## 作业答案

1. 第 2.2-2.3 节,p.33,证明  $i\hbar \dot{C}_{b0}(t) = H'_{ba} \exp(-i\omega_0 t) C_{a0}(t)$ 。

证明: 假设不存在外电磁场时,二能级原子哈密顿算符  $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0$  的本征态为 $|u_a\rangle$ 和 $|u_b\rangle$ ,分别对应本征值  $E_a$ 和  $E_b$ ,即有  $\hat{H}_0|u_a\rangle=E_a|u_a\rangle$ , $\hat{H}_0|u_b\rangle=E_b|u_b\rangle$ ,根据哈密顿算符的厄米性知它们满足正交归一化条件 $\langle u_i|u_j\rangle=\delta_{ij}$  (i,j=a,b),以及完备性关系  $\sum_i |u_i\rangle\langle u_i|=1$ 。因此存在外电磁场时,二能级原子的量子状态可以表达为:

$$|\varphi(t)\rangle = C_a(t)|u_a\rangle + C_b(t)|u_b\rangle$$
,

其中展开系数满足归一化条件 $|C_a(t)|^2 + |C_b(t)|^2 = 1$ , 令

$$C_a(t) = C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar)$$
,  $C_b(t) = C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar)$ ,

于是有

$$|\varphi(t)\rangle = C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) |u_a\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) |u_b\rangle$$

将上式代入存在外电磁场时薛定谔方程:

$$i\hbar \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} |\varphi(t)\rangle = (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}') |\varphi(t)\rangle,$$

再对上式两边同时左乘以 $\langle u_b |$ ,利用正交归一化关系,有

$$\begin{split} & \left\langle u_b \left| \mathrm{i}\hbar \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[ C_{a0}(t) \exp(-\mathrm{i}E_a t/\hbar) \left| u_a \right\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-\mathrm{i}E_b t/\hbar) \left| u_b \right\rangle \right] \\ &= & \left\langle u_b \left| (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}') \left[ C_{a0}(t) \exp(-\mathrm{i}E_a t/\hbar) \left| u_a \right\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-\mathrm{i}E_b t/\hbar) \left| u_b \right\rangle \right] \end{split}$$

 $\Rightarrow$ 

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \left[ C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \left\langle u_b \middle| u_a \right\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \left\langle u_b \middle| u_b \right\rangle \right]$$

$$= C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \langle u_b | (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}') | u_a \rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_b | (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}') | u_b \rangle$$

 $\rightarrow$ 

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} [C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar)]$$

$$= C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \langle u_b | (E_a + \hat{H}') | u_a \rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_b | (E_b + \hat{H}') | u_b \rangle$$

 $\Rightarrow$ 

$$\mathrm{i}\hbar\dot{C}_{b0}(t)\exp(-\mathrm{i}E_bt/\hbar)+E_bC_{b0}(t)\exp(-\mathrm{i}E_bt/\hbar)$$

$$= C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \left\langle u_b \left| \hat{H}' \right| u_a \right\rangle + E_b C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \left\langle u_b \left| \hat{H}' \right| u_b \right\rangle$$

在电偶极矩近似下,相互作用的哈密顿算符 $\hat{H}'$ 与电偶极矩算符成正比。由于原子处于上能级和下能级时的固有电偶极矩为零,故有 $\langle u_{_{h}}|\hat{H}'|u_{_{h}}\rangle=0$ ,故上式变成:

$$i\hbar \dot{C}_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) = C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \langle u_b | \hat{H}' | u_a \rangle$$

令 
$$\omega_0 = (E_a - E_b)/\hbar$$
 ,  $H'_{ba} = \langle u_b | \hat{H}' | u_a \rangle$  是  $\hat{H}'$  的矩阵元,上式可以表达为:

$$i\hbar \dot{C}_{b0}(t) = H'_{ba} \exp(-i\omega_0 t) C_{a0}(t)$$
.

证毕。

同理,可以证明  $i\hbar \dot{C}_{a0}(t) = H'_{ab}C_{b0}(t) \exp(i\omega_0 t)$ 。换一种叙述方式:

证明: 已知薛定谔方程: 
$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\varphi(t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\varphi(t)\rangle$$
, 其中  $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}'$ ,  $\hat{H}' = -eZE_z$ ,

对方程两边同时左乘 $\langle u_a |$ 得:

$$\langle u_a | i\hbar \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} | \varphi \rangle = \langle u_a | (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}') | \varphi \rangle \Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \langle u_a | \varphi \rangle = \langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 | \varphi \rangle + \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) | \varphi \rangle,$$

对上式代入
$$|\varphi\rangle = C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) |u_a\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) |u_b\rangle$$
,

并且利用正交归一化条件
$$\langle u_a|u_a\rangle=\langle u_b|u_b\rangle=1$$
, $\langle u_a|u_b\rangle=\langle u_b|u_a\rangle=0$ ,得

左边 = 
$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \langle u_a | \varphi \rangle$$

$$=i\hbar \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \left\langle u_a \left| u_a \right\rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \left\langle u_a \left| u_b \right\rangle \right]\right] ,$$

$$= i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} [C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar)] = i\hbar \dot{C}_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) + E_a C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar)$$

右边 = 
$$\langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 | \varphi \rangle + \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) | \varphi \rangle$$

$$= \langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 [C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) | u_a \rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) | u_b \rangle]$$

$$+\langle u_a | (-eE_z Z)[C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) | u_a \rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) | u_b \rangle$$

$$= C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 | u_a \rangle + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 | u_b \rangle$$

$$+C_{a0}(t)\exp(-\mathrm{i}E_at/\hbar)\langle u_a|(-eE_zZ)|u_a\rangle+C_{b0}(t)\exp(-\mathrm{i}E_bt/\hbar)\langle u_a|(-eE_zZ)|u_b\rangle$$

考虑到正交归一化条件,以及: 
$$\hat{H}_0|u_a\rangle = E_a|u_a\rangle$$
,  $\hat{H}_0|u_b\rangle = E_b|u_b\rangle$ ,

于是有: 
$$\langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 | u_a \rangle = E_a \langle u_a | u_a \rangle = E_a$$
,  $\langle u_a | \hat{H}_0 | u_b \rangle = E_b \langle u_a | u_b \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow$ 

右边 = 
$$E_a C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) + C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) | u_a \rangle$$
  
+  $C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) | u_b \rangle$ 

由于固有电偶极矩为零,即 $\langle u_a|eZ|u_a\rangle = \langle u_b|eZ|u_b\rangle = 0$ ,于是有

右边 = 
$$E_a C_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) + C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) | u_b \rangle$$

左边 = 右边 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 i $\hbar \dot{C}_{a0}(t) \exp(-iE_a t/\hbar) = C_{b0}(t) \exp(-iE_b t/\hbar) \langle u_a | (-eE_z Z) | u_b \rangle$ ,

将相互作用哈密顿算符的矩阵元记为:  $H'_{ab} = \langle u_a | \hat{H}' | u_b \rangle = \langle u_a | (-eZE_z) | u_b \rangle$ ,

定义原子频率(又称为共振频率) $\omega_0 = (E_a - E_b)/\hbar$ ,

那么上面方程可以表达为:  $i\hbar \dot{C}_{a0}(t) = H'_{ab}C_{b0}(t) \exp(i\omega_0 t)$ ,

注:可以利用电偶极矩的矩阵元 $D_{ab} = \langle u_a | eZ | u_b \rangle$ ,将相互作用哈密顿算符的矩阵元表达为:  $H'_{ab} = -E_z D_{ab}$ 。

2. 第 2.2-2.3 节, p.38, 若假设原子初始处于上能级, 在一阶近似下, 推导出与 (25)或(25')类似的表达式来。

解: 已知存在外电磁场时,二能级原子的量子状态可以表达为

$$|\varphi(t)\rangle = C_a(t)|u_a\rangle + C_b(t)|u_b\rangle = C_{a0}(t)\exp(-iE_at/\hbar)|u_a\rangle + C_{b0}(t)\exp(-iE_bt/\hbar)|u_b\rangle$$

其中系数满足如下方程组:

$$\begin{cases} i\hbar \dot{C}_{a0}(t) = H'_{ab} \exp(i\omega_0 t) C_{b0}(t), & (1) \\ i\hbar \dot{C}_{b0}(t) = H'_{ba} \exp(-i\omega_0 t) C_{a0}(t), & (2) \end{cases}$$

