

量子力学与统计物理

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温故知新

- ▶ 量子力学的力学量用厄密算符表示;
- > 厄密算符的平均值必为实数;
- > 厄密算符的本征值必为实数;
- > 厄密算符的本征函数系具有正交性;
- > 厄密算符的本征函数系具有完备性。

$$\Psi(\mathbf{r}) = \int_{\infty} \Psi(\mathbf{r}') \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') d^{3}\mathbf{r}'$$

$$\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = \delta(x - x_0)\delta(y - y_0)\delta(z - z_0)$$

Dirac delta函数的量纲与自变量的维度有关

 \checkmark 测量公设:当体系处于任一状态 Ψ 时, Ψ 可以展开为某力学量 \hat{O} 本征函数的线性叠加,对 \hat{O} 进行测量的结果必是 \hat{O} 的本征值之一 λ_n ,相应的概率为展开系数 c_n 的模的平方。





$$\psi(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p_{x_0}x + p_{y_0}y + p_{z_0}z)}$$

整体结构

第一章 量子力学的诞生 第二章 波函数和薛定谔方程 第三章 量子力学中的力学量 第四章 态和力学量的表象 第五章 求解定态薛定谔方程实例 第六章 微扰理论 第七章 自旋与全同粒子 第八章 统计物理

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
- ✓ 算符的运算规则与特性
- ✓ 厄密算符的性质
- 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



算符的基本对易关系

$$[\hat{O}, \hat{U}] \equiv \hat{O}\hat{U} - \hat{U}\hat{O}$$

- \geq 若[\hat{O} , \hat{U}] = 0, 则意味着 \hat{O} 与 \hat{U} 对易;
- \geq 若[\hat{O} , \hat{U}] $\neq 0$, 则意味着 \hat{O} 与 \hat{U} 不对易;

$$[\hat{x}, \hat{p}_x] = [\hat{x}, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}] = i\hbar$$

$$[\hat{y}, \hat{p}_y] = [\hat{y}, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y}] = i\hbar$$

$$[\hat{z}, \hat{p}_z] = [\hat{z}, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z}] = i\hbar$$

$$[\hat{x}, \frac{d}{dx}] = -1$$

$$[\hat{x}, \frac{d}{dx}] \psi = (\hat{x} \frac{d}{dx} - \frac{d}{dx} \hat{x}) \psi$$

$$= x(\frac{d}{dx} \psi) - \frac{d}{dx} (x\psi)$$

$$= x \frac{d}{dx} \psi - \psi - x \frac{d}{dx} \psi$$

$$= -\psi$$



算符的基本对易关系

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{x}, \hat{p}_y] = [\hat{x}, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y}] = 0 \\ [\hat{x}, \hat{p}_z] = [\hat{y}, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z}] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{y}, \hat{p}_x] = [\hat{y}, -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x}] = 0 \\ [\hat{y}, \hat{p}_x] = [\hat{y}, -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial z}] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{z}, \hat{p}_x] = [\hat{z}, -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x}] = 0 \\ [\hat{z}, \hat{p}_y] = [\hat{z}, -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial y}] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$[\hat{z}, \hat{p}_y] = [\hat{z}, -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial y}] = 0$$

$$\left[\left[\hat{p}_{x}, \hat{p}_{y} \right] = \left[-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] = 0$$

$$\left[\left[\hat{p}_{x}, \hat{p}_{z} \right] = \left[-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] = 0$$

量子力学算符基本对易关系:

坐标与其共轭动量不对易

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{\mathbf{r}}_{\alpha}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}_{\beta}] = 0 \\ [\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\alpha}, \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\beta}] = 0 \\ [\hat{\mathbf{r}}_{\alpha}, \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\beta}] = i\hbar \delta_{\alpha\beta} \end{cases}$$

问: 当Ô与Û对易, Û与Ê对易, 能否推知Ô与Ê对易?

