



电子科技大学

University of Electronic Science and Technology of China

# 量子力学与统计物理

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光电科学与工程学院



# 整体结构

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第三章 量子力学中的力学量

✓ 力学量的平均值与算符的引进

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✓ 算符的对易关系与不确定性原理

● 角动量算符的本征值与本征函数



# 攻心联

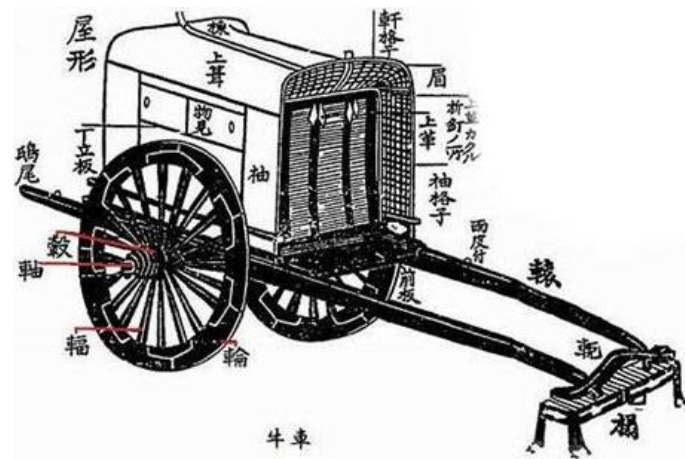
不審勢即寬嚴皆誤後未治蜀要深思  
權四川鹽茶使者劉川趙藩敬撰



能攻心則反側自消千古知兵非好戰  
光緒二十八年冬十一月上旬之吉

自古知兵非好战

## 辘轳力场

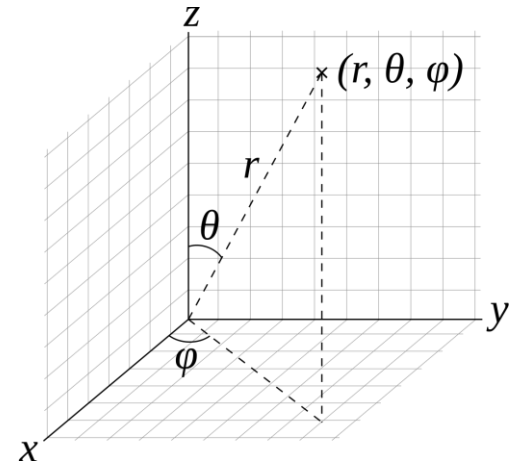


- 辘轳：如车辐集中于车毂，引申为聚集；如辐辘，辘轳力。
  - ✓ 班固《汉书·孙叔通传》：“人人奉职，四方辐辘。”
  - ✓ 韩愈《南山诗》：“或散若瓦解，或赴若辐辘。”
  - ✓ 梁启超《中国学术思想变迁之大势》：“及战国之末，诸侯游士，辐辘走集，秦一一揖而入之。”
- 辘轳力场：对场中任意位置上的质点的作用力恒通过场中某一固定点的力场（势能与角度无关，只与径向距离有关）。

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = V(r) \quad \hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + V(r) \quad \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + V(r)\right] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = E \psi(\mathbf{r})$$

## 角动量算符

$$\hat{\mathbf{L}} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{r} \times (-i\hbar \nabla) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ x & y & z \\ \hat{p}_x & \hat{p}_y & \hat{p}_z \end{vmatrix} \quad \hat{\mathbf{L}}^2 = \hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2 + \hat{L}_z^2$$



$$\hat{L}_x = y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y = -i\hbar(y\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z\frac{\partial}{\partial y}) = i\hbar(\sin\varphi\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \cot\theta\cos\varphi\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi})$$

$$\hat{L}_y = z\hat{p}_x - x\hat{p}_z = -i\hbar(z\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x\frac{\partial}{\partial z}) = i\hbar(-\cos\varphi\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \cot\theta\sin\varphi\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi})$$

$$\hat{L}_z = x\hat{p}_y - y\hat{p}_x = -i\hbar(x\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) = -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}$$



