

量子力学与统计物理 Quantum mechanics and statistical physics

光电科学与工程学院 王智勇

第五章,求解定态薛定谔方程

求解定态薛定谔方程 培养量子力学基本能力

定态薛定谔方程

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + U(r) \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$$
 (1)

势函数 U不显含时间t, 时间和位置可分离变量

$$\psi(\mathbf{r},t) = \psi(\mathbf{r})f(t)$$

代回式(1),分离变量,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{f(t)} \frac{\mathrm{d}f(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{\psi(\mathbf{r})} \left[\frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + U(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = E$$

$$i\hbar \frac{df(t)}{dt} = Ef(t)$$
 \longrightarrow $f(t) \sim \exp(-iEt/\hbar)$

 $\psi(\mathbf{r},t) = \psi(\mathbf{r})\exp(-\mathrm{i}Et/\hbar) = \psi_E(\mathbf{r})e^{-\mathrm{i}Et/\hbar}$ (定态波函数)

$$\left[\frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu}\nabla^2 + U(\mathbf{r})\right]\psi(\mathbf{r}) = E\psi(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{U} = \left[\frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu}\nabla^2 + U(\mathbf{r})\right]$$

$$\hat{H}\psi_E = E\psi_E \tag{2}$$

即:若哈密顿量H不显含时间t,体系处于定态,薛定谔方程变成了能量本征方程。定态问题的实质就是求解此本征方程,得出能量本征值和本征函数。从而确定定态波函数

解定态方程的意义

$$\hat{H}\psi_n(\mathbf{r}) = E_n \psi_n(\mathbf{r})$$

定态方程的解构成完备基组 $\{\psi_n\}$

体系初始态可以在这个基组上展开

$$\psi(\mathbf{r},0) = \sum_{n} c_n \psi_n(\mathbf{r})$$

体系任一时刻t的态是初态随时间的演化:

$$\psi(\mathbf{r},t) = \sum_{n} c_{n} \psi_{n}(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-iE_{n}t/\hbar) = \sum_{n} c_{n}(t) \psi_{n}(\mathbf{r})$$

$$c_n(t) = c_n(0) \exp(-iE_n t/\hbar)$$

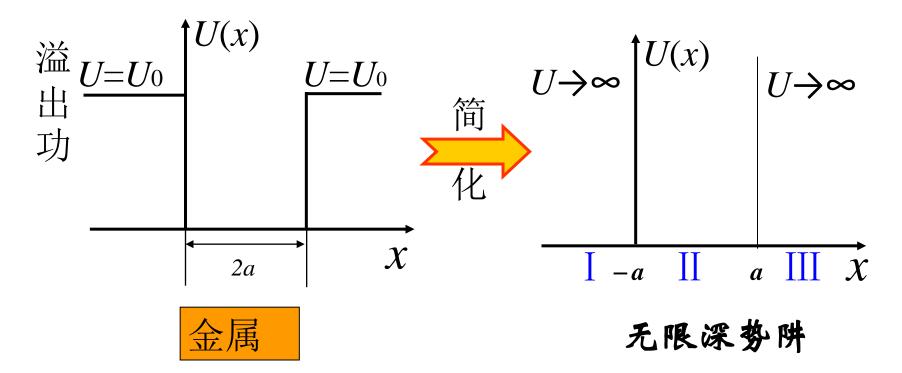
因此,任一时刻t的态函数得到,其他问题也可得解

第一讲,一维无限保势阱

一维无限深势阱的物理模型

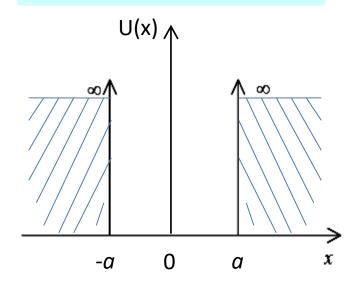
金属中自由电子的运动,其实并非完全自由,它至少被限制在一个有限的范围为(金属为),因此其在无穷远处的没函数为零,通常将这种在无穷远处没函数为零的态称为束缚态。

对于导线,粗略近似时,可认为电子被束缚(限制)在一个一维无限深势阱中运动;



1.定态S-方程

(1) 势函数:



$$U(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| < a \\ \infty & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

与时间无关, 是定态问题

(2) 哈密顿算符
$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + U(x)$$

(3) 定态Schrödinger方程: $\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + U(x)\right]\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \psi(x) = E\psi(x) & |x| < a \\ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \psi(x) + \infty \psi(x) = E\psi(x) & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

