

物理复习

前几章

一、黑体辐射

1. 温度T一定, 单色辐出度 $M(\lambda, T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{dM}{d\lambda}$ 单位表面, 单位时间入射近单位波长的光
 $= \frac{dE}{d\lambda} \quad (W/m^2)$

总辐出度 $M(T) = \int_0^\infty M(\lambda, T) d\lambda$

1) 维恩位移 $\lambda(T) = \frac{E_{\text{max}}}{E_{\text{max}}}$

2) 单色辐出度 $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda + d\lambda$ 波段内, $\alpha(\lambda, T) = \frac{E_{\text{max}}}{E_{\text{max}}}$

3) 反射 $\frac{E_{\text{反射}}}{E_{\text{入射}}} (r(\lambda, T))$

4) 黑体 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{完全吸收, 无反射} (\alpha=1, r=0)$

5) 基尔霍夫 $\frac{M(\lambda, T)}{\alpha(\lambda, T)} = \frac{M(\lambda, T)}{\alpha(\lambda, T)} = \dots = M_0(\lambda, T) \Rightarrow \text{黑体的单色辐出度}$

6) 斯特藩定律:

斯特藩常数 $\sigma M(T) = \sigma T^4$

维恩常数 $b \cdot T \lambda_m = b$

7) 普朗克公式 $M(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi^2}{c^2} \left[\frac{h\nu}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1} \right]$

8) 维恩位移 $\begin{cases} M(\lambda, T) d\lambda = -M(\lambda, T) d\lambda \\ d\lambda = -\frac{c}{\lambda^2} d\lambda \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{平均能量} \quad \text{按物理意义计算}$



二、光电效应

1. 截止频率 ν_0 ; $\nu > \nu_0 \Rightarrow \text{光电效应} \Rightarrow \text{逸出功} A, \nu_0 = \frac{A}{h}$

2. 动能 $\sim \nu$; 光电流大小 $\sim \text{光强}$

3. 遏止电压 $U_a \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{使电流为0}; eU_a = h\nu - h\nu_0 \Rightarrow U_a = \frac{h}{e}\nu - \frac{h\nu_0}{e}$

4. 代数关系 $h\nu = A + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = eU_a + A$

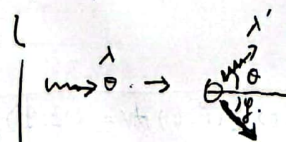
三、康普顿散射

1. 散射波 $\lambda > \lambda_0$

2. $\Delta\lambda = \lambda - \lambda_0$

3. 新波谱强 \uparrow , 原波谱强 \downarrow

4. θ — $\lambda - \lambda_0$ — 与物质无关



$$\Delta\lambda = \lambda' - \lambda = \frac{h}{mc} (1 - \cos\theta) = \frac{2h}{mc} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{h}{mc} = 0.02426 \text{ nm}$$

注: 1) λ_0 与 λ_c 可比拟时, 有康普顿散射 \Rightarrow 可见光无该现象

2) 散射, 而非吸收 \Leftarrow 反证 (P70)

3) 光电效应中不守恒动量守恒 (能量守恒)

$$m = m_0 / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$$

$$E_k = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} - \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$E = mc^2 = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4}$$



三. 不确定性关系

1. 动量、能量确定，但时间、位置完全不确定。
2. 不确定关系： $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p_x \geq \hbar$

四. 氢原子光谱实验规律

1. 谱线 $\tilde{\nu} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = R(\frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}) = T(m) - T(n)$

- \Rightarrow 赖曼系 $m=1$ (紫外光)
 巴尔末系 $m=2$ (可见光)
 帕邢系 $m=3$ (红外光)

对应赖曼系
 $m=1$ 紫外光
 $n=2$ 谱线

$\tilde{\nu}_{\min} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = R \cdot \frac{1}{m^2} \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{\lambda m^2}$
 $\nu = \frac{R}{n^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$
 $\frac{1}{\lambda_{\min}} = R(\frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{\infty}) = \frac{R}{m^2}$

2. 玻尔理论

(1) 原子从一能量状态跃迁到另一能量状态，产生电磁辐射 $h\nu = E_n - E_m$

(2) 角动量量子化 $mvr = n\hbar$ $h=1, 2, \dots$ ($\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$)

