《量子力学 A》2024年秋季学期1班期末考试(参考答案)

题目在第3页之后。下面结果可以直接使用,其中黑体符号为三分量的矢量:

- 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.
- 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 $|j,m\rangle$ 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 $\hat{J}_{\pm}|j,m\rangle=\hbar\sqrt{(j\mp m)(j\pm m+1)}|j,m\rangle$ (需要满足 Condon-Shortley 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 $\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.
- 简并定态微扰论: $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{V} \circ \hat{H}_0 \left| \psi_{n,i}^{(0)} \right\rangle = E_n^{(0)} |\psi_{n,i}^{(0)} \rangle, \hat{H}_0 \left| \psi_m^{(0)} \right\rangle = E_m |\psi_m^{(0)} \rangle,$ 本征基 $|\psi_{n,i}^{(0)} \rangle = |\psi_m^{(0)} \rangle$ 完备正交归一 $(m \neq n) \circ \hat{H} = E_n^{(0)}$ 对应的本征值 $E_{n,i}$ 满足: $E_{n,i} E_n^{(0)}$ 准至 $O(\lambda^2)$ 阶,为久期方程矩阵 $\langle \psi_{n,j}^{(0)} | \lambda \hat{V} | \psi_{n,k}^{(0)} \rangle + \sum_{m,m \neq n} \frac{\langle \psi_{n,j}^{(0)} | \lambda \hat{V} | \psi_m^{(0)} \rangle \langle \psi_m^{(0)} | \lambda \hat{V} | \psi_{n,k}^{(0)} \rangle}{E_n^{(0)} E_m^{(0)}}$ 的本征值之一。对非简并情况该矩阵为 1×1 。
- 含时微扰论: $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{V}(t)$ 。 \hat{H}_0 不含时, $\hat{H}_0 | \psi_m \rangle = E_m | \psi_m \rangle$, $|\psi_m \rangle$ 完备正交归一。 $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi(t)\rangle$ 的解为 $|\psi(t)\rangle = \sum_m c_m(t) e^{-\frac{iE_m t}{\hbar}} |\psi_m \rangle$, 则 $i\hbar \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} c_m(t) = \lambda \sum_n [\hat{V}_I(t)]_{m,n} c_n(t)$, 其中 $[\hat{V}_I(t)]_{m,n} = e^{\frac{i(E_m E_n)t}{\hbar}} \langle \psi_m | \hat{V}(t) | \psi_n \rangle$ 。 $c_m(t)$ 的 Dyson 级数解为 $c_m(t) = c_m(0) + \frac{\lambda}{i\hbar} \int_0^t \mathrm{d}t_1 \sum_{n_1} [\hat{V}_I(t_1)]_{m,n_1} c_{n_1}(0) + \left(\frac{\lambda}{i\hbar}\right)^2 \int_0^t \mathrm{d}t_1 \int_0^{t_1} \mathrm{d}t_2 \sum_{n_1,n_2} [\hat{V}_I(t_1)]_{m,n_1} [\hat{V}_I(t_2)]_{n_1,n_2} c_{n_2}(0) + \cdots$ 。
 - 计算跃迁速率时经常用到的结果: $\lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{\sin^2(xt)}{x^2t} = \pi \cdot \delta(x)$

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 1/4 -3/4 5/2 -5/2 2/5 -1/2 +1/2 3/4 1/4 2/5 -3/5 -1/2 +1/2 5/2 -1/2 1/2 3/5 3/5 -1/2 -3/2 172 3/5 -1/2 +1/2 -1/2 -1 -3/2 0 1/6 -1/3 1/2 3/4 -1/2 +1/2 5/2 +1/2 2/5 3/5 3/10 8/15 3/5 -1/15 1/10 -2/5 0 3/2 +1/2 3/4 4/5 3/2+3/2 -1/2 +1/2 5/2 -1/2 -1/2 +1/2 7 7 5/2 3/2 1/5 +10 $3/2 \times 1/2$ +1/2 +3/2 +1/2 1/10 2/5 1/2 3/5 1/15 -1/3 3/10 -8/15 1/6 5/2 +5/2 -1/2 +1/2 +1/2 -1/2 -3/2 3/2 +1/2 +2 $2 \times 1/2$ +2 1/2 2/3 5/2 +1/2 the minus sign, if present, goes outside the radical. 1/10 -3/10 3/5 7 3/5 $\frac{-1}{-2}$ +3/2 +1/2 -1/2 5/2 +3/2 6/15 1/2 8/15 -1/6 1/15 -1/3 2/5 5/2 +5/2 +3/2 +1/2 -2/5 3/10 $3/2 \times 1$ +3/2 +1 0 -1 -2 1/2 0 -1/2 0 5 1/5 3/5 1/5 +1 0 -1 +1 -1 +1 3/5 -3/10 1/10 1/2 1/3 1/6 -1/2 1/3 -1/2172 3/2 1/15 8/15 6/15 2/3 -10 1/3 -1/3 1/3 0 0 -1/3 2/3 2/3 –1/3 0 –1/2 –1 +1/2 3/2 1/2 +1/2 +1/2 0 + 1/2 2/3 -1/3 - 0 1/2 -1/2+170 1/6 2/3 1/6 1/3 0 5 -1/23/2 +3/2 -1/2 +1/2 1/2 7 +3 -1/2 +1/2 +2 +1 +2+1 T 0 T 2×1 $1 \times 1/2$ 172 +1 + 1/20 7 $1/2 \times 1/2$ +1/2 +1/2 +1/2 0 +1 0+1 | + $\frac{1}{\times}$

第 1 题(15 分). 二维谐振子 $\hat{H}_0 = \frac{\hat{p}_x^2 + \hat{p}_y^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 为两个独立的一维谐振子(参见第一页)之和,其中 m, ω 为正的常量, $\hat{p}_x = -i\hbar\partial_x$, $\hat{p}_y = -i\hbar\partial_y$ 。考虑微扰 $\hat{V} = \lambda x^2 y^2$,其中 λ 为实的"小量"。

(a) (5 分) 用微扰论近似计算 $\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}$ 的基态能量到 λ^2 阶。

(b)(10 分)考虑"变分哈密顿量" $\hat{H}(\Omega) = \frac{\hat{p}_{\chi}^2 + \hat{p}_{y}^2}{2m} + \frac{m\Omega^2}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$, Ω 为正的参数。记 $\hat{H}(\Omega)$ 的归一化基态为 $|\Psi(\Omega)\rangle$ 。计算能量期待值 $E(\Omega) = \langle \Psi(\Omega) | (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}) | \Psi(\Omega)\rangle$,近似求出最小值 $\min_{\Omega} E(\Omega)$ 到 λ^2 阶。[提示:将 Ω 对 λ 展开]

解答:

(a) 定义
$$x$$
和 y 方向的升降算符, $\hat{a}_{x,\pm} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} (\hat{x} \mp \frac{i\hat{p}_x}{m\omega})$, $\hat{a}_{y,\pm} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} (\hat{y} \mp \frac{i\hat{p}_y}{m\omega})$,则 $\left[\hat{a}_{i,-},\hat{a}_{j,+}\right] = \delta_{ij}$, \hat{H}_0 本征态为 $\psi_{n_x,n_y}(x,y) = \psi_{n_x}(x)\psi_{n_y}(y)$,本征值 $E_{n_x,n_y} = \hbar\omega(n_x + n_y + 1)$;
$$\psi_{n_x}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_x!}} (\hat{a}_{x,+})^{n_x} \psi_0(x)$$
, $\psi_{n_y}(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_x!}} (\hat{a}_{y,+})^{n_y} \psi_0(y)$, ψ_0 为一维谐振子基态,
$$\hat{V} = \lambda x^2 y^2 = \lambda \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2 (\hat{a}_{x,+}\hat{a}_{x,+} + \hat{a}_{x,-}\hat{a}_{x,-} + 2\hat{a}_{x,+}\hat{a}_{x,-} + 1)(\hat{a}_{y,+}\hat{a}_{y,+} + \hat{a}_{y,-}\hat{a}_{y,-} + 2\hat{a}_{y,+}\hat{a}_{y,-} + 1)$$
,
$$\hat{V}|\psi_{0,0}\rangle = \lambda \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2 (|\psi_{0,0}\rangle + \sqrt{2}|\psi_{2,0}\rangle + \sqrt{2}|\psi_{0,2}\rangle + 2|\psi_{2,2}\rangle)$$