若假设原子初始处于上能级,即有初始条件

$$|\varphi(0)\rangle = C_{a0}(0)|u_a\rangle + C_{b0}(0)|u_b\rangle = |u_a\rangle \Longrightarrow C_{a0}(0) = 1, C_{b0}(0) = 0,$$
 (3)

(3)式可以视为零阶近似下的结果。它满足方程(1),将它代入(2),得到一阶近似下的 $C_{bo}(t)$ ,即有

$$\mathrm{i}\hbar\dot{C}_{b0}(t) = H'_{ba}\exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_0 t) \Longrightarrow \frac{C_{b0}^{(1)}(t)}{C_{b0}^{(1)}(t)} = (1/\mathrm{i}\hbar)\int_0^t \frac{H'_{ba}}{D_{ba}^{(1)}}\exp(-\mathrm{i}\omega_0 t')\mathrm{d}t'$$

由于  $H'_{ba} = -E_z D_{ba}$ ,  $E_z = (E_0/2)[\exp(i\omega t) + \exp(-i\omega t)]$ ,其中  $D_{ba}$  和  $E_0$  与时间无关。于是有:

$$\begin{split} & \boldsymbol{C}_{b0}^{(1)}(t) = \frac{-D_{ba}E_0}{2i\hbar} \int_0^t [\exp(i\omega t') + \exp(-i\omega t')] \exp(-i\omega_0 t') dt' \\ & = \frac{iD_{ba}E_0}{2\hbar} \{ \int_0^t \exp[-i(\omega_0 - \omega)t'] dt' + \int_0^t \exp[-i(\omega_0 + \omega)t'] dt' \} , \\ & = \frac{D_{ba}E_0}{2\hbar} \{ \frac{1 - \exp[-i(\omega_0 - \omega)t]}{(\omega_0 - \omega)} + \frac{1 - \exp[-i(\omega_0 + \omega)t]}{(\omega_0 + \omega)} \} \end{split}$$

使用旋转波近似,即略去上式中的第二项,得到t时刻原子处于下能级 $|u_b\rangle$ 的几率,即

$$\begin{split} & P_b^{(1)}(t) = \left| C_b^{(1)}(t) \right|^2 = \left| C_{b0}^{(1)}(t) \right|^2 = \left( \frac{D_{ba} E_0}{2\hbar} \right)^2 \left\{ \frac{\left[ 1 - \cos(\omega_0 - \omega)t \right]^2 + \sin^2(\omega_0 - \omega)t}{(\omega_0 - \omega)^2} \right\} \\ & = \left( \frac{D_{ba} E_0}{2\hbar} \right)^2 \left\{ \frac{2\left[ 1 - \cos(\omega_0 - \omega)t \right]}{(\omega_0 - \omega)^2} \right\} = \left( \frac{D_{ba} E_0}{2\hbar} \right)^2 \left\{ \frac{\sin\left[(\omega_0 - \omega)t/2\right]}{(\omega_0 - \omega)/2} \right\}^2 \end{split}$$

$$P_b^{(1)}(t) = (\frac{D_{ba}E_0}{2\hbar})^2 (\frac{\sin\Delta\omega t}{\Delta\omega})^2 \xrightarrow{\Delta\omega\to 0} \max P_a^{(1)}(t) = (\frac{D_{ba}E_0}{2\hbar})^2 t^2$$

因此,在共振下,场与原子之间的相互作用是最强的(发生跃迁的几率最大)。

3. 第 3.1 节,p.26 题. 假设在混合系综中,系统处于各个微观状态 $|\psi_i\rangle$ 的概率 $P_i$  不随时间而改变(i=1,2,3...,n, $\sum_{i=1}^n P_i=1$ ),且 $|\psi_i\rangle$ 满足 Schrödinger 方程  $i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\psi_i\rangle = \hat{H}|\psi_i\rangle$ ,证明该混合系综的密度算符 $\hat{\rho}$ 满足以下量子 Liouville 方程:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{\mathrm{i}\hbar}[\hat{H},\hat{\rho}]$$

证明:由题意知,该混合系综的密度算符应该为:

$$\hat{\rho} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i |\psi_i\rangle\langle\psi_i|, \qquad (1)$$

对 Schrödinger 方程 i $\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi_i\rangle$  =  $\hat{H} |\psi_i\rangle$  两边同时取厄米共轭,并且利用哈密顿算符的厄米性  $\hat{H}^\dagger$  =  $\hat{H}$  ,得到

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle \psi_i | = \langle \psi_i | \hat{H}, \qquad (2)$$

于是由 Schrödinger 方程和上式有:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi_i\rangle = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \hat{H} |\psi_i\rangle, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle\psi_i| = -\frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle\psi_i| \hat{H}, \quad (3)$$

让(1)式两边同时对时间求导,考虑到P,不随时间而改变,并且利用(3)得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\rho} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (|\psi_{i}\rangle\langle\psi_{i}|) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{i} [(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\psi_{i}\rangle)\langle\psi_{i}| + |\psi_{i}\rangle(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\langle\psi_{i}|)]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{i} [\frac{1}{i\hbar} \hat{H} |\psi_{i}\rangle\langle\psi_{i}| - \frac{1}{i\hbar} |\psi_{i}\rangle\langle\psi_{i}| \hat{H}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{i\hbar} (\hat{H} \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{i} |\psi_{i}\rangle\langle\psi_{i}| - \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{i} |\psi_{i}\rangle\langle\psi_{i}| \hat{H})$$

$$= \frac{1}{i\hbar} (\hat{H} \hat{\rho} - \hat{\rho}\hat{H}) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}]$$
(4)

证毕。

4-1. 第 4.1-4.2 节,p.24,证明二能级原子的 Bloch 矢量满足 $\mathbf{r} = \operatorname{Tr}(\hat{\rho}\boldsymbol{\sigma})$ ,其中 $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$  是泡利矩阵矢量, $\hat{\rho}$  是原子的密度算符。

证明: 设二能级原子的状态矢量为 $|\psi\rangle = c_a |a\rangle + c_b |b\rangle$ ,其中 $|a\rangle$ 和 $|b\rangle$ 是原子的上下能级本征态。则原子的密度算符(矩阵)为

$$\hat{\rho} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{aa} & \rho_{ab} \\ \rho_{ba} & \rho_{bb} \end{pmatrix} = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = \begin{pmatrix} c_a \\ c_b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_a^* & c_b^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |c_a|^2 & c_a c_b^* \\ c_a^* c_b & |c_b|^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\text{IJ}} \, \mathbb{L} \, \rho_{ab} = \rho_{ba}^* \, \circ$$

已知二能级原子的 Bloch 矢量和密度算符(矩阵)之间有以下关系:

$$r_1 = \rho_{ab} + \rho_{ba}$$
,  $r_2 = i(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba})$ ,  $r_3 = \rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb}$ 

已知泡利矩阵矢量 $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)$ 的三个分量为:

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

干是

$$\operatorname{Tr}(\hat{\rho}\sigma_{1}) = \operatorname{Tr}\begin{bmatrix} \rho_{aa} & \rho_{ab} \\ \rho_{ba} & \rho_{bb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \operatorname{Tr}\begin{bmatrix} \rho_{ab} & \rho_{aa} \\ \rho_{bb} & \rho_{ba} \end{bmatrix} = \rho_{ab} + \rho_{ba} = r_{1},$$

$$\operatorname{Tr}(\hat{\rho}\sigma_{2}) = \operatorname{Tr}\begin{bmatrix} \rho_{aa} & \rho_{ab} \\ \rho_{ba} & \rho_{bb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\mathrm{i} \\ \mathrm{i} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \operatorname{Tr}\begin{bmatrix} (\mathrm{i}\rho_{ab} & -\mathrm{i}\rho_{aa} \\ \mathrm{i}\rho_{bb} & -\mathrm{i}\rho_{ba} \end{bmatrix} = \mathrm{i}(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba}) = r_{2},$$

$$\operatorname{Tr}(\hat{\rho}\sigma_{3}) = \operatorname{Tr}\begin{bmatrix} \rho_{aa} & \rho_{ab} \\ \rho_{ba} & \rho_{bb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{Tr}\begin{bmatrix} \rho_{aa} & -\rho_{ab} \\ \rho_{ba} & -\rho_{bb} \end{pmatrix} = \rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb} = r_{3}.$$

因此 Bloch 矢量 $\mathbf{r} = (r_1, r_2, r_3)$  和泡利矩阵矢量 $\mathbf{\sigma} = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)$  之间存在以下关系:  $\mathbf{r} = \mathrm{Tr}(\hat{\rho}\mathbf{\sigma})$ .

