大学物理(3)参考答案

一、填空题

- 1、(本小题 4 分)费米 玻色
- 2、(本小题 4 分) 本征值 本征函数
- 3、(本小题 3 分) $a_n = \int \varphi_n^*(x) \psi(x) dx$
- 4、(本小题 3 分) $h/\sqrt{2meU}$
- 5、(**本小题 3 分)** $\sqrt{6}\hbar$, $\pm 2\hbar$ (正负号都对), $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\hbar$
- 6、(本小题 3 分) $T = \frac{b}{\lambda}$, $\sigma \left(\frac{b}{\lambda}\right)^4$, $\sigma \left(\frac{b}{\lambda}\right)^4 \cdot \left(\frac{R}{d}\right)^2$
- 7、(**本小题 1+3 分)** 不能; $\frac{hv}{c} = \frac{hv'}{c}\cos\phi + p\cos\theta$
- 8、(本小题 3 分) $\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) + mgz \right] \Phi(x, y, z) = E\Phi(x, y, z)$

或者
$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + mgz \right] \Phi(z) = E\Phi(z)$$

9、(本小题 3 分)
$$\frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \frac{e(U_1 - U_2)}{c}$$
 (e 取正负都对!)

10、(本题 3 分) 2ihx

11、(本小题 3 分)
$$\Psi(t) = 0.6e^{-\frac{iE_0}{\hbar}t}\varphi_1 + 0.8e^{-\frac{i2E_0}{\hbar}t}\varphi_2$$

二、计算题(64分)

1、(本题 5 分)

解:
$$\left[\hat{F},\hat{G}\right] = \left[\hat{L}_x + i\hat{L}_y,\hat{L}_x - i\hat{L}_y\right] = \left[\hat{L}_x, -i\hat{L}_y\right] + \left[i\hat{L}_y,\hat{L}_x\right]$$
 (2分)
$$\left[\hat{F},\hat{G}\right] = -2i\left[\hat{L}_x,\hat{L}_y\right] = 2\hbar\hat{L}_z$$
 (1分)

故
$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{L}^2, \hat{F} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x + i\hat{L}_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \hat{L}^2, i\hat{L}_y \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
 (1分)
$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{L}^2, \hat{G} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x - i\hat{L}_y \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
 (1分)

2、(本题7分)

解: 电子在 r~r+dr 球壳内出现的概率为 $\rho(r)dr = |\psi|^2 dV = |\psi|^2 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{4}{a_0^3} e^{-2r/a_0} r^2 dr$ (2分)

径向概率密度
$$\rho(r) = \frac{4}{a_0^3} e^{-2r/a_0} r^2$$
 (1分)

$$\frac{d\rho(r)}{dr} = \frac{4}{a_0^3} (2 - \frac{2}{a_0} r) r e^{-2r/a_0} = 0 \quad$$
最可几半径 $\Rightarrow r = a_0$ (1+1分)

$$\frac{1}{r^2} = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{4}{a_0^3} e^{-2r/a_0} r^2 dr = \frac{4}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty e^{-2r/a_0} dr = \frac{2}{a_0^2}$$
 (2 分)

3、(本题5分)

解:
$$\bar{E} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x) \hat{H} \psi(x) dx = \int_{0}^{a} \psi(x) \frac{\hat{p}^{2}}{2m} \psi(x) dx$$
 (1+1分)
$$= \int_{0}^{a} A^{2} x(x-a) \cdot \left[-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} x(x-a) \right] dx \quad (1分) \leftrightarrow$$

$$= -\frac{A^{2} \hbar^{2}}{m} \int_{0}^{a} x(x-a) dx = \frac{A^{2} \hbar^{2}}{m} \left(\frac{a^{3}}{2} - \frac{a^{3}}{3} \right) \psi$$

$$= \frac{A^{2} \hbar^{2} a^{3}}{6m} \quad (2分) \leftrightarrow$$

4、(本题 12 分)

解: 展开系数
$$c_{31} = \frac{2}{3}$$
, $c_{22} = \frac{2}{3}$, $c_{1-1} = -\frac{1}{3}$,

角动量平方及角动量 z 分量的可能取值, 相应概率

$$L^{2} = 12\hbar^{2} \qquad L_{z} = \hbar \qquad \frac{4}{9} \qquad (1+1+1 \, \%)$$

$$L^{2} = 6\hbar^{2} \qquad L_{z} = 2\hbar \qquad \frac{4}{9} \qquad (1+1+1 \, \%)$$

$$L^{2} = 2\hbar^{2} \qquad L_{z} = -\hbar \qquad \frac{1}{9} \qquad (1+1+1 \, \%)$$

$$\overline{L}^{2} = 12\hbar^{2} \times \frac{4}{9} + 6\hbar^{2} \times \frac{4}{9} + 2\hbar^{2} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{74}{9}\hbar^{2} \qquad (2 \, \%)$$

$$\overline{L}_{z} = \hbar \times \frac{4}{9} + 2\hbar \times \frac{4}{9} - \hbar \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{11}{9}\hbar \qquad (1 \, \%)$$

