高斯积分公式,
$$\langle x^2 \rangle_0 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}$$
, $\langle x^4 \rangle_0 = 3\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2$, $\langle x^6 \rangle_0 = 15\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^3$,

$$\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)\left[|A|^2 + (A^*B + B^*A) \cdot 3\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right) + |B|^2 \cdot 15\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2\right] = 1$$

(b) 可能结果为(如假设(a)中归一化条件已满足,下面表达式可简化)

$$E_1 = \frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega$$
,概率 $P_1 = \frac{\left|A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega}B\right|^2}{\left|A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega}B\right|^2 + 6\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2|B|^2};$

$$E_3 = \frac{7}{2}\hbar\omega$$
,概率 $P_3 = \frac{6\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2|B|^2}{\left|A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega}B\right|^2 + 6\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2|B|^2}$

(c) 由(a)的方法1可得,

$$\begin{split} \psi_1(x) &= \hat{a}_+ \psi_0(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x \psi_0(x) \;\;, \;\; (B=0,A=\sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}}) \;\;; \\ \psi_3(x) &= \frac{\hat{a}_+^3}{\sqrt{6}} \psi_0(x) = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x\right)^3 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x\right] \psi_0(x), \;\; (B=\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left(\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}, A = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}}) \\ \psi(x,t) &= e^{-i(\frac{3\omega t}{2})} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} A + 3\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B\right) \psi_1(x) + e^{-i(\frac{7\omega t}{2})} \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B\sqrt{6} \psi_3(x) \\ &= \left[e^{-3i\omega t/2} \left(A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} B\right) x + e^{-7i\omega t/2} \left(x^3 - \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} x\right) B\right] \psi_0(x) \\ &= \left[e^{-3i\omega t/2} \left(A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} B\right) x + e^{-7i\omega t/2} \left(x^3 - \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} x\right) B\right] \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2\right) \end{split}$$

(d) $\psi(x,t)$ 始终为奇函数,因此 $\langle \hat{x} \rangle = 0$, $\langle \hat{p} \rangle = 0$,

$$\hat{x}^2 = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)(\hat{a}_-^2 + 2\hat{a}_+\hat{a}_- + \hat{a}_+^2 + 1)$$
$$\hat{p}^2 = \left(\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}\right)(-\hat{a}_-^2 + 2\hat{a}_+\hat{a}_- - \hat{a}_+^2 + 1)$$

因此(设A,B满足(a)中归一化条件)

$$\begin{split} \langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle &= \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right) \left\{ 1 + \left| \left(\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} A + 3\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B\right) \right|^2 \cdot 2 + \left| \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B \sqrt{6} \right|^2 \cdot 6 \right. \\ &+ 2 \text{Re} \left[\left(\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} A + 3\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B\right)^* \cdot \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B \sqrt{6} \cdot e^{-2i\omega t} \cdot \sqrt{6} \right] \right\} \\ &= \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right) \\ &+ \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2 \left\{ \left| \left(A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} B\right) \right|^2 \cdot 2 + \left| \frac{\sqrt{6}\hbar}{2m\omega} B\right|^2 \cdot 6 + 2 \text{Re} \left[\left(A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} B\right)^* \cdot \frac{3\hbar}{m\omega} B \cdot e^{-2i\omega t} \right] \right\} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle &= \left(\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2}\right) \left\{ 1 + \left| \left(\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} A + 3\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B\right) \right|^2 \cdot 2 + \left| \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B \sqrt{6} \right|^2 \cdot 6 \right. \\ &- 2 \operatorname{Re} \left[\left(\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} A + 3\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B\right)^* \cdot \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B \sqrt{6} \cdot e^{-2i\omega t} \cdot \sqrt{6} \right] \right\} \\ &= \left(\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2}\right) \\ &+ \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \left\{ \left| \left(A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} B\right) \right|^2 \cdot 2 + \left| \frac{\sqrt{6}\hbar}{2m\omega} B\right|^2 \cdot 6 - 2 \operatorname{Re} \left[\left(A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} B\right)^* \cdot \frac{3\hbar}{m\omega} B \cdot e^{-2i\omega t} \right] \right\} \end{split}$$

很明显有 $\langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle \geq \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)$, $\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle \geq \left(\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}\right)$, 满足不确定度关系

$$(\langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{x} \rangle^2)(\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{p} \rangle^2) \ge \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

