



量子力学与统计物理

Quantum mechanics and statistical physics

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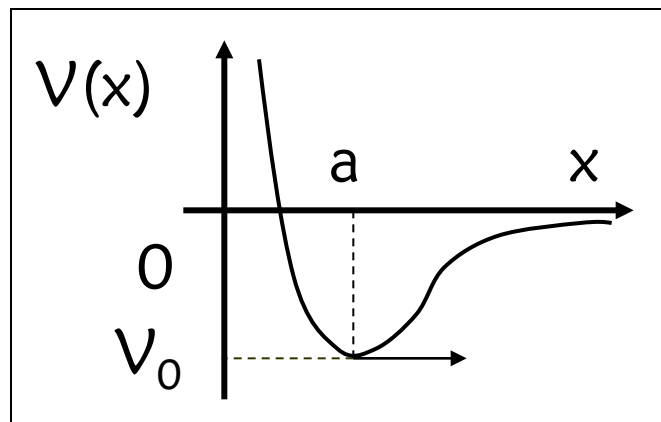
第五章：求解定态薛定谔方程

第二讲：谐振子

为什么研究一维谐振子？

自然界广泛存在简谐振动，任何体系在平衡位置附近的微小振动，例如分子振动、晶格振动、原子核表面振动以及辐射场等往往都可以分解成若干彼此独立的一维简谐振动。简谐振动往往还作为各种复杂运动的初步近似，所以简谐振动的研究，无论在理论上还是在应用上都是很重要的。

例如双原子分子，两原子间的势 V 是二者相对距离 x 的函数，如图所示。在 $x=a$ 附近势函数可以泰勒展开：



$$V(x) = V(a) + \frac{1}{1!} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right|_{x=a} (x-a) + \frac{1}{2!} \left. \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} \right|_{x=a} (x-a)^2 + \dots$$

\uparrow \uparrow

$$V(a) = V_0 \quad \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right|_{x=a} = 0$$

振动幅度不大时，展开式中的高阶项可以略去。

$$\begin{aligned} V(x) &\approx V_0 + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} \bigg|_{x=a} (x-a)^2 \\ &= V_0 + \frac{1}{2} k (x-a)^2 \end{aligned}$$

取坐标原点为 (a, V_0) ，则势可表示为标准谐振子势的形式：

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2, \quad \Rightarrow F = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -kx$$

可见，一些复杂势场下粒子的运动往往可以用弹簧振子（一维谐振子）来近似描述。

经典谐振子

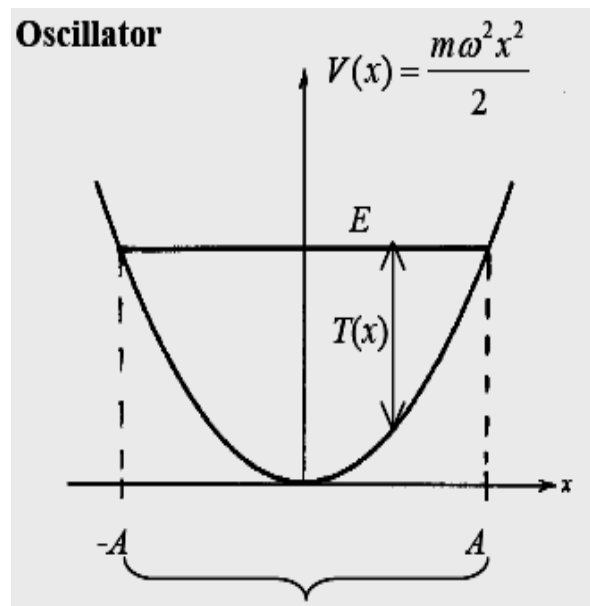
在经典力学中，当质量为 μ 的粒子，受弹性力 $F = -k x$ 作用，由牛顿第二定律可以写出运动方程为：

$$\mu \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -kx \rightarrow x'' + \omega^2 x = 0, (\omega = \sqrt{k/\mu})$$

其解为 $x = A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$. 这种运动称为简谐振动，做这种运动的粒子称为谐振子。

- 谐振子哈密顿量： $H = \frac{p_x^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2$
- 谐振子能量： $E = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 A^2$

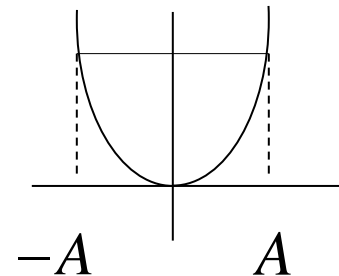
能量守恒。随振幅变化呈现连续函数形式。(在右图中，谐振子质量用 m 表示，振幅用 A 表示)



经典允许的振动范围

半经典谐振子

能量为 E 的粒子在谐振势中的活动范围为



$$p = \sqrt{2\mu[E - V(x)]}$$

$$E = V(x)|_{x=A} = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2|_{x=A} \Rightarrow A = \sqrt{2E/\mu\omega^2}$$

量子化条件: $\oint p dx = nh$

$$= 2 \int_{-A}^{+A} \sqrt{2\mu(E - \mu\omega^2 x^2 / 2)} dx$$

$$= 2\mu\omega \int_{-A}^{+A} \sqrt{A^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= 2\mu\omega A^2 \pi/2 = \mu\omega\pi A^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = nh/\mu\omega\pi, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$A^2 = \frac{n\hbar}{\mu\omega\pi} = \frac{2n\hbar}{\mu\omega}, \quad A = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{\mu\omega^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\hbar n}{\mu\omega} = \frac{2E}{\mu\omega^2} \Rightarrow E = n\hbar\omega, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$E_n = n\hbar\omega, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\Delta E = \hbar\omega$$

谐振子能量量子化，基态能量为 $E_0 = 0\hbar\omega = 0$

能级间的能差是定值 $\Delta E = \hbar\omega$ 。

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 μ 的粒子

哈密顿算符

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

(一) 定态Schrödinger方程:

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

改写成

$$\frac{1}{\frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar}} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{2E}{\hbar\omega} - \frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar} x^2 \right) \psi(x) = 0 \quad (2)$$