(3) 氢原子半径 $r_n = n^2 \frac{\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{me^2} = n^2 r_1$

玻尔半径 $r_1 = \frac{\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{me^2} = a_0 = 0.053 \text{ nm}$

(4) 电子能量 $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = -\frac{e^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{-13.6 \text{ eV}}{n^2}$

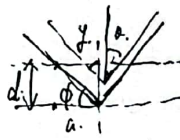
$E_1 = -13.6 \text{ eV}$ 基态能

$p = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{E_k^2 + 2E_0 E_k}$
 $\lambda = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{E_k^2 + 2E_0 E_k}}$

量子力学 I

一. 实物粒子的波动性

1. 物质波 $E = h\nu \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2emU}}$



\Leftarrow 实验验证 晶体间射光的干涉加强条件 $2d \sin \theta = n\lambda$

推: $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2}$ $d = a \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow a \sin \alpha = n\lambda$ α 为晶格常数

$E = E_0 + E_k$
 $E^2 = E_0^2 + E_k^2 + 2E_0 E_k = E_0^2 + c^2 p^2$
 $E_0 = m_0 c^2 = 0.511 \text{ MeV}$
 动能 $E_k = mc^2 - m_0 c^2$

二. 波函数及统计性

1. 能量 E 、动量 p 的“粒子”在 x 方向运动对应一平面波为“单色平面波”。

$\psi(x, t) = A e^{-i(\omega t - kx)} = \frac{E = \hbar \omega}{p = \hbar k} A e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} (Et - px)}$

驻波 $l = n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$
 因 $2\pi r = n \cdot \lambda$
 \Rightarrow 跟磁感应线圈粒。

\Rightarrow 三维 $\psi(\vec{r}, t) = A e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} (Et - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})}$

$\Rightarrow |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 dV$ 粒子 t 时刻在 dV 体积内的概率。

$\Rightarrow \rho(\vec{r}, t) = |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 = \psi(\vec{r}, t) \psi^*(\vec{r}, t)$ 单位体积出现的概率 (概率密度)。

性质 \Rightarrow 有限、单值、连续

归一 条件: $\int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\vec{r}, t) \psi(\vec{r}, t) dV = (\psi, \psi) = 1$ (全空间积分)

注: 入射电子流强度, 显示电子的统计性。

1. 大, 显示“波动性”。

概率密度 $|\psi|^2$

三角函数及反函数积分
 $\int e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$
 $\oint e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$



三. 不确定性关系.

1. Δx 动量, 能量确定, 但时间, 位置完全不确定.

2. 不确定性关系. $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p_x \geq \hbar$.

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum (x - \bar{x})^2} \quad \Delta p_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum (p - \bar{p}_x)^2}$$

\Rightarrow 严格的不确定性关系. $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p_x \geq \hbar/2$
 Δx : 不确定量

(1) 相干度 $\propto \Delta x$

(2) $\Delta p = \hbar / \Delta x$

(2) 能量-时间 $\Delta E \cdot \Delta t \geq \hbar/2 \Rightarrow \Delta E \cdot \Delta t \cdot \frac{h\nu}{E} \geq \hbar/2$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E \cdot \Delta t \geq \hbar/2$$

ΔE — 激发态能级宽度
 Δt — 激发态能级寿命.

四. 态叠加原理.

1. 若 ψ_1, ψ_2 为体系的两个状态. $\Rightarrow \psi = c_1\psi_1 + c_2\psi_2$ 也是体系的一个可能的状态.

explanation \Rightarrow 系统处于 ψ_1 态, 长期处于 ψ_2 态.

$\Rightarrow |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2$ 为 $\psi(\vec{r}, t)$ 电子在 t 时刻动量为 p 的概率.

五. 薛定谔方程.

1. 波 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi(x, t)$ — 自由粒子的薛定谔方程.

