

第一章 课堂讲义

1.1 导论

1.2 对称性

1.2.1 群的定义

集合 \mathcal{G} 包含元素 g_i , 使用乘法 \cdot , 满足

1. $\forall g_1, g_2 \in \mathcal{G}, \quad g_1 \cdot g_2 \in \mathcal{G};$
2. $(g_1 \cdot g_2) \cdot g_3 = g_1 \cdot (g_2 \cdot g_3);$
3. $1 \in \mathcal{G}, \quad \text{s.t.} \quad 1 \cdot g = g \cdot 1 = g;$
4. $\forall g \in \mathcal{G}, \quad \exists g^{-1} \in \mathcal{G} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad g \cdot g^{-1} = g^{-1} \cdot g = 1$

1.2.2 群的表示举例

1.2.3 连续对称性和守恒律

一个对称变换对应一个么正算符 U . 若 $[U, H] = 0$, 则 $H = U^\dagger H U$, U 是 H 的一个对称性. 若 $H|\psi_n\rangle = E_n|\psi_n\rangle$, 那么 $HU|\psi_n\rangle = E_nU|\psi_n\rangle$. 如果 E_n 是 m 重简并的, 那么会存在其简并子空间, 通过基矢 $\{|\psi_{n,m}\rangle\}$ 张成. 而 U 相当于使 $|\psi_n\rangle$ 在这个子空间内转动, 如

$$\begin{aligned} U|\psi_{n,i}\rangle &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^m |\psi_{n,k}\rangle \langle \psi_{n,k}| \right) U|\psi_{n,i}\rangle \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^m |\psi_{n,k}\rangle \left(\langle \psi_{n,k}| U |\psi_{n,i}\rangle \right) \end{aligned}$$

也就是说, 对于么正变换 U , 在 E_n 的简并子空间中, 可以使用矩阵来进行描述, 矩阵元是 $\langle \psi_{n,k}| U |\psi_{n,i}\rangle$, 观察发现共有 n, k, i 三个指标, 所以矩阵可以用 $D^{(n)}(U)_{ki}$ 来表示. 存在关系 $D^{(n)}(U_2)D^{(n)}(U_1) = D^{(n)}(U_2U_1)$.

可以通过一系列无穷小对称变换累积构造出的对称变换是连续对称性, 反之是离散对称性.

若物理量 $G = G^\dagger$ 守恒, 则 $\frac{dG}{dt} = \frac{1}{i\hbar}[G, H] = 0$, 即 $[G, H] = 0$. 那么定义么正算符 $U = e^{i\theta G/\hbar}$, 它将满足

$$\begin{aligned} U^\dagger H U &= \left(1 + \frac{i\theta}{\hbar} G \right) H \left(1 - \frac{i\theta}{\hbar} G \right) \\ &= H + \frac{i\theta}{\hbar} [G, H] = H \end{aligned}$$

G 被称作该对称性的生成元.

1.2.3.1 空间平移

对于 $x \rightarrow x + a$, 有平移算符 $T(a) = e^{-ipa/\hbar}$. 这是一个幺正算符, 具有性质

1. $[T(a)]^{-1} = T(-a)$.
2. $T(a_1)T(a_2) = T(a_1 + a_2)$.
3. $T^\dagger(a)xT(a) = x + a$, 用到公式 $e^B A e^{-B} = A + [B, A] + \frac{1}{2!}[B, [B, A]] + \dots$