另一种求 (\hat{x}^2) 和 (\hat{p}^2) 的方法: 利用 Heisenberg 运动方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\langle \widehat{H} \rangle = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\langle \widehat{a}_{-}^2 \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar}\langle \left[\widehat{H}, \widehat{a}_{-}^2 \right] \rangle = -2i\omega\langle \widehat{a}_{-}^2 \rangle$$

得

$$\begin{split} \langle \widehat{H} \rangle (t) &= \langle \widehat{H} \rangle (t=0) = \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega \cdot \left| A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} B \right|^2 + \frac{7}{2} \hbar \omega \cdot 6 \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^2 |B|^2 \\ \langle \widehat{a}_-^2 \rangle (t) &= \langle \widehat{a}_-^2 \rangle (t=0) \ e^{-2i\omega t} = \sqrt{6} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} A + 3 \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B \right)^* \cdot \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} B \sqrt{6} \cdot e^{-2i\omega t} \\ &= 6 \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^2 \left(A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} B \right)^* B e^{-2i\omega t} \\ & \boxplus \widehat{H} = \frac{m\omega^2}{2} \left(\widehat{x}^2 + \frac{\widehat{p}^2}{m^2\omega^2} \right) \ \nexists \mathbb{H} \ \widehat{a}_-^2 &= \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \left(\widehat{x}^2 - \frac{\widehat{p}^2}{m^2\omega^2} + \frac{i(\widehat{x}\widehat{p} + \widehat{p}\widehat{x})}{m\omega} \right) \ \nexists \mathbb{H} \\ & \langle \widehat{x}^2 + \frac{\widehat{p}^2}{m^2\omega^2} \rangle (t) &= \frac{3\hbar}{m\omega} \cdot \left| A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} B \right|^2 + \frac{7\hbar}{m\omega} \cdot 6 \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^2 |B|^2 \\ & \langle \widehat{x}^2 - \frac{\widehat{p}^2}{m^2\omega^2} \rangle (t) = \operatorname{Re} \left[3 \left(\frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \right)^3 \left(A + \frac{3\hbar}{2m\omega} B \right)^* B e^{-2i\omega t} \right] \end{split}$$

由此可以求出 $\langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle(t)$ 和 $\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle(t)$ 。

第 2 题 $(25 \, \beta)$: 考虑一维非相对论性粒子 $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(\hat{x})$, 势能V(x)为一个有限深方势阱与 δ 势之和, $V(x) = \begin{cases} -V_0 + V_1 a \cdot \delta(x), & |x| < a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$, 这里 V_0, V_1, a 都是正的常量。

(a)(10分)假设能量最低的三个本征态为束缚态,定性画出它们的波函数。

(b) (10 分*) 设束缚态能量为 $E \in (-V_0, 0)$,定义势阱内部的波矢 $k = \sqrt{2m(E + V_0)}/\hbar$,求k需要满足的方程 [注意: 最后的方程中不应含有其它未知量]。

(c) (5 分**) 根据(b) 中方程,求出存在束缚态时 V_0,V_1,α 需要满足的条件。

解答:

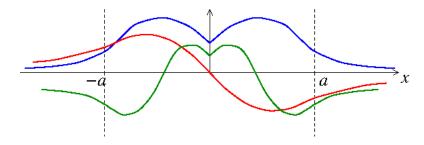
(a) 有下列定性性质,

束缚态在势阱外向 $x \to \pm \infty$ 方向指数衰减;在势阱内为驻波;在 $x = \pm a$ 处光滑;

基态 (示意图中蓝色曲线) 为偶函数, 无节点, 在x = 0处有朝向x轴的 cusp;

第一激发态(红色)为奇函数,在x = 0处有唯一节点且光滑;

第二激发态 (绿色)为偶函数,有两个位置正负对称的节点在势阱范围内,在x = 0处有朝向x轴的 cusp



(b) 因为势能满足V(x) = V(-x), 束缚态本征函数为偶函数或奇函数,

满足"边界条件" [x = -a处的边界条件与x = a处相同]

在
$$x = 0$$
处:
$$\psi(+0) = \psi(-0), -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \partial_x \psi|_{x=-0}^{+0} + V_1 a \cdot \psi(0) = 0;$$