根据二阶微扰的公式, $\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}$ 的基态能量近似为

$$\hbar\omega + \lambda \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2 + \left[\lambda \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2\right]^2 \left(\frac{\left|\sqrt{2}\right|^2}{-2\hbar\omega} + \frac{\left|\sqrt{2}\right|^2}{-2\hbar\omega} + \frac{2^2}{-4\hbar\omega}\right) = \hbar\omega + \lambda \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2 - \lambda^2 \frac{3}{\hbar\omega} \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^4$$

(b)
$$E(\Omega) = \langle \Psi(\Omega) | (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}) | \Psi(\Omega) \rangle = \langle \Psi(\Omega) | (\hat{H}_0 - \hat{H}(\Omega) + \hat{V}) | \Psi(\Omega) \rangle + \langle \Psi(\Omega) | \hat{H}(\Omega) | \Psi(\Omega) \rangle$$

 $= \langle \Psi(\Omega) | (\frac{m(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)}{2} (x^2 + y^2) + \lambda x^2 y^2) | \Psi(\Omega) \rangle + \hbar \Omega$
 $= \frac{m(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)}{2} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{m\Omega} + \lambda \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\Omega}\right)^2 + \hbar \Omega = \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(\frac{\omega^2}{\Omega} + \Omega\right) + \lambda \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\Omega}\right)^2 \quad (\text{该结果约 3 } \text{分})$
极值条件为 $\frac{dE(\Omega)}{d\Omega} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\Omega^2} - \frac{\lambda \hbar}{m^2 \omega^3} \cdot \frac{\omega^3}{\Omega^3}\right) = 0 \quad (\text{该结果约 1 } \text{分})$
设 $\Omega = \omega \left(1 + a\lambda + b\lambda^2 + O(\lambda^3)\right), \quad \text{则} \frac{\omega}{\Omega} = 1 - a\lambda + (a^2 - b)\lambda^2 + O(\lambda^3),$
极值条件为

$$1 - (1 - 2a\lambda + (3a^2 - 2b)\lambda^2) - \frac{\hbar}{m^2\omega^3} \cdot (\lambda - 3a\lambda^2) + O(\lambda^3)$$
$$= \left(2a - \frac{\hbar}{m^2\omega^3}\right)\lambda + \left(3a\frac{\hbar}{m^2\omega^3} - 3a^2 + 2b\right)\lambda^2 + O(\lambda^3) = 0$$

比较各阶系数得 (该结果约2分)

$$a = \frac{\hbar}{2m^2\omega^3}, \qquad b = -\frac{3\hbar^2}{8m^4\omega^6}$$

最低能量约为 (最后结果约4分)

$$\min_{\Omega} E(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \left(\frac{\omega}{\Omega} + \frac{\Omega}{\omega} \right) + \lambda \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^{2} \cdot \frac{\omega^{2}}{\Omega^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega (2 + a^{2}\lambda^{2}) + \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^{2} (\lambda - 2a\lambda^{2}) + O(\lambda^{3})$$

$$= \hbar \omega + \lambda \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^{2} - \lambda^{2} \frac{2}{\hbar \omega} \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^{4} + O(\lambda^{3})$$

注: 变分法结果的1阶与微扰论相同,2阶高于微扰论

学生的解法 2: 迭代求解 Ω (需选择合适的迭代公式),

极值条件
$$1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\Omega^2} - \frac{\lambda \hbar}{m^2 \omega^3} \cdot \frac{\omega^3}{\Omega^3} = 0$$
可以化为 $\left(\frac{\Omega}{\omega}\right)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{\lambda \hbar}{m^2 \omega^3} \cdot \frac{\omega}{\Omega}\right)$, 由此得迭代方程
$$\frac{\Omega}{\omega} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\lambda \hbar}{m^2 \omega^3} \cdot \frac{\omega}{\Omega}}$$

0 阶解:
$$\frac{\Omega}{\omega} = 1 + O(\lambda)$$
, 因此 $\frac{\omega}{\Omega} = 1 + O(\lambda)$, 代入右边得,

1 阶解:
$$\frac{\Omega}{\omega} = 1 + \frac{\lambda \hbar}{2m^2\omega^3} + O(\lambda^2)$$
,因此 $\frac{\omega}{\Omega} = 1 - \frac{\lambda \hbar}{2m^2\omega^3} + O(\lambda^2)$,代入右边得,

2 阶解:
$$\frac{\Omega}{\omega} = 1 + \frac{\lambda \hbar}{2m^2 \omega^3} - \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{\lambda \hbar}{m^2 \omega^3}\right)^2 + O(\lambda^3)$$
,再代入 $E(\Omega)$

学生的解法 3: 直接最小化 $E(\Omega)$,

$$E\left(\Omega = \omega\left(1 + a\lambda + b\lambda^2 + O(\lambda^3)\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left[(1 - a\lambda + (a^2 - b)\lambda^2) + (1 + a\lambda + b\lambda^2) \right] + \lambda \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^2 (1 - 2a\lambda) + O(\lambda^3)$$

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

$$\overrightarrow{m} \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} a^2 - 2\left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2 a = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(a - \frac{\hbar}{2m^2\omega^3}\right)^2 - \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m^2\omega^3}\right)^2 \ge -\frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m^2\omega^3}\right)^2,$$

因此最小值为
$$\hbar\omega + \lambda \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2 - \lambda^2 \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m^2\omega^3}\right)^2 + O(\lambda^3)$$
, 当 $a = \frac{\hbar}{2m^2\omega^3}$ 时取得。

第 2 题(20 分). 考虑一维谐振子 $\hat{H}_0 = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}\hat{x}^2$ (参见第一页),及含时微扰 $\hat{V}(t) = -f(t)\hat{x}$ 。这里 f(t)是一个周期为T的方波, $f(t) = \begin{cases} +f, & nT < t < (n+1/2)T; \\ -f, & (n+1/2)T < t < (n+1)T. \end{cases}$ 其中n为任意整数,f为正的"小量"。设初态 $|\psi(t=0)\rangle = |\psi_0\rangle$ 为 \hat{H}_0 的基态,此后的时间演化满足 $i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\psi(t)\rangle = \left(\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}(t)\right)|\psi(t)\rangle$ 。

(a) (5 分) 利用含时微扰论方法近似计算跃迁到 \hat{H}_0 的第一激发态 $|\psi_1\rangle$ 的概率 $P_{0\to 1}(t) \equiv |\langle \psi_1|\psi(t)\rangle|^2$,保留关于小量f的最低阶的非零项。[注:结果显然也是分段函数]

(b) (10 分) 在 (a) 中近似下,计算跃迁速率, $\Gamma_{0\to 1} \equiv \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} P_{0\to 1}(t)$ 。该结果有可能发散(微扰与这个跃迁"共振"),求共振时前述参量 f,T,m,ω 需要满足的条件。

(c) (5 分) 精确地求出| $\psi(t=T)$)和 $P_{0\to 1}(t=T)$ 。

解答:

(a) 跃迁振幅 $c_1(t) \equiv e^{iE_1t/\hbar}(\psi_1|\psi(t))$ 的 Dyson 级数的第 0 阶为零,

第 1 阶不为零,涉及的矩阵元为 $\langle \psi_1 | \hat{x} | \psi_0 \rangle = \sqrt{\hbar/2m\omega} \langle \psi_1 | (\hat{a}_+ + \hat{a}_-) | \psi_0 \rangle = \sqrt{\hbar/2m\omega}$, 因此

$$c_1(t) \approx 0 - \frac{\sqrt{\hbar/2m\omega}}{i\hbar} \int_0^t e^{i\omega t} f(t) dt$$

 $\diamondsuit N = |t/T|,$

$$\int_0^t e^{i\omega t} f(t) dt = \int_0^{NT} e^{i\omega t} f(t) dt + \int_{NT}^t e^{i\omega t} f(t) dt$$
$$= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} e^{i\omega Tn} \right) \int_0^T e^{i\omega t} f(t) dt + e^{i\omega TN} \int_0^{t-NT} e^{i\omega t} f(t) dt$$

$$\int_0^T e^{i\omega t} f(t) dt = \int_0^{T/2} e^{i\omega t} f dt - \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^T e^{i\omega t} f dt = f \frac{e^{i\omega T/2} - 1}{i\omega} - f \frac{e^{i\omega T} - e^{i\omega T/2}}{i\omega} = \frac{if}{\omega} \left(1 - e^{i\omega T/2}\right)^2$$