推广至 d 维($x_i \rightarrow x_i + a_i$), 平移算符为

$$T(\{a_i\}) = \prod_i T_i(a_i) = \prod_i e^{-ip_i a_i / \hbar}$$

$$[T_i(a_i), T_j(a_j)] = 0 \iff [p_i, p_j] = 0$$

1.2.3.2 时间平移

时间平移表示能量守恒 $\frac{dH}{dt} = 0$, 对应幺正算符为 $U(t) = e^{-iHt/\hbar}$

1.2.3.3 转动

1.2.3.3.1 角动量是转动的生成元 对于 d 维空间, 转动使得 $\vec{x}_i \rightarrow \vec{x}'_i = \sum_{j=1}^d R_{ij} \vec{x}_j$. 转动操作具有保内积性质 $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = \vec{x}' \cdot \vec{y}'$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i x_i y_i &= \sum_i x'_i y'_i = \sum_i \left(\sum_j R_{ij} x_j \right) \left(\sum_k R_{ik} y_k \right) = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k R_{ij} R_{ik} x_j y_k \\ &= \sum_j \sum_k \left(\sum_i R_{ij} R_{ik} \right) x_j y_k \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_j \sum_k \delta_{kj} x_j y_k = \sum_j x_j y_j \\ \Rightarrow \sum_i R_{ij} R_{ik} &= \sum_i R_{ji}^T R_{ik} = \delta_{kj} \rightarrow R^T R = \mathbb{I} \end{aligned}$$

而 R 和 R^{-1} 的行列式值相同, 所以 $\det R = \pm 1$. 其中 $\det R = 1$ 表示的是正常转动, 组成 $SO(d)$ (特殊正交) 群.

R 对应一个幺正算符 $\mathcal{D}(R)$, 即 $|\alpha_R\rangle = \mathcal{D}(R)|\alpha\rangle$. 设矢量算符 \vec{V} , 那么

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \beta_R | V_i | \alpha_R \rangle &= \langle \beta | \mathcal{D}^\dagger(R) V_i \mathcal{D}(R) | \alpha \rangle = R_{ij} \langle \beta | V_j | \alpha \rangle \\ &\Rightarrow \mathcal{D}^\dagger(R) V_i \mathcal{D}(R) = R_{ij} V_j \end{aligned}$$

使用无穷小转动 $R \approx \mathbb{I} - \omega + \mathcal{O}(\omega^2)$, 而 $R^T R \approx (\mathbb{I} - \omega^T)(\mathbb{I} - \omega) = \mathbb{I}$, 因此 $\omega^T = -\omega$, 这代表 ω 是一个反对称阵. 对应于 $\mathcal{D}(R)$, 进行展开

$$\mathcal{D}(R) = 1 - \frac{i}{2\hbar} \sum_{i,j} \omega_{ij} J_{ij} + \mathcal{O}(\omega^2)$$

1.2.3.3.2 角动量代数 角动量对易关系 $[J_i, J_j] = i\hbar \epsilon_{ijk} J_k$, $[\vec{J}^2, J_i] = 0$. 由于 \vec{J}^2 和 J_z 有共同本征态, 各取一个参数 j, m 标记, 即 $|j, m\rangle$.

$$\vec{J}^2 |j, m\rangle = a |j, m\rangle, \quad J_z |j, m\rangle = b |j, m\rangle$$

引入升降算符 $J_\pm = J_x \pm iJ_y$, 有对易关系 $[J_+, J_-] = 2\hbar J_z$, $[J_z, J_\pm] = \pm\hbar J_\pm$, $[J^2, J_\pm] = 0$

注意到, 升降算符会使 J_z 的本征值升降 \hbar :

$$J_z J_\pm |j, m\rangle = (J_\pm J_z \pm \hbar J_\pm) |j, m\rangle = (b \pm \hbar) J_\pm |j, m\rangle$$

$$\vec{J}^2 = J_x^2 + J_y^2 + J_z^2 = J_z^2 + \frac{1}{2}(J_+J_- + J_-J_+) = J_z^2 + \frac{1}{2}(J_+J_+^\dagger + J_-J_-^\dagger)$$

