

Day 1.

量子力学的基本思想与数学表述

→ 简单力学的起源：“粗糙”的匀速直线化。

简并力学在波函数基础上建立起来。波尔假设 a). $E = E_1, \dots, E_n$. b). $w_{mn} = \frac{(E_m - E_n)}{\hbar}$ c). $M_{mn} = \hbar \delta_{mn}$. $\Rightarrow w_{mn} = \frac{g}{\hbar} (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{m^2})$.

由经典力学，辐射吸收与发射 X 的 Fourier 变换中。 $X = \sum_{mn} X_{mn} \exp(iw_{mn} t)$. $P = \sum_{mn} P_{mn} \exp(iw_{mn} t)$.

简谱是 $E = n(x^2 + w^2 x^2) / 2$ 中有 E_n 的简单解。它必须符合计算规则 $[X]_{mn} = \sum_{k} X_{mk} X_{kn}$ 于是 X 可表示为简并。

用运算组成（简单的和还可能给出基本对易子）。假设 \hat{x}, \hat{p} 符合经典力学化、 $\hat{p} = -i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, $\hat{x} = \frac{p}{\hbar}$, 从而可作以下推导：

$$\text{共工门} = \frac{d}{dt} (\hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{x})$$

$$= \hat{x}\hat{p}' + \hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}'\hat{x} - \hat{p}\hat{x}$$

$$= \frac{\hat{p}}{m} \cdot \hat{p} + \hat{x} \left(-\frac{\partial w_{kk}}{\partial \hat{x}} \right) - \left(-\frac{\partial w_{kk}}{\partial \hat{x}} \right) \hat{x} - \hat{p} \cdot \frac{\hat{p}}{m}$$

$$= 0 \quad * \text{由于 } \frac{\partial w_{kk}}{\partial \hat{x}} \text{ 又与 } \hat{x} \text{ 有关, 换言之, 我们可以将其打开或关的取值.}$$

$$\text{若 } w_{kk} \propto \frac{\partial w_{kk}}{\partial \hat{x}} \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial w_{kk}}{\partial \hat{x}} \text{ 与 } \hat{x} \text{ 一样.}$$

* 虽然没明说, 但有这种“简单化处理”。
 $\hat{x}\hat{p} + \hat{p}\hat{x} = p$

从而 $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$. 又由于 $C^+ = (\hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{x})^+$ $= \hat{p}^+ \hat{x}^+ - \hat{x}^+ \hat{p}^+ = -i\hbar$
 $\Rightarrow C^+$ 为简并解。 $\Rightarrow C = i\hbar I$ 于是得到 (\hat{x}, \hat{p}) 的基本对易式 $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$

以上这一套东西还可以把谐振子做量子化, 看成一个 SHO. 它的 $H = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} M w^2 \hat{x}^2$. 按经典力学, 运动方程 $\ddot{\hat{x}} + w^2 \hat{x} = 0$

而又是简并, 要使上面简并方程满足, 则分量都应满足 $\dot{X}_{mn} + w^2 X_{mn} = 0$. 设 X_{mn} 中带有从 $m \rightarrow n$ 互逆的系数, 该系数能为 $X_{mn} = X_{mn}(t) \exp(iw_{mn} t)$.

$\Rightarrow (w_{mn} - w^2) X_{mn}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 只有 $w_{mn} = \pm w$. 假设之简并中只有两个简并非 0, 设它们为 $X_{m,n,m}$ 与 $X_{m,n,-m}$.

$\Rightarrow X_{mn} = X_{m,n,+1} \delta_{m,n,+1} + X_{m,n,-1} \delta_{m,n,-1}$. 利用前文“粗糙”的对易子, $(\hat{p} = m\dot{x}) \Rightarrow [\hat{x}, m\dot{x}] = i\hbar I \Rightarrow (\hat{x}\hat{x})_{mn} - (\hat{x}\hat{x})_{mn} = -i\frac{\hbar}{m} \cdot \delta_{mn}$

在 $m=n$ 时, 上面的对易关系具体写出来是: $i \sum (w_{nn} X_{nn} \dot{X}_{nn} - X_{nn} w_{nn} \dot{X}_{nn}) = 2i \sum w_{nn} X_{nn} \dot{X}_{nn} = -i\frac{\hbar}{m}$

由于只有 $X_{n,n,+1}$ 与 $X_{n,n,-1}$ 非 0. $\Rightarrow -w \cdot X_{n,n,+1} X_{n,n,+1} + w \cdot X_{n,n,-1} X_{n,n,-1} = \frac{\hbar}{2m}$

从而 $E_n = \hbar n \omega$. 取首项 $X_{21}^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m\omega} \Rightarrow X_{m,n}^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m\omega}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M [(\hat{x}^2)_{mn} + w^2 (\hat{x}^2)_{mn}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M [\sum_k X_{mk} X_{km} + w^2 \sum_k X_{mk} X_{kn}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} M \sum_k (-i w_{mk} X_{mk} - i w_{nk} X_{nk} - + w^2 X_{mk} X_{kn})$$

$$= M w^2 (X_{m,n,+1}^2 + X_{m,n,-1}^2), = (n - \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$$

若定义 E 最低时 $n=0$, 则有 $E_0 = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$.

→ 二类力学的运动系： $\psi(\vec{r}, t)$ 中的 S 表示相位函数的相位。

德布罗意：猜： $\psi_0(\vec{r}) \propto \exp(i\vec{k}\vec{r} - iE\vec{t})$. $k = \frac{P}{\hbar}$, $\omega = \frac{E}{\hbar}$. → 自然间的问题：粒子的振动方程是什么？

我们熟知所谓 HTB 方程： $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial \vec{r}} \right)^2 + V(\vec{r}) = 0$. 对于保守力 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + V + \frac{1}{2m} (\nabla S)^2 = 0$. 由于这里讨论的粒子不守恒 \Rightarrow 作分离变量 $S = W(\vec{r}) - Et$.