反之: 如果已知 $\mathbf{r} = \operatorname{Tr}(\hat{\rho}\boldsymbol{\sigma})$ ,请证明 $r_1 = \rho_{ab} + \rho_{ba}$ ,  $r_2 = \mathrm{i}(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba})$ ,  $r_3 = \rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb}$ .

4-2. 第 4.1-4.2 节, p.24, 证明(4.1-18)公式。

解: 已知

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{\rho}_{aa} = (H'_{ab}\rho_{ba} - H'_{ba}\rho_{ab})/i\hbar \\
\dot{\rho}_{bb} = -(H'_{ab}\rho_{ba} - H'_{ba}\rho_{ab})/i\hbar \\
\dot{\rho}_{ab} = -i\omega_{0}\rho_{ab} - H'_{ab}(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb})/i\hbar \\
\dot{\rho}_{ba} = i\omega_{0}\rho_{ba} + H'_{ba}(\rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb})/i\hbar
\end{cases}$$
(1)

根据 Bloch 矢量的定义式

$$\begin{cases} r_{1} = \rho_{ab} + \rho_{ba} \\ r_{2} = i(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba}), \\ r_{3} = \rho_{aa} - \rho_{bb} \end{cases}$$
 (2)

并且利用  $\rho_{aa} + \rho_{bb} = 1$ ,可得到

$$\rho_{aa} = \frac{1}{2}(1+r_3), \ \rho_{bb} = \frac{1}{2}(1-r_3), \ \rho_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}(r_1 - ir_2), \ \rho_{ba} = \frac{1}{2}(r_1 + ir_2),$$
 (3)

以及

$$\begin{cases} \dot{r}_{1} = \dot{\rho}_{ab} + \dot{\rho}_{ba} \\ \dot{r}_{2} = i(\dot{\rho}_{ab} - \dot{\rho}_{ba}), \\ \dot{r}_{3} = \dot{\rho}_{aa} - \dot{\rho}_{bb} \end{cases}$$
(4)

将(1)代入(4)右边,并且利用(3),整理得到

$$\begin{cases} \dot{r}_{1} = -\omega_{0}r_{2} + \frac{i}{\hbar}(H'_{ab} - H'_{ba})r_{3} \\ \dot{r}_{2} = \omega_{0}r_{1} - \frac{1}{\hbar}(H'_{ab} + H'_{ba})r_{3} \\ \dot{r}_{3} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}(H'_{ab} - H'_{ba})r_{1} + \frac{1}{\hbar}(H'_{ab} + H'_{ba})r_{2} \end{cases}$$
(5)

上式即是(4.1-18)。令

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (H'_{ab} + H'_{ba})/\hbar \\ i(H'_{ab} - H'_{ba})/\hbar \\ \omega_0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{6}$$

代入(5)式得

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\dot{r}_1 \\
\dot{r}_2 \\
\dot{r}_3
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\omega_2 r_3 - \omega_3 r_2 \\
\omega_3 r_1 - \omega_1 r_3 \\
\omega_1 r_2 - \omega_2 r_1
\end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r} .$$
(7)

5. 第 4.1-4.2 节, p. 27, 假设  $\omega$  与时间无关,证明  $\omega$  与 r 之间夹角与时间无关。

证明: 已知 Bloch 矢量满足以下进动方程:  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}$ ,

对该方程两边同时点积 $\omega$ ,由于 $\omega$ 与时间无关,故有

其中 $\theta$ 为 $\omega$ 与r之间的夹角。由于|r|=1,而于 $\omega$ 与时间无关且有 $|\omega|\neq 0$ ,故有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\cos\theta = 0$$

即  $\omega$  与 r 之间夹角与时间无关。证毕

6. 第 4.1-4.2 节, p. 42, 利用(24)和(25)式, 证明 $\left\langle \hat{P}_{y} \right\rangle = Dr_{2}$ 

证明: 己知
$$\hat{P}_y = (\hat{P}^+ - \hat{P}^-)/2i$$
,  $|\psi\rangle = c_a |a\rangle |m+1\rangle + c_b |b\rangle |m\rangle$ ,

$$\langle \psi | = \langle a | \langle m+1 | c_a^* + \langle b | \langle m | c_b^* ,$$
 故有

$$\begin{split} &\left\langle \hat{P}_{y} \right\rangle = \left\langle \psi \, \middle| \hat{P}_{y} \middle| \psi \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2i} \left\langle \psi \, \middle| (\hat{P}^{+} - \hat{P}^{-}) \middle| \psi \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} (\left\langle \psi \, \middle| \hat{P}^{+} \middle| \psi \right\rangle - \left\langle \psi \, \middle| \hat{P}^{-} \middle| \psi \right\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} [\left( \left\langle m + 1 \middle| \left\langle a \middle| c_{a}^{*} + \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| c_{b}^{*} \right) \hat{P}^{+} \left( c_{a} \middle| a \right\rangle \middle| m + 1 \right\rangle + c_{b} \middle| b \right\rangle \middle| m \right\rangle) \\ &- (\left\langle m + 1 \middle| \left\langle a \middle| c_{a}^{*} + \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| c_{b}^{*} \right) \hat{P}^{-} \left( c_{a} \middle| a \right\rangle \middle| m + 1 \right\rangle + c_{b} \middle| b \right\rangle \middle| m \right\rangle) \\ &- (\left\langle m + 1 \middle| \left\langle a \middle| c_{a}^{*} + \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| c_{b}^{*} \right) \hat{P}^{-} \left( c_{a} \middle| a \right\rangle \middle| m + 1 \right\rangle + c_{b} \middle| b \right\rangle \middle| m \right\rangle) \\ &- \left\langle a^{*} c_{a} \left\langle m + 1 \middle| \left\langle a \middle| \hat{P}^{+} \middle| a \right\rangle \middle| m + 1 \right\rangle + c_{b}^{*} c_{b} \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| \hat{P}^{+} \middle| b \right\rangle \middle| m \right\rangle \\ &- c_{a}^{*} c_{a} \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| \hat{P}^{+} \middle| a \right\rangle \middle| m + 1 \right\rangle + c_{b}^{*} c_{b} \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| \hat{P}^{+} \middle| b \right\rangle \middle| m \right\rangle \\ &- c_{b}^{*} c_{a} \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle a \middle| \hat{P}^{-} \middle| a \right\rangle \middle| m + 1 \right\rangle - c_{b}^{*} c_{b} \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| \hat{P}^{-} \middle| b \right\rangle \middle| m \right\rangle \\ &- c_{b}^{*} c_{a} \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| \hat{P}^{-} \middle| a \right\rangle \middle| m + 1 \right\rangle - c_{b}^{*} c_{b} \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| \hat{P}^{-} \middle| b \right\rangle \middle| m \right\rangle \\ &- c_{b}^{*} c_{a} \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| \hat{P}^{-} \middle| a \right\rangle \middle| m + 1 \right\rangle + c_{b}^{*} c_{b} \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| \hat{P}^{-} \middle| b \right\rangle \middle| m \right\rangle \\ &+ c_{b}^{*} c_{a} \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle b \middle| \hat{P}^{-} \middle| a \middle| m \middle| m \middle| m \middle| c_{b}^{*} \right\rangle \right\rangle \right) \\ &+ c_{b}^{*} c_{a} \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle a \middle| \hat{P}^{+} \middle| a \middle| m \middle| m \middle| c_{b}^{*} \right\rangle \right\rangle \left\langle m \middle| \left\langle a \middle| \hat{P}^{+} \middle| a \middle| m \middle| m \middle| c_{b}^{*} \right\rangle \right\rangle \left\langle m \middle| c_{b}^{*} \middle| c_{b}^{*}$$

7. 第 4.3-4.7 节, p. 93, 分析增益介质的自感应透明现象。

由于 $r_2 = i(\rho_{ab} - \rho_{ba})$ ,故有 $\langle \hat{P}_{v} \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{P}_{v} | \psi \rangle = Dr_2$ 。证毕

即,自感应透明现象发生时,在增益介质中稳定解的脉冲面积是多少,为什么(给出定量分析)?