这说明 $\langle j, m | \vec{J}^2 - J_z^2 | j, m \rangle = a - b^2 \geq 0$, $\forall |j, m\rangle$, 因此存在一个最大值 b_{\max} 使得 $-b_{\max} \leq b \leq b_{\max}$. 那么升降算符不能无限地升降 J_z 的本征值. 所以添加限制 $J_\pm |b\rangle = J_\pm |b_{\max}\rangle = J_\pm |\frac{\max}{\min}\rangle = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} J_- J_+ |\max\rangle &= (J_x - iJ_y)(J_x + iJ_y) |\max\rangle = (\vec{J}^2 - J_z^2 - \hbar J_z) |\max\rangle = 0 \\ a - b_{\max}^2 - \hbar b_{\max} &= 0 \rightarrow a = b_{\max}(b_{\max} + \hbar) \\ J_+ J_- |\min\rangle &= (J_x + iJ_y)(J_x - iJ_y) |\min\rangle = (\vec{J}^2 - J_z^2 + \hbar J_z) |\min\rangle = 0 \\ a - b_{\min}^2 + \hbar b_{\min} &= 0 \rightarrow a = b_{\min}(b_{\min} - \hbar), \quad b_{\min} = -b_{\max} \end{aligned}$$

假定从 $|\min\rangle$ 到 $|\max\rangle$ 需要 n 次 J_+ , 即有 $b_{\max} = -b_{\min} + n\hbar \iff b_{\max} = \frac{n}{2}\hbar \equiv j\hbar$, 这就将前面选定的 j, m 联系起来了:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= j(j+1)\hbar^2, \quad j \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \\ b &= m\hbar, \quad m = -j, -j+1, \dots, j-1, j \end{aligned}$$

既然已选定基矢, 那么就可以计算矩阵元.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle j', m' | \vec{J}^2 | j, m \rangle &= j(j+1)\hbar^2 \delta_{jj'} \delta_{mm'} \\ \langle j', m' | J_z | j, m \rangle &= m\hbar \delta_{jj'} \delta_{mm'} \\ \langle j, m | J_- J_+ | j, m \rangle &= \langle j, m | \vec{J}^2 - J_z^2 - \hbar J_z | j, m \rangle = [j(j+1) - m^2 - m]\hbar^2 \\ &= (J_+ |j, m\rangle)^\dagger (J_+ |j, m\rangle) = (c_{j,m} |j, m\rangle)^\dagger c_{j,m} |j, m\rangle = |c_{j,m}|^2 \\ &\Rightarrow c_{j,m} = \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m+1)}\hbar \\ \langle j, m | J_+ J_- | j, m \rangle &= \langle j, m | \vec{J}^2 - J_z^2 + \hbar J_z | j, m \rangle = [j(j+1) - m^2 + m]\hbar^2 \\ &= (J_- |j, m\rangle)^\dagger (J_- |j, m\rangle) = (c'_{j,m} |j, m\rangle)^\dagger c'_{j,m} |j, m\rangle = |c'_{j,m}|^2 \\ &\Rightarrow c'_{j,m} = \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m-1)}\hbar \\ \langle j', m' | J_\pm | j, m \rangle &= \hbar \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m \pm 1)} \delta_{j,j'} \delta_{m,m' \pm 1} \end{aligned}$$

既然升降算符已定, 那么就可反解出 J_x, J_y . 一般需要先确定角动量量子数 j , 从而确定矩阵的大小. 比如 $j = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 所得的各矩阵就是泡利矩阵; $j = 1$ 时, 则有

$$J_z = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad J_x = \frac{J_+ + J_-}{2} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad J_y = \frac{J_+ - J_-}{2i} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.2.3.3.3 SO(3), SU(2)

1.2.3.3.4 中心势场中的单粒子问题

1.2.3.3.5 角动量相加 若两个系统 1 和 2 分别有角动量 j_1 和 j_2 , 这个复合系统的 Hilbert 空间为 $\mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{H}_2$. 要确定复合系统的角动量, 就需要选定一个基矢, 常用方法是子系统基矢的直积; 对应地, 复合系统的算符也是子系统算符的直积, 即

$$\begin{aligned} |j_1, m_2; j_2, m_2\rangle &= |j_1, m_1\rangle \otimes |j_2, m_2\rangle \\ \vec{J} &= \vec{J}_1 + \vec{J}_2 \equiv \vec{J}_1 \otimes \mathbb{I}_2 + \mathbb{I}_1 \otimes \vec{J}_2 \end{aligned}$$

为了简便, 常常去除直积符号和单位算符, 而只是简单的相加. 不同子系统的角动量互不干涉, 所以 $[J_{1\alpha}, J_{2\beta}] = 0$. 但是总角动量 \vec{J}^2 并不单独与子系统角动量 $J_{\alpha,z}$ 对易, 所以基矢 $|j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle$ 不是 \vec{J}^2 的本征矢.