$\Rightarrow (\nabla S)^2 = 2m(E - V(\vec{r}))$. 考虑 $\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \nabla S \cdot \frac{dr}{dt}$. 从而给出 S 的“位置”和“运动速度”。 $0 = -E + \nabla S \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} \Rightarrow u = \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{E}{\sqrt{2m(E-V)}}$. 是所谓相速度。

由于 S 正是相位 $\Rightarrow \psi(\vec{r}, t) = \exp(i\frac{S}{\hbar}) = \exp(i\frac{1}{\hbar} [W(\vec{r}) - Et])$. 由于在 $t=0$ 时返回自由粒子，可推出 $\psi = \psi_0$. $\Rightarrow \psi(\vec{r}, t) = \psi(\vec{r}) \cdot \exp(i\frac{Et}{\hbar})$.

$\Rightarrow S = -i\hbar \ln [\psi(\vec{r})] - Et$. 因为 HTB. $-\hbar^2 \left(\frac{\nabla \psi(\vec{r})}{\psi(\vec{r})} \right)^2 = 2m [E - V(\vec{r})] \Rightarrow \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\nabla \psi(\vec{r}))^2 + [E - V(\vec{r})] (\psi(\vec{r}))^2 = 0$.

这个方程非线性，但有短波极限（即经典波动方程，做线性化处理） $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \vec{q}} = \frac{i\hbar}{q} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \vec{q}}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \vec{q}^2} = \frac{1}{q} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \vec{q}} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial \vec{q}} + \frac{i\hbar}{q} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \vec{q}^2} = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} q \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \vec{q}} \right)^2 + \frac{i\hbar}{q} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \vec{q}^2}. \end{array} \right.$ 在 $q \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \vec{q}^2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} q^2 \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \vec{q}} \right)^2 = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \vec{q}} \right)^2$. 推广至 $\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \vec{q}^2} \rightarrow \psi \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \vec{q}^2}$.

从而方程变为 $\frac{\partial^2 \psi(\vec{r})}{\partial \vec{q}^2} + [E - V(\vec{r})] \psi(\vec{r}) = 0$. 这是定态 Schrödinger 方程。

结果：相位诠释 — 114 个相位元极丰富度，要归一。

补充：“弱”原理 — “构成完备经典描述的基本互相补充的元素，在微观世界里通常是互相对立的”

→ 量子力学的正式教科书述。

微观物理的状态用 Hilbert Space 中的矢量 ψ 描述。每一个力学量 A 由其对应的厄米算符 \hat{A} e.g. 坐标系算符 $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ $F(p, x) \rightarrow \hat{F}(x, \frac{\partial}{\partial x})$. $|\psi\rangle = |n\rangle$

物理状态 \rightarrow “ket” $|\psi\rangle$. 内积 $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = |\psi|^2$. 算符的伴随算符 $\langle \psi | \hat{A} \psi \rangle = \langle \hat{A}^\dagger \psi | \psi \rangle$. 反来厄米算符必须。本征方程 $\hat{A}|n\rangle = a_n|n\rangle$. $\{|n\rangle\}$ 是构成或 Hilbert Space

可证明：厄米算符才满足正交。 $a_n \langle n | m \rangle = \langle n | \hat{A} | m \rangle = \langle \hat{A}^\dagger n | m \rangle = a_m^* \langle n | m \rangle$. 由于 $\langle n | m \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow a_n = a_m^*$ (所有非零值均实).

且 $m \neq n$. $\langle m | \hat{A} | m \rangle = a_n \langle m | n \rangle$. 由厄米算符定义 $a_n \langle m | n \rangle = a_m \langle m | n \rangle$. $\Rightarrow (a_n - a_m) \langle m | n \rangle = 0$. 该 a_n 非零， $\because \langle p | m | n \rangle = \delta_{mn}$.

$$\langle \hat{A}^\dagger m | n \rangle = a_m^* \langle m | n \rangle = a_m \langle m | n \rangle.$$

本征算符含 $\langle n | \rangle$ 的完备性，由 V 上泛函由 $\{ |n\rangle \}$ 展开：取零点 $|0\rangle = \sum_m |m\rangle |m\rangle$. $\langle n | \psi \rangle = \sum_m \langle m | n \rangle |m\rangle = \sum_m \delta_{nm} |m\rangle = |n\rangle$. $\delta_{nm} \delta_{lm} = C_n \Rightarrow |0\rangle = \sum_m |m\rangle \langle m | \psi \rangle \Rightarrow \sum_m |m\rangle \langle m | \psi \rangle = 1$.

有不进行严格证明的猜测，将高阶之泛函推到强列（取余项正负为例）。 $\langle x | x' \rangle = \delta(x-x')$. $\int dx c(x) dx = 1$.

由基本对称关系， $\langle x | \hat{x} \rangle = \langle \hat{x} | x \rangle$. $\langle x | \hat{x}^2 | x \rangle = i\hbar s(x-x')$.

$$\Rightarrow \langle x' | \hat{x}^2 - \hat{x}x | x \rangle = i\hbar s(x-x')$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x' | \hat{x}^2 | x \rangle - \langle x' | \hat{x}x | x \rangle = (x' - x) \langle x' | p | x \rangle = i\hbar s(x'-x).$$

⇒ 动量算符在坐标基下的矩阵元为 $\langle x' | \hat{p} | x \rangle = \frac{i\hbar s(x-x')}{x-x'}$

$$\text{利用 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \cdot x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \delta(x) = x \cdot \delta(x) \cdot \left[-\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \cdot \delta(x) \right] = -1. \quad \text{从而 } \delta(x) \text{ 有如下性质: } x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \cdot \delta(x) = -\delta(x).$$

从而 $\langle x^l | p | x \rangle = -i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \delta(x-x), = -i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \delta(x-x'). \Rightarrow p = -i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$
→ 位置坐标到动量算符

-一个很“深刻”的理解为, $\hat{p}(x)$ 是 $-i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ 对于 x 为参数的向量值函数! 从而 $\langle x^l | p | x \rangle = -i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \langle x^l | x \rangle = -i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \delta(x-x')$.