答: 设 $|a\rangle$ 和 $|b\rangle$ 分别表示二能级原子的上、下能级本征态, $|\psi\rangle = c_a |a\rangle + c_b |b\rangle$ 是原子系统的态矢,密度算符 $\hat{\rho} = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$ 在{ $|a\rangle$ , $|b\rangle$ }表象下的对角元 $\rho_{aa}(t)$ 和 $\rho_{bb}(t)$ 分别代表原子处于上下能级的概率,在外场下它们是时间t的函数。在增益介质中,原子在初始时处于上能级,即满足初始条件 $\rho_{aa}(-\infty) = 1$ 和 $\rho_{bb}(-\infty) = 0$ 。

按照面积定理,脉冲面积 A(z)随传播距离 z 的变化满足方程:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z}A(z) = \frac{a}{2}\sin A(z)\,,\tag{1}$$

其中 a>0 是一个常数。设初始脉冲面积满足  $A(z)=m\pi+\delta$ ,其中  $0<|\delta|<\pi$ ,m=1,3,5.... 是奇数,则由(1)得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z}A(z) = \frac{a}{2}\sin(m\pi + \delta) = -\frac{a}{2}\sin\delta\,\,\,\,(2)$$

对(2)讨论如下:

- 1)当 $0 < \delta < \pi$  时, $dA(z)/dz = -(a\sin\delta)/2 < 0$ ,A(z)将随传播距离 z 的增加而变小,从而有 $A(z) = m\pi + \delta \to m\pi$ ,而当 $A(z) = m\pi$ 时, $dA(z)/dz = -(a\sin m\pi)/2 = 0$ ,即脉冲面积稳定下来不再变化,因此脉冲面积趋于 $\pi$ 的奇数倍;
- 2) 当 $-\pi < \delta < 0$  时,  $dA(z)/dz = (a\sin \delta)/2 > 0$  , A(z)将随传播距离 z 的增加而增大 , 从 而 有  $A(z) = m\pi + \delta \rightarrow m\pi$  , 而 当  $A(z) = m\pi$  时 ,  $dA(z)/dz = -(a\sin m\pi)/2 = 0$  ,即脉冲面积稳定下来不再变化,因此脉冲面积趋于  $\pi$  的奇数倍。

以上 1) 和 2) 的讨论穷尽了所有的可能性,故在在增益介质中,脉冲面积为  $\pi$  的奇数倍是自感应透明现象的稳定解。

在下面,由于显示问题,有些数学表达式中的 $\hat{a}^{\dagger}$ 写成了 $\hat{a}^{\dagger}$ 。

8-1. 第五章 (上), p.8. 证明[ $\hat{a}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}$ ]=1

证明:将以下表达式

$$\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(\hat{a}^{\dagger} + \hat{a}) , \quad \hat{p} = i\sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}}(\hat{a}^{\dagger} - \hat{a}) ,$$

代入对易关系 $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = \hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{x} = i\hbar$ ,则有

$$\begin{split} & i\hbar = \hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{x} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(\hat{a}^{\dagger} + \hat{a})i\sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}}(\hat{a}^{\dagger} - \hat{a}) - i\sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}}(\hat{a}^{\dagger} - \hat{a})\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(\hat{a}^{\dagger} + \hat{a}) \\ &= i\frac{\hbar}{2}[(\hat{a}^{\dagger} + \hat{a})(\hat{a}^{\dagger} - \hat{a}) - (\hat{a}^{\dagger} - \hat{a})(\hat{a}^{\dagger} + \hat{a})] \\ &= i\frac{\hbar}{2}(\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}^{\dagger} + \hat{a}\hat{a}^{\dagger} - \hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a} - \hat{a}\hat{a} - \hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}^{\dagger} + \hat{a}\hat{a}^{\dagger} - \hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a} + \hat{a}\hat{a}) \\ &= i\hbar(\hat{a}\hat{a}^{\dagger} - \hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}) = i\hbar[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}] \end{split}$$

即[ $\hat{a},\hat{a}^{\dagger}$ ]=1。 证毕

8-2. 第五章 (上), p.9. 证明  $\hat{H} = (\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a} + 1/2)\hbar\omega$ 

证明: 已知谐振子的 Hamiltonian 算符为:  $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}^2$ ,

其中: 
$$\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(\hat{a}^{\dagger} + \hat{a})$$
,  $\hat{p} = i\sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}}(\hat{a}^{\dagger} - \hat{a})$ .

其中产生算符和湮灭算符满足对易关系 $\hat{a}\hat{a}^{\dagger} - \hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a} = 1$ ,因此有

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} = -\frac{1}{2m} \frac{m\hbar\omega}{2} (\hat{a}^+ - \hat{a})(\hat{a}^+ - \hat{a}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \hbar\omega [(\hat{a}^+)^2 + (\hat{a})^2 - \hat{a}^+\hat{a} - \hat{a}\hat{a}^+] = \frac{1}{4} \hbar\omega [-(\hat{a}^+)^2 - (\hat{a})^2 + 2\hat{a}^+\hat{a} + 1] \end{split}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2}\hat{x}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2}\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}(\hat{a}^{+} + \hat{a})(\hat{a}^{+} + \hat{a})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\hbar\omega[(\hat{a}^{+})^{2} + (\hat{a})^{2} + \hat{a}^{+}\hat{a} + \hat{a}\hat{a}^{+}] = \frac{1}{4}\hbar\omega[(\hat{a}^{+})^{2} + (\hat{a})^{2} + 2\hat{a}^{+}\hat{a} + 1]$$

因此

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}^2 = \frac{1}{4}\hbar\omega[4\hat{a}^+\hat{a} + 2] = \hbar\omega(\hat{a}^+\hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})$$

9. 第五章 (上), p.12, 证明 (5.1-9), 即证明  $\hat{N}(\hat{a}^{\dagger})^l | n \rangle = (n+l)(\hat{a}^{\dagger})^l | n \rangle$ , l = 1, 2, ...

证明:由 $[\hat{N},\hat{a}^{\dagger}]$ = $\hat{N}\hat{a}^{\dagger}-\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{N}=\hat{a}^{\dagger}$ ,可得

$$\hat{N}\hat{a}^{\dagger} = \hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{N} + \hat{a}^{\dagger}, \tag{1}$$

用数学归纳法证明原式.

1) 当 
$$l=1$$
时,利用 $(1)$ 式和 $\hat{N}|n\rangle = n|n\rangle$ 有

$$\hat{N}\hat{a}^{\dagger} \left| n \right\rangle = (\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{N} + \hat{a}^{\dagger}) \left| n \right\rangle = \hat{a}^{\dagger} (\hat{N} + 1) \left| n \right\rangle = (n + 1) \hat{a}^{\dagger} \left| n \right\rangle ,$$

原式成立。

2) 假设当 $l=m \ge 1$ 时,原式成立,即有

$$\hat{N}(\hat{a}^{\dagger})^{m}|n\rangle = (n+m)(\hat{a}^{\dagger})^{m}|n\rangle, \qquad (2)$$

则当l=m+1时,利用(1)和(2)有

$$\hat{N}(\hat{a}^{+})^{m+1} | n \rangle = \hat{N}\hat{a}^{+}(\hat{a}^{+})^{m} | n \rangle = (\hat{a}^{+}\hat{N} + \hat{a}^{+})(\hat{a}^{+})^{m} | n \rangle$$

$$=\hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}(\hat{a}^{+})^{m}|n\rangle+(\hat{a}^{+})^{m+1}|n\rangle$$

$$=\hat{a}^{+}(n+m)(\hat{a}^{+})^{m}|n\rangle+(\hat{a}^{+})^{m+1}|n\rangle$$

$$=(n+m)(\hat{a}^{+})^{m+1}|n\rangle+(\hat{a}^{+})^{m+1}|n\rangle$$

$$=(n+m+1)(\hat{a}^{+})^{m+1}|n\rangle$$

原式成立。综合以上1)和2)可知原式得证。证毕。

注: 如果要求先证明 $[\hat{N}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}] = \hat{a}^{\dagger}$ ,则利用公式 $[\hat{A}\hat{B}, \hat{C}] = \hat{A}[\hat{B}, \hat{C}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{C}]\hat{B}$ 和 $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}] = 1$ ,有 $[\hat{N}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}] = [\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}] = \hat{a}^{\dagger}[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}] + [\hat{a}^{\dagger}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}]\hat{a} = \hat{a}^{\dagger}[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}] = \hat{a}^{\dagger}$ 