## 角动量平方算符

$$\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2 = \hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2 + \hat{L}_z^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right]$$

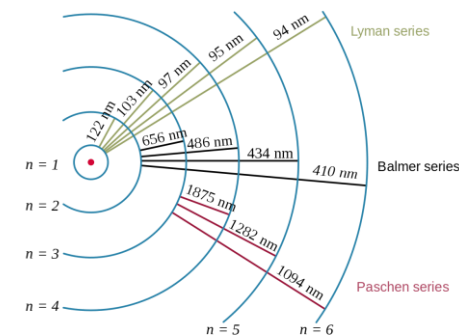
$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + V(r) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2}{2\mu r^2} + V(r) = \hat{T}_x + \hat{T}_y + \hat{T}_z + V$$

径向动能      转动动能      势能      方圓之間

形而上者謂之道

形而下者謂之器



## 球坐标系中的定态Schrödinger方程

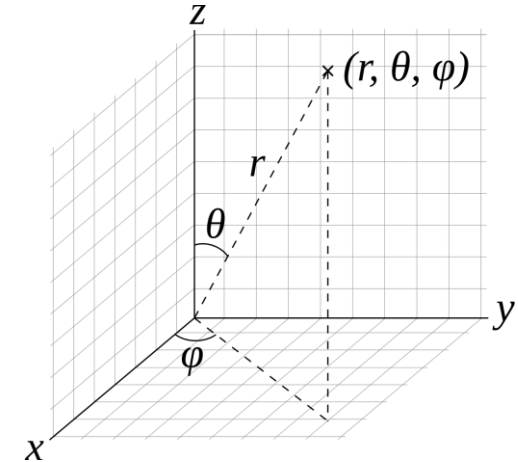
$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2}{2\mu r^2} + V(r) \right] \psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = E \psi(r, \theta, \varphi)$$

分离变量:  $\psi(r, \theta, \varphi) \equiv R(r)Y(\theta, \varphi)$

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2}{2\mu r^2} + V(r) \right] R(r)Y(\theta, \varphi) = E R(r)Y(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2} Y \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right) + R \frac{\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2 Y}{2\mu r^2} = [E - V(r)] R Y \quad \text{两边同除 } R(r)Y(\theta, \varphi), \text{ 得:}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{2\mu r^2}{\hbar^2} [E - V(r)] = \frac{1}{Y} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2 Y}{\hbar^2} \equiv \lambda \quad \lambda \text{ 是一个无量纲的常数!}$$





## 第二次分离变量

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{2\mu r^2}{\hbar^2} [E - V(r)] = \lambda \\ \frac{1}{Y} \frac{\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2}{\hbar^2} Y = \lambda \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right) + \left\{ \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} [E - V(r)] - \frac{\lambda}{r^2} \right\} R = 0 \\ \hat{\mathbf{L}}^2 Y = \lambda \hbar^2 Y \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \varphi^2} = -\lambda Y \quad Y(\theta, \varphi) \equiv \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\varphi)$$

$$\lambda \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{\Theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \theta} \right) = -\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \varphi^2} \equiv m^2 \quad m \text{ 是一个无量纲的常数!}$$





### 似曾相识

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left( \lambda - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \Theta = 0 \\ \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} = -m^2 \Phi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^x = 1e^x \\ \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (3\cos x) = -3\cos x \\ \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (\sin x + \cos x) = -(\cos x + \sin x) \end{cases}$$



## 似曾相识

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left( \lambda - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \Theta = 0 \\ \frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} = -m^2 \Phi \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi = \begin{cases} C_1 e^{im\varphi} + C_2 e^{-im\varphi} \\ C_1 \cos m\varphi + C_2 \sin m\varphi \end{cases}$$

简并带来的迷茫



### 简并 (degeneracy)

- 对易力学量完全集的选取，可以消除本征函数的简并问题。
- 简并：一个本征值有 **不只一个彼此线性无关** 的本征函数（本征矢）。
- （举例）一维自由粒子能量本征值和本征函数问题：

