

## 《量子力学教程》课后习题——第三章 量子力学中的力学量

物理 (4+4) 1801 胡喜平 学号 U201811966

网站 <https://hxp.plus/> 邮件 [hxp201406@gmail.com](mailto:hxp201406@gmail.com)

2020 年 11 月 4 日

### 3.1

$$\bar{U} = \frac{1}{2}m\omega\overline{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} x^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\alpha} \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{m\omega^2}{\alpha^2}$$

其中用到高斯积分公式

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2\alpha)^n}$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{T} &= \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \frac{-\hbar}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} dx = -\frac{\alpha\hbar}{2m\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \cdot \alpha^2 (\alpha^2 x^2 - 1) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{\alpha^3\hbar}{2m\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\alpha^2 x^2 - 1) e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx = -\frac{\alpha^2\hbar}{2m\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\alpha^2 x^2 - 1) e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} d(\alpha x) \\ &= -\frac{\alpha^2\hbar}{2m\sqrt{\pi}} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \sqrt{\pi} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\hbar\alpha^2}{m} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{4} \end{aligned}$$

动量的概率密度为

$$c(p) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{ipx/\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi^{1/2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\hbar\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{2\alpha^2\hbar^2}}$$

动量概率的分布函数为

$$w(p) = |c(p)|^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha\hbar\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{\alpha^2\hbar^2}}$$

### 3.2 $r$ 的期望值为

$$\bar{r} = \iiint \psi(r) r \psi(r) \sin\theta r^2 d\theta dr d\phi = \frac{3}{2} a_0$$

势能  $U$  的期望值为

$$\bar{U} = \iint d\Omega \int_0^\infty \psi(r) - \frac{e_s^2}{r} \psi(r) r^2 dr = -\frac{e_s^2}{a_0}$$

动能  $T$  的期望值为

$$\bar{T} = \iint d\Omega \int_0^\infty \left[ \psi(r) \frac{-\hbar}{2mr} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} r \psi(r) \right] r^2 dr = \frac{e_s^2}{2a_0}$$

在最概然半径处, 径向概率取级值

$$\frac{d}{dr} [w(r)] = \frac{d}{dr} [R^2(r) r^2] = \frac{d}{dr} \left[ \frac{4e^{-2r/a_0}}{a_0^3} r^2 \right] = 0 \Rightarrow r = a_0$$

动量分布的概率幅为

$$c(p) = \iiint \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\hbar})^3} e^{-i\frac{p \cdot r}{\hbar}} \psi(r) dr$$

动量的概率密度为

$$w(p) = |c(p)|^2 = \frac{8a_0^3 \hbar^5}{\pi^2 (\hbar^2 + a_0^2 p^2)^4}$$

### 3.3 概率流密度公式为

$$\vec{J} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi \nabla \psi^* - \psi^* \nabla \psi)$$

其中

$$\nabla \psi_{nlm} = (-1)^m N_{lm} \left[ e_r P_l^m e^{im\phi} \frac{\partial R_{nl}}{\partial r} + e_\theta \frac{R_{nl} e^{im\phi}}{r} \frac{\partial P_l^m}{r \sin \theta} + e_\phi \frac{R_{nl} P_l^m}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial e^{im\phi}}{\partial \phi} \right]$$

因此

$$\vec{J}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{i\hbar}{2m_e} \left[ (N_{lm} R_{nl} P_l^m)^2 \left( \frac{-2im}{r \sin \theta} \right) e_\phi \right] = \frac{\hbar m}{m_e r \sin \theta} |\psi_{nlm}|^2 e_\phi$$

即

$$J_{er} = 0$$

$$J_{e\phi} = \frac{\hbar m}{m_e r \sin \theta} |\psi_{nlm}|^2 e_\phi$$

### 3.4

$$dM = J_e r dr d\theta \cdot \pi r^2 \sin^2 \theta = -\frac{\pi e \hbar m}{m_e} w_{nl} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\phi d\theta$$

$$M = \iiint dM = -\frac{e \hbar m}{2m_e}$$

### 3.5 转子的哈密顿算符为

$$H = L^2 / (2I)$$

定轴转动, 薛定谔方程为

$$\frac{\hat{L}^2}{2I}\psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2I}\frac{d^2\psi}{d\varphi^2} = E(\varphi)$$

和一维粒子相同可以解出

$$E_m = \frac{m^2\hbar^2}{2I}$$

定点转动时

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2I}\nabla^2\psi = E\psi$$

边界条件为

$$\psi(\theta, \varphi + 2\pi) = \psi(\theta, \varphi)$$

且在无穷远处有界, 因此

$$E_l = \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2I}$$

**3.6** 函数是周期函数, 只需要在一个周期内求动能和动量的期望

$$A^2 = \frac{1}{\int_0^{\pi/k} |\psi(x)|^2 dx} = \frac{2k}{\pi}$$

$$\bar{p} = \int_0^{\pi/k} \psi^*(x) (-i\hbar) \frac{d}{dx} \psi(x) dx = 0$$

$$\bar{T} = \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2m} = \int_0^{\pi/k} \psi^*(x) \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) dx = \frac{5\pi\hbar^2 k}{16m} A^2 = \frac{5\hbar^2 k^2}{8m}$$