

量子力学与统计物理

Quantum mechanics and statistical physics

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第四章,表象与矩阵力学

第二讲, 算符和量子力学 公式的矩阵表示

波函数在任一Q表象中,可用Q的本征函数系展开, 其展开系数所构成的列矩阵,即是波函数的矩阵 表示。那么,力学量算符能用矩阵表示吗?如果 可以.如何求这个矩阵?

$$\varphi = \hat{F}\psi$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
b_1(t) \\
b_2(t) \\
\vdots \\
b_n(t) \\
\vdots \\
a_m(t) \\
\vdots \\
a_m(t)
\end{vmatrix}$$

1. 算符的矩阵表示

在坐标表象中,力学量F的算符为 $\hat{F}(x,-i\hbar\partial/\partial x)$, 它作用于波函数 $\psi(x,t)$ 得到另一波函数 $\phi(x,t)$ 。

$$\phi(x,t) = \hat{F}\psi(x,t) \qquad (1)$$

将 $\psi(x,t)$ 和 $\phi(x,t)$ 分别按Q的本征函数系 $\{u_n(x)\}$ 展开

$$\psi(x,t) = \sum_{m} a_m(t)u_m(x)$$
 $\phi(x,t) = \sum_{m} b_m(t)u_m(x)$

代回表达式 (1), 并整理

$$\sum_{m} b_m(t) u_m(x) = \sum_{m} [\hat{F}u_m(x)] a_m(t)$$

以 $u_n^*(x)$ 乘以上式, 对 x 的全部范围积分

$$\sum_{m} \int u_{n}^{*}(x)b_{m}(t)u_{m}(x)dx = \sum_{m} [\int u_{n}^{*}(t)\hat{F}u_{m}(x)dx]a_{m}(t)$$

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

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

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

$$\phi(x,t) = \sum_{m} b_{n}(t)u_{m}(x)$$

$$\phi(x,t) = \sum_{m} b_{n}(t)u_{m}(x)$$



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:

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

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

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

证明如下性质

- 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

先弄清楚什么是厄密矩阵, 再证明

$$F^* = \left(egin{array}{ccccccc} F_{11}^* & F_{12}^* & \cdots & F_{1n}^* & \cdots \ F^*_{21} & F^*_{22} & & F^*_{2n} & dots \ dots & & & & dots \ F^*_{n1} & F^*_{n2} & \cdots & F^*_{nn} & \cdots \ dots & & & & dots \end{array}
ight)$$

$$F^{ ext{T}} = egin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{21} & \cdots & F_{n1} & \cdots \ F_{12} & F_{22} & & F_{n2} & dots \ dots & & & & \ F_{nn} & F_{2n} & \cdots & F_{nn} & \cdots \ dots & dots & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

如果一个方阵的矩阵元满足 $F_{mm}^* = F_{mm}$, 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

例. 下列哪些是厄密矩阵 (a, b, c是实数)

(a)	0	0	0	0
0	b	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	C	0
0	0	0	0	0

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & c & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

(a	1	0	0	0)
1	b	0	0	0
$ \begin{cases} a \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases} $	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	C	0
0	0	0	0	0

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & c & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a & 1 & i & 0 & 0 \\
1 & b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & c & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a & 1 & i & 0 & 0 \\
1 & b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & c & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

证明1. 表示力学量算符的矩阵是厄密矩阵

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

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

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

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

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

F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

Proof 1:

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。

Proof 2 :

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

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

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!



意义:

想要求解算符本征值,只要在其自身表象作对角化计算,对角元就是本征值。

求本征值=矩阵的对角化!

