

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

第五讲:不确定性原理

常用算符对易关系:

$$\langle 1 \rangle [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = -[\hat{B}, \hat{A}];$$

$$\langle 2 \rangle [\hat{A}, \hat{A}] = 0;$$

$$\langle 4 \rangle [\hat{A}, \hat{B} + \hat{C}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{C}];$$

$$\langle 5 \rangle [\hat{A}, \hat{B}\hat{C}] = \hat{B}[\hat{A}, \hat{C}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{C}$$
;

$$\langle 6 \rangle [\hat{A}\hat{B}, \hat{C}] = \hat{A}[\hat{B}, \hat{C}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{C}]\hat{B}$$
.

$$[x_{\alpha}, x_{\beta}] = 0$$
$$[\hat{p}_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta}] = 0$$
$$[\hat{L}_{i}, \hat{L}^{2}] = 0$$

$$[x_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta}] = i\hbar \delta_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$[\hat{L}_{\alpha}, x_{\beta}] = i\hbar \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} x_{\gamma}$$

$$[\hat{L}_{\alpha},\hat{p}_{\beta}] = i\hbar \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\hat{p}_{\gamma}$$

$$[\hat{L}_{\alpha},\hat{L}_{\beta}] = i\hbar\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\hat{L}_{\gamma}$$

算符不对易的物理含义

两不对易力学量算符,一般不同时具有确定值 --海森堡 一:不确定度的定量描述

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

定义:

1. 偏 差: 测量值与平均值之差

$$\Delta \hat{F} = \hat{F} - \overline{F}$$

2. 不确定度:偏差的大小(绝对值) $|\Delta\hat{F}| = |\hat{F} - \overline{F}|$

3. 均方差: 偏差平方的平均值

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

$$= \overline{\hat{F}^2} - \overline{2\hat{F}\overline{F}} + \overline{F}^2 = \overline{\hat{F}^2} - 2\overline{\hat{F}}\overline{F} + \overline{F}^2$$

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

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

二、不确定性原理的严格证明

是算符或数

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F} = [\hat{F}, \hat{G}] = i\hat{k}$$

对任意波函数,引入实参量 ξ 的辅助积分:

$$I(\xi) = \int |\xi(\Delta \hat{F} - i\Delta \hat{G})\psi|^2 d\tau \ge 0$$

$$= \int [\xi\Delta \hat{F}\psi - i\Delta \hat{G}\psi]^* [\xi\Delta \hat{F}\psi - i\Delta \hat{G}\psi] d\tau$$

$$= \int [\xi(\Delta \hat{F}\psi)^* + i(\Delta \hat{G}\psi)^*] [\xi\Delta \hat{F}\psi - i\Delta \hat{G}\psi] d\tau$$

$$= \xi^2 \int (\Delta \hat{F}\psi)^* (\Delta \hat{F}\psi) d\tau - i\xi \int (\Delta \hat{F}\psi)^* (\Delta \hat{G}\psi) d\tau$$

$$+ i\xi \int (\Delta \hat{G}\psi)^* (\Delta \hat{F}\psi) d\tau + \int (\Delta \hat{G}\psi)^* (\Delta \hat{G}\psi) d\tau$$

$$I(\xi) = \int |\xi(\Delta \hat{F} - i\Delta \hat{G})\psi|^{2} d\tau \ge 0$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int (\Delta \hat{F}\psi)^{*} (\Delta \hat{F}\psi) d\tau - i\xi \int (\Delta \hat{F}\psi)^{*} (\Delta \hat{G}\psi) d\tau$$

$$+ i\xi \int (\Delta \hat{G}\psi)^{*} (\Delta \hat{F}\psi) d\tau + \int (\Delta \hat{G}\psi)^{*} (\Delta \hat{G}\psi) d\tau$$

$$\therefore \Delta \hat{F} = \hat{F} - \bar{F}, \ \Delta \hat{G} = \hat{G} - \bar{G} \ \text{DES}$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F})^{2} \psi d\tau - i\xi \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F}\Delta \hat{G}) \psi d\tau$$

