



# 量子力学与统计物理

Quantum mechanics and  
statistical physics

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## 第四章：表象与矩阵力学

# 第三讲：么正变换

问题：

$$\psi(x, t) = \sum_m a_m \phi_m = \sum_n b_n \varphi_n$$

任意态矢量  $\psi(x, t)$

在A表象： $\{ \phi_\alpha \}$

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_\alpha(t) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

在B表象： $\{ \varphi_n \}$

?

如何变换

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ b_n(t) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

答：么正变换

## 1、定义：

什么是幺正变换？

答：通过幺正矩阵联系起来的变换！

什么是幺正矩阵？

答：对于一个矩阵，如果它的厄米共轭矩阵等于它的逆矩阵，则称为幺正矩阵

$$S^\dagger = (S^T)^* = (S^*)^T = S^{-1}$$



注：厄米共轭=复共轭+转置

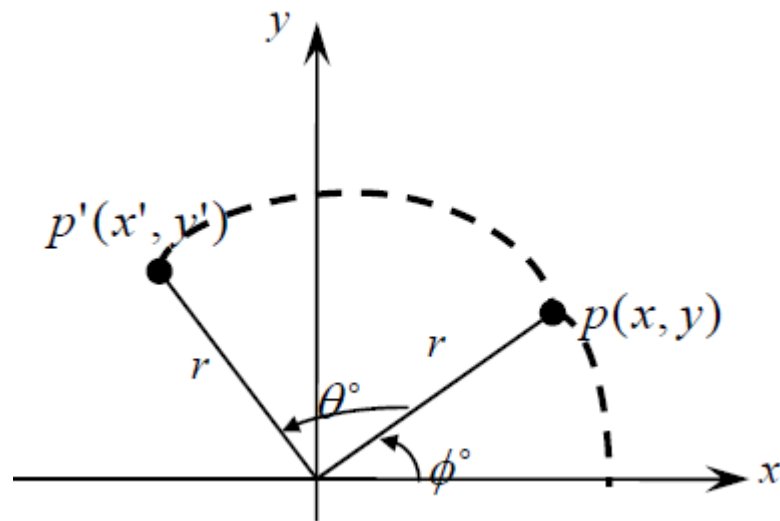
也可定义为：

$$S^\dagger S = S S^\dagger = I$$

例如：二维平面矢量绕原点的旋转变换矩阵是么正矩阵

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\ y' = x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$



$$R_{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{\theta}^{+} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{\theta}^{+} R_{\theta} = R_{\theta} R_{\theta}^{+} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

即正交变换矩阵，是一种特殊的么正矩阵（实么正矩阵）

**同理：**在同一个矢量空间中，从一种坐标基到另一种坐标基之间的变换矩阵，是么正矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x \\ \mathbf{e}_y \\ \mathbf{e}_z \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}_r \\ \mathbf{e}_\theta \\ \mathbf{e}_\varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_{n\beta} = (\mathbf{e}_n, \mathbf{e}_\beta) = \mathbf{e}_n \cdot \mathbf{e}_\beta$$

$$\beta = x, y, z$$

$$n = r, \theta, \varphi$$

## 2. 量子力学中，不同表象基组之间的变换矩阵是么正矩阵

*Proof:*

将  $\hat{A}$  的本征函数系  $\{\psi_\alpha(x)\}$  按  $\hat{B}$  的本征函数集  $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$  展开：

$$\psi_\beta(x) = \sum_n S_{n\beta} \varphi_n(x) = \sum_n \varphi_n(x) S_{n\beta} \Rightarrow \psi = \varphi S, \quad (1)$$

$$\psi_\alpha^*(x) = \sum_m S_{m\alpha}^* \varphi_m^*(x) = \sum_m \varphi_m^*(x) S_{m\alpha}^* \Rightarrow \psi^* = \varphi^* S^*, \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 & \psi_2 & \cdots & \psi_\beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \varphi_2 & \cdots & \varphi_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & \cdots & S_{1\beta} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & \cdots & S_{2\beta} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ S_{n1} & S_{n2} & \cdots & S_{n\beta} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$



用基 $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$  展开基 $\{\psi_\alpha(x)\}$

