

## 量子力学基础习题课参考答案

1.  $b/\lambda_m, 4\pi R^2 \sigma \frac{b^4}{\lambda^4};$
2.  $\left(\frac{Pl^2}{\sigma R^2}\right)^{1/4}, b\left(\frac{\sigma R^2}{Pl^2}\right)^{1/4};$
3.  $b/\lambda, \sigma \frac{b^4}{\lambda^4}, \frac{\sigma b^4 r^2}{\lambda^4 l^2};$
4.  $k\sigma T^4 S;$
5. 5760K, 2.07;
6. 0.6;
7.  $(h\nu_1 - A)/e, A/h;$
8.  $2h\nu + E_k;$
9.  $\frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} \frac{e(U_1 - U_2)}{c};$
10.  $\frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{hc}{\lambda_0}, \frac{hc}{\lambda_0};$
11. 6;
12. 6;
13.  $\hbar, 0;$
14. 1, 0,  $\pm 1/2;$
15. 粒子在  $x - dx$  范围内的几率;
16. 电子自旋的存在;
17.  $T = b/\lambda, P = 4\pi R^2 \sigma (b/\lambda_m)^4;$
18.  $\sqrt{2}\hbar, 0, \pm\hbar, \sqrt{3}\hbar/2;$
19.  $h\nu_0 + \frac{(eRB)^2}{2m};$
20.  $\frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{b}{\lambda_m}\right)^4 4\pi R^2;$
21.  $R = \frac{mvD}{1.22h};$
22.  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2 \varphi = E\varphi, \frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega;$
23.  $hc/\lambda + m_0 c^2 = hc/\lambda' + mc^2, p^2 = \left(\frac{h}{\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{h}{\lambda'}\right)^2 - 2\frac{h^2}{\lambda\lambda'} \cos\varphi, \lambda' = \lambda + \frac{2h}{m_0 c} \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2};$
24.  $h = \frac{36e(U_1 - U_2)}{19Rc}$  或  $h = \frac{2e(U_1 - U_2)}{Rc}, A = \frac{e}{2}(U_1 - 3U_2)$   
或者  $A = \frac{e}{19}(8U_1 - 27U_2);$
25. 4, 6;
26.  $\frac{1}{9};$
27. 1 : 1, 4 : 1;
28.  $\frac{h}{\sqrt{2m_e E_k}}, \arcsin\left(\frac{h}{2d\sqrt{2m_e E_k}}\right), \frac{2.44Dh}{a\sqrt{2m_e E_k}};$
29. 单值, 连续, 有限;
30. 物质波的存在或电子的波动性等;
31. 0,  $\sqrt{2}\hbar, \sqrt{6}\hbar;$
32.  $\frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda};$
33.  $\frac{h}{\sqrt{2m_e U}}, \frac{2Dh}{a\sqrt{2m_e U}};$
34.  $\sqrt{6}\hbar, -2\hbar, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\hbar;$
35.  $\frac{h}{\sqrt{2m_e U}};$
36. **注意:** ppt 上题目势能表达式在  $x < 0$  时有误, 正确的应该是  $\frac{1}{2}k(x+a)^2$ .

(1)

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2}k(x+a)^2 \psi(x) = E\psi(x) & -\infty < x \leq 0 \\ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2}k(x-a)^2 \psi(x) = E\psi(x) & -\infty < x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(2)  $\psi_1(x=0) = \psi_2(x=0), \left. \frac{d\psi_1(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{d\psi_2(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=0};$

(3) 选图 (b), 因为波函数应满足连续性条件;

(4)  $\int_{-\infty}^0 |\psi_1(x)|^2 dx, \frac{1}{2}.$

37. (1) 归一化条件为  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\Phi_n(x)|^2 dx = 1$ , 代入  $\Phi_n(x)$  的具体表达式得

$$\int_0^L A^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = 1$$

即

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}.$$

(2) 在  $0 < x < L$  区域, 薛定谔方程具有形式

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

当  $\psi(x) = \Phi_n(x)$  时, 方程改写为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Phi_n(x) = E_n \Phi_n(x)$$