可以将 p 的本征矢 $|p\rangle$ 在 $|x\rangle$ 中展开 $\psi_p(x) = \langle x | p \rangle$ 本征态为 $\langle x^l | p | p \rangle = p \langle x^l | p^2 \rangle$ 通过向其中插入完备性关系 $\int dx^l \langle x^l | p | x^l \rangle \langle x^l | p \rangle = p \psi_p(x)$.

$$\int dx^l \langle x^l | p | x^l \rangle \langle x^l | p \rangle = \int dx^l -i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x^l} \delta(x^l-x) \cdot \psi_p(x^l) = -i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x^l} [\int dx^l \delta(x^l-x) \psi_p(x^l)] = -i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x^l} \psi_p(x^l) = p \psi_p(x^l). \quad \text{从而有 } \psi_p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{i\frac{p}{\hbar}x}.$$

我们可以使用不同算符的本征态来表示同一个量子态 $|p\rangle = \sum_n a_n |n\rangle = \sum_n b_n |\bar{n}\rangle$. $\begin{cases} a_n = \langle n | p \rangle = \sum_m \langle m | \bar{n} \rangle \langle m | p \rangle \\ b_n = \langle \bar{n} | p \rangle \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{参数变换.}$

力学量表达式

$$\hat{W} = \sum_{m,n} \langle m | \hat{W} | n \rangle |m\rangle \langle n| \quad (\text{通过引入两个不相容算符来证明}) = \sum_{m,n} W_{mn} |m\rangle \langle n|$$

$$\hat{W} = \sum_{m,n'} \langle \bar{m} | \hat{W} | \bar{n} \rangle | \bar{m} \rangle \langle \bar{n} | = \sum_{m,n'} W_{m\bar{n}} | \bar{m} \rangle \langle \bar{n} |$$

$$\hat{W} = \sum_{m,n'} | \bar{m} \rangle \langle \bar{m} | \hat{W} | \bar{n} \rangle \langle \bar{n} |$$

$$= \sum_{m',n'} \sum_{m,n} | \bar{m} \rangle \langle \bar{m} | | m \rangle \langle n | \hat{W} | n \rangle \langle m | \bar{n} \rangle \langle \bar{n} | =$$

$$S_{ij} = \langle i | j \rangle \quad S = \begin{bmatrix} \langle 1 | 1 \rangle & \langle 1 | 2 \rangle & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ \langle N | 1 \rangle & \langle N | 2 \rangle & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{m',n'} \sum_{m,n} S_{m'm} W_{mn} S_{n'n} | \bar{m} \rangle \langle \bar{n} | \Rightarrow W'_{m'n'} = \sum_{m,n} S_{m'm} W_{mn} S_{n'n} = [\hat{S} + W \hat{S}]_{m',n'} \quad \text{且 } W' = \hat{S} + W \hat{S}. \quad (\text{力学量具有线性时间不变. 但算符间随时间变化.})$$

在坐标系中写 $|p\rangle = \int \psi(p) |p\rangle dx$. 对于任意力学量的表达式 $|A\rangle$ 都可以在坐标系下展开, $C_n = \langle n | A | p \rangle = \int \langle n | x \rangle \langle x | A | p \rangle dx = \int p \delta(x-p) \psi(p) dx$.

根据波恩概率诠释 $\langle A | A \rangle |A\rangle = \int \langle A | x \rangle \langle x | A | A \rangle dx = \int \langle A | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) dx = \int \langle A | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) dx = \int x \cdot \hat{p} \delta(x-p) \psi(p) dx = \langle A | x | A \rangle$.

所谓均方根涨落则为 $\Delta x = \sqrt{x^2 - \langle x \rangle^2}$

我们还可以计算密度算量 (e.g., 动能) 的值. 从而 $\bar{p} = \int |p|^2 \psi(p)^2 dp = \int \langle A | p | p \rangle \langle p | A | p \rangle dp \quad \text{即 } \bar{p} \text{ 为平均力学量期望. } \langle \bar{A} | \bar{A} \rangle = \langle A | A \rangle$.

若要在坐标系下计算 $\langle \bar{A} | \bar{A} \rangle = \langle A | A \rangle$, $\int \langle A | x \rangle \langle x | A | A \rangle dx = \int \langle A | x \rangle \langle x | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) dx = \int \langle A | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) dx$.

将表达式 $|A\rangle$ 和 A 的表达式代入, $|A\rangle = \sum_n \langle n | A | p \rangle |n\rangle \Rightarrow \langle A | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) dx = \sum_n \langle n | A | p \rangle \langle p | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) dx$.

$$\langle A | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) dx = \left(\sum_n \langle n | A | p \rangle \langle p | n \rangle \right) \left(\sum_n \langle n | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) | n \rangle \right) = \sum_{m,n} \langle n | A | p \rangle \langle p | m \rangle \langle m | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) | n \rangle = \sum_n \langle n | A | p \rangle \langle n | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) | n \rangle = \sum_n |C_n|^2$$

又 $\langle A | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) dx = \int \psi(x) A(\psi(x)) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_n |C_n|^2 = 1$. $\Rightarrow \sum_n |C_n|^2 = 1$. $\Rightarrow P_n = |C_n|^2$. \rightarrow 利用 $\int 4 \pi r^2 P_n dr = 1$. 得出 $\langle A | \delta(x-p) \psi(p) dx = 1$. 因此 $\langle A | A \rangle = \sum_n |C_n|^2$.