此时, $E = p^2/2m$.

$$E = \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

2. 电子在势场中. $E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + U(x, t)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(x, t) = (-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + U(x, t)) \psi(x, t).$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + U(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + U(x, t)$$

$$\hat{E} \psi(x, t) = \hat{H} \psi(x, t).$$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + U(x, t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(x, t) = \hat{H} \psi(x, t) \quad (\text{含时薛定谔方程/波动方程})$$

3. 概率流密度 $\vec{j} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} [\psi \nabla \psi^* - \psi^* \nabla \psi]$

$$\Rightarrow \text{粒子数守恒定律} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \int_V \rho(\vec{r}, t) d\tau = -\oint_S \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{全域} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\infty} \rho(\vec{r}, t) d\tau = 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{粒子产生或消灭}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

4. 定态薛定谔方程. (势能 U 与时间无关).

$$\psi(x, t) = \psi(x) \cdot T(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \frac{\partial T(t)}{\partial t} = E T(t) \Rightarrow T(t) \propto e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E t}$$

\Rightarrow step: 1. 确定哈密顿量.

2. 全空间粒子哈密顿量本征方程.

3. 利用波函数的归一化条件确定归一化系数和波函数.

$$\hat{H} \psi(\vec{r}) = E \psi(\vec{r}) \Rightarrow \text{定态薛定谔方程 (能量算符的本征方程)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x, t) = \psi(x) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E t}, \quad \rho(x, t) = |\psi(x)|^2$$

5. 算符.

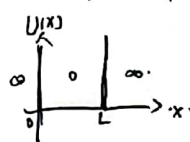
动量算符, 位置算符, 能量算符. $p_x \rightarrow \hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, $\vec{r} \rightarrow \hat{\vec{r}} = -i\hbar \nabla$

$$\vec{r} \rightarrow \hat{\vec{r}} = \vec{r}$$

$$\hat{p}^2 = -\hbar^2 \nabla^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} E_k = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \\ E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + U(r) \rightarrow \hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(r) \end{cases}$$



6. 一维无限深势阱中的粒子.



$$\text{阱内: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} = E \psi(x) \quad \xrightarrow{k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}} \frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + k^2 \psi(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x) = C \sin(kx + \delta)$$

\Rightarrow 连续性

$$\Rightarrow \delta = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} kL = n\pi \\ \Rightarrow k = \frac{n\pi}{L} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_n(x) = C \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right), \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

归一化

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \Rightarrow \psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right), & 0 \leq x \leq L \\ 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } x > L \end{cases}$$

$$\xrightarrow{k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}} E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m L^2} = n^2 E_1, \quad E_1 = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m L^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E = E_{n+1} - E_n = (2n+1) E_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{波长 } \lambda, \quad p = \sqrt{2mE_n} = \frac{h}{\lambda} = n \frac{h}{2L} \Rightarrow L = n \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(x, t) = |\psi(x)|^2 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E t} = |\psi(x)|^2 = \frac{2}{L} \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$\text{驻波: } \psi = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin kx \cdot e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E t} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \cdot \frac{1}{2i} \cdot e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E t} (e^{ikx} - e^{-ikx}) \Rightarrow \text{驻波}$$

量子力学入门

一、力学量用算符表示

1. 力学量的平均值

i) 坐标 x 及 $u(x)$

$$\text{注: } (\psi, \chi) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* \chi dx$$

$$\bar{x} = \langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x) x \psi(x) dx = (\psi, x\psi)$$

$$u(x) = \langle u(x) \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(x) |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x) u(x) \psi(x) dx = (\psi, u\psi)$$

ii) 动量 p_x

$$\bar{p}_x = \int \psi^*(x) (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi(x) dx$$

2. 算符. 对波函数进行某种运算的符号.

$$\text{eg: } \hat{O}u = v$$

3. 常用算符

i) 动量. 坐标. 能量 L_z (12.5)

$$\text{ii) 角动量: } \hat{L} = \hat{r} \times \hat{p} = -i\hbar \hat{r} \times \nabla \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{L}_x = i\hbar [\sin\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \cot\theta \cos\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi}] \\ \hat{L}_y = -i\hbar [\cos\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \cot\theta \sin\phi \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi}] \\ \hat{L}_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi} \end{cases}$$

注意: 12-14

二、线性厄密算符

1. 算符的一般运算

" 单位算符 $\hat{I}\psi = \psi$

$$\text{ii) } \hat{O}\psi = \hat{O}\psi \Rightarrow \hat{O} = \hat{I}$$

$$2. (\hat{O}\hat{U})\psi = \hat{O}(\hat{U}\psi)$$

$$\hat{O}\hat{U} \neq \hat{U}\hat{O}$$

满足乘法分配律和结合律.