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

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

1. 平均值公式

$$\psi(x,t) = \sum_{m} a_m(t) u_m(x)$$

$$\bar{F} = \int \psi^*(x,t) \hat{F} \psi(x,t) dx$$

$$= \int \sum_{m} a_m^*(t) u_m^*(x) \hat{F} \sum_{n} a_n(t) u_n(x) dx$$

$$= \sum_{m,n} a_m^*(t) \left[\int u_m^*(x) \hat{F} u_n(x) dx \right] a_n(t)$$

$$= \sum_{m,n} a_m^*(t) F_{mn} a_n(t)$$

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

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

$$\overline{F} = \left(a_1^*(t), \dots, a_m^*(t) \dots\right) \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & \dots & F_{1n} & \dots \\ F_{21} & F_{12} & \dots & F_{1n} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \dots \\ F_{m1} & \dots & \dots & F_{mn} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_n(t) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

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

在
$$\hat{F}$$
 自己的表象中:

在
$$\hat{F}$$
 自己的表象中:
$$\begin{cases} \psi(x,t) = \sum_m a_m(t) u_m(x) \\ \hat{F}u_m(x) = f_m u_m(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{F} = (a_1^*(t), \dots, a_n^*(t) \dots) \begin{pmatrix} f_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & f_n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_n(t) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{F} = \sum_{n} |a_n(t)|^2 f_n = \int \psi^*(x, t) \hat{F} \psi(x, t) dx = \Psi^{\dagger} F \Psi$$

2. 利用矩阵表示求解本征值与本征态

$F\Psi = f\Psi$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
F_{11} - f & F_{12} & \cdots & F_{1n} & \cdots \\
F_{21} & F_{22} - f & & \vdots \\
\vdots & & & & \\
F_{n1} & F_{n2} & \cdots & F_{nn} - f & \cdots \\
\vdots & & & & \\
\vdots & & \\$$

上方程有非零解的条件:系数行列式等于零

解久期方程可以得到所有本征值: $f_1, f_2, ..., f_n, ...$

解微分方程变成了求解代数方程

例。已知在 \hat{L}^2 和 $\hat{L}_{_{\!T}}$ 的共同表象中,算符 $\hat{L}_{_{\!X}}$ 和 $\hat{L}_{_{\!Y}}$ 的矩阵分别为

$$L_{x} = \frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad L_{y} = \frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

求它们的本征值和归一化的本征函数. 最后将矩阵 L_{x} 和 L_{y} 对角化。

解』(1)求本征值 $\hat{L}_x \text{ 的本征值为 } \lambda = \frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2}\alpha \text{ , 本征函数为 }$

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$
 本征方程为 $\hat{L}_x \psi = \lambda \psi$

$$\frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2} \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\alpha & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
 (1)

要使本征函数不为零,亦即要求a,b,c不全为零, 其条件是(1)中的系数矩阵的行列式为零。

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\alpha & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\alpha & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\alpha \end{vmatrix} = 0 \longrightarrow -\alpha^3 + 2\alpha = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 = \sqrt{2} \\ \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 = -\sqrt{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_i = \alpha_i \sqrt{2}\hbar/2$$

$$\lambda_{1} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \alpha_{1} = \hbar, \ \lambda_{2} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \alpha_{2} = 0, \ \lambda_{3} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \alpha_{3} = -\hbar$$

解: (2) 求本征函数

当
$$\alpha_1 = \sqrt{2}$$
 时,由 (1) 有

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\sqrt{2} & 1 & 0 \\
1 & -\sqrt{2} & 1 \\
0 & 1 & -\sqrt{2}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
a \\
b \\
c
\end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
a = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} \\
c = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}
\end{cases}$$

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \text{Aux} \quad \psi_1 = b \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1\\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi_1 = b \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

曲归一化条件:
$$\psi_1^{\dagger}\psi_1 = 1 \longrightarrow b^* \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot b \cdot b = 1$$

$$b^*b = \frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$b^*b = \frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

当
$$\alpha_2 = 0$$
 时,由 (1) 有

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = 0 \qquad \qquad \begin{cases} b = 0 \\ c = -a \end{cases}$$

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \qquad \psi_2 = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \psi_2^{\dagger} \psi_2 = 2a^* a = 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 岁一化的 淡函数:

$$\psi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

当
$$\alpha_3 = -\sqrt{2}$$
 , 由 (2) 有:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\sqrt{2} & 1 & 0 \\
1 & \sqrt{2} & 1 \\
0 & 1 & \sqrt{2}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
a \\
b \\
c
\end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
a = -\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} \\
c = -\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}
\end{cases}$$

