

量子力学

2+6页

数学补充知识

一、微分方程

微分方程所含的导数或微分的最高阶数称为微分方程的阶数

1. 一阶线性微分方程

① 一阶齐次线性微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } d(\ln y) = -p(x)dx.$$

$$\text{通解: } y = C e^{-\int p(x) dx}$$

② 一阶非齐次线性微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \quad (q(x) \neq 0).$$

用常数变易法, 即将齐次方程解中的常数变为关于x的函数.

$$y = C(x) e^{-\int p(x) dx}$$

代回原方程. 得.

$$\text{方程的解 } y = [\int q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx + C] e^{-\int p(x) dx}.$$

2. 可分离变量的微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi(x, y) = f(x) \cdot g(y).$$

$$\text{即 } \int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x) dx.$$

3. 伯努利方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)y^n. \quad (n \neq 0)$$

令 $z = y^{1-n}$. 转换成一阶非齐次线性微分方程.

4. 可降阶微分方程

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y^{(n)} = f(x). \quad \text{不定积分 } n \text{ 次.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x, y, y') = 0. \quad \text{令 } y' = p.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(y, y', y'') = 0. \quad \text{令 } y' = p.$$

5. 二阶常系数线性微分方程

$$y'' + py' + qy = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程: } r^2 + pr + q = 0$$

$$\text{(i) 实根 } r_1, r_2. \quad r_1 \neq r_2. \quad y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$$

$$\text{(ii) 重根 } r_1 = r_2. \quad y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{r_1 x}$$

$$\text{(iii) 虚根 } r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm \beta i. \quad y = C_1 e^{(\alpha+\beta i)x} + C_2 e^{(\alpha-\beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x).$$

6. 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

其次方程通解 + 非齐次方程特解.

二、三种矩阵乘法

1. 普通内积 (matrix product)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{13}b_{31} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} + a_{13}b_{32} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} + a_{23}b_{31} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} + a_{23}b_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 哈达马积 (Hadamard product)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 0 & 3 \cdot 0 & 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 7 & 0 \cdot 5 & 0 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 & 2 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 克罗内克积 (Kronecker product)

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}B & a_{12}B \\ a_{21}B & a_{22}B \\ a_{31}B & a_{32}B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{11}b_{12} & a_{11}b_{13} & a_{12}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{13} \\ a_{11}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{22} & a_{11}b_{23} & a_{12}b_{21} & a_{12}b_{22} & a_{12}b_{23} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{21}b_{12} & a_{21}b_{13} & a_{22}b_{11} & a_{22}b_{12} & a_{22}b_{13} \\ a_{21}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{22} & a_{21}b_{23} & a_{22}b_{21} & a_{22}b_{22} & a_{22}b_{23} \\ a_{31}b_{11} & a_{31}b_{12} & a_{31}b_{13} & a_{32}b_{11} & a_{32}b_{12} & a_{32}b_{13} \\ a_{31}b_{21} & a_{31}b_{22} & a_{31}b_{23} & a_{32}b_{21} & a_{32}b_{22} & a_{32}b_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

三、几个简单有用的张量积性质

1. 双线性

$$(\alpha + \beta) \otimes \beta = \alpha \otimes \beta + \beta \otimes \beta \quad \alpha, \beta \in V$$

$$\alpha \otimes (\beta + \gamma) = \alpha \otimes \beta + \alpha \otimes \gamma \quad \alpha \in V, \beta, \gamma \in U$$

$$(k\alpha) \otimes \beta = k(\alpha \otimes \beta) = \alpha \otimes (k\beta) \quad \alpha \in V, \beta \in U, k \in F$$

2. α_n 是 V 的基, β_m 是 U 的基. 则 $\alpha_i \otimes \beta_j$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, $j=1, 2, \dots, m$ 是 $V \times U$ 的基.

3. 线性变换的张量积

设 $(A \otimes B)(\alpha \otimes \beta) = A\alpha \otimes B\beta$ 称为 A 与 B 的张量积.

$$\text{有 } (A_1 + A_2) \otimes B = A_1 \otimes B + A_2 \otimes B$$

$$\text{② } A \otimes (B_1 + B_2) = A \otimes B_1 + A \otimes B_2$$

$$\text{③ } (A_1 \otimes B_1)(A_2 \otimes B_2) = A_1 A_2 \otimes B_1 B_2$$

$$\text{④ } (kA) \otimes B = A \otimes (kB) = k(A \otimes B)$$

$$\text{⑤ } I_v \otimes I_u = I_{v \otimes u}$$

$$\text{⑥ 若 } A, B \text{ 可逆, 则 } A \otimes B \text{ 也可逆, 且 } (A \otimes B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}$$

4. V, U 分别是 n 维, m 维空间, A, B 分别是 V, U 上的线性变换

若 A, B 分别可对角化, 则 $A \otimes B$ 也可对角化.

且若 A 的全部特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, B 的全部特征值为 $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m$.

则 $A \otimes B$ 的全部特征值为 $\lambda_1\mu_1, \lambda_1\mu_2, \dots, \lambda_1\mu_m, \dots, \lambda_n\mu_1, \dots, \lambda_n\mu_m$.