在
$$x = -a$$
处: $\psi(a+0) = \psi(a-0)$, $\partial_x \psi|_{x=a+0} = \partial_x \psi|_{x=a-0}$

定义
$$\kappa = \frac{\sqrt{-2mE}}{\hbar} = \sqrt{\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} - k^2}$$

偶函数解: A, B, ϕ 为待定常数,

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} A\cos(k|x| - \phi), & |x| < a \\ Be^{-\kappa|x|}, & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

x = 0处的边界条件为[ψ (+0) = ψ (-0)自动满足]

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \cdot (-2kA \sin(-\phi)) + V_1 a \cdot A \cos(-\phi) = 0$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{mV_1a}{\hbar^2k}$$

x = a处的边界条件为[x = -a处的边界条件完全相同]

$$A\cos(ka - \phi) = Be^{-\kappa a}$$
$$-kA\sin(ka - \phi) = -\kappa Be^{-\kappa a}$$

即

$$k \tan(ka - \phi) = \kappa$$

利用 $tan(x - y) = \frac{tan x - tan y}{1 + tan x tan y}$, 消去 $tan \phi$ 得

$$\frac{k\left(\tan(ka) - \frac{mV_1a}{\hbar^2k}\right)}{1 + \tan(ka) \cdot \frac{mV_1a}{\hbar^2k}} = \kappa = \sqrt{\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} - k^2}$$

奇函数解:和有限深方势阱相同

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} A\sin(kx), & |x| < a \\ \operatorname{sgn}(x) B e^{-\kappa|x|}, & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

x = 0处的边界条件自动满足

x = a处的边界条件为[x = -a处的边界条件完全相同]

$$A\sin(ka) = Be^{-\kappa a}$$
$$kA\cos(ka) = -\kappa Be^{-\kappa a}$$

即

$$-k\cot(ka) = \kappa = \sqrt{\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} - k^2}$$

(c)

偶函数解存在条件为 ka – $\arctan\left(\frac{mV_1a}{\hbar^2k}\right) = 0$ 的第一个k的解小于 $\sqrt{\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}}$,方程左边关于 k 单调,因此这个条件等效于 $\sqrt{\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}}$ $a > \arctan\left(\frac{mV_1a}{\hbar^2\sqrt{\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}}}\right)$;

奇函数解存在条件为 $\frac{2mV_0a^2}{\hbar^2} > \frac{\pi^2}{4}$,此时必有偶函数解,因为 $\arctan(...) < \frac{\pi}{2}$;

因此存在束缚态的条件为 $\sqrt{\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}} \ a > \arctan\left(\frac{mV_1a}{\hbar^2\sqrt{\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}}}\right)$

注: $\alpha \to 0$ 的极限下, 偶函数解存在条件简化为 $2V_0 > V_1$, 势能为一个 δ 势, $V(x) \to (-2V_0 + V_1)a \cdot \delta(x)$

第 3 题 (30 分): 考虑三维简谐势中的非相对论粒子, $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{r}^2 = \left(\frac{\hat{p}_x^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{x}^2\right) + \left(\frac{\hat{p}_y^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{y}^2\right) + \left(\frac{\hat{p}_z^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{z}^2\right)$ 。其基态波函数为 $\psi_{0,0,0}(x,y,z) = \psi_0(x)\psi_0(y)\psi_0(z) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{3/4} \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}r^2\right)$,这里 $\psi_0(r_a)$ 是一维谐振子基态波函数(见第 1 页)。

(a) (5 分)定义 4 个正交归一的波函数, $\varphi_1(x,y,z) = \psi_{0,0,0}(x,y,z)$, $\varphi_2(x,y,z) = A_2x \cdot \psi_{0,0,0}(x,y,z)$, $\varphi_3(x,y,z) = A_3y \cdot \psi_{0,0,0}(x,y,z)$, $\varphi_4(x,y,z) = A_4z \cdot \psi_{0,0,0}(x,y,z)$ 。求出归一化因子 A_2,A_3,A_4 [为方便确定后面题目的结果,设它们为正实数]。