由于 $\vec{J}_2, J_z, \vec{J}_1^2, J_2^2$ 相互对易, 所以基矢为 $|j, m; j_1, j_2\rangle$. 比如熟悉的两电子系统 $\frac{1}{2} \otimes \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle &= |++\rangle; & \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle &= |+-\rangle; \\ \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle &= |-+\rangle; & \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle &= |--\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{单态: } |0, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|+-\rangle - |-+\rangle)$$

$$\text{三重态: } |1, 1\rangle = |++\rangle, \quad |1, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|+-\rangle + |-+\rangle), \quad |1, -1\rangle = |--\rangle$$

这就涉及到基矢变换 $|j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle \rightarrow |j, m; j_1, j_2\rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} |j, m; j_1, j_2\rangle &= \sum_{m_1, m_2} |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle \overset{\text{CG 系数}}{\langle j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2 | j, m; j_1, j_2 \rangle} \\ &= \sum_{m_1, m_2} C_{j_1, j_2, m_1, m_2}^{j, m} |j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2\rangle \end{aligned}$$

1. 磁量子数守恒. $J_z = J_{1,z} + J_{2,z}$.
2. $|j_1 - j_2| \leq j \leq j_1 + j_2$.
3. 若 $j_1, j_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ 或 $j_1, j_2 \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, 则 $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. 不失一般性地, 若 $j_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, j_2 \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, 则 $j \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$.
4. 递推公式. 为了后续方便 $\langle i | j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$ 的计算, 在原求和公式的 m_1, m_2 添加上标 ' 以示区别.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2 | J_{\pm} | j, m; j_1, j_2 \rangle &= \langle j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2 | (J_{1\pm} + J_{2\pm}) \sum_{m'_1, m'_2} C_{j_1, j_2, m'_1, m'_2}^{j, m} | j_1, m'_1; j_2, m'_2 \rangle \\ &= \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m \pm 1)} \langle j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2 | j, m \pm 1; j_1, j_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2 | \sum_{m'_1, m'_2} \sqrt{j_1(j_1+1) - m'_1(m'_1 \pm 1)} | j_1, m'_1 \pm 1; j_2, m'_2 \rangle C_{j_1, j_2, m'_1, m'_2}^{j, m} \\ &\quad + \langle j_1, m_1; j_2, m_2 | \sum_{m'_1, m'_2} \sqrt{j_2(j_2+1) - m'_2(m'_2 \pm 1)} | j_1, m'_1; j_2, m'_2 \pm 1 \rangle C_{j_1, j_2, m'_1, m'_2}^{j, m} \\ &= \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m \pm 1)} C_{j_1, j_2, m_1, m_2}^{j, m \pm 1} \\ &= \sum_{m'_1, m'_2} \sqrt{j_1(j_1+1) - m'_1(m'_1 \pm 1)} \delta_{m_1, m'_1 \pm 1} \delta_{m_2, m'_2} C_{j_1, j_2, m'_1, m'_2}^{j, m} \\ &\quad + \sum_{m'_1, m'_2} \sqrt{j_2(j_2+1) - m'_2(m'_2 \pm 1)} \delta_{m_1, m'_1} \delta_{m_2, m'_2 \pm 1} C_{j_1, j_2, m'_1, m'_2}^{j, m} \end{aligned}$$

