

第二章

1. 给出矢量球谐函数 $\mathbf{Y}_{0,0;0}(\Omega)$ 和 $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1;1}(\Omega)$ 的具体表达式。

解：

$$\mathbf{Y}_{l,m;\lambda}(\Omega) = \sum_{\mu\mu'} (\lambda l | \mu\mu' m) \mathbf{Y}_{\lambda\mu}(\Omega) e_{\mu'}$$

由CG系数的性质，只有满足 $m_1 + m_2 = m = \mu + \mu'$, $|j_1 - j_2| \leq j \leq j_1 + j_2$ 的系数才不为0。在此处，即 $|\lambda - 1| \leq l \leq \lambda + 1$, CG系数不为0。

对于 $\mathbf{Y}_{0,0;0}(\Omega)$, $l = m = \lambda = 0$, 不满足 $|\lambda - 1| \leq l \leq \lambda + 1$, 所有CG系数为0。所以 $\mathbf{Y}_{0,0;0}(\Omega) = 0$.

对于 $\mathbf{Y}_{1,1;1}(\Omega)$, $l = m = 1$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Y}_{1,1;1}(\Omega) &= (111|101)\mathbf{Y}_{11}(\Omega)e_0 + (111|011)\mathbf{Y}_{10}(\Omega)e_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{Y}_{11}(\Omega)e_0 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\mathbf{Y}_{10}(\Omega)e_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}}\sin\theta e^{i\phi}\right)e_0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}}\cos\theta e_1 \\ &= -\sqrt{\frac{3}{16\pi}}\sin\theta e^{i\phi}e_0 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}}\cos\theta e_1. \end{aligned}$$

2. 试证：矢量球谐函数 $\mathbf{Y}_{0,0;1}(\Omega)$ 的大小为 $1/\sqrt{4\pi}$, 方向与径向相反，即

$$\mathbf{Y}_{0,0;1}(\Omega) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}e_r.$$

证明：展开规律如上，

$$\mathbf{Y}_{0,0;1}(\Omega) = \sum_{\mu} (110 | \mu - \mu 0) \mathbf{Y}_{1\mu}(\Omega) e_{-\mu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sum_{\mu} (-1)^{1-\mu} \mathbf{Y}_{1\mu}(\Omega) e_{-\mu}$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} e_{+1} &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x + ie_y), \\ e_{-1} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x - ie_y), \\ e_0 &= e_z. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{Y}_{0,0;1}(\Omega) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\mathbf{Y}_{11}(\Omega)e_{-1} - \mathbf{Y}_{10}(\Omega)e_0 + \mathbf{Y}_{1-1}(\Omega)e_1) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}}\sin\theta e^{i\phi}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x - ie_y) - \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}}\cos\theta e_z - \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}}\sin\theta e^{i\phi}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x + ie_y)\right) \\
&= -\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}(\cos\theta e_z + \sin\theta e_x + \sin\theta \sin\phi e_y) \\
&= -\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}e_r.
\end{aligned}$$

3. 试证：在原点附近，磁多极场 $\mathbf{A}_{lm}(\mathbf{r}, t; M) = \mathbf{A}_{lm}(\mathbf{r}; M)e^{-i\omega t}$ 产生的电场远小于它产生的磁场。

证明：原点附近即 $kr \ll 1$, $\mathbf{j}_l(kr) \approx \frac{(kr)^l}{(2l+1)!!}$ 。 $\mathbf{A}_{lm}(\mathbf{r}, t; M)$ 含有因子 $(kr)^l$, 而 $\mathbf{A}_{lm}(\mathbf{r}, t; E)$ 含有因子 $(kr)^{l-1}$

当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\mathbf{A}_{lm}(\mathbf{r}; E) \gg \mathbf{A}_{lm}(\mathbf{r}; M)$

又对于磁多级场, 电场强度和磁感应强度分别如下:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t; M) = i\omega \mathbf{A}_{lm}(\mathbf{r}; M)e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t; M) = ik \mathbf{A}_{lm}(\mathbf{r}; E)e^{-i\omega t}$$

当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, 有 $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t; M) \gg \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t; M)$

4. 如果核的初末态 J^P 分别为 1^- 和 3^+ , 则只可能发生哪些类型的光核跃迁反应?

解: 由角动量条件(2.103)和宇称条件(2.104), 对应于初态 1^- 和末态 3^+ , 可能发生的光核跃迁反应满足

$$2 \leq l \leq 4, \quad \pi_\alpha \pi_\beta = -1,$$

其中 $l = 3$ 为电多极跃迁, $l = 2, 4$ 为磁多极跃迁。所以可能发生的反应类型为 E_3, M_2, M_4 .