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \psi_3 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi_3^{\dagger} \psi_3 = 1$$

$$\psi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

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

$$b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\psi_3^{\dagger}\psi_3=1$$

$$\psi_3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\psi_{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \psi_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \psi_{3} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

构成一 完备系

正交归一化条件:
$$\psi_i^\dagger \psi_j = \delta_{ij}$$
 完备性条件: $\sum_i \psi_i \psi_i^\dagger = I$

$$\sum_{i} \psi_{i} \psi_{i}^{\dagger} = I$$

解**!** (3) 矩阵对角化(由本征函数构造过渡矩阵M再对 L_x 进行 相似变换,可实现对角化) $M = (\psi_1 \psi_2 \psi_3)$

$$L_{x} = \frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow M^{-1}L_{x}M = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1} & 0 \\ \lambda_{2} & \lambda_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hbar & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\hbar \end{pmatrix}$$

解: (4)

类似地,可求出 $L_{_{\mathrm{U}}}$ 的本征值、归一化的本征函数 系和对角阵。

$$\lambda_1 = \hbar$$
, $\lambda_2 = 0$, $\lambda_3 = -\hbar$

$$\lambda_3 = -\hbar$$

本征波函数:

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i\sqrt{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \varphi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \varphi_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ i\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

正交归一化条件:
$${m \phi}_i^\dagger {m \phi}_j = {m \delta}_{ij}$$
 $(i,j=1,2,3)$

$$(i, j = 1, 2, 3)$$

对角化

$$L_{y} = \frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \hbar & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\hbar \end{pmatrix}$$

思考: L_x 和 L_y 可以同时对角化吗?为什么?

3. 薛定谔方程

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

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{n} a_{n}(t) u_{n}(x) = \hat{H} \sum_{n} a_{n}(t) u_{n}(x)$$

$$\int u_m^*(x) i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_n a_n(t) u_n(x) dx = \int u_m^*(x) \hat{H} \sum_n a_n(t) u_n(x) dx$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sum_{n} a_{n}(t) \int u_{m}^{*}(x) u_{n}(x) dx = \sum_{n} \int u_{m}^{*}(x) \hat{H} u_{n}(x) dx a_{n}(t)$$

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

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

$$H_{mn} = \int u_m^*(x) \hat{H} u_n(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

写成矩阵形式:

$$\mathbf{i}\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_n(t) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} & \cdots & H_{1n} & \cdots \\ H_{21} & H_{22} & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & & & \vdots \\ H_{n1} & H_{n2} & \cdots & H_{nn} & \cdots \\ \vdots & & & & & \vdots \\ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_n(t) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = H\Psi$$

作业: (1) 若力学量F的算符不显含时间t, 试求出其方程在 Q表象中的的矩阵形式

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

作业: (2) 求动量表象中的: x算符, p_x 算符、哈密顿算符H、平均值公式和薛定谔方程的具体形式

作业: (3) 已知力学量算符 \hat{S}_x 在某表象Q中的矩阵为

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

求 \hat{S}_x 的本征值和归一化的本征函数

例: 在正交归一化基矢 $\{u_1(x), u_2(x), u_3(x)\}$ 所张的三维矢量空间中, t=0时的态矢为 $\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}u_1 + \frac{1}{2}u_2 + \frac{1}{2}u_3$ 。 物理体系的能量算符H 和另外两个物理量算符A,B的矩阵为:

$$H = \hbar \omega_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A = a \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = b \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 问: (1) 所采用的是什么表象? 其基矢是什么?
 - (2) 能量表象中波函数 $\psi(x)$ 的矩阵表示
 - (3) $\psi(x)$ 态的能量可能值、相应概率及平均值
 - (4) $\psi(x)$ 态中算符 $A \setminus B$ 的可能值及相应概率