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) = E \psi(x) \Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi = -k^2 \psi \quad k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$$

$$\psi_1(x) = C_1 e^{ikx} \quad \psi_2(x) = C_2 e^{-ikx} \quad \psi_3(x) = C_1 e^{ikx} + C_2 e^{-ikx}$$

$$\psi_4(x) = \sin kx \quad \psi_5(x) = \cos kx \quad \psi_6(x) = C_1 e^{ikx} + C_2 \cos kx$$

- 简并度：一个本征值所拥有的线性无关的本征矢的数目。

虽然一维自由粒子哈密顿算符属于某一本征值  $E_0$  的本征函数有多种表示方法（简并度为2），**但是**，它和动量算符  $\hat{p}_x$  的共同本征函数可以唯一确定：

$$\psi(x) = e^{ikx}$$



## CSCO的指引

$$\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2 Y = \lambda \hbar^2 Y$$

$$Y(\theta, \varphi) \equiv \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \Phi}{d\varphi^2} = -m^2 \Phi$$

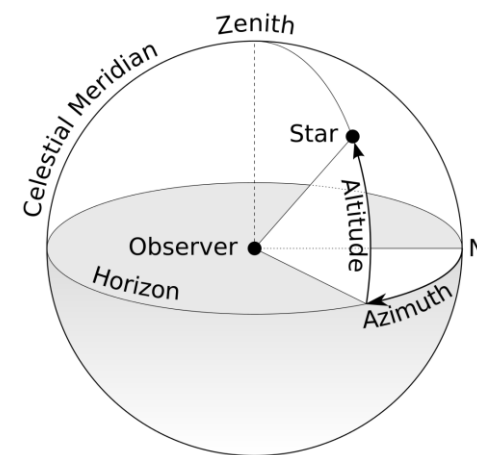
$$\Phi = \begin{cases} C_1 e^{im\varphi} + C_2 e^{-im\varphi} \\ C_1 \cos m\varphi + C_2 \sin m\varphi \end{cases}$$

$$[\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2, L_\alpha] = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{L}_x = i\hbar \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \cot \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \\ \hat{L}_y = i\hbar \left( -\cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \cot \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \\ \hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \end{array} \right.$$

翻谁的牌?

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \Phi = l_z \Phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \Phi = \frac{i}{\hbar} l_z \Phi \Rightarrow \Phi(\varphi) = C e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} l_z \varphi}$$



## 角动量量子化

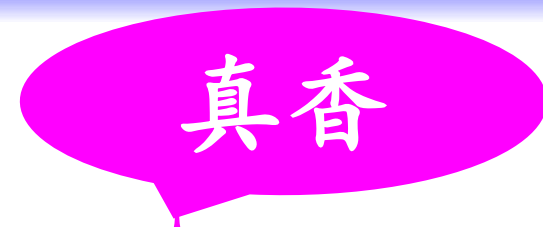
$$\begin{cases} \Phi(\varphi) = Ce^{\frac{i}{\hbar}l_z\varphi} \\ \Phi(\varphi) = \Phi(\varphi + 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}l_z 2\pi} = 1 \Rightarrow l_z = m\hbar, m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_m(\varphi) = Ce^{im\varphi} \quad (\Phi_m, \Phi_n) = \int_0^{2\pi} C^2 e^{i(n-m)\varphi} d\varphi = C^2 2\pi \delta_{mn} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\begin{cases} l_z = m\hbar, m \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \Phi_m(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\varphi} \end{cases}$$

- 当体系处于 $\Phi_m$ 态时，测量 $\hat{L}_z$ 必有确定值，为 $l_z = m\hbar$ ；
- 当体系处于任意态时，测量 $\hat{L}_z$ 的结果必为 $m\hbar$ 其中的一个；而多次测量的平均值则由展开系数决定。





不再迷茫，继续前进

$$\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2 Y = \lambda \hbar^2 Y \quad Y(\theta, \varphi) \equiv \Theta(\theta) e^{im\varphi} \quad \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} \right) + \left( \lambda - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \Theta = 0$$