展开系数为：

$$\psi_\beta(x) = \sum_n S_{n\beta} \varphi_n(x), \quad (1)$$

$$S_{n\beta} = \int \varphi_n^*(x) \psi_\beta(x) dx, \quad (3)$$

$$\psi_\alpha^*(x) = \sum_m S_{m\alpha}^* \varphi_m^*(x), \quad (2)$$

$$S_{m\alpha}^* = \int \varphi_m(x) \psi_\alpha^*(x) dx, \quad (4)$$

注意展开系数的下标顺序，  
左右不能随意颠倒，分别  
对应矩阵元的行与列

归一化

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\alpha\beta} &= \int \psi_\alpha^*(x) \psi_\beta(x) dx = \sum_{mn} \int S_{\alpha m}^* \varphi_m^*(x) S_{\beta n} \varphi_n(x) dx \\ &= \sum_{mn} S_{m\alpha}^* S_{n\beta} \int \varphi_m^*(x) \varphi_n(x) dx = \sum_{mn} S_{m\alpha}^* S_{n\beta} \delta_{nm} = \sum_m S_{m\alpha}^* S_{m\beta} \\ &= \sum_m (S^\dagger)_{m\alpha}^T S_{m\beta} = \sum_m S_{\alpha m}^\dagger S_{m\beta} = (S^\dagger S)_{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow S^\dagger S = I \end{aligned}$$

利用完备性关系  $\sum_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}^{*}(x) \psi_{\alpha}(x') = \delta(x - x')$

以及  $S_{n\alpha}^{*} = \int \varphi_n(x) \psi_{\alpha}^{*}(x) dx$ ,  $S_{m\alpha} = \int \varphi_m^{*}(x) \psi_{\alpha}(x) dx$

同理有

$$\begin{aligned}(SS^{\dagger})_{mn} &= \sum_{\alpha} S_{m\alpha} S_{\alpha n}^{\dagger} = \sum_{\alpha} S_{m\alpha} S_{n\alpha}^{*} \\&= \sum_{\alpha} \int \varphi_m^{*}(x') \psi_{\alpha}(x') dx' \int \varphi_n(x) \psi_{\alpha}^{*}(x) dx \\&= \int \int \varphi_m^{*}(x') \varphi_n(x) \sum_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}^{*}(x) \psi_{\alpha}(x') dx' dx \\&= \int \int \varphi_m^{*}(x') \varphi_n(x) \delta(x - x') dx' dx \\&= \int \varphi_n^{*}(x) \varphi_m(x) dx = \delta_{nm} \Rightarrow SS^{\dagger} = I\end{aligned}$$

即 $S$ 是么正矩阵

$$S^\dagger S = SS^\dagger = I$$

$$S_{n\beta} = \int \varphi_n^*(x) \psi_\beta(x) dx$$

由基变换的矩阵形式（其中基构成行矩阵），有

$$\psi = \varphi S \Rightarrow \varphi = \psi S^{-1} = \psi S^\dagger$$

上面的推导过程，用矩阵元表达，则为

$$\psi_\beta = \sum_n \varphi_n S_{n\beta}, \text{ 同时右乘 } S_{\beta m}^\dagger, \text{ 并对 } \beta \text{ 求和, 得:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_\beta \psi_\beta S_{\beta m}^\dagger &= \sum_n \sum_\beta \varphi_n S_{n\beta} S_{\beta m}^\dagger = \sum_n (SS^\dagger)_{nm} \varphi_n \\ &= \sum_n \delta_{nm} \varphi_n = \varphi_m \Rightarrow \varphi_m = \sum_\beta \psi_\beta S_{\beta m}^\dagger \end{aligned}$$

### 3. 同一力学量在不同表象之间的变换是么正变换

Proof :

算符  $\hat{F}$  在  $A$  表象  $\{\psi_\beta\}$  中的矩阵表示为  $F_{\alpha\beta}$  , 在  $B$  表象  $\{\varphi_m\}$  中的矩阵表示为  $F'_{mn}$

$$F_{\alpha\beta} = \int \psi_\alpha^*(x) \hat{F} \psi_\beta(x) dx \Leftrightarrow F'_{mn} = \int \varphi_m^*(x) \hat{F} \varphi_n(x) dx$$