(b) (15 分) 计算轨道角动量算符 \hat{L}_x , \hat{L}_y , \hat{L}_z 在(a) 中基矢下的矩阵形式,即计算 $(\hat{L}_a)_{i,j} \equiv \langle \varphi_i | \hat{L}_a | \varphi_j \rangle$,其中 $a=x,y,z;\ i,j=1,2,3,4$ 。[提示:利用第 1 页的一些信息]

(c) (10 分*) 考虑具有自旋S=1/2的粒子,设其状态为 $\frac{1}{2}[|\varphi_1(r)\rangle|\downarrow\rangle + |\varphi_2(r)\rangle|\uparrow\rangle + |\varphi_3(r)\rangle|\uparrow\rangle +$ $|\varphi_4(r)\rangle|\uparrow\rangle]$ 。定义总角动量 $\hat{\pmb{J}}=\hat{\pmb{L}}+\hat{\pmb{S}}$ 。求测量 $\hat{\pmb{J}}^2$ 和 $\hat{\pmb{J}}_z$ 的所有可能结果的组合 (α,β) 、相应的概率 $P_{\alpha,\beta}$ 、和 坍缩后的状态 $|\hat{\pmb{J}}^2=\alpha,\hat{\pmb{J}}_z=\beta\rangle$ [用 $|\varphi_i(r)\rangle|\uparrow\rangle$, $|\varphi_i(r)\rangle|\downarrow\rangle$ 的线性组合表示]。

解答:

(a) 参考第1题, 可知

$$\varphi_{2}(x,y,z) = \psi_{1,0,0}(x,y,z) = \psi_{1}(x)\psi_{0}(y)\psi_{0}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}}x \cdot \psi_{0,0,0}(x,y,z)$$

$$\varphi_{3}(x,y,z) = \psi_{0,1,0}(x,y,z) = \psi_{0}(x)\psi_{1}(y)\psi_{0}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}}y \cdot \psi_{0,0,0}(x,y,z)$$

$$\varphi_{4}(x,y,z) = \psi_{0,0,1}(x,y,z) = \psi_{0}(x)\psi_{0}(y)\psi_{1}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}}z \cdot \psi_{0,0,0}(x,y,z)$$
因此 $A_{2} = A_{3} = A_{4} = \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}}$

也可以通过 $|A_2|^2\langle x^2\rangle_{0,0,0}=|A_3|^2\langle y^2\rangle_{0,0,0}=|A_4|^2\langle z^2\rangle_{0,0,0}=1$ 求解,这里 $\langle ... \rangle_{0,0,0}$ 是在 $\psi_{0,0,0}(x,y,z)$ 下的期待值,可以用高斯积分计算。

(b) 计算所有矩阵元比较高效的方法是计算算符对每个基矢的作用, 再将结果用基矢展开,

$$\hat{O} |\varphi_j\rangle = \sum_i |\varphi_i\rangle \big(\hat{O}\big)_{i,j}$$

方法 1: 可以将 $\varphi_i(r)$ 用球坐标表示并和球谐函数比较,

$$\varphi_{1}(\mathbf{r}) = Y_{0}^{0}(\theta, \phi) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} \sqrt{4\pi} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}r^{2}}$$

$$\varphi_{2}(\mathbf{r}) = [Y_{1}^{-1}(\theta, \phi) - Y_{1}^{+1}(\theta, \phi)] \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} r e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}r^{2}}$$

$$\varphi_{3}(\mathbf{r}) = i[Y_{1}^{-1}(\theta, \phi) + Y_{1}^{+1}(\theta, \phi)] \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} r e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}r^{2}}$$

$$\varphi_{1}(\mathbf{r}) = Y_{1}^{0}(\theta, \phi) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} r e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}r^{2}}$$

再利用球谐函数是 \hat{L}^2 和 \hat{L}_z 的正交归一本征函数计算 $\hat{L}_a\varphi_i(r)$

方法 2: 用 \hat{L}_a 的直角坐标形式, $\hat{L}_a = -i\hbar\epsilon_{abc}r_b\partial_{r_c}$,以及 \hat{L}_a 与半径r无关的性质, $\hat{L}_a(g(x,y,z)f(r)) = \hat{L}_a(g(x,y,z))\cdot f(r)$,容易求得

