

# 量子力学与统计物理

# Quantum mechanics and statistical physics

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# 总复习

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填空(1*20=20分)
简答(4*5=20分)
证明(10*3=30分)
计算(10*3=30分)
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# 重要参数: (P161)

$$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$$
焦耳·秒

$$k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$$
焦耳·度<sup>-1</sup>

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{137}$$

$$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$$
库仑

$$\mu_e = 9.10908 \times 10^{31}$$
千克

$$\frac{h}{\sqrt{2\mu_e e}} \approx 12.25$$

$$a_0 = 5.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ }\%$$

$$H: E_{100} = -13.6 eV$$

# 目 录

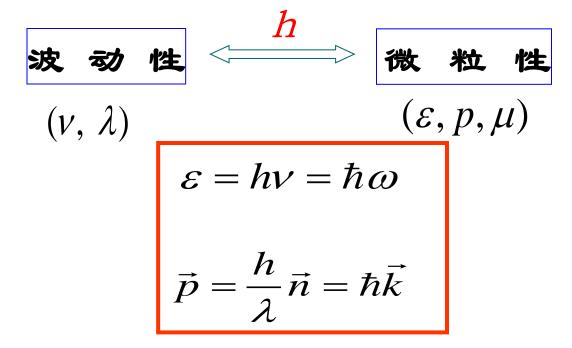
绪论(量子力学的诞生) 第一章 第二章 波函数和薛定谔方程 第三章 量子力学中的力学量 第四章 态和力学量的表象 第五章 求解定态薛定谔方程实例 第六章 微扰理论 第七章 自旋与全同粒子 统计力学原理 第八章 第九章 波耳兹曼统计 第十章 玻色统计与费米统计

#### 第一章 绪论:量子力学的诞生

本章知识重点导致量子力学诞生的若干实验与早期量子理论假设

- ➤ 黑 体 辐 射 与 **普 朗 克** 的 能 量 子 假 设
- ▶ 光 电 效 应 实 验 与 爱 因 斯 坦 光 量 子 假 设
- ▶ 氢原子光谱与玻尔关于氢原子结构的量子化假设
- > 康 普 顿 效 应 实 验 与 理 论 解 释
- ▶ 德 布 罗 意 波 粒 二 象 性 假 设

#### 早期量子论证实: 光具有波粒二象性



#### 后来的量子论进一步证实实物粒子具有波粒二象性

$$\begin{cases} \nu = \frac{E}{h} \\ \lambda = \frac{h}{p} \end{cases}$$

#### 普朗克的能量子假设, 核心内容

1)黑体可看作一组连续振动的谐振子,这些谐振子的能量应取分立值,这些分立值都是最小能量 $\varepsilon$ 的整数倍。

$$E = n\varepsilon$$
 (n = 1, 2, 3,...)

2)黑体吸收或发射电磁辐射时,能量是不连续的,只一份一份地进行,每一份称为一个能量子,"能量子"的能量由振动频率决定:

$$\varepsilon = h\nu = \hbar\omega \quad (\hbar = h/2\pi)$$

#### 玻尔吴于氢原子结构量子化假设,核心内容

#### 1. 定态假设

- 电子在核外作圆周运动
- · 符合量子化条件的轨道是定态, 轨道角动量的值, 必须为h/2π的整数倍
- 定态轨道上的电子不辐射电磁波

#### 2. 跃迁假设

电子从一个定态跃迁到另一定态,原子会发射或 吸收一个光子,其频率为

$$\nu = \left| E_k - E_n \right| / h$$

### 第二章 波函数和薛定谔方程

本章知识重点

- >波函数的统计解释及其满足的标准条件
- ▶ 态 叠 加 原 理
- ▶ 薛定谔方程

**波函数的统计解释**:在某一时刻、空间某一地点,粒子出现的概率正比于该时刻、该地点波函数模的平方.

在t时刻在处r附近的体积元dV内发现粒子的概率为:

$$|\psi(\mathbf{r},t)|^2 dV$$

波函数满足的标准条件:单值,有限,连续

# 态叠加原理:

若  $\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_n$  是体系的可能状态,则它们的线性叠加  $\psi = \sum_k c_k \psi_k$  也是体系的可能状态,其中 $c_k$ 是复常数。

注:当体系处于叠加状 态 $\psi$ 时,如果 $\psi$ 是归一化的,则通过多次反复测量会发现,体系处于 $\psi_k$ 状态的概率是 $|c_k|^2$ ,并且有:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left| c_k \right|^2 = 1$$

$$\psi = \int c_a \varphi_a \, \mathrm{d} \, a$$

# 薛定谔方程:

通常情况下,在势场U(r)中单个粒子的薛定谔方程可以写成:

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

#### 概率守恒定律

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{j} = 0, \ w = \left| \psi \right|^2, \ \mathbf{j} = \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2\mu} (\psi \nabla \psi^* - \psi^* \nabla \psi)$$

单值性 空间某点的概率应唯一

连续性 概率密度和概率流是连续的

有限性 概率密度和概率流在空间是有限的

# 定态问题

若势函数U不显含时间t,  $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\mathbf{r},t) = [-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + U(\mathbf{r})] \Psi(\mathbf{r},t)$ 

方程的特解为:  $\Psi(\mathbf{r},t) = \psi_E(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-iEt/\hbar)$ 

$$[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\nabla^2 + U(\mathbf{r})]\psi_E(\mathbf{r}) = E\psi_E(\mathbf{r}) \Leftrightarrow \hat{H}\psi_E = E\psi_E$$

此财波函数 描述的态具有确定的能量E, 称为定态(也即能量本征态), 此波函数 称为定态波函数, 对应方程称为定态薛定谔方程。

而波函数  $\Psi(\mathbf{r},t) = \sum_E C_E \psi_E(\mathbf{r}) e^{-\mathrm{i}Et/\hbar}$  描述的态具多个能量,是非定态(非能量本征态)

#### "定态方程 (4) +定解条件"构成的能量本征值问题:

$$[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\nabla^2 + U(\mathbf{r})]\psi_E(\mathbf{r}) = E\psi_E(\mathbf{r})$$
  
+定解条件

$$\{$$
本征函数系:  $\psi_{E_1}(r), \psi_{E_2}(r), ..., \psi_{E_n}(r), ...$  能量本征值:  $E_1, E_2, ..., E_n, ...$  本征函数:  $\Psi_{E_n}(r,t) = \psi_{E_n}(r) \exp(-\mathrm{i}E_n t/\hbar)$ 

根据态叠加原理,体系处于任一状态的波函数为

$$\Psi(\mathbf{r},t) = \sum_{n} c_{n} \Psi_{E_{n}}(\mathbf{r},t) = \sum_{n} c_{n} \Psi_{E_{n}}(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_{n} t)$$

### 第三章 量子力学中的力学量

# 本章知识重点

- ▶ 力 学量的 算符表示
- ▶ 厄米算符的本征值和本征函数
- ▶ 厄米算符本征函数正交完备性
- ▶ 算符的对易关系,两力学量同时有确定值的条件,不确定 关系

对于任意一个力学量A,如果知道它的算符,则它的期望值为:

$$\overline{A} = \int \psi^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \hat{A} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) d^3 \mathbf{r} \equiv (\psi, \hat{A} \psi)$$
  
内积:  $(\psi, \phi) = (\phi, \psi)^* \equiv \int \psi^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \phi(\mathbf{r}, t) d^3 \mathbf{r}$ 

如果波函数没有归一化,则

$$\overline{A} = \frac{\int \psi^*(\boldsymbol{r}, t) \hat{A} \psi(\boldsymbol{r}, t) d^3 \boldsymbol{r}}{\int \psi^*(\boldsymbol{r}, t) \psi(\boldsymbol{r}, t) d^3 \boldsymbol{r}} = \frac{(\psi, \hat{A} \psi)}{(\psi, \psi)}$$

算符的定义:作用于一态函数,把这个态函数变成另一个态函数

$$\hat{A}\psi = \phi$$

$$\hat{r} = r$$
,  $\hat{p} = -i\hbar(e_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + e_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + e_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}) = -i\hbar\nabla$ 

$$A = f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}) \rightarrow \hat{A} = f(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{p}})$$

$$T = \frac{\boldsymbol{p}^2}{2\mu} \to \hat{T} = \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{p}}^2}{2\mu} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2$$

$$H = T + U(\mathbf{r}) \rightarrow \hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + U(\mathbf{r}), \ \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{r}$$

$$L = r \times p \rightarrow \hat{L} = \hat{r} \times \hat{p} = -i\hbar r \times \nabla$$



- 1. 线性算符的定义  $\hat{A}(c_1\psi_1 + c_2\psi_2) = c_1(\hat{A}\psi_1) + c_2(\hat{A}\psi_2)$
- 2. 厄密算符的定义  $\int \phi^* \hat{A} \psi d\tau = \int (\hat{A} \phi)^* \psi d\tau \Leftrightarrow (\phi, \hat{A} \psi) = (\hat{A} \phi, \psi)$

#### 证明:力学量算符是厄密算符

力学量
$$A$$
的期望值为  $\overline{A}=\int \psi^* \hat{A} \psi d au$ 

$$\overline{A}^* = \int (\psi^*)^* (\hat{A}\psi)^* d\tau = \int \psi (\hat{A}\psi)^* d\tau = \int (\hat{A}\psi)^* \psi d\tau$$

因为可观测力学量的期望值应为实数,即

$$\overline{A} = \overline{A}^* \Rightarrow \int \psi^* \hat{A} \psi d\tau = \int (\hat{A} \psi)^* \psi d\tau$$

所有力学量算符都是线性厄密算符

例1 下列算符是否是厄米算符 1)  $\hat{x}\hat{p}_x$ ; 2)  $(\hat{x}\hat{p}_x + \hat{p}_x\hat{x})/2$ 