通过求和消去 δ 函数, 第一项即 $m'_1 = m_1 \mp 1$ 且 $m_2 = m'_2$, 第二项即 $m_1 = m'_1$ 且 $m'_2 = m_2 \mp 1$. 化简得到

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m \pm 1)} C_{j_1, j_2, m_1, m_2}^{j, m \pm 1} \\ &= \sqrt{j_1(j_1+1) - (m_1 \mp 1)m_1} C_{j_1, j_2, m_1 \mp 1, m_2}^{j, m} + \sqrt{j_2(j_2+1) - (m_2 \mp 1)m_2} C_{j_1, j_2, m_1, m_2 \mp 1}^{j, m} \end{aligned}$$

通过约定 $\langle j_1, j_1; j_2, j_2 | j_1 + j_2, j_1 + j_2; j_1, j_2 \rangle = C_{j_1, j_2, j_1, j_2}^{j_1 + j_2, j_1 + j_2} = 1$, 就能递推出各系数.

1.2.4 离散对称性

1.2.4.1 宇称

1.2.4.1.1 波函数的宇称

1.2.4.1.2 动量本征态和角动量本征态的宇称

1.2.4.1.3 宇称选择定则

1.2.4.2 时间反演

1.2.4.2.1 时间反演和自旋

1.2.4.2.2 无自旋粒子

1.2.4.2.3 时间反演对称不对应守恒律

1.2.4.2.4 半整数自旋体系的 **Kramer** 定理

1.2.4.3 晶格平移

1.3 单体问题的代数解法

1.3.1 类氢原子

1.3.1.1 量级分析

$$H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2\mu} - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}, \quad \mu = \frac{m_e M}{m_e + M}$$

使用不确定性原理临界 $\Delta x \Delta p \sim \hbar$ 可知

$$\begin{aligned} H(\Delta r) &\sim \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu(\Delta r)^2} - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \Delta r} \\ \Rightarrow r &\sim \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{Ze^2 \mu} \equiv \frac{1}{Z} \frac{m_e}{\mu} a_0 \\ E_0 &\sim -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \right)^2 \equiv -Z^2 \frac{\mu}{m_e} \text{Ry}, \quad \text{Ry} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a_0} \end{aligned}$$

1.3.1.2 径向波函数

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right), \quad \psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r)Y(\theta, \phi) \\ \Rightarrow &\begin{cases} \frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) - \frac{2mr^2}{\hbar^2} \left[\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} - E \right] = l(l+1) \\ \frac{1}{Y} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \phi^2} \right\} = -l(l+1) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\kappa \equiv \frac{\sqrt{-2m_e E}}{\hbar}$, $\rho \equiv \kappa r$, 径向波函数化为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2} &= \left[1 - \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} + \frac{l(l+1)}{\rho^2} \right] u, \quad \rho_0 \equiv \frac{m_e e^2}{2m_e \epsilon_0 \hbar^2 \kappa} \\ \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} u &\sim A e^{-\rho}, \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} u \sim C \rho^{l+1} \Rightarrow u(\rho) = \rho^{l+1} e^{-\rho} v(\rho) \\ \Rightarrow \rho \frac{d^2 v}{d\rho^2} &+ 2(l+1-\rho) \frac{dv}{d\rho} + \left[\rho_0 - 2(l+1) \right] v = 0 \end{aligned}$$

设 $v(\rho) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j \rho_j$, 代入得到递推关系

$$c_{j+1} = \frac{2(j+l+1) - \rho_0}{(j+1)[j+2(l+1)]} c_j$$

1.3.2 简谐振子

1.3.2.1 一维谐振子

1.3.2.1.1 哈密顿量

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2, \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\text{无量纲化: } p = P\sqrt{\hbar m\omega}, \quad x = Q\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega(P^2 + Q^2), \quad [P, Q] = i$$

1.3.2.1.2 玻色子概念 $E_n = \hbar\omega\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. 每个单位能量 $\hbar\omega$ 对应的是玻色子的激发. 产生: $a^\dagger : |0\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle \rightarrow |2\rangle \rightarrow \dots$, 湮灭: $a : \dots \rightarrow |2\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle$.