1. 判断下列说法是否正确。

(1) 对称能是由于质子数与中子数相等引起的。

(2) 集体坐标的共厄动量是球张量。

解:(1)由不相等的质子数和中子数引起的称为对称能。

(2) 集体坐标的共厄动量 π 不是球张量, π^* 是球张量。

2. 由方程(4.25)出发, 根据半径的实数性 $R^*(\theta, \phi, t) = R(\theta, \phi, t)$ 和球谐函数的复共厄性质 $\mathbf{Y}_{\lambda,\mu}^*(\theta, \phi) = (-1)^\mu \mathbf{Y}_{\lambda,-\mu}^*(\theta, \phi)$, 证明集体坐标 $\mathbf{a}_{\lambda,\mu}$ 的复共厄性质(4.26)。

解: 由 $R^*(\theta, \phi, t) = R(\theta, \phi, t)$ 可得,

$$\begin{aligned} R^*(\theta, \phi, t) &= R_0 \left(1 + \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu=-\lambda}^{\lambda} \mathbf{a}_{\lambda,\mu} \mathbf{Y}_{\lambda,\mu}^*(\theta, \phi) \right) \\ &= R_0 \left(1 + \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu=-\lambda}^{\lambda} \mathbf{a}_{\lambda,\mu} (-1)^\mu \mathbf{Y}_{\lambda,-\mu}(\theta, \phi) \right) \\ &= R_0 \left(1 + \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu=-\lambda}^{\lambda} \mathbf{a}_{\lambda,-\mu} (-1)^{-\mu} \mathbf{Y}_{\lambda,\mu}(\theta, \phi) \right) \end{aligned}$$

又

$$R^* = R = R_0 \left(1 + \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu=-\lambda}^{\lambda} \mathbf{a}_{\lambda,\mu}^* \mathbf{Y}_{\lambda,\mu}(\theta, \phi) \right)$$

所以 $\mathbf{a}_{\lambda,\mu}^* = (-1)^\mu \mathbf{a}_{\lambda,-\mu}$ 。

3. 试根据定义直接证明, 集体坐标 $\mathbf{a}_{\lambda,\mu}$ 是球张量。

证明：因为R有旋转不变性，所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 R'(\theta, \phi, t) &= R_0(1 + \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu=-\lambda}^{\lambda} \mathbf{a}^{*\prime}_{\lambda, \mu} \mathbf{Y}'_{\lambda, \mu}(\theta, \phi)) \\
 &= R_0(1 + \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu=-\lambda}^{\lambda} \mathbf{a}^{*\prime}_{\lambda, \mu} \sum_{\mu'} D_{\mu', \mu}^{\lambda} \mathbf{Y}_{\lambda, \mu'}(\theta, \phi)) \\
 &= R_0(1 + \sum_{\lambda \mu \mu'} \mathbf{a}^{*\prime}_{\lambda, \mu'} D_{\mu, \mu'} \mathbf{Y}_{\lambda, \mu}(\theta, \phi)) \\
 &= R \\
 &= R_0(1 + \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu=-\lambda}^{\lambda} \mathbf{a}^{*}_{\lambda, \mu} \mathbf{Y}_{\lambda, \mu}(\theta, \phi))
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\sum_{\mu'} \mathbf{a}^{*\prime}_{\lambda, \mu'} D_{\mu, \mu'} = \mathbf{a}^{*}_{\lambda, \mu}$, 即 $\sum_{\mu'} \mathbf{a}'_{\lambda, \mu'} D^{*}_{\mu, \mu'} = \mathbf{a}_{\lambda, \mu}$
 两边同时乘以 $D_{\mu, \mu''}$ 后, 对 μ 求和得,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{\mu} D_{\mu, \mu''} \mathbf{a}_{\lambda, \mu} &= \sum_{\mu \mu'} \mathbf{a}'_{\lambda, \mu'} D_{\mu, \mu''} D^{*}_{\mu, \mu'} \\
 &= \sum_{\mu'} \mathbf{a}'_{\lambda, \mu'} \delta_{\mu' \mu''} \\
 &= \mathbf{a}'_{\lambda, \mu''}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$\mathbf{a}'_{\lambda, \mu} = \sum_{\mu'} D_{\mu', \mu} \mathbf{a}_{\lambda, \mu'}$$

第四章

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2. 推导不含自旋轨道耦合谐振势能级的简并度表达式(4.58)。

解：因为 $N = 2(n - 1) + l; n \geq 1; l \geq 0; -l \leq m \leq l;$

当 N 为偶数， $n = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{N}{2} + 1; l = 0, 2, \dots, N; m = 2l + 1;$

所以简并度为 $(2N + 1) + 2(N - 2) + 1 + \dots + 2 * 2 + 2 * 0 + 1 = (N + 1)(\frac{N}{2} + 1) = \frac{(N+1)(N+2)}{2};$

考虑自旋后，简并度为 $(N+1)(N+2)$ 。

同理，当 N 为奇数时， $n = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{N-1}{2} + 1; l = 1, 3, \dots, N; m = 2l + 1;$

所以简并度为 $\frac{(N+1)(N+2)}{2};$

考虑自旋后，为 $(N+1)(N+2)$ 。

$$2 \cdot K = \frac{X_K}{X_e} \frac{\text{MeV}}{K} \Rightarrow \text{MeV} = \frac{k X_e'}{X_K} K$$

因为 $K=1$, 故有

$$1 \text{ MeV} = \frac{X_e'}{X_K} K = \left(\frac{X_e'}{X_K} - 273.15 \right) ^\circ C$$

$$\frac{X_e'}{X_K} = \frac{1.6021766208 \times 10^{-13}}{1.38064852 \times 10^{-23}} \approx 1.160452 \times 10^0$$

$$3. kg = \frac{X_c^2}{X_e} \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} = \frac{X_c^2}{10^6 X_e} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow Me = 9.1094 \times 10^{-31} \text{ Ky}$$

$$Me = 9.1094 \times 10^{-31} \times \frac{(2.99792458 \times 10^8)^2 \text{ MeV}}{10^6 \times 1.6021766208 \times 10^{-13}}$$

$$= 0.5109998685 \text{ MeV}$$

$$4. \text{ kg} = \frac{x_c^2}{x_e} \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} = \frac{x_c^2}{x_e} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{MeV} = \frac{x_e}{x_c^2} \text{ kg}$$