2.
$$x \not = \begin{cases} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) = E\psi(x) & |x| < a \\ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + \infty \psi(x) = E\psi(x) & |x| > a \end{cases}$$
 (1)

方程(1), 令:
$$\alpha^2 = 2\mu E/\hbar^2$$
 (3)



二阶齐次方程
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \psi(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \alpha^2 \psi(x) = 0 \tag{4}$$

其通解为:
$$\psi(x) = A \sin \alpha x + B \cos \alpha x \quad (|x| < a)$$
 (5)

波函数的基本条件: 在左右边界处都应连续

$$\psi(a) = A \sin \alpha a + B \cos \alpha a = 0$$

$$\psi(-a) = -A \sin \alpha a + B \cos \alpha a = 0$$

$$\psi(x) = A \sin \alpha x + B \cos \alpha x$$
 $A \sin \alpha a = 0$ 注意到 A , B 不能同时为零,有 $B \cos \alpha a = 0$

$$\alpha_n = n\pi/2a \qquad (n为偶数) \qquad (6)$$

$$rightarrow$$
 $rightarrow$ $A = 0$, $rightarrow$ $righta$

$$\alpha_n = n\pi/2a \qquad (n为奇数) \tag{7}$$

$$\alpha_n = n\pi/2a, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$
 (8)

能量本征值:
$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 h^2}{8 \mu a^2}$$

$$\alpha_n^2 = 2\mu E/\hbar^2$$

本征

$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} x & (n 为偶数) & |x| < a \\ 0 & |x| > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} B \cos \frac{n\pi}{2a} x & (n 为奇数) & |x| < a \\ 0 & |x| > 0 \end{cases}$$
(11)

由公式: $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta \pm \cos\alpha \sin\beta$

(10)、(11)两式统一写成

$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} A' \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a) & |x| < a \\ 0 & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

附: 推导参考(课外阅读)

$$\psi_{n}(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} x, & n = 2k, \\ B \cos \frac{n\pi}{2a} x, & n = 2k+1 \end{cases}, |x| < a, k = 0,1,2...,$$

利用 $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$, 有

$$\psi_{n}(x) = A' \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a}(x+a) = A' \sin (\frac{n\pi}{2a}x + \frac{n\pi}{2}) = A' \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a}x \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{n\pi}{2a}x \sin \frac{n\pi}{2},$$

于是有

1)
$$n = 2k$$
, $\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = 0$, $\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} = (-1)^k \Rightarrow \psi_n(x) = (-1)^{n/2} A' \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} x = A \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} x$,

$$2)n = 2k + 1, \cos\frac{n\pi}{2} = 0, \sin\frac{n\pi}{2} = (-1)^k \Rightarrow \psi_n(x) = (-1)^{(n-1)/2} A' \cos\frac{n\pi}{2a} x = B \cos\frac{n\pi}{2a} x,$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} A' \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a) & |x| < a \\ 0 & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-a}^{a} |\psi_n|^2 dx A'^2 = \int_{-a}^{a} \left[\sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a) \right]^2 dx$$

$$= A'^{2} \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} (x+a)] dx = A'^{2} a = 1$$

$$\therefore A' = 1/\sqrt{a} (取实数)$$

利用
$$\sin^2(a/2)=(1-\cos a)/2$$

近一化本
征函数
$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a) \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

(12)



定态波函数(能量本征态):

$$\Psi_n(x,t) = \psi_n(x) \exp(-iE_n t/\hbar)$$

$$= \begin{cases}
\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a) \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t), & |x| < a \\
0, & |x| \ge a
\end{cases}$$

*****定态问题的求解步骤*****

- (1) 列出定态薛定谔方程异做出简化处理
- (2) 波函数标准化条件求解能量牵征问题:
- (3) 求旧一化波函数
- (4) 写出定态波函数

3.讨论

$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a), & |x| < a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

1. 能量分立

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{8 \mu a^2}, \quad (-a < x < a)$$
 能量量子化

- **2. 基态:** 体系能量最低的态。对于一维无限深势阱,粒子的基态是n=1的本征态,基态能量 E_1 、基态波函数 ψ_1 ,波函数被局域在x=-a到x=a之间,能量离散化,基态能量大于零.
- 3. 基态能量不为零(称零点能)

$$E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{8\mu a^2}, \quad \psi_1(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2a} (x+a), & |x| < a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

4. n取负整数与正整数描写同一状态(二重简并)。

5. 能级间隔

$$\Delta E_n = E_{n+1} - E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{8\mu a^2} [(n+1)^2 - n^2] = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{8\mu a^2} (2n+1)$$