1.3.2.1.3 产生湮灭算符

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(Q + iP)$$

$$a^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(Q - iP)$$

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1 \Leftrightarrow aa^\dagger = a^\dagger a + 1$$

1.3.2.1.4 玻色子占据数表象

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

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

$$a^\dagger a|n\rangle = n|n\rangle, \quad aa^\dagger|n\rangle = (n+1)|n\rangle$$

1.3.2.1.5 Fock 空间的构造 定义粒子数算符 $\hat{n} = a^\dagger a$, 本征态为 $|n\rangle$, 本征值 $\lambda_n = n$.

1.3.2.1.6 矩阵表示 选定矩阵基矢为 $|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$, $|1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$, $|2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$, \dots , 即可计算产生湮灭算符的矩阵表示:

$$a_{mn} = \langle m|a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}\langle m|n-1\rangle = \sqrt{n}\delta_{m,n-1}$$

$$a_{mn}^\dagger = \langle m|a^\dagger|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}\langle m|n+1\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}\delta_{m,n+1}$$

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & & \cdots \\ & 0 & \sqrt{2} & \cdots \\ & & 0 & \sqrt{3} & \cdots \\ & & & 0 & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}, \quad a^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \cdots \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & & \cdots \\ & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \cdots \\ & & \sqrt{3} & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = \frac{a+a^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & & \cdots \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & \sqrt{2} & \cdots \\ & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{3} & \cdots \\ & & \sqrt{3} & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}, \quad P = \frac{a-a^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & +\sqrt{1} & & \cdots \\ -\sqrt{1} & 0 & +\sqrt{2} & \cdots \\ & -\sqrt{2} & 0 & +\sqrt{3} & \cdots \\ & & -\sqrt{3} & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

1.3.2.1.7 能谱

$$H = \hbar \left(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2} \right) \rightarrow E_n = \hbar \omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} [a^\dagger]^n |0\rangle, \quad \hat{n}|n\rangle = a^\dagger a |n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} a^\dagger a [a^\dagger]^n |0\rangle$$

$$a [a^\dagger]^n = a a^\dagger [a^\dagger]^{n-1} = (a^\dagger a + 1) [a^\dagger]^{n-1} = a^\dagger a [a^\dagger]^{n-1} + [a^\dagger]^{n-1}$$

$$a^\dagger a [a^\dagger]^{n-1} = a^\dagger a a^\dagger [a^\dagger]^{n-2} = a^\dagger (a^\dagger a + 1) [a^\dagger]^{n-2} = [a^\dagger]^2 a [a^\dagger]^{n-2} + [a^\dagger]^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{n}|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} a^\dagger \left\{ \cancel{[a^\dagger]^n} a + n [a^\dagger]^{n-1} \right\} |0\rangle = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n!}} [a^\dagger]^n |0\rangle = n|n\rangle$$

1.3.2.1.8 波函数 根据 $a|0\rangle = 0$, 且应用 $P = -i\frac{\partial}{\partial Q}$, 基态 $|0\rangle$ 满足 $\left(Q + \frac{\partial}{\partial Q}\right) \psi_0(Q) = 0$. 所以 $\psi_0(Q) = \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{1}{4}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}Q^2}$. 通过 a^\dagger 产生激发态, 如第一激发态 $|1\rangle = a^\dagger|0\rangle$:

$$\psi_1(Q) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(Q - \frac{\partial}{\partial Q} \right) \psi_0(Q) = \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sqrt{2} Q e^{-\frac{1}{2}Q^2}$$

$$\psi_n(Q) = \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{2^n n!}} H_n(Q) e^{-\frac{1}{2}Q^2}$$

$$\bar{\psi}_n(P) = \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{2^n n!}} H_n(P) e^{-\frac{1}{2}P^2}$$

1.3.2.1.9 不确定性关系

$$\Delta Q \Delta P \geq \frac{1}{2} \left| [Q, P] \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