令

$$\lambda = \frac{2E}{\hbar\omega}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar}}, \quad \xi = \alpha x \quad (3)$$

于是方程 (1) 可写成

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{d\xi^2} + (\lambda - \xi^2)\psi = 0 \quad (4)$$

(二) 方程的求解

当 $|\xi| \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 方程 (4) 的渐近形式为

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{d\xi^2} = \xi^2\psi \quad (5)$$

方程 (5) 在 $|\xi| \rightarrow \infty$ 处的有限解为 $\psi(\xi) \sim ce^{-\xi^2/2}$

$$\therefore \psi(\xi) = H(\xi)e^{-\xi^2/2} \quad (6)$$

把 $\psi(\xi)$ 代入方程 (4) 可得 $H(\xi)$ 满足的微分方程

$$\frac{d^2 H(\xi)}{d\xi^2} - 2\xi \frac{dH(\xi)}{d\xi} + (\lambda - 1)H(\xi) = 0, \quad (7)$$

级数法求解：

对 $H(\xi)$ 作级数展开：
$$H(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \xi^n$$

$$\frac{dH}{d\xi} = a_1 + 2a_2\xi + 3a_3\xi^2 + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n \xi^{n-1}$$

$$\xi \frac{dH}{d\xi} = a_1\xi + 2a_2\xi^2 + 3a_3\xi^3 + \cdots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} na_n \xi^n$$

$$\frac{d^2 H}{d\xi^2} = 1 \cdot 2a_2 + 2 \cdot 3a_3\xi + 3 \cdot 4a_4\xi^2 \cdots = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n \xi^{n-2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 H}{d\xi^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} \xi^n$$

代回(7), 得：

$$\sum_{n=0} a_{n+2} (n+1)(n+2) \xi^n - 2 \sum_{n=0} a_n n \xi^n + (\lambda - 1) \sum_{n=0} a_n \xi^n = 0$$

由上式可以推得展开系数间有如下关系

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{2n - \lambda + 1}{(n+1)(n+2)} a_n, \quad (8)$$

$\psi(\xi) = H(\xi) \exp(-\xi^2/2)$ 在 $\xi \rightarrow \infty$ 时应有限

利用(8)式
分析试探解
可知

$$H(\xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n \xi^n = \begin{cases} H_1(\xi) = a_0 + a_2 \xi^2 + a_4 \xi^4 + \dots \\ H_2(\xi) = a_1 \xi + a_3 \xi^3 + a_5 \xi^5 + \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_1(\xi) \sim \exp(\xi^2), H_2(\xi) \sim \xi \exp(\xi^2)$$

因此为了保证 $\psi(\xi)$ 在 $\xi \rightarrow +\infty$ 时有限, 试探解不能是无限多项求和, 只能是有限项求和

结论: 试探解级数应在某处“中止”, 设其最高阶为 n ,

$$a_n \neq 0, a_{n+2} = \frac{2n - \lambda + 1}{(n+1)(n+2)} a_n = 0$$



$$2n = \lambda - 1, (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots), (9)$$

$$\lambda = 2E/\hbar\omega \Rightarrow E_n = (n + 1/2)\hbar\omega$$

把 $2n = \lambda - 1$ 代回方程 (7)，得：

$$\frac{d^2 H_n}{d\xi^2} - 2\xi \frac{dH_n}{d\xi} + 2nH_n = 0$$

这是厄密方程，其解为厄密多项式。

$$H_n(\xi) = (-1)^n \exp(\xi^2) \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} \exp(-\xi^2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_0 = 1, \\ H_1 = 2\xi, \\ H_2 = 4\xi^2 - 2, \\ H_3 = 8\xi^3 - 12\xi, \\ H_4 = 16\xi^4 - 48\xi^2 + 12, \end{cases}$$

原方程得解：

$$\psi_n(\xi) = N_n e^{-\xi^2/2} H_n(\xi)$$

↑
归一化常数

$$\psi_n(\xi) = N_n e^{-\xi^2/2} H_n(\xi)$$

要对它归一化，我们先要了解厄密多项式的一些性质：

1.递推关系：
$$\xi H_n(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} H_{n+1}(\xi) + n H_{n-1}(\xi)$$

2.微分性质：
$$\frac{dH_n}{d\xi} = 2n H_{n-1}(\xi)$$

3.完备性：
$$f(\xi) = \sum_0^{\infty} c_n H_n(\xi)$$

式中的展开系数为：

$$c_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-\xi^2) f(\xi) H_n(\xi) d\xi$$

4. 正交归一性:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\xi^2} H_n(\xi) H_{n'}(\xi) d\xi = 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi} \delta_{nn'} \quad \xi = \alpha x$$

$$\Rightarrow N_n = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!} \right)^{1/2}$$

(三) 正交归一的本征函数

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

定态波函数 $\Psi_n(x,t) = \psi_n(x) \exp(-iE_n t/\hbar)$

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!} \right)^{1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 x^2 - \frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t\right) H_n(\alpha x), \quad (10)$$

(四) 本征能量

$$\lambda = \frac{2E}{\omega\hbar}, \quad \leftarrow 2n = \lambda - 1, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \quad (9)$$

得本征能量:

$$E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar \omega, \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots), \quad (11)$$

谐振子经典振幅: $A_n = \sqrt{\frac{2E_n}{\mu\omega^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(2n+1)\hbar}{\mu\omega}} = \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}}{\alpha}, \quad \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar}}$