(1) 当 $\mu \to \infty$ 时(宏观粒子), $\Delta E_n \to 0$,能级连续

微观→宏观的过渡

(2) 当势阱宽度2a变大时, ΔE_n 变小,趋于连续分布

6. 宇称

1)
$$\psi_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} x$$
, $n = 2, 4, 6, \dots$

即
$$\psi_n(x) = -\psi_n(-x)$$
 ——奇函数

波函数"反演变换"变号,具有奇宇称

2)
$$\psi_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2a} x$$
, $n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$

即
$$\psi_n(x) = \psi_n(-x)$$
 ——偶函数

波函数"反演变换"不变号,具有偶字称

7. 驻波

$$\Psi_n(x,t) = \psi_n \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin[\frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a)] \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t), \quad (|x| < a)$$

欧拉公式: $\sin \theta = [\exp(i\theta) - \exp(-i\theta)]/2i$

$$\Psi_{n}(x,t) = C_{1} \exp\left[\frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{n\pi\hbar}{2a}x - E_{n}t\right)\right] + C_{2} \exp\left[-\frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{n\pi\hbar}{2a}x + E_{n}t\right)\right], \quad (|x| < a)$$

$$= C_{1} \exp\left[i(\hbar k_{n}x - E_{n}t)/\hbar\right] + C_{2} \exp\left[-i(\hbar k_{n}x - E_{n}t)/\hbar\right]$$
其中 $k_{n} = n\pi/2a$ 是波数

由此可见: 粒子的每个定态波函数 $\Psi_n(x,t)$ 是由两个沿相反方向传播的平面波叠加而成的驻波。(不是波包!)

例,用驻波条件,求一维无限深势阱中运动粒子的能量可能值

解,设势阱宽为a,据驻波条件,有

$$a = n \lambda / 2$$
, $(n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$

又据de Broglie 关系 $p = \hbar/\lambda = n\hbar/2a$

计算能量:
$$E_n = p_n^2/2 = \frac{n^2\pi^2\hbar^2}{2\mu a^2}$$
, $\left(-a/2 < x < a/2\right)$

与前面势阱宽为2a进行对比:

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{8\mu a^2}, \quad (-a < x < a)$$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{8\mu a^2}, \ (-a < x < a)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow: a \to a/2 \longrightarrow E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2 \mu a^2}, \quad (-a/2 < x < a/2)$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a) & |x| < a \\ 0 & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

$$\diamondsuit: a \rightarrow a/2$$
 变量代换法

$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} (x + \frac{a}{2}), & |x| < a/2 \\ 0, & |x| > a/2 \end{cases}$$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{8\mu a^2}, \ (-a < x < a)$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a) & |x| < a \\ 0 & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow: a \to a/2 \longrightarrow E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2} \quad (-a/2 < x < a/2)$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} (x + \frac{a}{2}), & |x| < a/2 \\ 0, & |x| > a/2 \end{cases}$$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{8\mu a^2}, \ (-a < x < a)$$

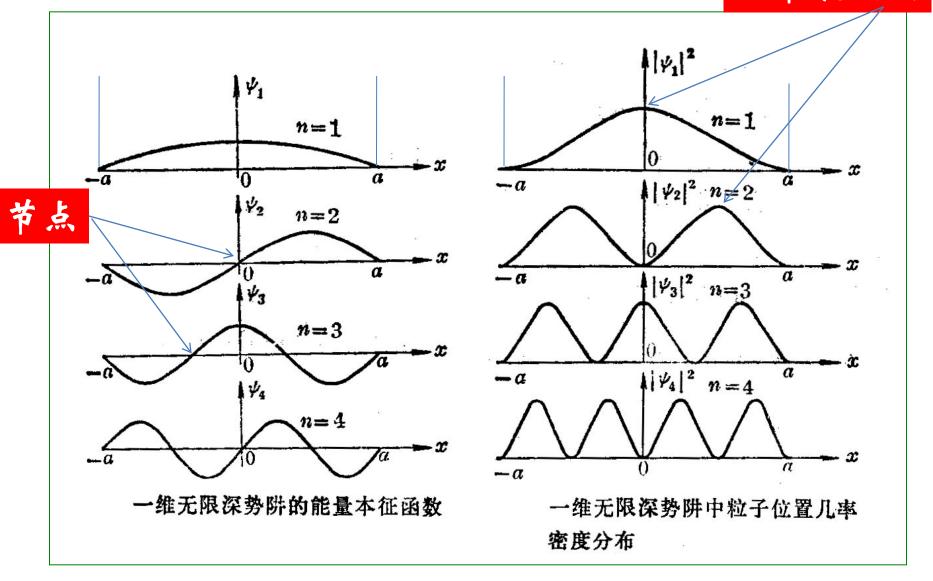
$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a) & |x| < a \\ 0 & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