使用 Fock 态 $|n\rangle$ 检验 ΔQ 和 ΔP 即标准差, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \frac{a + a^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad P = \frac{a - a^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}i} \\
 \langle n|Q|n\rangle &= 0, \quad \langle n|Q^2|n\rangle = \frac{1}{2}\langle n|(a + a^\dagger)^2|n\rangle = n + \frac{1}{2} \\
 \rightarrow \Delta Q &= \sqrt{\langle n|Q^2|n\rangle - (\langle n|Q|n\rangle)^2} = \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{2}} \\
 \langle n|P|n\rangle &= 0, \quad \langle n|P^2|n\rangle = -\frac{1}{2}\langle n|(a - a^\dagger)^2|n\rangle = -n - \frac{1}{2} \\
 \rightarrow \Delta P &= \sqrt{\langle n|P^2|n\rangle - (\langle n|P|n\rangle)^2} = \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{2}} \\
 \Rightarrow \Delta Q \Delta P &= \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{n + \frac{1}{2}} = n + \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.3.2.2 相干态

1.3.2.2.1 定义 相干态是湮灭算符 a 的本征态, 也是使得不确定性最小的态.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a|\alpha\rangle &= \alpha|\alpha\rangle, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \langle \alpha_1 | \alpha_2 \rangle \neq \delta(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \\
 \langle \alpha|Q|\alpha\rangle &= \langle \alpha|\frac{a + a^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}}|\alpha\rangle = \frac{\alpha^* + \alpha}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}\text{Re}(\alpha) \\
 \langle \alpha|Q^2|\alpha\rangle &= \langle \alpha|\frac{[a^\dagger]^2 + aa^\dagger + a^\dagger a + a^2}{2}|\alpha\rangle = \frac{\alpha^2 + 2\alpha^*\alpha + [\alpha^*]^2 + 1}{2} = \frac{(\alpha^* + \alpha)^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2[\text{Re}\alpha]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow \Delta Q &= \sqrt{\langle \alpha|Q^2|\alpha\rangle - (\langle \alpha|Q|\alpha\rangle)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 \langle \alpha|P|\alpha\rangle &= \langle \alpha|\frac{a - a^\dagger}{\sqrt{2}i}|\alpha\rangle = \frac{\alpha^* - \alpha}{\sqrt{2}i} = \sqrt{2}\text{Im}(\alpha) \\
 \langle \alpha|P^2|\alpha\rangle &= \langle \alpha|\frac{[a^\dagger]^2 - aa^\dagger - a^\dagger a + a^2}{2}|\alpha\rangle = \frac{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha^*\alpha + [\alpha^*]^2 + 1}{2} = \frac{(\alpha^* - \alpha)^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2[\text{Im}\alpha]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \\
 \Rightarrow \Delta P &= \sqrt{\langle \alpha|P^2|\alpha\rangle - (\langle \alpha|P|\alpha\rangle)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 \Delta Q \Delta P &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.3.2.2.2 Fock 态表象 以 Fock 态为基矢展开相干态 $|\alpha\rangle = e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle$. 它的含义是, 遍历所有可能的 $|n\rangle$, 并使用对应的 n 个湮灭算符将其降阶至基态 $|0\rangle$.

1. $|0\rangle$ 也是相干态, 相当于 $\alpha = 0$.
2. 相干态 $|\alpha = n\rangle$ 和粒子数表象的 $|n\rangle$ 不同.
3. 在相干态 $|\alpha\rangle$ 中测得 n 个玻色子的概率为 $p_\alpha(n) = |\langle n|\alpha\rangle|^2 = \frac{|\alpha|^{2n}}{n!} e^{-|\alpha|^2} \equiv \frac{\lambda^2}{n!} e^{-\lambda}$, 也就是说这是一个 Poisson 分布. 这也是 $\langle n \rangle_\alpha = \langle \alpha|\hat{n}|\alpha\rangle = |\alpha|^2$ 的例证.