四. 积分结论

1. 五大公式 (张宇)

$$n > 0, \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} t dt = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2n-1}{2n} \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n > 1, \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} t dt = \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} = \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} = \frac{2n-2}{2n-1} \frac{2n-4}{2n-3} \cdots \frac{2}{3}$$

2. 有关伽马函数: (递推积分上下限, 记不清就硬记): 见燕字 P7

$$\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(n+1) = n!$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} x^{2n} dx = \Gamma\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\right), \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}, \Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$$

n 为非负整数

由(I), 令 $x=t^2$ 得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cdot x^{2n+1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} x^{2n+1} dx \stackrel{对称性}{=} 0$$

总结: (1) $\int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = n!$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{m-1}{2} \cdot \frac{m-3}{2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{m-1}{2}}, m \text{ 为偶数}, m=0 \text{ 时为 } \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{m-1}{2} \cdot \frac{m-3}{2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}}, m \text{ 为奇数}, m=1 \text{ 时为 } \frac{1}{2}$$

常系数线性微分方程组解法:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du_1}{dt} = -u_1 + 2u_2 \\ \frac{du_2}{dt} = u_1 - 2u_2 \end{cases} \quad u(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即 } \frac{du}{dt} = Au.$$

类似普通一阶常系数微分方程, 通解 $u(t) = e^{At} \cdot C_0$

$$e^{At} = I + At + \frac{1}{2}(At)^2 + \cdots \text{ 其特征向量 } V = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 对矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^{-1} e^{\hat{A}t} = VV^T + VtV^T + \frac{1}{2}V(At)^2V^T + \cdots = V(I + At + \frac{1}{2}(At)^2 + \cdots)V^T = Ve^{At}V^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{0t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^T = M \text{ 得到 } M \text{ 的特征值 } \lambda_1 = e^{0t}, \lambda_2 = e^{-3t} \text{ 对应向量 } v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R: u(t) = e^{At}C_0 = MC_0 = M(Gv_1 + Cv_2) = C_1 e^{0t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{代入初始条件 } \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{1}{3}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3} \\ u_2 = -\frac{1}{3}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

由于 $V^T V = VV^T = I$

及 $A = V^T AV$

$$\text{得 } VAV^{-1} = A(V_1 \cdots V_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} (V_1 \cdots V_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow AV_i = \lambda_i V_i$$

而 $A = VAV^{-1}$

解三角形取积分法, 令 $u = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$

$$\text{例 } \int \frac{du}{(1+u^2)^2} \text{ 令 } u = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}, du = \frac{d\theta}{2\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \Rightarrow d\theta = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2\tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1-\tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{2u}{1-u^2}, \frac{1+u^2}{1-u^2} du$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}, \sin \theta = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$$

量子力学（《曾谨言》卷I）背诵部分

第一章

§1.1 经典物理学碰到了哪些严重困难？

1. 黑体辐射问题

Wien 韦恩：提出 Wien 公式： $E(\nu) d\nu = C_1 \nu^3 e^{-\frac{C_2 \nu}{T}} d\nu$

低频不符合。

Rayleigh 瑞利、Jeans 金斯：提出 Rayleigh-Jeans 公式： $E(\nu) d\nu = \frac{8\pi kT}{c^3} \nu^2 d\nu$ 高频不符合 “紫外灾难”

Planck 普朗克：提出 Planck 公式： $E(\nu) d\nu = \frac{8\pi h \nu^3}{c^3} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1}$ 与实验符合最好。

2. 光电效应

Hertz 赫兹：发现光电效应。

特征：(1) 临界频率 ν_c . (2) 光电子能量与照射光频率有关，与光强无关。 (3) 时效性。

3. 原子的线状光谱及其规律

Balmer 巴尔末：提出氢原子 Balmer 公式： $\tilde{\nu} = R \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$ $n=3, 4, 5, \dots$

4. 原子的稳定性。

Rutherford 卢瑟福：提出 Rutherford 模型 (1) 原子的稳定性问题 (2) 原子的大小问题

5. 固体与分子的比热问题

Boltzmann 玻尔兹曼佯谬：极低温下，固体比热趋于 0.

§1.2 Planck-Einstein 光量子论

Planck 假设：吸收或发射电磁辐射只能以“量子”方式进行，每个量子的能量为 $E=h\nu$

Einstein 爱因斯坦：提出光量子概念 $E=h\nu$, $P=\frac{h}{\lambda}$
解决了光电效应现象 $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = h\nu - A$

解决了 $T \rightarrow 0K$ 时固体比热趋于 0 的现象。

Compton 康普顿：Compton 散射实验 $\Delta\lambda = \lambda_c(1 - \cos\theta)$ 证实 Planck-Einstein 关系式

§1.3 Bohr 的量子论

Bohr 波尔：两条基本假定：(1) 定态 (2) 速率条件 $h\nu = E_n - E_m$.

对应原理：大量子数极限下，量子体系行为趋向与经典力学相同。

§1.4 de Broglie 的物质波。

de Broglie 德布罗意：物质波，与具有一定能量 E 及动量 P 相联系的波 $v = \frac{E}{h}$, $\lambda = \frac{h}{P}$

§1.5 量子力学的建立

Heisenberg 海森堡：建立矩阵力学 $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$

Schrödinger 薛定谔：建立波动力学 $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = \hat{H} \psi$

证明矩阵力学与波动力学等价

Dirac 迪拉克：提出 Dirac 相对论波动方程。

Pauli 泡利：提出 Pauli 不相容原理 $g_s = 2s+1 = 2$.