令:
$$\begin{cases} x' = x + a \\ a' = 2a \end{cases}$$
, 再把 x' 和 a' 重新写成 x 和 $a \longrightarrow$

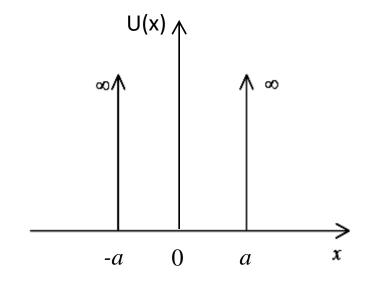
$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2}, \ (0 < x < a); \ \psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x, & 0 < x < a \\ 0, & x > a \end{cases}$$

8.波函数与概率密度曲线图

几率最大点



9. 势场问题



无限深势阱

思考1:

若将整个势能曲线向右移动距离a, 体系的能级和波函数此何变化? 这时的波函数还有没有确定的字称?

思考2:

若将势能为零的区间放大或缩小一倍,体系的能级和波函数的何变化?

思考3: 若势阱的深度有限呢?

解 (1); 直接求解; 平移后的势场(先用a代替2a进行计算)

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x < 0 \\ 0, & 0 \le x \le a \\ \infty, & x > a \end{cases}$$

U(x)与t 无矣,是定态问题。其定态S—方程

$$[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + U(x)]\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

在各区域的具体形式为

I :
$$x < 0$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_1(x) + U(x)\psi_1(x) = E\psi_1(x)$$

$$\prod : 0 \le x \le a \qquad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_2(x) = E \psi_2(x)$$

III :
$$x > a$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_3(x) + U(x) \psi_3(x) = E \psi_3(x)$$

在(1)、(3)方程中,由于 $U(x)=\infty$, 要等式成立,必须

$$\psi_I(x) = 0$$

$$\psi_{III}(x) = 0$$

即粒子不能运动到势阱以外的地方去。

方程(2)可变为
$$\frac{d^2\psi_2(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}\psi_2(x) = 0$$

$$k^{2} = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^{2}} \qquad , \qquad k^{2} = \frac{d^{2}\psi_{2}(x)}{dx^{2}} + k^{2}\psi_{2}(x) = 0$$

其解为
$$\psi_{II}(x) = A\sin kx + B\cos kx$$

根据波函数的标准条件(连续性),得

$$\psi_{II}(0) = \psi_{I}(0) \tag{5}$$

$$\psi_{II}(a) = \psi_{III}(a)$$

$$(5) \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$\psi_{\rm II}(x) = A \sin n\pi x/a$$

由归一化条件
$$\int_{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = 1$$

得
$$A^2 \int_0^a \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx = 1 \Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \Rightarrow \psi_{II}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$k^{2} = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^{2}} = (\frac{n\pi}{a})^{2} \Rightarrow E_{n} = \frac{\pi^{2}\hbar^{2}}{2\mu a^{2}}n^{2}$$
 $(0 \le x \le a)$

对应于 E, 归一化的定态波函数为

本征函数具有确定宇称是由势函数关于原点对称导致的。

$$a \to 2a \Longrightarrow$$

$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2} n^2, \ 0 \le x \le a \to E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{8\mu a^2} n^2, \ 0 \le x \le 2a$$

$$\psi_{n}(x,t) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_{n} t}, & 0 \le x \le a \\ 0, & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$a \to 2a \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} x e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_{n} t}, & 0 \le x \le 2a \\ 0, & x > 2a \end{cases}$$

方法2:变量代换法

令:
$$\begin{cases} x' = x + a \\ a' = 2a \end{cases}$$
再把 x' 和 a' 改写成 x 和 a

$$x' = x + a$$

$$a' = 2a$$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{8\mu a^2} \quad (-a < x < a)$$

$$\psi_{n}(x,t) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_{n} t}, & 0 \le x \le a \\ 0, & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2} n^2 \qquad (0 \le x \le a)$$

$$\psi_{n}(x,t) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -a \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a)e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}E_{n}t}, & -a \le x \le a \\ 0, & x > a \end{cases}$$

a' = a/2

$$x' = x$$

$$a' = a/2$$

$$x' = x$$
 $a' = a/2$
 $E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{8\mu a^2}$ $(-a < x < a)$