(五) 讨论

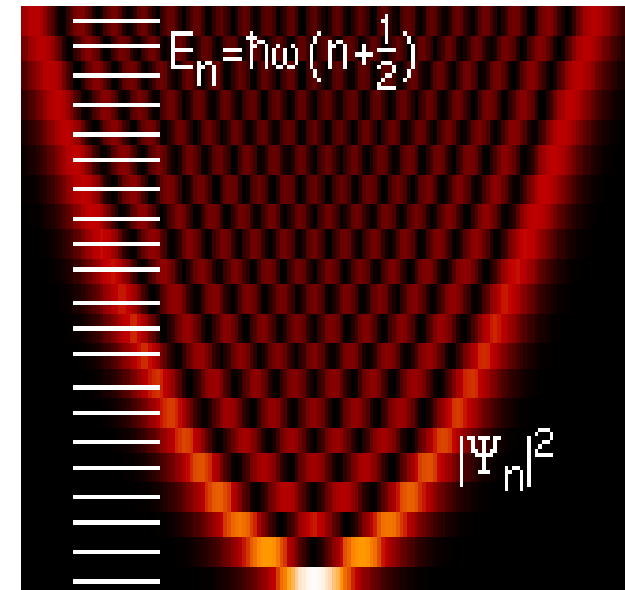
1. 能量的本征值:

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

(1) 能量谱为分离谱, 两能级的间隔为

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

(与普朗克黑体辐射中的假设相同)



(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

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

实验事实: 光被晶体散射实验证明: 在趋于绝对零度时, 散射光的强度趋于一确定值, 说明零点振动能的存在; 常压下, 温度趋于零度, 液态氦也不会变成固体, 说明有零点能

证明：零点能源于不确定性原理

振子能量

$$E = \overline{H} = \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2\overline{x^2}$$
$$\begin{cases} \overline{(\Delta x)^2} = \overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2 \\ \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = \overline{p^2} - \bar{p}^2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \overline{x^2} = \overline{(\Delta x)^2} + \bar{x}^2 \\ \overline{p^2} = \overline{(\Delta p)^2} + \bar{p}^2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\bar{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n^* x \psi_n dx = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} H_n^2(\alpha x) dx = 0$$

被积函数是 x
的奇函数

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{p} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n^* \hat{p} \psi_n dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n^* (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi_n dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi_n)^* \psi_n dx = i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi_n^* dx \\ &= -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n^* (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi_n dx = -\bar{p} \Rightarrow \bar{p} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

ψ_n 为实函数

于是：

$$\begin{cases} \overline{x^2} = \overline{(\Delta x)^2} \\ \overline{p^2} = \overline{(\Delta p)^2} \end{cases}$$

$$E = \bar{H} = \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2\overline{x^2} = \frac{\overline{(\Delta p)^2}}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2\overline{(\Delta x)^2}$$

$\therefore \overline{(\Delta x)^2(\Delta p_x)^2} \geq \hbar^2/4$ 为求 E 的最小值, 取式中等号

$$\overline{(\Delta x)^2(\Delta p)^2} = \hbar^2/4 \Rightarrow \overline{(\Delta p_x)^2} = \hbar^2/4\overline{(\Delta x)^2}$$

则:

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2}{8\mu(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2\overline{(\Delta x)^2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{8\mu y} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 y \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2}{8\mu y}}\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 y} = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$$

用另一种办法, 求极值:

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial y} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{8\mu y^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4\mu y^3} > 0$$

解得:

$$y = \frac{\hbar}{2\mu\omega} = \overline{(\Delta x)^2} = \overline{x^2} \quad (\Rightarrow \sqrt{\overline{x^2}} = A_0/2)$$

因均方偏差不能小于零, 故 y 取正

$$E_{\min} = \frac{\hbar^2}{8\mu(\frac{\hbar}{2\mu\omega})} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2(\frac{\hbar}{2\mu\omega}) = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$$