$$m_p = 938.272 \times \frac{1.6021766208 \times 10^{-3}}{(2.99792458 \times 10^8)^2} \text{ kg}$$
$$= 1.672621753 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(1)} G &= 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \\
 &= 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \left(\frac{\chi_e'}{\chi_t \chi_c} \right)^3 \left(\frac{\chi_c^2}{\chi_e'} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\chi_e' \hbar}{\chi_t \text{MeV}} \right)^{-2} \\
 &= 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\chi_e'^2}{\chi_t \chi_c^5} \text{ (MeV)}^{-2} \\
 &= 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{(1.6021766208 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^6)^2}{1.05457168 \times 10^{-34} \times (2.49792458 \times 10^8)^3} \\
 &= 6.704509609 \times 10^{-45} \text{ (MeV)}^{-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$E_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m} = 8.854 \times 10^{12} \text{ S}^4 \text{ A}^2 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

$$\text{其 } \neq S = \frac{\chi_e'}{\chi_t \text{ MeV}} \text{, } A = \frac{\chi_t}{\chi_e \chi_e'} \text{ MeV} \frac{e}{\hbar}$$

$$K_y = \frac{\chi_c^2}{\chi_e} \frac{MeV}{C^2}, \quad m = \frac{\chi_e}{\chi_h \chi_c} \frac{f_C}{MeV}$$

代入上式可得

$$\begin{aligned} E_0 &= 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \frac{\chi_h \chi_c}{\chi_e^2} \\ &= 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \frac{1.05457168 \times 10^{-34} \times 2.49792458 \times 10^8}{(1.6021766208 \times 10^{-19})^2} \\ &= 10.90474576 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) M_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} H/m = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} m [K_y s^2 A^{-2}]$$

$$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \left(\frac{\chi_e}{\chi_h \chi_c} \right) \left(\frac{\chi_c^2}{\chi_e^2} \right) \left(\frac{\chi_e}{\chi_h} \right)^{-4} \left(\frac{\chi_h}{\chi_e \chi_c} \right)^{-2}$$

$$\times \left(\frac{\hbar c}{\text{MeV}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} \right) \left(\frac{\hbar}{\text{MeV}} \right)^2 \left(\text{MeV} \cdot \frac{e}{\hbar} \right)^{-2}$$

$$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \left(\frac{\chi_c \chi_e^2}{\chi_h^2} \right)$$

$$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \frac{2.99792458 \times 10^8 \times (1.6021766208 \times 10^{19})^2}{1.05457168 \times 10^{-54}}$$

$$= 0.0917012473$$

$$6 \quad 1 \text{ J/m}^3 = \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-2} \text{m}^{-3} = \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{x_c^2}{x_e'} \frac{\text{MeV}}{\text{c}^2} \cdot \left(\frac{x_e}{x_h x_c} \frac{\hbar c}{\text{MeV}} \right)^{-1} \\ \cdot \left(\frac{x_e}{x_h} \frac{\hbar}{\text{MeV}} \right)^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{x_c^3 x_h^3}{x_e'^4} (\text{MeV})^4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ N/m}^2 &= \text{kg} \cdot \text{m s}^{-2} \text{ m}^{-2} \\
 &= \text{kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2} \\
 &= \left(\frac{\chi_c^2}{\chi_e} \frac{\text{MeV}}{\text{C}^{-1}} \right) \left(\frac{\chi_e}{\chi_h \chi_c \text{MeV}} \right)^{-1} \\
 &\times \left(\frac{\chi_e}{\chi_h \text{ MeV}} \right)^{-2} \\
 &= \frac{\chi_c^3 \chi_h^3}{\chi_e^4} (\text{MeV})^4
 \end{aligned}$$

17.2-6:

2. $G = \{1, -1\}$

1. 封闭性: $| \times | = 1 \in G$ $| \times (-1) = -1 \in G$ $(-1) \times (-1) = 1 \in G$
满足封闭性

2. 结合性 $[(1 \cdot (-1))|] = |[(1 \cdot 1)]|$, 满足结合性

3. 存在单位元, 易知 G 的单位元是 1. 满足

4. 可逆性: $|^{-1} = 1$ $(-1)^{-1} = (-1)^T (-1)$

满足可逆性
综上 G 满足四个乘法规则, 故 G 可以构成一个群

3. 设三维实空间平移群的参数为 d_1, d_2, d_3 ; 对应的动量表示为
 p_1, p_2, p_3 , 则有

$$g(d_i) = e^{-id_i P_i/\hbar} \quad (i=1, 2, 3)$$

由 $G_i = i\hbar \frac{\partial g(d_i=0)}{\partial d_i}$ 得

$$G_1 = i\hbar (-ip_1/\hbar) = p_1$$

$$G_2 = i\hbar (-ip_2/\hbar) = p_2$$

$$G_3 = p_3$$

即三维实空间平移群的生成元为 p_1, p_2, p_3 , 即动量算符.