3. 线性厄密算符. (力学量算符)

$$\text{i) 厄密: } \int \psi^* \hat{O}\phi dx = \int (\hat{O}\psi)^* \phi dx \Leftrightarrow (\psi, \hat{O}\phi) = (\hat{O}\psi, \phi)$$

$$\text{注: } d\psi^*/dx = \left(\frac{d\psi}{dx}\right)^*$$

ii) 任意 ψ 下, 厄密算符的平均值为实数

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dx} \text{ 是厄密.} \\ \frac{d^2}{dx^2}, i\frac{d}{dx} \text{ 是} \end{array} \right.$$



三. 对易关系.

1. def: $\hat{O}\hat{U} \neq \hat{U}\hat{O} \therefore$ 不对易

2. 坐标与动量的对易关系: $\begin{cases} y\hat{p}_y - \hat{p}_y y = i\hbar \\ x\hat{p}_y - \hat{p}_y x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} x\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x x = i\hbar \\ \hat{p}_x \hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x \hat{p}_x = 0 \\ \alpha, \beta = x, y, z \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其中 } \delta_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} 1, & \alpha=\beta \\ 0, & \alpha \neq \beta \end{cases}$$

注: 对易没有传递性

3. 对易括号 $[\hat{O}, \hat{U}] = \hat{O}\hat{U} - \hat{U}\hat{O}$

$$\text{性质: } [\hat{O}, \hat{U} + \hat{E}] = [\hat{O}, \hat{U}] + [\hat{O}, \hat{E}]$$

$$[\hat{O}, \hat{E}] = [\hat{O}, \hat{U}\hat{E}] + [\hat{O}, \hat{E}]\hat{U}$$

$$[\hat{O}, \hat{U}\hat{E}] = [\hat{O}, \hat{U}]\hat{E} + \hat{U}[\hat{O}, \hat{E}]$$

$$\text{注: } \nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \hat{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \hat{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \hat{e}_\phi$$

4. 角动量的对易关系.

$$1) [\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] = i\hbar \hat{L}_z \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow x \\ \searrow y \end{matrix}$$

$$2) [\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_x] = 0$$

$$3) [\hat{L}_x, x] = 0, [\hat{L}_x, y] = i\hbar z, [\hat{L}_x, z] = -i\hbar y$$

$$4) [\hat{L}_x, \hat{p}_x] = 0, [\hat{L}_x, \hat{p}_y] = i\hbar \hat{p}_z, [\hat{L}_x, \hat{p}_z] = -i\hbar \hat{p}_y$$

$$5) \hat{L}_x = y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y$$

证明方法: 逐项计算.

如果两力学量算符有一组共同完备的本征函数系, 则 = 算符对易

$\hat{L}_x \hat{p}_y$ — Levi-Civita 符号

$$= 0, 1, -1$$

相加取0.

四. 厄密算符的本征函数和本征值

1. $\hat{F}\psi_n = F_n\psi_n$ — 本征方程.

2. 两个定理.

1) 厄密算符的均值为实数. ($F = \int \psi^* \hat{F} \psi dx$).

2) 厄密算符的本征值为实数. (F_n)

3) 厄密算符属于不同本征值的本征函数彼此正交.

3. 厄密算符本征函数的完备性

1) 组成完备系. $\psi(x) = \sum c_n \phi_n(x)$

$$c_n = \int \phi_n^* \psi(x) dx$$

2) $|c_n|^2$ 表示 F 取 F_n 的概率.

3) F 有确定值 $\Leftrightarrow \psi(x)$ 为 \hat{F} 的一个本征函数.

4) 力学量的平均值.

$$F = \sum |c_n|^2 F_n = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{F} \psi(x) dx$$

解法: 法一: 用三角公式展开.

法二: 同定义.