零点能正是不确定关系所要求的最小能量

经典情况：在 ξ 到 $\xi+d\xi$ 之间的区域内找到质点的概率 $w(\xi) d\xi$ 与质点在此区域内逗留的时间 dt 成比例

$$w(\xi)d\xi = dt/T$$

T 是振动周期。因此：几率密度与质点的速度成反比

$$w(\xi) = \frac{1}{T d\xi/dt} = 1/vT$$

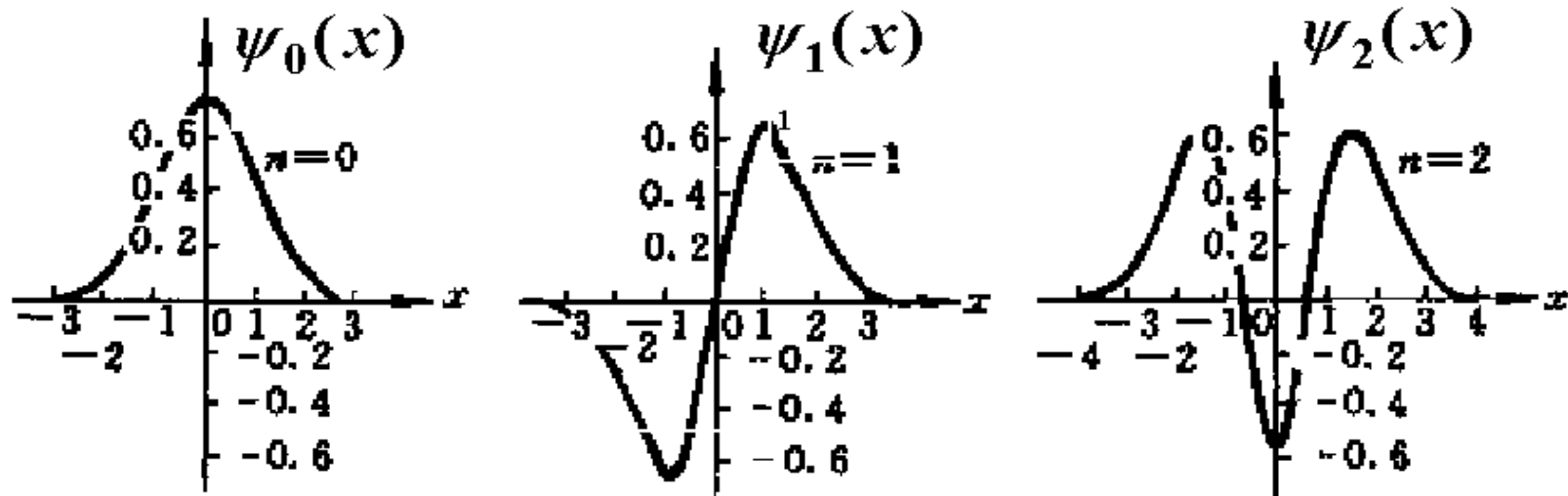
即，在 $x=a$ (两端)找到粒子的概率最大

对于经典的线性谐振子， $\xi=A \sin(\omega t+\delta)$ ，所在 ξ 点的速度为

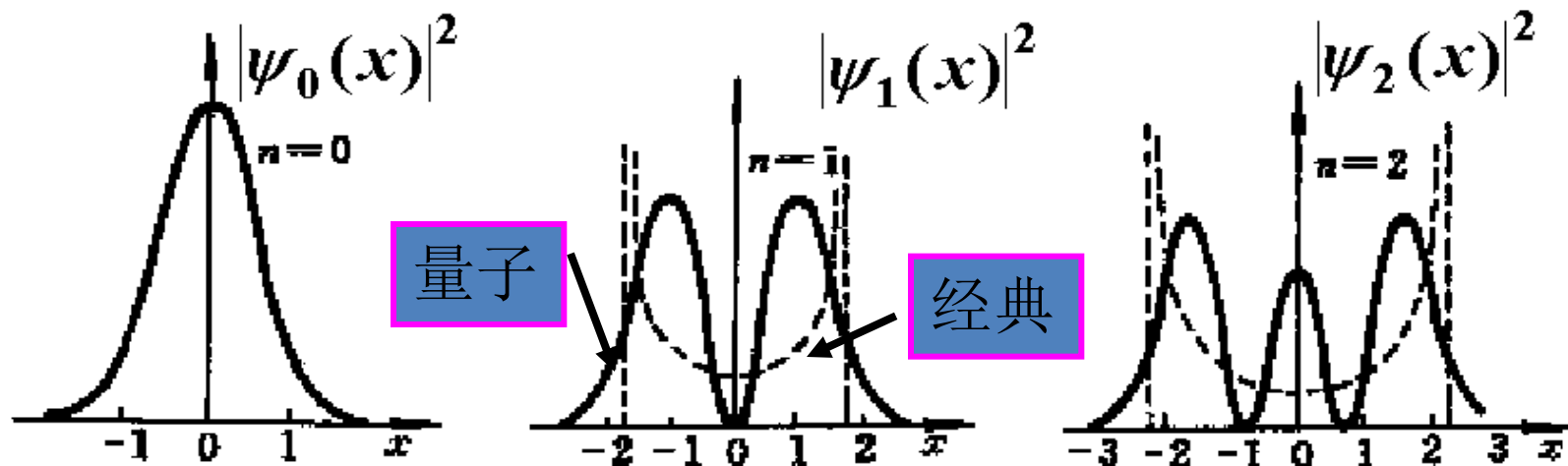
$$v = \frac{d\xi}{dt} = A\omega \cos(\omega t + \delta) = A\omega(1 - \xi^2/A^2)^{1/2}$$

所以，几率密度与 $(1 - \xi^2/A^2)^{-1/2}$ 成正比

经典与量子的对比：

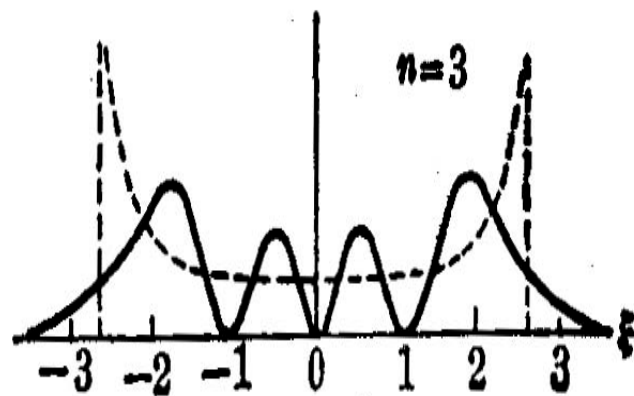
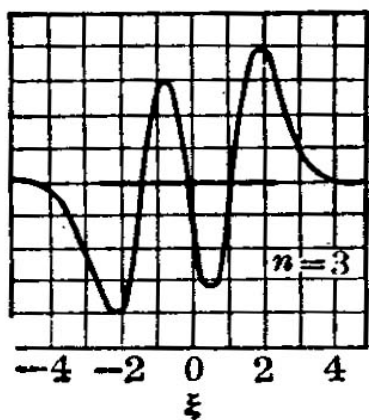


线性谐振子的波函数



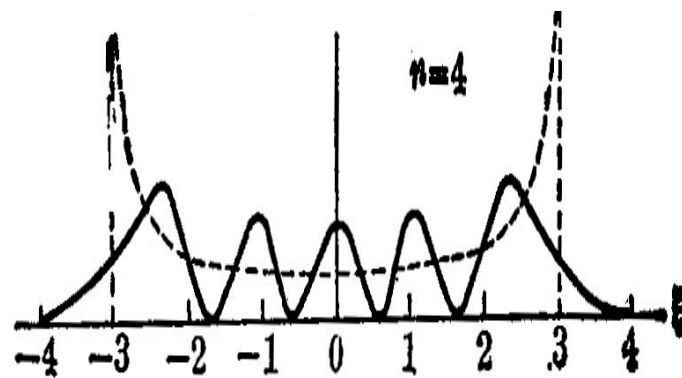
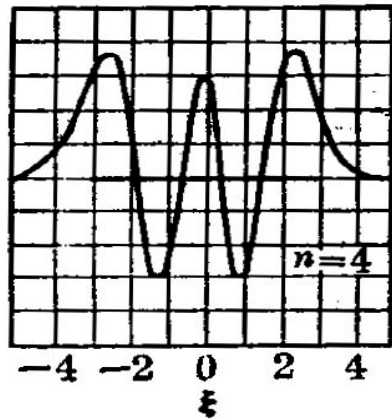
线性谐振子的位置概率密度分布