解: 1) 
$$\int \psi_1^* (\hat{x}\hat{p}_x) \psi_2 d\tau = \int \psi_1^* \hat{x} (\hat{p}_x \psi_2) d\tau$$
  
 $= \int (\hat{x}\psi_1)^* \hat{p}_x \psi_2 d\tau = \int (\hat{p}_x \hat{x}\psi_1)^* \psi_2 d\tau,$   
由于  $\hat{x}\hat{p}_x \neq \hat{p}_x \hat{x}$ , 故  $\hat{x}\hat{p}_x$  不是厄米算符

2) 
$$\int \psi_{1}^{*} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\hat{x}\hat{p}_{x} + \hat{p}_{x}\hat{x}) \right] \psi_{2} d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int \psi_{1}^{*} \hat{x} (\hat{p}_{x} \psi_{2}) d\tau + \int \psi_{1}^{*} \hat{p}_{x} (\hat{x} \psi_{2}) d\tau \right]$$

$$= (1/2) \left[ \int (\hat{x} \psi_{1})^{*} \hat{p}_{x} \psi_{2} d\tau + \int (\hat{p}_{x} \psi_{1})^{*} \hat{x} \psi_{2} d\tau \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int (\hat{p}_{x} \hat{x} \psi_{1})^{*} \psi_{2} d\tau + \int (\hat{x} \hat{p}_{x} \psi_{1})^{*} \psi_{2} d\tau \right] = \int \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\hat{x} \hat{p}_{x} + \hat{p}_{x} \hat{x}) \psi_{1} \right]^{*} \psi_{2} d\tau ,$$

$$\mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} (\hat{x} \hat{p}_{x} + \hat{p}_{x} \hat{x}) / 2 \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E}$$

依此练习:证明  $i(x\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x x)$  是厄密算符

例 2: 证明  $i(\hat{p}_x^2x - x\hat{p}_x^2)$  是厄米算符

证 
$$i(\hat{p}_{x}^{2}x - x\hat{p}_{x}^{2}) = i(\hat{p}_{x}^{2}x - \hat{p}_{x}x\hat{p}_{x} + \hat{p}_{x}x\hat{p}_{x} - x\hat{p}_{x}^{2})$$
  
 $= i[\hat{p}_{x}(\hat{p}_{x}x - x\hat{p}_{x}) + (\hat{p}_{x}x - x\hat{p}_{x})\hat{p}_{x}]$   
 $= i[\hat{p}_{x}(-i\hbar) + (-i\hbar)\hat{p}_{x}] = 2\hbar\hat{p}_{x},$   
由于 $\hat{p}_{x}$ 是厄米算符,故 $i(\hat{p}_{x}^{2}x - x\hat{p}_{x}^{2})$ 是厄米算符

例3. 证明  $\sum A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^n x^m + x^m \hat{p}^n}{2}$  是厄米算符,其中 $A_{nm}$ 是实数 证明:已知动量算符和位置算符都是厄米算符,即  $\int \psi_1^* \hat{x} \psi_2 d\tau = \int (\hat{x} \psi_1)^* \psi_2 d\tau, \quad \int \psi_1^* \hat{p} \psi_2 d\tau = \int (\hat{p} \psi_1)^* \psi_2 d\tau$ 

因此有

# 厄米算符的本征值与本征函数的相关定理:

- 1. 厄米算符的本征值为实数。
- 2. 在任何状态下平均值均为实数的算符必为厄米算符。
- 3. 厄米算符属于不同本征值的本征函数正交。
- 4. 厄米算符的简并的本征函数可以经过重新组合后使它正交归一化。
- 5. 厄米算符的本征函数系具有完备性。

完备性:任一态函数都可用任一力学量的本征函数系展开,不 再需要使用其他任何函数。

# 定理2 在任何状态下平均值均为实数的算符必为厄米算符

:: A的平均值是实数

$$\therefore \overline{A} = \overline{A}^* \Longrightarrow (\psi, \hat{A}\psi) = (\psi, \hat{A}\psi)^* = (\hat{A}\psi, \psi)$$

取 $\psi = \psi_1 + c\psi_2, \psi_1, \psi_2$ 也是任意的, c是任意常数, 代入上式

$$(\psi_1, \hat{A}\psi_1) + c^*(\psi_2, \hat{A}\psi_1) + c(\psi_1, \hat{A}\psi_2) + |c|^2(\psi_2, \hat{A}\psi_2)$$

$$= (\hat{A}\psi_1, \psi_1) + c^*(\hat{A}\psi_2, \psi_1) + c(\hat{A}\psi_1, \psi_2) + |c|^2(\hat{A}\psi_2, \psi_2)$$

在任意态下算符A的平均值都是实数,即

$$(\psi_1, \hat{A}\psi_1) = (\psi_1, \hat{A}\psi_1)^* = (\hat{A}\psi_1, \psi_1)$$

$$(\psi_2, \hat{A}\psi_2) = (\psi_2, \hat{A}\psi_2)^* = (\hat{A}\psi_2, \psi_2)$$

所以

$$c^*(\psi_2, \hat{A}\psi_1) + c(\psi_1, \hat{A}\psi_2) = c^*(\hat{A}\psi_2, \psi_1) + c(\hat{A}\psi_1, \psi_2)$$

$$c^*(\psi_2, \hat{A}\psi_1) + c(\psi_1, \hat{A}\psi_2) = c^*(\hat{A}\psi_2, \psi_1) + c(\hat{A}\psi_1, \psi_2)$$

分别令c=1和c=i得到

$$(\psi_1, \hat{A}\psi_2) - (\hat{A}\psi_1, \psi_2) = (\hat{A}\psi_2, \psi_1) - (\psi_2, \hat{A}\psi_1)$$
$$(\psi_1, \hat{A}\psi_2) - (\hat{A}\psi_1, \psi_2) = -(\hat{A}\psi_2, \psi_1) + (\psi_2, \hat{A}\psi_1)$$

两式分别相加、减得

$$(\psi_1, \hat{A}\psi_2) = (\hat{A}\psi_1, \psi_2), \ (\psi_2, \hat{A}\psi_1) = (\hat{A}\psi_2, \psi_1)$$

-----证毕

#### 定理3 厄密算符的任意两属于不同本征值的本征函数正交.

证明: 设 $\psi_a$ ,  $\psi_b$ 是两个本征函数, a, b是两个不相等的本征值. 计算内积

$$(\psi_a, \hat{A}\psi_b) = b(\psi_a, \psi_b)$$

$$(\psi_a, \hat{A}\psi_b) = (\hat{A}\psi_a, \psi_b) = a(\psi_a, \psi_b)$$
(4.18)

由于 $a \neq b$ , 所以 $(\psi_a, \psi_b) = 0$ 即他们正交.

$$\hat{A}\phi_n = a_n\phi_n, \ \psi(x) = \sum_n c_n\phi_n,$$

$$\overline{A} = \langle \hat{A} \rangle = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{A} \psi(x) dx = \sum_{n} |c_n|^2 a_n$$

证明: 
$$\overline{A} = \langle \hat{A} \rangle = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{A} \psi(x) dx$$

$$= \int [\sum_{n} c_{n} \phi_{n}(x)]^{*} \hat{A} [\sum_{m} c_{m} \phi_{m}(x)] dx = \sum_{m,n} c_{n}^{*} c_{m} \int \phi_{n}^{*}(x) \hat{A} \phi_{m}(x) dx$$

$$= \sum_{m,n} c_n^* c_m a_m \int \phi_n^*(x) \phi_m(x) dx = \sum_{m,n} c_n^* c_m a_m \delta_{nm} = \sum_n |c_n|^2 a_n$$

若波函数还 
$$\overline{A} = \langle \hat{A} \rangle = \frac{\int \psi^*(x) \hat{A} \psi(x) dx}{\int \psi^*(x) \psi(x) dx} = \frac{\sum_{n} |c_n|^2 a_n}{\sum_{n} |c_n|^2}$$

# 若牵征值含连续谱

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{n} c_{n} \phi_{n}(x) + \int c_{\lambda} \phi_{\lambda}(x) d\lambda$$

$$c_{n} = \int \phi_{n}^{*}(x) \psi(x) dx, \ c_{\lambda} = \int \phi_{\lambda}^{*}(x) \psi(x) dx$$
正文归一化: 
$$\sum_{n} |c_{n}|^{2} + \int |c_{\lambda}|^{2} d\lambda = 1$$

$$\overline{A} = \langle \hat{A} \rangle = \sum_{n} |c_{n}|^{2} a_{n} + \int |c_{\lambda}|^{2} a_{\lambda} d\lambda$$

$$\overline{A} = \langle \hat{A} \rangle = \int \psi^{*}(x) \hat{A} \psi(x) dx$$

 $|c_n|^2 \rightarrow 概率; |c_\lambda|^2 \rightarrow 概率密度$ 

# (一) 动量算符

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{p}} = -\mathrm{i}\hbar\nabla$$

本征方程  $\hat{p}\psi_p = p\psi_p$ 

本征值为p 的本征函数

$$\psi_{p}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \exp(\frac{\mathbf{i}}{\hbar} \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{r})$$

$$\hat{p}_{x}\psi_{p_{x}} = p_{x}\psi_{p_{x}}$$

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\psi_{p_{x}} = p_{x}\psi_{p_{x}}$$

$$\psi_{p_{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \exp(ip_{x}x/\hbar)$$

本征值谱连续,区间 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内所有实数

正文 
$$(\psi_{p'}(r), \ \psi_p(r)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_{p'}^*(r) \psi_p(r) \mathrm{d}^3 r$$
  $= \delta^{(3)}(p'-p)$ 