最后上面的“期望” $\langle \bar{A} | \bar{A} \rangle = \langle A | A \rangle$ $= \left(\sum_n \langle n | A | p \rangle \langle p | n \rangle \right) \hat{A} \left(\sum_n \langle n | A | p \rangle \langle p | n \rangle \right) = \left(\sum_n \langle n | A | p \rangle \langle p | n \rangle \right) \left(\sum_m \langle m | A | p \rangle \langle p | m \rangle \right) = \sum_n \langle n | A | p \rangle \langle p | n \rangle = \sum_n P_n \cdot n$.

从而我们有关密度的波恩诠释: 有关 $|A\rangle = \sum_n \langle n | A | p \rangle |n\rangle$ 上: \hat{A} 所得的值来自 $\{a_n\}$. 且指出 a_n 的概率为 $\langle n | A | p \rangle \langle p | n \rangle$.

目前，我们遇到的公式有：①. 基本与反函数. ②. 极限诠释. ③. 线性演化公理. ④. 全同路. 全同多维物体的函数只有粒子交换下对称或反对称.

极限诠释的推论：不确定度. 定义涨落算子. $\Delta A = \hat{A} - \bar{A}$, $\Delta B = \hat{B} - B$.

$$\mathbb{E}[(\Delta A)^2] = \mathbb{E}[(A - \mathbb{E}[A])^2] = \mathbb{E}[A^2] - \mathbb{E}^2[A] - 2\mathbb{E}[A]\mathbb{E}[A] = \mathbb{E}[A^2] - \mathbb{E}^2[A]$$

↓ 这个东西具体是什么？W. 例为 1.

$\langle A | A \rangle = \mathbb{E}[A]$ 是一个数. 这个东西整体是算符.

$$\langle A | (\hat{x} - \mathbb{E}[x])^2 | A \rangle = \int \langle A | \hat{x}^2 - 2\mathbb{E}[\hat{x}] \cdot \hat{x} + \mathbb{E}^2[\hat{x}] | A \rangle \langle x | x \rangle dx = \int \langle A | x \rangle \langle x | x \rangle (x^2 - 2\mathbb{E}[x] + \mathbb{E}^2[x]) dx = \int p(x) \cdot (x - \mathbb{E}[x])^2 dx.$$

$$\text{不确定度不等式: } \mathbb{E}[(\Delta A)^2] \mathbb{E}[(\Delta B)^2] \geq \frac{1}{4} \mathbb{E}[\langle \hat{A}, \hat{B} \rangle]^2 \quad \text{或} \quad G_A G_B \geq \frac{1}{2} |\langle \hat{A}, \hat{B} \rangle|$$

证明：设向量的表达为 $| \alpha \rangle, | \beta \rangle = \Delta A | \alpha \rangle, | \beta \rangle = \Delta B | \alpha \rangle$. 则 $\mathbb{E}[\langle \hat{A}, \hat{B} \rangle] = \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle$, $\mathbb{E}[\langle \Delta B \rangle] = \langle \beta | \beta \rangle$, $\mathbb{E}[\langle \Delta A \Delta B \rangle] = \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle$.

由 Schwartz 不等式有: $\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle \langle \beta | \beta \rangle \geq |\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle|^2$ 从而 $\mathbb{E}[\langle \hat{A}, \hat{B} \rangle] \mathbb{E}[\langle \Delta B \rangle] \geq \mathbb{E}[\langle \Delta A \Delta B \rangle]^2$. 利用定理 $\Delta A \Delta B = \frac{1}{2} [A, B] + \frac{1}{2} \{A, B\}$.

并且有 $[A, B] = i\hbar\omega$, $\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[\langle \Delta A \Delta B \rangle]^2 = \frac{1}{4} \mathbb{E}[\langle \hat{A}, \hat{B} \rangle]^2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbb{E}[\langle \{A, B\} \rangle]^2$.

$$\text{从而令 } G_A = \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[\langle \hat{A}, \hat{A} \rangle]}, G_B = \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[\langle \hat{B}, \hat{B} \rangle]} \Rightarrow G_A G_B \geq \frac{1}{2} |\langle \hat{A}, \hat{B} \rangle|$$

→ 绘制 (picture). 理化.

吉布斯分布：在失演化、算符可以合时，但不稳定化（没有演化方程）. $\ln \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \Psi(t) \rangle = \hat{H} | \Psi(t) \rangle - \langle \hat{H} | \Psi(t) \rangle$.

在 H 演化：算符演化，而态矢不演化. 为了给出算符的演化方程，我们考虑力学的期望，在任何一个给定下，力学期望演化应相同.

∴ 令 $\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \Psi(t) \rangle = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} | \Psi(t) \rangle$ (简单起见，只考虑不含时的算符).

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle \Psi(t) | = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \Psi(t) | \hat{H}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{期望的演化: } \frac{\partial \langle \Psi(t) | \hat{A} | \Psi(t) \rangle}{\partial t} &= \hat{A} | \Psi(t) \rangle, \frac{\partial \langle \Psi(t) |}{\partial t} + \langle \Psi(t) | \hat{A} \rangle, \frac{\partial | \Psi(t) \rangle}{\partial t} \\ &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \Psi(t) | \hat{H} | \Psi(t) \rangle - \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \Psi(t) | \hat{A} | \Psi(t) \rangle + \langle \Psi(t) | \hat{H} | \Psi(t) \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \Psi(t) | [\hat{H}, \hat{A}] | \Psi(t) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

$$H \text{ 会意: } \frac{\partial \langle \Psi(t) | \hat{A} | \Psi(t) \rangle}{\partial t} = \langle \Psi(t) | \frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t} | \Psi(t) \rangle. \quad \text{若使得上面的写法一致，则应有 } i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{A}(t) = [\hat{A}(t), \hat{H}(t)].$$

这个东西叫物理差.