4. 三维角动量 $\mathbf{J} = (J_x, J_y, J_z)$

$$[J_\alpha, J_\beta] = i\hbar \sum_r \epsilon_{\alpha\beta r} J_r \quad \alpha, \beta, r \in \{x, y, z\}$$

1. 验证线性

$$\begin{aligned} [aJ_\alpha + bJ_\beta, J_\gamma] f &= [(aJ_\alpha + bJ_\beta)J_\gamma - J_\gamma(aJ_\alpha + bJ_\beta)] f \\ &= (aJ_\alpha J_\gamma + bJ_\beta J_\gamma - aJ_\gamma J_\alpha - bJ_\gamma J_\beta) f \\ &= [a(J_\alpha J_\gamma - J_\gamma J_\alpha)] f + [b(J_\beta J_\gamma - J_\gamma J_\beta)] f \\ &= a[J_\alpha, J_\gamma] f + b[J_\beta, J_\gamma] f \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow [aJ_\alpha + bJ_\beta, J_\gamma] = a[J_\alpha, J_\gamma] + b[J_\beta, J_\gamma]$$

故满足线性条件.

2. 验证反对称

$$[J_\alpha, J_\beta] f = (J_\alpha J_\beta - J_\beta J_\alpha) f$$

$$[J_\beta, J_\alpha] f = (J_\beta J_\alpha - J_\alpha J_\beta) f$$

$$= -(J_\alpha J_\beta - J_\beta J_\alpha) f$$

$$= -[J_\alpha, J_\beta] f$$

故满足反对称性。

3. 验证雅可比恒等式

$$\sum (\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\sigma} \epsilon_{\gamma\eta\rho} + \epsilon_{\beta\gamma\sigma} \epsilon_{\alpha\eta\rho} + \epsilon_{\gamma\alpha\sigma} \epsilon_{\beta\eta\rho})$$

$$= \sum (\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\sigma} \epsilon_{r\rho\sigma} + \epsilon_{\beta\gamma\sigma} \epsilon_{\alpha\rho\sigma} + \epsilon_{\gamma\alpha\sigma} \epsilon_{\beta\rho\sigma})$$

$$= \delta_{\alpha r} \delta_{\beta p} - \delta_{\alpha p} \delta_{\beta r} + \delta_{\beta \alpha} \delta_{\gamma p} - \delta_{\gamma p} \delta_{\alpha \beta}$$

$$+ \delta_{\gamma \beta} \delta_{\alpha p} - \delta_{\gamma p} \delta_{\alpha \beta}$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{故满足雅可比恒等式}$$

综上 三维角动量算符构成一个李代数

5. 解：使用结构常数 $C_{ij}^k = \epsilon_{ijk}$ ，得到度规张量：

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \sum_{\tau\rho} C_{\mu\tau}^{\rho} C_{\nu\rho}^{\tau} = \sum_{\tau\rho} \epsilon_{\mu i \tau} \epsilon_{\nu j \rho} = - \sum_{\tau\rho} \epsilon_{\mu i \tau} \epsilon_{\nu i \rho} = -2 \delta_{\mu\nu}$$

卡西米尔算符为

$$C_{SO(3)} = \sum_{\mu\nu} g_{\mu\nu} \hat{J}_\mu \hat{J}_\nu = -2 \sum_{\mu\nu} \delta_{\mu\nu} \hat{J}_\mu \hat{J}_\nu = -2 \hat{J}^2$$

算符 \hat{J}_i 是角动量代数的卡西米尔算符，与所有的角动量算符 J_i 对易。

6. 考虑群元素所在的 n 维矢量空间，可以得到一个群的表示。如果 $|\phi_i\rangle$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) 是这一空间的一个基矢，则一群元素对一基矢的作用可以展开为

$$g_m |\phi_j\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n D_{ji}^m |\phi_i\rangle, \quad D_{ji}^m = \langle \phi_i | g_m | \phi_j \rangle$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} (D(g_1) D(g_2))_{ik} &= \sum_{j=1}^n D(g_1)_{ij} D(g_2)_{jk} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \langle \phi_j | g_1 | \phi_i \rangle \langle \phi_k | g_2 | \phi_j \rangle \\ &= \langle k | g_1 g_2 | i \rangle = D(g_1 g_2)_{ki} \end{aligned}$$

故(证明)(2) $D(g)D(g_2) = D(g_1g_2)$ 成立

$$D(g_{ji}) = \langle \phi_i | g_j | \phi_j \rangle = \langle \phi_i | \phi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

故有: $D(g_0) = I$

故(2)证明完毕

$$D(g)D(g^{-1}) = D(gg^{-1}) = D(g_0) = I$$

$$\Rightarrow D(g^{-1}) = D(g)^{-1}$$

故(1)也成立

$$1. \exp\left(\theta_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_2 & -\sin\theta_2 & 0 \\ \sin\theta_2 & \cos\theta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{左式展开} = I_{3 \times 3} + \theta_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \dots$$

略去二阶及以上小量后得到

$$\text{左式展开} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\theta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\theta_2 & 0 \\ \theta_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\theta_2 & 0 \\ \theta_2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{右式各项展开} = \begin{bmatrix} \left(1 - \frac{\theta_2^2}{2!} + \dots\right) & -\left(\theta_2 - \frac{\theta_2^3}{3!} + \dots\right) & 0 \\ \left(\theta_2 - \frac{\theta_2^3}{3!} + \dots\right) & \left(1 - \frac{\theta_2^2}{2!} + \dots\right) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

同样由略去二阶及以上小量有：

$$\text{右式各项展开} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\theta_2 & 0 \\ \theta_2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