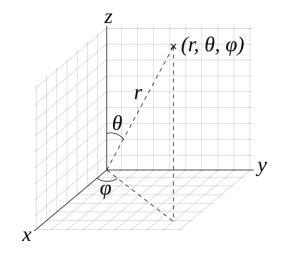
答:不能!例如: \hat{p}_x 与 \hat{p}_v 与 \hat{x}





角动量算符

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



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

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

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



角动量算符的对易关系

$$\begin{split} & [\hat{L}_{x},x] = \hat{L}_{x}x - x\hat{L}_{x} = (y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y})x - x(y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y}) = y\hat{p}_{z}x - z\hat{p}_{y}x - xy\hat{p}_{z} + xz\hat{p}_{y} = 0 \\ & [\hat{L}_{x},y] = \hat{L}_{x}y - y\hat{L}_{x} = (y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y})y - y(y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y}) = z(y\hat{p}_{y} - \hat{p}_{y}y) = i\hbar z \\ & [\hat{L}_{x},z] = \hat{L}_{x}z - z\hat{L}_{x} = (y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y})z - z(y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y}) = y(\hat{p}_{z}z - z\hat{p}_{z}) = -i\hbar y \\ & [\hat{L}_{x},\hat{p}_{x}] = \hat{L}_{x}\hat{p}_{x} - \hat{p}_{x}\hat{L}_{x} = (y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y})\hat{p}_{x} - \hat{p}_{x}(y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y}) = 0 \end{split}$$

$$[\hat{L}_{x}, \hat{p}_{x}] = \hat{L}_{x}\hat{p}_{x} - \hat{p}_{x}\hat{L}_{x} = (y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y})\hat{p}_{x} - \hat{p}_{x}(y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y}) = 0$$

$$[\hat{L}_{x}, \hat{p}_{y}] = \hat{L}_{x} \hat{p}_{y} - \hat{p}_{y} \hat{L}_{x} = (y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y})\hat{p}_{y} - \hat{p}_{y}(y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y}) = i\hbar\hat{p}_{z}$$

$$> \alpha 和 \beta$$
可以取 x,y,z

$$[\hat{L}_{\alpha}, \hat{O}_{\beta}] = i\hbar \hat{O}_{\gamma} \mathcal{E}_{\alpha\beta} \qquad \geq \mathbf{a} = \beta \mathbf{b}, \quad \varepsilon = \mathbf{0};$$

$$\geq$$
 当 $\alpha = \beta$ 时, $\varepsilon = 0$;

$$\geq$$
 当 $\alpha \neq \beta$ 时, $\varepsilon = +1$ 或 -1 ;

$$[\hat{L}_z, x] = i\hbar y \quad [\hat{L}_y, \hat{p}_x] = -i\hbar \hat{p}_z$$



角动量算符的对易关系

危险分子

$$\begin{split} [\hat{L}_{x}, \hat{L}_{y}] &= \hat{L}_{x} \hat{L}_{y} - \hat{L}_{y} \hat{L}_{x} = (y \hat{p}_{z} - z \hat{p}_{y})(z \hat{p}_{x} - x \hat{p}_{z}) - (z \hat{p}_{x} - x \hat{p}_{z})(y \hat{p}_{z} - z \hat{p}_{y}) \\ &= y \hat{p}_{z} z \hat{p}_{x} + z \hat{p}_{y} x \hat{p}_{z} - z \hat{p}_{x} y \hat{p}_{z} - x \hat{p}_{z} z \hat{p}_{y} \\ &= (z \hat{p}_{z} - \hat{p}_{z} z)(x \hat{p}_{y} - y \hat{p}_{x}) \\ &= i \hbar \hat{L}_{z} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \ \end{vmatrix} \hat{L}_{y} \hat{L}_{$$

同理有:

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{L}_{y}, \hat{L}_{z}] = i\hbar \hat{L}_{x} & [\hat{L}_{\alpha}, \hat{O}_{\beta}] = i\hbar \hat{O}_{\gamma} \mathcal{E}_{\alpha\beta} \\ [\hat{L}_{z}, \hat{L}_{x}] = i\hbar \hat{L}_{y} & \mathbf{\hat{O}} \mathbf{e} = i\hbar \hat{O}_{\beta} \mathbf{e} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{L}} imes \hat{\mathbf{L}} = egin{bmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \ \hat{L}_x & \hat{L}_y & \hat{L}_z \ \hat{L}_x & \hat{L}_y & \hat{L}_z \ \end{pmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} \hat{L}_y \hat{L}_z - \hat{L}_z \hat{L}_y \ \hat{L}_z - \hat{L}_x \hat{L}_z \ \hat{L}_y - \hat{L}_y \hat{L}_x \end{bmatrix}$$

 $=i\hbar\hat{\mathbf{L}}$ 自己×自己居然能×出东西来!