→ 密度矩阵

密度矩阵“密度”。 $\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle$. 而在 \hat{A} 下，增加的物理量。

$$\text{Tr}[\hat{A}] = \sum_n |\psi_n|^2 \cdot a_n = \sum_n \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle = \sum_n \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle - \langle \hat{A} | \hat{A} | n \rangle + \langle \hat{A} | \hat{A} | n \rangle \quad \text{若引入密度算符 } \hat{\rho}_A = \hat{A} \langle \hat{A} \rangle - \text{Tr}(\hat{A}) \cdot \hat{\rho}_A.$$

不难发现 $\hat{\rho}_A$ 的特征值为 $1/2$. 本征值为 1 . 其矩阵元 $(\hat{\rho}_A)_{mn} = \langle m | \hat{\rho}_A | n \rangle = 4m/4n^2$.

结论：可由密度矩阵描述。而混合态无法由单态来描述。

$$\text{例 18: } \langle \hat{A} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle \hat{A}_1 \rangle + \langle \hat{A}_2 \rangle).$$

写成密度矩阵形式 $\hat{\rho}_A = \langle \hat{A} | \hat{A} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle \hat{A}_1 | \hat{A}_1 \rangle + \langle \hat{A}_2 | \hat{A}_2 \rangle)$. 在 $\{|\psi_1\rangle, |\psi_2\rangle\}$ 上化简或 $\hat{\rho}_A = \frac{1}{2} [1 1]$.

$\hat{\rho}_A$ 在坐标系下的对角元恰好是粒子在空间上的概率密度分布。 $p_{nn} = \langle n | \hat{\rho}_A | n \rangle = \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [\langle \hat{A}_1 | \psi_1 \rangle^2 + \langle \hat{A}_2 | \psi_1 \rangle^2 + \langle \hat{A}_1 | \psi_2 \rangle^2 + \langle \hat{A}_2 | \psi_2 \rangle^2]$.

结论的 $\hat{\rho}_A = \frac{1}{2} (\langle \hat{A}_1 \rangle + \langle \hat{A}_2 \rangle)$. 1) $\hat{\rho}_A = \hat{\rho}_1 + \hat{\rho}_2$. 2) $\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}_A) = \frac{1}{2} \langle n | \hat{\rho}_A | n \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle = 1$. 3) $\hat{\rho}_A \hat{\rho}_A = \hat{\rho}_A$. 4) 正定。

非1级：不唯一的矩阵并非位于一个态上，它们可位于可观测量 \hat{A} 的各个本征矢上。混合密度矩阵定义为 $\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n |n\rangle \langle n|$. 其中 p_n 为不纯度矩阵在第 n 个本征态上比例。

则 $\hat{\rho}$ 得到的平均值 $\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n \cdot \delta_{nn} \cdot \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho} \hat{A})$, $\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n |n\rangle \langle n|$.

若在基底一个与 \hat{A} 不对称的 \hat{B} , 其不纯度矩阵为 $\langle \hat{B} \rangle_{\text{esem}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n \langle n | \hat{B} | n \rangle = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n \langle n | \hat{B} | n \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho} \hat{B})$. $\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho})$ 这个操作的平均 $\langle \langle n | \hat{B} | n \rangle \rangle_{\text{esem}}$ $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n \langle n | \hat{B} | n \rangle$ (注释)。

对于由 \hat{A} 的基底的密度矩阵 $\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_{mn} |m\rangle \langle n|$. $\hat{\rho}$ 的对称性，应有 $p_{mn} = p_{nm}^*$.

对 \hat{A} 的平均 $\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho} \hat{A}) = \sum_{m,n,p} p_{mn} \langle p | m \rangle \langle n | \hat{A} | m \rangle$. 而对与 \hat{A} 不对称的 \hat{B} , $\langle \hat{B} \rangle = \sum_{m,n,p} p_{mn} \langle p | m \rangle \langle n | \hat{B} | m \rangle = \sum_{m,n} p_{mn} \langle n | \hat{B} | m \rangle$.

$$= \sum_{m,n} p_{mn} \langle n | \hat{A} | m \rangle = \sum_{m,n} p_{mn} \langle n | \hat{A} | m \rangle. \Rightarrow \hat{\rho}$$
 有 $\hat{\rho}_{mn}$ 有 $\hat{\rho}_{nm}$ 有 $\hat{\rho}_{mn}^*$ 。
受时间及和非对称项影响。

一般情形下的 density matrix 有性质：1) $\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}) = 1$ (注意 $\text{Tr}(\cdot)$ 不适用易阶运算). 2) $\hat{\rho}^+ = \hat{\rho}$ 3) $\hat{\rho}^2 = \hat{\rho}$ 4) $\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}^2) \leq 1$. 4) $\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}^3) \leq 1$.

下证 4). 可以找到一组基底将 $\hat{\rho}$ 对角化。设 $\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n |n\rangle \langle n|$. 从而

$$\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}^3) = \text{Tr}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n |n\rangle \langle n| \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_m p_m |m\rangle \langle m| \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_l p_l |l\rangle \langle l|\right) = \text{Tr}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n^3 |n\rangle \langle n|\right) = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho})^3 \leq 1.$$

前面讲到，密度矩阵定义为 $\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n |n\rangle \langle n|$. 由于 $|n\rangle$ 随时间演化，故 $\hat{\rho}$ 会随时间演化。我们有：

$$\text{in } \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\rho} = \text{ih} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n |n\rangle \langle n| + p_n |n\rangle \langle n| \right).$$

$$= \text{ih} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_n p_n (F_1 |n\rangle \langle n| F_1 - F_2 |n\rangle \langle n| F_2) = \text{ih} \cdot \hat{\rho}_T. \Rightarrow \text{ih} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\rho} = [\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}_T]. \text{ 这对经典力学中 Liouville Eq.}$$

最后 $\hat{\rho}$ 的演化时间演化，即 $\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n F_n |n\rangle \langle n|$.

$$\text{且在 } \Delta t \text{ 时间内, } \Delta \hat{\rho} = -\frac{1}{\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}_T] \Delta t = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [F \hat{\rho} - \hat{\rho} F] \Delta t.$$