对 $0 \le t' < T$,

$$\int_0^{t'} e^{i\omega t} f(t) dt = \begin{cases} f \frac{e^{i\omega t'} - 1}{i\omega}, & 0 \le t' < T/2; \\ f \frac{e^{i\omega T/2} - 1}{i\omega} - f \frac{e^{i\omega t'} - e^{i\omega T/2}}{i\omega}, & T/2 \le t' < T. \end{cases}$$

综上

$$\begin{split} c_1(t) &\approx -\frac{f\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}}{\hbar\omega} \bigg(\frac{1-e^{i\omega TN}}{1-e^{i\omega T}}\bigg) \Big(1-e^{i\omega T/2}\Big)^2 \\ &-\frac{f\sqrt{\hbar/2m\omega}}{\hbar\omega} e^{i\omega TN} \begin{cases} (1-e^{i\omega(t-NT)}), & NT \leq t < NT+T/2; \\ (e^{i\omega(t-NT)}-2e^{i\omega T/2}+1), & NT+T/2 \leq t < (N+1)T. \end{cases} \end{split}$$

最后 $P_{0\to 1}(t) = |c_1(t)|^2$,

注: $c_1(t)$ 也有其它表达式(将f(t)看成常数减去周期脉冲),但不方便分析共振,如

$$c_1(t) \approx \frac{f\sqrt{\hbar/2m\omega}}{\hbar\omega} \begin{cases} \left(e^{i\omega t}-1\right) - 2\left(\frac{1-e^{i\omega TN}}{1-e^{i\omega T}}\right) (e^{i\omega T}-e^{i\omega T/2}), & NT \leq t < NT+T/2; \\ \left(1-e^{i\omega t}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1-e^{i\omega TN}}{1-e^{i\omega T}}\right) \left(e^{i\omega T/2}-1\right), & NT+T/2 \leq t < (N+1)T. \end{cases}$$

原表达式中的 $\frac{\left(1-e^{i\omega T/2}\right)^2}{1-e^{i\omega T}}$ 也可以化为 $\frac{1-e^{i\omega T/2}}{1+e^{i\omega T/2}}=-i\tan\left(\frac{\omega T}{4}\right)$ 。

(b) 绝大部分情况(非共振情况)下 (a) 中解得的 $|c_1(t)|$ 为有限值,跃迁速率 $\Gamma_{0\to 1}$ 为零;对 $t\to\infty$ 情况, $|c_1(t)|$ 发散当且仅当 $e^{i\omega T}=1$ 且 $e^{i\omega T/2}\neq 1$,即共振条件为 $\omega T=2\pi(2n+1)$,n为非负整数。

$$(e^{i\omega T/2} \neq 1$$
的条件,即 $\frac{\omega T}{2\pi}$ 必须为奇数的条件约 3 分)

直观上即方波包含的某个高阶简谐波的频率与ω相同。

$$\begin{split} \Gamma_{0\rightarrow1} &\equiv \lim_{N\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{NT} \left| \frac{f\sqrt{\hbar/2m\omega}}{\hbar\omega} \left(\frac{1-e^{i\omega TN}}{1-e^{i\omega T}} \right) \left(1-e^{\frac{i\omega T}{2}} \right)^2 \right|^2 = \frac{f^2}{m\omega^3\hbar} \lim_{N\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{NT} \left| \left(\frac{1-e^{i\omega TN}}{1-e^{i\omega T}} \right) \left(1-e^{\frac{i\omega T}{2}} \right)^2 \right| \\ &= \frac{f^2}{m\omega^3\hbar} \lim_{N\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{NT} \left(\frac{\sin^2(\omega TN/2)}{\sin^2(\omega T/2)} \right) \cdot 16 \sin^4(\omega T/4) = \frac{f^2}{m\omega^3\hbar} \sum_{n\geq0} \frac{32\pi}{T} \delta\left(\omega T - 2\pi(2n+1)\right) \\ &= \frac{f^2}{m\omega^3\hbar} \sum_{n\geq0} \frac{32\pi}{T^2} \delta\left(\omega - \frac{2\pi(2n+1)}{T}\right) = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 0, & \omega T \neq 2\pi(2n+1); \\ \text{"∞ ", $\omega T = 2\pi(2n+1)$.} \end{array} \right. \end{split}$$

 $(不要求以<math>\delta$ 函数表示的形式)

(c) 每个时刻的哈密顿量都是谐振子,量子态始终为"相干态",可以直接应用相干态的时间演化结果 (作业题 3.42)

第一个周期的前半段(0 < t < T/2)内,哈密顿量为

$$\begin{split} \widehat{H}_{\dot{\parallel}} &= \widehat{H}_0 - f \widehat{x} = \frac{\widehat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2} \left(\widehat{x} - \frac{f}{m\omega^2} \right)^2 - \frac{f^2}{2m\omega^2} \\ \hat{z} &\geq 2m\omega^2 + \frac{i}{m\omega} \widehat{p} = \widehat{a}_{\mp} - \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2}, \end{split}$$

初态 $|\psi(t=0)\rangle = |\psi_0\rangle$ 满足 $\hat{a}_-|\psi_0\rangle = 0$ 即 $\left(\hat{a}_{\hat{n}_-} + \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2}\right)|\psi_0\rangle = 0$,因此初态为 $\hat{H}_{\hat{n}}$ 的相干态,

$$|\psi(t=0)\rangle = \left|\hat{a}_{\hat{\parallel}\hat{\parallel}-} = -\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2}\right\rangle$$

根据作业题 3.42, t = T/2时刻的态为

$$|\psi(t=T/2)\rangle = e^{-iE_{\parallel\parallel_0}T/2\hbar} \left| \hat{a}_{\parallel\parallel_-} = -\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2} e^{-i\omega T/2} \right\rangle$$

$$E_{\dot{\mathrm{H}}\,0} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} - \frac{f^2}{2m\omega^2}$$
为 $\hat{H}_{\dot{\mathrm{H}}}$ 的基态能量

对于后半段 (T/2 < t < T), 哈密顿量为

$$\begin{split} \widehat{H}_{\text{E}} &= \widehat{H}_0 + f \widehat{x} = \frac{\widehat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2} \left(\widehat{x} + \frac{f}{m\omega^2} \right)^2 - \frac{f^2}{2m\omega^2} \\ \text{定义相应的升降算符} \widehat{a}_{\text{E}\mp} &= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left((\widehat{x} + \frac{f}{m\omega^2}) \pm \frac{i}{m\omega} \widehat{p} \right) = \widehat{a}_\mp + \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2} = \widehat{a}_{\hat{\mathbb{H}}\mp} + 2\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2}, \\ t &= T/2$$
时刻的态为

 $|\psi(t=T/2)
angle = e^{-iE_{\stackrel{\circ}{\mathbb{H}}\,0}T/2\hbar}\left|\hat{a}_{\stackrel{\circ}{\mathbb{H}}-} = 2\sqrt{rac{m\omega}{2\hbar}}rac{f}{m\omega^2} - \sqrt{rac{m\omega}{2\hbar}}rac{f}{m\omega^2}e^{-i\omega T/2}
ight.
angle$

因此

$$\begin{split} |\psi(t=T)\rangle &= e^{-iE_{\stackrel{\circ}{\mathbb{H}}_0}T/2\hbar} e^{-iE_{\stackrel{\circ}{\mathbb{H}}_0}T/2\hbar} \left| \hat{a}_{\stackrel{\circ}{\mathbb{H}}_-} = (2\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2} - \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2} e^{-i\omega T/2}) e^{-i\omega T/2} \right\rangle \\ &= e^{-i\omega T/2} e^{if^2T/2\hbar m\omega^2} \left| \hat{a}_- = -\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2} (1 - e^{-i\omega T/2})^2 \right\rangle \end{split}$$

利用相干态的显式形式 (HW3 附加题(a)或作业题 3.42)

$$\begin{split} |\psi(t=T)\rangle &= e^{-i\omega T/2} e^{if^2T/2\hbar m\omega^2} \exp\left(-\frac{4f^2}{\hbar m\omega^3} \sin^4\left(\frac{\omega T}{4}\right)\right) \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2} (1-e^{-i\omega T/2})^2 \hat{a}_+\right) |\psi_0\rangle \\ &= e^{-i\omega T/2} e^{if^2T/2\hbar m\omega^2} \exp\left(-\frac{4f^2}{\hbar m\omega^3} \sin^4\left(\frac{\omega T}{4}\right)\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2} (1-e^{-i\omega T/2})^2\right)^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |\psi_n\rangle \end{split}$$