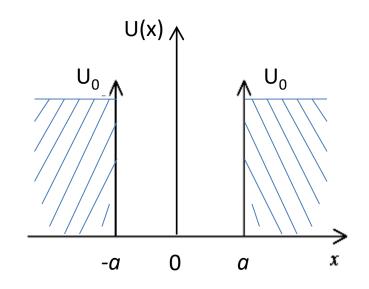
$$\psi_{n}(x,t) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -2a \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{4a} (x+2a)e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}E_{n}t}, & -2a \le x \le 2a \\ 0, & x > 2a \end{cases}$$

$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{32\mu a^2} n^2 \qquad (-2a \le x \le 2a)$$

思考3: 势阱的深度有限

研究题1:

势垒变成有限高度时求能 量存征值和存征函数



研究 题2, 粒子在一维势阱中运动,其势场为

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x < 0 \\ -U_0, & 0 < x < a \\ 0, & x > a. \end{cases}$$

已知 – U_0 < E < 0 , 求粒子的能量.

解,由变量代换法得奉征波函数为; $\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$ 状态波函数可以在本征函数系上展开;

$$\Psi(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \left(1 + \cos \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \left\{ 2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} + 2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \left\{ 2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} + \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} - \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \left\{ \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} + \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \psi_1(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \psi_3(x)$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\psi_1(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\psi_3(x)$$
 $E_n = \frac{\pi^2\hbar^2}{2ma^2}n^2$

因此 $\Psi(x)$ 是非本征态,它可以有二种本征态,处在

$$\Psi_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a}$$

态上的几率是
$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$
 这时能量是 $E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$

处于
$$\psi_3(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a}$$

态上的几率是
$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$
,这时能量是 $E_3 = \frac{9\pi^2\hbar^2}{2ma^2}$ 。

例2,验证无限保势阱中粒子能量牵征函数的正 交归一性

$$(\psi_m, \psi_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m^* \psi_n dx = \delta_{mn}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{m}^{*} \psi_{n} dx = \int_{-a}^{a} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin \frac{m\pi}{2a} (x+a) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_{m} t} \right)^{*} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x+a) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_{n} t} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} (2a) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} (E_{n} - E_{m}) t} \int_{-a}^{a} \sin m\pi \frac{(x+a)}{2a} \sin n\pi \frac{(x+a)}{2a} d\frac{(x+a)}{2a}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} (E_{n} - E_{m}) t} \int_{0}^{1} [\cos(m-n)\pi x - \cos(m+n)\pi x] dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ 1, & m = n \end{cases} = \delta_{mn}$$

例3:验证完备性

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$f(x) = \sum c_n \psi_n(x) = \sum c_n \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

这正是函数f(x)的傅立叶展开式,任何函数都可以用这种方法展开 (Dirichlet定理)

例4, 粒子在三维无限深势阱

$$U(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} 0, & (|x| < a/2, |y| < b/2, |z| < c/2) \\ \infty, & (|x| \ge a/2, |y| \ge b/2, |z| \ge c/2) \end{cases}$$

即:箱肉运动,试用量子化条件求粒子能量的可能值

光分析: 一维 > 三维
$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu} (\frac{n^2}{a^2})$$

$$E_{n_x n_y n_z} = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{n_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{b^2} + \frac{n_z^2}{c^2} \right) \qquad \psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} (x + \frac{a}{2})$$

$$\psi_{n_{x}n_{y}n_{z}}(x, y, z) = \sqrt{\frac{8}{abc}} \sin \frac{n_{x}\pi}{a} (x + \frac{a}{2}) \sin \frac{n_{y}\pi}{b} (y + \frac{b}{2}) \sin \frac{n_{z}\pi}{c} (z + \frac{c}{2}),$$

$$n_{x} = 1, 2, \dots; n_{y} = 1, 2, \dots; n_{z} = 1, 2, \dots$$

解,除了与箱壁碰撞外,粒子在箱肉自由运动。假设粒子与箱壁碰撞为弹性碰撞。动量大小不改变,仅方向反向。运箱的长、宽、离三个方向为x,y,z.可分离变量

利用量子化条件,对于x方向,有

$$\oint p_x \cdot dx = n_x h, \quad (n_x = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (教材, 1.3-3式)$$

$$p_x \cdot 2a = n_x h$$

$$\therefore p_x = n_x h/2a \qquad p_y = n_y h/2b \qquad p_z = n_z h/2c$$

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2\mu} = \frac{1}{2\mu} (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{n_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{b^2} + \frac{n_z^2}{c^2} \right)$$

若: $a = b = c = L = V^{1/3}$

$$E = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu V^{2/3}} \left(n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2 \right) \qquad E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2} n^2$$

$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2} n^2$$

$$\psi = (\frac{2}{L})^{3/2} \sin \frac{\pi n_x x}{L} \sin \frac{\pi n_y y}{L} \sin \frac{\pi n_z z}{L}$$

$$(0 \le x, y, z \le L)$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

思考:简并度是多少?