$$\psi_3(x)$$

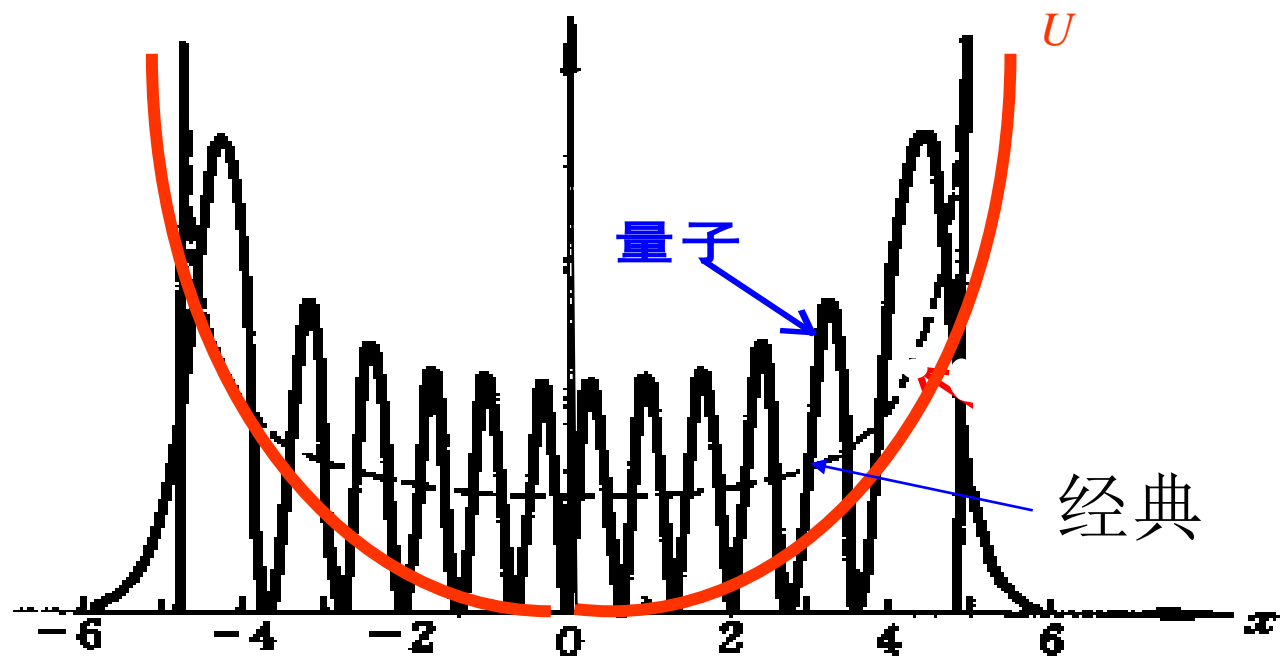


$$|\psi_3|^2$$

$$\psi_4(x)$$



$$|\psi_4|^2$$



$n=11$ 时的概率密度分布

从以上本征函数与概率密度曲线图看出，量子力学的谐振子波函数 ψ_n 有 n 个节点，在节点处找到粒子的概率为零。而经典力学的谐振子在 $[-A, A]$ 区间每一点上都能找到粒子，没有节点。

例1. 求解三维各向同性谐振子，并讨论它的简并情况

◆ 解：

(1) 三维谐振子 Hamilton 量

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

其中

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}_x &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2, \quad \hat{H}_y = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dy^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 y^2, \\ \hat{H}_z &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 z^2\end{aligned}$$

(2) S-方程及能量本征值

因为 Hamiltonian 可以写成

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

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：

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

$$\begin{aligned} E_N &= (n_x + n_y + n_z + \frac{3}{2})\hbar\omega \\ &= (N + \frac{3}{2}) \hbar\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$N = n_x + n_y + n_z$$

能量本征函数：

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

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

简并度：

$$\begin{cases} E_N = (n_x + n_y + n_z + \frac{3}{2})\hbar\omega \\ \Psi_N = \psi_{n_x}(x)\psi_{n_y}(y)\psi_{n_z}(z) \end{cases} \quad (\text{谐振子})$$

若其中一个 $n_j = k$, 由于受 $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 = N$ 的制约, 则另一个 n_j 可以取 $0, 1, \dots, N-k$ 这样的 $(k+1)$ 数值; 最后一个 n_j 无可选择地取 $N-k, N-k-1, \dots, 0$. 因此同一个能级对应的态数即能级的简并度为

$$f_N = \sum_{k=0}^N (k+1) = \frac{1}{2}(\text{首项} + \text{末项}) \times \text{项数} = \frac{1}{2}(N+2)(N+1)$$

简并度：

$$\begin{cases} E_N = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu V^{2/3}} (n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2) \\ \Psi_N = \psi_{n_x}(x)\psi_{n_y}(y)\psi_{n_z}(z) \end{cases} \quad (\text{势阱})$$

$(1, 1, 1)$

$(1, 1, 2); (1, 2, 1); (2, 1, 1)$

$(1, 2, 3); (1, 3, 2); (2, 1, 3); (2, 3, 1); (3, 1, 2); (3, 2, 1)$

例2. 电荷为 q 的谐振子，受到沿 x 方向的外电场 ε 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 $-q\varepsilon x$ 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 $V(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} V(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 - q \varepsilon x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \left(x - \frac{q \varepsilon}{\mu \omega^2} \right)^2 - \frac{q^2 \varepsilon^2}{2 \mu \omega^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 (x - x_0)^2 - U_0 \end{aligned}$$

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

(3) Hamilton 量 $x_0 = \frac{q\varepsilon}{\mu\omega^2}, U_0 = \frac{q^2\varepsilon^2}{2\mu\omega^2}$

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：

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

(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：

$$\frac{d^2}{dx'^2} \psi(x') + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} [E - \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x'^2 + U_0] \psi(x') = 0$$

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

其中, $E' = E + U_0$

本征能量

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

$$E_n = E'_n - U_0$$

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

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

本征函数

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

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

例3 试证明 $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (2\alpha^3 x^3 - 3\alpha x)$ 是线性谐振子的波函数，并求此波函数对应的能量。