注: 若波函数随时间变化, 则厄密系数 $c_n(t)$.

$$\psi(x, t) = \sum c_n(t) \phi_n(x)$$

$$c_n(t) = \int \phi_n^*(x) \psi(x, t) dx$$

$\Rightarrow |c_n(t)|^2$ 随时间变化

$$\text{动量算符的本征函数 } \phi_k(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{ikx} \quad (k = p/\hbar)$$

$$(\hat{p} e^{ikx})^* = -i\hbar e^{-ikx}$$

证明方法: "运用厄密性"

2) 同乘 ϕ_m 或 $\phi_m^*(x)$ 积分

$$\Rightarrow \int \phi_m^* \phi_n dx = \delta_{mn}$$

本征状态由正交的集表示

本征函数的集

$$\text{需归一化. } \bar{F} = \frac{\sum |c_n|^2 F_n}{\sum |c_n|^2} = \frac{\int \psi^*(x) \hat{F} \psi(x) dx}{\int \psi^*(x) \psi(x) dx}$$

$$\text{动能算符 } \hat{E} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}$$

$$\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\hat{E} = \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

波函数

波函数



4. 角动量算符本征方程.

1) L_z 的本征方程: $L_z = m\hbar$
 $\Psi_m(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\varphi}$

正交性: $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-im\varphi} e^{in\varphi} d\varphi = 0 \quad (m \neq n)$

$m = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \pm l$

正交归一条件: $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-im\varphi} e^{in\varphi} d\varphi = \delta_{mn}$

2) L^2 的本征方程.

① 本征函数 \Rightarrow 球谐函数 $= Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = (-1)^m N_{lm} P_l^m(\cos\theta) e^{im\varphi} \quad |m| \leq l$

$N_{lm} = \sqrt{\frac{(l-m)! (l+m)!}{4\pi (l!)^2}}$

② $L = \sqrt{l(l+1)} \hbar$ 角量子数

③ 球谐函数为 L^2 和 L_z 的共同本征函数 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} L^2 Y_{lm} = l(l+1) \hbar^2 Y_{lm} \\ L_z Y_{lm} = m\hbar Y_{lm} \end{cases}$

3) 经典模型.



$\cos\theta = L_z / L = \frac{m}{\sqrt{l(l+1)}}$

· 解题: $L_x = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [L_y, L_z] = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [L_y L_z - L_z L_y]$

五. 力学量完全集合.

1. 在态 ψ 上, 若两算符同时有确定值, 则它是 ψ 的共同本征函数.
2. 若两力学量共同本征函数不止一个且构成一组完备系 \Rightarrow 力学量算符可交换
3. 力学量完全集合: 元素个数最小且两两对易 (完全确定状态).

一般与体系自由度数相同.

4. 不确定关系的严格推导.

1) 偏差 $\Delta F = F - \bar{F}$

2) 设 $[F, G] = i\hbar K$, 不确定度 $(\Delta F)^2, (\Delta G)^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{(\Delta F)^2 = F^2 - \bar{F}^2}$

$\Rightarrow (\Delta F)^2 (\Delta G)^2 \geq \frac{(\bar{K})^2}{4}, \quad \bar{K} = \int \psi^* K \psi d\tau$

① F, G 对易且处于共同的本征态, $(\Delta F)^2 = (\Delta G)^2 = 0$

② 不处于共同本征态, $(\Delta F)^2 (\Delta G)^2 \geq 0$

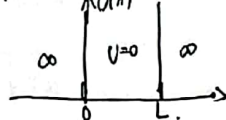
Zeeman 效应, $\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m}$ — 玻尔磁子.

$\Delta E = -\mu_B B = m \mu_B B$



量子力学应用1.

一、一维无限深势阱.



$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x, & 0 \leq x \leq L \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}, \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

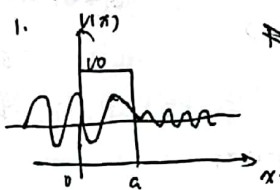
$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$L = n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2L}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{n\hbar}{2L}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{8mL^2}$$

二、一维势垒.



$k'a \gg 1$, 势垒足够高宽

$$k' = \frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}, \quad k = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$T \approx e^{-\frac{2a}{\hbar} \sqrt{2m(V_0 - E)}}$$

" 隧道效应中透射率 T 对 a 变化很敏感.