1.3.2.2.3 时间演化

$$\begin{aligned}
U(t) &= e^{-iHt/\hbar} = e^{-i\omega(\hat{n}+\frac{1}{2})t} = e^{-\frac{i\omega t}{2}} e^{-i\omega t \hat{n}} \\
U(t)|\alpha\rangle &= e^{-\frac{i\omega t}{2}} e^{-i\omega t \hat{n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle = e^{-\frac{i\omega t}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} e^{-i\omega t n} |n\rangle \\
&= e^{-\frac{i\omega t}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha e^{-i\omega t}|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha e^{-i\omega t})^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle = |\alpha e^{-i\omega t}\rangle \\
\Rightarrow \alpha(t) &= \alpha(0) e^{-i\omega t}
\end{aligned}$$

1.3.2.2.4 U(1)对称性

1.3.2.2.5 坐标表象

1.3.2.2.6 BCH 公式

1.3.2.2.7 位移公式

1.3.2.2.8 超完备性

$$\langle\beta|\alpha\rangle = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(|\alpha|^2+|\beta|^2)+\alpha\beta^*} \rightarrow P(|\alpha\rangle - |\beta\rangle) = |\langle\beta|\alpha\rangle|^2 = e^{-|\alpha-\beta|^2}$$

1. 非正交性: $\langle\beta|\alpha\rangle \neq \delta_{\alpha\beta}$.

2. 完备性关系:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{C}} d\alpha |\alpha\rangle \langle\alpha| &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m!n!}} \int_{\mathbb{C}} d\alpha e^{-|\alpha|^2} \alpha^m [\alpha^*]^n |m\rangle \langle n| \\
\alpha = re^{i\varphi} : &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m!n!}} \int_0^{\infty} r dr e^{-r^2} r^{m+n} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi e^{i(m-n)\varphi} |m\rangle \langle n| \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m!n!}} 2\pi \delta_{mn} \int_0^{\infty} r dr e^{-r^2} r^{m+n} |m\rangle \langle n| \\
s = r^2 : &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \pi \int_0^{\infty} ds e^{-s} s^n |n\rangle \langle n| \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \pi \Gamma(n+1) |n\rangle \langle n| \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |n\rangle \langle n| = \mathbb{I}
\end{aligned}$$

3. 超完备性(任何相干态都可以用其它相干态展开):

$$|\alpha\rangle = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{C}} d\beta |\beta\rangle \langle\beta|\alpha\rangle = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{C}} d\beta |\beta\rangle e^{-\frac{1}{2}(|\alpha|^2+|\beta|^2)+\alpha\beta^*}$$

1.3.2.3 三维谐振子

1.3.2.3.1 哈密顿量

$$H = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} (\vec{P}^2 + \vec{Q}^2), \quad [Q_i, P_j] = i\delta_{ij}, \quad [Q_i, Q_j] = [P_i, P_j] = 0$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{Q} + i\vec{P}), \quad \vec{a}^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{Q} - i\vec{P}), \quad [a_i, a_j^\dagger] = \delta_{ij}, \quad [a_i, a_j] = [a_i^\dagger, a_j^\dagger] = 0$$

$$H = \hbar\omega \left(\vec{a}^\dagger \cdot \vec{a} + \frac{3}{2} \right) = \hbar\omega \left(a_1^\dagger a_1 + a_2^\dagger a_2 + a_3^\dagger a_3 + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

1.3.2.3.2 能级和简并

$$E = \hbar\omega \left(n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \frac{3}{2} \right) = \hbar\omega \left(N + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$D = \sum_{n_1, n_2, n_3} \delta_{N, n_1 + n_2 + n_3} = \frac{1}{2}(N+1)(N+2)$$

1.3.2.3.3 角动量算符

$$\vec{L} = \vec{x} \times \vec{p} \iff L_i = \epsilon_{ijk} x_j p_k \iff L_i = -i\epsilon_{ijk} a_j^\dagger a_k$$

1.3.2.3.4 Fock 态表象