证：线性谐振子的 S-方程为

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

把 $\psi(x)$ 代入上式，有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \psi(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (2\alpha^3 x^3 - 3\alpha x) \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} [-\alpha^2 x (2\alpha^3 x^3 - 3\alpha x) + (6\alpha^3 x^2 - 3\alpha)] e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (-2\alpha^5 x^4 + 9\alpha^3 x^2 - 3\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (-2\alpha^5 x^4 + 9\alpha^3 x^2 - 3\alpha) \right] \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} \left[-\alpha^2 x e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (-2\alpha^5 x^4 + 9\alpha^3 x^2 - 3\alpha) + e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (-8\alpha^5 x^3 + 18\alpha^3 x) \right] \\
&= (\alpha^4 x^2 - 7\alpha^2) \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (2\alpha^3 x^3 - 3\alpha x) \\
&= (\alpha^4 x^2 - 7\alpha^2) \psi(x)
\end{aligned}$$

把 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\psi(x)$ 代入①式左边，得

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{左边} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2\psi(x) \\
&= 7\alpha^2 \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi(x) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \alpha^4 x^2 \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) \\
&= 7 \cdot \frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi(x) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar}}\right)^4 x^2 \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) \\
&= \frac{7}{2}\hbar\omega\psi(x) - \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) \\
&= \frac{7}{2}\hbar\omega\psi(x)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{右边} = E\psi(x)$$

$$\text{当 } E = \frac{7}{2}\hbar\omega \text{ 时, 左边} = \text{右边。} \quad n = 3$$

$$\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} \frac{d}{dx} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (2\alpha^3 x^3 - 3\alpha x), \text{ 是线性谐振子的波函数,}$$

其对应的能量为 $\frac{7}{2}\hbar\omega$ 。

作业： P51: 3.1 3.5;
P95: 5.3

作业4：求二维各向同性谐振子的本征能级，波函数，及简并度（ $n_x + n_y + 1 = N + 1$ ）。

作业5：计算一维谐振子处于第一激发态时的

$$\Delta x, \Delta p, \Delta x \Delta p$$

作业6：设粒子在下述势场中运动

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2 & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

求粒子的能级和波函数.

附录： 1. 求线性谐振子哈密顿算符在动量表象的矩阵元.

解 将 $H = \frac{p_x^2}{2\mu} + \frac{\mu\omega^2 x^2}{2}$, $\psi_{p_x}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p_x x}$ 及 $(-\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p_x^2}) \psi_{p_x}(x) = x^2 \psi_{p_x}$ 代入

$$\begin{aligned} H_{p'p} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{p_x'}^*(x) H \psi_{p_x}(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{p_x'}^* \frac{\hat{p}_x^2}{2\mu} \psi_{p_x} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{p_x'}^* \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi_{p_x} dx \\ &= \frac{p_x^2}{2\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{p_x'}^* \psi_{p_x} dx + \frac{\mu\omega^2}{2} (-\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p_x^2}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{p_x'}^* \psi_{p_x} dx \\ &= (\frac{p_x^2}{2\mu} - \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p_x^2}) \delta(p_x - p_x') \end{aligned}$$

附录： 2. 试在动量表象求解谐振子的能级和波函数.

解 在动量表象中, 谐振子的哈密顿算符为 $\hat{H}_p = \frac{p^2}{2\mu} - \frac{\mu\omega^2\hbar^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2}$, 薛定谔方程为

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} c(p, t) = \left(\frac{p^2}{2\mu} - \frac{\mu\omega^2\hbar^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \right) c(p, t)$$

采用分离变量法求解. 根据经验, 寻找形如 $c(p, t) = c(p)e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et}$ 的解. 由此得定态薛定谔方程

$$c''(p) + \frac{2}{\mu\omega^2\hbar^2} \left(E - \frac{p^2}{2\mu} \right) c(p) = 0.$$

令 $\eta = \beta p$, $\beta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu\omega\hbar}}$, $\lambda = \frac{2E}{\hbar\omega}$, 方程可简化为

$$\frac{d^2 c(\eta)}{d\eta^2} + (\lambda - \eta^2) c(\eta) = 0$$

与坐标表象中的定态薛定谔方程(见 1.5.3 节)相比较

$$\frac{d^2 \psi(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + (\lambda - \xi^2) \psi(\xi) = 0$$

其数学形式完全相同,利用类比法可得解. 易见

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega \\ \psi_n(x) = N_n e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} H_n(\alpha x) \\ N_n = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega \\ c_n(p) = N_n e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2 p^2} H_n(\beta p) \\ N_n = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}}} \end{array} \right.$$

附录：4. 求一维谐振子处在第一激发态时粒子出现概率最大的位置。

$$\psi_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\pi}}} \cdot 2\alpha x e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_1(x) &= |\psi_1(x)|^2 = 4\alpha^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot x^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} \\ &= \frac{2\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot x^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_1(x)}{dx} = \frac{2\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} [2x - 2\alpha^2 x^3] e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} = 0$$

$$x = 0, \pm \frac{1}{\alpha}, \pm \infty$$

$$x = 0, \pm \infty \Rightarrow \omega_1(x) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{而 } \frac{d^2 \omega_1(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{2\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} [(2 - 6\alpha^2 x^2) - 2\alpha^2 x(2x - 2\alpha^2 x^3)] e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} \\
 &= \frac{4\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} [(1 - 5\alpha^2 x^2 - 2\alpha^4 x^4)] e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 \omega_1(x)}{dx^2} \right|_{x=\pm \frac{1}{\alpha}} = -2 \frac{4\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{e} < 0$$

$$x = \pm \frac{1}{\alpha} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu\omega}} \quad \text{是所求概率最大的位置}$$

附录： 5. 设一维谐振子初态为 $\psi(x, 0) = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \psi_0(x) + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \psi_1(x)$