$$+ i\xi \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{G}\Delta \hat{F}) \psi d\tau + \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{G})^{2} \psi d\tau$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F})^{2} \psi d\tau - i\xi \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F}\Delta \hat{G}) - \Delta \hat{G}\Delta \hat{F}) \psi d\tau + \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{G})^{2} \psi d\tau$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F})^{2} \psi d\tau - i\xi \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F}\Delta \hat{G}) - \Delta \hat{G}\Delta \hat{F}) \psi d\tau + \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{G})^{2} \psi d\tau$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F})^{2} \psi d\tau - i\xi \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F}\Delta \hat{G}) - \Delta \hat{G}\Delta \hat{F}) \psi d\tau + \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{G})^{2} \psi d\tau$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F})^{2} \psi d\tau - i\xi \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F}\Delta \hat{G}) - \Delta \hat{G}\Delta \hat{F}) \psi d\tau + \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{G})^{2} \psi d\tau$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F})^{2} \psi d\tau - i\xi \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F}\Delta \hat{G}) - \Delta \hat{G}\Delta \hat{F} \psi d\tau + \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{G})^{2} \psi d\tau$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F})^{2} \psi d\tau - i\xi \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F}\Delta \hat{G}) - \Delta \hat{G}\Delta \hat{F} \psi d\tau + \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{G})^{2} \psi d\tau$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F})^{2} \psi d\tau - i\xi \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F}\Delta \hat{G}) - \Delta \hat{G}\Delta \hat{F} \psi d\tau + \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{G})^{2} \psi d\tau$$

由于
$$[\Delta \hat{F}, \ \Delta \hat{G}] = \Delta \hat{F} \Delta \hat{G} - \Delta \hat{G} \Delta \hat{F}$$

$$= (\hat{F} - \overline{F})(\hat{G} - \overline{G}) - (\hat{G} - \overline{G})(\hat{F} - \overline{F})$$

$$= \hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F} = [\hat{F}, \ \hat{G}] = i\hat{k}$$

故有

$$I(\xi) = \int |\xi(\Delta \hat{F} - i\Delta \hat{G})\psi|^{2} d\tau$$

$$= \xi^{2} \overline{\Delta F^{2}} - i\xi \overline{[\Delta F, \Delta G]} + \overline{\Delta G^{2}}$$

$$= \xi^{2} \overline{(\Delta F)^{2}} + \xi \overline{k} + \overline{(\Delta G)^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi^{2} \overline{(\Delta F)^{2}} + \xi \overline{k} + \overline{(\Delta G)^{2}} \ge 0$$

$$\xi^{2} \overline{(\Delta F)^{2}} + \xi \overline{k} + \overline{(\Delta G)^{2}} \ge 0$$

$$a\xi^2 + b\xi + c \ge 0$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \le 0 \Rightarrow ac \ge b^2/4$$

$$\frac{1}{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta \hat{G})^2} \ge \frac{(k)^2}{4}$$

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

称为不确定性关系(uncertainty relation)



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

由不确定性关系看出:若两个力学量算符 \widehat{F} 和 \widehat{G} 不对易,则一般说来 $\overline{\Delta F}$ 与 $\overline{\Delta G}$ 不能同时为零,即 \widehat{F} 和 \widehat{G} 一般不能同时测准(但 [F,G]=0 的特殊态是可能存在的)。反之,若两个厄米算符对易,则可以找出这样的态,使 $\overline{\Delta F}$ =0 和 $\overline{\Delta G}$ =0 同时满足,这就是它们的共同本征态。

第五届索尔维会议,不确定性原理和互补原理;宣告量子革命完成!



