作业 07

陈昱全 SA18234049

题 1

With

$$\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\vec{n} = (sin\theta cos\varphi, sin\theta sin\varphi, cos\theta), \ \vec{\sigma} = (\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z)$$

find eigenvalue and eigenstates of $\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}$

解. 直接用 Mathematica 求解如下

```
In[\bullet]:= \hat{\sigma} = Table[PauliMatrix[i], \{i, 3\}];
          表格 泡利自旋矩阵
ln[\theta] := \vec{n} = \{Sin[\theta] Cos[\phi], Sin[\theta] Sin[\phi], Cos[\theta]\};
                    余弦
                               正弦
                                       正弦
In[*]:= Grid[
      格子
        Insert[
       插入
         Transpose [{Eigenvalues [\vec{n}.\vec{\sigma}],
            TraditionalForm /@ Assuming [\{\theta, \phi\} \in \text{Reals}, \text{Normalize} / \text{@ Simplify}]
                                                            | 实数域 | 正规化
                  Eigenvectors [\hat{n}.\hat{\sigma}], {"Eigenvalue", "Eigenvector"}, 1],
                  特征向量
        Frame → All]
       边框
```

	Eigenvalue Eigenvector	
Out[•]=	-1	$\left\{\frac{\tan\left(\frac{\Theta}{2}\right)\left(-\cos\left(\varphi\right)+\mathrm{i}\sin\left(\varphi\right)\right)}{\sqrt{1+\left \left(\mathrm{i}\sin\left(\varphi\right)-\cos\left(\varphi\right)\right)\tan\left(\frac{\Theta}{2}\right)\right ^{2}}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\left \left(\mathrm{i}\sin\left(\varphi\right)-\cos\left(\varphi\right)\right)\tan\left(\frac{\Theta}{2}\right)\right ^{2}}}\right\}$
	1	$\left\{\frac{\cot\left(\frac{\Theta}{2}\right)\left(\cos\left(\varphi\right)-\mathrm{i}\sin\left(\varphi\right)\right)}{\sqrt{1+\left \cot\left(\frac{\Theta}{2}\right)\left(\cos\left(\varphi\right)-\mathrm{i}\sin\left(\varphi\right)\right)\right ^{2}}}\right\}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\left \cot\left(\frac{\Theta}{2}\right)\left(\cos\left(\varphi\right)-\mathrm{i}\sin\left(\varphi\right)\right)\right ^{2}}}\right\}$

题 2

With $\psi(\theta,\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\sqrt{2} Y_1^0(\theta,\varphi) + Y_1^1(\theta,\varphi) \right)$, without integrations, find $\langle L^2 \rangle, \langle L_z \rangle$

解. 我们已知

$$L_z Y_{lm} = m\hbar Y_{lm}$$

$$L^2 Y_{lm} = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_{lm}$$

所以

$$L^{2}|\psi\rangle = L^{2}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}Y_{1}^{0} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}Y_{1}^{1}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}2\hbar^{2}Y_{1}^{0} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}2\hbar^{2}Y_{1}^{1}$$
 (1)

$$L_z|\psi\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\hbar Y_1^1 \tag{2}$$

故

$$\langle L^2 \rangle = 2\hbar^2 \tag{3}$$

$$\langle L_z \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{3} \tag{4}$$

趣 3

With $\phi(t=0) = \psi(\theta, \varphi)$ as above, $H = \frac{\vec{L}^2}{2mR^2}$, find $\phi(t=T)$

解. 因为

$$L^{2}|l,m\rangle = l(l+1)\hbar^{2}|l,m\rangle \tag{5}$$

我们可以把算符 L^2 展开为

$$L^{2} = \sum l(l+1)|l,m\rangle\langle l,m| \tag{6}$$

同样可以把演化算符 $e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Ht}$ 做如下展开:

$$e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Ht} = e^{-\frac{it}{2m\hbar R^2}L^2}$$

$$= \sum e^{-\frac{it}{2m\hbar R^2}l(l+1)}|l,m\rangle\langle l,m|$$
(7)

所以

$$\phi(t) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Ht}\phi(0)$$

$$= \left(\sum e^{-\frac{it}{2m\hbar R^2}l(l+1)}|l,m\rangle\langle l,m|\right)\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}|1,0\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}|1,1\rangle\right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{it}{mR^2\hbar}}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}Y_1^0 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}Y_1^1\right)$$
(8)