10. 第五章 (上), p.60, 证明 $[\hat{N},\cos\hat{\phi}] = -i\sin\hat{\phi}$ ,  $[\hat{N},\sin\hat{\phi}] = i\cos\hat{\phi}$ 。

即已知光子数算符 $\hat{N} = \hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}$ 与产生/湮灭算符满足对易关系 $[\hat{a}^{\dagger},\hat{N}] = -\hat{a}^{\dagger}$ 和 $[\hat{a},\hat{N}] = \hat{a}$ , $\cos\hat{\phi}$ 和 $\sin\hat{\phi}$ 是同一光场的相位算符:

$$\cos \hat{\phi} = \frac{1}{2} [(\hat{N} + 1)^{-1/2} \hat{a} + \hat{a}^{+} (\hat{N} + 1)^{-1/2}] , \sin \hat{\phi} = \frac{1}{2i} [(\hat{N} + 1)^{-1/2} \hat{a} - \hat{a}^{+} (\hat{N} + 1)^{-1/2}]$$

证明对易关系[ $\hat{N}$ ,  $\cos \hat{\phi}$ ] =  $-i \sin \hat{\phi}$ , [ $\hat{N}$ ,  $\sin \hat{\phi}$ ] =  $i \cos \hat{\phi}$ .

证明:

由 $[\hat{a}^{\dagger}, \hat{N}] = -\hat{a}^{\dagger}$ 和 $[\hat{a}, \hat{N}] = \hat{a}$ 分别可得:  $\hat{N}\hat{a}^{\dagger} = \hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{N} + \hat{a}^{\dagger}$ ,  $\hat{a}\hat{N} = \hat{N}\hat{a} + \hat{a}$ , 利用它们以及 $[\hat{N}, (\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}] = 0$ , 有

$$\begin{split} &[\hat{N},\cos\hat{\phi}] = \hat{N}\cos\hat{\phi} - \cos\hat{\phi}\hat{N} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[\hat{N}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a} + \hat{N}\hat{a}^{+}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2} - (\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a}\hat{N} - \hat{a}^{+}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{N}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{N}\hat{a} + \hat{N}\hat{a}^{+}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2} - (\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a}\hat{N} - \hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{N}\hat{a} + (\hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}+\hat{a}^{+})(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2} - (\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}(\hat{N}\hat{a}+\hat{a}) - \hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}], \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{N}\hat{a} + \hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2} + \hat{a}^{+}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{N}\hat{a} - (\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a} - \hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[\hat{a}^{+}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2} - (\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a}] = -i\frac{1}{2i}[(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a} - \hat{a}^{+}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}] = -i\sin\hat{\phi} \end{split}$$

 $[\hat{N}, \sin \hat{\phi}]$ 

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{1}{2\mathrm{i}}\big[\hat{N}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a}-\hat{N}\hat{a}^{+}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}-(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a}\hat{N}+\hat{a}^{+}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{N}\big]\\ &=\frac{1}{2\mathrm{i}}\big[(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{N}\hat{a}-\hat{N}\hat{a}^{+}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}-(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a}\hat{N}+\hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\big]\\ &=\frac{1}{2\mathrm{i}}\big[(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{N}\hat{a}-(\hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}+\hat{a}^{+})(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}-(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}(\hat{N}\hat{a}+\hat{a})+\hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\big]\\ &=\frac{1}{2\mathrm{i}}\big[(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{N}\hat{a}-(\hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}+\hat{a}^{+})(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}-(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}(\hat{N}\hat{a}+\hat{a})+\hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\big]\\ &=\frac{1}{2\mathrm{i}}\big[(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{N}\hat{a}-\hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}-\hat{a}^{+}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}-(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{N}\hat{a}-(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a}+\hat{a}^{+}\hat{N}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\big]\\ &=\mathrm{i}\,\frac{1}{2}\big[(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a}+\hat{a}^{+}(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\big]=\mathrm{i}\cos\hat{\phi} \end{split}$$

11. 第五章 (上), p.73. 证明:  $\langle \cos \hat{\phi} \rangle = \langle n | \cos \hat{\phi} | n \rangle = 0$  以及

$$\langle \cos^2 \hat{\phi} \rangle = \langle n | \cos^2 \hat{\phi} | n \rangle = \begin{cases} 1/2, & n \neq 0 \\ 1/4, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

证明,由于

$$\cos \hat{\phi} = (\hat{A} + \hat{A}^{\dagger})/2 , \quad \hat{A} = (\hat{N} + 1)^{-1/2} \hat{a} , \quad \hat{A}^{\dagger} = \hat{a}^{\dagger} (\hat{N} + 1)^{-1/2} ,$$

$$(\hat{N} + 1)^{-1/2} |n\rangle = (n+1)^{-1/2} |n\rangle , \quad \hat{a}|n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle , \quad \hat{a}^{\dagger} |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle ,$$

$$\langle n|(\hat{N} + 1)^{-1/2} = \langle n|(n+1)^{-1/2} , \quad \langle n|\hat{a}^{\dagger} = \langle n-1|\sqrt{n} , \quad \langle n|\hat{a} = \langle n+1|\sqrt{n+1} , \quad \langle n|\hat{a} = \langle$$

$$(\cos \hat{\phi})^2 = \frac{1}{4} (\hat{A}\hat{A} + \hat{A}^+\hat{A}^+ + \hat{A}\hat{A}^+ + \hat{A}^+\hat{A})$$

故当n≠0时,

$$\hat{A} | n \rangle = (\hat{N} + 1)^{-1/2} \hat{a} | n \rangle = \sqrt{n} (\hat{N} + 1)^{-1/2} | n - 1 \rangle = \sqrt{n} (n - 1 + 1)^{-1/2} | n - 1 \rangle = | n - 1 \rangle ,$$

$$\hat{A}^+ | n \rangle = \hat{a}^+ (\hat{N} + 1)^{-1/2} | n \rangle = (n + 1)^{-1/2} \hat{a}^+ | n \rangle = (n + 1)^{-1/2} \sqrt{n + 1} | n + 1 \rangle = | n + 1 \rangle ,$$

$$\hat{A} | n \rangle = | n - 1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle n | \hat{A}^\dagger = \langle n - 1 | , \quad \hat{A}^\dagger | n \rangle = | n + 1 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle n | \hat{A} = \langle n + 1 |$$
从而有

$$\langle n | (\cos \hat{\phi})^2 | n \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (\langle n | \hat{A}\hat{A} | n \rangle + \langle n | \hat{A}^+\hat{A}^+ | n \rangle + \langle n | \hat{A} \hat{A}^+ | n \rangle + \langle n | \hat{A}^+\hat{A} | n \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\langle n+1 | n-1 \rangle + \langle n-1 | n+1 \rangle + \langle n+1 | n+1 \rangle + \langle n-1 | n-1 \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (0+0+1+1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

当n=0时,

$$\hat{A}|0\rangle = (\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}\hat{a}|0\rangle = 0$$
,  $\hat{A}^+|0\rangle = \hat{a}^+(\hat{N}+1)^{-1/2}|0\rangle = \hat{a}^+|0\rangle = |1\rangle$ ,

$$\hat{A}|0\rangle = 0 \Longrightarrow \langle 0|\hat{A}^{\dagger} = 0$$
,  $\hat{A}^{\dagger}|0\rangle = |1\rangle \Longrightarrow \langle 0|\hat{A} = \langle 1|$ 

从而有

$$\langle 0 | (\cos \hat{\phi})^{2} | 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (\langle 0 | \hat{A}\hat{A} | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | \hat{A}^{+}\hat{A}^{+} | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | \hat{A} | \hat{A}^{+} | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | \hat{A}^{+}\hat{A} | 0 \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\langle 1 | 0 + 0 | 1 \rangle + \langle 1 | 1 \rangle + 0) = \frac{1}{4} (0 + 0 + 1 + 0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