第二章

描述

1. 不确定关系，Heisenberg $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$ $\Delta A \Delta B \geq \frac{1}{2} |\langle C \rangle|$ $C = i[B, A]$

2. 极化率公式 $\rho = 4^*(F, t) F(F, t)$ $\vec{j} = \frac{1}{m} (4^* \hat{p} \psi - 4 \hat{p} \psi^*) = -\frac{i\hbar}{2m} (4^* \psi \hat{p} - 4 \psi \hat{p}^*) = \frac{Re[4^* \psi \hat{p}]}{m}$

3. 量子力学的假定： $\vec{R} = \frac{1}{2m} \{ \vec{r}_1 \times (\vec{p}_1 \times \vec{r}_1) + \vec{r}_2 \times (\vec{p}_2 \times \vec{r}_2) \} \text{ (电磁场)} \quad \vec{k} = \frac{1}{2m} \{ \vec{r}_1 \times \vec{p}_1 + \vec{r}_2 \times \vec{p}_2 \} \text{ (标量场)} \quad \vec{j} = \langle \psi | \vec{p} | \psi \rangle$

第一个假定：在确定的时刻 t_0 ，一个物质体系的状态空间中一个特定的右矢 $|4(t_0)\rangle$ 来确定。（态函数）

第二个假定：每一个可以测量的物理量 A 都可以用在该空间中起作用的一个算符 A 来描述这个量的值（物理量的值）

第三个假定：每次测量物理量 A ，可能的结果，只能是对应的观察算符 A 的本征值之一（测量结果）

第四个假定（高斯场）：若体系处于某一态 $|4(t)\rangle$ 中，物理量物理量 A 的本征值 a_n 的概率 $P(a_n)$ 是： $P(a_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{g_n} |\langle u_n^i | 4(t) | \psi \rangle|^2$ 式中 g_n 为 a_n 的简并度，而 $\{ |u_n^i \rangle \} (i=1, 2, \dots, g_n)$ 是一组归一化，它们在对于 A 的本征值 a_n 的本征子空间中构成一个基。

第五个假定：如果对 $|4(t)\rangle$ 态的体系测量物理量 A 得到的结果是 a_n ，则刚测量之后体系的状态是 $|4(t)\rangle$ 在属于 a_n 的本征子空间上的归一化的波函数 $\frac{|P_n(t)\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle 4(t) | P_n(t) \rangle}}$

第六个假定：态矢 $|4(t)\rangle$ 随时间的演变遵从薛定谔方程： $i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |4(t)\rangle = H(t) |4(t)\rangle$

式中 $H(t)$ 是与体系的总能量相关的观察算符。

7. 叠加定理。

将对于同一态的诸概率幅相加，总后将对于正交态的诸概率幅相加。

第三章

1. 无限深势阱 $E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$ $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ (a 为势阱宽度)

$$\int_0^a \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) dx = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$2. \text{散射} \quad \psi(x) = \begin{cases} e^{ikx} + Re^{-ikx} & x < 0 \\ Se^{ikx} & x > a \end{cases} \quad \text{反射系数: } |\frac{j_r}{j_i}| = |R|^2 \quad |\frac{j_r}{j_i}|^2 + |S|^2 = 1$$

3. 3维势阱的共振透射: $E_n = -V_0 + \frac{\hbar^2 k^2 h^2}{2ma^2}$ 与无限深势阱束缚能级相同, 而有限深势阱束缚能级略低.

$$4. \text{径向势能 } E_n = (n+\frac{1}{2})\hbar w, n=0, 1, 2, \dots \quad \psi_n(x) = N_n \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 x^2) H_n(\alpha x) \quad H_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ 2s & n=1 \\ 4s^2 & n=2 \end{cases}$$

第四章

1. $e^{A+B} = e^A e^B e^{-\frac{1}{2}[A, B]}$ 条件: 算符 A 和 B 同它们的对易关系式 $[A, B]$ 都对易 ②

$$e^{\lambda \hat{A} \hat{B}} e^{-\lambda \hat{A}} = \hat{B} + \lambda [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + \frac{1}{2!} [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]] + \frac{1}{3!} [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]]] + \dots \quad ①$$

①证明: 设 $F(\lambda) = e^{\lambda A} e^{\lambda B}$

$$\frac{dF(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = [A, F(\lambda)] \quad \frac{d^2 F(\lambda)}{d\lambda^2} = [A, [A, B]] \quad \dots$$

将 $F(\lambda)$ 展开 $F(\lambda) = F(0) + \lambda \frac{dF(0)}{d\lambda} + \dots$ 代入上式 \rightarrow 直接得 $e^{\lambda A} e^{\lambda B}$.

$$② \text{证明: 令 } F(\lambda) = e^{\lambda A} e^{\lambda B} \quad \frac{dF(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = (A + e^{\lambda A} B e^{-\lambda A}) F(\lambda) \quad \frac{d}{d\lambda} e^{\lambda A} e^{\lambda B} = (A + e^{\lambda A} B e^{-\lambda A}) F$$

由于 $[A, [A, B]] = 0$. "R." $e^{\lambda A} B e^{-\lambda A} = B + \lambda [A, B]$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dF(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = \{\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \lambda [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\} \hat{F}(\lambda)$$

$$\text{积分 } \frac{dF(\lambda)}{F(\lambda)} = \{\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \lambda [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\} d\lambda.$$