$$\begin{split} \hat{L}_{a}\varphi_{1}(\boldsymbol{r}) &= 0\\ \hat{L}_{x}\varphi_{2}(\boldsymbol{r}) &= 0, \hat{L}_{x}\varphi_{3}(\boldsymbol{r}) = +i\hbar\varphi_{4}(\boldsymbol{r}), \hat{L}_{x}\varphi_{4}(\boldsymbol{r}) = -i\hbar\varphi_{3}(\boldsymbol{r})\\ \hat{L}_{y}\varphi_{3}(\boldsymbol{r}) &= 0, \hat{L}_{y}\varphi_{4}(\boldsymbol{r}) = +i\hbar\varphi_{2}(\boldsymbol{r}), \hat{L}_{y}\varphi_{2}(\boldsymbol{r}) = -i\hbar\varphi_{4}(\boldsymbol{r})\\ \hat{L}_{z}\varphi_{4}(\boldsymbol{r}) &= 0, \hat{L}_{z}\varphi_{2}(\boldsymbol{r}) = +i\hbar\varphi_{3}(\boldsymbol{r}), \hat{L}_{z}\varphi_{3}(\boldsymbol{r}) = -i\hbar\varphi_{2}(\boldsymbol{r}) \end{split}$$

因此

(c) 与作业题 4.40(b)类似,

轨道波函数的 Hilbert 空间为一个l=0和一个l=1的直和, 因此总的 Hilbert 空间为,

$$(\mathcal{H}_{l=0} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{l=1}) \otimes \mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\mathcal{H}_{l=0} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{1}{2}}\right) \oplus \left(\mathcal{H}_{l=1} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \mathcal{H}_{j=\frac{1}{2}} \oplus \left(\mathcal{H}_{j=\frac{1}{2}} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{j=\frac{3}{2}}\right)$$

根据与球谐函数的比较,轨道角动量的本征基矢为, $|l=0,m=0\rangle\equiv\varphi_1({m r})$, $|l=1,m=0\rangle\equiv\varphi_4({m r})$, $|l=1,m=-1\rangle\equiv\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[\varphi_2({m r})-i\varphi_3({m r})]$, $|l=1,m=1\rangle\equiv\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[-\varphi_2({m r})-i\varphi_3({m r})]$

因此该粒子的状态(以下记为 $|\psi\rangle$)为

$$\begin{split} |\psi\rangle &= \frac{1}{2} [|\varphi_1(\boldsymbol{r})\rangle|\downarrow\rangle + |\varphi_2(\boldsymbol{r})\rangle|\uparrow\rangle + |\varphi_3(\boldsymbol{r})\rangle|\uparrow\rangle + |\varphi_4(\boldsymbol{r})\rangle|\uparrow\rangle] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \Big[|l=0,m=0\rangle|\downarrow\rangle + |l=1,m=0\rangle|\uparrow\rangle + \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}|l=1,m=-1\rangle|\uparrow\rangle \\ &+ \frac{-1+i}{\sqrt{2}}|l=1,m=1\rangle|\uparrow\rangle\Big] \end{split}$$

相关的总角动量本征态为

$$\left|J = \frac{1}{2}, J_z = -\frac{1}{2}, l = 0\right\rangle = |l = 0, m = 0\rangle |\downarrow\rangle$$

$$\left|J = \frac{3}{2}, J_z = \frac{3}{2}, l = 1\right\rangle = |l = 1, m = 1\rangle |\uparrow\rangle$$

$$\left|J = \frac{3}{2}, J_z = \frac{1}{2}, l = 1\right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |l = 1, m = 0\rangle |\uparrow\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |l = 1, m = 1\rangle |\downarrow\rangle$$

$$\left|J = \frac{3}{2}, J_z = -\frac{1}{2}, l = 1\right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |l = 1, m = -1\rangle |\uparrow\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |l = 1, m = 0\rangle |\downarrow\rangle$$

$$\left|J = \frac{1}{2}, J_z = \frac{1}{2}, l = 1\right\rangle = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |l = 1, m = 0\rangle |\uparrow\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |l = 1, m = 1\rangle |\downarrow\rangle$$

$$\left|J = \frac{1}{2}, J_z = -\frac{1}{2}, l = 1\right\rangle = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |l = 1, m = -1\rangle |\uparrow\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |l = 1, m = 0\rangle |\downarrow\rangle$$