完备性 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_p^*(r) \psi_p(r') d^3 p = \delta^{(3)}(r - r')$$

# 角动量算符

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{L}} = \hat{\boldsymbol{r}} \times \hat{\boldsymbol{p}} = -i\hbar \boldsymbol{r} \times \nabla, \ \hat{\boldsymbol{L}}^2 = \hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2 + \hat{L}_z^2$$

(I) 直角坐标系 
$$\begin{cases} \hat{L}_x = y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y = -i\hbar(y\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z\frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \\ \hat{L}_y = z\hat{p}_x - x\hat{p}_z = -i\hbar(z\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x\frac{\partial}{\partial z}) \\ \hat{L}_z = x\hat{p}_y - y\hat{p}_x = -i\hbar(x\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi ,\\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

(2) 球坐标系 
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \hat{L}_x = i\hbar [\sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \cot \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}] \\ \hat{L}_y = -i\hbar [\cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \cot \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}] \end{cases}$$
$$\hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

# $L_z$ 算符本征问题

$$\hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \partial/\partial \varphi$$

$$\hat{L}_z \Phi_m(\varphi) = m\hbar \Phi_m(\varphi)$$

$$m=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots$$

 $m\hbar$ 

$$\Phi_m(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(im\varphi)$$

$$(\Phi_{m'}(\varphi), \Phi_m(\varphi)) = \delta_{m'm}$$

$$\sum \Phi_m^*(\varphi')\Phi_m(\varphi) = \delta(\varphi' - \varphi)$$

# **L**<sup>2</sup> 算符的本征值

$$\hat{L}^{2} = -\hbar^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^{2} \theta} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \varphi^{2}} \right]$$

$$\hat{L}^{2} Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^{2} Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\hat{L}_{z} Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = m\hbar Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$l = 0, 1, 2, 3, ...; m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2... \pm l$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} Y_{l'm'}^{*}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \sin \theta d\varphi d\theta = \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'}$$

$$Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi) = \Theta_{lm}(\theta)\Phi_{m}(\varphi) = (-1)^{m} \sqrt{\frac{(2l+1)(l-m)!}{4\pi(l+m)!}} P_{l}^{m}(\cos\theta)\Phi_{m}(\varphi)$$

$$Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi)$$

$$Y_{00}(\theta,\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

$$Y_{1\pm 1}(\theta,\varphi) = \mp \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin\theta \exp(\pm i\varphi) = \mp \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \frac{x \pm iy}{r}$$

$$Y_{10}(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \frac{z}{r}$$

#### 氫原子的波函數

$$\nabla^{2}\psi = \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^{2}\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^{2}\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\theta}) + \frac{1}{r^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}\frac{\partial^{2}\psi}{\partial\varphi^{2}} = 0$$

$$\nabla = \mathbf{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \mathbf{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \mathbf{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\psi_{nlm}(r,\theta,\varphi) = R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi) = R_{nl}(r)\Theta_{lm}(\theta)\Phi_{m}(\varphi)$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \psi_{n'l'm'}^{*} \psi_{nlm} r^{2} \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi = \delta_{n'n} \delta_{l'l} \delta_{m'm}$$

# 对易关系与对易子(c为复常数)

$$[\hat{F}, \hat{G}] \equiv \hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F}$$

$$[\hat{F}, \hat{G}] = -[\hat{G}, \hat{F}], \ [\hat{F}, \hat{F}] = 0, \ [\hat{F}, c] = 0$$

$$[\hat{F}, \hat{B} + \hat{C}] = [\hat{F}, \hat{B}] + [\hat{F}, \hat{C}]$$

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

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

$$\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F} = \hat{C} \Leftrightarrow (\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F})\psi = \hat{C}\psi \quad \forall \psi$$

$$\hat{x} = x, \ \hat{p}_{x} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Rightarrow (x\hat{p}_{x} - \hat{p}_{x}x)\psi = i\hbar \psi \ \forall \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow x\hat{p}_{x} - \hat{p}_{x}x = [x, \hat{p}_{x}] = i\hbar$$

# 坐标、动量对易关系小结:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}, \hat{y} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \\
 [\hat{y}, \hat{z}] = 0 \\
 [\hat{z}, \hat{x}] = 0 
 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_{\alpha}, x_{\beta} \end{bmatrix} = 0, \ \alpha, \beta = 1, 2, 3 \\
 (x_{1} = x, x_{2} = y, x_{3} = z)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{p}_{x}, \hat{p}_{y} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \\
 [\hat{p}_{y}, \hat{p}_{z}] = 0 \\
 [\hat{p}_{z}, \hat{p}_{x}] = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{p}_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta} \end{bmatrix} = 0, \ \alpha, \beta = 1, 2, 3 \\
 (\hat{p}_{1} = \hat{p}_{x}, \hat{p}_{2} = \hat{p}_{y}, \hat{p}_{3} = \hat{p}_{z})$$

$$[x, \hat{p}_{x}] = i\hbar \quad [x, \hat{p}_{y}] = [x, \hat{p}_{z}] = 0$$

$$[y, \hat{p}_{y}] = i\hbar, \quad [y, \hat{p}_{x}] = [y, \hat{p}_{z}] = 0$$

$$[z, \hat{p}_{z}] = i\hbar \quad [z, \hat{p}_{x}] = [z, \hat{p}_{y}] = 0$$

$$[x_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta}] = i\hbar\delta_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} i\hbar, & \alpha = \beta \\ 0, & \alpha \neq \beta \end{cases}$$

$$[x_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta}] = i\hbar\delta_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} i\hbar, & \alpha = \beta \\ 0, & \alpha \neq \beta \end{cases}$$

$$[x_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta}] = i\hbar\delta_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} i\hbar, & \alpha = \beta \\ 0, & \alpha \neq \beta \end{cases}$$

$$[x_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta}] = i\hbar\delta_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} i\hbar, & \alpha = \beta \\ 0, & \alpha \neq \beta \end{cases}$$

$$[x_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta}] = i\hbar\delta_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} i\hbar, & \alpha = \beta \\ 0, & \alpha \neq \beta \end{cases}$$

$$[x_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta}] = i\hbar\delta_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} i\hbar, & \alpha = \beta \\ 0, & \alpha \neq \beta \end{cases}$$

#### 坐标与角动量对易关系

$$[\hat{L}_x, y] = i\hbar z$$

$$[\hat{L}_x, x] = 0$$

$$[\hat{L}_x, z] = -i\hbar y$$

$$[\hat{L}_{y}, z] = i\hbar x$$

$$[\hat{L}_{z}, z] = 0$$

$$[\hat{L}_{y}, y] = 0$$

$$[\hat{L}_{z}, y] = -i\hbar z$$

$$[\hat{L}_{z}, x] = i\hbar$$

$$\begin{split} &[\hat{L}_{y},z]=\mathrm{i}\hbar x & [\hat{L}_{z},z]=0 \\ &[\hat{L}_{y},y]=0 & [\hat{L}_{z},y]=-\mathrm{i}\hbar x \\ &[\hat{L}_{y},x]=-\mathrm{i}\hbar z & [\hat{L}_{z},x]=\mathrm{i}\hbar y \end{split}$$

$$[\hat{L}_{x}, \hat{p}_{y}] = i\hbar\hat{p}_{z}$$

$$[\hat{L}_{y}, \hat{p}_{z}] = i\hbar\hat{p}_{x}$$

$$[\hat{L}_{z}, \hat{p}_{x}] = i\hbar\hat{p}_{y}$$

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{L}_{x}, \hat{L}_{y}] = i\hbar \hat{L}_{z} \\ [\hat{L}_{y}, \hat{L}_{z}] = i\hbar \hat{L}_{x} \iff \hat{L} \times \hat{L} = i\hbar \hat{L} \\ [\hat{L}_{z}, \hat{L}_{x}] = i\hbar \hat{L}_{y} \end{cases}$$

$$[\hat{L}_i, \hat{L}^2] = 0, i = x, y, z$$

例: 试证明 (1)  $[\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}_{\pm}] = \pm \hbar \hat{L}_{\pm}$ 

(2) 
$$[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_{\pm}] = 0$$
,  $\exists t + \hat{L}_{\pm} = \hat{L}_{x} \pm i\hat{L}_{y}$ 

证:

(1) 
$$[\hat{L}_{z}, \hat{L}_{\pm}] = [\hat{L}_{z}, \hat{L}_{x} \pm i\hat{L}_{y}]$$
  
=  $[\hat{L}_{z}, \hat{L}_{x}] \pm [\hat{L}_{z}, i\hat{L}_{y}]$   
=  $[\hat{L}_{z}, \hat{L}_{x}] \pm i[\hat{L}_{z}, \hat{L}_{y}]$ 

$$=i\hbar\hat{L}_{y}\pm i(-i\hbar\hat{L}_{x})=\pm\hbar\hat{L}_{\pm}$$

(2) 
$$[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_{\pm}] = [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_{x} \pm i\hat{L}_{y}] = [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_{x}] \pm i[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_{y}]$$
  
=  $0 \pm i0 = 0$ 

# 算符不对易与海森堡不确定性关系

$$\overline{A} = \overline{\hat{A}} = \langle \hat{A} \rangle = \int \psi^* \hat{A} \psi dV = (\psi, \hat{A} \psi), \quad \hat{A} = \hat{F}, \hat{F}^2$$

$$\Delta \hat{F} = \hat{F} - \overline{F} \Longrightarrow \overline{(\Delta F)^2} = \overline{(\hat{F} - \overline{F})^2} = \overline{F^2} - \overline{F}^2$$

$$\overline{F} = \overline{\hat{F}} = \langle \hat{F} \rangle, \ \overline{F^2} = \overline{\hat{F}^2} = \langle \hat{F}^2 \rangle, \ \overline{F}^2 = \langle \hat{F} \rangle^2, \ c\overline{F} = \langle c\hat{F} \rangle$$

$$\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F} = [\hat{F}, \hat{G}] = i\hat{k} \Rightarrow \overline{(\Delta\hat{F})^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta\hat{G})^2} \ge \frac{(k)^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \overline{[\hat{F}, \hat{G}]}^2$$

$$[x, \hat{p}_x] = i\hbar \Longrightarrow \overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p_x)^2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

let 
$$\Delta x = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2}$$
,  $\Delta p_x = \sqrt{(\Delta p_x)^2} \Rightarrow \Delta x \Delta p_x \ge \hbar/2$ 