满足 $\hat{F}(0) = 1$ 的解为 $\hat{F}(\lambda) = e^{\lambda(\hat{A} + \hat{B}) + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]}$ 令 $\lambda = 1$ 得证

第五章 3. $\vec{J} \times \vec{J} = i \vec{J}$

4. 证明不确定关系, 令 $C = A + iB$, 求 $\langle C | C^\dagger | C \rangle$

$$5. e^{i\theta \vec{J}} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \vec{J}$$

1. 三维各向同性谐振子 $E_n = (N + \frac{3}{2})\hbar w$; $N = 2n_r + l$; $n_r = 0, 1, 2, \dots$; $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$; $N = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ $f(n) = \frac{1}{2}(n+1)(n+2)$

2. 氢原子, $E_n = -\frac{e^2}{2a} \frac{1}{n^2}$; $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ $a = \frac{\hbar^2}{me^2} (B_0 h r \frac{1}{2\pi})$ $n = n_r + l + 1$ $f(n) = n^2$.

3. HF 定理: $\frac{\partial E_n}{\partial \lambda} = \langle \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} \rangle_n$

第七章

1. 质量为 m , 带电为 q 的粒子 $H = \frac{1}{2m} (\vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A})^2 + q\phi$

其中 \vec{p} 为正则动量, 机械动量 $\vec{v} = M \vec{v} = \vec{p} - \frac{q}{c} \vec{A}$

$$N=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad \vec{v} = \frac{eB}{2mc} \quad f(N) = \infty$$

2. 电子在均匀磁场 \vec{B} 中, 运动轨迹影响为 Landau 级数 $E = (N+1)\hbar w_L$, $w_L = \frac{eB}{2mc}$

$$3. \text{正常 Zeeman 效应, } \vec{S}^2 = S_x^2 + S_y^2 + S_z^2 \quad E_{nlm} = E_{nl0} + \frac{eB}{2\mu c} m \hbar \cdot \vec{S} = E_{nl0} + m \hbar w_L$$

第八章 四基 $\{4_k\}$ 和四基 $\{4'_k\}$ 从四基到基的转换矩阵, 知道元

第九章 光子、分子偶极矩 \vec{D} ~~或 \vec{P}~~ \rightarrow $S_{k\alpha} = \langle 4_k | 4_\alpha' \rangle$ (左向右新)

$$1. [6_i, 6_j] \stackrel{?}{=} \epsilon_{ijk} 6_k.$$

$$\{6_i, 6_j\} = 0.$$

$$6_i 6_j = \cancel{i} \epsilon_{ijk} 6_k.$$

$$2. (\vec{G} \cdot \vec{A})(\vec{G} \cdot \vec{B}) = \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} + i \vec{G} \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \text{ 其中 } \vec{A}, \vec{B} \text{ 与 } \vec{G} \text{ 对易}$$

$$3. (\vec{G} \cdot \vec{p}) \stackrel{?}{=} p^2 \quad S_{+} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_{-} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\vec{G} \cdot \vec{l}) \stackrel{?}{=} l^2 \hbar \vec{G} \cdot \vec{l} \quad S_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4. G_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 6_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 6_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 6_+ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 6_- = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. \vec{\mu}_S = -\frac{e}{mc} \vec{S}, \quad \vec{\mu}_L = -\frac{e}{2mc} \vec{l} \quad g_L = -\frac{e}{2mc}, \quad g_S = -\frac{e}{mc}$$

$$6. \hat{l}_{\pm} Y_l^m = \hbar \sqrt{[(l+1)-m(m\pm 1)]} \quad Y_l^{m\pm 1} \quad \begin{cases} l = l_R + i l_y \\ l = l_R - i l_y \end{cases}$$

$$7. \text{正常 Zeeman 效应 } H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(r) + \frac{eB}{2mc} l_z$$

$$\text{反常 Zeeman 效应 } H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(r) + \frac{eB}{2mc} (l_z + 2S_z)$$

$$E_{nl,ij,mj} = E_{nl,ij} + m_j \hbar w_L \quad w_L = \frac{eB}{2mc}$$

$$8. |1, 1\rangle = |11\rangle$$

$$|1, -1\rangle = \cancel{1} |1\bar{1}\rangle$$

$$|1, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\bar{1}\rangle + |1\bar{1}\rangle)$$

$$|\cancel{0}, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\bar{1}\rangle - |1\bar{1}\rangle)$$

第十一章

$$1. \text{简谐振子} \cdot H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_x^2 \hat{x}^2 \hbar \omega \left(\frac{m \omega_x^2}{2\hbar} + \frac{p^2}{2m \hbar \omega} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } a = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \hat{x} + i \frac{p}{\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}} \quad a^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \hat{x} - i \frac{p}{\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}} \quad a \text{ 为简谐. } a^\dagger \text{ 为共轭.}$$

$$a^\dagger a = \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \hat{x}^2 + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}} \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \hat{x} p - i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}} \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} p \hat{x} + \frac{p^2}{2m\hbar\omega} \\ = \frac{m\omega \hat{x}^2}{2\hbar} + \frac{p^2}{2m\hbar\omega} - \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{或 } a = \frac{p}{\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}} - i \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \hat{x}. \quad a^\dagger = \frac{p}{\sqrt{2m\hbar\omega}} + i \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \hat{x} \quad [a^\dagger, a] = -1.$$

$$H = (a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega.$$

$$a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle$$

$$a^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle$$

$$\text{Landau-Ginzburg 公式} \quad H = \frac{1}{2} (Q^2 + P_z^2) \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2m} P_z^2. \quad \omega_c = 2\omega_c. \quad Q = \sqrt{\frac{m}{\hbar \omega_c}} V_y$$

$$\Rightarrow E = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2m} P_z^2. \quad n=0,1,2,\dots$$