题 4: Uncertainty principle

With $J_z|j,m\rangle = m\hbar|j,m\rangle$, $\vec{J}^2|j,m\rangle = \hbar^2 j(j+1)|j,m\rangle$,

$$\langle \Delta A \rangle = \sqrt{\langle j, m | A^2 | j, m \rangle - (\langle j, m | A | j, m \rangle)^2}$$

find $\langle \Delta J_x \rangle \langle \Delta J_y \rangle$ and $\langle [J_x, J_y] \rangle$, check $\langle \Delta J_x \rangle \langle \Delta J_y \rangle \geq \frac{1}{2} |\langle [J_x, J_y] \rangle|$.

When $\langle \Delta J_x \rangle \langle \Delta J_y \rangle = \frac{1}{2} |\langle [J_x, J_y] \rangle|$, what's the requirement of m?

解. 我们先证明在 J_z 的本征态 $|j,m\rangle$ 下, $\langle J_x\rangle = \langle J_y\rangle = 0$ 。因为

$$[J_y, J_z] = i\hbar J_x \tag{9}$$

两边在 $|j,m\rangle$ 态下求平均值,

LHS =
$$\langle j, m | J_y J_z - J_z J_y | j, m \rangle = m\hbar \langle j, m | J_y | j, m \rangle - m\hbar \langle j, m | J_y | j, m \rangle = 0$$
 (10)

$$RHS = i\hbar \langle j, m | J_x | j, m \rangle = i\hbar \langle J_x \rangle \tag{11}$$

故有 $\langle J_x \rangle = 0$,同理可得 $\langle J_y \rangle = 0$ 。由对称性,可知 $\langle \Delta J_x \rangle = \langle \Delta J_y \rangle$,又有

$$\langle \Delta J_x \rangle^2 = \langle J_x^2 \rangle - \langle J_x \rangle^2 = \langle J_x^2 \rangle \tag{12}$$

则

$$\langle \Delta J_x \rangle^2 = \langle \Delta J_y \rangle^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\langle \Delta J_x \rangle^2 + \langle \Delta J_y \rangle^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\langle J_x^2 \rangle + \langle J_y^2 \rangle \right) = \frac{1}{2} \langle J_x^2 + J_y^2 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \langle J^2 - J_z^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle J^2 \rangle - \langle J_z^2 \rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[j(j+1) - m^2 \right] \hbar^2$$
(13)

我们已知 $[J_x, J_y] = i\hbar J_z$,则 $|\langle [J_x, J_y] \rangle| = |i\hbar \langle J_z \rangle| = |m| \hbar^2$,

$$\langle \Delta J_x \rangle \langle \Delta J_y \rangle = \langle \Delta J_x \rangle^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[j(j+1) - m^2 \right] \hbar^2$$
 (14)

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} |m| \, \hbar^2 \tag{15}$$

当 $m = \pm j$ 时取等号。

题 5

Write out J_-J_+ as a matrix in the basis of J_z , with j=1, and find the eigenvalue and eigenstates of J_-J_+

解.

$$J_{-}J_{+} = (J_{x} + iJ_{y}) (J_{x} - iJ_{y})$$

$$= J_{x}^{2} - i[J_{x}, J_{y}] + J_{y}^{2}$$

$$= J_{x}^{2} + \hbar J_{z} + J_{y}^{2}$$

$$= J^{2} - J_{z}^{2} + \hbar J_{z}$$
(17)

当 j=1 时, $m=\{-1,0,1\}$,故 J_z 的基 $|j,m\rangle$ 有 3 个,为 $\{|1,-1\rangle,|1,0\rangle,|1,1\rangle\}$,由关系

$$\begin{cases} J_z|j,m\rangle = m\hbar|j,m\rangle \\ J_z^2|j,m\rangle = m^2\hbar^2|j,m\rangle \\ J^2|j,m\rangle = j(j+1)\hbar^2|j,m\rangle \end{cases}$$

可以得到 $J_{-}J_{+}$ 的矩阵表示为

$$J_{-}J_{+} = 2\hbar^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (18)

本征值和对应的本征态可以写为:

本征值	本征态
0	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$2\hbar^2$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$2\hbar^2$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$