例题:一粒子处于如下波函数所描述的状态

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Axe^{-\lambda x}, & (\lambda > 0) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x > 0 \\ 0 & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \le 0 \end{cases}, \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\Delta x)^2 \cdot \overline{(\Delta p_x)^2} = ?$$

解: 归一化

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} A^2 x^2 e^{-2\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{4\lambda^3} A^2 \quad \therefore A = 2\lambda^{3/2}$$
利用 
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x^n e^{-2\lambda x} dx = \frac{n!}{(2\lambda)^{n+1}} \quad \text{有}$$

$$\overline{x} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \psi^* x \psi dx = A^2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^3 e^{-2\lambda x} dx = 4\lambda^3 \cdot \frac{3}{8\lambda^4} = \frac{3}{2\lambda}$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \psi^* x^2 \psi dx = A^2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^4 e^{-2\lambda x} dx = 4\lambda^3 \cdot \frac{3}{4\lambda^5} = \frac{3}{\lambda^2}$$

所以 
$$\overline{(\Delta x)^2} = \overline{x^2} - \overline{x}^2 = \frac{3}{\lambda^2} - \frac{9}{4\lambda^2} = \frac{3}{4\lambda^2}$$

$$\overline{p} = \int_0^\infty \psi^* \stackrel{\wedge}{p} \psi dx = -i\hbar A^2 \int_0^\infty x e^{-\lambda x} \frac{d}{dx} (x e^{-\lambda x}) dx$$
$$= -i\hbar A^2 \int_0^\infty (x - \lambda x^2) e^{-2\lambda x} dx = 0$$

$$\overline{p^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \psi^{*} p^{2} \psi dx = -\hbar^{2} A^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} x e^{-\lambda x} \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} (x e^{-\lambda x}) dx$$

$$= \hbar^2 A^2 \int_0^\infty (2\lambda x - \lambda^2 x^2) e^{-2\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \hbar^2 A^2 \left| 2\lambda \cdot \frac{1}{(2\lambda)^2} - \lambda^2 \cdot \frac{2}{(2\lambda)^3} \right| = \lambda^2 \hbar^2$$

$$\overline{(\Delta p)^2} = \overline{p^2} - \overline{p}^2 = \lambda^2 \hbar^2$$

所以: 
$$\overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p_x)^2} = \frac{3}{4\lambda^2} \cdot \lambda^2 \hbar^2 = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2$$

# 算符对易的物理含义

- ▶ (1) 一组彼此相互对易的力学量算符,具有共同本征函数系;
- ▶ (2) 当物体处于其共同本征态时,它们同时具有确定值;
- ▶ (3)构成体系力学量完全集的一组相互对易力学量算符 个数,与确定该体系量子力学状态所需要的自由度数目相同。

# 例如氢原子核外电子力学量完全集 $\{\hat{H}, \hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z\}$

$$\hat{H}\psi_{nlm} = E_n \psi_{nlm}, \ \hat{L}^2 \psi_{nlm} = l(l+1)\hbar^2 \psi_{nlm}, \ \hat{L}_z \psi_{nlm} = m\hbar \psi_{nlm}$$
$$[\hat{H}, \hat{L}^2] = [\hat{H}, \hat{L}_z] = [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z] = 0$$

例题3: 
$$[\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] = i\hbar \hat{L}_z$$

但在
$$\mathcal{L}_z$$
的基态:  $Y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}, \ \hat{L}_z Y_{00} = 0 Y_{00} = 0$ 

$$\overline{\Delta \hat{L}_{x}^{2}} = \overline{\Delta \hat{L}_{y}^{2}} = \overline{[\hat{L}_{x}, \hat{L}_{y}]} = 0$$

$$\Delta L_x = \Delta L_y = \Delta L_x \cdot \Delta L_y = 0$$

说明:两算符不对易,一般不能同时具有确定值

- 思考题1 若两个厄米算符有共同的本征态,是否它们就彼此对易? (不一定,要求它们所有的本征态相同,且本征态集合完备)
- 思考题2 若两个厄米算符不对易,是否就一定没有共同本征态? (不一定,对易子算符可能会存在某个零本征态)
- 思考题3 若两个厄米算符对易,是否在所有态下它们都同时具有确定的值? (不是,只在共同的本征态下才行,例题2)
- 思考题4 若[A,B]=常数,A和B能否有共同本征态? (对于非零常数,没有)
- 思考题5 角动量分量  $[\hat{l}_x,\hat{l}_y]=i\hbar\hat{l}_z$ ,  $l_x,l_y$ 能否有共同的本征态?(可以)
- 思考题 $6 p_x$ 和y可否有共同本征态?(可以)

## 力学量平均值随时间的演化

$$\overline{F}(t) = \overline{\hat{F}(t)} = \left\langle \hat{F}(t) \right\rangle = \int \psi^*(t) \hat{F}(t) \psi(t) d\tau$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\overline{F}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \int \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} \hat{F} \psi \, \mathrm{d}\tau + \int \psi^* \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} \psi \, \mathrm{d}\tau + \int \psi^* \hat{F} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \, \mathrm{d}\tau$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \hat{H} \psi$$

由薛定谔方程有 
$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \hat{H} \psi \qquad \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} = \frac{-1}{i\hbar} (\hat{H} \psi)^*$$

因 
$$\hat{H}$$
 是厄米算符 
$$\int (\hat{H}\psi)^* (\hat{F}\psi) d\tau = \int \psi^* \hat{H} \hat{F}\psi d\tau$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\overline{F}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \int \psi^* \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} \psi \, \mathrm{d}\tau + \frac{1}{\mathrm{i}\hbar} \int \psi^* (\hat{F}\hat{H} - \hat{H}\hat{F}) \psi \, \mathrm{d}\tau \Longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\overline{F}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\overline{\partial F}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\mathrm{i}\hbar} \overline{(\hat{F}\hat{H} - \hat{H}\hat{F})} = \frac{\overline{\partial F}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\mathrm{i}\hbar} \overline{[\hat{F}, \hat{H}]}$$

守恒的条件 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\overline{F}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\overline{\partial F}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\mathrm{i}\hbar} \overline{[\hat{F}, \hat{H}]}$$

如果: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (即 \hat{F} \pi \mathbb{L} \Rightarrow \mathbb{H} \mathbb{H}) \\ [\hat{F}, \hat{H}] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\overline{F}}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0$$
 $\overline{F} = \text{constant}$ 

结论:如果某力学量A为守恒量,则无论体系处于何种状态, 其平均值及各测量值的概率分布都不随时间变化。

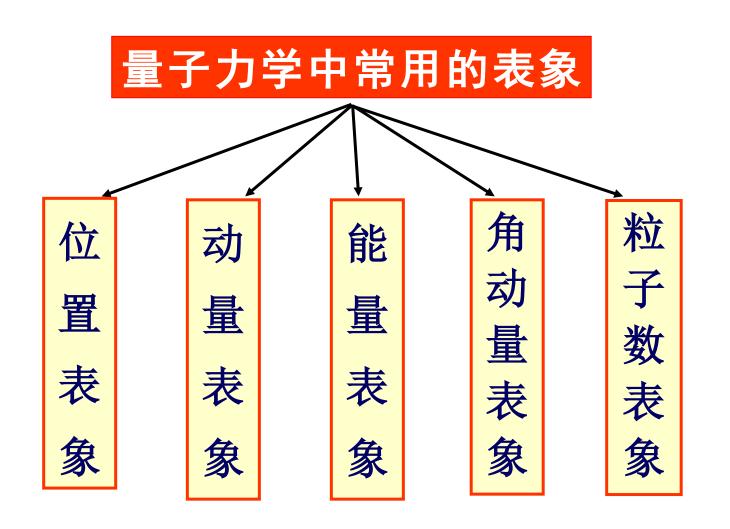
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# 本章知识重点

- ▶表象: 量子力学中的态和力学量算符的具体表达方式, 称为表象。
- ▶ 力 学 量 算 符 的 矩 阵 表 示 : 力 学 量 算 符 的 矩 阵 为 厄 米 矩 阵
- ▶量子力学公式的矩阵表述
- ▶ 幺 正 变 换 : 幺 正 变 换 矩 阵 的 厄 米 共 轭 等 于 它 的 逆



量子力学中选取一组完备的基矢作基底,就称选取一种表象。通常以力学量算符的本征态集合构成完备基



# 任意表象下的波函数的具体形式

只要知道 $\hat{Q}$ 的本征函数系,就能写出Q表象中波函数的具体形式。假设 $\hat{Q}$ 具有分立的本征谱:

$$\{u_1(\mathbf{r}), u_2(\mathbf{r}), \dots, u_n(\mathbf{r}), \dots\}, \quad \hat{Q}u_n = Q_n u_n, \quad \int u_n^*(\mathbf{r}) u_m(\mathbf{r}) d^3 \mathbf{r} = \delta_{nm}$$

$$\psi(\mathbf{r},t) = \sum_{n} a_{n}(t)u_{n}(\mathbf{r}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1}(t) \\ a_{2}(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_{N}(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_n(t) = \int u_n^*(\mathbf{r}) \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) d^3 \mathbf{r}, \quad \psi^{\dagger} \psi = \sum_n a_n^*(t) a_n(t) = 1$$