三、海森堡不确定性关系 (1927)

坐标和动量的不确定性关系

$$[x, \hat{p}_x] = i\hbar \Rightarrow \overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p_x)^2} \ge \frac{1}{4} |\overline{[x, p_x]}|^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$
定义方均根偏差: $\Delta F = \sqrt{(\Delta F)^2} = \sqrt{(\hat{F} - \overline{F})^2} = \sqrt{F^2 - \overline{F}^2}$ 位置与动量方均根偏差 $\Delta x = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2}, \Delta p_x = \sqrt{(\Delta p_x)^2}$ 于是有位置与动量不确定关系: $\Delta x \Delta p_x \ge \hbar/2$

说明: Δp_x 和 Δx 不能同时为零,坐标 x 的均方差越小,则与它共轭的动量 p_x 的均方偏差越大,亦就是说,坐标测量愈准,动量就愈测不准。所以也称**测不准原理**

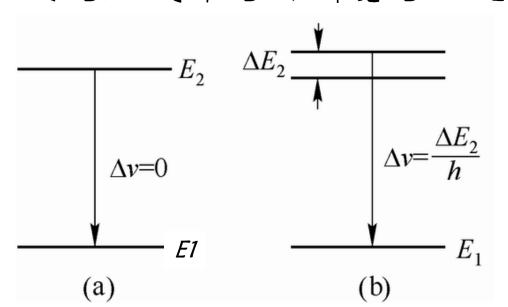
能量一时间不确定性关系

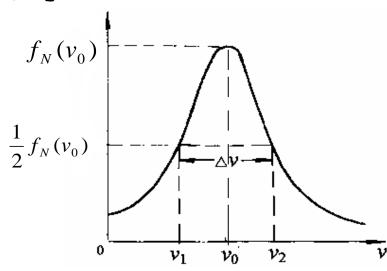
$\overline{\Delta E} \ \overline{\Delta t} \ge \hbar/2$

$$\Delta E \sim v \Delta p$$
 $\triangle E \Delta t \sim v \Delta t \Delta p \sim \Delta x \Delta p$

根据能量-时间不确定性原理,激发态没有确定的能量,其能量不确定度 $\triangle E$ 也称为能级宽度 Γ 能级宽度越大,粒子处于这个态的寿命就越短。

在光谱中, 峰宽 (自然线度△V) 越大, 对应的态就衰减得越快,寿命越短; 峰宽越小,态越稳定。





维尔纳·海森堡

维尔纳·海森堡(Werner Heisenberg,1901年12月5日-1976年2月1日),德国<u>物理学家</u>,量子力学的创始人之一,"<u>哥本哈根学派</u>"代表性人物。1932年,海森堡因"创立<u>量子力学</u>以及由此导致的氢的<u>同素异形体</u>的发现"而荣获<u>诺贝尔物理学奖</u>。

主要贡献: (1) 创立<u>矩阵力学</u>(量子力学的矩阵形式); (2)提出"<u>测不准原理</u>"(又称"海森堡不确定性关系"); (3)散射(S)矩阵。



1922年夏,玻尔去哥廷根大学讲学,最大的收获是遇到当时还是学生的泡 利和海森堡.....

1939年,铀俱乐部,德,海森堡

54厘米?

哥本哈根会晤之谜!

1941年,曼哈顿计划,美,<u>奥本海默</u>, 爱因斯坦,玻尔,<u>费米</u>,<u>康普顿</u>, 古德施密特,......

说谎者得不了诺贝尔奖!

例题1 动量 $\vec{p}(\hat{p}_x, \hat{p}_y, \hat{p}_z)$ 的共同本征态

解: 由于 $[\hat{p}_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta}] = 0$,则它们可以有共同的本征态,即平面波 $\psi_{\vec{p}}(\vec{r}) = \psi_{p_x}(x)\psi_{p_y}(y)\psi_{p_z}(z) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)}e^{i(p_x x + p_y y + p_z z)/\hbar}$

$$=\frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)}e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}/\hbar}$$

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

作业1: 粒子处于如下波函数描述的状态时,计算位置和动量的不确定度,并验证不确定关系

(1)
$$\psi(x) = \exp(ikx)$$
 (2) $\psi(x) = \delta(x - x_0)$

(3)
$$\psi(x) = \sqrt[4]{\frac{\alpha^2}{\pi}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2)$$

(4)
$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \exp(-|x|/L)$$

先请考虑,由于波函数一阶导数在x=0处不连续,动量平方期望值计算时应如何处理。

(5)
$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Axe^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0\\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
 $(\lambda > 0)$