广义的角动量定义式: $\hat{\mathbf{L}} \times \hat{\mathbf{L}} = i\hbar\hat{\mathbf{L}}$



共同本征函数系

- > 两个算符对易或者不对易,背后有没有更深刻的物理性质或含义?
- > 定理:如果两个厄密算符有一组共同的完备本征函数系,那么这两个算符对易!

$$\begin{cases} \hat{O}\psi_n = \lambda_n \psi_n & \hat{O}\hat{U}\psi_n = \hat{O}(\mu_n \psi_n) = \mu_n \lambda_n \psi_n \\ \hat{U}\psi_n = \mu_n \psi_n & \hat{U}\hat{O}\psi_n = \hat{U}(\lambda_n \psi_n) = \lambda_n \mu_n \psi_n \end{cases} (\hat{O}\hat{U} - \hat{U}\hat{O})\psi_n = 0$$

$$\Psi = \sum_{n} c_{n} \psi_{n} \qquad (\hat{O}\hat{U} - \hat{U}\hat{O})\Psi = (\hat{O}\hat{U} - \hat{U}\hat{O})\sum_{n} c_{n} \psi_{n} = \sum_{n} c_{n} (\hat{O}\hat{U} - \hat{U}\hat{O})\psi_{n} = 0$$

$$\therefore [\hat{O}, \hat{U}] = 0 \quad 证毕!$$

不考虑简并

▶ 逆定理:如果两个厄密算符对易,则它们有一组共同的完备本征函数系!

$$[\hat{O}, \hat{U}] = 0 \qquad \hat{O}\psi_n = \lambda_n \psi_n \qquad \hat{O}\hat{U}\psi_n = \hat{U}\hat{O}\psi_n = \hat{U}(\lambda_n \psi_n) = \lambda_n \hat{U}\psi_n \quad \therefore \quad \hat{U}\psi_n = \mu_n \psi_n$$



Complete set of commuting observables (CSCO)

- 上述定理和逆定理可以推广到多个算符的情况:如果一组算符两两对易,则它们有一组共同的正交、归一、完备本征函数系;反之亦然。
- > 当某一体系处在多个算符的某共同本征态时,这些算符对应的力学量均有确定值。

$$\psi(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p_x x + p_y y + p_z z)} \qquad \psi(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p_x x} \delta(y - y_0) \delta(z - z_0)$$

- 对于一个体系和一组相互对易的力学量算符,若给定一组算符的本征值,就能完全确定唯一的一个共同本征函数,则称这组算符构成该体系的一组对易力学量完全集。
- 》 对易力学量完全集(CSCO)中,算符数目一般与体系自由度相等:例如对于处在 三维空间的粒子, $\{\hat{p}_x,\hat{p}_y,\hat{p}_z\}$ 构成一组CSCO, $\{\hat{x},\hat{y},\hat{z}\}$ 或 $\{\hat{p}_x,\hat{y},\hat{z}\}$ 也构成一组CSCO。



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:

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

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

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

▶ 简并度:一个本征值所拥有的线性无关的本征矢的数目。



回忆厄密算符本征函数的正交性

定理: 厄密算符的属于不同本征值的本征函数彼此正交!

$$\begin{cases}
\hat{O}\psi_{m} = \lambda_{m}\psi_{m} & \lambda_{n}(\psi_{m},\psi_{n}) = (\psi_{m},\hat{O}\psi_{n}) = (\hat{O}\psi_{m},\psi_{n}) = \lambda_{m}(\psi_{m},\psi_{n}) \\
\hat{O}\psi_{n} = \lambda_{n}\psi_{n} & \Rightarrow (\lambda_{n} - \lambda_{m})(\psi_{m},\psi_{n}) = 0 & \therefore \lambda_{m} \neq \lambda_{n} & \therefore (\psi_{m},\psi_{n}) = 0
\end{cases}$$

定理续:如果某厄密算符本征值存在简并问题,那么属于同一本征值的不同本征函数彼此不一定正交,但总可以通过适当地重新线性组合后,使之彼此正交!

例如:

$$\psi_1 = C_1 e^{ikx}$$
 $\psi_2 = C_2 \cos kx = C_2 \frac{e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx}}{2}$

$$\psi_2' = -\frac{C_2}{C_1}\psi_1 + 2\psi_2 = C_2 e^{-ikx}$$

结论: 厄密算符的本征函数系组成正交归一完备系, 是没有问题的!



不确定性原理

两个算符对易或者不对易, 背后有没有更深刻的物理性质或含义?