因此

$$P_{0\to 1}(T) \equiv |\langle \psi_1 | \psi(T) \rangle|^2 = \exp\left(-\frac{8f^2}{\hbar m \omega^3} \sin^4\left(\frac{\omega T}{4}\right)\right) \left| -\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{i\omega T}{2}}\right)^2 \right|^2$$
$$= \exp\left(-\frac{8f^2}{\hbar m\omega^3} \sin^4\left(\frac{\omega T}{4}\right)\right) \cdot \frac{8f^2}{\hbar m\omega^3} \sin^4\left(\frac{\omega T}{4}\right)$$

其 f^2 阶与微扰论相同。

注: 按上述方法可以递推求出

$$|\psi(t=NT)\rangle = e^{-i\omega NT/2}e^{if^2NT/2\hbar m\omega^2} \left| \hat{a}_- = -\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{f}{m\omega^2} (1-e^{-i\omega T/2})^2 \left(\frac{1-e^{-i\omega TN}}{1-e^{-i\omega T}} \right) \right\rangle$$

第 3 题(30 分). 一些粒子被限制在半径为R的圆环上运动, 圆环上坐标用角度 $\theta \in [0,2\pi)$ 表示。单个粒子(用下标... $_{\dot{\mu}}$ 标记单粒子相关量)的哈密顿量为自由粒子动能 $\hat{H}_{\dot{\mu}} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2mR^2}\partial_{\theta}^2$,其中正的常量m为粒子质量。单粒子波函数 $\psi_{\dot{\mu}}(\theta)$ 满足周期性 $\psi_{\dot{\mu}}(\theta) = \psi_{\dot{\mu}}(\theta + 2\pi)$,其归一化条件为 $\int_0^{2\pi} \left|\psi_{\dot{\mu}}(\theta)\right|^2 d\theta = 1$ 。考虑 3 个无自旋的粒子(用下标 1, 2, 3 标记),其哈密顿量为 $\hat{H}_0 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2mR^2} \left(\partial_{\theta_1}^2 + \partial_{\theta_2}^2 + \partial_{\theta_3}^2\right)$,其波函数的归一化条件为 $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_1 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_3 \left|\psi(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)\right|^2 = 1$ 。

(a) (10 分) 分别对 3 个全同**玻色子**和 3 个全同**费米子**,求 \hat{H}_0 的基态和第一激发态的能量和波函数(可以用单粒子本征基表示)。

(b) (10 分) 圆环上两个点的"距离平方"为 $D(\theta_1, \theta_2) \equiv 4R^2 \left(\sin \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2}\right)^2$ (注意这个定义具有对于 θ_1 和 θ_2 的周期性)。分别对(a) 中的 3 玻色子基态和 3 费米子基态计算, $D(\theta_1, \theta_2) \geq 2R^2 \perp D(\theta_1, \theta_3) \geq 2R^2 \perp D(\theta_2, \theta_3) \geq 2R^2$ 的概率[可以记为 $P^{(B)}$ (三粒子两两不同象限)和 $P^{(F)}$ (三粒子两两不同象限)]。

(c) (10 分) 考虑不含时微扰 $\hat{V} = \lambda \cdot [D(\theta_1, \theta_2) + D(\theta_1, \theta_3) + D(\theta_2, \theta_3)]$, 其中 λ 为实的"小量"。对 3 玻色子和 3 费米子两种情况,**分别**近似计算 $\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}$ 的基态能量到 λ^2 阶。

解答:

下面用平面波形式的单粒子本征基 $\varphi_k(\theta) = \frac{e^{ik\theta}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \; E_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2mR^2}, \; k \in \mathbb{Z}.$ 用驻波形式单粒子本征基的表达式这里没有列出。

(a) 玻色子(约5分):

基态: 能量 $E_{0,0,0} = 0$,

$$\left|\psi_{0,0,0}^{(B)}\right\rangle = |\varphi_0\rangle|\varphi_0\rangle|\varphi_0\rangle, \quad \mathbb{H}\psi_{0,0,0}^{(B)}(\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3) = (2\pi)^{-3/2},$$

第一激发态: 能量 $E_{0,0,1} = E_{-1,0,0} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2mR^2}$, 2 重简并,

$$\left|\psi_{0,0,1}^{(B)}\right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|\varphi_0\rangle|\varphi_0\rangle|\varphi_1\rangle + |\varphi_0\rangle|\varphi_1\rangle|\varphi_0\rangle + |\varphi_1\rangle|\varphi_0\rangle|\varphi_0\rangle),$$

$$\mathbb{H}\psi_{0,0,1}^{(B)}(\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3)=(2\pi)^{-\frac{3}{2}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(e^{i\theta_1}+e^{i\theta_2}+e^{i\theta_3});$$

$$\left|\psi_{-1,0,0}^{(B)}\right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|\varphi_{-1}\rangle|\varphi_0\rangle|\varphi_0\rangle + |\varphi_0\rangle|\varphi_{-1}\rangle|\varphi_0\rangle + |\varphi_0\rangle|\varphi_0\rangle|\varphi_{-1}\rangle),$$

$$\mathbb{H}\psi_{-1,0,0}^{(B)}(\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3) = (2\pi)^{\frac{-3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(e^{-i\theta_1} + e^{-i\theta_2} + e^{-i\theta_3} \right);$$

费米子(约 5 分):
$$|\psi_{k_1,k_2,k_3}^{(F)}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (|\varphi_{k_1}\rangle|\varphi_{k_2}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle + |\varphi_{k_2}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_1}\rangle + |\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_1}\rangle|\varphi_{k_2}\rangle - |\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle|\varphi_$$

基态: 能量 $E_{-1,0,1} = \frac{\hbar^2}{mR^2}$, 非简并,

$$\left|\psi_{-1,0,1}^{(F)}\right\rangle, \quad \mathbb{H}\psi_{-1,0,1}^{(F)}(\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} (\sin(\theta_3-\theta_1) + \sin(\theta_2-\theta_3) + \sin(\theta_1-\theta_2)),$$

第一激发态: 能量 $E_{-2,-1,0}=E_{-2,0,1}=E_{-1,0,2}=E_{0,1,2}=\frac{5\hbar^2}{2mR^2}$, 4 重简并,

$$|\psi_{-2,-1,0}^{(F)}\rangle$$
, $|\psi_{-2,-1,0}^{(F)}\rangle$, $|\psi_{-2,-1,0}^{(F)}\rangle$, $|\psi_{-2,-1,0}^{(F)}\rangle$,

(b) $D(\theta_i, \theta_j) \ge 2R^2$ 等价于 $\theta_j \in \left[\theta_i + \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_i + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \mod 2\pi$,即 θ_i, θ_j 不在同一个"象限"(1/4 个圆)。 在波函数 $\psi(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)$ 下,三粒子两两不同象限的概率为

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta_{1} \int_{\theta_{1} + \frac{\pi}{2}}^{\theta_{1} + \pi} d\theta_{2} \int_{\theta_{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}}^{\theta_{1} + \frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta_{3} |\psi(\theta_{1}, \theta_{2}, \theta_{3})|^{2} + \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta_{1} \int_{\theta_{1} + \pi}^{\theta_{1} + \frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta_{2} \int_{\theta_{1} + \frac{\pi}{2}}^{\theta_{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta_{3} |\psi(\theta_{1}, \theta_{2}, \theta_{3})|^{2} + \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta_{1} \int_{\theta_{1} + \pi}^{\theta_{1} + \frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta_{2} \int_{\theta_{1} + \frac{\pi}{2}}^{\theta_{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta_{3} |\psi(\theta_{1}, \theta_{2}, \theta_{3})|^{2}$$

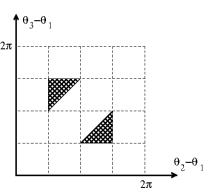
积分区域如右图

可做如下简化:

平移对称性(所有 $\theta_i \to \theta_i + \phi$,哈密顿量不变),3 粒子态都形如 $\psi_{k_1,k_2,k_3}^{(B/F)}(\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3) = e^{i\theta_1(k_1+k_2+k_3)} f_{k_1,k_2,k_3}^{(B/F)} \left(\theta_{1,2} \equiv \theta_1 - \theta_2, \theta_{3,1} \equiv \theta_3 - \theta_1\right),$ 对 θ_1 积分仅得 2π 因子;

3 粒子基态都具有空间反演对称性, $\psi(-\theta_1, -\theta_2, -\theta_3) = \pm \psi(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3);$ 两个积分对应的构型可以用空间反演和平移联系,因此两个积分相等。

根据上面考虑,结果可以简化为 2 重积分 $4\pi \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} \mathrm{d}\theta_{1,2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta_{1,2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta_{3,1} |\psi|^2$.



