

第九周作业答案

1. 若算符 \hat{B} 与 $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]$ 对易, 证明

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}^n] = n\hat{B}^{n-1}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}].$$

证明 因为 \hat{B} 与 $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]$ 对易, 有

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{B} = \hat{B}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}],$$

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{B}^2 = \hat{B}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{B} = \hat{B}^2[\hat{A}, \hat{B}],$$

以此类推,

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{B}^m = \hat{B}^m[\hat{A}, \hat{B}].$$

根据恒等式 $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\hat{C}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{C} + \hat{B}[\hat{A}, \hat{C}]$,

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{A}, \hat{B}^n] &= [\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{n-1}\hat{B}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{n-1}]\hat{B} + \hat{B}^{n-1}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \\ &= ([\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{n-2}]\hat{B} + \hat{B}^{n-2}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}])\hat{B} + \hat{B}^{n-1}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \\ &= [\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{n-2}]\hat{B}^2 + \hat{B}^{n-2}\hat{B}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + \hat{B}^{n-1}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \\ &= [\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{n-2}]\hat{B}^2 + 2\hat{B}^{n-1}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \\ &= [\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{n-3}]\hat{B}^3 + \hat{B}^{n-3}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{B}^2 + 2\hat{B}^{n-1}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \\ &= [\hat{A}, \hat{B}^{n-3}]\hat{B}^3 + 3\hat{B}^{n-1}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}], \end{aligned}$$

以此类推,

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{A}, \hat{B}^n] &= [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{B}^{n-1} + (n-1)\hat{B}^{n-1}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \\ &= n\hat{B}^{n-1}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]. \end{aligned}$$

2. 证明

$$\hat{A}^n \hat{B} = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}] \hat{A}^{n-i} = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-i)! i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}] \hat{A}^{n-i},$$

其中 $[\hat{A}^{(0)}, \hat{B}] = \hat{B}$, $[\hat{A}^{(1)}, \hat{B}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]$, $[\hat{A}^{(n+1)}, \hat{B}] = [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}^{(n)}, \hat{B}]]$ 。上式右端可

把取和上限推至无穷, 由于 $m!$ 当 $m < 0$ 时定义为 ∞ , i 的上限实际上仍是 n 。

提示: 用数学归纳法, 从 $n = 1$ 开始, 证明上式若对 n 成立, 对 $n + 1$ 亦成立。

证明 用数学归纳法证明, 当 $n = 1$ 时上式为

$$\hat{A}\hat{B} = \hat{B}\hat{A} + [\hat{A}, \hat{B}],$$

原式成立。假设对于 n 原式成立，推导用 $n+1$ 代替 n 的同样形式的式子。

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{A}^{n+1}\hat{B} &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-i)!i!} \hat{A}[\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}]\hat{A}^{n-i} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-i)!i!} ([\hat{A}, [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}]] + [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}]\hat{A}) \hat{A}^{n-i} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-i)!i!} [\hat{A}^{(i+1)}, \hat{B}]\hat{A}^{n-i} + \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-i)!i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}]\hat{A}^{n+1-i} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \frac{n!}{(n+1-j)!(j-1)!} [\hat{A}^{(j)}, \hat{B}]\hat{A}^{n+1-j} + \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-i)!i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}]\hat{A}^{n+1-i} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \frac{n! [i + (n+1-i)]}{(n+1-i)!i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}]\hat{A}^{n+1-i} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1-i)!i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}]\hat{A}^{n+1-i}.\end{aligned}$$

这是与原式完全相同的形式，这说明原式若对 n 成立，对 $n+1$ 亦必成立。由于我们已经证明原式对 $n=1$ 成立，因此原式对任何整数 n 都成立。

3. 证明无穷级数

$$\begin{aligned}e^{\hat{A}}\hat{B}e^{-\hat{A}} &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}] \\ &= \hat{B} + [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + \frac{1}{2!} [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]] + \frac{1}{3!} [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]]] + \dots\end{aligned}$$

提示：可利用公式

$$\hat{A}^n \hat{B} = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-i)!i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}]\hat{A}^{n-i}.$$

证明 利用上题公式有

$$\begin{aligned}e^{\hat{A}}\hat{B}e^{-\hat{A}} &= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \hat{A}^n \hat{B} \right) e^{-\hat{A}} \\ &= \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-i)!i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}]\hat{A}^{n-i} \right] e^{-\hat{A}} \\ &= \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}] \sum_{n=i}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-i)!} \hat{A}^{n-i} \right] e^{-\hat{A}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}] \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \hat{A}^n \right) e^{-\hat{A}} \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}].
\end{aligned}$$