# 算符的矩阵表示

$$\psi(x,t) = \sum_{m} a_{m}(t) u_{m}(x)$$

$$\phi(x,t) = \sum_{n} b_n(t) u_n(x)$$

$$\phi(x,t) = \hat{F}\psi(x,t)$$

$$\downarrow b_n(t) = \sum_{m} F_{nm} a_m(t)$$

$$\uparrow m$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
b_{1}(t) \\
b_{2}(t) \\
\vdots \\
b_{n}(t) \\
\vdots
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
F_{11} & F_{12} & \cdots & F_{1m} & \cdots \\
F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{2m} & \vdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
F_{n1} & F_{n2} & \cdots & F_{nm} & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
a_{m}(t) \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
a_{m}(t) \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
a_{m}(t) \\
\vdots & \vdots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
a_{m}(t) \\
\vdots & \vdots \\
\vdots & \vdots &$$



矩阵元 
$$F_{nm} = \int u_n^*(x) \hat{F} u_m(x) dx$$

算符矩阵:

$$F_{nm} = \int u_n^*(x) \hat{F} u_m(x) dx$$

平均值:

$$\overline{F} = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{F} \psi(x) dx$$

在矩阵元公式中, 算符作用于力学量的两个基 函数; 在平均值公式中, 算符作用于系统所在 的状态

#### 对于表示力学量算符的矩阵

$$F_{nm} = \int u_n^*(x) \hat{F} u_m(x) dx$$

# 有如下性质

- 1. 表示力学量算符的矩阵是厄密矩阵
- 2. 表示力学量算符的矩阵, 其对角元都是实数
- 3. 力学量算符在自身表象中是对角矩阵, 对角元素就是算符的本征值

如果一个方阵的矩阵元满足  $F_{nm}^* = F_{mn}$ ,或者说这个矩阵与其(厄密) 共轭矩阵相等  $F = F^{\dagger}$ ,则称为厄密矩阵

#### 证明1. 表示力学量算符的矩阵是厄密矩阵

证明: 由于 
$$F_{nm} = \int u_n^*(x) \hat{F} u_m(x) dx$$

$$F_{nm}^* = \int u_n(x) [\hat{F}u_m(x)]^* dx = \int [\hat{F}u_m(x)]^* u_n(x) dx,$$
  
由于 $\hat{F}^{\dagger} = \hat{F},$   
上式 =  $\int u_m^*(x) \hat{F}u_n(x) dx = F_{mn}$   
于是矩阵 $F = (F_{mn})$ 是厄米矩阵

#### 证明2.表示力学量算符的矩阵, 其对角元都是实数

证明:

因为是厄密矩阵

$$F_{nm}^* = F_{mn}$$

取m=n,有

$$F_{nn}^* = F_{nn}$$

所以 $F_{nn}$ 是实数。

#### 证明 3. 力学量算符在自身表象中是一对角矩阵

#### Proof:

Proof:  

$$F_{nm} = \int u_n^*(x) \hat{F} u_m(x) dx$$

$$= \int u_n^*(x) f_m u_m(x) dx = f_n \delta_{nm}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & f_n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

# 当 $\hat{Q}$ 具有连续本征值谱时,算符的对应矩阵元为

$$F_{qq'} = \int u_q^*(x) \hat{F} u_{q'}(x) dx = q \delta(q - q')$$

很明显,对角元就是本征值!

# 2. 量子力学公式的矩阵表述

既然波函数和算符在Q表象中都具有矩阵形式, 量子力学公式也应一样具有矩阵形式

- 1. 平均值公式
- 2. 归一化条件



- 3. 本征值方程
- 4. 薛定谔方程
- 5. 算符的运动方程

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

$$\psi(x,t) = \sum_{m} a_{m}(t) u_{m}(x)$$

#### 平均值公式

$$\overline{F} = \int \psi^*(x,t) \hat{F} \psi(x,t) dx = \sum_{m,n} a_m^*(t) F_{mn} a_n(t)$$

$$\hat{F}u_m(x) = f_m u_m(x) \Longrightarrow \overline{F} = \sum_n |a_n(t)|^2 f_n$$

#### 薛定谔方程

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\mathbf{x}, t) = \hat{H}\psi(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} a_m(t) = \sum_n H_{mn} a_n(t) \quad (m, n = 1, 2, ...)$$

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

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

对于《正矩阵》,它的厄米共轭矩阵等于它的逆矩阵

$$S^{\dagger} = S^{-1}$$

对于厄密矩阵:它的厄米共轭矩阵等于它本身

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

- ▶量子力学中,不同表象基组之间的变换矩阵是 幺正矩阵
- ▶ 同一力学量在不同表象之间的变换是幺正变换
- > 态 矢 量 在 不 同 表 象 中 的 变 换 是 幺 正 变 换
- 》幺正变换不改变算符的本征值
- 》幺正变换不改变矩阵的迹
- 》幺正变换不改变两个状态矢量之间的内积
- 1、量子体系进行任一幺正变换不改变它的全部物理内容。
  - 2、两个量子体系,如能用某个幺正变换联系起来,则它们 在物理上就是等价的。

#### 第五章 求解定态薛定谔方程实例

# 量子谐振子

量子力学中的线性谐振子是指在势场 $V(x) = \mu \omega^2 x^2/2$  中运动的质量为 $\mu$ 的粒子

**哈密顿**算符 
$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2x^2$$

定态Schrödinger方程:

$$[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2x^2]\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2x^2\right]\psi(x) = E\psi(x) \Leftrightarrow \hat{H}\psi_n(x) = E_n\psi_n(x)$$

正交归一的本征函数(H,是厄密多项式)

$$\psi_n(x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2\right) H_n(\alpha x), \ \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\mu \omega}{\hbar}}$$

定态波函数

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

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!}\right)^{1/2} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2 - \frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t) H_n(\alpha x)$$

能量的本征值:

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$$

讨论

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$$

(1) 能量谱为分离谱, 两能级的间隔为

$$\Delta E = E_{n+1} - E_n = \hbar \omega$$

- (2) 一个谐振子能级只有一个本征函数,所以是非简并的
- (3) 基态能量 (又称零点能) 与基态波函数

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega, \ \psi_0(x) = (\frac{\mu\omega}{\pi\hbar})^{1/4} \exp(-\frac{\mu\omega}{2\hbar}x^2)$$

# 例1. 求解三维各向同性谐振子的能级和本征函数

◆解:

(1) 三维谐振子 Hamilton 量

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left[ \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$= \hat{H}_x + \hat{H}_y + \hat{H}_z$$

其中

$$\hat{H}_{x} = -\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2\mu} \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^{2} x^{2}, \quad \hat{H}_{y} = -\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2\mu} \frac{d^{2}}{dy^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^{2} y^{2},$$

$$\hat{H}_{z} = -\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2\mu} \frac{d^{2}}{dz^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^{2} z^{2}$$



(2) 5-方程及能量本征值

因为 Hamiltonian 可以写成

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{H}} = \hat{\boldsymbol{H}}_x + \hat{\boldsymbol{H}}_y + \hat{\boldsymbol{H}}_z$$

则必有

$$E = E_x + E_y + E_z$$

$$\Psi_N = \psi_{n_x}(x)\psi_{n_y}(y)\psi_{n_z}(z)$$

分离变量, 波函数三方向分量对应的方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{H}_{x} \psi_{n_{x}}(x) = E_{n_{x}} \psi_{n_{x}}(x) \\ \hat{H}_{y} \psi_{n_{y}}(y) = E_{n_{y}} \psi_{n_{y}}(y) \\ \hat{H}_{z} \psi_{n_{z}}(z) = E_{n_{z}} \psi_{n_{z}}(z) \end{cases}$$

解得能量本征值为:

$$E_{n_i} = (n_i + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega, i = x, y, z$$

$$E_N = (n_x + n_y + n_z + \frac{3}{2})\hbar\omega$$

$$= (N + \frac{3}{2})\hbar\omega$$

$$N = n_x + n_y + n_z$$

能量本征函数:

$$\psi_{n_{i}}(\xi) = N_{n_{i}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\xi^{2}} H_{n_{i}}(\xi)$$

$$\Psi_{N} = \psi_{n_{N}}(x) \psi_{n_{N}}(y) \psi_{n_{Z}}(z)$$

例2. 电荷为q 的线性谐振子,受到沿x 方向的外电场 $\varepsilon$ 的作用,其势场为:

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2 - q\varepsilon x$$

求能量本征值和本征函数。

解: Schrodinger 方程:

$$\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}}\psi(x) + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^{2}}[E - V(x)]\psi(x) = 0$$

#### (1) 解题思路

势V(x)是在谐振子势上叠加上-qεx项,该项是x的一次项,而振子势是二次项。如果我们能把这样的势场重新整理成坐标变量二次项形式,就可能利用已知的线性谐振子的结果。

(2) 改写 V(x)

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2 - q\varepsilon x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 (x - \frac{q\varepsilon}{\mu\omega^2})^2 - \frac{q^2\varepsilon^2}{2\mu\omega^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 (x - x_0)^2 - U_0$$

其中: 
$$x_0 = \frac{q\varepsilon}{\mu\omega^2}$$
,  $U_0 = \frac{q^2\varepsilon^2}{2\mu\omega^2}$ 

$$x_0 = \frac{q\varepsilon}{\mu\omega^2}, \ U_0 = \frac{q^2\varepsilon^2}{2\mu\omega^2}$$

进行变量变换:

$$x' = x - x_0$$
,  $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx'} = \hat{p}'$ 

