

量子力学与统计物理

Quantum mechanics and statistical physics

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第三章,量子力学中的力学量

第一讲,线性厄密算符

- (1) 微观体系具有波粒二象性;
- (2) 其量子状态用波函数完全描述;
- (3) 波函数的模方与找到粒子的概率成比例;
- (4) 波函数遵守态叠加原理,任一波函数都可以表示成 一组基函数的线性叠加;
- (5) 测量会对体系产生不可逆转的影响(波函数坍塌)
- (6) 求定态问题实际是能量本征值问题;
- (7) 波函数随时间的演化用薛定谔方程进行描述……

(8) 分析薛定谔方程可以发现:

- 1) 薛定谔方程是一个微分方程, 描述体系的状态随时间的变化规律
- 2) 薛定谔方程内含各种守恒定律
- 3) 用不同的算符作用于波函数,可以得到不同的物理量......

比如: 哈密顿算符H作用于本征态函数, 可以得到体系的能量。

$$\hat{H}\psi = E\psi$$

那么,对于其它各种物理量,比如位置、动量、角动量等,是否也可以?

答案:对,可以,如果我们能知道相应量的算符是什么的话

₩

复习: 位置空间波函数与动量空间波函数

$$\psi(\mathbf{r},t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int c(\mathbf{p},t) \exp(i\frac{\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{r}}{\hbar}) d^3\mathbf{p}, d^3\mathbf{p} = d\mathbf{p}_x d\mathbf{p}_y d\mathbf{p}_z$$

$$c(\mathbf{p},t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int \psi(\mathbf{r},t) \exp(-i\frac{\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{r}}{\hbar}) d^3\mathbf{r}, d^3\mathbf{r} = dxdydz$$

 $\psi(\mathbf{r},t)$ 是坐标空间波函数,坐标表象波函数; $c(\mathbf{p},t)$ 是动量空间波函数,动量表象波函数.

 $|\psi(r,t)|^2 d^3r$: 粒子在时刻t出现在r点附近 d^3r 体积元内的几率

 $|c(\mathbf{p},t)|^2 d^3\mathbf{p}$: 粒子在时刻t动量在 \mathbf{p} 附近 $d^3\mathbf{p}$ 体积元内的几率

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left[\pm \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} \boldsymbol{p} \cdot (\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}')\right] \mathrm{d}^3 \boldsymbol{p} = \delta^{(3)}(\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}')$$
$$\delta^{(3)}(\boldsymbol{r} - \boldsymbol{r}') = \delta(x - x')\delta(y - y')\delta(z - z')$$

考虑沿X轴运动的粒子,则有

$$\psi(x,t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(p_x,t) \exp(i\frac{p_x x}{\hbar}) dp_x$$
$$c(p_x,t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x,t) \exp(-i\frac{p_x x}{\hbar}) dx$$

$$\begin{split} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| c(p_{x}, t) \right|^{2} \mathrm{d}p_{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c^{*}(p_{x}, t) c(p_{x}, t) \mathrm{d}p_{x} \\ & = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x', t) \exp(\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} p_{x} x') \mathrm{d}x' \right\} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x, t) \exp(-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} p_{x} x) \mathrm{d}x \right\} \mathrm{d}p_{x} \\ & = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x', t) \psi(x, t) \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp[-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} p_{x}(x - x')] \mathrm{d}p_{x} \right\} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}x' \\ & = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x', t) \psi(x, t) \delta(x - x') \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}x' = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x, t) \psi(x, t) \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| \psi(x, t) \right|^{2} \mathrm{d}x = 1 \end{split}$$

其中利用到
$$\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left[\pm \frac{i}{\hbar} p_x(x-x')\right] dp_x = \delta(x-x')$$

一、算符的引入:平均值问题

经典系统与量子系统的根本区别: 经典系统的力学量有确定性, 遵守经典因果律; 量子系统由于波粒二象性, 一般不具有确定性, 服从统计律, 即: 虽然每一次测量的值可能不同, 但多次测量的统计平均值有确定性。