取从 t 到 $t+\Delta t$ 的平均 $\hat{\rho}(t+\Delta t) = 1 - \frac{1}{\hbar} \int_t^{t+\Delta t} \hat{F} dt$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{直接计算} \quad & (1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \cdot \vec{\alpha} t) \cdot p \cdot (1 + \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \cdot \vec{\alpha} t)^+ \\ &= (p - \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \cdot \vec{\alpha} t) \cdot (1 + \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \cdot \vec{\alpha} t)^+ \\ &= (p - \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \cdot \vec{\alpha} t + \frac{i^2}{\hbar^2} \hat{H} \cdot \vec{\alpha} t \cdot \hat{H} \cdot \vec{\alpha} t) = p - \frac{i^2}{\hbar^2} \hat{H} \cdot \vec{\alpha} t \cdot p = p(t + \Delta t). \end{aligned}$$

即得得 $\hat{U}(t+\Delta t) = 1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H}(t+\Delta t)$ 表示为不易变化算符 对于随时间演化，只需要将每个演化加起来， $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \cdot \vec{\alpha} t]^{\frac{\Delta t}{\hbar}} \rightarrow \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \cdot \vec{\alpha} t)$.
易知 $U(t+\Delta t) = I$. 因为 U 是幺正的， $U(H)$ 会将 t 时刻的 \hat{p} 和 $t+\Delta t$ 时刻的 \hat{p}' 联系： $\hat{p}'(t) = \hat{U}(t+\Delta t) \hat{p}(t) \hat{U}^+(t+\Delta t)$.

从而有 $\text{Tr}(\hat{p}'^2(t)) = \text{Tr}(\hat{U} \hat{p}(t) \hat{U}^+ \hat{U}' \hat{p}(t) \hat{U}^+) = \text{Tr}(\hat{p}(t) \hat{p}(t) \hat{U}' \hat{U}) = \text{Tr}(\hat{p}^2(t))$ 从而 $\text{Tr}(\hat{p}^2(t))$ 不随时间演化.

下面我们将针对二能级系统进行讨论 涉及到单能级和三个能级时， $\hat{\sigma}_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \hat{\sigma}_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \hat{\sigma}_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 构成了两个不同能级间的相互关系. 从而能级在薛定谔方程中可写为：
 $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{\sigma}_x + \vec{q} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + q_3 & q_1 - iq_2 \\ q_1 + iq_2 & 1 - q_3 \end{bmatrix}$. \vec{q} 称为 Bloch 向量. [注意上面形式的泡利矩阵对应的基所对应的自旋 $|0\rangle = |1\rangle, |1\rangle = |2\rangle$.]
计算可知 $\sigma_i = \text{Tr}(\hat{p} \hat{\sigma}_i) = \langle \hat{\sigma}_i \rangle$.

Warning: 注意区分叠加态与混合态 叠加态可使用一个基矢来描述，这个基矢是 \hat{A} 的矩阵行或列的和 而混合态必须使用一个基矢描述，又可把密度矩阵.

对于这半的二能级系统，所有结果均可用 Bloch 球面上理解，而混合态同样可理解.

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{\sigma}_x + \vec{q} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) \Rightarrow \hat{p}^2 = \frac{1}{4} (\hat{\sigma}_x^2 + \vec{q} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) (\hat{\sigma}_x^2 + \vec{q} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{4} (I + 2\vec{q} \cdot \vec{\sigma} + \dots)$$

算出混合态要用 Pauli 矩阵的性质， $\hat{\sigma}_i \hat{\sigma}_j = \delta_{ij} I + i \epsilon_{ijk} \hat{\sigma}_k$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (\vec{q} \cdot \vec{\sigma})^2 &= (\sum_i q_i \sigma_i)(\sum_j q_j \sigma_j) = \sum_{i,j} q_i q_j \sigma_i \sigma_j \\ &= \sum_{i,j} q_i q_j (8ij I + i \epsilon_{ijk} \hat{\sigma}_k \cdot \vec{q}). \\ &= \sum_{i,j} q_i^2 I + \sum_{i,j} q_i q_j \sum_{k=1}^3 \epsilon_{ijk} q_k. = \| \vec{q} \|^2 I. \quad \text{从而 } \hat{p}^2 = P \text{ 且 } \|\vec{q}\|^2 = 1. \quad \Rightarrow \text{所有的密度矩阵都可以由 Bloch 球面上的点表示.} \end{aligned}$$

量子态相干性：看在给定基下非对称项的强度，仍往说之前的双缝干涉，干涉条纹的时候变为 $|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle + |2\rangle)$.

则密度矩阵在令基下的对角元 $p_{11} = \langle 1| \hat{p} |1\rangle = \frac{1}{2} [\|11\|^2 + \|12\|^2 + \|21\|^2 + \|22\|^2] + 4i(\langle 11|12\rangle + \langle 21|21\rangle)$

→ 这是在算符 $|1\rangle, |2\rangle$ 这套基矢下的非对称项.

相干性 (coherence). 是系统与外部环境相互作用导致相干性退化，表现为在给定基下密度矩阵非对角项的强度.

其中一个叠加态 $|1\rangle = \alpha|1\rangle + \beta|2\rangle$. 测量的结果为在 $|1\rangle, |2\rangle$ 之间引入了随机相位误差 $|1\rangle = \alpha|1\rangle + \beta \cdot \exp(i\theta)|2\rangle$. 但 $\langle \exp(i\theta) \rangle = \langle \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \rangle = 0$.