- 如果两个力学量算符对易,那么它们有共同的本征函数系;当体系处于某一共同本征态时, 这两个力学量同时具有确定的值;
- ▶ 如果两个力学量算符不对易,那么它们没有共同的本征函数系,一般来说,这两个力学量不能同时具有确定的值。
- ▶ 比如, 坐标和它的共轭动量的不确定关系:

$$\begin{cases} [x, \hat{p}_x] = i\hbar \\ \sigma_x \sigma_{p_x} \ge \frac{\hbar}{2} \end{cases}$$

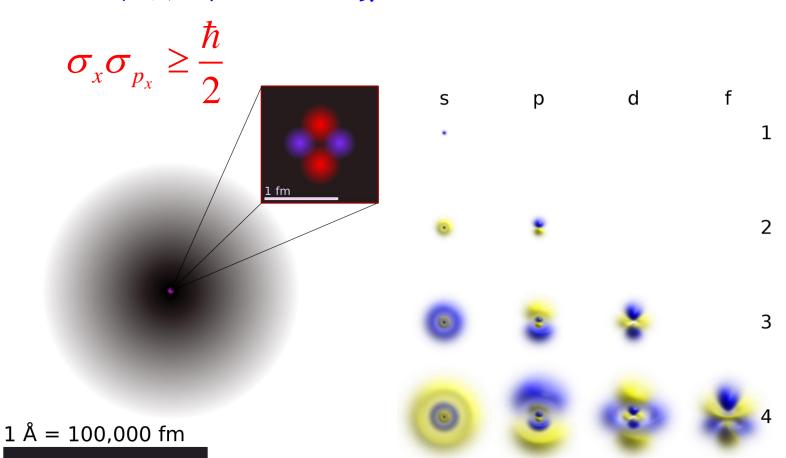
$$\begin{cases} \psi(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p_0 x} \\ c(p) = \delta(p - p_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi(x) = \delta(x - x_0) \\ c(p) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}x_0 p} \end{cases}$$

3.4 算符的对易关系与不确定性原理

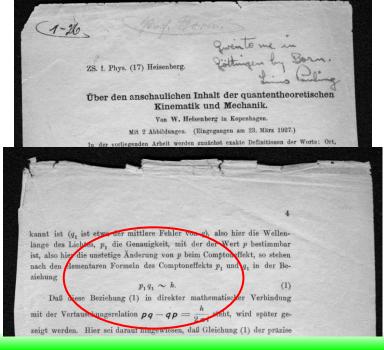
量子力学的民间形象

> 不确定性原理: 云里雾里





Werner Heisenberg 1901 ~ 1976 1932 Nobel Prize

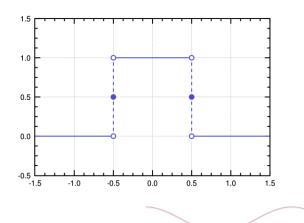


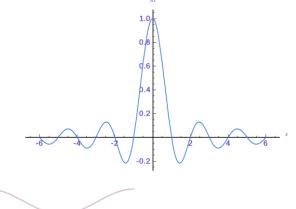
3.4 算符的对易关系与不确定性原理

不确定性原理

- ▶ 不确定性原理不是量子力学独有的和首创的, 任何共轭物理量(Conjugated Parameters) 都要遵守不确定关系;
- > The uncertainty principle is inherent in the properties of all wave-like systems.
- ➤ Harmonic analysis: one cannot at the same time localize the value of a function and its Fourier transform.
- ➤ Gabor limit: a function cannot be both time limited and band limited.

$$\begin{cases} F(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt \\ f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\infty} F(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \end{cases}$$







不确定性原理的定量分析

- > Standard deviation: a measure that is used to quantify the amount of variation of a set of data;
- > Variance: the square of standard deviation.

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = 9.1$$
 $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_i - \overline{x})^2} = 0.7$

$$\overline{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \rho_i x_i \qquad \sigma = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \rho_i (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$

$$\overline{x} = \int_{\infty} x \rho(x) dx$$
 $\sigma = \sqrt{\int_{\infty} (x - \overline{x})^2 \rho(x) dx}$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{(x - \overline{x})^2}$$

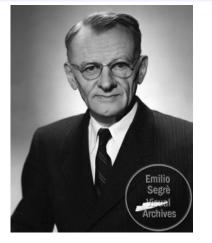




量子力学不确定性原理的严格推导(1928)

Fluctuation (涨落):
$$\sigma_O = \sqrt{(\hat{O} - \overline{O})^2} = \sqrt{\Delta \hat{O}^2}$$