因此有

$$\langle \cos^2 \hat{\phi} \rangle = \langle n | \cos^2 \hat{\phi} | n \rangle = \begin{cases} 1/2, & n \neq 0 \\ 1/4, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

证毕。

## 其他习题

1、设某系统的量子力学状态为 $|\varphi(t)\rangle = C_a(t)|u_a\rangle + C_b(t)|u_b\rangle$ ,其中 $|u_a\rangle$ 和 $|u_b\rangle$ 是系统哈密顿算符的两个正交归一且完备的本征态,分别对应本征值  $E_a$ 和  $E_b$ ,证明在无外场作用下,薛定谔方程的解能够给出以下结果

$$C_a(t) = C_a(0) \exp(-i E_a t/\hbar)$$

证明:由于本征态 $|u_a\rangle$ 和 $|u_b\rangle$ 是正交归一和完备的,即满足关系

$$\langle u_i | u_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}, \quad \sum_i |u_i\rangle \langle u_i| = I, \quad i, j = a, b,$$
 (1)

没有外场时,系统的量子力学状态 $|\varphi(t)\rangle$ 满足如下薛定谔方程:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\varphi(t)\rangle = \hat{H}_0 |\varphi(t)\rangle, \qquad (2)$$

其中 $\hat{H}_0$ 是没有外场时的哈密顿算符,按照题意有:

$$\hat{H}_0 | u_a \rangle = E_a | u_a \rangle, \quad \hat{H}_0 | u_b \rangle = E_b | u_b \rangle, \tag{3}$$

将 $|\varphi(t)\rangle = C_a(t)|u_a\rangle + C_b(t)|u_b\rangle$ 代入(2), 并且利用(3), 有

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial C_a}{\partial t} |u_a\rangle + i\hbar \frac{\partial C_b}{\partial t} |u_b\rangle = C_a E_a |u_a\rangle + C_b E_b |u_b\rangle, \tag{4}$$

对上式两边同时左乘 $\langle u_a |$  ,并利用正交归一关系(1),得到:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} C_a(t) = E_a C_a(t), \qquad (5)$$

即有:  $C_a(t) = C_a(0) \exp(-i E_a t/\hbar)$ , 证毕。

## 2、课件第五章(下)公式(5.6-20)的推导。

背景交代: 考虑由单模光场与二能级原子构成的系统,其中 $\Omega$ 是光场的频率, $\hat{a}^{\dagger}$ 和 $\hat{a}$ 是光子的产生和湮灭算符, $|a\rangle$ 和 $|b\rangle$ 是二能级原子上下能级本征态,分别对应能量本征值 $E_a=\hbar\omega_a$ 和 $E_b=\hbar\omega_b$ , $\omega_0=\omega_a-\omega_b$ 是原子频率, $|a\rangle$ 和 $|b\rangle$ 满足正交归一和完备性关系: $\langle i|j\rangle=\delta_{ij}$ ,i,j=a,b, $|a\rangle\langle a|+|b\rangle\langle b|=I$ 。定义上升算符 $\hat{\sigma}^{\dagger}=|a\rangle\langle b|=\hat{\eta}$ 和下降算符 $\hat{\sigma}=|b\rangle\langle a|=\hat{\eta}^{\dagger}$ ,它们满足反对易子 $\{\hat{\sigma},\hat{\sigma}^{\dagger}\}=\{\hat{\eta}^{\dagger},\hat{\eta}\}=I$ ,其中反对易子定义为 $\{\hat{A},\hat{B}\}=\hat{A}\hat{B}+\hat{B}\hat{A}$ 。已知采用相互作用图像时,从薛定谔图像变换到相互作用图像的演化算符为

$$\hat{U}_0(t) = \exp\left\{-it[\Omega(\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}+1/2) + \omega_a\hat{\sigma}^{\dagger}\hat{\sigma} + \omega_b\hat{\sigma}\hat{\sigma}^{\dagger}]\right\},\,$$

在薛定谔图像下的相互作用哈密顿算符为 $\hat{H}_{af} = \hbar g(\hat{a}\hat{\sigma}^{\dagger} + \hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{\sigma})$ ,

问题:证明在相互作用图像下,相互作用哈密顿算符为:

$$\hat{H}_{\mathrm{af}}^{I}(t) = \hbar g \{ \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{\sigma} \exp[\mathrm{i}(\Omega - \omega_{0})t] + \hat{a} \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger} \exp[-\mathrm{i}(\Omega - \omega_{0})t] \} .$$

提示: 从 $\hat{H}_{af} = \hbar g(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^{\dagger})(\hat{\sigma} + \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger})$ 出发,对最后结果去掉不满足能量守恒的项。

证明:

1) 已知

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

光子数算符 $\hat{N} = \hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}$ 满足 $[\hat{N}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}] = \hat{a}^{\dagger}$ , $[\hat{N}, \hat{a}] = -\hat{a}$ ,因此有

$$[\hat{N}, [\hat{N}, \hat{a}]] = [\hat{N}, -\hat{a}] = \hat{a}, \quad [\hat{N}, [\hat{N}, [\hat{N}, \hat{a}]]] = [\hat{N}, \hat{a}] = -\hat{a} \dots,$$
 (2)

即在以上多重对易子中,含有偶数重对易子括号的项(含有偶数个 $\hat{N}$ ),结果为 $\hat{a}$ ;含有奇数重对易子括号的项(含有奇数个 $\hat{N}$ ),结果为 $-\hat{a}$ ,故由(1)有

$$\exp(\lambda \hat{N})\hat{a} \exp(-\lambda \hat{N}) = \hat{a} - \lambda \hat{a} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2!}\hat{a} - \frac{\lambda^3}{3!}\hat{a} + \dots = \hat{a}(1 - \lambda + \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} - \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} + \dots) = \hat{a} \exp(-\lambda),$$
(3)

同理由 $[\hat{N}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}] = \hat{a}^{\dagger}$ 得

$$[\hat{N}, [\hat{N}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}]] = [\hat{N}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}] = \hat{a}^{\dagger}, \quad [\hat{N}, [\hat{N}, [\hat{N}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}]]] = [\hat{N}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}] = \hat{a}^{\dagger} \dots,$$
 (4)

即在以上多重对易子中,不管多少重对易子括号的项,结果均为 $\hat{a}^{\dagger}$ ,故由(1)有

$$\exp(\lambda \hat{N})\hat{a}^{\dagger} \exp(-\lambda \hat{N}) = \hat{a}^{\dagger} (1 + \lambda + \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} + \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} + \dots) = \hat{a}^{\dagger} \exp(\lambda).$$
 (5)

$$\exp(it\Omega\hat{N})(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^{\dagger})\exp(-it\Omega\hat{N}) = \hat{a}\exp(-it\Omega) + \hat{a}^{\dagger}\exp(it\Omega).$$
 (6)

2) 定义算符  $\hat{M}_1 = \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{\sigma} = |a\rangle\langle a|$  和  $\hat{M}_2 = \hat{\eta}^{\dagger} \hat{\eta} = |b\rangle\langle b|$ ,正交归一化关系  $\langle i|j\rangle = \delta_{ij}$ ,i,j=a,b,可以证明

$$[\hat{M}_1, \hat{\sigma}] = -\hat{\sigma}, \quad [\hat{M}_1, \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger}] = \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger}, \tag{7}$$

$$[\hat{M}_2, \hat{\eta}] = -\hat{\eta}, \quad [\hat{M}_2, \hat{\eta}^{\dagger}] = \hat{\eta}^{\dagger},$$
 (8)

与证明(3)和(5)类似,利用(7)和(8)式同样可以证明

$$\exp(\beta \hat{M}_{1})\hat{\sigma}\exp(-\beta \hat{M}_{1}) = \hat{\sigma}\exp(-\beta), \quad \exp(\beta \hat{M}_{1})\hat{\sigma}^{\dagger}\exp(-\beta \hat{M}_{1}) = \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger}\exp(\beta), \quad (9)$$

$$\exp(\gamma \hat{M}_{2})\hat{\eta}\exp(-\gamma \hat{M}_{2}) = \hat{\eta}\exp(-\gamma), \quad \exp(\gamma \hat{M}_{2})\hat{\eta}^{\dagger}\exp(-\gamma \hat{M}_{2}) = \hat{\eta}^{\dagger}\exp(\gamma), \quad (10)$$
在下面利用(9)和(10)式进行计算时,  $\beta = it\omega_{a}$  ,  $\gamma = it\omega_{b}$  。