对测量结果
$$\hat{J}^2 = \alpha = \hbar^2 j(j+1), \hat{J}_z = \beta = \hbar j_z,$$
 概率为 $P_{\alpha,\beta} = \sum_l |\langle J=j,J_z=j_z,l|\psi\rangle|^2,$ 坍缩后的状态为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{P_{\alpha,\beta}}} \sum_l |J=j,J_z=j_z,l\rangle\langle J=j,J_z=j_z,l|\psi\rangle$

结果如下

$$(\alpha,\beta) = \left(\frac{15}{4}\hbar^2, \frac{3}{2}\hbar\right), \quad P_{\alpha,\beta} = \frac{1}{4},$$
明缩后状态 $\left|J = \frac{3}{2}, J_z = \frac{3}{2}, l = 1\right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[-\varphi_2(\mathbf{r}) - i\varphi_3(\mathbf{r})]|\uparrow\rangle;$

$$(\alpha,\beta) = \left(\frac{15}{4}\hbar^2, \frac{1}{2}\hbar\right), \quad P_{\alpha,\beta} = \frac{1}{6},$$
明缩后状态 $\left|J = \frac{3}{2}, J_z = \frac{1}{2}, l = 1\right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\varphi_4(\mathbf{r})|\uparrow\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}[-\varphi_2(\mathbf{r}) - i\varphi_3(\mathbf{r})]|\downarrow\rangle$

$$(\alpha,\beta) = \left(\frac{15}{4}\hbar^2, -\frac{1}{2}\hbar\right), \quad P_{\alpha,\beta} = \frac{1}{12},$$
明缩后状态 $\left|J = \frac{3}{2}, J_z = -\frac{1}{2}, l = 1\right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\varphi_4(\mathbf{r})|\downarrow\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}}[\varphi_2(\mathbf{r}) - i\varphi_3(\mathbf{r})]|\downarrow\rangle$

$$\begin{split} (\alpha,\beta) &= \left(\frac{3}{4}\hbar^2, \frac{1}{2}\hbar\right), \ \ P_{\alpha,\beta} &= \frac{1}{12}, \\ & \text{ 坍缩后状态 } \ \left|J = \frac{1}{2}, J_z = \frac{1}{2}, l = 1\right\rangle = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\varphi_4(\boldsymbol{r})|\uparrow\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}[-\varphi_2(\boldsymbol{r}) - i\varphi_3(\boldsymbol{r})]|\downarrow\rangle \\ (\alpha,\beta) &= \left(\frac{3}{4}\hbar^2, -\frac{1}{2}\hbar\right), \ \ P_{\alpha,\beta} &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}, \\ & \text{ 坍缩后状态} \sqrt{\frac{12}{5}} \left[\left|J = \frac{1}{2}, J_z = -\frac{1}{2}, l = 0\right\rangle \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \left|J = \frac{1}{2}, J_z = -\frac{1}{2}, l = 1\right\rangle \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\varphi_1(\boldsymbol{r})|\downarrow\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{15}}(1+i)[\varphi_2(\boldsymbol{r}) - i\varphi_3(\boldsymbol{r})]|\uparrow\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{1}{15}}(1+i)\varphi_4(\boldsymbol{r})|\downarrow\rangle \end{split}$$

第 4 题 (10 分**): 考虑三个S=1/2的自旋(用下标 1, 2, 3 标记),整个 Hilbert 空间的完备正交基可以取为每个自旋基矢的张量积, $|S_1,S_{1,z};S_2,S_{2,z};S_3,S_{3,z}\rangle$ (简写为 $|\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$, $|\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle$,... $|\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$)。考虑哈密顿量 $\hat{H}=J(\hat{S}_1\cdot\hat{S}_2+\hat{S}_2\cdot\hat{S}_3+\hat{S}_3\cdot\hat{S}_1)=\frac{J}{2}(\hat{S}_1+\hat{S}_2+\hat{S}_3)^2-\frac{9}{8}J\hbar^2$,这里J为正的常量。设初态为 $|\psi(t=0)\rangle=|\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle$,计算期待值 $\langle\psi(t)|\hat{S}_{1,z}|\psi(t)\rangle$ 。