从而重构成重叠的密度矩阵 $\hat{p} = |1\rangle \langle 1| + |\beta|^2 |2\rangle \langle 2| = (\alpha^2 |1\rangle \langle 1| + \beta^2 |2\rangle \langle 2| + \alpha \beta \exp(i\theta) |1\rangle \langle 2| + \alpha \beta \exp(-i\theta) |2\rangle \langle 1|)$.

$$= \|\alpha\|^2 |1\rangle \langle 1| + |\beta|^2 |2\rangle \langle 2| + \alpha^2 \exp(-i\theta) \langle 1| |2\rangle + \alpha^2 \beta \exp(i\theta) \langle 2| |1\rangle.$$

综上，对某一切向量取条件期望， $\langle \hat{A} \rangle_B = \|A\|^2 \cdot \langle \psi_0 | A | \psi_0 \rangle + \|B\|^2 \cdot \langle \psi_0 | \hat{A} | \psi_0 \rangle + \beta^2 \alpha \exp(-i\theta) \cdot \langle \psi_0 | \hat{A} | \psi_0 \rangle + \alpha^2 \beta \exp(i\theta) \cdot \langle \psi_0 | \hat{A} | \psi_0 \rangle$.

再对θ积分一次。 $\Rightarrow \langle \hat{A} \rangle = \|A\|^2 \cdot \langle \psi_0 | A | \psi_0 \rangle + \|B\|^2 \cdot \langle \psi_0 | \hat{A} | \psi_0 \rangle$. 这个效果使得虚数项对物理的影响消除了.

如何解释θ的产生？ \Rightarrow 不确定原理的作用.

\rightarrow 相位的演化.

由于很多系统在平衡态附近的行为可以由谐振子近似表达，所以研究谐振子的演化是必要的.

考虑经典力学的 $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2$. 正则量子化直接将 $p \rightarrow \hat{p}$, $x \rightarrow \hat{x}$.

定义新的产生、湮灭算符。上图是它们与原算符的 $\hat{a}^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\pi}} (\hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p})$, $\hat{a} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\pi}} (\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p})$.

利用基本对易子 $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$ 得出 $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger]$:

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] &= \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\pi} \right) \left[\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p}, \hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\pi} \right) \left[\hat{x}\hat{x}, \hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p} \right] + \left[\frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p}, \hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\pi} \right) \left(\hat{x}\hat{x}, \hat{x}\hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{x}\hat{p} \right) + \frac{i}{m\omega} [\hat{p}, \hat{x}] - \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\pi} \right)^2 \cdot \hat{x}\hat{p} \cdot \hat{p} \\ &= \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\pi} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{i}{m\omega} \right) i\hbar + \frac{i}{m\omega} \cdot (-i\hbar) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

反过来，由上， \hat{a}^\dagger 和经典场与动量 $\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\pi}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)$, $\hat{p} = -i\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\pi}} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger)$. 从而有 $\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger)$. 又因 $\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{H} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega (2\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + 1) = \hbar \omega (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})$.

从而将 $\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = \hat{n}$ 视为粒子数算符，可通过计算验证其对易关系：

$$[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} - \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} - \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger) \hat{a} = [\hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}] \hat{a} = -\hat{a}.$$

$$[\hat{n}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{n}\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{n} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger = \hat{a}^\dagger (\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}) = \hat{a}^\dagger.$$

设有一个态 $|0\rangle$ 是湮灭子 \hat{a} 的 0 值本征态，则 $\hat{a}|0\rangle = 0$. 同时不断增加产生 \hat{a}^\dagger 作用在 $|0\rangle$ 上可以给出一系列的 Fock 空： $|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n |0\rangle$.

这样定义的谐振子态满足如下性质：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle, \rightarrow \text{由 Fock 空的定义，这是显然的.} \\ \hat{a} |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle \rightarrow \\ \hat{n} |n\rangle = \hat{n} |n\rangle. \end{array} \right.$$

我们来第三步的证明：首先，我们尝试地给出 $[\hat{n}, (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n] = n(\hat{a}^\dagger)^n$ 在 $n=1$ 时成立，之后归纳成立并用数学归纳法。

$$[\hat{n}, (\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n+1}] = [\hat{n}, (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n \hat{a}^\dagger] \stackrel{\text{乘以单位算符}}{=} [\hat{n} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n] \hat{a}^\dagger + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n [\hat{n}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = (n+1) (\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n+1}.$$

$$\text{从} \langle \hat{a}|n\rangle = \frac{\hat{a}(\hat{a}^\dagger)^n}{|n\rangle} |n\rangle = n|n\rangle + \frac{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^n \hat{a}}{|n\rangle} |n\rangle = n|n\rangle.$$

下面证明第2步: $\hat{a}(\hat{a}^\dagger)n\rangle = (\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger)n\rangle = (n-1)(n)n\rangle$ 从 \hat{a} 的本征值 n 对应的物理意义, 从而确定 $\hat{a}(n\rangle = C_n n\rangle$, C 为待定常数.

由 \hat{a} 的性质: $\langle n|\hat{a}^\dagger n\rangle = n$. 而代入 $\hat{a} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$ 有: $\langle n|\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}|n\rangle = \langle \hat{a}n|\hat{a}n\rangle = \hat{a}^2 \langle n-1|n-1\rangle = n^2$. 从 $\hat{a}n = \sqrt{n}$. 于是第2步得证.

可见, $|n\rangle$ 不仅是平行分布的基态, 也是 \hat{a} 的本征态. $\hat{a}|n\rangle = \text{tr}w(\frac{1}{2}+n)|n\rangle$.

下面布当怀疑集中研究问题. 由于 $\hat{a}|0\rangle = 0$. 故我们有 $\langle x|\hat{a}+\frac{1}{m\omega}\hat{a}^\dagger|0\rangle = 0$. ⚠ 理解: 在坐标系中有 $\langle x|\hat{p}|x\rangle = -i\hbar \partial_x(\delta(x-x))$.

\Rightarrow 分子乘系数的平行被抵消或对波函数进行操作.

从而, $(x + \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{d}{dx}) \cdot \psi_0(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}\right)$. 通过不断用复等价上升, 可得第n个波函数的表达式.