第十二章

$$1. \text{定态幅射微扰论. } H = H_0 + H'$$

$$E_n = E_n^{(0)} + E_n^{(1)} + E_n^{(2)} + E_n^{(3)}$$

$$4_n = 4_n^{(0)} + 4_n^{(1)}$$

$$4_n^{(1)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{\langle m | H' | n \rangle}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} | m \rangle$$

$$E_n^{(1)} = \langle n | H' | n \rangle$$

$$E_n^{(2)} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|\langle m | H' | n \rangle|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}}$$

$$E_n^{(3)} = \sum_{m, m' \neq n} \frac{\langle n | H' | m \rangle \langle m | H' | m' \rangle \langle m' | H' | n \rangle}{(E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}) (E_n^{(0)} - E_{m'}^{(0)})} - \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{\langle n | H' | n \rangle |\langle m | H' | n \rangle|^2}{(E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)})^2}$$

2. 定态能级微扰论.

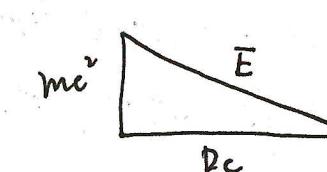
若 $H = H_0 + H'$ 在 $E_n^{(0)}$ K 级角. 对应波函数 $4_i, i=1, 2, \dots, k$.

通过久期近似.

$$\begin{vmatrix} H_{11} - E_n^{(0)} & H_{12}' & \cdots & H_{1k}' \\ H_{21}', & H_{22}' - E_n^{(0)} & \cdots & H_{2k}' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ H_{k1}', & H_{k2}' & \cdots & H_{kk}' - E_n^{(0)} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{解出 } E_{n1}', E_{n2}', \dots, E_{nk}'$$

$$\text{得. } E_{n\alpha} = E_n^{(0)} + E_{n\alpha}'$$

$$\text{相对论 } H = \sqrt{m^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2}$$



第十三章

$$1. \text{虚时微扰论: } H = H_0 + H'(t). \quad 4(t) = 4_K.$$

$$4(t) = \sum_n C_{nk}(t) e^{-i \frac{E_n t}{\hbar}} 4_n$$

$$\text{则概率密度下得 } |F_n|^2 \text{ 为 } P_{nk}(t) = |C_{nk}(t)|^2$$

$$\text{跃迁速率 } W_{nk} = \frac{d}{dt} P_{nk}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} |C_{nk}(t)|^2.$$

$$-\text{简并 } C_{kk}(t) = C_{kk}^{(0)} + C_{kk}^{(1)}(t), \quad = \delta_{kk} + \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t e^{i \omega_k t} H_{kk}' dt \quad W_{kk} = \frac{E_k - E_k}{\hbar}$$

$k' \neq k$ 时

$$C_{k'k}(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t e^{i \omega_{kk} t} \langle k' | H' | k \rangle dt. \quad (\text{注意 } k' \text{ 都在 } k \text{ 前})$$

$$P_{k'k}(t) = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left| \int_0^t \langle k' | H' | k \rangle e^{i \omega_{kk} t} dt \right|^2.$$

$$\text{禁戒或跃迁: } H'_{kk} = \langle k' | H' | k \rangle = 0.$$

$$2. \text{自发辐射的 Einstein 公式. } n_{kl} B_{kk} P(W_{kk}) = (B_{kk} P(W_{kk}) + A_{kk}) n'.$$

$$3. \text{非辐射损失光强度 } I(w). \text{ 跃迁率. } W_{k \rightarrow m} = \frac{4\pi^2 \epsilon^2}{3\hbar^2} I(w_{mk}) / |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2. \quad |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2 = (x_{mk}^2 + y_{mk}^2 + z_{mk}^2) \chi_{mk} = \int_{\text{球壳}} x_{mk} y_{mk} d\Omega.$$

$$4. \text{自发跃迁率 } A_{k \rightarrow m} = \frac{4\pi^2 \epsilon^2}{3\hbar^2 c^3} W_{km} / |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2. \quad \text{选择定则. } \Delta l = \pm 1, \Delta m = 0, \pm 1. \quad (\text{无角})$$

$$1. \sigma(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{j} \frac{d\sigma(\theta, \varphi)}{ds}, \quad \sigma_s = \int \sigma(\theta, \varphi) d\Omega.$$

$$2. \text{质心系中. } \psi(\vec{r}) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} e^{ikz} + f(\theta, \varphi) \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{2M\epsilon}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\sigma(\theta, \varphi) = |f(\theta, \varphi)|^2.$$

$$3. \text{Born 近似. } f(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi \hbar^2} \int e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}} V(r) \sin \theta \sin \varphi d\Omega \quad \text{分波长 (低能部分)}$$

$$\text{干涉项 } f(\theta) = -\frac{2M}{q^2 \hbar^2} \int_0^\infty V(r) \sin qr dr.$$

$$\sigma(\theta) = |f(\theta)|^2. \quad \vec{r}_0 \quad \vec{q} \quad \vec{r} \\ q = 2k \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