例:若已知位置波函数 $\psi(x,t)$,接照波函统计解释,利用统计方法,可求得粒子坐标 x 的期望值(统计平均值):

$$\overline{x} = \int x |\psi(x,t)|^2 dx = \int \psi^*(x,t) x \psi(x,t) dx$$

若已知动量波函数 $C(p_x,t)$, 可求粒子动量 p_x 的期望值:

$$\overline{p}_{x} = \int p_{x} |c(p_{x}, t)|^{2} dp_{x} = \int c^{*}(p_{x}, t) p_{x} c(p_{x}, t) dp_{x}$$

问题:已知位置波函数 $\psi(x,t)$ 的情况下,如何求动量 P_x 的期望值?

$$\begin{split} \overline{p}_{x} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{x} |c(p_{x},t)|^{2} dp_{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c^{*}(p_{x},t) p_{x} c(p_{x},t) dp_{x} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x,t) \exp(\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} p_{x} x) dx \right\} p_{x} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x',t) \exp(-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} p_{x} x') dx' \right\} dp_{x} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x,t) \exp(\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} p_{x} x) dx \right\} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x',t) p_{x} \exp(-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} p_{x} x') dx' \right\} dp_{x} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x,t) \exp(\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} p_{x} x) dx \right\} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x',t) (\mathrm{i}\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}) \exp(-\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} p_{x} x') dx' \right\} dp_{x} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x,t) \psi(x',t) (\mathrm{i}\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}) \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp[\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\hbar} p_{x}(x-x')] dp_{x} \right\} dx' dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x,t) \psi(x',t) [\mathrm{i}\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \delta(x-x')] dx' dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x,t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi(x,t) dx \\ \Rightarrow \overline{p}_{x} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{x} |c(p_{x},t)|^{2} dp_{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x,t) (-\mathrm{i}\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi(x,t) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x,t) \hat{p}_{x} \psi(x,t) dx \end{split}$$

其中已经定义动量算符: $\hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \partial/\partial x$

并且已经利用公式

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n} \delta(x - x') \right] f(x') dx' = (-1)^n \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n} f(x)$$

另一种更为简单的推导

$$\psi(x,t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(p_x,t) \exp(i\frac{p_x x}{\hbar}) dp_x, c^*(p_x,t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x,t) \exp(i\frac{p_x x}{\hbar}) dx$$

$$\overline{p}_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_x |c(p_x,t)|^2 dp_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c^*(p_x,t) p_x c(p_x,t) dp_x$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x,t) \exp(i\frac{p_x x}{\hbar}) dx p_x c(p_x,t) dp_x$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x,t) p_x \exp(i\frac{p_x x}{\hbar}) dx c(p_x,t) dp_x$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x,t) (-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \exp(i\frac{p_x x}{\hbar}) dx c(p_x,t) dp_x$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x,t) (-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \left[\frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(p_x,t) \exp(i\frac{p_x x}{\hbar}) dp_x \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x,t) (-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi(x,t) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x,t) \hat{p}_x \psi(x,t) dx$$

总之有:
$$p_x \to \hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\overline{p}_{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{x} |c(p_{x},t)|^{2} dp_{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x,t) (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi(x,t) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^{*}(x,t) \hat{p}_{x} \psi(x,t) dx$$

同理可以给出(作业)

$$\overline{x} = \int x |\psi(x,t)|^2 dx = \int \psi^*(x,t) x \psi(x,t) dx$$

$$= \int c^*(p_x,t) (i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x}) c(p_x,t) dp_x$$

$$= \int c^*(p_x,t) \hat{x} c(p_x,t) dp_x$$

其中已经定义位置算符:
$$\hat{x} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x}$$

但是需要注意,与动量算符的定义普遍适用的情形不同,某些情况下位置算符的定义没有意义,例如光子不存在位置算符,在相对论效应不可念略时,位置算符的定义一般也不成立。

力学量算符与期望值的关系:

 $\hat{H} = \hat{H}(\hat{p},\hat{r})$

$$\overline{x}(t) = \int \psi^*(x,t) \hat{x} \psi(x,t) dx, \quad \hat{x} = x \to \overline{r} = \int \psi^*(r,t) \hat{r} \psi(r,t) d^3r, \quad \hat{r} = r$$

$$\overline{p}_x = \int \psi^*(x,t) \hat{p}_x \psi(x,t) dx, \quad \hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \to \overline{p} = \int \psi^*(r,t) \hat{p} \psi(r,t) d^3r, \quad \hat{p} = -i\hbar \nabla$$

$$\hat{H}\psi = E\psi \quad ---- \Rightarrow \quad \bar{E} = \int \psi^*(r,t) \hat{H}\psi(r,t) d^3r$$

$$\int \psi(r,t) \hat{H}\psi(r,t) d^3r = \int \psi(r,t) E\psi(r,t) d^3r \quad \text{系统处于力学量}$$

$$= E \int \psi(r,t) \psi(r,t) d^3r = E \quad \text{该力学量期望值}$$

$$\hat{S}$$

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:

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

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

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

算符在量子力学中的重要位置,由此可见一斑

因此, 应找到各种力学量的算符

二、与经典物理学量有对应的量子力学量算符

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

经典物理学中,一般力学量都是坐标与动量的函数,可以依据如下对应法则定义对应量子力学量的算符

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

(对于表达式中的不同算符排序对称化)

$$T = \frac{\mathbf{p}^{2}}{2\mu} \rightarrow \hat{T} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{2}}{2\mu} = -\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2\mu} \nabla^{2}$$

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

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



三、算符的定义

算符:作用于一态函数,把这个态函数变成另一个态函数 $\hat{A}\psi=\phi$

四、力学量算符是线性厄密算符 (Hermitian)

1. 线性算符的定义 满足如下运算法则的算符,称为线性算符 $\hat{A}(c_1\psi_1+c_2\psi_2)=c_1(\hat{A}\psi_1)+c_2(\hat{A}\psi_2)$

2. 厄密算符的定义

满足如下关系式的算符,称为厄密算符

$$\int \phi^* \hat{A} \psi d\tau = \int (\hat{A} \phi)^* \psi d\tau \quad (d\tau = d^3 r)$$

用内积表示: $(\phi, \hat{A}\psi) = (\hat{A}\phi, \psi)$

例1. 指出下列算符哪个是线性的,说明其理由

1)
$$4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$$
; 2) $[]^2$; 3) $\sum_{i=1}^n$

1) :
$$4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (c_1 \psi_1 + c_2 \psi_2) = 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (c_1 \psi_1) + 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (c_2 \psi_2)$$

= $c_1 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_1 + c_2 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_2$

 $\therefore 4x^2 d^2/dx^2$ 是线性的(微分算符)

2) :
$$[c_1\psi_1 + c_2\psi_2]^2 = c_1^2\psi_1^2 + c_2^2\psi_2^2 + 2c_1c_2\psi_1\psi_2$$

 $\neq c_1[\psi_1]^2 + c_2[\psi_2]^2 = c_1\psi_1^2 + c_2\psi_2^2$

:. []²不是线性的

3)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (c_1 \psi_1 + c_2 \psi_2) = c_1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \psi_1 + c_2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \psi_2 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n}$$
是线性的

力学量算符是厄密算符

力学量A的期望值为

$$\overline{A} = \int \psi^* \hat{A} \psi \, \mathrm{d} \tau$$

取上式的复共轭

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

因为可观测力学量的期望值应为实数,即

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

例2. 指出下列算符哪个是厄米算符,说明其理由

1)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}$$
; 2) $i\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}$; 3) $4\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2}$

1)
$$\text{ \mathbb{H}: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \phi \mathrm{d}x = \psi^* \phi \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \phi \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \psi^* \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\stackrel{\psi}{=} x \rightarrow \pm \infty, \ \psi \rightarrow 0, \ \phi \rightarrow 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \phi \mathrm{d}x = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \phi \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \psi^* \mathrm{d}x = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \psi\right)^* \phi \mathrm{d}x \neq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \psi\right)^* \phi \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}$$
不是厄米算符

2)
$$\mathbb{R}: \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* i \frac{d}{dx} \phi dx = i \psi^* \phi \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \phi \frac{d}{dx} \psi^* dx$$