解答: 这是作业题 4.67(a, b)的拓展

可以先做 \hat{S}_2 和 \hat{S}_3 的角动量相加,再和 \hat{S}_1 相加定义 $\hat{S}_{2+3} \equiv \hat{S}_2 + \hat{S}_3$,和 $\hat{S}_{1+2+3} \equiv \hat{S}_1 + \hat{S}_2 + \hat{S}_3$, \hat{S}_{1+2+3}^2 ,, \hat{S}_{2+3}^2 ,, $\hat{S}_{1+2+3,z}^2$ 两两对易,根据 C-G 定理,其共同本征态非简并,可以作为完备正交基

整个 Hilbert 空间为

$$\mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{1}{2}} = \mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{1}{2}} \otimes (\mathcal{H}_{s=0} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{s=1}) = \left(\mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{s=0}\right) \oplus \left(\mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{s=1}\right)$$

$$= \mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{1}{2}} \oplus \left(\mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{1}{2}} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{s=\frac{3}{2}}\right)$$

能量只与 \hat{S}_{1+2+3}^2 的本征值有关,

$$\begin{split} E_{S=3/2} &= \frac{3}{4} J \hbar^2, \quad \Re |S_{1+2+3} = \frac{3}{2}, S_{1+2} = 1, S_{1+2+3,z} \rangle, \quad S_{1+2+3,z} = -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}; \\ E_{S=1/2} &= -\frac{3}{4} J \hbar^2, \quad \Re |S_{1+2+3} = \frac{1}{2}, S_{1+2} = 1, S_{1+2+3,z} \rangle \Re |S_{1+2+3} = \frac{1}{2}, S_{1+2} = 0, S_{1+2+3,z} \rangle, \quad S_{1+2+3,z} = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; \end{split}$$

将初态|↓↑↑)分解为上面完备正交基,用到的基矢有(这里用到的C-G系数和第3题相同)

$$\begin{vmatrix} S_{1+2+3} = \frac{3}{2}, S_{1+2} = 1, S_{1+2+3,z} = \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |\uparrow\rangle |S_{2+3} = 1, S_{2+3,z} = 0 \rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |\downarrow\rangle |S_{2+3} = 1, S_{2+3,z} = 1 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + |\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} S_{1+2+3} = \frac{1}{2}, S_{1+2} = 1, S_{1+2+3,z} = \frac{1}{2} \rangle = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |\uparrow\rangle |S_{2+3} = 1, S_{2+3,z} = 0 \rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |\downarrow\rangle |S_{2+3} = 1, S_{2+3,z} = 1 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (2|\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - |\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle - |\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

得

$$|\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left| S_{1+2+3} = \frac{3}{2}, S_{1+2} = 1, S_{1+2+3,z} = \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left| S_{1+2+3} = \frac{1}{2}, S_{1+2} = 1, S_{1+2+3,z} = \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

因此

$$\begin{split} |\psi(t)\rangle &= e^{-i(\frac{3J\hbar^2}{4\hbar})t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left| \mathbf{S}_{1+2+3} = \frac{3}{2}, \mathbf{S}_{1+2} = 1, \mathbf{S}_{1+2+3,z} = \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \\ &+ e^{i(\frac{3J\hbar^2}{4\hbar})t} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left| \mathbf{S}_{1+2+3} = \frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{S}_{1+2} = 1, \mathbf{S}_{1+2+3,z} = \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \\ &= |\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle \left(\frac{e^{-i(\frac{3J\hbar}{4})t}}{3} + \frac{2e^{i(\frac{3J\hbar}{4\hbar})t}}{3} \right) + (|\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle + |\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle) \left(\frac{e^{-i(\frac{3J\hbar}{4\hbar})t}}{3} - \frac{e^{i(\frac{3J\hbar}{4\hbar})t}}{3} \right) \end{split}$$

因此

$$\langle \psi(t) \big| \hat{S}_{1,z} \big| \psi(t) \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2} \left[2 \cdot \left| \frac{e^{-i\left(\frac{3J\hbar}{4}\right)t}}{3} - \frac{e^{i\left(\frac{3J\hbar}{4}\right)t}}{3} \right|^2 - \left| \frac{e^{-i\left(\frac{3J\hbar}{4}\right)t}}{3} + \frac{2e^{i\left(\frac{3J\hbar}{4}\right)t}}{3} \right|^2 \right] = \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{9} - \frac{8}{9} \cos\left(\frac{3J\hbar t}{2}\right) \right)$$