其中

$$\psi_\beta(x) = \sum_n \varphi_n(x) S_{n\beta}$$

$$\varphi_m(x) = \sum_\beta \psi_\beta(x) S_{\beta m}^\dagger$$

$$S_{n\beta} = \int \varphi_n^*(x) \psi_\beta(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1) \quad \because \varphi_m^*(x) &= \left[ \sum_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}(x) S_{\alpha m}^{\dagger} \right]^* = \sum_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}^*(x) S_{m\alpha}, \quad \varphi_n(x) = \sum_{\beta} \psi_{\beta}(x) S_{\beta n}^{\dagger} \\
\therefore F'_{mn} &= \int \varphi_m^*(x) \hat{F} \varphi_n(x) dx = \int \sum_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}^*(x) S_{m\alpha} \hat{F} \sum_{\beta} \psi_{\beta}(x) S_{\beta n}^{\dagger} dx \\
&= \sum_{\alpha\beta} S_{m\alpha} \int \psi_{\alpha}^*(x) \hat{F} \psi_{\beta}(x) dx S_{\beta n}^{\dagger} = \sum_{\alpha\beta} S_{m\alpha} F_{\alpha\beta} S_{\beta n}^{\dagger} = (SFS^{\dagger})_{mn} \\
&\Rightarrow F' = SFS^{\dagger}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2) \quad \text{同理} \because \psi_{\alpha}^*(x) &= \sum_m S_{\alpha m}^{\dagger} \varphi_m^*(x), \quad \psi_{\beta}(x) = \sum_n S_{n\beta} \varphi_n(x) \\
\therefore F_{\alpha\beta} &= \int \psi_{\alpha}^*(x) \hat{F} \psi_{\beta}(x) dx = \sum_{m,n} S_{\alpha m}^{\dagger} \int \varphi_m^*(x) \hat{F} \varphi_n(x) dx S_{n\beta} \\
&= \sum_{m,n} S_{\alpha m}^{\dagger} F'_{mn} S_{n\beta} = (S^{\dagger} F' S)_{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow F = S^{\dagger} F' S
\end{aligned}$$

事实上，由于  $S$  是么正矩阵，以上两个结果可以互推

$$F' = SFS^{\dagger} \Leftrightarrow F = S^{\dagger} F' S$$

#### 4. 态矢量在不同表象中的变换是么正变换

任意态矢量  $\psi(x, t)$

在A表象:  $\{\phi_\beta\}$

在B表象:  $\{\varphi_n\}$

$$\psi_{(A)} = a = \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_\beta(t) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

?

如何变换

$$\psi_{(B)} = b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ b_n(t) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi(x, t) = \sum_{\beta} a_{\beta}(t) \phi_{\beta}(x) \quad \psi(x, t) = \sum_n b_n(t) \varphi_n(x)$$

注意从这里开始，A表象基矢符号跟前面不同

$$\sum_{\alpha} a_{\alpha}(t) \phi_{\alpha}(x) = \sum_n b_n(t) \varphi_n(x)$$

$$S_{n\beta} = \int \varphi_n^*(x) \phi_{\beta}(x) dx$$

$$S_{n\beta}^* = \int \varphi_n(x) \phi_{\beta}^*(x) dx$$

$$= S_{\beta n}^{\dagger} = \int \phi_{\beta}^*(x) \varphi_n(x) dx$$

两边左乘  $\phi_{\beta}^*(x)$  , 并对  $x$  积分

$$\sum_{\alpha} a_{\alpha}(t) \int \phi_{\beta}^*(x) \phi_{\alpha}(x) dx = \sum_n b_n(t) \int \phi_{\beta}^*(x) \varphi_n(x) dx$$

$$\delta_{\beta\alpha}$$



$$S_{\beta n}^{\dagger}$$

$$a_{\beta} = \sum_n S_{\beta n}^{\dagger} b_n \Leftrightarrow a = S^{\dagger} b$$