谐振子有一个特殊的零一维子空间, 它是为; 壳层子的本征值为 α 的基态 $|0\rangle$. 设 $|0\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n |n\rangle$. 则由本征方程 $\hat{a}^{\dagger n} |0\rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha \cdot C_n |n\rangle$. 或者重写成. 是 $C_0 + \sqrt{1-m} |1\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha \cdot C_n |n\rangle$. 最简单的情况是里面逐项相等. $C_0 + \sqrt{1-m} |1\rangle = \alpha \cdot C_0$. $\Rightarrow C_0 = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-m}} C_0$. 从 $\hat{a}^{\dagger n} |0\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha^n C_n |n\rangle$

相干系可逆生成子从 $|0\rangle$ 发生. $\hat{a}(\alpha) = \exp(\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha \hat{a})$. 证明这个需要算子方法. 若 $[A, B, N] = [A, B], B] = 0$. 有: $\exp(\hat{A} + \hat{B}) = \exp(\hat{A}) \cdot \exp(\hat{B}) \cdot \exp(-\frac{1}{2} [A, B])$. 则 $\frac{1}{2} [\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger, \alpha \hat{a}] = \frac{1}{2} [\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger \cdot \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} - \alpha \hat{a} \cdot \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}] = -\frac{1}{2} |\alpha|^2$.

$\Rightarrow \hat{f}(\alpha)|0\rangle = \exp(-\frac{1}{2} |\alpha|^2) \cdot \exp(\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger) \cdot \exp(-\alpha \hat{a}) |0\rangle = \exp(-\frac{1}{2} |\alpha|^2) \cdot \exp(\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\alpha^2)^n}{n!} \hat{a}^n |0\rangle = \exp(-\frac{1}{2} |\alpha|^2) \cdot \exp(\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger) |0\rangle = |\alpha\rangle$.

在 α 为实数时, $\hat{a}(\alpha)$ 有物理意义. 此时, $\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha \hat{a} = -\frac{1}{m\omega} \alpha \cdot i \hat{p}$. 且 $D(\alpha) = \exp(-\frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} \hat{p})$. 把它作用于一个基态上.

$$\exp(-\frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} \hat{p}) |x\rangle = \int dp \langle p | \exp(-\frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} \hat{p}) |x\rangle dp = \int dp \langle p | x \cdot \exp(-\frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} \hat{p}) dp$$

利用本征方程: $\langle x|\hat{p}|p\rangle = p \langle x|p\rangle$. 通过一个完备性关系有 $\int dx \langle x|p|x\rangle \langle x|\hat{p}|p\rangle = p \langle x|p\rangle$. 从而有 $\langle x|p\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \exp(\frac{i\hat{p}}{\hbar} \cdot x)$.

从而继续上面的计算. $\exp(-\frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} \hat{p}) |x\rangle = \int dp \langle p | \exp\left[-\frac{i\alpha}{\hbar}(p+x)\right] dp = \int dp \langle p | x + p \rangle dp = |x + \alpha|$. 从而它将坐标轴 $|x\rangle$ 平移至 $|x + \alpha\rangle$ 处.

从而 $D(\alpha) \psi(x) = \langle x | \exp(-\frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} \hat{p}) |1\rangle = \psi(x + \alpha)$. $\Rightarrow D(\alpha)$ 不改变空间平移算符. 将 $\psi(x)$ 平移到 $x + \alpha$. 从而看出, 空间平移算符的生成元是动量算符.

下面讨论相干态的一些小性质:

i. 相干态不破原泡利不等式.

$$\langle x|\alpha\rangle = \langle x|\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = \psi_0(x-\alpha) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}(x-\alpha)^2\right)$$

相干态相干. $\langle \alpha|\hat{a}^\dagger \alpha\rangle = \alpha$. $\langle \alpha|\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = \alpha^2$. 则本征平行的均值 $\langle \alpha\rangle = \frac{1}{2m\omega}(\alpha + \alpha^*)$.

$$x^2 \approx \frac{1}{2m\omega} (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^2) \cdot (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}) = \frac{1}{2m\omega} (\hat{a}^2 + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a}^2)$$

$$\text{其中} \langle \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = \langle \alpha|\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = (\hat{a}^\dagger \alpha)^+ \alpha |\alpha\rangle = \langle \alpha|\alpha^* \cdot \alpha |\alpha\rangle = \alpha^* \alpha.$$

$$\langle \alpha | \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + |\alpha\rangle = \alpha \cdot \alpha^* + 1. \quad \text{从而有 } \langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (\alpha^2 + \alpha^{*2} + 2\alpha\alpha^* + 1). \Rightarrow \langle \Delta x \rangle^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \quad \text{同理计算得 } \langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2}m\hbar\omega \Rightarrow \langle \Delta x \rangle \langle \Delta p \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2}.$$

2. 相干态及非相干态过程中波动函数的表示。

考虑哈密顿量 $H = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega(\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a})$ 的粒子。其演化算符 $e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar\omega}Ht}|\psi(0)\rangle = |\psi(t)\rangle \Rightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle = \exp(-\frac{i\hbar\omega t}{2})|\psi(0)\rangle$.

$$\Rightarrow \text{取 } |\psi(0)\rangle = |\alpha\rangle = \exp(-i\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} - i\hbar\omega t)|\alpha\rangle$$

$$\text{将相干态展开, } |\alpha\rangle = \exp(-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} |n\rangle.$$

$$\text{则 } \exp(-i\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} - i\hbar\omega t) \cdot |n\rangle = \exp(-i\hbar\omega t n) \cdot |n\rangle.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp(-i\hbar\omega t \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}) = \exp(-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\exp(-i\hbar\omega t)]^n}{n!} |n\rangle = |\alpha\rangle \exp(i\hbar\omega t).$$

$$|\psi(x,t)\rangle = \langle x | \psi(0) \rangle \cdot \exp(-i\hbar\omega t) \propto \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}(x - q \cos\omega t)^2\right] \quad <\text{这里计算相位关系}>.$$

3. 相干态为类泊松波包, 非相干态。