玻色子基态: $\psi_{0,0,0}^{(B)}(\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3) = (2\pi)^{-3/2}$,

概率为
$$\frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta_{1,2} \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}-\theta_{1,2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta_{3,1} \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta_{1,2} \left(\pi + \theta_{1,2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(0 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{16}$$
.

费米子基态: 下面为了简化符号,记 $e^{i(p\theta_{3,1}+q\theta_{1,2})}\equiv X_{p,q}=X^*_{-p,-q},$

$$\psi_{-1,0,1}^{(F)} = (2\pi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (X_{1,0} - X_{-1,0} + X_{-1,-1} - X_{1,1} + X_{0,1} - X_{0,-1})$$

先计算一般的积分 $I_{p,q} \equiv \int_{-\pi}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta_{1,2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta_{1,2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta_{3,1} X_{p,q} = I_{-p,-q}^*$,

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} \mathrm{d}\theta_{1,2} \, e^{iq\theta_{1,2}} \left(\pi + \theta_{1,2}\right), & p = 0; \\ \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi/2} \mathrm{d}\theta_{1,2} \, e^{iq\theta_{1,2}} \frac{e^{ip\frac{3\pi}{2}} - e^{ip\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_{1,2}\right)}}{ip}, & p \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{\pi^2}{8}, & p = 0, q = 0; \\ \frac{\pi}{2iq}(-i)^q + \frac{(-i)^q - (-1)^q}{q^2}, & p = 0, q \neq 0; \\ \frac{\pi}{2ip}(-i)^p + \frac{(-i)^p - (-1)^p}{p^2}, & p \neq 0, q = 0; \\ \frac{(i)^p - (-1)^p}{p^2} - \frac{\pi}{2ip}(i)^p, & p \neq 0, q = p; \\ \frac{(-1)^q - (-i)^q}{pq}(-i)^p + \frac{(-i)^{q-p} - (-1)^{q-p}}{p(q-p)}(i)^p, & p \neq 0, q \neq 0, q \neq p. \end{cases}$$

由 θ_1 , θ_2 , θ_3 的轮换对称性可得, $4\pi \int_{-\pi}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta_{1,2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta_{1,2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta_{3,1} \left| \psi_{-1,0,1}^{(F)} \right|^2$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{12\pi^{2}} \int_{-\pi}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta_{1,2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_{1,2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta_{3,1} (X_{1,0} - X_{-1,0}) (X_{1,0} - X_{-1,0} + X_{-1,-1} - X_{1,1} + X_{0,1} - X_{0,-1})^{*}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}} \cdot 2 \operatorname{Re} (I_{0,0} - I_{2,0} + I_{2,1} - I_{0,-1} + I_{1,-1} - I_{1,1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{8} - \frac{-1}{2} + 1 - \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 1 - \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}} + \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

注: 如果不使用 θ_1 , θ_2 , θ_3 的轮换对称性, $4\pi \int_{-\pi}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta_{1,2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta_{1,2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta_{3,1} \left| \psi_{-1,0,1}^{(F)} \right|^2$

$$= \frac{1}{12\pi^2} \cdot 2\operatorname{Re}\left(3I_{0,0} - I_{2,0} - I_{0,2} - I_{-2,-2} + 2I_{2,1} + 2I_{-1,-2} + 2I_{-1,1} - 2I_{0,-1} - 2I_{1,1} - 2I_{-1,0}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12\pi^2} \cdot 2\left(3 \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{-1}{2} - \frac{-1}{2} + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 - 2\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$$

最后,

 $P^{(B)}$ (三粒子两两不同象限) = $\frac{1}{16}$ (约 5 分)

$$P^{(F)}$$
(三粒子两两不同象限) = $\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} + \frac{1}{2\pi}$ (约5分)

(c) 为简化记号,定义 $X_{p,q,u} = e^{i(p\theta_1 + q\theta_2 + u\theta_3)}$ 微扰项为

$$\hat{V} = \lambda R^2 \left(6 - \left(X_{1,-1,0} + X_{-1,1,0} + X_{0,1,-1} + X_{0,-1,1} + X_{-1,0,1} + X_{1,0,-1} \right) \right)$$

对玻色子

$$\hat{V}\psi_{0,0,0}^{(B)} = 6\lambda R^2 \psi_{0,0,0}^{(B)} - \sqrt{6}\lambda R^2 \psi_{-1,0,1}^{(B)}$$

因此 3 玻色子情况 $\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}$ 的基态能量近似为

$$0 + 6\lambda R^2 + \frac{\left| -\sqrt{6}\lambda R^2 \right|^2}{0 - \frac{\hbar^2}{mR^2}} = 6\lambda R^2 - \frac{6\lambda^2 R^4 m}{\hbar^2} \quad (55)$$

对费米子

$$\begin{split} \hat{V}\psi_{-1,0,1}^{(F)} &= 6\lambda R^2\psi_{-1,0,1}^{(F)} - \lambda R^2\left(\psi_{0,-1,1}^{(F)} + \psi_{-2,1,1}^{(F)} + \psi_{-1,1,0}^{(F)} + \psi_{-1,-1,2}^{(F)} + \psi_{-2,0,2}^{(F)} + \psi_{0,0,0}^{(F)}\right) \\ &= 8\lambda R^2\psi_{-1,0,1}^{(F)} - \lambda R^2\psi_{-2,0,2}^{(F)} \end{split}$$

因此 3 费米子情况 $\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}$ 的基态能量近似为

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{mR^2} + 8\lambda R^2 + |\lambda R^2|^2 \left(\frac{1}{\frac{\hbar^2}{mR^2} \frac{8\hbar^2}{2mR^2}}\right) = \frac{\hbar^2}{mR^2} + 8\lambda R^2 - \frac{\lambda^2 R^4 m}{3\hbar^2} \quad (5.5)$$

注: 这里应用了下面简化矩阵元计算的技术(HW7 附加题 3(c)),

"合法"的全同粒子算符 \hat{o} 与 对称化、反对称化 算符对易,因此

$$\widehat{o}\psi_{k_1,k_2,k_3}^{(F)} = \widehat{o}\widehat{\boxtimes}\widehat{\pi} \widehat{\pi} \ell (|\varphi_{k_1}\rangle|\varphi_{k_2}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle) = \widehat{\boxtimes}\widehat{\pi} \widehat{\pi} \ell (\widehat{o}(|\varphi_{k_1}\rangle|\varphi_{k_2}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle))$$

而 $X_{p,q,u}|\varphi_{k_1}\rangle|\varphi_{k_2}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3}\rangle = |\varphi_{k_1+p}\rangle|\varphi_{k_2+q}\rangle|\varphi_{k_3+u}\rangle$ (对平面波本征基)

第 4 题(25 分). 将第 3 题中的三个无自旋粒子变为有自旋 1/2(参见第一页)的粒子,自旋角动量算符分别记为 $\hat{S}_{1,2,3}$ 。无相互作用哈密顿量仍为第 3 题中的 \hat{H}_0 ,波函数 $\psi(\theta_1,s_1;\theta_2,s_2;\theta_3,s_3)$ 的自变量包含粒子自旋状态 $s_{1,2,3}=\uparrow,\downarrow$,归一化条件为 $\sum_{s_{1,2,3}=\uparrow,\downarrow}\int_0^{2\pi}\mathrm{d}\theta_1\int_0^{2\pi}\mathrm{d}\theta_2\int_0^{2\pi}\mathrm{d}\theta_3\,|\psi(\theta_1,s_1;\theta_2,s_2;\theta_3,s_3)|^2=1$

(a) (10 分) **分别**对 3 个全同自旋 1/2 的**玻色子**和**费米子**,求 \hat{H}_0 的基态能量和波函数(建议用单粒子本征基和 Dirac 符号表示)。

(b) (10 分) 考虑不含时微扰 $\hat{V} = \lambda \cdot (\delta(\theta_1 - \theta_2)\hat{S}_{1,x}\hat{S}_{2,x} + \delta(\theta_1 - \theta_3)\hat{S}_{1,x}\hat{S}_{3,x} + \delta(\theta_2 - \theta_3)\hat{S}_{2,x}\hat{S}_{3,x})$, 其中 λ 为实的"小量"。 $\hat{S}_{i,x}$ 为第i个粒子自旋角动量算符的x分量。**分别**对 (a) 中的 3 个全同自旋 1/2 的**玻色 子和费米子**,近似计算 $\hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}$ 的基态能量到 λ^1 阶。[注: 这里的 Dirac δ -函数其实应该视为周期扩展得到的"comb 函数", $\sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}}\delta(\theta_1 - \theta_2 - 2n\pi)$][提示: 某些对称性可以简化计算]