右式 = 左式

证毕

$$3. e_{+1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x + ie_y), e_{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x - ie_y), e_0 = e_z.$$

$$e_+^\dagger e_{-1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x - ie_y) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x - ie_y)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (e_x^2 - ie_x e_y - e_y^2) = 0$$

$$\text{同理 } e_-^\dagger e_{+1} = 0, e_{\pm 1}^\dagger e_0 = 0, e_0^\dagger e_{\pm 1} = 0$$

$$e_+^\dagger e_{+1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x - ie_y) \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x + ie_y) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e_x^2 + e_y^2) = 1$$

同理

$$e_+^\dagger e_+^\dagger = 1 \quad e_0^\dagger e_0 = 1 \quad (M=M')$$

$$\text{综上 } e_M^\dagger e_{M'} = \delta_{MM'} = \begin{cases} 1 & M=M' \\ 0 & M \neq M' \end{cases}$$

$$e_0 \times e_{+1} = e_z \times \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x + ie_y) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ie_y + i(-e_x))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ie_x - ie_y) = -i \cdot 1 \cdot e_{+1} = -i \mu e_M (\mu=1)$$

$$e_0 \times e_0 = 0 = -i \cdot 0 \cdot e_0 = -i \mu e_M (\mu=0)$$

$$e_0 \times e_{-1} = e_z \times \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x - ie_y) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ie_y + ie_x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ie_x + ie_y)$$

$$= -i(-1) \cdot e_{-1} = -i \mu e_M (\mu=-1)$$

$$\text{综上有 } e_0 \times e_M = -i \mu e_M. \quad \text{证毕}$$

4. 设位置矢量为 $\vec{a} = a_x \vec{e}_x + a_y \vec{e}_y + a_z \vec{e}_z$, 并且有复数
 $e_{+1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x + i e_y)$, $e_{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_x - i e_y)$, $e_0 = e_z$.

解出:

$$\begin{cases} e_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e_{-1} - e_{+1}) \\ e_y = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(e_{+1} + e_{-1}) \\ e_z = e_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} &= a_x e_x + a_y e_y + a_z e_z \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a_x + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}a_y\right)e_{+1} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a_x + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}a_y\right)e_{-1} \\ &\quad + a_z e_0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

又因为任意矢量均可以用正交基表示为

$$\vec{a} = \sum_{M=0, \pm 1} a_M^* e_M \quad (2)$$

(1)(2)对比得到

$$a_0^* = a_z, \quad a_{+1}^* = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a_x + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}a_y, \quad a_{-1}^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a_x + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}a_y$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = a_z, \quad a_{+1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a_x + i a_y), \quad a_{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a_x - i a_y)$$

第三次作业

$$Y_{lm; \lambda}(SL) = \sum_{\mu\mu'} (l|m | \mu\mu' m) Y_{lm}(SL) e_\mu$$

由 CG 系数性质，只有满足 $m_1 + m_2 = m = \lambda + \lambda'$, $|j_1 - j_2| \leq 2h$ 系数才不为 0

① $Y_{0,0;0}(SL)$, $l=m=\lambda=0$, 不满足 $|\lambda - \lambda'| \leq l \leq \lambda + \lambda'$, 故为 CG 系数为 0, 即

$$Y_{0,0;0}(SL) = 0$$

② $Y_{1,1;1}(SL)$, $l=m=\lambda=1$, 代入系数

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{1,1;1}(SL) &= \sum_{\mu\mu'} (1|1 | \mu\mu' 1) Y_{1M}(SL) e_\mu \\ &= \sum_{\mu\mu'} (1|1 | \mu, 1 - \mu, 1) Y_{1M}(SL) e_{1-\mu} \\ &= (1|1 | 10) Y_{11}(SL) e_0 + (1|1 | 01) Y_{10}(SL) e_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\phi} \right) e_0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta e_1 \\ &= -\sqrt{\frac{3}{16\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\phi} e_0 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \cos \theta e_1 \end{aligned}$$

3. 证明：在原点附近即 $kr \ll 1$, $j_{lm}(kr) \approx \frac{kr^l}{(2l+1)!}$

$A_{lm}(r, t, M)$ 含有因子 Rr^l , 而 $A_{lm}(r, t, E)$ 含有因子 kr^{l-1} 。

故当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时 $A_{lm}(r, E) \geq A_{lm}(r, M)$

对于磁多极场，电场强度和磁感应强度分别如下：

$$E(r, t, M) = i\omega A_{lm}(r, M) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$B(r, t, M) = ik A_{lm}(r, M) e^{-i\omega t}$$

当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时，有 $B(r, t, M) > E(r, t, M)$

证毕

4. 由角动量条件和守称条件, 对应于初态 $|J\rangle$ 和末态 $|J'\rangle$, 可能发生的光核反应满足:

$$|J_2 - J_3| \leq l \leq J_2 + J_3 \Rightarrow 2 \leq l \leq 4$$

$$\pi_{\alpha} \pi_{\beta} = -1$$

故当 $l=3$ 时, 满足 $\pi_{\alpha} \pi_{\beta} = (-1)^3 = -1$, 故发生 E(跃迁)

当 $l=2$ 或 4 时, 满足 $\pi_{\alpha} \pi_{\beta} = (-1)^{l+1} = (-1)^{2+1 \text{ 或 } 4+1} = -1$, 故发生 M(跃迁)

综上可能发生 M_2, E_3, M_4 光核反应.