所以

$$E_n = \frac{-1}{\Phi_n(x)} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Phi_n(x) = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}.$$

$$(3) \nu = \frac{E_4 - E_1}{2\pi\hbar} = \frac{15\hbar\pi}{4mL^2}.$$

38. (1) 归一化条件为  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\Phi(x)|^2 dx = 1$ , 代入  $\Phi(x)$  的具体表达式得

$$\int_{-a/2}^{a/2} A^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) dx = 1$$

即

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}.$$

(2) 概率为

$$\int_0^{a/4} A^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) dx = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2\pi}.$$

(3) 在  $-a/2 < x < a/2$  区间内, 薛定谔方程写成

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Phi(x) = E\Phi(x)$$

所以

$$E = \frac{-1}{\Phi(x)} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Phi(x) = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}.$$

39. (1) 归一化条件为  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = 1$ , 代入  $\psi(x)$  的具体表达式得

$$\int_0^{\infty} A^2 x e^{-2\lambda x} dx = 1$$

即

$$A = 2\lambda.$$

归一化后的波函数为

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} 2\lambda\sqrt{x}e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$\rho(x) = |\psi(x)|^2 = \begin{cases} 4\lambda^2 x e^{-2\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(3)  $\frac{d\rho(x)}{dx} = 0$  来确定  $\rho(x)$  的极值, 得  $x = \frac{1}{2\lambda}$  处概率密度最大。

40. (1) 当  $n = 3$  时,  $\phi_3(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi x}{L}\right)$ , 概率密度为  $\rho(x) = |\phi_3(x)|^2 = \frac{2}{L} \sin^2\left(\frac{3\pi x}{L}\right)$ , 该函数最大值在  $\frac{3\pi x}{L} = \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2}$  ( $k = 0, 1, \dots$ ) 位置, 取  $k = 0, 1, 2$  (因  $0 < x < L$ ) 解得  $x = L/6, L/2, 5L/6$  时概率密度最大, 概率密度最小位置满足  $\frac{3\pi x}{L} = k\pi$ , 取  $k = 0, 1, 2, 3$ , 得  $x = 0, L/3, 2L/3, L$  以及  $x < 0$  和  $x > L$  处概率密度最小。

(2) 在  $0 < x < L$  区域, 薛定谔方程具有形式

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi(x) = E \phi(x)$$

当  $\phi(x) = \phi_n(x)$  时, 方程改写为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi_n(x) = E_n \phi_n(x)$$

所以

$$E_n = \frac{-1}{\phi_n(x)} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi_n(x) = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}.$$

- (3)  $\nu = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{2\pi\hbar} = \frac{3\hbar\pi}{4mL^2}$ , 因此

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} = \frac{4mcL^2}{3\hbar\pi}.$$

41. 0.3 m 或 0.024 m;

42. 7.8 keV, 或 0.62 keV;

43.  $5.3 \times 10^{-8}$  s, 或  $4.2 \times 10^{-9}$  s;

44. 先计算归一化常数, 由归一化条件得

$$\int_0^l C^2 x^2 (l-x)^2 dx = 1$$

即有  $C = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{l^{5/2}}$ 。在  $0 < x < l/3$  区间粒子出现的概率为

$$\int_0^{l/3} C^2 x^2 (l-x)^2 dx = \frac{17}{81}.$$

45.  $x = L/4$  和  $x = 3L/4$  时概率密度最大,  $x = L/2$  时概率密度最小;  $P \approx 0.30$ ;  $E_r = \frac{25\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$ .

46. (1)  $A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}$ , (2) 密度最大:  $x_1 = L/4$  和  $x_2 = 3L/4$ , 密度最小:  $x = 0, \frac{L}{2}, L$ , (3)  $E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$ , (4)  $\nu = \frac{4\pi^2 \hbar^2}{mL^2 h}$ .

47.  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \Phi}{dx^2} = E \Phi$ , 归一化的本征波函数为  $\Phi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ , 对应的本征能量为  $E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$ ,  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$