4. 全向粒子散射.

$$\text{非全向粒子 } \sigma(\theta) = |f(\theta)|^2 + |f(\pi - \theta)|^2$$

$$\text{波动子 } \sigma(\theta) = |f(\theta) + f(\pi - \theta)|^2.$$

$$\text{黄子 } \sigma(\theta) = \begin{cases} |f(\theta) + f(\pi - \theta)|^2 & \text{全向散射} \\ |f(\theta) - f(\pi - \theta)|^2 & \text{衍射条纹} \end{cases} \quad P_1, \text{空间对称} \quad \text{黄子因为散射场中的波是}$$

$$|f(\theta) - f(\pi - \theta)|^2 \text{ 衍射条纹} - P_2, \text{空间对称}$$

$$\text{非极化: } \sigma(\theta) = \frac{1}{4} P_1 + \frac{3}{4} P_2. \quad \text{[2] 极化 } \sigma(\theta) = P_2.$$

$$\text{反向极化: } \sigma(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} P_1 + \frac{1}{2} P_2.$$

第十四章

1. 象方法

取成对波函数 $\psi(\vec{r}; \alpha)$, 求出 $E(\alpha) = \langle 4l+1 \rangle$.

由 $\frac{\partial E(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} = 0$ 求出 α 代入 $E(\alpha)$ 再代入 $\psi(\vec{r}; \alpha)$, $\bar{H} = E\psi$

此 $\bar{H} \geq E_0$. 说明求出基态能级.

若 ψ 为基态波函数, E_0 为基态能级, $k_n = \langle \psi | H^n | \psi \rangle$.

$$k_1 - \sqrt{k_2^2 - k_1^2} \leq E_0 \leq k_1$$

2. 整理 $\psi(\vec{r}; \alpha)$: $w = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} / |H_{nl}(E)|^2 P(E)$ 带的扰动体积分 ψ_{nl} 与 $\psi_{n'l'}$ 无关

3. 将 ψ_{nl} 与 $I(w)$ 线性组合, $\psi_{nl} \rightarrow \psi_m$.

$$W_{k \rightarrow m} = \frac{4\pi e^2}{3\hbar c^3} I(|W_{mk}|) / |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2 \cdot \vec{r}_{mk} = \langle \psi_m | \vec{r} | \psi_k \rangle$$

电场极化跃迁选择定则 $\Delta l = \pm 1$, $\Delta m = 0, \pm 1$.

计及 $\Delta l = \pm 1$, $\Delta j = 0, \pm 1$, $\Delta m_j = 0, \pm 1$.

$$4. 配合跃迁速率 A_{k \rightarrow m} = \frac{4e^2 W_{km}}{3\hbar c^3} / |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2$$

$\langle \psi \rangle$ 表示 ψ 的平均值

$$1. [F, \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}] = [F, \vec{A}] \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot [F, \vec{B}] \quad [\vec{F}, \vec{A} \times \vec{B}] = [F, \vec{A}] \times \vec{B} + \vec{A} \times [\vec{F}, \vec{B}]$$

$$2. P_r = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{P} \cdot \vec{r} \frac{1}{r} + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{P})$$

$$(1) P_r^+ = P_r^- \quad (2) P_r = i\hbar(\frac{2}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2}) \quad (3) [F, P_r] = i\hbar \cdot \quad (4) P_r^2 = -\hbar^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} r^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}$$

6.4 对于半整数 l 的束缚态, 有 $\langle \frac{dV}{dr} \rangle - \langle \frac{l^2}{\mu r^2} \rangle = \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{\mu} |4_E(10)|^2$

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{2\mu r^2} l^2 + V(r)$$

$$\Rightarrow [\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, H] = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{l^2}{\mu r^3} + \frac{dV}{dr} \quad \text{利用算符或展开式都可以}$$

$$\langle 4_E | \frac{dV}{dr} | 4_E \rangle - \langle 4_E | \frac{2}{r} | 4_E \rangle - \langle 4_E | \frac{l^2}{\mu r^2} | 4_E \rangle = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \frac{dV}{dr} \rangle - \langle \frac{l^2}{\mu r^2} \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2}{\mu} \left\langle \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} r^2 \right\rangle dr.$$

$$\int d\Omega = 4\pi, \quad \int_0^\infty 4_E \frac{x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \psi_E}{\partial r} dr = \int_0^\infty 4_E \frac{\partial \psi_E}{\partial r} dr = 4_E^* 4_E |_0^\infty - \int 4_E \frac{\partial \psi_E}{\partial r} dr = \int_0^\infty 4_E^* \frac{\partial \psi_E}{\partial r} dr = \sum 4_E^* 4_E |_0^\infty = -\frac{1}{2} |4_E(10)|^2$$

$$\text{所以 } (l=0), 4_E(10) \neq 0, \quad \langle \frac{dV}{dr} \rangle = \frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{\mu} |4_E(10)|^2. \quad \text{含 h. 量子效应, 无经典对应}$$

$$l \neq 0, \quad 4_E(10) = 0, \quad \langle \frac{dV}{dr} \rangle = \langle \frac{l^2}{\mu r^2} \rangle = l(l+1) \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu} \langle \frac{1}{r^3} \rangle \quad \text{经典: } \overline{F}_{\text{向心}} \cdot \overline{F}_{\text{离心}}$$