(c) (5 分) 从(a) 中的 3 费米子基态中"取出"2 个粒子(不失一般性,设取出的粒子指标为1,2)并测量其总自旋角动量,即测量 $(\hat{S}_1 + \hat{S}_2)^2$ 。求可能的测量结果与概率。

解答:

(a)

自旋 1/2 玻色子: (约 5 分)

3 个自旋 1/2 玻色子的基态为 4 重简并的总自旋 3/2 态,能量为 $E_{0,0,0} = 0$,

本征态为
$$|\psi_{0s_1,0s_2,0s_3}^{(B,S=1/2)}\rangle = |\psi_{0,0,0}^{(B)}\rangle |\chi(s_1,s_2,s_3)\rangle$$
,

这里 $|\psi_{0,0,0}^{(B)}\rangle$ 是第3题(a)中无自旋的玻色子基态, $\psi_{0,0,0}^{(B)}(\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3)=(2\pi)^{-3/2}$

 $\chi(s_1,s_2,s_3)$ 为对称化的自旋直积态(总自旋 3/2 态), $s_{1,2,3}=\uparrow,\downarrow$, 且 " $s_1\leq s_2\leq s_3$ "; $|\chi(\uparrow,\uparrow,\uparrow)\rangle=|\uparrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle=|S=3/2,S_z=3/2\rangle$

$$|\chi(\uparrow,\uparrow,\downarrow)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|\uparrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle) = |S = 3/2, S_z = 1/2\rangle$$

$$|\chi(\uparrow,\downarrow,\downarrow)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|\uparrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle) = |S = 3/2, S_z = -1/2\rangle$$
$$|\chi(\downarrow,\downarrow,\downarrow)\rangle = |\downarrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle = |S = 3/2, S_z = -3/2\rangle$$

自旋 1/2 费米子: (约 5 分)

3 个自旋 1/2 费米子的基态为 4 重简并,能量为 $E_{0,0,1} = E_{0,0,-1} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2mP^2}$

本征态为
$$\left|\psi_{-1\uparrow,0\uparrow,0\downarrow}^{\left(F,S=\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right\rangle$$
, $\left|\psi_{-1\downarrow,0\uparrow,0\downarrow}^{\left(F,S=\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right\rangle$, $\left|\psi_{0\uparrow,0\downarrow,1\uparrow}^{\left(F,S=1/2\right)}\right\rangle$, $\left|\psi_{0\uparrow,0\downarrow,1\uparrow}^{\left(F,S=1/2\right)}\right\rangle$, $\left|\psi_{0\uparrow,0\downarrow,1\downarrow}^{\left(F,S=1/2\right)}\right\rangle$,

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \big(\big| \varphi_{k_1}, s_1 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_2}, s_2 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_3}, s_3 \rangle + \big| \varphi_{k_2}, s_2 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_3}, s_3 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_1}, s_1 \rangle + \big| \varphi_{k_3}, s_3 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_1}, s_1 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_2}, s_2 \rangle - \\ & \big| \varphi_{k_1}, s_1 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_3}, s_3 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_2}, s_2 \rangle - \big| \varphi_{k_3}, s_3 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_2}, s_2 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_1}, s_1 \rangle - \big| \varphi_{k_1}, s_1 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_3}, s_3 \rangle \big| \varphi_{k_2}, s_2 \rangle \big); \\ & \text{或更具体为} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \psi_{-1\uparrow,0\uparrow,0\downarrow}^{\left(F,S=\frac{1}{2}\right)} \rangle = (2\pi)^{-3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left((e^{-i\theta_1} - e^{-i\theta_2}) |\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + (e^{-i\theta_2} - e^{-i\theta_3}) |\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + (e^{-i\theta_3} - e^{-i\theta_1}) |\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \right) \\ \begin{vmatrix} \psi_{-1\downarrow,0\uparrow,0\downarrow}^{\left(F,S=\frac{1}{2}\right)} \rangle = (2\pi)^{-3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left((e^{-i\theta_1} - e^{-i\theta_3}) |\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + (e^{-i\theta_2} - e^{-i\theta_1}) |\downarrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle + (e^{-i\theta_3} - e^{-i\theta_2}) |\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle \right) \\ \begin{vmatrix} \psi_{0\uparrow,0\downarrow,1\uparrow}^{\left(F,S=\frac{1}{2}\right)} \rangle = (2\pi)^{-3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left((e^{i\theta_1} - e^{i\theta_2}) |\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + (e^{i\theta_2} - e^{i\theta_3}) |\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + (e^{i\theta_3} - e^{i\theta_1}) |\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \right) \\ \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} \psi_{0\uparrow,0\downarrow,1\uparrow}^{\left(F,S=\frac{1}{2}\right)} \rangle = (2\pi)^{-3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left((e^{i\theta_1} - e^{i\theta_3}) |\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + (e^{i\theta_2} - e^{i\theta_1}) |\downarrow\downarrow\uparrow\rangle + (e^{i\theta_3} - e^{i\theta_2}) |\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow\rangle \right) \end{aligned}$$

(b) 似乎对玻色子和费米子分别都是有4×4一阶久期方程的简并微扰问题,但是对称性可以直接确定 "good states"即一阶久期方程的本征态,

 \hat{H}_0 在自旋旋转下不变,可以用一个自旋旋转将 \hat{V} 中涉及的 $\hat{S}_{i,x}$ 都变为 $\hat{S}_{i,z}$,本征值不变(或者可以在(a)中构造本征基时使用 $\hat{S}_{i,x}=\pm\frac{1}{2}$ 的单粒子本征基),

对 $\hat{V}_z = \lambda \cdot \left(\delta(\theta_1 - \theta_2)\hat{S}_{1,z}\hat{S}_{2,z} + \delta(\theta_1 - \theta_3)\hat{S}_{1,z}\hat{S}_{3,z} + \delta(\theta_2 - \theta_3)\hat{S}_{2,z}\hat{S}_{3,z}\right)$,总 $\hat{S}_z = \hat{S}_{1,z} + \hat{S}_{2,z} + \hat{S}_{3,z}$ 和总动量 $\hat{p} = -\frac{i\hbar}{R} \left(\partial_{\theta_1} + \partial_{\theta_2} + \partial_{\theta_3}\right)$ 均为守恒量,(a)中的本征基具有不同的守恒量组合,都是 \hat{V}_z 对应的一阶久期方程的本征态,因此一阶能量修正为 \hat{V}_z 在每个态下的期待值

玻色子 (约 5 分): (a) 中的本征基具有 $\hat{p} = 0$, $\frac{\hat{S}_z}{\hbar} = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}$;

计算中用到下列期待值结果,

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta_{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta_{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta_{3} \, \delta(\theta_{i} - \theta_{j}) \left| \psi_{0,0,0}^{(B)}(\theta_{1}, \theta_{2}, \theta_{3}) \right|^{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\langle S = 3/2, S_{z} | \hat{S}_{i,z} \hat{S}_{j,z} | S = 3/2, S_{z} \rangle = \begin{cases} \hbar^{2}/4, & S_{z} = \pm 3/2, \\ -\hbar^{2}/12, & S_{z} = \pm 1/2. \end{cases}$$

	$ \psi_{0\uparrow,0\uparrow,0\uparrow}^{(B,S=1/2)} angle$	$\left \psi_{0\uparrow,0\uparrow,0\downarrow}^{(B,S=1/2)}\right\rangle$	$\left \psi_{0\uparrow,0\downarrow,0\downarrow}^{(B,S=1/2)}\right\rangle$	$\left \psi_{0\downarrow,0\downarrow,0\downarrow}^{(B,S=1/2)} ight angle$
总动量 \hat{p}	0	0	0	0
总 \hat{S}_z/\hbar	3/2	1/2	-1/2	-3/2
一阶能量修正	$3\lambda\hbar^2/8\pi$	$-\lambda\hbar^2/8\pi$	$-\lambda\hbar^2/8\pi$	$3\lambda\hbar^2/8\pi$

注: 利用 $R_{\mathbf{v}}(\pi)$ 自旋旋转 $(\hat{S}_{i,x} \to -\hat{S}_{i,x}, \hat{S}_{i,z} \to -\hat{S}_{i,z})$ 对称性,只需计算前两列的结果