则 Hamilton 量变为:

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2(x - x_0)^2 - U_0$$

$$= \frac{\hat{p}'^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2x'^2 - U_0$$

# (4) Schrodinger方程和解

#### 新坐标下 Schrodinger 方程改写为:

该式是一新坐标下一维 线性谐振子Schrodinger 方程,于是可以利用已 有结果得:

## 本征能量

$$E'_{n} = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega,$$

$$E_{n} = E'_{n} - U_{0}$$

$$= (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega - \frac{q^{2}\varepsilon^{2}}{2\mu\omega^{2}},$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}}{\mathrm{d}x'^{2}}\psi(x') + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^{2}}[E - \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^{2}x'^{2} + U_{0}]\psi(x') = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}}{\mathrm{d}x'^{2}}\psi(x') + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^{2}}[E' - \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^{2}x'^{2}]\psi(x') = 0$$

$$\sharp \psi, E' = E + U_{0}$$

#### 本征函数

$$\psi_n(x') = N_n \exp(-\frac{\alpha^2 x'^2}{2}) H_n(\alpha x')$$

$$= N_n \exp[-\frac{\alpha^2 (x - x_0)^2}{2}] H_n[\alpha (x - x_0)]$$

#### 第六章 激扰理论

#### 非简并微扰(能量二级近似,波函数一级近似)

$$E_{n} = E_{n}^{(0)} + H'_{nn} + \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|H'_{mn}|^{2}}{E_{n}^{(0)} - E_{m}^{(0)}} = E_{n}^{(0)} + H'_{nn} + \sum_{m} \frac{|H'_{mn}|^{2}}{E_{n}^{(0)} - E_{m}^{(0)}}$$
$$|\psi_{n}\rangle = |\psi_{n}^{(0)}\rangle + \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{H'_{mn}}{E_{n}^{(0)} - E_{m}^{(0)}} |\psi_{m}^{(0)}\rangle = |\psi_{n}^{(0)}\rangle + \sum_{m} \frac{|H'_{mn}|^{2}}{E_{n}^{(0)} - E_{m}^{(0)}} |\psi_{m}^{(0)}\rangle$$

#### 微扰理论适用条件

$$\left| \frac{H'_{mn}}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} \right| << 1, \quad E_n^{(0)} \neq E_m^{(0)}$$

即: 微扰矩阵元要小, 能级间隔要大

# 含时微扰与量子跃迁:

## 1、H不显含时间

$$\Psi(\vec{r},0) = \sum_{n} a_{n}(0)\psi_{n}(\vec{r})$$

$$\Psi(\vec{r},t) = \Psi(\vec{r},0)e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}E_{n}t} = \sum_{n} a_{n}(0)\psi_{n}(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}E_{n}t}$$

2. 
$$\hat{H}(t) = \hat{H}_0 + H'(t)$$
  $\hat{H}_0 \phi_n = \varepsilon_n \phi_n$   $\Phi_n(t) = \phi_n e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \varepsilon_n t}$ 

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_n a_n(t) \Phi_n(t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt}a_n(t) = \sum_m \hat{H}'_{nm}e^{i\omega_{nm}t}a_m(t)$$

## 零级近似公式

$$a_n(t) = a_n(0) = \delta_{nk}$$

#### 一级近似公式

$$a_n(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t H'_{nk} e^{i\omega_{nk}t'} dt'$$

#### 跃迁概率

$$W_{k\to m} = |a_m^{(1)}(t)|^2 = \left|\frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t H'_{mk} e^{i\omega_{mk}t} dt\right|^2$$

# 实例1. 常微扰导致的 跃迁

$$\hat{H}' = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \hat{H}'(\vec{r}) & 0 \le t \le t_1 \\ 0 & t > t_1 \end{cases}$$

$$W_{k\to m} = \frac{2\pi t}{\hbar} |H'_{mk}|^2 \delta(\varepsilon_m - \varepsilon_k)$$

常微扰黄金定则: 
$$w = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |H'_{mk}|^2 \rho(\varepsilon_m)_{\varepsilon_m = \varepsilon_k \pm \hbar\omega}$$

## 实例2. 简谐微扰 导致的 跃迁

$$\hat{H}'(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \hat{A}\cos\omega t = \hat{F}(e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t}) & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$W_{k\to m} = \frac{2\pi t}{\hbar} |F_{mk}|^2 \delta(\varepsilon_m - \varepsilon_k \pm \hbar \omega)$$

简谐微扰黄金定则: 
$$w = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |F_{mk}|^2 \rho(\varepsilon_m)$$
  $\varepsilon_m = \varepsilon_k \pm \hbar \omega$ 

#### 偶极跃迁选择定则

$$\begin{cases} \Delta l = l' - l = \pm 1 \\ \Delta m = m' - m = 0, \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

### 实例6、爱因斯坦原子自发发射理论

$$B_{mk} = \frac{4\pi^2 e^2}{3\hbar^2} |\vec{r}_{km}|^2$$
  $B_{km} = B_{mk}$ 

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{km} = \boldsymbol{B}_{mk}$$

$$A_{mk} = \frac{4hv_{mk}^{3}}{c^{3}}B_{mk} = \frac{\hbar\omega_{mk}^{3}}{\pi^{2}c^{3}}B_{mk} = \frac{4e^{2}\omega_{mk}^{3}}{3\hbar c^{3}}|\vec{r}_{km}|^{2}$$

## 实例7、激光(受激发射与自发发射的关系)

# 小结

#### 偶极跃迁的选择定则

$$\begin{cases} \Delta l = l' - l = \pm 1 \\ \Delta m = m' - m = 0, \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

#### 常微扰下的费米黄金定则公式

$$w = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |H'_{mk}|^2 \rho(\varepsilon_m)_{\varepsilon_m = \varepsilon_k \pm \hbar\omega}$$

#### 简谐微扰下的费米黄金定则公式

$$w = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |F_{mk}|^2 \rho(\varepsilon_m)_{\varepsilon_m = \varepsilon_k \pm \hbar\omega}$$

#### 例2: 设Hamilton量的矩阵形式为:

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c & 0 \\ c & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c - 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 设c << 1, 应用微扰论求H本征值到二级近似;

解:

由于c << 1,可取 0 级和微扰 Hamilton 量分别为:

$$H = H_0 + H' \Longrightarrow H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \ H' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} E_{1}^{(0)} = 1, \ E_{2}^{(0)} = 3, \ E_{3}^{(0)} = -2 \\ \psi_{1}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \psi_{2}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \psi_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 由非简并微扰公式

$$\begin{cases} E_n^{(1)} = H'_{nn} \\ E_n^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|H'_{mn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}}, \end{cases}$$

$$H' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

零级函数是实函数.

$$E_n^{(1)} = H'_{nn} = [\psi_n^{(0)}]^T H' \psi_n^{(0)} \Longrightarrow$$

由非简并微扰公式
$$\begin{cases}
E_{n}^{(1)} = H'_{nn} \\
E_{n}^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|H'_{mn}|^{2}}{E_{n}^{(0)} - E_{m}^{(0)}}, \\
E_{1}^{(1)} = H'_{11} = (1 \ 0 \ 0)
\end{cases}$$

$$E_{1}^{(1)} = H'_{11} = (1 \ 0 \ 0)$$

$$E_{2}^{(1)} = H'_{22} = (0 \ 1 \ 0)$$

$$E_{3}^{(1)} = H'_{33} = (0 \ 0 \ 1)$$

$$E_{3}^{(1)} = H'_{33} = (0 \ 0 \ 1)$$

$$E_{1}^{(1)} = H'_{22} = (0 \ 1 \ 0)$$

$$E_{2}^{(1)} = H'_{22} = (0 \ 1 \ 0)$$

$$E_{3}^{(1)} = H'_{33} = (0 \ 0 \ 1)$$

$$E_{3}^{(1)} = H'_{33} = (0 \ 0 \ 1)$$

$$H_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_{1}^{(0)} = 1, \ E_{2}^{(0)} = 3, \ E_{3}^{(0)} = -2 \\ \psi_{1}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \psi_{2}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \psi_{3}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 由非简并微扰公式

$$\begin{cases} E_{n}^{(1)} = H'_{nn} \\ E_{n}^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|H'_{mn}|^{2}}{E_{n}^{(0)} - E_{m}^{(0)}}, & H' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}, & H'_{mn} = [\psi_{m}^{(0)}]^{T} H' \psi_{n}^{(0)} \Rightarrow \end{cases}$$

$$H' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

注: 零级函数是实函数.

$$H'_{mn} = [\psi_m^{(0)}]^T H' \psi_n^{(0)} \Longrightarrow$$

$$E_1^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|H'_{m1}|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} = \frac{|H'_{21}|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_2^{(0)}} + \frac{|H'_{31}|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_3^{(0)}} = -\frac{1}{2}c^2$$

#### 能量二级修正为:

$$E_{2}^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|H'_{m2}|^{2}}{E_{2}^{(0)} - E_{m}^{(0)}} = \frac{|H'_{12}|^{2}}{E_{2}^{(0)} - E_{1}^{(0)}} + \frac{|H'_{32}|^{2}}{E_{2}^{(0)} - E_{3}^{(0)}} = \frac{1}{2}c^{2}$$

$$E_{3}^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|H'_{m3}|^{2}}{E_{3}^{(0)} - E_{m}^{(0)}} = \frac{|H'_{13}|^{2}}{E_{3}^{(0)} - E_{1}^{(0)}} + \frac{|H'_{23}|^{2}}{E_{3}^{(0)} - E_{2}^{(0)}} = 0$$