 $\Delta \hat{\mathbf{O}}$ is also an Hermitian operator! $\Delta \hat{O} \equiv \hat{O} - \overline{O}$



Earle Hesse Kennard 1885 ~ 1968



Hermann Weyl 1885 ~ 1955

For a given state
$$\Psi$$
: $\overline{O} = (\Psi, \hat{O}\Psi)$ $\overline{\Delta \hat{O}^2} = (\Psi, \Delta \hat{O}^2\Psi)$

Proof: assume \hat{O} and \hat{U} are two Hermitian operators, and $[\hat{O}, \hat{U}] = i\hat{c}$

Construct a new operator (ξ is real):

$$\xi \Delta \hat{O} - i\Delta \hat{U}$$

$$\left((\xi\Delta\hat{O}-i\Delta\hat{U})\Psi,(\xi\Delta\hat{O}-i\Delta\hat{U})\Psi\right)\geq 0$$



不确定性原理的严格推导

$$\begin{split} &\left((\xi\Delta\hat{O}-\mathrm{i}\Delta\hat{U})\Psi,(\xi\Delta\hat{O}-\mathrm{i}\Delta\hat{U})\Psi\right) \\ &=\xi^{2}\left(\Delta\hat{O}\Psi,\Delta\hat{O}\Psi\right)+\left(\Delta\hat{U}\Psi,\Delta\hat{U}\Psi\right)-\mathrm{i}\xi\left(\Delta\hat{O}\Psi,\Delta\hat{U}\Psi\right)+\mathrm{i}\xi\left(\Delta\hat{U}\Psi,\Delta\hat{O}\Psi\right) \end{split}$$

$$= \xi^{2} \left(\Psi, \Delta \hat{O}^{2} \Psi \right) + \left(\Psi, \Delta \hat{U}^{2} \Psi \right) - i \xi \left(\Psi, \Delta \hat{O} \Delta \hat{U} \Psi \right) + i \xi \left(\Psi, \Delta \hat{U} \Delta \hat{O} \Psi \right)$$

$$= \xi^2 \overline{\Delta \hat{O}^2} + \overline{\Delta \hat{U}^2} - i \xi [\overline{\Delta \hat{O}, \Delta \hat{U}}]$$

$$[\Delta \hat{O}, \Delta \hat{U}] = [\hat{O} - \overline{O}, \hat{U} - \overline{U}] = [\hat{O}, \hat{U}] = i\hat{c}$$

$$=\xi^2 \overline{\Delta \hat{O}^2} + \overline{\Delta \hat{U}^2} + \xi \overline{\hat{c}} \qquad b^2 - 4ac \le 0$$

$$= \overline{\Delta \hat{O}^2} \xi^2 + \overline{\hat{c}} \xi + \overline{\Delta \hat{U}^2} \ge 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{\Delta \hat{O}^2} \overline{\Delta \hat{U}^2} \ge \frac{\overline{\hat{c}}^2}{4} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \sigma_o \sigma_U \ge \left| \frac{\overline{\hat{c}}}{2} \right| \quad \text{Job done!}$$

$$\frac{\overline{\Delta \hat{O}^2} \overline{\Delta \hat{U}^2}}{\Delta \hat{O}^2} \ge \frac{\overline{\hat{c}}^2}{\Delta} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\sigma_o \sigma_U \geq \left| \frac{\hat{c}}{2} \right|$$



不确定性原理的意义

$$[\hat{O}, \hat{U}] = i\hat{c} \implies \sigma_O \sigma_U \ge \left| \frac{\bar{c}}{2} \right|$$

$$[x, \hat{p}_x] = i\hbar \implies \sigma_x \sigma_{p_x} \ge \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

- 若两力学量算符不对易,这两个力学量没有共同本征态,两者的涨落一般不能同时 为零(本征态涨落是零);不确定关系给出了任意态下的不确定度的极限。
- 比如, 坐标和动量的涨落不能同时为零, 坐标涨落越小, 则与它共轭的动量的涨落 越大; 也就是说, 坐标越确定, 动量就越不确定。
- > 该不确定性与测量无关!
- > 这是对经典力学的又一次革命性颠覆!

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{p}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{q}}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{q}}{\mathrm{d}t} = +\frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{p}}$$

> (某种意义上)量子力学里确定粒子状态的力学量数目比经典少了一半!