5. 解： $|\alpha\rangle$ 态和 $|\beta\rangle$ 的能级为 E_α 和 E_β ，则由薛定格方程中核的初末态分别是

$$|\alpha(t)\rangle = |\alpha\rangle e^{-iE_\alpha t/\hbar}, |\beta(t)\rangle = |\beta\rangle e^{-iE_\beta t/\hbar}$$

于是对于光子发射，光核系统的初末态分别是：

$$|i\rangle = |\alpha(t), 0\rangle \equiv |\alpha(t), 0\rangle, |f\rangle = |\beta(t)\rangle |k\mu\rangle \equiv |\beta(t), k\mu\rangle$$

考虑通常形式的相互作用哈密顿量

$$\hat{H}_{int} = - \int d^3r \hat{j}(\vec{r}) \cdot \hat{A}(\vec{r}, t)$$

其中的电磁场矢势 $\hat{A}(\vec{r}, t)$ 为

$$\hat{A}(\vec{r}, t) = |A_0| \sum_{\mu} \left[\hat{\beta}_{\mu} \epsilon_m e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} + \hat{\beta}_{\mu}^* \epsilon_m^* e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} \right]$$

这时光子发射矩阵元为

$$\langle \beta(t), k\mu | \hat{H}_{int} | \alpha(t), 0 \rangle = - \int d^3r \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0 \hbar c}{2 \pi V}} \langle \beta(t) | \hat{j}(\vec{r}) | \alpha(t) \rangle \cdot \epsilon_m^* e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)}$$

$$\text{将 } \langle \beta(t) | \hat{j}(\vec{r}) | \alpha(t) \rangle = \langle \beta | \hat{j}(\vec{r}) | \alpha \rangle e^{i(E_\beta - E_\alpha)t/\hbar} \text{ 代入上式}$$

再应用能量守恒有

$$\langle \beta(t), k\mu | \hat{H}_{int} | \alpha(t), 0 \rangle = - \int d^3r \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0 \hbar c}{2 \pi V}} \langle \beta | \hat{j}(\vec{r}) | \alpha \rangle \cdot \epsilon_m^* e^{-i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})}$$

同样光子吸收有

$$\langle \beta(t), 0 | \hat{H}_{int} | \alpha(t), k\mu \rangle = - \int d^3r \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0 \hbar c}{2 \pi V}} \langle \beta | \hat{j}(\vec{r}) | \alpha \rangle \epsilon_m e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})}$$

由上两式可知：

$$M_{\beta\alpha}(k_M) = \int d^3r \langle \beta | \hat{V}(r) | \alpha \rangle c_M e^{ikr}$$

将平面波多极展开代入有

$$M_{\beta\alpha}(k_M) = M \sqrt{\pi} \sum \sqrt{l+1} i^l \int d^3r \langle \beta | \hat{V}(r) | \alpha \rangle [A_{lm}(r, M) + i m A_{lm}(r, E)]$$

其中正(正)近似

$$M_{\beta\alpha}(k_M, E) = -i^{l+1} \sqrt{2\pi(l+1)} \int d^3r \langle \beta | \hat{V}(r) | \alpha \rangle A_{lm}(r, E)$$

当 $k r \ll 1$ 时

$$A_{lm}(r, E) \approx \sqrt{l+1} A_{lm}(r, L) = \sqrt{\frac{l+1}{L}} \frac{1}{k} \nabla [J_l(kr) Y_{lm}(sr)]$$

$$\text{即 } M_{\beta\alpha}(k_M, E) = -i \frac{i^{l+1}}{k} \int d^3r \langle \beta | \hat{V}(r) | \alpha \rangle \nabla [J_l(kr) Y_{lm}(sr)]$$

$$= i \frac{(l+1)}{k} \int d^3r J_l(kr) Y_{lm}(sr) \nabla \langle \beta | \hat{V}(r) | \alpha \rangle$$

$$\text{其中 } l' = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi(2l+1)(l+1)}{L}}$$

代入有

$$M_{\beta\alpha}(k_M, E) = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi(2l+1)(l+1)}}{L} i^l \int d^3r \langle \beta | \hat{V}(r) | \alpha \rangle J_{l'}(kr) Y_{lm}(sr)$$

由于光子发射应取“-”，即

$$M_{\beta\alpha}(k_M, E) = -\frac{\sqrt{2\pi(2l+1)(l+1)}}{L} i^l \int d^3r \langle \beta | \hat{V}(r) | \alpha \rangle J_l(kr) Y_{lm}(sr)$$

第四次作业

$$31: S_{12} = (\nu_0(\vec{r}) + \nu_1(\vec{r})) \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r}' \left[\frac{(\vec{r} \cdot \hat{\sigma})(\vec{r}' \cdot \hat{\sigma}')}{r^2} - \frac{1}{3} \hat{\sigma} \cdot \hat{\sigma}' \right]$$

在球坐标系中插入向量 \vec{r} 后,

$$\vec{r} = r(\sin\theta \cos\phi, \sin\theta \sin\phi, \cos\theta)$$

问 S_{12} 指示中分子 $(\vec{r} \cdot \hat{\sigma})(\vec{r}' \cdot \hat{\sigma}')$ 的角平均值为

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\Omega (\vec{r} \cdot \hat{\sigma})(\vec{r}' \cdot \hat{\sigma}') \\ &= \frac{r^2}{4\pi} \int \sin\theta d\theta d\phi (\hat{\sigma}_x \sin\theta \cos\phi + \hat{\sigma}_y \sin\theta \sin\phi + \hat{\sigma}_z \cos\theta) \times \\ &\quad (\hat{\sigma}'_x \sin\theta \cos\phi + \hat{\sigma}'_y \sin\theta \sin\phi + \hat{\sigma}'_z \cos\theta) \end{aligned}$$