解:(1)因为H矩阵为对角矩阵⇒能量表象;此表象 $\{u_1(x),u_2(x),u_3(x)\}$ 为 \hat{H} 的本征态,

基矢在能量表象中为。

$$u_1(E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad u_2(E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad u_3(E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) {u_{i-1,2,3}}表象中波函数的表示为→

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}u_1(x) + \frac{1}{2}u_2(x) + \frac{1}{2}u_3(x) = a_1u_1(x) + a_2u_2(x) + a_3u_3(x) \qquad x \, \text{ Im} \, \mathbf{3}$$

或利用
$$a_n = \int u_n^*(x)\psi(x)dx$$
 , 可得 $a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, a_3 = \frac{1}{2}$

故能量表象中态矢为
$$\psi_E = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3)由对角矩阵可知,能量取值只能是 $\hbar\omega_0$ 、 $2\hbar\omega_0$ 、 $2\hbar\omega_0$,且 $2\hbar\omega_0$ 是两度简并的,

取
$$\hbar \omega_0$$
 和 $2\hbar \omega_0$ 的概率分别是 $|a_1|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ $|a_2|^2 + |a_3|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

故
$$\overline{H} = \frac{1}{2}(\hbar\omega_0) + \frac{1}{2}(2\hbar\omega_0) = \frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega_0$$

$$\overline{H} = \psi^{+} H \psi = \hbar \omega_{0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega_{0} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega_{0} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left$$

$$\overline{H^2} = \psi^+ H^2 \psi = (\hbar \omega_0)^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{5}{2} (\hbar \omega_0)^2 \psi$$

(4) $u_1(x), u_2(x), u_3(x)$ 是 \hat{H} 的本征函数集,却不是 \hat{A} 的本征函数集。令 \hat{A} 在能量表象中

的本征态为
$$\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,本征值为 λ ,则本征方程为 ω

解久期方程
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2a-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & a \\ 0 & a & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 得 $\lambda = 2a, a, -a \leftrightarrow 0$

当
$$\lambda = 2a$$
时, $c_1 = 1$ $c_2 = c_3 = 0$ 故 $\varphi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

当
$$\lambda = a$$
 时 , $c_1 = 0$ $c_2 = c_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 故 $\varphi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

当
$$\lambda = -a$$
 时 , $c_1 = 0$ $c_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $c_3 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 故 $\varphi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

可见,由于能量表象不是 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ 的自身表象,故 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ 的矩阵形式不同于

 $u_1(x), u_2(x), u_3(x) \leftrightarrow$

要求 \hat{A} 的可能值(2a,a,-a)在 $\psi(x)$ 态中(即 ψ_E 态中)的概率分布,就要把 $\psi(x)$ 或 ψ_E

按A的本征态展开

$$\psi = a_1 \varphi_1 + a_2 \varphi_2 + a_3 \varphi_3 \leftrightarrow$$

由H表象中 φ_n 及 ψ 可得

$$a_n = \varphi_n^+ \psi$$

#表象中
$$\varphi_n$$
及 ψ 可得 $a_n = \varphi_n^* \psi$ 所以 $a_2 = \varphi_2^* \psi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $a_3 = \varphi_3^* \psi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$a_2 = \varphi_2^{\dagger} \psi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a_3 = \varphi_3^{\dagger} \psi = \left(0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

最后得 A 表象中态矢表达式

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

所以 A 取值为 (2a, a, -a) 的概率分别为 $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0$ ψ

也可以利用幺正变换将能量表象中的A和 ψ_E 变换为A表象(自身表象)中的对角 矩阵和 ψ_A ,因为 $S_{n\beta}=\int \psi_n^*(x)\varphi_\beta(x)dx$,用矩阵表示即 $S_{n\beta}=\psi_n^*\varphi_\beta$,本问题即为 ω

 $S_{n\beta} = u_n^{\dagger} \varphi_{\beta}$ 可以证明:把算符 \hat{A} 在H表象中的 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ 按列排成矩阵即为幺正

变换矩阵 S →

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

$$A_{A} = S^{+}A_{E}S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} a \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a \end{pmatrix} e^{a}$$

$$\psi_{A} = S^{+} \psi_{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$45.99$$

结果同上↩