例5. 在宽度为a的一维无限深势阱中粒子处于基态,其能量为

$$E_1^{(0)} = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2}$$
,波函数为 $\psi_1^{(0)} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a}, & 0 < x < a \\ 0, & x < 0, x > a \end{cases}$

当 t=0 时,x=a 处的阱壁突然移到 x=2a,试求

 $(1)_{t} > 0$ 时,粒子能量 $E = E_{1}^{(0)}$ 的概率. $(2)_{t} > 0$ 时,粒子能量 $E < E_{1}^{(0)}$ 的概率.

解 当势阱变宽后,粒子的能级为 $E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{8 \mu a^2}$,相应的能量本征函数为

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2a}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

将粒子在 t=0 时的波函数 $\psi_1^{(0)}(x)$ 按本征函数系 $\{\psi_n(x)\}$ 展开

$$\psi_1^{(0)}(x) = \sum c_n \psi_n(x).$$

(1)由于 t=0 时,粒子的能量 $E_1^{(0)}=E_2=\frac{2^2\pi^2\hbar^2}{8\mu a^2}=\frac{\pi^2\hbar^2}{2\mu a^2}$,故粒子处于 $\psi_2(x)$ 态

的概率 $|c_2|^2$ 就是粒子 $E = E_1^{(0)}$ 的概率,由于 $\psi_1^{(0)}(x)$ 仅在(0,a) 不为零,故

$$c_{2} = \int \psi_{2} * \psi_{1}^{(0)} dx = \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{2a} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \sin^{2} \frac{\pi x}{a} dx$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \frac{2\pi x}{a}) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

故 t > 0 时,粒子能量 $E = E_1^{(0)}$ 的概率为 $|c_2|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

(2)显然,当粒子处于 ψ_1 态的概率就是粒子的能量 $E < E_1^{(0)}$ 的概率,由

例 6. 设粒子处于无限深方势阱

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < x < a, \\ \infty, & x < 0, x > a, \end{cases}$$

中, 状态用波函数 $\psi(x) = Ax(a-x)$ 描述, A 是归一化常数.

- (a) 求归一化常数 A;
- (b) 求粒子处于能量本征态 $\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}$ 的几率
- $(c) \psi(\mathbf{x})$ 与 $\psi_1(\mathbf{x})$ 的关系.
- (d) 求 $\psi(x)$ 下的能量平均值及涨落

解答 (a) 归一化条件

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_0^a |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_0^a |A|^2 x^2 (a - x)^2 dx$$

$$= |A|^2 \int_0^a dx \left(x^4 - 2ax^3 + a^2 x^2 \right) = |A|^2 \left(\frac{1}{5} a^5 - 2\frac{1}{4} a^5 + \frac{1}{3} a^5 \right) = \frac{1}{30} |A|^2 a^5,$$

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{30}{a^5}}.$$

(b)

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a},$$

 $\psi(x)$ 可用这组完备的本征函数展开

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{n} c_n \psi_n(x).$$

$$c_n = \int_0^a \psi_n^*(x) \psi(x) dx = \frac{\sqrt{60}}{a^3} \int_0^{a} x(a-x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx.$$

$$c_n = \frac{2\sqrt{60}}{\pi^3 n^3} [1 - (-1)^n].$$

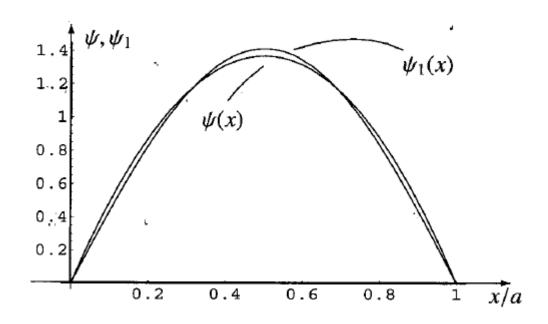
$$c_n^* c_n = \left(\frac{4\sqrt{60}}{\pi^3 n^3}\right)^2 = \frac{960}{\pi^6 n^6}.$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\pi^3} \sqrt{\frac{1920}{a}} \left\{ \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} + \frac{1}{27} \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2k-1)^3} \sin \frac{(2k-1)\pi x}{a} + \dots \right\}$$