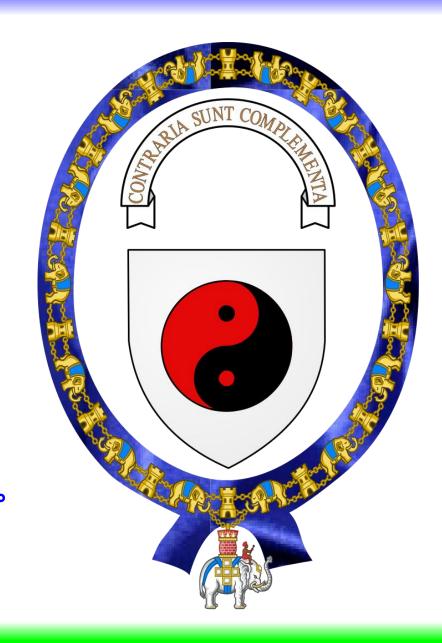
Copenhagen派的三大镇山宝

- ▶ Born's statistical interpretation:

 量子世界在本质上是随机性的,传统的因果论不再存在,必须以统计观取而代之:
- ➤ Heisenberg's uncertainty principle:

 人对事物的认识程度, 存在一个不可逾越的极限;
- ➤ Bohr's Complementarity Principle:

 无极生太极,太极生两仪;祸兮福所倚,福兮祸所伏。





一句话说明白量子不确定性原理

如果有一天,有个川大、西财、或者川师的学文科的小姐姐或者欧巴或者森掰一问你,你们量子力学里面的那个测不准原理是怎么回事,你会怎么回答?

- ▶ 其实吧,我觉得量子不确定原理挺简单挺无聊的,只要利用Hilbert空间里算符的对 易关系再加上Cauchy-Schwarz不等式就可以秒了;
- > 这么说吧, 只要是共轭物理量(Conjugated Parameters)就有不确定关系;
- > 哎呀,说穿了就是Fourier Transform pair啦;
- ▶ 什么? 傅立叶变换你也不懂,那你肯定也不懂Pontryagin duality了;
- 》那你恋爱总谈过吧?不确定原理就是恋爱里的赶jio;他对你太好了,你就不把他当 回事儿;你对他太好了,他就不知道珍惜;所以顺其自然就好,就像正态分布那样。



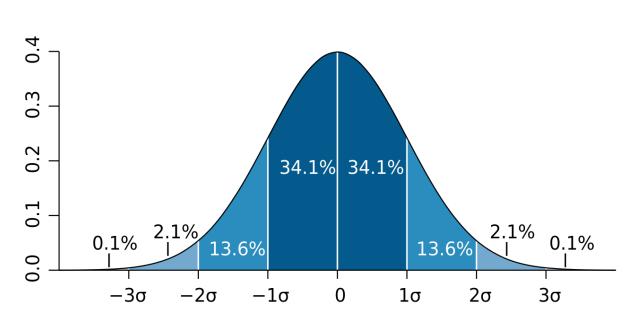
3.4节作业

- ▶ 教材第三章习题: 3.1、3.2、3.12
- > 证明角动量平方算符与各个角动量分量算符对易。
- ▶ 设Ô与Û都是厄密算符,对易关系未知,分析ÔÛ+ÛÔ是不是厄密算符。
- ho 设 \hat{O} 与 \hat{U} 都是厄密算符,满足对易关系 $[\hat{O},\hat{U}]=i\hat{E}$ (i为虚数单位),证明 \hat{E} 必为厄密算符。
- > 三维空间中自由粒子的哈密尔顿算符的本征值简并度是多少? (期中附加5分)

不确定性原理的定量分析

$$\mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}e^{-i\mathbf{k}x}dx = e^{-i\mathbf{k}x}e^{-\frac{\sigma^2\mathbf{k}^2}{2}} \Rightarrow \Delta x \Delta k = \sigma \frac{1}{\sigma} = 1$$

傅利叶变换不确定度的一般形式:





$$\sigma_{x}\sigma_{k} \geq \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

$$\sigma_{x}\sigma_{p_{x}} \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$



讨论题

- 1. 小德是从Planck-Einstein关系式直接推出他的波粒二象性关系式的吗?
- 2. 量子力学中为什么一定要用复变函数来描述自由粒子平面波?虚数i的引入在量子力学中有什么意义? 谈谈你对虚数i的理解。
- 3. 作为一个抛物型偏微分方程,Schrödinger方程为何被称为波动方程?其解为何具有波动性?
- 4. Hilbert空间的定义、性质、及其对量子力学的重要意义。
- 5. 谈谈你对海森堡不确定性原理和玻尔互补原理的理解以及两者间的联系。