6.11 未完成 (2e) 计算 $|n, l, m\rangle$ 下的 $\langle r^\lambda \rangle$. $\lambda = -1, -2, -3$.

$$\text{Virial: } 2\langle T \rangle = -\langle v \rangle \Rightarrow \langle r^{-1} \rangle = \frac{1}{n^2 a_0^2} = \frac{Z}{n^2 a_0}$$

$$H \psi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} r^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \psi(\vec{r}) + \frac{1}{2\mu r^2} 4(r) + V(r) \psi(\vec{r}) = E \psi(\vec{r})$$

分离 T_l^m

$$H R(r) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} r^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} R(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} R(r) + V(r) R(r) = E R(r)$$

$$\sum R(r) = \frac{X(r)}{r}$$

$$H_l X(r) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} X(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} X(r) + V(r) X(r) = E X(r)$$

$$\text{等效 } H_l = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + V(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} - \frac{Ze}{r}$$

$$\text{本征值 } E_{nlm} = E_n = -\frac{Ze^2}{2a_0 n^2}, \quad n = n_r + l + 1.$$

$$H-F \text{ 定理: } \frac{\partial E_n}{\partial \lambda} = \langle nlm | \frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} | nlm \rangle$$

$$\text{取 } \lambda = l \quad \frac{\partial E_n}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial E_n}{\partial n} \cdot \frac{\partial n}{\partial l} = \frac{Ze^2}{n^3 a_0^2} \frac{\partial H}{\partial l} = \frac{(2l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2}$$

$$\langle r^{-1} \rangle = \frac{1}{(l+\frac{1}{2}) n^3 a_0^2} = \frac{Z^2}{(l+\frac{1}{2}) n^3 a_0^2}$$

利用 6.4.

$$(l \neq 0) \quad \langle r^{-1} \rangle = \frac{1}{\hbar^2(l+1)} \langle \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \rangle = \frac{1}{(l+1)(2l+1)} \frac{2Z^3}{n^3 a_0^3}$$

$$(l=0) \quad \langle r^{-1} \rangle_{n=0} = \lim_{l \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(l+1)(2l+1)} \frac{2Z^3}{n^3 a_0^3}.$$

$$R: \langle r^{-1} \rangle = \frac{2Z^3}{l(l+1)(2l+1) n^3 a_0^3}$$

6.12 $|n, l, m\rangle$ 下证明通推关系:

$$\frac{\lambda+1}{n^2} \langle r^\lambda \rangle - (2\lambda+1) \frac{a}{2} \langle r^{\lambda-1} \rangle + \frac{\lambda}{4} [(2\lambda+1)^2 - \lambda^2] \frac{a^2}{2^2} \langle r^{\lambda-2} \rangle = 0 \quad \text{给出成立条件, 使得 } \langle r^\lambda \rangle = 2, 1, -1, -3, -4$$

$$\langle \vec{r} | n, l, m \rangle = R_{nl}(r) Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{r} Y_{nl}(r) Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$$

$$R: \langle r^\lambda \rangle_{nlm} = \int r^\lambda |4_{nlm}|^2 d^3x = \int_0^\infty r^\lambda |X_{nl}|^2 dr$$

$$X_{nl}(r) \text{ 满足 } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} X'' + [l(l+1) \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} - \frac{Ze^2}{r}] X = E_n X \quad E_n = -\frac{Ze^2}{2n^2 a_0}, \quad A_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow X'' + \left[\frac{2Z}{a_0 r} - l(l+1) \frac{1}{r^2} - \left(\frac{Z}{na_0} \right)^2 \right] X = 0 \quad (\lambda)$$

为凑出 $\langle r^\lambda \rangle$, 两边乘 $r^\lambda X$, 然后

$$\text{有 } \int_0^\infty r^\lambda X' X' dr + \frac{2Z}{a_0} \langle r^{\lambda-1} \rangle - l(l+1) \langle r^{\lambda-2} \rangle - \left(\frac{Z}{na_0} \right)^2 \langle r^\lambda \rangle = 0$$

$$\int_0^\infty r^\lambda X' X' dr = r^\lambda X' |_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty (r^\lambda X' + \lambda r^{\lambda-1} X) X' dr = (r^\lambda X' - \frac{\lambda}{2} r^{\lambda-1} X^2) |_0^\infty + \frac{\lambda(\lambda-1)}{2} \langle r^{\lambda-2} \rangle - \int_0^\infty r^\lambda (X')^2 dr$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{\lambda(\lambda-1)}{2} - l(l+1) \right] \langle r^{\lambda-2} \rangle + \frac{2Z}{a_0} \langle r^{\lambda-1} \rangle - \left(\frac{Z}{na_0} \right)^2 \langle r^\lambda \rangle = \int_0^\infty r^\lambda (X')^2 dr + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2} r^{\lambda-1} X^2 - r^\lambda X X' \right) |_0^\infty$$

(※) 式两边乘 $2r^{\lambda+1}x'$ 积分得.

$$\int_0^\infty 2r^{\lambda+1}x'x''dr + \frac{2\alpha z}{\alpha_0} \int_0^\infty r^\lambda x'x'dr - l(l+1) \int_0^\infty r^{\lambda+1}xx'dr - \left(\frac{z}{\alpha_0}\right)^2 \int_0^\infty 2r^{\lambda+1}xx'dr = 0$$

