

解: 体系的哈密顿符为

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2 - e\mathcal{E}x = \hat{H}^{(0)} + \hat{H}'$$

$$\hat{H}^{(0)} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2, \quad \hat{H}' = -e\mathcal{E}x$$

$\hat{H}^{(0)}$ 的本征值 $E_n^{(0)}$ =

本征函数 $\psi_n^{(0)}$ =

\hat{H}' 的本征值 $E_n \approx E_n^{(0)} + E_n^{(1)} + E_n^{(2)}$

本征函数 $\psi_n \approx \psi_n^{(0)} + \psi_n^{(1)}$

$$H'_{mn} = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_m^{(0)*} e\mathcal{E} \psi_n^{(0)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由递推公式得 } x\psi_n^{(0)} &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} \psi_{n+1}^{(0)} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \psi_{n-1}^{(0)} \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2\mu\omega}} \left[\sqrt{n+1} \psi_{n+1}^{(0)} + \sqrt{n} \psi_{n-1}^{(0)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则得 } H'_{mn} = -e\mathcal{E} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2\mu\omega}} [\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{m,n+1}]$$

能量的一级修正 $E_m^{(1)} = 0$, 注意到 $E_m^{(0)} = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$

$$\text{则能量的二级修正为 } E_m^{(2)} = \sum_m' \frac{|H'_{mn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} = -\frac{e^2 \mathcal{E}^2}{2\mu\omega^2}$$

$$\text{波函数一级修正为 } \psi_n^{(1)} = \sum_m' \frac{H'_{mn}}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} = \sqrt{\frac{e^2 \mathcal{E}^2}{2\mu\hbar\omega^3}} [\sqrt{n+1} \psi_{n+1}^{(0)} - \sqrt{n} \psi_{n-1}^{(0)}]$$

↑
 $\psi_m^{(1)}$

$$\left| \frac{H'_{mn}}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} \right| \ll 1, \quad m \neq n$$

(4.1-27)

可将上式作为定态微扰论方法的适用条件。由上式可知，定态微扰论方法能否适用不仅取决于矩阵元 H'_{mn} 的大小，而且与能级间的距离 $|E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}|$ 有关。如果上式不能满足，则通常认为定态微扰论方法不适用。

例 1 设电荷为 e 沿 x 轴的线性谐振子受恒定弱电场 ε 作用，电场沿 x 轴正方向，用微扰法求体系的能量至二级近似和波函数至一级近似。

解：体系的哈密顿算符为

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2$$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2 - e\varepsilon x = \hat{H}^{(0)} + \hat{H}'$$

$$\hat{H}^{(0)} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2, \quad \hat{H}' = -e\varepsilon x$$

$\hat{H}^{(0)}$ 的本征值 $E_n^{(0)}$ 和对应的本征函数 $\psi_n^{(0)}$ 分别由 (2.12-14) 式和 (2.12-15) 式给出。

\hat{H} 的本征值和对应的本征函数分别记为 E_n 和 ψ_n 。

解: $E_x = \frac{P_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$

$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx = 0$

$\alpha = \sqrt{m\omega/\hbar}, \bar{P}_x = 0$

$\therefore \Delta x = x - \bar{x} = x, \Delta P_x = P_x - \bar{P}_x = P_x$

测不准关系 $\Delta x \Delta P_x = \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 得 $P_x = \hbar/2x$

$\therefore E_x = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\hbar}{2x}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$

$\frac{dE_x}{dx} = \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} \left(-\frac{2}{x^3}\right) + m\omega^2 x = 0$, 得 $x^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}$

$\therefore E_{0x} = \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} \times \left(\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}\right) + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \times \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$

$\frac{1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2\hbar}{m\omega}$

$\frac{2\hbar}{m\omega}$

$\hbar \times \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}$

$\frac{1}{2m} \cdot \hbar^2 \times \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}$

$\frac{\hbar^2}{4x^2}$

$\frac{2\hbar}{m\omega}$

一、 设 F, G 都是厄米算符, $FG \neq GF$, 问

1. $[F, G] = FG - GF$ 是否是厄米算符?
2. $i[F, G] = i(FG - GF)$ 是否是厄米算符?
3. $\{F, G\} = FG + GF$ 是否是厄米算符?

二、 设算符函数 $F(x, p)$ 可以展开为算符 x, p 的泰勒

$p^2 = \overline{p^2} - (\bar{x})^2$ $F(x, p) = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} C_{m,n} x^m p^n$, 求证 $[p, F] = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F$, $[x, F] = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p} F$