3) 从薛定谔图像变换到相互作用图像的演化算符可以表达为

$$\hat{U}_0(t) = \exp[-it\Omega(\hat{N} + 1/2) - it\omega_a \hat{M}_1 - it\omega_b \hat{M}_2], \tag{11}$$

薛定谔图像下的相互作用哈密顿算符表达为 $\hat{H}_{af} = \hbar g(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^{\dagger})(\hat{\sigma} + \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger})$ ,在相互作用图像下,它变为 $\hat{H}_{af}^{I} = \hat{U}_{0}^{-1}\hat{H}_{af}\hat{U}_{0}$ 。考虑到 $\hat{U}_{0}^{\dagger} = \hat{U}_{0}^{-1}$ ,算符 $\hat{N}$ 、 $\hat{M}_{1}$ 和  $\hat{M}_{2}$ 均为厄米算符且两两对易,利用(6)、(9)和(10),且令 $\beta = it\omega_{a}$ , $\gamma = it\omega_{b}$ ,可以求得 $\hat{H}_{af}^{I} = \hbar g \hat{G}_{1} \hat{G}_{2}$ ,其中

$$\hat{G}_{1} = \exp(it\Omega\hat{N})(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^{\dagger})\exp(-it\Omega\hat{N}) = \hat{a}\exp(-it\Omega) + \hat{a}^{\dagger}\exp(it\Omega),$$

$$\hat{G}_2 = \exp(it\omega_a \hat{M}_1)[\exp(it\omega_b \hat{M}_2)(\hat{\sigma} + \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger})\exp(-it\omega_b \hat{M}_2)]\exp(-it\omega_a \hat{M}_1)$$

= 
$$\exp(it\omega_a \hat{M}_1)[\exp(it\omega_b \hat{M}_2)(\hat{\eta}^{\dagger} + \hat{\eta})\exp(-it\omega_b \hat{M}_2)]\exp(-it\omega_a \hat{M}_1)$$

= 
$$\exp(it\omega_a \hat{M}_1)[\hat{\eta}^{\dagger} \exp(it\omega_b) + \hat{\eta} \exp(-it\omega_b)]\exp(-it\omega_a \hat{M}_1)$$

$$= \exp(\mathrm{i}t\omega_a \hat{M}_1)[\hat{\sigma}\exp(\mathrm{i}t\omega_b) + \hat{\sigma}^\dagger \exp(-\mathrm{i}t\omega_b)]\exp(-\mathrm{i}t\omega_a \hat{M}_1)$$

$$= \hat{\sigma} \exp[-it(\omega_a - \omega_b)] + \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger} \exp[it(\omega_a - \omega_b)]$$

$$= \hat{\sigma} \exp(-it\omega_0) + \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger} \exp(it\omega_0)$$

于是

 $\hat{H}_{af}^{I} = \hbar g[\hat{a} \exp(-it\Omega) + \hat{a}^{\dagger} \exp(it\Omega)][\hat{\sigma} \exp(-it\omega_{0}) + \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger} \exp(it\omega_{0})],$ 

去掉不满足能量守恒的项之后,得到.

$$\begin{split} \hat{H}_{\mathrm{af}}^{I}(t) &= \hbar g \{ \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{\sigma} \exp[\mathrm{i}(\Omega - \omega_{0})t] + \hat{a} \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger} \exp[-\mathrm{i}(\Omega - \omega_{0})t] \} \, . \end{split}$$
证毕。

3、设 $|a\rangle$ 和 $|b\rangle$ 分别表示二能级原子的上、下能级本征态,满足正交归一化条件,  $\hat{\sigma}=|b\rangle\langle a|$ 和 $\hat{\sigma}^{\dagger}=|a\rangle\langle b|$ 分别表示下降和上升算符,  $\hat{M}=\hat{\sigma}^{\dagger}\hat{\sigma}$  ,证明:

$$\exp(it\omega\hat{M})\hat{\sigma}\exp(-it\omega\hat{M}) = \hat{\sigma}\exp(-it\omega)$$

提示: 先证明 $[\hat{M}, \hat{\sigma}] = -\hat{\sigma}$ , 再利用如下公式:

$$\exp(\lambda \hat{A})\hat{B}\exp(-\lambda \hat{A}) = \hat{B} + \lambda[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + \frac{\lambda^2}{2!}[\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]] + \frac{\lambda^3}{3!}[\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]]] + \dots$$

证明:由于 $|a\rangle$ 和 $|b\rangle$ 满足正交归一化条件,利用 $\hat{\sigma}=|b\rangle\langle a|$ 和 $\hat{\sigma}^{\dagger}=|a\rangle\langle b|$ 有

$$\hat{M} = \hat{\sigma}^{\dagger} \hat{\sigma} = |a\rangle\langle b|b\rangle\langle a| = |a\rangle\langle a|, \qquad (1)$$

利用 $\hat{\sigma} = |b\rangle\langle a|$ 和 $\hat{M} = |a\rangle\langle a|$ ,考虑 $|a\rangle\langle a|$ 为制度为满足的正交归一化条件,有

$$\hat{M}\hat{\sigma} = |a\rangle\langle a|b\rangle\langle a| = 0$$
,  $\hat{\sigma}\hat{M} = |b\rangle\langle a|a\rangle\langle a| = |b\rangle\langle a| = \hat{\sigma}$ ,

从而有

$$[\hat{M}, \hat{\sigma}] = \hat{M}\hat{\sigma} - \hat{\sigma}\hat{M} = -\hat{\sigma} \tag{2}$$

由(2)可知,

$$[\hat{M},\hat{\sigma}] = -\hat{\sigma}$$
,  $[\hat{M},[\hat{M},[\hat{M},\hat{\sigma}]]] = -\hat{\sigma}$ ...(奇数重对易子) (3)

$$[\hat{M}, [\hat{M}, \hat{\sigma}]] = \hat{\sigma}, [\hat{M}, [\hat{M}, [\hat{M}, \hat{\sigma}]]]] = \hat{\sigma}...(偶数重对易子)$$
 (4)

将(3)和(4)代入公式

$$\exp(\lambda \hat{A})\hat{B}\exp(-\lambda \hat{A}) = \hat{B} + \lambda[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2!}[\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]] + \frac{\lambda^{3}}{3!}[\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]]] + \dots$$

得

$$\exp(\lambda \hat{M})\hat{\sigma} \exp(-\lambda \hat{M}) = \hat{\sigma} + \lambda [\hat{M}, \hat{\sigma}] + \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2!} [\hat{M}, [\hat{M}, \hat{\sigma}]] + \frac{\lambda^{3}}{3!} [\hat{M}, [\hat{M}, \hat{\sigma}]] + \dots$$

$$= \hat{\sigma} - \lambda \hat{\sigma} + \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2!} \hat{\sigma} - \frac{\lambda^{3}}{3!} \hat{\sigma} + \dots = \hat{\sigma} (1 - \lambda + \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2!} - \frac{\lambda^{3}}{3!} + \dots) = \hat{\sigma} \exp(-\lambda \hat{M})$$

将 $\lambda = it\omega$ 代入上式,得

$$\exp(it\omega\hat{M})\hat{\sigma}\exp(-it\omega\hat{M}) = \hat{\sigma}\exp(-it\omega\hat{M})$$

证毕。

4、设有频率为  $\Omega$  的光场和二能级原子构成的系统,其中原子的上下能级本征态分别是 $\alpha$ 2和 $\beta$ 5、(正交归一),分别对应能量本征值  $E_a$ 1, $\alpha$ 6 和  $\alpha$ 7 是

光子的湮灭算符和产生算符,|n>是光子数为n 的本征态,g 是光子与原子之间的耦合系数,系统的总哈密顿算符为:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{H} = \hat{H}_{0} + \hat{H}_{af} \\ \hat{H}_{0} = \hbar \Omega (\hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a} + 1/2) + \hbar \omega_{a} |a\rangle \langle a| + \hbar \omega_{b} |b\rangle \langle b|, \\ \hat{H}_{af} = \hbar g (\hat{a}|a\rangle \langle b| + \hat{a}^{\dagger} |b\rangle \langle a|) \end{cases}$$

设|a,n>=|a>|n>和|b,n+1>=|b>|n+1>是系统两个可能的量子状态,且 $\Omega=\omega_a-\omega_b$ .