其中 θ 为实参数

试计算 t 时刻的波函数 $\psi(x, t)$; 计算能量平均值 \bar{H}

解答 一维谐振子 Hamilton 量 $H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$, 则

$$\psi(x, t) = e^{\frac{-iHt}{\hbar}} \psi(x, 0).$$

初态处于基态 $\psi(x, 0) = \psi_0(x)$, 则有 t 时刻的波函数

$$\psi(x, t) = e^{\frac{-iHt}{\hbar}} \psi(x, 0) = e^{\frac{-iHt}{\hbar}} \psi_0(x) = \psi_0(x) e^{\frac{-i\omega t}{2}}.$$

若 $\psi(x, 0) = \psi_0(x) \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \psi_1(x) \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$, 则

t 时刻的波函数 $\psi(x, t)$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x, t) &= e^{\frac{-iHt}{\hbar}} \psi(x, 0) = e^{\frac{-iHt}{\hbar}} \psi_0(x) \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + e^{\frac{-iHt}{\hbar}} \psi_1(x) \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ &= e^{-\frac{i\omega t}{2}} \psi_0(x) \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + e^{-\frac{i3\omega t}{2}} \psi_1(x) \sin \frac{\theta}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

能量期望值

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{H} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \psi^*(x, t) H \psi(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \\&= \left(\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 3 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega = \left(1 + 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \\&= (2 - \cos \theta) \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \right) \hbar \omega.\end{aligned}$$

附录： 6 . 求一维谐振子中，坐标算符、动量算符和能量算符在能量表象中的矩阵表示。

解：

$$x\psi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \psi_{n-1}(x) + \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} \psi_{n+1}(x) \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \psi_n(x) = \alpha \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \psi_{n-1}(x) - \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} \psi_{n+1}(x) \right]$$

坐标算符、动量算符和能量算符在能量表象中的矩阵元分别为

$$x_{mn} = \int \psi_m^* x \psi_n dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \delta_{m,n-1} + \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} \delta_{m,n+1} \right]$$

$$p_{mn} = \int \psi_m^* \left(-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \right) \psi_n dx = -i\hbar \alpha \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \delta_{m,n-1} - \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} \delta_{m,n+1} \right]$$

$$H_{mn} = \int \psi_m^* \hat{H} \psi_n dx = E_n \delta_{mn} = \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega \delta_{mn}$$

所以，它们的矩阵表示分别是

$$x_{mn} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \delta_{m,n-1} + \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} \delta_{m,n+1} \right]$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\alpha} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{3} & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p = -i\hbar \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ -\sqrt{1} & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{3} & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

		<i>n</i>				
		0	1	2	3	...
<i>m</i>	0	0	$\sqrt{1/2}$	0	0	...
	1	$\sqrt{1/2}$	0	1	0	...
	2	0	1	0	$\sqrt{3/2}$...
	3	0	0	$\sqrt{3/2}$	0	...
	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots

$$H = \hbar\omega \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 3/2 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 5/2 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7/2 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

附录：一维谐振子处在基态 $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 x^2}{2}}$ ，求

(1) 势能的平均值 $\overline{u} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \overline{x^2}$ (2) 动能的平均值 $\overline{T} = \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2\mu}$

(3) 动量的几率分布函数 $\overline{F} = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{F} \psi^*(x) dx$

$$\text{解:} \therefore \overline{x^2} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi^{1/2}} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx$$

$$\text{由积分公式} \int_0^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^{n+1} a^n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

$$\text{代入上式中: } n=1, a=\alpha^2, \text{ 有 } \overline{x^2} = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi^{1/2}} \frac{(2-1)!!}{2^2 (\alpha^2)^1} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{2\alpha^2}$$

$$\therefore \overline{u} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \overline{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{4}$$

$$(2) \text{平均动能 } \overline{T} = \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2\mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{P^2} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \hat{P}^2 \psi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 x^2}{2}} \left(-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 x^2}{2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{\alpha \hbar^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 x^2}{2}} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 x^2}{2}} dx = -\frac{\alpha \hbar^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\alpha^2 (1 - \alpha^2 x^2) e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{\alpha^3 \hbar^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\alpha^2 x^2 - 1) e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx = -\frac{2\alpha^3 \hbar^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} (\alpha^2 x^2 - 1) e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

利用积分公式

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^{n+1} a^n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

$$\overline{P^2} = -\frac{2\alpha^3 \hbar^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\alpha^2 \frac{1!!}{2^2 \alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^2}} \right] = -\frac{\alpha^2 \hbar^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore \overline{T} = \frac{\overline{P^2}}{2\mu} = \frac{1}{4\mu} \alpha^2 \hbar^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4\mu} \frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{4}$$

利用 \hat{P} 的厄米性，有：

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{P^2} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n^*(x) \hat{P}^2 \psi_n(x) dx = \overline{P^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{P}\psi_n)^* (\hat{P}\psi_n) dx \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{P}^* \psi_n^* (\hat{P}\psi_n) dx = \alpha^2 \hbar^2 \int \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \psi_{n-1} - \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} \psi_{n+1} \right] \left[\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \psi_{n-1} - \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} \psi_{n+1} \right] dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{let } n=0, \quad \overline{P^2} = \frac{\alpha^2 \hbar^2}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi_1|^2 dx = \frac{\alpha^2 \hbar^2}{2}$$

(3) $\psi(x)$ 可用动量本征函数 $\psi_p(x)$ 来展开： $\psi(x) = \int c(p) \psi_p(x) dp$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore c(p) &= \int \psi_p^*(x) \psi(x) dx = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}px} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi^{1/2}}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 x^2}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi^{1/2}}} \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}px - \frac{\alpha^2 x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi^{1/2}}} \int e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{2}(x^2 + \frac{2i}{\alpha^2 \hbar} p x)} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi^{1/2}}} \int e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{2}(x + \frac{i}{\hbar \alpha^2} p)^2 - \frac{p^2}{2\hbar^2 \alpha^2}} dx = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi^{1/2}}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{2\hbar^2 \alpha^2}} \int e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{2}(x + \frac{i}{\hbar \alpha^2} p)^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi^{1/2}}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{2\hbar^2 \alpha^2}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^2 / 2}} = \frac{1}{(\pi^{1/2} \hbar \alpha)^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{2\hbar^2 \alpha^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