③ 利用测不准关系估算一维谐振子的基态能量。

四、 设体系处于状态 $\psi = c_1 Y_{11} + c_2 Y_{20}$, $|c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2 = 1$, 求

$$\begin{aligned} & \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \alpha(1) \alpha(2) \\ &= (\sigma_{1x}, \sigma_{1y}, \sigma_{1z}) \cdot \alpha(1) (\sigma_{2x}, \sigma_{2y}, \sigma_{2z}) \cdot \alpha(2) \\ &= [\beta_{(1)}, i\beta_{(1)}, \alpha(1)] \cdot [\beta_{(2)}, i\beta_{(2)}, \alpha(2)] \\ &= \beta_{(1)} \beta_{(2)} - \beta_{(1)} \beta_{(2)} + \alpha(1) \alpha(2) \\ &\rightarrow \lambda = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\beta_{(1)} \alpha(2) + \alpha(1) \beta_{(2)}] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\vec{\sigma}_1 \beta_{(1)} \vec{\sigma}_2 \alpha(2) + \vec{\sigma}_1 \alpha(1) \vec{\sigma}_2 \beta_{(2)}] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [(\alpha(1), -i\beta(1), -\beta(1))(\beta(2), i\beta(2), \alpha(2)) + (\beta(1), i\beta(1), \alpha(1))(\alpha(2), -i\alpha(2), \beta(2))] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \alpha(1)\beta(2) - \alpha(1)\beta(1) + \alpha(1)\beta(1) + \alpha(2)\beta(1) - \alpha(2)\beta(2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \alpha(2)\beta(1)] \\ &\lambda = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \beta_1 \beta_2 \\ &= \vec{\sigma}_1 \beta_1 \vec{\sigma}_2 \beta_2 \\ &= (\alpha_1, -i\alpha_1, -\beta_1) (\alpha_2, -i\alpha_2, -\beta_2) \\ &= \alpha_1 \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \beta_1 \beta_2 \\ &= \beta_1 \beta_2 \\ &\lambda = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \alpha_1 \vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \beta_2 - \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \beta_1 \vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \alpha_2] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [(1, \beta_1, i\beta_1, \alpha_1) (\alpha_2, -i\alpha_2, -\beta_2) - (\alpha_1, -i\alpha_1, -\beta_1) (\beta_2, i\beta_2, \alpha_2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha_2 \beta_1 + \alpha_2 \beta_1 - \alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_1 \beta_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_1] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [-3(\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1)] \\ &\lambda = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{1x} \sigma_{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\beta_1 \alpha_2 - \beta_2 \alpha_1] \quad \lambda = -1 \\ & \sigma_{1y} \sigma_{2y} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [i\beta_1 (-i\alpha_2) - i\beta_2 (-i\alpha_1)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha_2 \beta_1 - \alpha_1 \beta_2] \quad \lambda = -1 \\ & \sigma_{1z} \sigma_{2z} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha_1 (-\beta_2) - (\alpha_2) (-\beta_1)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha_2 \beta_1 - \alpha_1 \beta_2] \quad \lambda = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \sigma_y &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \sigma_z &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_x \alpha = \beta \\ \sigma_x \beta = \alpha \\ \sigma_y \alpha = i\beta \\ \sigma_y \beta = -i\alpha \\ \sigma_z \alpha = \alpha \\ \sigma_z \beta = -\beta \end{cases}$$

6. 求 σ_x 表象中, $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$ 的矩阵表示。

7. 求 $\hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 及 $\hat{S}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的本征值和所属的本征函数。

8. 求自旋角动量在任意方向 \vec{n} [方向余弦是 $(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$] 的投影 $\hat{S}_n = \hat{S}_x \cos \alpha + \hat{S}_y \cos \beta + \hat{S}_z \cos \gamma$ 的本征值和本征矢。

9. 对于二电子体系的自旋三重态和单态 (χ_{00}), 证明它们都是 $\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2$ 的本征态, 本征值分别为 1 和 -3。

10. 同上题, 验证 χ_{00} 是 $\sigma_{1x}\sigma_{2x}, \sigma_{1y}\sigma_{2y}, \sigma_{1z}\sigma_{2z}$ 的共同本征态, 本征值均为 -1。

11. 对于自旋单态 χ_{00} , 求 $(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_1)(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2)$ 的平均值, 其中 \vec{a}, \vec{b} 为常矢量。

$$[\hat{S}_x, \hat{S}_y] = i\hbar \hat{S}_z$$

1. 简述波粒二象性.

答: 波粒二象性是粒子的基本属性, 指微观粒子既有粒子性也具有波动性.

$$\begin{cases} E = \hbar \omega = h\nu \\ \vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k} = \frac{h}{\lambda} \vec{n} \end{cases}$$

2. 微观粒子状态用波函数描述, 体系空间 r 点处小体积 $d\tau$ 内出现粒子的概率与波函数模平方 $(|\psi|^2)$ 成正比.

$$dW(\vec{r}, t) = |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 d\tau.$$

$$|\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 = \psi(\vec{r}, t) \psi^*(\vec{r}, t)$$

3. 中心力量 $\psi(\vec{r}) = R(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$

主量子数 $n = 1, 2, \dots$

角量子数 $l = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

磁量子数 $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$.

4. 测不准原理

$$[X, P] = i\hbar$$

$$(\Delta x)^2 \cdot (\Delta p)^2 \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$[(\Delta x)(\Delta p) \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}]$$

5. 全同粒子与全同性原理

全同粒子: 是指静止质量 μ , 电荷 Q , 自旋 S 等固有性质 (内禀性质) 完全相同的微观粒子

全同性原理 在全同粒子组成的体系中, 交换两个粒子的状态, 体系的微观状态不变.