令  $\xi \equiv \cos \theta$  则有  $\sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}$  以及  $d\xi = -\sin \theta d\theta$

$$\frac{d}{d\xi} \left[ (1 - \xi^2) \frac{d\Theta}{d\xi} \right] + \left( \lambda - \frac{m^2}{1 - \xi^2} \right) \Theta = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad (1 - \xi^2) \frac{d^2 \Theta}{d\xi^2} - 2\xi \frac{d\Theta}{d\xi} + \left( \lambda - \frac{m^2}{1 - \xi^2} \right) \Theta = 0$$

➤  $m = 0$  时，上式为 Legendre Equation;  $m \neq 0$  时，上式为 Associated Legendre Equation;

➤ 为了使  $\Theta$  在定义域  $(-1, 1)$  内都是有限的，只有当  $\lambda$  和  $m$  满足以下条件时才会有一个多项式解:

(一)  $\lambda = l(l+1), \quad l \in \mathbb{N}$

(二)  $-l \leq m \leq l, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$



## Associated Legendre polynomials

$$(1 - \xi^2) \frac{d^2 \Theta}{d\xi^2} - 2\xi \frac{d\Theta}{d\xi} + [l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{1 - \xi^2}] \Theta = 0$$

➤ 多项式解为 Associated Legendre polynomials

➤ Associated: 伴随、关联、连带、缔合

$$\Theta(\xi) = N_{lm} P_l^m(\xi), \quad l \in \mathbb{N}, \quad |m| \leq l$$

$$P_l^{-m} = (-1)^m \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!} P_l^m$$

$$P_0^0(x) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1^0(x) = x \\ P_1^1(x) = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_2^0(x) = (3x^2 - 1)/2 \\ P_2^1(x) = -3x\sqrt{1-x^2} \\ P_2^2(x) = 3(1-x^2) \end{cases}$$

$n$	Legendre polynomials	$P_n(x)$
0		1
1		$x$
2		$\frac{1}{2} (3x^2 - 1)$
3		$\frac{1}{2} (5x^3 - 3x)$
4		$\frac{1}{8} (35x^4 - 30x^2 + 3)$
5		$\frac{1}{8} (63x^5 - 70x^3 + 15x)$
6		$\frac{1}{16} (231x^6 - 315x^4 + 105x^2 - 5)$
7		$\frac{1}{16} (429x^7 - 693x^5 + 315x^3 - 35x)$
8		$\frac{1}{128} (6435x^8 - 12012x^6 + 6930x^4 - 1260x^2 + 35)$
9		$\frac{1}{128} (12155x^9 - 25740x^7 + 18018x^5 - 4620x^3 + 315x)$
10		$\frac{1}{256} (46189x^{10} - 109395x^8 + 90090x^6 - 30030x^4 + 3465x^2 - 63)$





## Spherical harmonics

研究正交归一性: 
$$\int_{-1}^1 P_l^m(\xi) P_{l'}^m(\xi) d\xi = \frac{2}{2l+1} \frac{(l+m)!}{(l-m)!} \delta_{ll'}, \quad 0 \leq m \leq l$$

Condon-Shortley phase

于是: 
$$\Theta_{lm}(\theta) = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{2} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta), \quad l \in \mathbb{N}, \quad |m| \leq l$$

$$Y(\theta, \varphi) \equiv \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\varphi) = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}, \quad l \in \mathbb{N}, \quad |m| \leq l$$

## Spherical harmonics

$$Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}, \quad l \in \mathbb{N}, \quad |m| \leq l$$

$l = 0$

$$Y_0^0(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}}$$

$l = 1$

$$Y_1^{-1}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-i\varphi} \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$Y_1^0(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$Y_1^1(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{i\varphi} \cdot \sin \theta$$

$l = 2$

$$Y_2^{-2}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-2i\varphi} \cdot \sin^2 \theta$$

$$Y_2^{-1}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-i\varphi} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$Y_2^0(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}} \cdot (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{i\varphi} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$Y_2^2(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{2i\varphi} \cdot \sin^2 \theta$$

