

# 第一次作业

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## 1 Path Integral without $\int dp$

标准的路径积分

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x_N | U(t_N, t_0) | x_0 \rangle &= \left( \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} \int \frac{dp_{n+\frac{1}{2}} dx_n}{2\pi\hbar} \right) \int \frac{dp_{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi\hbar} \\ &\times \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[ p_{n+\frac{1}{2}} (x_{n+1} - x_n) - \delta t \frac{H(p_{n+\frac{1}{2}}, x_{n+1}, t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}) + H(\dots, x_n, \dots)}{2} \right] \right), \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

其中动量的部分是高斯型的, 我们把它写出来

$$\prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[ \int \frac{dp_{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi\hbar} \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \left[ p_{n+\frac{1}{2}} \delta x_n - \delta t \left( \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{V(x_{n+1}) + V(x_n)}{2} \right) \right] \right) \right]. \quad (1.2)$$

应用高斯积分公式

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2+bx} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}}. \quad (1.3)$$

对应到这里,

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{i\delta t}{\hbar} \frac{1}{2m} \\ b = \frac{i\delta x_n}{\hbar} \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

于是(1.2)的结果为

$$\prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi\hbar m}{i\delta t}} e^{\frac{i(\delta x_n)^2 m}{2\hbar\delta t}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \delta t \frac{V(x_{n+1}) + V(x_n)}{2}} \quad (1.5)$$

路径积分去掉动量之后的结果为

$$\langle x_N | U(t_N, t_0) | x_0 \rangle = \left( \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} \int dx_n \right) \left( \prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi i\hbar\delta t}} e^{\frac{i\delta t}{\hbar} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \left( \frac{\delta x_n}{\delta t} \right)^2 - \frac{V(x_{n+1}) + V(x_n)}{2} \right]} \right) \quad (1.6)$$

也可以写成紧致形式

$$\langle x_N | U(t_N, t_0) | x_0 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi i \hbar \delta t}} \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} \left( \int dx_n \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi i \hbar \delta t}} \right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int dt L} \quad (1.7)$$

相对论性的哈密顿量  $H = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}$ . 对指数上的项  $p\dot{x} - \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}$  使用鞍点近似 (saddle approximation), 带入

$$p = \frac{m\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}} + p_{(1)}, \quad (1.8)$$

这一项变为

$$\begin{aligned} p\dot{x} - H &= \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}} + p_{(1)}\dot{x} - \sqrt{m^2 + \frac{m^2\dot{x}^2}{1-\dot{x}^2} + 2\frac{m\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}}p_{(1)} + p_{(1)}^2} \\ &= \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}} + p_{(1)}\dot{x} - \frac{m}{\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\dot{x}\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}}{m}p_{(1)} + \frac{1-\dot{x}^2}{m^2}p_{(1)}^2} \\ &= \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}} - \frac{m}{\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}} + p_{(1)}\dot{x} - p_{(1)}\dot{x} - \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}} \frac{1-\dot{x}^2}{2m^2} p_{(1)}^2 - \frac{m}{\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}} \left( -\frac{1}{8} \right) \frac{4\dot{x}^2(1-\dot{x}^2)}{m^2} p_{(1)}^2 \\ &= -m\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2} + (1-\dot{x}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{p_{(1)}^2}{2m} \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

于是, 含有动量的积分为

$$\prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[ \int \frac{dp_{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi\hbar} \exp \left( \frac{i\delta t}{\hbar} \left[ -m\sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2} + (1-\dot{x}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{p_{(1)}^2}{2m} \right] \right) \right] \quad (1.10)$$

完成积分, 它变为

$$\prod_{n=0}^{N-1} \left( \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi i \hbar \delta t (1-\dot{x}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}} e^{-\frac{i\delta t}{\hbar} m \sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}} \right) \quad (1.11)$$

最终的结果是

$$\langle x_N | U(t_N, t_0) | x_0 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi i \hbar \delta t}} \frac{1}{(1-\dot{x}_N^2)^{\frac{4}{3}}} \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} \left( \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi i \hbar \delta t}} \frac{dx_n}{(1-\dot{x}_n^2)^{\frac{4}{3}}} e^{-\frac{i\delta t}{\hbar} m \sqrt{1-\dot{x}^2}} \right), \quad (1.12)$$

其中  $\dot{x}_n \equiv \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{\delta t}$ .

对于零质量情形,  $H = p$ , 上面的小量展开条件不再成立,

## 2 Unitary

### 2.1 算符方法

在  $t = 0$  时, 满足. 所以我们只计算  $\frac{d}{dt} (U^\dagger U)$ .

由 Schrödinger 方程, 我们有

$$\frac{d}{dt}U(t, 0) = -\frac{i}{\hbar}\hat{H}(t)U(t, 0), \quad \frac{d}{dt}(U(t, 0))^\dagger = \frac{i}{\hbar}(U(t, 0))^\dagger \hat{H}(t) \quad (2.1)$$

所以,

$$\frac{d}{dt}(U^\dagger U) = \frac{d}{dt}(U^\dagger)U + U^\dagger \frac{d}{dt}U = \frac{i}{\hbar}U^\dagger \hat{H}U - \frac{i}{\hbar}U^\dagger \hat{H}U = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

这保证了么正性.

## 2.2 路径积分方法

路径积分当中我们得到的是一个矩阵元,

$$\langle x_N | U(t_N, t_0) | x_0 \rangle \quad (2.3)$$

它的么正性可以写成

$$\int dx_b (\langle x_b | U(t_N, t_0) | x_c \rangle)^\dagger \langle x_a | U(t_N, t_0) | x_a \rangle = \langle x_c | x_a \rangle = \delta(x_c - x_a) \quad (2.4)$$

么正性对于每个时刻成立的,  $t$  不是这个算符 (矩阵) 的角标, 不需要对  $t$  积分.

$$\begin{aligned} & (\langle x_b | U(t_N, t_0) | x_c \rangle)^\dagger \langle x_a | U(t_N, t_0) | x_a \rangle \\ &= \left( \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} \int \frac{dp'_{n+\frac{1}{2}} dx'_n}{2\pi\hbar} \right) \int \frac{dp'_{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi\hbar} \left( \prod_{n=1}^{N-1} \int \frac{dp_{n+\frac{1}{2}} dx_n}{2\pi\hbar} \right) \int \frac{dp_{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi\hbar} \\ & \times \exp \left( -\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[ p'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(x'_{n+1} - x'_n) - \delta t \frac{H(p'_{n+\frac{1}{2}}, x'_{n+1}, t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}) + H(\cdots, x'_n, \cdots)}{2} \right] \right) \\ & \times \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[ p_{n+\frac{1}{2}}(x_{n+1} - x_n) - \delta t \frac{H(p_{n+\frac{1}{2}}, x_{n+1}, t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}) + H(\cdots, x_n, \cdots)}{2} \right] \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$