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

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

2. 证明

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

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 $\infty$ ,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。

3. 证明无穷级数

$$e^{\hat{A}}\hat{B}e^{-\hat{A}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} [\hat{A}^{(i)}, \hat{B}]$$
$$= \hat{B} + [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + \frac{1}{2!} [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]] + \frac{1}{3!} [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]]] + \cdots.$$

提示: 可利用公式

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