费米子 (约 5 分): (a) 中的本征基 $\hat{p} = \pm \frac{\hbar}{R}$, 且 $\frac{\hat{S}_z}{\hbar} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$;

由轮换对称性,只需要计算 $3\lambda \cdot \delta(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \hat{S}_{1,z} \hat{S}_{2,z}$ 的期待值,用到

$$(2\pi)^{-3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_1 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_3 \, \delta(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \left| (e^{\pm i\theta_1} - e^{\pm i\theta_2}) \right|^2 = 0$$

$$(2\pi)^{-3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_1 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_3 \, \delta(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \left| (e^{\pm i\theta_1}_{\pm i\theta_2} - e^{\pm i\theta_3}) \right|^2 = 1/\pi$$

以及 $\hat{S}_{1,z}\hat{S}_{2,z}$ 在每个 \hat{S}_{iz} 直积态下的期待值 $\pm\hbar^2/4$

	$\left \psi_{-1\uparrow,0\uparrow,0\downarrow}^{\left(F,S=\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right\rangle$	$\left \psi_{-1\downarrow,0\uparrow,0\downarrow}^{\left(F,S=rac{1}{2} ight)} ight>$	$ \psi_{0\uparrow,0\downarrow,1\uparrow}^{\left(F,S=rac{1}{2} ight)} angle$	$\left \psi_{0\uparrow,0\downarrow,1\downarrow}^{\left(F,\mathcal{S}=rac{1}{2} ight)} ight angle$
总动量 \hat{p}	− <i>ħ</i> /R	− <i>ħ</i> /R	ħ/R	ħ/R
总 \hat{S}_z/\hbar	1/2	-1/2	1/2	-1/2
一阶能量修正	$-\lambda\hbar^2/8\pi$	$-\lambda\hbar^2/8\pi$	$-\lambda\hbar^2/8\pi$	$-\lambda\hbar^2/8\pi$

注: 利用 $R_y(\pi)$ 自旋旋转 $(\hat{S}_{i,x} \to -\hat{S}_{i,x}, \hat{S}_{i,z} \to -\hat{S}_{i,z})$ 对称性、空间反演对称性,只需计算一个态的结果(表中一列),其它态的结果相同

方法 2: 不用自旋旋转后的 \hat{V}_z ,直接用 \hat{V} 计算久期方程 玻色子:

久期方程矩阵为

$$3 \cdot \lambda \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{8\pi} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

只用对角化 2×2 矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & 2 \end{pmatrix}$,其本征值为3和-1。

计算中涉及的自旋空间非零矩阵元为

$$\langle S = \frac{3}{2}, S_z = \pm \frac{3}{2} | \hat{S}_{i,x} \hat{S}_{j,x} | S = \frac{3}{2}, S_z = \pm \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\langle S = \frac{3}{2}, S_z = \pm \frac{1}{2} | \hat{S}_{i,x} \hat{S}_{j,x} | S = \frac{3}{2}, S_z = \pm \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \cdot 2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3},$$

费米子:

久期方程矩阵为 $\lambda \cdot \frac{-\hbar^2}{8\pi}$ 乘单位矩阵,

计算中涉及的积分有

$$\begin{split} &(2\pi)^{-3} \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_1 \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_2 \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_3 \, \delta(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \big(e^{\pm i\theta_2} - e^{\pm i\theta_3} \big)^* \big(e^{\pm i\theta_3} - e^{\pm i\theta_1} \big) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \\ &(2\pi)^{-3} \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_1 \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_2 \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_3 \, \delta(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \big(e^{\mp i\theta_2} - e^{\mp i\theta_3} \big)^* \big(e^{\pm i\theta_3} - e^{\pm i\theta_1} \big) = 0 \end{split}$$

及下标 1, 2, 3 的轮换

(c) 测量 $(\hat{\mathbf{S}}_1 + \hat{\mathbf{S}}_2)^2$ 会得到,(本征值 2 分,概率 3 分)

两粒子总自旋 1 态, 本征值 2 h 2, 概率

$$\sum_{S_2=\uparrow,\downarrow} \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_1 \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_2 \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_3 \left[|\langle \uparrow, \uparrow, s_3 | \psi \rangle|^2 + |\langle \downarrow, \downarrow, s_3 | \psi \rangle|^2 + \left| \langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\uparrow, \downarrow + \downarrow, \uparrow), s_3 | \psi \rangle \right|^2 \right]$$

两粒子总自旋 0 态,本征值0,概率

$$\sum_{S_2=\uparrow,\downarrow} \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_1 \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_2 \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta_3 \left[\left| \langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\uparrow,\downarrow-\downarrow,\uparrow), s_3 | \psi \rangle \right|^2 \right]$$

计算中用到下面积分

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_1 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta_3 \left| \left(e^{\pm i\theta_1} + e^{\pm i\theta_2} - 2e^{\pm i\theta_3} \right) \right|^2 = 6 \cdot (2\pi)^3,$$

结果为 (常数 $c = (2\pi)^{3/2}\sqrt{6}$)

$31 \times 73 \times 10^{-1} \times 10^{-1}$								
	$ \psi_{-1\uparrow,0\uparrow,0\downarrow}^{\left(F,S=rac{1}{2} ight)} angle$	$\left \psi_{-1\downarrow,0\uparrow,0\downarrow}^{\left(F,S=\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right\rangle$	$\left \psi_{0\uparrow,0\downarrow,1\uparrow}^{\left(F,S=\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right\rangle$	$\left \psi_{0\uparrow,0\downarrow,1\downarrow}^{\left(F,S=\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right\rangle$				
$c\langle\uparrow,\uparrow,\uparrow \psi\rangle$	0	0	0	0				
$c\langle\uparrow,\uparrow,\downarrow \psi\rangle$	$e^{-i\theta_1} - e^{-i\theta_2}$	0	$e^{i heta_1}-e^{i heta_2}$	0				
$c\langle\downarrow,\downarrow,\uparrow \psi\rangle$	0	$e^{-i\theta_2} - e^{-i\theta_1}$	0	$e^{i\theta_2} - e^{i\theta_1}$				
$c\langle\downarrow,\downarrow,\downarrow \psi\rangle$	0	0	0	0				
$c\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\uparrow,\downarrow+\downarrow,\uparrow),\uparrow \psi\rangle$	$\frac{e^{-i\theta_2} - e^{-i\theta_1}}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	$\frac{e^{i\theta_1}-e^{i\theta_2}}{\sqrt{2}}$	0				
$c\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\uparrow,\downarrow+\downarrow,\uparrow),\downarrow \psi\rangle$	0	$\frac{e^{-i\theta_1}-e^{-i\theta_2}}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	$\frac{e^{i\theta_2}-e^{i\theta_1}}{\sqrt{2}}$				
$c\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\uparrow,\downarrow-\downarrow,\uparrow),\uparrow \psi\rangle$	$\frac{2e^{-i\theta_3} - e^{-i\theta_2} - e^{-i\theta_1}}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	$\frac{2e^{i\theta_3}-e^{i\theta_2}-e^{i\theta_1}}{\sqrt{2}}$	0				
$c\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\uparrow,\downarrow-\downarrow,\uparrow),\downarrow \psi\rangle$	0	$\frac{2e^{-i\theta_3} - e^{-i\theta_2} - e^{-i\theta_1}}{\sqrt{2}}$	0	$\frac{2e^{i\theta_3} - e^{i\theta_2} - e^{i\theta_1}}{\sqrt{2}}$				
$P_{\left(\widehat{S}_1+\widehat{S}_2\right)^2=2\hbar^2}$	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$				
$P_{\left(\widehat{\mathbf{S}}_{1}+\widehat{\mathbf{S}}_{2}\right)^{2}=0}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				

注: 利用自旋旋转对称性、空间反演对称性,只需计算一个态的结果(表中一列),其它态的结果相同

学生的解法 2: 用平均值计算测量结果的概率,

计算期待值 $((\widehat{\pmb S}_1 + \widehat{\pmb S}_2)^2)$,因为只有两种本征值0和 $2\hbar^2$,可以据此求出各自的概率P(0)和 $P(2\hbar^2)$,

$$P(0)+P(2\hbar^2)=1$$

$$P(0) \cdot 0 + P(2\hbar^2) \cdot 2\hbar^2 = \langle (\widehat{\mathbf{S}}_1 + \widehat{\mathbf{S}}_2)^2 \rangle$$