" 透射率 + 反射率 = 1.

2. 宇称

(1) 空间反演: 位置算符 ($\vec{r} \Rightarrow -\vec{r}$, $\psi(\vec{r}, t) \Rightarrow \psi(-\vec{r}, t)$).

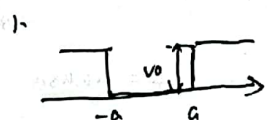
(2) 若 $\psi(-\vec{r}, t) = \pm \psi(\vec{r}, t)$ 则波函数有确定的宇称.

$\psi(-\vec{r}, t) = \psi(\vec{r}, t) \Rightarrow$ 偶宇称

$\psi(-\vec{r}, t) = -\psi(\vec{r}, t) \Rightarrow$ 奇宇称

(3) 一维势阱中的粒子, $V(x) = V(-x) \Rightarrow$ 粒子定态波函数有确定的宇称.

三、一维有限深势阱.



$$(\delta = \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\psi|_a = \begin{cases} A \sin kx, & |x| < a \\ B e^{-k'x}, & x > a \\ -B e^{k'x}, & x < -a \end{cases}$$

$$(\delta = \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\psi|_a = \begin{cases} A \cos kx, & |x| < a \\ B e^{-k'x}, & x > a \\ B e^{k'x}, & x < -a \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad k \cot ka = -k' \quad \xrightarrow{u=ka, v=k'a} \quad u \cot u = -v$$

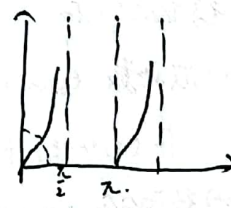
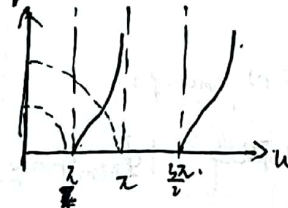
$$k \tan ka = k'$$

$$\psi = A \sin(kx + \delta)$$

$$\begin{cases} u \cot u = -v \\ u^2 + v^2 = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u \tan u = v \\ u^2 + v^2 = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} a^2 \end{cases}$$

(3)



$\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} a^2 \geq \frac{\pi^2}{4}$ 时, 有一个奇宇称的束缚态.

① 第一个交点 \Rightarrow 基态.

② $\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} a^2 \geq \pi^2$ 时, 偶宇称第一激发态.

两图的交点数和.

2. 几个结论.

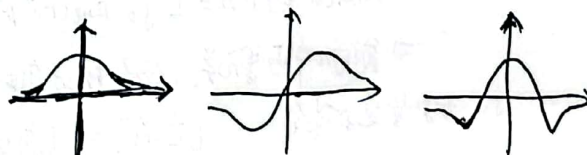
(1) 宇称和能级相同, 最低为偶.

(2) 每一能级比无限深势阱和对应能级低一点. (无限深势阱对应的是 $\frac{\pi^2}{8}$ 的整数倍点).

(3) 束缚态的级数 $n = \lceil \sqrt{\frac{2mV_0 a^2}{\hbar^2 \pi^2}} \rceil$

(4) 基态设第 0 个, 波函数总是增加一个.

(5) 不论势阱如何, 至少存在一个束缚态.



四. 一维谐振子

1. $U(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$. $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

$\Rightarrow \hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2) \psi = 0$

2. 主要结论

[P39]

(1) 谐振子能量

$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$. $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

($\hbar \omega = h\nu$)

(2) 谐振子波函数

① 有确切宇称, 波函数奇偶相间.

n 偶, 偶宇称; n 奇, 奇宇称.

② $\psi_n(x)$ 为实函数, 有 n 个节点.