#### 准确到二级近似的能量本征值为:

$$E_n = E_n^{(0)} + E_n^{(1)} + E_n^{(2)} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} E_1 = 1 - c^2/2 \\ E_2 = 3 + c^2/2 \end{cases}$$

$$E_3 = -2 + c$$

#### 一体系在无微扰时的哈密顿量为:

$$H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} E_1^{(0)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_1^{(0)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_3^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}$$

有微扰时, 体系的哈密顿量为

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} E_1^{(0)} & 0 & a \\ 0 & E_1^{(0)} & b \\ a^* & b^* & E_3^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}$$

用微扰法求H本征值,准到二级近似

$$H' = H - H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ a^* & b^* & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

看出一级能量修正为零

$$\begin{split} E_{1} &= E_{1}^{(0)} + \frac{\left|a\right|^{2}}{E_{1}^{(0)} - E_{2}^{(0)}}, E_{1}^{'} = E_{1}^{(0)} + \frac{\left|b\right|^{2}}{E_{1}^{(0)} - E_{2}^{(0)}}, \\ E_{2} &= E_{2}^{(0)} + \frac{\left|a\right|^{2} + \left|b\right|^{2}}{E_{1}^{(0)} - E_{2}^{(0)}} \end{split}$$

## 解氢原子问题:

$$\begin{cases}
E_n = -\frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^2} \frac{1}{n^2}, e_s = \frac{e}{\sqrt{4\pi\varepsilon_0}} \\
\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)
\end{cases}$$

$$R_{nl}(r) = N_{nl} \exp(-\frac{r}{na_0})(\frac{2r}{na_0})^l L_{n+l}^{2l+1}(\frac{2r}{na_0})$$

## 三、讨论

## 1. 概率分布

$$egin{aligned} w_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi) &= \left| \psi_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi) 
ight|^2 = R_{nl}^2(r)\Theta_{lm}^2( heta) \left| \Phi_m(arphi) 
ight|^2 \ &\left| \Phi_m(arphi) 
ight|^2 \qquad \mathcal{K}$$
 我概率随角度 $arphi$ 的分布  $\Theta_{lm}^2( heta) \qquad \mathcal{K}$  我概率随角度 $artheta$ 的分布 因此,在  $r, heta,arphi \qquad ext{M}$  附近 $d au$ 内找到电子的概率为  $w_{nlm}(r, heta,arphi) d au = R_{nl}^2(r)\Theta_{lm}^2( heta) \left| \Phi_m(arphi) 
ight|^2 d au = R_{nl}^2(r)\Theta_{lm}^2( heta) \left| \Phi_m(arphi) 
ight|^2 r^2 \sin heta dr d heta d heta$ 

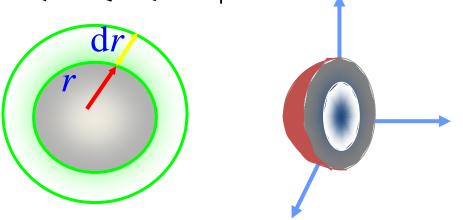
# □ 径向概率分布

 $w_{nl}(r)\mathrm{d}r = R_{nl}^2(r)r^2\mathrm{d}r$ 

径向概率密度:

$$W_{nl}(r) = R_{nl}^2(r)r^2$$

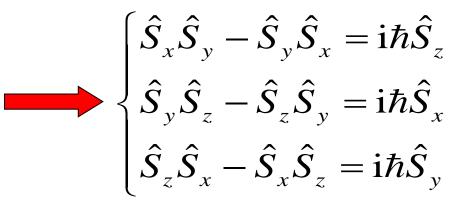
在半径为r到r+dr的球壳内找 到电子的概率



# 自旋算符对易关系: $\hat{S} = (\hat{S}_x, \hat{S}_y, \hat{S}_z) = (\hat{S}_1, \hat{S}_2, \hat{S}_3)$

分量与分量间不对易

$$\hat{\mathbf{S}} \times \hat{\mathbf{S}} = i\hbar \hat{\mathbf{S}}$$



分量与平方对易
$$[\hat{S}_{\alpha}, \hat{S}^{2}] = 0$$
$$\alpha = x, y, z$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{S}^{2} \hat{S}_{x} - \hat{S}_{x} \hat{S}^{2} = 0 \\ \hat{S}^{2} \hat{S}_{y} - \hat{S}_{y} \hat{S}^{2} = 0 \\ \hat{S}^{2} \hat{S}_{z} - \hat{S}_{z} \hat{S}^{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

## 自旋算符的本征值及自旋量子数:

将自旋角动量本征值表示为角动量本征值的一般形式:

$$L^2 = l(l+1)\hbar^2$$
,  $l = 0,1,2,..., \rightarrow$  轨道角量子数

$$S^2 = s(s+1)\hbar^2 = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2$$
,  $s = \frac{1}{2}$  →自旋(角)量子数

$$L_z = m\hbar$$
,  $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, ..., \pm l \rightarrow$  轨道磁量子数

$$S_z = m_s \hbar = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar, \ m_s \equiv s_z = \pm \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$$
自旋磁量子数

# 自旋本征态矢及其矩阵形式

 $[\hat{S}_{z}, \hat{S}^{2}] = 0$ 意味着它们有共同的本征态矢:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{S}^{2} | sm_{s} \rangle = s(s+1)\hbar^{2} | sm_{s} \rangle \\ \hat{S}_{z} | sm_{s} \rangle = m_{s}\hbar | sm_{s} \rangle \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{\#th}} \begin{cases} \hat{L}^{2} | lm \rangle = l(l+1)\hbar^{2} | lm \rangle \\ \hat{L}_{z} | lm \rangle = m\hbar | lm \rangle \end{cases}$$

由于 s=1/2,  $m_s=\pm 1/2$ , 只有两个本征态矢:

$$|sm_s\rangle = \begin{cases} |1/2, 1/2\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle \\ |1/2, -1/2\rangle = |\downarrow\rangle \end{cases}$$

本征方程: 
$$\hat{S}^2 \left| \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{3}{4} \hbar^2 \left| \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \ \hat{S}_z \left| \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar \left| \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

假设有状态矢量|y>按照本征态矢展开:

$$\left|\psi\right\rangle = a\left|\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle + b\left|\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle = a\left|\uparrow\right\rangle + b\left|\downarrow\right\rangle$$

态矢及其厄米共轭的矩阵形式为:

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \langle \psi | = \begin{pmatrix} a^* & b^* \end{pmatrix}$$

本征态矢的矩阵形式为:

$$\left|\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle = \left|\uparrow\right\rangle = 1\left|\uparrow\right\rangle + 0\left|\downarrow\right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}, \quad \left|\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle = \left|\downarrow\right\rangle = 0\left|\uparrow\right\rangle + 1\left|\downarrow\right\rangle = \begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}$$

本征态矢正 
$$\langle \uparrow | \uparrow \rangle = (1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1, \ \langle \downarrow | \downarrow \rangle = (0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$
 交归一性: 
$$\langle \uparrow | \downarrow \rangle = (1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \ \langle \downarrow | \uparrow \rangle = (0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

## 自旋算符的矩阵表示

根据算符的一般性理论,算符在其自身表象中为对角矩阵,矩阵的维度是本征态矢(本征函数)的数目,矩阵元是与本征态矢对应的本征值

$$\hat{S}^{2} \left| \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \frac{3}{4} \hbar^{2} \left| \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle, \quad \hat{S}_{z} \left| \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar \left| \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$S^{2} = 3\hbar^{2}/4$$

$$S_{z} = \pm \hbar/2$$

$$\hat{S}^2 = \frac{3}{4}\hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \hat{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle = \left|\uparrow\right\rangle = \left(1\atop 0\right), \left|\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}\right\rangle = \left|\downarrow\right\rangle = \left(0\atop 1\right)$$

再由对易关系,可得其他两个,写在一起,有:

$$\hat{S}_{x} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_{y} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_{x} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\hat{S}_{y} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{S}_{z} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

为简便起见,可定义泡利算符 $\sigma$ ,它的本征值是" $\pm 1$ "

$$\begin{cases} \hat{S}_{x} = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_{x} \\ \hat{S}_{y} = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_{y} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \sigma_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hat{S}_{z} = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_{z} \\ \sigma_{z} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma \times \sigma = 2i\sigma$$

泡利算符有 (反) 对易 关系 (单位矩阵等同于1)  $\sigma_i \sigma_i + \sigma_i \sigma_i = 2\delta_{ii}$ 

### 描述电子量子力学状态的波函数

电子除了具有三个空间自由度,还具有自旋自由度。要对它的状态作出完全的描述,还必须考虑其自旋状态,即要考虑它在某一给定空间方向上的两个可能取值(投影)的波幅,从而波函数中还应该包括自旋投影这个变量(不妨取为z轴方向的投影 $s_z$ ),记为:  $\psi(r,s_z,t)=\psi(x,y,z,s_z,t)$ 

与连续变量r不同, $s_z$ 只能取  $\pm \hbar/2$ 两个分立值,因此使用二分量波函数是方便的,即

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi(\mathbf{r}, \hbar/2, t) \\ \psi(\mathbf{r}, -\hbar/2, t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\uparrow} \\ \psi_{\downarrow} \end{pmatrix}$$

# 电子二分量波函数的物理意义 $(d^3r = dxdydz)$

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi(\mathbf{r}, \hbar/2, t) \\ \psi(\mathbf{r}, -\hbar/2, t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\uparrow} \\ \psi_{\downarrow} \end{pmatrix}$$

当波函数是不含矩阵的普通函数时,它的厄米共轭等于复共轭

$$w = \psi^{\dagger} \psi = (\psi_{\uparrow}^{*} \quad \psi_{\downarrow}^{*}) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\uparrow} \\ \psi_{\downarrow} \end{pmatrix} = \left| \psi_{\uparrow} \right|^{2} + \left| \psi_{\downarrow} \right|^{2} = w_{\uparrow} + w_{\downarrow}$$