$l = 3$

$$Y_3^{-3}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{35}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-3i\varphi} \cdot \sin^3 \theta$$

$$Y_3^{-2}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{105}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-2i\varphi} \cdot \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$Y_3^{-1}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{21}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-i\varphi} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot (5 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$Y_3^0(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{7}{\pi}} \cdot (5 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta)$$

$$Y_3^1(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{21}{\pi}} \cdot e^{i\varphi} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot (5 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$Y_3^2(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{105}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{2i\varphi} \cdot \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$Y_3^3(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{35}{\pi}} \cdot e^{3i\varphi} \cdot \sin^3 \theta$$

$$Y_l^{-m} = (-1)^m (Y_l^m)^*$$

## Spherical harmonics

$$Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}$$

$l=0$

$l=1$

$l=2$

$$Y_0^0(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}}$$

$$Y_1^{-1}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-i\varphi} \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$Y_2^{-2}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-2i\varphi} \cdot \sin^2 \theta$$

$$Y_1^0(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}} \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$Y_2^{-1}(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-i\varphi} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$$

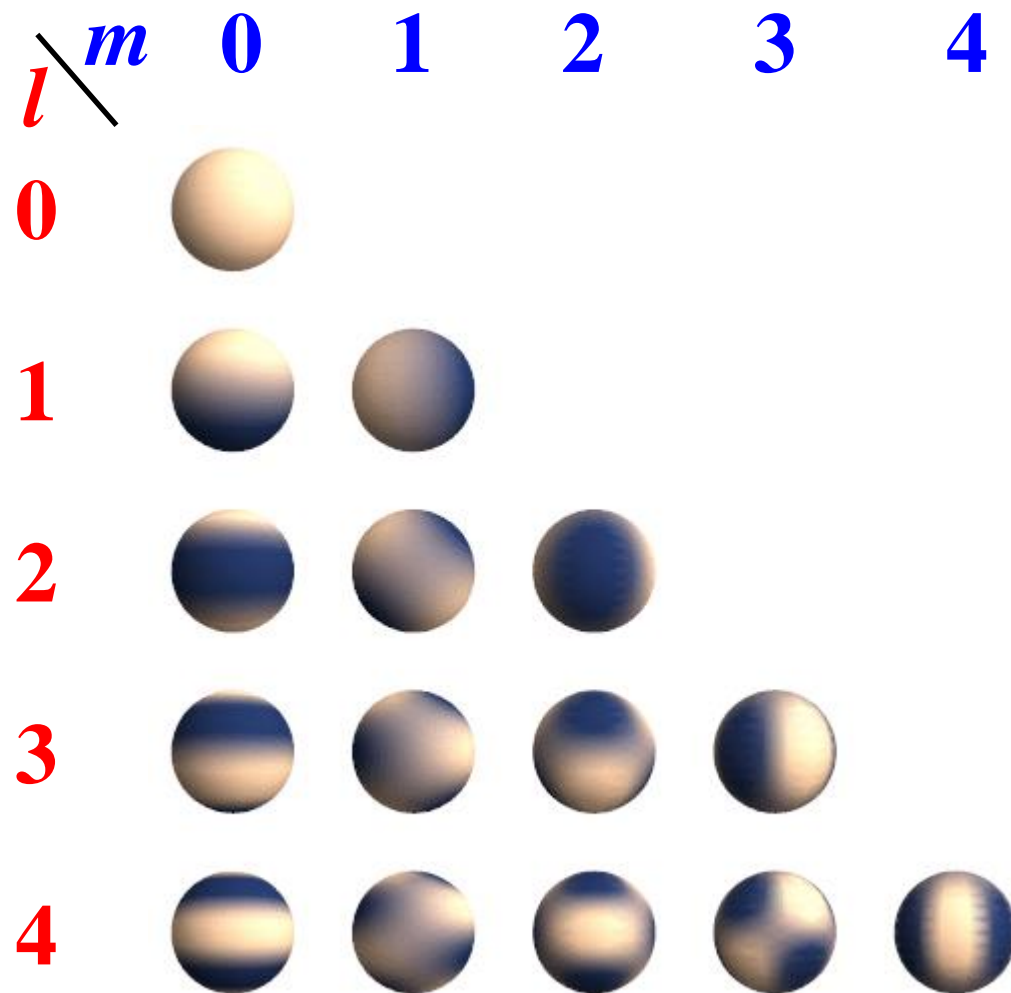
$$Y_1^1(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{i\varphi} \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$Y_2^0(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}} \cdot (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{i\varphi} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$Y_2^2(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{2i\varphi} \cdot \sin^2 \theta$$