 $\stackrel{\omega}{=} x \rightarrow \pm \infty, \ \psi \rightarrow 0, \ \phi \rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* i \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \phi \mathrm{d}x = -i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \psi \right)^* \phi \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(i \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \psi \right)^* \phi \mathrm{d}x$$

 $: i \frac{d}{dx}$ 是厄米算符

 $\therefore 4 \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2}$ 是厄米算符

所有力学量算符都是线性厄密算符,即:

$$\hat{A}(c_1\psi_1 + c_2\psi_2) = c_1(\hat{A}\psi_1) + c_2(\hat{A}\psi_2)$$

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

$$(\Psi, \hat{A}\Psi) = (\hat{A}\Psi, \psi)$$

因此, 我们只需要研究

- (1) 线性算符的运算特点、
- (2) 厄密算符的性质
- (3) 厄密算符的本征值

等问题,就可知道所有力学量算符的基本性质

五、线性算符的运算

1、单位算符I: 保持波函数不变的算符

$$I\psi = \psi$$

2、算符相等:若两个算符对体系的任何波函数的运算所得结果都相同,则称这两个算符相等。

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

3、 算符的和: $(\hat{A} + \hat{B})\Psi \equiv \hat{A}\Psi + \hat{B}\Psi$.

算符的和运算满足交换律和结合律

$$\hat{A} + \hat{B} = \hat{B} + \hat{A}$$

$$(\hat{A} + \hat{B}) + \hat{C} = \hat{A} + (\hat{B} + \hat{C})$$

4. 算符的积 $(\hat{A}\hat{B})\Psi \equiv \hat{A}(\hat{B}\Psi)$.

算符的积不一定满足交换律: $\hat{A}\hat{B}-\hat{B}\hat{A}\neq 0$ $\hat{x}\hat{p_x}\Psi=x(-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x})\Psi$

$$\hat{p_x}\hat{x}\Psi = -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x\Psi) = \hat{x}\hat{p_x}\Psi - i\hbar\Psi.$$

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

$$\hat{x}\hat{p}_{x} - \hat{p}_{x}\hat{x} = i\hbar$$

对易子: $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \equiv \hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A}$.

如果: $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = [\hat{B}, \hat{A}] = 0$, 称两算符对易,否则不对易显然: $[\hat{x}, \hat{p_x}] = i\hbar$. 但是 $[\hat{x}, \hat{p_y}] = 0$.

5、逆算符:

$$\hat{F}\psi = \varphi$$
 Dirac 符号表达 $\hat{F}|\psi\rangle = |\varphi\rangle$ $\hat{F}^{\dagger} = \hat{F}$ $\hat{F}^{-1}\varphi = \psi$ Dirac 符号表达 $\hat{F}^{-1}|\varphi\rangle = |\psi\rangle$ $(\varphi, \hat{F}\psi) = (\hat{F}^{\dagger}\varphi, \psi) = (\hat{F}\varphi, \psi)$

7、厄密算符是自伴算符

$$\hat{F}^{\dagger}=\hat{F}$$
 $\hat{F}(\psi)=(\hat{F}^{\dagger}arphi,\psi)=(\hat{F}arphi,\psi)$

6、伴算符:

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

$$\langle \varphi | = \langle \psi | \hat{F}^{\dagger}$$

互伴性:

$$(\hat{F}^{\dagger})^{\dagger} = \hat{F}$$

8、 幺正(酉)算符:

$$\hat{F}^{\dagger}\hat{F} = \hat{F}\hat{F}^{\dagger} = I$$
 $\hat{F}^{-1} = \hat{F}^{+}$

 \hat{F}^{\dagger} 是 \hat{F} 厄米共轭, 用矩阵表示算符时, \hat{F}^{\dagger} 是 \hat{F} 的复共轭转置

六、厄密算符的性质 (不证明)