同理可证

$$b_m = \sum_{\alpha} S_{m\alpha} a_{\alpha} \Leftrightarrow b = S a$$

## 矢量变换与基矢变换进行对比

1)  $B$ 表象  $\rightarrow A$ 表象

态矢:  $a_\beta = \sum_n S_{\beta n}^\dagger b_n$ , 或  $a = S^\dagger b$

基矢:  $\phi_\beta = \sum_n \varphi_n S_{n\beta}$ , 或  $\phi = \varphi S$

2)  $A$ 表象  $\rightarrow B$ 表象

态矢:  $b_m = \sum_\alpha S_{m\alpha} a_\alpha$ , 或  $b = Sa$

基矢:  $\varphi_n = \sum_\beta \phi_\beta S_{\beta n}^\dagger$ , 或  $\varphi = \phi S^\dagger$



课外阅读：下式可以看做是基矢行矩阵与系数列矩阵的乘积

$$\psi(x, t) = \sum_{\alpha} a_{\alpha}(t) \phi_{\alpha}(x) = \phi a = \sum_n b_n(t) \varphi_n(x) = \phi b, \quad (1)$$

利用  $\phi = \phi S^{\dagger}, b = S a, S S^{\dagger} = S^{\dagger} S = I$

有  $\psi = \phi a = \phi S^{\dagger} S a = (\phi S^{\dagger})(S a) = \phi b$

这正符合(1)式

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \phi a = \sum_{\alpha} a_{\alpha} \phi_{\alpha} = \sum_n b_n \varphi_n = \phi b & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\phi_1 \ \phi_2 \ \dots \ \phi_{\alpha} \ \dots) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{\alpha} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} & = & (\varphi_1 \ \varphi_2 \ \dots \ \varphi_n \ \dots) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \dots \\ b_n \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$b_m = \sum_{\alpha} S_{m\alpha} a_{\alpha} \Leftrightarrow \psi_{(B)} = S \psi_{(A)}, \quad a_{\beta} = \sum_n S_{\beta n}^{\dagger} b_n \Leftrightarrow \psi_{(A)} = S^{\dagger} \psi_{(B)}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1(t) \\ b_2(t) \\ \dots \\ b_m(t) \\ \dots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & \dots & S_{1\alpha} & \dots \\ S_{21} & S_{22} & \dots & S_{2\alpha} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ S_{m1} & S_{m2} & \dots & S_{m\alpha} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \\ \dots \\ a_{\alpha}(t) \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

简写为  $b = Sa$  (即简写成:  $a = \psi_{(A)}$ ,  $b = \psi_{(B)}$ )

反之,  $a = S^{\dagger} b = S^{-1} b$

## 5. 么正变换的两个重要性质

性质1: 么正变换不改变算符的本征值

算符  $\hat{F}$  在  $A$  表象中的矩阵为  $F$ , 本征矢为  $a$

本征方程  $Fa = \lambda a$  (1)

$\hat{F}$  在  $B$  表象中的矩阵为  $F'$ , 本征矢为  $b$

本征方程

$$F'b = \lambda' b$$

$$b = Sa$$

$$F' = SFS^\dagger$$

$$(SFS^\dagger)Sa = \lambda'Sa$$

$$SFa = \lambda'Sa \longrightarrow Fa = \lambda'a \quad (2)$$

比较 (1)、(2) 式, 可知  $\lambda' = \lambda$

证毕

例：设在某表象 $h_0$ 中，系统的哈密顿量为

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon & 0 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & 2\varepsilon & 0 \\ \varepsilon & 0 & 2\varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

求由 $H$ 到对角化矩阵 $h_0$ 的变换矩阵 $S$

$$h_0 = S^\dagger H S$$

解：

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon & 0 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & 2\varepsilon & 0 \\ \varepsilon & 0 & 2\varepsilon \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3\varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

得：  $E_1 = \varepsilon$        $E_2 = 2\varepsilon$        $E_3 = 3\varepsilon$

$$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



## 性质2: 么正变换不改变矩阵的迹

矩阵 $A$ 的对角元素之和称为矩阵 $A$ 的迹, 用  $\text{tr}(A)$  表示, 则

$$\text{tr}(A) = \sum_n A_{nn}$$

有性质:  $\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$

$$\text{tr}(AB) = \sum_{i=1}^n (AB)_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij} B_{ji} = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n B_{ji} A_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^m (BA)_{jj} = \text{tr}(BA)$$