$$Y_l^{-m} = (-1)^m (Y_l^m)^*$$





## 本征值与本征函数（考试重点）

$$Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}, \quad l \in \mathbb{N}, \quad |m| \leq l$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi (Y_l^m)^* Y_{l'}^{m'} \sin \theta d\theta = \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'} \\ \hat{\mathbf{L}}^2 Y_l^m = \lambda \hbar^2 Y_l^m = l(l+1) \hbar^2 Y_l^m \\ \hat{L}_z Y_l^m = m \hbar Y_l^m \end{array} \right.$$

- 球谐函数是 $\hat{L}^2$ 和 $\hat{L}_z$ 的共同本征函数；
- 势场中能量本征函数含角度部分都是这个样；
- $\hat{L}^2$ 的本征值为 $l(l+1)\hbar^2$ ， $\hat{L}_z$ 的本征值为 $m\hbar$ ；
- $l$ 称为（轨道）角量子数（Azimuthal quantum number）；
- $m$ 称为磁量子数（Magnetic quantum number）；
- 每个 $l$ 下是 $2l+1$ 重简并；
- $\hat{L}_z$ 的本征值和本征函数帮助确定简并态（CSCO）。

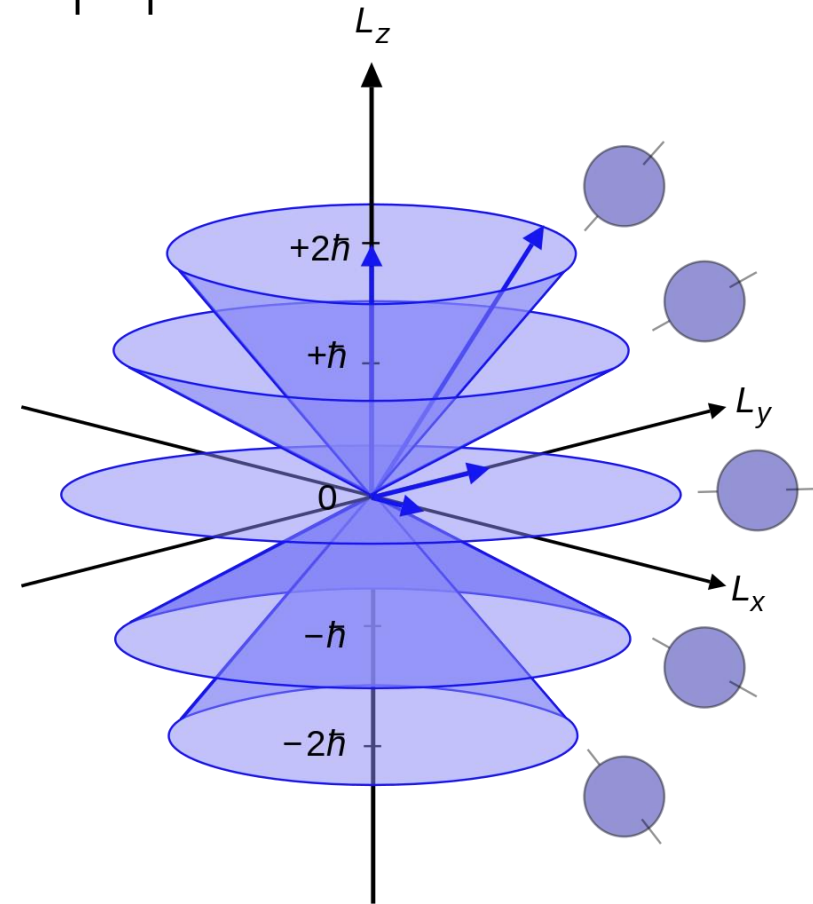
## 本征值与本征函数 (考试重点)