期待值

$$\langle \left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{1}+\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{2}\right)^{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{3}\left(\langle \left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{1}+\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{2}\right)^{2}\rangle + \langle \left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{2}+\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{3}\right)^{2}\rangle + \langle \left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{3}+\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{1}\right)^{2}\rangle\right) = \frac{3\hbar^{2}}{4} + \frac{1}{3}\langle \left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{1}+\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{2}+\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{3}\right)^{2}\rangle$$

这里的费米子基态都是总自旋 S=1/2 的总自旋本征态(作业 HW7 附加题 3(c)), $\langle (\widehat{\pmb{S}}_1 + \widehat{\pmb{S}}_2 + \widehat{\pmb{S}}_3)^2 \rangle = \frac{3\hbar^2}{4}$,

因此
$$\langle (\widehat{\mathbf{S}}_1 + \widehat{\mathbf{S}}_2)^2 \rangle = \hbar^2, \ P(0) = P(2\hbar^2) = 1/2.$$

第 5 **题**(10 分). 一维全同粒子的统计性质会被相互作用的效果 "掩盖"。考虑第 3 题中圆环上的无自旋玻色子,设每两个粒子之间有排斥δ势, $V(\theta_i,\theta_j) = \alpha \cdot \delta(\theta_i - \theta_j)$,并考虑 $\alpha \to +\infty$ 的极限。下面结果将显示这些玻色子会表现出类似费米子 Pauli 不相容原理的性质。[注: 见 4(b) 中关于δ函数的注释]

(a) (5 分) 对 2 个全同玻色子, $\widehat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2mR^2} \left(\partial_{\theta_1}^2 + \partial_{\theta_2}^2\right) + V(\theta_1, \theta_2)$,本征函数形如(Bethe ansatz)

$$\psi_{k_1,k_2}(\theta_1,\theta_2) = A \cdot \begin{cases} e^{i(k_1\theta_1 + k_2\theta_2)} + e^{i\phi}e^{i(k_2\theta_1 + k_1\theta_2)}, & 0 \leq \theta_1 < \theta_2 \leq 2\pi; \\ e^{i(k_1\theta_2 + k_2\theta_1)} + e^{i\phi}e^{i(k_2\theta_2 + k_1\theta_1)}, & 0 \leq \theta_2 < \theta_1 \leq 2\pi. \end{cases}$$

其中 k_1,k_2,ϕ 为待定的实数。注意 ψ_{k_1,k_2} 已经满足交换对称性 $\psi_{k_1,k_2}(\theta_1,\theta_2)=\psi_{k_1,k_2}(\theta_2,\theta_1)$,其能量显然为自由粒子能量 $\frac{\hbar^2}{2mR^2}(k_1^2+k_2^2)$ 。求出 $\alpha\to +\infty$ 情况下所有可能的 k_1,k_2 组合。[注意: (k_1,k_2,ϕ) 与 $(k_2,k_1,-\phi)$ 为同一个波函数,因此可以设 $k_1\leq k_2$,波函数应该对每个 θ_i 有 2π 周期性]

(b) (5 分) 对 3 个全同玻色子,
$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2mR^2} \left(\partial_{\theta_1}^2 + \partial_{\theta_2}^2 + \partial_{\theta_3}^2 \right) + V(\theta_1, \theta_2) + V(\theta_1, \theta_3) + V(\theta_2, \theta_3)$$
。对于

 $0 \le \theta_1 < \theta_2 < \theta_3 \le 2\pi$, $\psi_{k_1,k_2,k_3}(\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3) = A \cdot \sum_{\sigma \in S_3} e^{i\phi(\sigma)} e^{i(k_{\sigma(1)}\theta_1 + k_{\sigma(2)}\theta_2 + k_{\sigma(3)}\theta_3)}$,这里 σ 对所有置换求和, $\phi(\sigma)$ 为依赖于 σ 的相位;对 $\theta_{1,2,3}$ 的其它取值区域,可根据交换对称性得到 $\psi_{k_1,k_2,k_3}(\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3)$ 。试求出 $\alpha \to +\infty$ 情况下 $k_1 \le k_2 \le k_3$ 的所有可能的组合。[注: 不失一般性可取恒等置换的相位 $\phi(\mathbf{1}) = 0$]

解答

 $au \alpha \to +\infty$ 的极限下,任意两个粒子在同一点时($\theta_i = \theta_i$ 时)的波函数必须为零

(a)

由
$$\psi_{k_1,k_2}(\theta_1,\theta_2=\theta_1+0)=\left(1+e^{i\phi}\right)e^{i(k_1+k_2)\theta_1}=0$$
 得 $e^{i\phi}=-1;$ 因此 $k_1\neq k_2$ (否则 $\psi_{k_1,k_2}=0$);

由
$$\psi_{k_1,k_2}(0,\theta_2) = A(e^{i(k_2\theta_2)} - e^{i(k_1\theta_2)})$$

= $\psi_{k_1,k_2}(2\pi,\theta_2) = \psi_{k_1,k_2}(\theta_2,2\pi) = A(e^{i(k_1\theta_2+2\pi k_2)} - e^{i(k_2\theta_2+2\pi k_1)})$ 可得

$$e^{i(2\pi k_2)} = e^{i(2\pi k_1)} = -1$$

因此 $k_1 < k_2$,且 k_1, k_2 均为半奇整数(整数加1/2)

(b) 考虑各种 $\lim_{\theta_i \to \theta_{i+1} \pm 0} \psi_{k_1,k_2,k_3}(\theta_1,\theta_2,\theta_3) = 0$ 的条件,可得 $e^{i\phi(\sigma)} = \text{sgn}(\sigma)$: 将 $e^{i\phi(\sigma)}$ 记为 $\eta_{\sigma(1)\sigma(2)\sigma(3)}$,

由
$$0 = \psi_{k_1,k_2,k_3}(\theta_1 = \theta_2 - 0, \theta_2, \theta_3)$$

= $(\eta_{123} + \eta_{213})e^{i((k_1+k_2)\theta_2+k_3\theta_3)} + (\eta_{231} + \eta_{321})e^{i((k_2+k_3)\theta_2+k_1\theta_3)} + (\eta_{312} + \eta_{132})e^{i((k_3+k_1)\theta_2+k_2\theta_3)}$,
可得 $\eta_{jik} = -\eta_{ijk}$,

由
$$0 = \psi_{k_1,k_2,k_3}(\theta_1,\theta_2=\theta_3-0,\theta_3)$$

= $(\eta_{123}+\eta_{132})e^{i(k_1\theta_1+(k_2+k_3)\theta_3)}+(\eta_{231}+\eta_{213})e^{i(k_2\theta_1+(k_3+k_1)\theta_3)}+(\eta_{312}+\eta_{321})e^{i(k_3\theta_1+(k_1+k_2)\theta_3)}$,可得 $\eta_{ikj}=-\eta_{ijk}$,

因为所有置换都可以表为序列中相邻数字的对换的乘积,所以得 $\eta_{\sigma(1)\sigma(2)\sigma(3)} = \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma)\eta_{123}$,

在 $\theta_{1,2,3}$ 的一个有序(如 $\theta_1 < \theta_2 < \theta_3$)区域内,该波函数形如费米子波函数(!),因此 k_1,k_2,k_3 两两不等(否则波函数为零)。

曲
$$\psi_{k_1,k_2,k_3}(0,\theta_2,\theta_3)$$

= $A(e^{i(k_2\theta_2+k_3\theta_3)} + e^{i(k_3\theta_2+k_1\theta_3)} + e^{i(k_1\theta_2+k_2\theta_3)} - e^{i(k_3\theta_2+k_2\theta_3)} - e^{i(k_2\theta_2+k_1\theta_3)} - e^{i(k_1\theta_2+k_3\theta_3)})$
= $\psi_{k_1,k_2,k_3}(2\pi,\theta_2,\theta_3) = \psi_{k_1,k_2,k_3}(\theta_2,\theta_3,2\pi)$
= $A(e^{i(k_1\theta_2+k_2\theta_3+2\pi k_3)} + e^{i(k_2\theta_2+k_3\theta_3+2\pi k_1)} + e^{i(k_3\theta_2+k_1\theta_3+2\pi k_2)} - e^{i(k_1\theta_2+k_3\theta_3+2\pi k_2)} - e^{i(k_3\theta_2+k_2\theta_3+2\pi k_1)} - e^{i(k_2\theta_2+k_1\theta_3+2\pi k_3)})$
可得

因此 $k_1 < k_2 < k_3$,且 k_1, k_2, k_3 均为整数