*Proof:*

$$F' = SFS^{\dagger}$$

$$\text{tr}(F') = \text{tr}(SFS^{\dagger}) = \text{tr}(S^{\dagger}SF) = \text{tr}(F)$$

例1: 设算符  $\hat{F}$  在表象  $A$  中的矩阵为

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{i\theta} \\ e^{-i\theta} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } \theta \text{ 为常数, 求:}$$

- (1)  $\hat{F}$  的本征值和 在  $A$  表象中的正交归一本征函数;
- (2) 求使矩阵  $F$  对角化的幺正矩阵  $S$ 。

解：(1)  $\hat{F}$  在  $A$  表象中的本征方程为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{i\theta} \\ e^{-i\theta} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & e^{i\theta} \\ e^{-i\theta} & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

可改写为

$$\begin{cases} -\lambda a_1 + e^{i\theta} a_2 = 0 \\ e^{-i\theta} a_1 - \lambda a_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

上式有非平庸解的条件是

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & e^{i\theta} \\ e^{-i\theta} & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 1 = 0$$

解得  $\lambda = +1, -1$

将  $\lambda = +1$  代入方程 (1) 可得:  $a_1 = e^{i\theta} a_2$

则本征函数为  $\psi_1 = a_2 \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

利用归一化条件  $\psi^+ \psi = 1$  得:  $a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

则  $\psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

同理, 当  $\lambda = -1$  时, 代入方程, 得:

$$\psi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



(2) 为找出能使矩阵  $F$  对角化的么正矩阵  $S$ ，我们将本征函数  $\psi_1$ 、 $\psi_2$  按列排列，得：

$$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \psi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & e^{i\theta} \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\theta} & 1 \\ e^{-i\theta} & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

验证：

$$F' = S^\dagger F S = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \exp(-i\theta) & 1 \\ \exp(-i\theta) & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \exp(i\theta) \\ \exp(-i\theta) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \exp(i\theta) & \exp(i\theta) \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F' = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

**例2：已知在x表象中有对易关系  $x\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x x = i\hbar$   
先求它在p表象中的形式，然后证明：在任一表象Q中，这种对易关系也保持不变**

解： 在p表象中：
$$\hat{x} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} \quad \hat{p}_x = p_x$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}\hat{p}_x\psi(p_x) &= i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} (p_x \psi(p_x)) \\ &= i\hbar \psi(p_x) + p_x i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} (\psi(p_x))\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{p}_x \hat{x} \psi(p_x) = p_x i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} (\psi(p_x))$$

$$\hat{x}\hat{p}_x\psi(p_x) - \hat{p}_x\hat{x}\psi(p_x) = i\hbar \psi(p_x)$$

$$\hat{x}p_x - p_x\hat{x} = i\hbar$$

**Proof:** 设,  $x$ 和 $p$ 算符经么正变换后, 在 $Q$ 表象中表示为:

$$x' = S^{-1}xS$$

$$\hat{p}'_x = S^{-1}\hat{p}_xS$$

$$x'\hat{p}'_x - \hat{p}'_xx' = S^{-1}xSS^{-1}\hat{p}_xS - S^{-1}\hat{p}_xSS^{-1}xS$$

$$= S^{-1}x\hat{p}_xS - S^{-1}\hat{p}_xxS$$

$$= S^{-1}(x\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_xx)S$$

$$= i\hbar S^{-1}S$$

$$= i\hbar$$

## 推广：

- 1、量子体系进行任一么正变换不改变它的全部物理内容。
- 2、两个量子体系，如能用某个么正变换联系起来，则它们在物理上就是等价的。

作业1：已知力学量算符  $\hat{S}_x$  在某表象中的矩阵为

$$S_x = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \frac{\hbar}{2} \\ \frac{\hbar}{2} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

求能使它对角化的么正矩阵  $S$

作业2：求由坐标表象向动量表象变换的么正矩阵  $S$

作业3：证明宇称算符的矩阵既是厄密矩阵又是么正矩阵