展开乘积, 混合积为 0, 故剩下为

$$I = \frac{r^2}{4} \int \sin\theta d\theta (\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}'_x \sin^2\theta + \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}'_y \sin^2\theta + 2\hat{\sigma}_z \hat{\sigma}'_z \cos^2\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{r^2}{3} \hat{\sigma} \hat{\sigma}'$$

代入 S_{12} 中去计算得 0
从而证明 S_{12} 的角平均值为 0

2. 已知量子数 n, l, m 都是整数且 $n \geq l, l \geq 0, -l \leq m \leq l$

主量子数定义为 $N = 2(n-1) + l$

对于给定 N , n 可以从 1 取到 n_{\max} , 由于 n, l 都非负, 故
这个最大值出现在 l 取最小值 l_{\min} 时

$$l_{\min} = \begin{cases} 0 & N \text{ 为偶} \\ 1 & N \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$$

将 (l_{\min}, N) 中有

$$N = \begin{cases} \frac{N}{2} + 1 & N \text{ 为偶} \\ \frac{N-1}{2} + 1 & N \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$$

自旋存在向上或向下两种情况, 故其简并度为

$$g = 2 \times \sum_{n=1}^{n_{\max}} [2N + 4n + s] = (Nh)(Nh+2)$$

$$3. \langle BCS | BCS \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | \prod_{k>0} (U_k^* + V_k^* a_k a_k^\dagger) \prod_{k>0} (V_k + V_k^* a_k^\dagger a_k^\dagger) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | \prod_{k>0} (U_k^* + V_k^* a_k a_k^\dagger) (V_k + V_k^* a_k^\dagger a_k^\dagger) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | \prod_{k>0} (U_k^* U_k + U_k^* V_k a_k^\dagger a_k^\dagger + V_k^* V_k a_k a_k^\dagger + V_k^* V_k a_k^\dagger a_k^\dagger) | 0 \rangle$$

括号内第二、三项会弱掉左、右作用后明显得0，第四项结果为

$$a_k a_k^\dagger a_k^\dagger a_k^\dagger | 0 \rangle = a_k (1 - a_k^\dagger a_k) a_k^\dagger a_k^\dagger | 0 \rangle = 0$$

这样我们就得到

$$\langle BCS | BCS \rangle = \prod_{k>0} (|U_k|^2 + |V_k|^2)$$

让 BCS 态归一化，即要

$$|U_k|^2 + |V_k|^2 = 1$$

$$\bar{N} \equiv \frac{\langle BCS | \sum_k a_k^\dagger a_k | BCS \rangle}{\langle BCS | BCS \rangle} = \frac{\langle BCS | \sum_{k>0} (a_k^\dagger a_k + a_{-k}^\dagger a_{-k}) | BCS \rangle}{\langle BCS | BCS \rangle}$$

$$\text{计算 } a_k [\prod_{k' \neq k} (V_{k'} + V_{k'}^* a_{k'}^\dagger a_{-k'}^\dagger)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= [\prod_{k' \neq k} (V_{k'} + V_{k'}^* a_{k'}^\dagger a_{-k'}^\dagger)] (V_k a_k + V_k^* V_k a_k^\dagger a_{-k}^\dagger) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \left[\pi_{k \neq k'} (U_{k'} + V_k a_k^\dagger a_{-k}^\dagger) \right] V_k a_k^\dagger |0\rangle$$

进一步有

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle 0 | \left[\pi_{k \neq k'} (U_{k'}^* + V_k^* a_{k'}^\dagger a_{k'}) \right] a_k^\dagger a_k \left[\pi_{k \neq k'} (U_{k'} + V_k a_k^\dagger a_{-k}^\dagger) \right] |0\rangle \\ &= |V_k|^2 \langle 0 | \left[\pi_{k \neq k'} (U_{k'}^* + V_k^* a_{k'}^\dagger a_{k'}) (U_{k'} + V_k a_k^\dagger a_{-k}^\dagger) \right] |0\rangle \\ &= \frac{|V_k|^2}{|V_k|^2 + |U_k|^2} \prod_{k \neq k'} (|U_{k'}|^2 + |V_{k'}|^2) \end{aligned}$$

于是我们有

$$\langle BCS | a_k^\dagger a_k | BCS \rangle = \frac{|V_k|^2}{|V_k|^2 + |U_k|^2} \prod_{k \neq k'} (|U_{k'}|^2 + |V_{k'}|^2)$$

$$\text{得到 } \bar{N} = 2 \sum_k \frac{|V_k|^2}{|V_k|^2 + |U_k|^2}$$

由(1)得条件：

$$\bar{N} = 2 \sum_{k \neq k'} |V_k|^2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \bar{N} \text{ 同理 } \bar{N}^2 &= \langle BCS | \sum_{k \neq k'} (a_k^\dagger a_{k'}^\dagger a_k^\dagger a_{-k}^\dagger) \sum_{k \neq k'} (a_{k'}^\dagger a_{k'} + a_{k'}^\dagger a_{-k}^\dagger) | BCS \rangle \\ &= 4 \sum_{k, k' \neq k, k' \neq k} |V_k|^2 |V_{k'}|^2 + 4 \sum_{k \neq k'} |V_k|^2 \end{aligned}$$