- 1. 两厄米算符之和仍为厄米算符
- 2. 当且仅当两厄米算符 \hat{A} 和 \hat{B} 对易时,它们之积 $\hat{A}\hat{B}$ 才为厄米算符。
- 3. 无论两厄米算符是否对易,算符 $\frac{1}{2}(\hat{A}\hat{B}+\hat{B}\hat{A})$ 及 $\frac{1}{2i}(\hat{A}\hat{B}-\hat{B}\hat{A})$ 都是厄米算符。
- 4. 任意算符总可以分解成: $\hat{A} = \hat{A}_{+} + i\hat{A}_{-}$, 且 \hat{A}_{+} 和 \hat{A}_{-} 都是 厄米算符

例3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)
$$\int \psi_{1}^{*} \left[\frac{1}{2} (\hat{x}\hat{p}_{x} + \hat{p}_{x}\hat{x}) \right] \psi_{2} d\tau = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \psi_{1}^{*} \hat{x} (\hat{p}_{x} \psi_{2}) d\tau + \int \psi_{1}^{*} \hat{p}_{x} (\hat{x} \psi_{2}) d\tau \right]$$

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

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

$$\exists \, \text{Lt} \, (\hat{x} \hat{p}_{x} + \hat{p}_{x} \hat{x}) / 2 \, \text{EE} \, \text{E} \, \text{F} \, \text{F}$$

例 4: 证明 $\mathbf{i}(\hat{p}_x^2x - x\hat{p}_x^2)$ 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

作业

1. 证明 $\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^n x^m + x^m \hat{p}^n}{2}$ 是厄米算符,其中 A_{nm} 是实数

2.证明 $i(x\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x x)$ 是厄密算符

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

$$\int \psi_{1}^{*} \hat{p}^{n} x^{m} \psi_{2} d\tau = \int \psi_{1}^{*} \hat{p} \hat{p}^{n-1} x^{m} \psi_{2} d\tau = \int (\hat{p} \psi_{1})^{*} \hat{p}^{n-1} x^{m} \psi_{2} d\tau
= \int (\hat{p}^{2} \psi_{1})^{*} \hat{p}^{n-2} x^{m} \psi_{2} d\tau = \dots = \int (\hat{p}^{n} \psi_{1})^{*} x^{m} \psi_{2} d\tau
= \int (x \hat{p}^{n} \psi_{1})^{*} x^{m-1} \psi_{2} d\tau = \dots = \int (x^{m} \hat{p}^{n} \psi_{1})^{*} \psi_{2} d\tau,
\Box \mathcal{L} \int \psi_{1}^{*} x^{m} \hat{p}^{n} \psi_{2} d\tau = \int (\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} \psi_{1})^{*} \psi_{2} d\tau,
\Box \mathcal{L} \int \psi_{1}^{*} (\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau = \int [(\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{1}]^{*} \psi_{2} d\tau,
\Box \mathcal{L} \int \mathcal{L} \int \psi_{1}^{*} (\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau = \int [(\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{1}]^{*} \psi_{2} d\tau,
\Box \mathcal{L} \int \mathcal{L} \int \psi_{1}^{*} (\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau = \int [(\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{1}]^{*} \psi_{2} d\tau,
\Box \mathcal{L} \int \mathcal{L} \int \psi_{1}^{*} (\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau = \int [(\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{1}]^{*} \psi_{2} d\tau,
\Box \mathcal{L} \int \psi_{1}^{*} (\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau = \int [(\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{1}]^{*} \psi_{2} d\tau,
\Box \mathcal{L} \int \psi_{1}^{*} (\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau = \int [(\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau,
\Box \mathcal{L} \int \psi_{1}^{*} (\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau = \int [(\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau,
\Box \mathcal{L} \int \psi_{1}^{*} (\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau = \int [(\sum_{mn} A_{nm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}) \psi_{2} d\tau + \sum_{mn} (\sum_{mn} A_{mm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau + \sum_{mn} (\sum_{mn} A_{mm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau + \sum_{mn} (\sum_{mn} A_{mm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau + \sum_{mn} (\sum_{mn} A_{mm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}}{2}) \psi_{2} d\tau + \sum_{mn} (\sum_{mn} A_{mm} \frac{\hat{p}^{n} x^{m} + x^{m} \hat{p}^{n}$$