动量几率密度(动量取值在 p 附近单位动量区间的几率密度):

$$\begin{aligned}
|c(p)|^2 &= \frac{1}{\pi^{1/2} \hbar \alpha} e^{-\frac{p^2}{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}} = e^{-\frac{p^2}{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi^{1/2} \hbar} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu \omega}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi^{1/2}} \frac{e^{-\frac{p^2}{\hbar^2 \alpha^2}}}{(\mu \omega \hbar)^{1/2}} = \frac{\beta}{\pi^{1/2}} e^{-\beta p^2}
\end{aligned}$$

实际上, $c(p)$ 就是以 p 为变量的谐振子的波函数 $\psi_0(p)$

又解，利用 $|c(p)|^2$ 求 $\overline{p^2}$ 和 \overline{T} (平均动能)

$$\overline{P^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_p^* \hat{p}^2 c_p dp = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |c_p|^2 p^2 dp = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\beta^2 p^2} p^2 dp$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{2\beta^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta^2}} = \frac{1}{2\beta^2}$$

$$\therefore \overline{T} = \frac{\overline{P^2}}{2\mu} = \frac{1}{4\mu\beta^2} = \frac{\mu\omega\hbar}{4\mu} = \frac{\omega\hbar}{4}$$

附录：代数法求谐振子，粒子数表象

1. 改写 H

量子：

$$\begin{cases} \hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2 \\ [\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \left(\hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p} \right) \left(\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p} \right) \hbar\omega + \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega$$

定义新算符

$$a_{\pm} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} (\mp i p + m\omega x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_- a_+ &= \frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega} (ip + m\omega x)(-ip + m\omega x) \\
&= \frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega} [p^2 + (m\omega x)^2 - im\omega(xp - px)]. \\
&= \frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega} [p^2 + (m\omega x)^2] - \frac{i}{2\hbar} [x, p] = \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} H + \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$a_+ a_- = \frac{1}{\hbar\omega} H - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2 \\ [\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H = \hbar\omega \left(a_+ a_- + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ [a_-, a_+] = 1. \end{cases}$$

2.求定态S-方程

$$H\psi = E\psi$$

$$\hbar\omega\left(a_{\pm}a_{\mp} \pm \frac{1}{2}\right)\psi = E\psi$$

先证明: $H(a_+\psi) = (E + \hbar\omega)(a_+\psi)$

$$\begin{aligned} H(a_+\psi) &= \hbar\omega\left(a_+a_- + \frac{1}{2}\right)(a_+\psi) = \hbar\omega\left(a_+a_-a_+ + \frac{1}{2}a_+\right)\psi \\ &= \hbar\omega a_+\left(a_-a_+ + \frac{1}{2}\right)\psi = a_+\left[\hbar\omega\left(a_+a_- + 1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\psi\right] \\ &= a_+(H + \hbar\omega)\psi = a_+(E + \hbar\omega)\psi = (E + \hbar\omega)(a_+\psi). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(a_-\psi) &= \hbar\omega\left(a_-a_+ - \frac{1}{2}\right)(a_-\psi) = \hbar\omega a_-\left(a_+a_- - \frac{1}{2}\right)\psi \\
 &= a_-\left[\hbar\omega\left(a_-a_+ - 1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\psi\right] = a_-(H - \hbar\omega)\psi = a_-(E - \hbar\omega)\psi \\
 &= (E - \hbar\omega)(a_-\psi).
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow a_{\pm}$ 叫作阶梯算符

有基态: $a_-\psi_0 = 0$.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}}\left(\hbar\frac{d}{dx} + m\omega x\right)\psi_0 = 0, \quad \frac{d\psi_0}{dx} = -\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}x\psi_0$$

$$\frac{d\psi_0}{dx} = -\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}x\psi_0$$

$$\psi_0(x) = Ae^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}$$

$$\psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}$$

基态函数

代入下方程：

$$\hbar\omega\left(a_{\pm}a_{\mp} \pm \frac{1}{2}\right)\psi = E\psi$$

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$$

基态能量

得激发态：

$$\psi_n(x) = A_n (a_+)^n \psi_0(x), \quad E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega$$

求归一化系数：

把 $E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega$ 代入下式

$$\hbar \omega \left(a_{\pm} a_{\mp} \pm \frac{1}{2} \right) \psi = E \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_- a_+ \psi_n = (n+1) \psi_n \\ a_+ a_- \psi_n = n \psi_n \end{cases}$$

$$a_{\pm} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}}(\mp ip + m\omega x) \quad \text{推出}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (a_{\pm}\psi_n)^*(a_{\pm}\psi_n)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (a_{\mp}a_{\pm}\psi_n)^*\psi_n dx.$$

因此：

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (a_+\psi_n)^*(a_+\psi_n)dx = |c_n|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi_{n+1}|^2 dx = (n+1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi_n|^2 dx,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (a_-\psi_n)^*(a_-\psi_n)dx = |d_n|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi_{n-1}|^2 dx = n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi_n|^2 dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_+\psi_n = \sqrt{n+1}\psi_{n+1} \\ a_-\psi_n = \sqrt{n}\psi_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (a_+)^n \psi_0 \\ \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(x - \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n \psi_0(x) \\ \\ E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar\omega \end{array} \right.$$

結束！

$$a_{\pm} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} (\mp ip + m\omega x) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a_+ + a_-) \\ \\ p = i\sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}} (a_+ - a_-) \end{array} \right.$$

粒子数表象:

$$a_+ a_- \psi_n = n \psi_n \quad a_+ a_- = \frac{1}{\hbar \omega} H - \frac{1}{2}$$

令: $\hat{N} \equiv a_+ a_-$, 它与 \hat{H} 对易

$$\hat{N} |n\rangle = n |n\rangle$$

\hat{N} 是粒子数表象, 是二次量子化的基础!