是t时刻,在r=(x, y, z)处处找到电子的概率密度

归一化条件(时间变量略去不写):

$$\int \psi^{\dagger} \psi d^{3} \mathbf{r} = \int (\psi_{\uparrow}^{*} \quad \psi_{\downarrow}^{*}) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\uparrow} \\ \psi_{\downarrow} \end{pmatrix} d^{3} \mathbf{r} = \int |\psi_{\uparrow}|^{2} d^{3} \mathbf{r} + \int |\psi_{\downarrow}|^{2} d^{3} \mathbf{r} = 1$$

$$\mathbb{P} : \int |\psi(\mathbf{r}, s_z)|^2 d\tau$$

$$= \int (\psi^*(\mathbf{r}, \hbar/2) \ \psi^*(\mathbf{r}, -\hbar/2)) \begin{pmatrix} \psi(\mathbf{r}, \hbar/2) \\ \psi(\mathbf{r}, -\hbar/2) \end{pmatrix} d^3\mathbf{r}$$

$$= \int [|\psi(\mathbf{r}, \hbar/2)|^2 + |\psi(\mathbf{r}, -\hbar/2)|^2] d^3\mathbf{r} = 1$$

## 力学量的平均值:

$$\hat{F} = f\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{p}}, \hat{S}_z\right), \ \hat{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \hat{F} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{11}(\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{p}}) & F_{12}(\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{p}}) \\ F_{21}(\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{p}}) & F_{22}(\hat{\boldsymbol{r}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{p}}) \end{pmatrix}$$

先计算自旋矩阵部分,再计算空间积分:

$$\overline{F} = \int \psi^{\dagger} \hat{F} \psi d^{3} \mathbf{r} = \int (\psi_{\uparrow}^{*} \psi_{\downarrow}^{*}) \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\uparrow} \\ \psi_{\downarrow} \end{pmatrix} d^{3} \mathbf{r}$$

$$= \int (\psi_{\uparrow}^{*} F_{11} \psi_{\uparrow} + \psi_{\uparrow}^{*} F_{12} \psi_{\downarrow} + \psi_{\downarrow}^{*} F_{21} \psi_{\uparrow} + \psi_{\downarrow}^{*} F_{22} \psi_{\downarrow}) d^{3} \mathbf{r}$$

#### 例题

假设在1=0时刻, 氢原子处于以下状态

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, S_z, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \psi_{n_1 l_1 m_1} + c_2 \psi_{n_2 l_2 m_2} \\ c_3 \psi_{n_3 l_3 m_{13}} + c_4 \psi_{n_4 l_4 m_4} \end{pmatrix}$$

- 1) 求*t*=0时以下各个物理量的可能值、概率与平均值: 能量、角动量平方、角动量的z分量及自旋z分量;
- 2) 求t>0时,上述各值的大小;
- 3) 求氢原子核外电子出现在*r-r*+dr的概率;
- 4)写出t>0时的波函数。

题意分析:不考虑自旋-轨道耦合时,哈密顿算符、轨道角动量算符的平方、轨道角动量算符的z分量以及电子自旋算符的z分量具有共同的本征函数,而氢原子波函数可以用它们的本征函数展开。因此根据题意, t=0时有

$$\psi_{nlm}(r,\theta,\varphi) = R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi)$$

$$\hat{H}R_{nl} = E_n R_{nl}, \ \hat{L}^2 Y_{lm} = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_{lm}, \ \hat{L}_z Y_{lm} = m\hbar Y_{lm},$$

$$l = 0, 1, 2, ...; \ m = 0, \pm 1, ..., \pm l.$$

$$\hat{H}\psi_{nlm} = E_n \psi_{nlm}, \hat{L}^2 \psi_{nlm} = l(l+1)\hbar^2 \psi_{nlm}, \hat{L}_z \psi_{nlm} = m\hbar \psi_{nlm}$$

氢原子波函数同时还包含自旋算符z分量的本征态,即

$$\begin{split} \Psi(\vec{r}, S_z, 0) &= c_1 \psi_{n_1 l_1 m_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \psi_{n_2 l_2 m_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \psi_{n_3 l_3 m_{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_4 \psi_{n_4 l_4 m_4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= c_1 \psi_{n_1 l_1 m_1} |\uparrow\rangle + c_2 \psi_{n_2 l_2 m_2} |\uparrow\rangle + c_3 \psi_{n_3 l_3 m_{13}} |\downarrow\rangle + c_4 \psi_{n_4 l_4 m_4} |\downarrow\rangle \end{split}$$

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, S_z, 0) = c_1 \psi_{n_1 l_1 m_1} \left| \uparrow \right\rangle + c_2 \psi_{n_2 l_2 m_2} \left| \uparrow \right\rangle + c_3 \psi_{n_3 l_3 m_{13}} \left| \downarrow \right\rangle + c_4 \psi_{n_4 l_4 m_4} \left| \downarrow \right\rangle$$

其中自旋算符z分量的本征态满足

$$\hat{S}_z | \uparrow \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \hbar | \uparrow \rangle, \ \hat{S}_z | \downarrow \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \hbar | \downarrow \rangle$$

己知氢原子的能量本征值为

$$E_n = -\frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^2} \frac{1}{n^2}, \ n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

此外,如果波函数没有归一化,只需作以下概率替换

$$|c_i|^2 \rightarrow \frac{|c_i|^2}{|c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2 + |c_3|^2 + |c_4|^2}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

根据以上分析,原题可以求解如下:

解: 1) 根据原题所给的氢原子波函数

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, S_z, 0) = c_1 \psi_{n_1 l_1 m_1} \left| \uparrow \right\rangle + c_2 \psi_{n_2 l_2 m_2} \left| \uparrow \right\rangle + c_3 \psi_{n_3 l_3 m_{13}} \left| \downarrow \right\rangle + c_4 \psi_{n_4 l_4 m_4} \left| \downarrow \right\rangle$$

可知,能量、角动量平方、角动量z分量的可能值,分别为,

$$E_{n_i} = -\frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^2} \frac{1}{n_i^2}, \ L^2 = l_i(l_i + 1)\hbar^2, \ L_z = m_i\hbar, \ i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

相应的概率分别是:  $\frac{|c_i|^2}{|c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2 + |c_3|^2 + |c_4|^2}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ 

注: 如果 $n_1 = n_2 = n$ , 则能量取值为 $E_n$ 的概率为(依此类推)

$$\frac{\left|c_{1}\right|^{2} + \left|c_{2}\right|^{2}}{\left|c_{1}\right|^{2} + \left|c_{2}\right|^{2} + \left|c_{3}\right|^{2} + \left|c_{4}\right|^{2}}$$

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, S_z, 0) = c_1 \psi_{n_1 l_1 m_1} \left| \uparrow \right\rangle + c_2 \psi_{n_2 l_2 m_2} \left| \uparrow \right\rangle + c_3 \psi_{n_3 l_3 m_{13}} \left| \downarrow \right\rangle + c_4 \psi_{n_4 l_4 m_4} \left| \downarrow \right\rangle$$

自旋z分量的可能值为±h/2,对应的概率分别为:

$$P(S_z = \hbar/2) = \frac{|c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2}{|c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2 + |c_3|^2 + |c_4|^2}, \ P(S_z = -\hbar/2) = \frac{|c_3|^2 + |c_4|^2}{|c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2 + |c_3|^2 + |c_4|^2}$$

各个量的平均值,是各个量的可能值乘以对应的概率,再求和。例如

$$\overline{E} = \frac{\sum_{i} |c_{i}|^{2} E_{n_{i}}}{|c_{1}|^{2} + |c_{2}|^{2} + |c_{3}|^{2} + |c_{4}|^{2}}, \ \overline{S}_{z} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{|c_{1}|^{2} + |c_{2}|^{2} - |c_{3}|^{2} - |c_{4}|^{2}}{|c_{1}|^{2} + |c_{2}|^{2} + |c_{3}|^{2} + |c_{4}|^{2}}$$

- 2)由于以上各个物理量都是守恒量,它们取值概率和平均值不随时间发生变化,与t=0时刻相同
- 3) 氢原子核外电子出现在*r-r*+dr的概率为

$$dP = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{4} |c_{i}|^{2} R_{n_{i} l_{i}}^{2}\right) r^{2} dr}{\left|c_{1}|^{2} + \left|c_{2}|^{2} + \left|c_{3}|^{2} + \left|c_{4}|^{2}\right|^{2}\right|}$$

4) t>0时的波函数为

$$\begin{split} \Psi(\vec{r}, S_{z}, t) &= c_{1} \psi_{n_{1} l_{1} m_{1}} e^{-iE_{n_{1}} t/\hbar} \left| \uparrow \right\rangle + c_{2} \psi_{n_{2} l_{2} m_{2}} e^{-iE_{n_{2}} t/\hbar} \left| \uparrow \right\rangle \\ &+ c_{3} \psi_{n_{3} l_{3} m_{13}} e^{-iE_{n_{3}} t/\hbar} \left| \downarrow \right\rangle + c_{4} \psi_{n_{4} l_{4} m_{4}} e^{-iE_{n_{4}} t/\hbar} \left| \downarrow \right\rangle \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} c_{1} \psi_{n_{1} l_{1} m_{1}} e^{-iE_{n_{1}} t/\hbar} + c_{2} \psi_{n_{2} l_{2} m_{2}} e^{-iE_{n_{2}} t/\hbar} \\ c_{3} \psi_{n_{3} l_{3} m_{13}} e^{-iE_{n_{3}} t/\hbar} + c_{4} \psi_{n_{4} l_{4} m_{4}} e^{-iE_{n_{4}} t/\hbar} \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

# 完成·成功