(c) 处于基态 \(\psi_1\) 的几率为

$$\frac{960}{\pi^6} = 0.998.$$

 $\psi(\mathbf{x})$ 与 $\psi_1(\mathbf{x})$ 的曲线



(d) 能量的平均值

$$\overline{E} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n^* c_n \cdot E_n = \sum_{n(odd)=1}^{\infty} \frac{960}{\pi^6 n^6} \cdot \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} = \frac{960 \hbar^2}{2m\pi^4 a^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^4}.$$

$$\overline{E} = \frac{5\hbar^2}{ma^2}.$$

$$\overline{E^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n^* c_n E_n^2 = \sum_{n(odd)=1}^{\infty} \frac{960}{\pi^6 n^6} \cdot \frac{n^4 \pi^4 \hbar^4}{4m^2 a^4} = \frac{240 \hbar^4}{\pi^2 m^2 a^4} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2}$$

$$\overline{E^2} = \frac{30\hbar^4}{m^2a^4},$$

$$\Delta E = \sqrt{\overline{E^2} - \overline{E}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{30\hbar^4}{m^2a^4} - \frac{25\hbar^4}{m^2a^4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}\hbar^2}{ma^2}.$$

作业:课本P53: 3.8, 3.10, P95: 5.5

作业4:用不确定关系求一维无限深势阱中粒子处于 基态时的能量下限

作业5: 粒子在一维无限深势阱中运动,求基态时的 $\Delta x \Delta p_x = ?$

附录: 1. 体系的哈密顿算符不显含t,试证明:在具有分立能谱的定态中,

- (1)动量的平均值为零;
- (2)任一力学量 \hat{F} ,如果不显含时间,则 $\frac{d\hat{F}}{dt}$ = 0.

证 (1) 方法一. 设具有分立谱的定态波函数为 $\psi_n(x,t)$, $n=1,2,\cdots$. 它满足方程

$$\hat{H}\psi_n(x,t) = E_n\psi_n(x,t) \qquad n = 1,2,\cdots$$
利用 $\hat{p} = \mu \frac{d\hat{x}}{dt} = \frac{\mu}{i\hbar} [\hat{x},\hat{H}] = \frac{\mu}{i\hbar} (\hat{x}\hat{H} - \hat{H}\hat{x})$,便有

$$\bar{p} = \int \psi_n^* (x,t) \hat{p} \psi_n(x,t) d\tau = \frac{\mu}{i\hbar} \int \psi_n^* (x,t) (\hat{x}\hat{H} - \hat{H}\hat{x}) \psi_n(x,t) d\tau
= \frac{\mu}{i\hbar} \Big\{ \int \psi_n^* (x,t) \hat{x}\hat{H} \psi_n(x,t) d\tau - \int [\hat{H} \psi_n(x,t)] \hat{x} \psi_n(x,t) d\tau \Big\} = \frac{\mu}{i\hbar} (E_n \bar{x} - E_n \bar{x}) = 0$$

方法二. 直接计算p.

$$\frac{1}{p} = \mu \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \mu \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \int_{V} \psi_{E}^{*}(\mathbf{x}, t) \mathbf{x} \psi_{E}(\mathbf{x}, t) \,\mathrm{d}\tau = \mu \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \int_{V} \psi_{E}^{*}(\mathbf{x}) \,\mathrm{e}^{\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}Et} \mathbf{x} \psi_{E}(\mathbf{x}) \,\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar}Et} \,\mathrm{d}\tau$$

$$= \mu \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[\mathbf{x} \mid \psi_{E}(\mathbf{x}) \mid^{2} \mathrm{d}\tau = 0 \right]$$

(2)在定态 $\psi_n(x,t)$ 中,有

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\overline{F},\overline{H}
\end{bmatrix} = \int \psi_n^*(x,t) (\widehat{F}H - \widehat{H}F) \psi_n(x,t) d\tau = E_n \overline{F} - E_n \overline{F} = 0. \stackrel{\rightleftharpoons}{\rightleftharpoons} \frac{\partial \widehat{F}}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\overline{F}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \widehat{F}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\overline{F},\overline{H}] = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\overline{F},\overline{H}] = 0.$$

- 附录: 2. 试写出一维无限深势阱中处于基态的粒子在坐标表象、动量表象中的 波函数,以及在能量表象中的矩阵表示.
 - 解 (1)坐标表象的波函数. 前己求得

$$\langle x | \psi_{E_1} \rangle = \psi_{E_1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a}, & 0 < x < a; \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \quad x \geq a. \end{cases}$$

(2) 动量表象的波函数. 以动量表象的单位算符 $\mathbf{1} = \int \mathrm{d}p_x |p_x\rangle\langle p_x|$ 作用 $|\pmb{\psi}_{E_1}\rangle$,得

$$|\psi_{E_1}\rangle = \int \mathrm{d}p_x |p_x\rangle\langle p_x|\psi_{E_1}\rangle = \int c_{E_1}(p_x)|p_x\rangle\mathrm{d}p_x.$$