5、(本题16分)

解:
$$\int_0^a |A\psi(x,0)|^2 dx = A^2 \int_0^a \left[\left(1 + \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \right]^2 dx = 1$$
 (1分)

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{8}{5a}} \tag{2 \%}$$

$$\psi(x,0) = \sqrt{\frac{8}{5a}} \left[1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \right] \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{8}{5a}} \left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) \right]$$

$$\psi(x,0) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\Phi_1(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\Phi_2(x)$$
 (2 $\%$)

能量的可能值
$$E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$
 $P_1 = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{5};$ (1+1 分)

$$E_2 = 2\frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{ma^2}$$
 $P_2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{5};$ (1+1 $\frac{4}{3}$)

能量的平均值

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{4}{5}E_1 + \frac{1}{5}E_2 = \frac{4}{5}\frac{\pi^2\hbar^2}{2ma^2} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 2\frac{\pi^2\hbar^2}{ma^2} = \frac{4}{5}\frac{\pi^2\hbar^2}{ma^2}$$
 (1 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$\psi(x,t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} e^{-i\frac{E_1 t}{\hbar}} \Phi_1(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} e^{-i\frac{E_2 t}{\hbar}} \Phi_2(x)$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

概率密度

$$\rho = \psi^*(x,t)\psi(x,t) = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}e^{i\frac{E_1t}{\hbar}}\Phi_1(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}e^{i\frac{E_2t}{\hbar}}\Phi_2(x)\right)\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}e^{-i\frac{E_1t}{\hbar}}\Phi_1(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}e^{-i\frac{E_2t}{\hbar}}\Phi_2(x)\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{5}\Phi_1^2(x) + \frac{1}{5}\Phi_2^2(x) + \frac{4}{5}\Phi_1(x)\Phi_2(x)\cos\left(\frac{(E_2 - E_1)t}{\hbar}\right)$$
 (2 分)

(2) 中的结果与时间无关 (2分)

注: 归一化系数算错不影响后面的得分!

6、(本题10分)

证明: (1) 设厄米算符 \hat{F} 的本征值为 λ

即
$$\hat{F}\psi = \lambda \psi$$
 (1分)

则
$$\int \psi^* \hat{F} \psi dx = \lambda \int \psi^* \psi dx$$
 (1分)

另一方面根据厄米算符性质 $\int \psi^* \hat{F} \psi dx = \int (\hat{F} \psi)^* \psi dx = \int (\lambda \psi)^* \psi dx = \lambda^* \int \psi^* \psi dx$ (2分)

故 $\lambda = \lambda^*$,即厄米算符本征值都是实数。 (1分)

(2)
$$\hat{F}u_k = \lambda_k u_k \hat{F}u_l = \lambda_l u_l$$
 $\lambda_k \neq \lambda_l$ (1分)

故
$$\int (\hat{F}u_k)^* u_l dx = \lambda_k \int u_k^* u_l dx$$

$$\int u_k^* \hat{F}u_l dx = \lambda_l \int u_k^* u_l dx$$
 (1+1 分)

另一方面根据厄米算符性质 $\int u_k^* \hat{F} u_l dx = \int (\hat{F} u_k)^* u_l dx$

故
$$(\lambda_k - \lambda_l) \int u_k^* u_l dx = 0$$
 $\lambda_k \neq \lambda_l$ (1分)

 $\int u_k^* u_l dx = 0$ 厄米算符属于两个不同本征值的本征函数相互正交 (1分)

7、(本题9分)

解:
$$\begin{bmatrix} E_0 & -A \\ -A & E_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = E \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} E_0 - E & -A \\ -A & E_0 - E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
(2分)

齐次方程有非零解条件
$$\begin{vmatrix} E_0 - E & -A \\ -A & E_0 - E \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 (1分)

$$E = E_0 \pm A$$
 (1+1 分)

对于本征值 $E = E_0 + A$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_0 - (E_0 + A) & -A \\ -A & E_0 - (E_0 + A) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \qquad x_1 = -x_2$$
 (1 $\frac{2}{3}$)

$$(x_1)^2 + (x_2)^2 = 1$$
 $x_1 = -x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 本征矢 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (1分)

对于本征值 $E = E_0 - A$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_0 - (E_0 - A) & -A \\ -A & E_0 - (E_0 - A) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \qquad x_1 = x_2$$
 (1 $\frac{2}{3}$)

$$(x_1)^2 + (x_2)^2 = 1$$
 $x_1 = x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 本征矢 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (1分)