- 系统的一般状态|ψ>应该如何表达?当系统处于|ψ>状态时,原子处于上能级、 且光场光子数为 n 的概率是多少?
- 2) 证明|a, n>和|b, n+1>是 $\hat{H}_0$ 的本征态,并且是二重简并的。
- 3) 在 $\{|a,n\rangle, |b,n+1\rangle\}$ 给出的表象下,求 $\hat{H}$ 的本征值和本征态。
- 4) 对比问题 2)和问题 3),说说其物理意义。

解: 1) 系统的一般状态可以表达为:  $|\psi\rangle = C_{a,n}|a,n\rangle + C_{b,n+1}|b,n+1\rangle$ , 其中原子处于上能级、且光场光子数为n的概率是 $|C_{a,n}|^2$ .

2) 由于 
$$\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}|n\rangle = n|n\rangle$$
,  $\langle i|j\rangle = \delta_{ij}$   $(i, j = a, b)$ , 有 
$$\hat{H}_{0}|a, n\rangle = [\hbar\Omega(\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a} + 1/2) + \hbar\omega_{a}|a\rangle\langle a| + \hbar\omega_{b}|b\rangle\langle b|]|a\rangle|n\rangle$$
$$= \hbar\Omega(\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a} + 1/2)|n\rangle|a\rangle + \hbar\omega_{a}|a\rangle\langle a|a\rangle|n\rangle + \hbar\omega_{b}|b\rangle\langle b|a\rangle|n\rangle.$$
$$= [\hbar\Omega(n+1/2) + \hbar\omega_{a}]|a, n\rangle = E_{01}|a, n\rangle$$

同理有

$$\hat{H}_{0}\left|b,n+1\right\rangle = \left[\hbar\Omega(n+1+1/2) + \hbar\omega_{b}\right]\left|b,n+1\right\rangle = E_{02}\left|b,n+1\right\rangle.$$

可见|a, n>和|b, n+1>是 $\hat{H}_0$ 的两个不同的本征态。由于 $\Omega=\omega_a-\omega_b$ ,故  $E_{01}=E_{02}=E_0$ ,即两个不同的本征态对应同一个本征值,因此是二重简并的。

3) 在 $\{|a,n\rangle, |b,n+1\rangle\}$ 给出的表象下,设 $\hat{H}$ 的矩阵表示为

$$\hat{H} = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

利用  $\hat{a}|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle$ ,  $\hat{a}^{\dagger}|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle$ ,  $\langle n|m\rangle = \delta_{mn}$ ,  $\langle i|j\rangle = \delta_{ij}$  (i,j=a,b), 求得矩阵元分别为

$$H_{11} = \langle a, n | \hat{H} | a, n \rangle = \langle a, n | (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}_{af}) | a, n \rangle,$$

由于

$$\langle a, n | \hat{H}_{af} | a, n \rangle = \langle a | \langle n | (\hat{a} | a) \langle b | + \hat{a}^{\dagger} | b \rangle \langle a |) | a \rangle | n \rangle$$

$$= \langle a | a \rangle \langle b | a \rangle \langle n | \hat{a} | n \rangle + \langle a | b \rangle \langle a | a \rangle \langle n | \hat{a}^{\dagger} | n \rangle = 0$$

故 
$$H_{11} = \langle a, n | \hat{H}_0 | a, n \rangle = E_0$$

同理有
$$H_{22} = \langle b, n+1 | \hat{H} | b, n+1 \rangle = \langle b, n+1 | (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}_{af}) | b, n+1 \rangle = E_0$$
,

$$\begin{split} H_{12} &= H_{21}^* = \left\langle a, n \middle| (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}_{af}) \middle| b, n+1 \right\rangle = \left\langle a, n \middle| \hat{H}_{af} \middle| b, n+1 \right\rangle \\ &= \hbar g \left\langle a \middle| \left\langle n \middle| (\hat{a} \middle| a \right\rangle \left\langle b \middle| + \hat{a}^\dagger \middle| b \right\rangle \left\langle a \middle| \right) \middle| b \right\rangle \middle| n+1 \right\rangle \\ &= \hbar g \left[ \left\langle a \middle| a \right\rangle \left\langle b \middle| b \right\rangle \left\langle n \middle| \hat{a} \middle| n+1 \right\rangle + \left\langle a \middle| b \right\rangle \left\langle a \middle| b \right\rangle \left\langle n \middle| \hat{a}^\dagger \middle| n+1 \right\rangle \right] \\ &= \hbar g \sqrt{n+1} \end{split},$$

因此有

$$\hat{H} = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 & \hbar g \sqrt{n+1} \\ \hbar g \sqrt{n+1} & E_0 \end{pmatrix},$$

令 $\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle$ ,得到久期方程

$$egin{aligned} E_0-E & \hbar g\sqrt{n+1} \ \hbar g\sqrt{n+1} & E_0-E \end{aligned} = 0$$
,从而得到本征值 $E_\pm = E_0 \pm \hbar g\sqrt{n+1}$ ,

进而由 $\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E_{\pm}|\psi\rangle$ 求得正交归一本征态为

$$\left|\psi_{+}\right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \left|\psi_{-}\right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \left|\psi\right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left|a,n\right\rangle \pm \left|b,n+1\right\rangle\right).$$

4) 当不考虑光和原子之间的相互作用时,光和原子构成的系统处于 $\hat{H}_0$ 的二重简并状态,此时两个不同的本征态具有相同的能量,整个体系对应一个等价双态系统;当考虑光和原子之间的相互作用时,两个本征态之间产生叠加干涉,此时光和原子构成的系统发生能级分裂: $E_0 \to E_\pm = E_0 \pm \hbar g \sqrt{n+1}$ ,形成一个由 $\{|\psi_+\rangle,|\psi_-\rangle\}$ 描述的二能级系统(注意这个二能级系统,指的是光和原子构成的总系统,不是二能级的原子系统)。由 $\hat{H}_0$ 的二重简并意味着存在某种对称,到 $\hat{H}$ 的简并消除意味着对称破缺,是由于光与原子之间的相互作用导致的。从一个二

重简并的等价双态系统,到能级分裂形成一个二能级系统,是量子信息与量子计算中,从物理上实现量子比特的一个重要途径。BTW,2020年12月4日潘建伟做的那个量子模拟,可以视为基于光学的专用量子计算(但还不是通用量子计算机),比当前经典的超级计算机快一百万亿倍!

5、如果 $u(\tau,\xi) = \operatorname{sech}(\tau) \exp(\mathrm{i} \xi/2)$ 是非线性薛定谔方程

$$i\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2} + |u|^2 u = 0,$$
 (1)

的一个解,根据方程的标度不变性,证明 $u(\tau,\xi) = B_c \operatorname{sech}(B_c\tau) \exp(\mathrm{i}\,B_c^2\xi/2)$ 也是该方程的一个解。

证明:根据方程的标度不变性, $u'(\tau',\xi') = B_c u(\tau,\xi)$ 是非线性薛定谔方程

$$i\frac{\partial u'}{\partial \mathcal{E}'} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial \tau'^2} + \left|u'\right|^2 u' = 0, \qquad (2)$$

的一个解,其中 $\tau' = B_c^{-1}\tau$ , $\xi' = B_c^{-2}\xi$ ,由此得 $\tau = B_c\tau'$ , $\xi = B_c^2\xi'$ ,于是

$$u'(\tau', \xi') = B_c u(\tau, \xi) = B_c \operatorname{sech}(\tau) \exp(i \xi/2) = B_c \operatorname{sech}(B_c \tau') \exp(i B_c^2 \xi'/2),$$
 (3)

是非线性薛定谔方程(2)的解,将(2)和(3)表达式中的带撇的符号改写为不带撇符号(改变数学符号的标记方式,不会改变物理内容),于是(2)变成(1),(3)变成

$$u(\tau, \xi) = B_c \operatorname{sech}(B_c \tau) \exp(i B_c^2 \xi / 2), \quad (4)$$

即(4)也是非线性薛定谔方程(1)的一个解。证毕。