③ $\int \psi_m^*(x) \psi_n(x) dx = \delta_{mn}$

(3) 升降算符: $a_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\mp \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x)$

五. 氢原子理论

1. $\mu = \frac{m_p m_e}{m_p + m_e} \approx m_e$

2. $\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$

$E_n = -\frac{me^4}{2\hbar^2 (4\pi\epsilon_0)^2} \frac{1}{n^2}$ (只与 n 有关)

3. 氢原子能量及角动量

" $E_n = -\frac{13.6}{n^2} \text{ eV}$. $h\nu = E_n - E_m$

" $\hat{L}^2 Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = l(l+1) \hbar^2 Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$

$\hat{L}_z Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = m \hbar Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$

" 简并度 $\sum_{l=0}^{n-1} (2l+1) = n^2$ (不考虑自旋)

4. 电子的概率分布

(1) 波函数 $\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$

在 (r, θ, φ) 处 dV 电子出现概率 $|\psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2 dV = |R_{nl}(r)|^2 |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi$
 $= |R_{nl}(r)|^2 |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 r^2 dr d\Omega$

(2) 径向分布: $r \sim r+dr$

① $W_{nl}(r) dr = \left[\int_{\Omega} |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 d\Omega \right] R_{nl}^2(r) r^2 dr = R_{nl}^2(r) r^2 dr$

$\Rightarrow W_{nl}(r) = R_{nl}^2(r) r^2$

② 基态, $r = a_0$ 时 n 最大. $W_{10} = r^2 |R_{10}(r)|^2 = \frac{4r^2}{a_0^3} e^{-\frac{2r}{a_0}}$

③ n 增大 n 个而远离原子核.

(3) 角向分布

① $W_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) d\Omega = \left[\int_0^\infty R_{nl}(r)^2 r^2 dr \right] |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 d\Omega = |Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)|^2 d\Omega$

\Rightarrow 角向分布与 n 无关, 分布绕 z 轴对称.

5. 力学量完全集

$[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z] = 0$ (通称 \hat{L} 守恒) $\Rightarrow [\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z, \hat{H}]$ 为力学量完全集

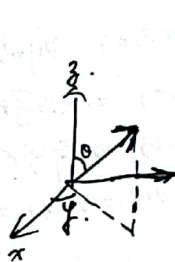
$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$

$E = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 = \hbar \omega$
 解为谐振子
 里的 $E_{n+1/2}$

能量间隔

$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{e}}$

势能 $\frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2$



z-component

$\vec{L} = -\frac{e}{2m} \vec{L}$

$\vec{L}_z = -\frac{e}{2m} L_z$

$= -\frac{e}{2m} (m\hbar)$

$= -m\hbar \frac{e}{2m}$

磁矩

$\sigma_L = m\hbar \frac{e}{2m}$

注意解方程前先归一化!

径向
 $p(r) dr = |\psi|^2 dV$
 $= |\psi|^2 4\pi r^2 dr$

$\propto P_l^{(m)}(\cos\theta) e^{im\varphi}$



扫描全能王 创建

六. 电子自旋.

1. 电子自旋角动量 $S_y = m_s \hbar$. $m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 自旋量子数.
2. $S = \sqrt{s(s+1)} \hbar$. $s = \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \hbar$. s 自旋量子数.
3. $l=0, 1, 2, \dots$ 对应 s, p, d, f, ...
4. 泡利不相容原理: 没有完全相同的电子.
5. $N_n = 2n^2$.
6. 洪德规则: 半满或全满更稳定.

量子力学应用2 双原子分子与多原子分子.

一. 态函数的矩阵表示.

$$1. \psi = \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_n(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } \sum_n |a_n(t)|^2 = 1. \quad \psi^\dagger = (a_1^*(t) \ a_2^*(t) \ \dots \ a_n^*(t)) \quad \boxed{\psi^\dagger \psi = 1}$$

$$2. H = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad H \text{ (矩阵)} = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{12}^* & H_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad H^\dagger \text{ (共轭)} = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11}^* & H_{12}^* \\ H_{12} & H_{22}^* \end{pmatrix}$$

" $H = H^\dagger$ 厄密矩阵.