$$Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = (-1)^m \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}, \quad l \in \mathbb{N}, \quad |m| \leq l$$

$$|\mathbf{L}| = \sqrt{6}\hbar$$

$$\begin{cases} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi (Y_l^m)^* Y_{l'}^{m'} \sin \theta d\theta = \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'} \\ \hat{\mathbf{L}}^2 Y_l^m = \lambda \hbar^2 Y_l^m = l(l+1) \hbar^2 Y_l^m \\ \hat{L}_z Y_l^m = m \hbar Y_l^m \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] = i\hbar \hat{L}_z \\ [\hat{L}_y, \hat{L}_z] = i\hbar \hat{L}_x \\ [\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}_x] = i\hbar \hat{L}_y \end{cases}$$



$$[\hat{O}, \hat{U}] = i\hat{c} \Rightarrow \sigma_O \sigma_U \geq \frac{|\hat{c}|}{2}$$

$$\sigma_{L_x} \sigma_{L_y} \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} |\overline{\hat{L}_z}|$$



## 练习题（考试重点）

- 已知体系处于如下状态，问：（1） $\Psi$ 是否是 $\hat{L}^2$ 的本征态？（2） $\Psi$ 是否是 $\hat{L}_z$ 的本征态？（3）在 $\Psi$ 态下分别测量 $\hat{L}^2$ 和 $\hat{L}_z$ 时的可能值及相应的几率；（4）求 $\hat{L}^2$ 的平均值。

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{3} Y_1^1(\theta, \varphi) + \frac{2}{3} Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{L}^2 \Psi &= \hat{L}^2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} Y_1^1(\theta, \varphi) + \frac{2}{3} Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} 1(1+1) \hbar^2 Y_1^1 + \frac{2}{3} 2(2+1) \hbar^2 Y_2^1 \\ &= 2\hbar^2 \left( \frac{1}{3} Y_1^1 + 2Y_2^1 \right) \neq \lambda \Psi\end{aligned}$$

$$\Psi(x, y) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p_x x + p_y y)} + e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(2p_x x + p_y y)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{L}_z \Psi &= \hat{L}_z \left[ \frac{1}{3} Y_1^1(\theta, \varphi) + \frac{2}{3} Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} 1\hbar Y_1^1 + \frac{2}{3} 1\hbar Y_2^1 \\ &= \hbar \left( \frac{1}{3} Y_1^1 + \frac{2}{3} Y_2^1 \right) = \hbar \Psi\end{aligned}$$





## 练习题（考试重点）

- 已知体系处于如下状态，问：（1） $\Psi$ 是否是 $\hat{L}^2$ 的本征态？（2） $\Psi$ 是否是 $\hat{L}_z$ 的本征态？（3）在 $\Psi$ 态下分别测量 $\hat{L}^2$ 和 $\hat{L}_z$ 时的可能值及相应的几率；（4）求 $\hat{L}^2$ 的平均值。

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{3} Y_1^1(\theta, \varphi) + \frac{2}{3} Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi)$$

凡是题目问“可能值”及“相应几率”，如临深渊，如履薄冰；兵马未动，归一先行！

$$(C\Psi, C\Psi) = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} [Y_1^1 + 2Y_2^1]$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\hbar^2, & 20\% \\ 6\hbar^2, & 80\% \end{cases} \quad \hat{L}_z \Rightarrow \hbar, \quad 100\% \quad \overline{\hat{\mathbf{L}}^2} = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 2\hbar^2 + \left| \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 6\hbar^2 = \frac{26}{5} \hbar^2$$



期中附加题（截止时间：4月17日21:30）

- 证明在 $\hat{L}_z$ 的本征态 $Y_l^m$ 下， $\hat{L}_x$ 的平均值为0。（5分）
- 计算在 $\hat{L}_z$ 的本征态 $Y_l^m$ 下， $\hat{L}_x$ 和 $\hat{L}_y$ 的不确定度。（5分）