分离积分法:

$$\int_0^\infty 2r^{\lambda+1}x'x''dr = \int_0^\infty 2r^{\lambda+1}x'dx' = \int_0^\infty r^{\lambda+1}d(x')^2 = r^{\lambda+1}(x')^2 \Big|_0^\infty - \int (x')^2(\lambda+1)r^\lambda dr = r^{\lambda+1}(x')^2 \Big|_0^\infty - (\lambda+1) \int_0^\infty r^\lambda x'^2 dr$$

$$\int_0^\infty 2r^{\lambda+1}x'x'dr = \int_0^\infty r^{\lambda+1}dx^2 = r^{\lambda+1}x^2 \Big|_0^\infty - \int x^2(\lambda+1)r^\lambda dr = r^{\lambda+1}x^2 \Big|_0^\infty - (\lambda+1) \langle r^\lambda \rangle$$

$$\int_0^\infty 2r^{\lambda+1}x'\frac{x}{r}dr = r^\lambda x^2 \Big|_0^\infty - \lambda \langle r^{\lambda-1} \rangle$$

$$\int_0^\infty 2r^{\lambda+1}x'\frac{x}{r}dr = r^{\lambda-1}x^2 \Big|_0^\infty - (\lambda-1) \langle r^{\lambda-2} \rangle$$

代入得

$$(\lambda-1)l(l+1) \langle r^{\lambda-2} \rangle - 2\lambda \frac{z}{\alpha_0} \langle r^{\lambda-1} \rangle + (\lambda+1) \left(\frac{z}{\alpha_0} \right)^2 \langle r^\lambda \rangle = (\lambda+1) \int_0^\infty r^\lambda (x')^2 dr + Res.$$

$$Res = \left[-l(l+1) r^{\lambda-1} x^2 + \frac{2z}{\alpha_0} r^\lambda x^2 + r^{\lambda+1} (x')^2 - \left(\frac{z}{\alpha_0} \right)^2 r^{\lambda+1} x^2 \right] \Big|_0^\infty$$

当 $\lambda > -(2l+1)$ 时 $Res = 0$. (此时 $\langle r^{\lambda-2} \rangle$ 有限)

再消去积分项, 得

$$\frac{\lambda+1}{n^2} \langle r^\lambda \rangle - (2l+1) \frac{a}{z} \langle r^{\lambda-1} \rangle + \frac{\lambda}{4} [(2l+1)^2 - \lambda^2] \frac{a^2}{z^2} \langle r^{\lambda-2} \rangle = 0. \quad Q.E.D.$$

令 $\lambda=0$. 有 $\langle r^0 \rangle = 1$ 得 $\langle r^1 \rangle = \frac{z^2}{n^2 a_0}$

令 $\lambda=1, 2$. 得 $\langle r^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [3n^2 - l(l+1)] \frac{a_0}{z}$
 $\langle r^3 \rangle = \frac{n^2}{2} [1 + 5n^2 - 3l(l+1)] \frac{a_0}{z^2}$

令 $\lambda=-1$ 得 $\langle r^{-2} \rangle$. 令 $\lambda=-2$, ($l \geq 1$) 得 $\langle r^{-4} \rangle$.

<<未完>> 补充 5.16

简单变微扰论 (二重简并) $|m\rangle, |m'\rangle$ 有关.

$$\text{一阶久期方程 } \text{det} \begin{vmatrix} \langle m | H' | m' \rangle & \langle m | H' | m' \rangle \\ \langle m' | H' | m \rangle & \langle m' | H' | m' \rangle \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

若很不等 $H_{ij} \neq 0$, 则无法求解.

则用列

$$\text{二阶久期方程 } \text{det} \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{k \neq m, m'} \frac{\langle m | H' | k \rangle \langle k | H' | m' \rangle}{E_m^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}} & \sum_{k \neq m, m'} \frac{\langle m | H' | k \rangle \langle k | H' | m' \rangle}{E_m^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}} \\ \sum_{k \neq m, m'} \frac{\langle m' | H' | k \rangle \langle k | H' | m \rangle}{E_{m'}^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}} & \sum_{k \neq m, m'} \frac{\langle m' | H' | k \rangle \langle k | H' | m \rangle}{E_{m'}^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}} \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

求解 $|4_{lm}^{(1)}\rangle$.

补充 6.47.

$$e^{i\theta \vec{G}} = \cos \theta + i \vec{G} \sin \theta.$$

<<未完>> 补充 9.4.2 考虑

$$|6_1 \cdot 6_2\rangle = 3-2(6_1 6_2) \text{ 展开式}$$

特征值 λ_1, λ_2 为 $1, -1$ 和 0 . $\langle 1, x \rangle, \langle 1, 0 \rangle, \langle 0, x \rangle, \langle 0, 0 \rangle$ 为特征向量. $P_{11} = 1, P_{12} = P_{21} = \frac{1}{2}, P_{22} = 0$

$$P_3 = \frac{1}{2}(1+P_{12}), P_4 = \frac{1}{2}(1-P_{12})$$

$$P_3 |1, x\rangle = |1, x\rangle, P_3 |0, 0\rangle = 0$$

$$P_1 |1, x\rangle = 0, P_1 |0, 0\rangle = |0, 0\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow P_3^2 = P_3, P_1^2 = P_1, P_1 P_3 = 0$$

物理上合理的解