"厄密算符的对角矩阵元为实数. $H_{22} = H_{22}^*$

二. 力学量算符的矩阵表示.

$$1. \text{坐标表象 } \psi(x, t) = \hat{F}(x, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi(x, t)$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n(t) = \sum_m F_{nm} a_m(t). \quad F_{nm} = \int u_n^* \hat{F}(x, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) u_m(x) dx. \Rightarrow \hat{F} = F \hat{\psi}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & \dots & F_{1n} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & \dots & F_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ F_{n1} & F_{n2} & \dots & F_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 性质: " $F^\dagger = F$ (厄密矩阵)

1) 力学量算符在自身表象中的形式 $\hat{Q} u_m(x) = Q_m u_m(x)$.

$$Q_{nm} = \int u_n^*(x) \hat{Q} u_m(x) dx = Q_m \delta_{nm}$$

\Rightarrow 算符在自身表象中是一个对角矩阵. 元素即为算符的本征值

三. 量子力学的矩阵表示

1. 本征方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & \dots & F_{1n} \\ F_{21} & & \\ \vdots & & \\ F_{n1} & \dots & F_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} F_{11}-\lambda & F_{12} & \dots & F_{1n} \\ F_{21} & F_{22}-\lambda & \dots & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ F_{n1} & \dots & F_{nn}-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

λ — 本征值 a_n — 本征态.



2. 薛定谔

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \psi(x, t) \Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = H \psi.$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{mn} = \int \psi_m^*(x) \hat{H} \psi_n(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & \dots & H_{1n} \\ H_{21} & \dots & H_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ H_{n1} & \dots & H_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

(四) 离散能级系统和连续系统.

1. 在哈密顿算符自身表象中求解.

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad H_{mn} = \int \psi_m^* \hat{H} \psi_n dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_1 & 0 \\ 0 & E_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \dot{a}_n(t) = a_n(0) e^{-i \frac{E_n t}{\hbar}} \quad n=1, 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x, t) = a_1(0) e^{-i \frac{E_1 t}{\hbar}} \psi_1(x) + a_2(0) e^{-i \frac{E_2 t}{\hbar}} \psi_2(x) \quad \text{非定态}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1(0) = 1, a_2(0) = 0. \quad \text{定态.}$$

2. 一般表象 (基态).

$$\psi(x, t) = \sum a_n(t) \chi_n(x). \quad \begin{cases} \chi_1(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \chi_2(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 & A \\ A & E_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) \\ a_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a_{L,R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(b_1 \pm b_2)} \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} b_1(t) \\ b_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 + A & 0 \\ 0 & E_0 - A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1(t) \\ b_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n(t) = b_n(0) e^{-i \frac{E_n t}{\hbar}} \quad E_n = E_0 \pm A. \quad \psi_S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\chi_1 + \chi_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\psi_A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\chi_1 - \chi_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{L,R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(b_1(0) e^{-i \frac{(E_0+A)t}{\hbar}} \pm b_2(0) e^{-i \frac{(E_0-A)t}{\hbar}})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{若 } t=0, \text{ 在 } L \text{ 态, } a_L(0)=1, a_R(0)=0. \Rightarrow b_1(0)=b_2(0)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$a_{L,R} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-i \frac{E_0 t}{\hbar}} (e^{-i \frac{A t}{\hbar}} \pm e^{i \frac{A t}{\hbar}})$$

$$a_L(t) = e^{-i \frac{E_0 t}{\hbar}} \cos \frac{A t}{\hbar} \quad p = |a_L(t)|^2 = \cos^2 \frac{A t}{\hbar}.$$

$$a_R(t) = -i e^{-i \frac{E_0 t}{\hbar}} \sin \frac{A t}{\hbar} \quad p = |a_R(t)|^2 = \sin^2 \frac{A t}{\hbar}.$$

$$\Rightarrow p_L(t) = 1 - \left(\frac{A t}{\hbar}\right)^2.$$

$$p_R(t) = \left(\frac{A t}{\hbar}\right)^2. \Rightarrow \text{与 } L \text{ 态转出的概率.}$$

$\frac{1}{\hbar}$ 单位时间内 L 态与 R 态

注: 么正变换: λ_1, λ_2 的本征矢拼接. S .

$$\begin{cases} S^\dagger S = I \\ S^\dagger + S = 0 \Rightarrow \text{反对称矩阵} \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow 定态能级看时间演化.

和 λ_0

1) 归一化.

\rightarrow 归一化 (即系数).

$$2) \text{ 新表象 } \begin{pmatrix} b_+ \\ b_- \end{pmatrix} = S^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$S^\dagger = S.$$