将 \bar{N}^2 和 \bar{V}^2 代入 ΔN^2 中有

$$\Delta \bar{N}^2 = 4 \sum_{k>0} u_k^2 v_k^2.$$

1. 小错误，对称能是由质子数与子数不同而引起的

(2) 错误，由 $\pi_{2,\mu} = B_2 (-1)^\mu \dot{a}_2, -\mu$, 研究共轭动量 π_2 的值是由 \dot{a}_2 的值决定的，所以 π_2 不是一个球张量

$$\pi_{2,\mu}^* = B_2 \cdot \dot{a}_2, \mu = (-1)^\mu \pi_{2,-\mu}$$

因此 $\pi_{2,\mu}^*$ 是一个球张量，即有

$$\pi_{2,\mu}^{*''} = \sum_{\mu'} \pi_{2,\mu'}^* D_{\mu' \mu}^{(2)}$$

$$\pi_{2,\mu}^{'''} = \sum_{\mu'} \pi_{2,\mu'} D_{\mu \mu'}^{(2)*} (\theta)$$

2. 证明：由(4.25)式：

$$R(\theta, \phi, t) = R_0 \left[H \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\lambda}^{\lambda} a_{\lambda, m}^*(t) Y_{\lambda, m}(\theta, \phi) \right]$$

可得

$$R^*(\theta, \phi, t) = R_0^* \left[H \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\lambda}^{\lambda} a_{\lambda, m}(t) Y_{\lambda, m}^*(\theta, \phi) \right]$$

根据 $Y_{\lambda, m}^*(\theta, \phi) = (-1)^m Y_{\lambda, -m}(\theta, \phi)$, 上式变为

$$\begin{aligned} R^*(\theta, \phi, t) &= R_0^* \left[H \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\lambda}^{\lambda} a_{\lambda, m}(t) Y_{\lambda, m}^*(\theta, \phi) \right] \\ &= R_0 \left[H \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\lambda}^{\lambda} a_{\lambda, m}(t) (-1)^m Y_{\lambda, m}(\theta, \phi) \right] \\ &= R_0 \left[H \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\lambda}^{\lambda} a_{\lambda, -m}(t) (-1)^m Y_{\lambda, m}(\theta, \phi) \right] \\ &= R_0 \left[H \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\lambda}^{\lambda} a_{\lambda, -m}(t) (-1)^m Y_{\lambda, m}(\theta, \phi) \right] \end{aligned}$$

因为 $R^*(\theta, \phi, t) = R(\theta, \phi, t)$, 对所有得.

$$a_{\lambda, m}^*(t) = (-1)^m a_{\lambda, -m} a_{\lambda, -m}(t)$$

证毕.

3 原子核 (θ, ϕ) 方向的表面位置矢量表达式沿球谐函数展开为

$$R(\theta, \phi) = R_0 \left[1 + \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \sum_{M=-\lambda}^{\lambda} a_{\lambda M}^* Y_{\lambda M}(\theta, \phi) \right]$$

由转动不变性

$$R'(\theta', \phi') = R(\theta, \phi), \text{ 即}$$

$$\sum_M a_{\lambda M}^* Y_{\lambda M}'(\theta, \phi) = \sum_M a_{\lambda M}^* Y_{\lambda M}(\theta, \phi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_M a_{\lambda M}^* Y_{\lambda M}' &= (-)^{\lambda} a_{\lambda M} Y_{\lambda M} \\ &= (-)^{\lambda} \sqrt{2\lambda+1} \sum_M \frac{(-1)^{\lambda-M}}{\sqrt{2\lambda+1}} a_{\lambda M} Y_{\lambda M} \\ &= (-1)^{\lambda} \sqrt{2\lambda+1} \sum_{MM'} (\lambda \lambda | MM') a_{MM'} Y_{\lambda M} \end{aligned}$$

如果一套参数 $a_{\lambda M}$ 与角动量 λ 的对称性一致
则得到 $a'_{\lambda M} = \sum_M D^{(\lambda)} a_{\lambda M}$, 即

$a_{\lambda M}$ 为球张量

4. 证明由(G表达式)

$$(J_1 J_2 0 | m_1 - m_2 0) = (-1)^{J_1 - m_1} \frac{\delta_{J_1 J_2} \delta_{m_1 m_2}}{\sqrt{2J_1 + 1}}$$

得

$$(\lambda \lambda_0 | \mu - \mu_0) = (-1)^{\lambda - \mu} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\lambda + 1}}$$

故我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\mu} |\alpha_{\lambda, \mu}|^2 &= \sum_{\mu} \alpha_{\lambda, \mu} \alpha_{\lambda, \mu}^* = \sum_{\mu} (-1)^{\mu} \alpha_{\lambda, \mu} \alpha_{\lambda, \mu} \\ &= \sum_{\mu} [(-1)^{\mu} \alpha_{\lambda, \mu} \alpha_{\lambda, \mu} (\lambda \lambda_0 | \mu - \mu_0)] (-1)^{\mu} \sqrt{2\lambda + 1} \\ &= (-1)^{\lambda} \sqrt{2\lambda + 1} \sum_{\mu} (\alpha_{\lambda, \mu} \alpha_{\lambda, \mu} (\lambda \lambda_0 | \mu - \mu_0)) \\ &= (-1)^{\lambda} \sqrt{2\lambda + 1} [\alpha_{\lambda} \times \alpha_{\lambda}]^0 \end{aligned}$$

即 $= 2 \sqrt{3}$

$$\sum_{\mu} |\alpha_{2, \mu}|^2 = (-1)^2 \sqrt{5} [\alpha_2 \times \alpha_2]^0 = \sqrt{5} [\alpha_2 \times \alpha_2]^0$$

证毕