将坐标表象的单位算符 $\mathbf{1} = \int dx |x\rangle \langle x|$ 插入 $c_{E_1}(p_x) = \langle p_x | \psi_{E_1} \rangle$ 的右边,得

$$c_{E_1}(p_x) = \langle p_x \mid \hat{\mathbf{1}} \mid \psi_{E_1} \rangle = \int dx \langle p_x \mid x \rangle \langle x \mid \psi_{E_1} \rangle = \int \psi_{p_x}^*(x) \psi_{E_1}(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}p_x x} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi a}{\hbar}} \frac{1 + e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}p_x a}}{\pi^2 - p_x^2 a^2/\hbar^2}$$

(3)在能量表象的矩阵表示. 以能量表象的单位算符 $\hat{I} = \sum_{n} |\psi_{E_n}\rangle \langle \psi_{E_n}|$ 作用于 $|\psi_{E_1}\rangle$ 得

$$|\psi_{E_1}\rangle = \sum_{n} |\psi_{E_n}\rangle \langle \psi_{E_n}|\psi_{E_1}\rangle = \sum_{n} c_n |\psi_{E_n}\rangle$$

式中 $c_n = \langle \psi_{E_n} | \psi_{E_1} \rangle = \delta_{n1}, n = 1, 2, \cdots$. 写成矩阵形式,即为

$$\boldsymbol{\psi}_{E_{1}}^{(E)} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{1} \\ c_{2} \\ \vdots \\ c_{n} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle \boldsymbol{\psi}_{E_{1}} | \boldsymbol{\psi}_{E_{1}} \rangle \\ \langle \boldsymbol{\psi}_{E_{2}} | \boldsymbol{\psi}_{E_{1}} \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle \boldsymbol{\psi}_{E_{n}} | \boldsymbol{\psi}_{E_{1}} \rangle \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

附录: 3. 求一维无限深势阱中粒子的动量算符在能量表象中的矩阵元.

解 在一维无限深势阱中能量的本征函数系 $\{\psi_n(x)\}$ 为 $\left\{\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}\sin\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right\}$.

动量算符 $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ 在能量表象的矩阵元为 $(p_x)_{mn} = \int \psi_m^*(x) \hat{p}_x \psi_n(x) dx$.

(1) 当 $m \neq n$ 时

$$(p_{x})_{mn} = \frac{2}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx = -\frac{2i\hbar}{a} \frac{n\pi}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx$$

$$= -\frac{i\hbar n\pi}{a^{2}} \int_{0}^{a} \left[\sin \frac{(m+n)\pi x}{a} + \sin \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{a} \right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{i\hbar n\pi}{a^{2}} \left[\frac{-a}{(m+n)\pi} \cos \frac{(m+n)\pi x}{a} + \frac{-a}{(m-n)\pi} \cos \frac{(m-n)\pi x}{a} \right] \Big|_{0}^{a}$$

$$= \frac{i\hbar n}{a} \left[(-1)^{m+n} - 1 \right] \left(\frac{1}{m+n} + \frac{1}{m-n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2mni\hbar}{(m^{2} - n^{2})a} \left[(-1)^{m+n} - 1 \right] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m+n \text{ if }$$

(2)当m=n时

$$(p_x)_m = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx = -\frac{2i\hbar}{a} \int_0^a \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} d\sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}$$
$$= -\frac{2i\hbar}{a} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{a} \Big|_0^a = 0$$

附录: 4. 证明在束缚定态下动量平均值为零.

设哈密顿量为 $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$,它的任意一个束缚定态为 $|\psi_n\rangle$,相应的本征值为 E_n ,即

$$H|\psi_n\rangle = E_n|\psi_n\rangle,$$

由于 H 的厄米性, 上式的厄米共轭式为

$$\langle \psi_n | H = E_n \langle \psi_n |.$$

$$[x, H] = \left[x, \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)\right] = \frac{1}{2m}\left[x, p_x^2\right] = \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{m}p_x,$$

$$\langle \psi_n | [x, H] | \psi_n \rangle = \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{m} \langle \psi_n | p_x | \psi_n \rangle,$$

$$\langle \psi_n | xH - Hx | \psi_n \rangle = \langle \psi_n | xH | \psi_n \rangle - \langle \psi_n | Hx | \psi_n \rangle$$
$$= E_n \langle \psi_n | x | \psi_n \rangle - E_n \langle \psi_n | x | \psi_n \rangle = 0.$$

同理, $\langle p_y \rangle = \langle p_z \rangle = 0$. 因而 $\langle p \rangle = 0$.