

1. 一个粒子的波函数为：

$$\psi(x, t) = A \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}ax^2 - i\omega t\right)$$

将该波函数归一化

$$\begin{aligned}\int |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx &= A^2 \int \exp(-ax^2) dx = A^2 I = 1 \\ I^2 &= \int \exp(-ax^2) dx \int \exp(-ay^2) dy \\ &= \iint \exp(-a(x^2 + y^2)) dx dy \\ &= \iint r \exp(-ar^2) dr d\theta = \frac{\pi}{a} \\ I &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \\ A &= \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\end{aligned}$$

2. 证明  $\frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx = 0$

将等式左边写为：

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx \\ \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(x, t)|^2 &= \frac{d}{dt} (\psi^* \psi) = \psi^* \frac{d\psi}{dt} + \psi \frac{d\psi^*}{dt}\end{aligned}$$

由薛定谔方程可知：

$$\frac{d\psi(x, t)}{dt} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x, t)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{i}{\hbar} V(x) \psi(x, t)$$

$$\frac{d\psi^*(x, t)}{dt} = -\frac{i\hbar}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi^*(x, t)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{i}{\hbar} V(x) \psi^*(x, t)$$

$$\text{因此: } \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(x, t)|^2 = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left( \psi^* \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \psi \frac{\partial^2 \psi^*}{\partial x^2} \right) = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\text{因此 } \frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right) dx = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[ \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 0$$

3. 已知波函数  $\psi = \frac{1}{r} e^{ikr}$ , 计算其概率流密度。

$$\begin{aligned}
J &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi \nabla \psi^* - \psi^* \nabla \psi) \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left( \frac{1}{r} e^{ikr} \nabla \left( \frac{1}{r} e^{-ikr} \right) - \frac{1}{r} e^{-ikr} \nabla \left( \frac{1}{r} e^{ikr} \right) \right) \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{2mr} \left( e^{ikr} \frac{-ik e^{-ikr} \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right) r - e^{-ikr} \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right)}{r^2} - e^{-ikr} \frac{ik e^{ikr} \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right) r - e^{ikr} \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right)}{r^2} \right) \\
&= \frac{\hbar k}{mr^2} \left( \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right) = \frac{\hbar k}{mr^2} \left( \frac{x}{r} \vec{i} + \frac{y}{r} \vec{j} + \frac{z}{r} \vec{k} \right) = \frac{\hbar k}{mr^3} (x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} + z \vec{k}) = \frac{\hbar k}{mr^3} \vec{r}
\end{aligned}$$

4. 氢原子处于基态,  $\psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} e^{-r/a_0}$ , 求

(1)  $r$  的平均值, (2) 势能  $-\frac{e^2}{r}$  的平均值, (3) 动能的平均值

$$\text{解: (1)} \quad \bar{r} = \int r |\psi(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2 dV = \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty r e^{-2r/a_0} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \frac{4}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty r^3 e^{-2r/a_0} dr$$

$$\text{利用公式} \int_0^\infty x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}。因此 \bar{r} = \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left( \frac{2}{a_0} \right)^4 = \frac{3}{2} a_0$$

$$(2) \quad \bar{U} = \overline{\left( -\frac{e^2}{r} \right)} = \int \left( -\frac{e^2}{r} \right) |\psi(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2 dV = -\frac{e^2}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{r} e^{-2r/a_0} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = -\frac{4e^2}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty r e^{-2r/a_0} dr = -\frac{e^2}{a_0}$$

$$(3) \quad \text{动能算符} T = \frac{p^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2$$

球坐标系下, 拉普拉斯算子为  $\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{T} &= \int \psi(r, \theta, \varphi) \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 (\psi(r, \theta, \varphi)) \right) dV = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} e^{-r/a_0} \nabla^2 (e^{-r/a_0}) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\
&= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} e^{-r/a_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{d}{dr} \right) (e^{-r/a_0}) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\
&= -\frac{4\hbar^2}{2ma_0^3} \int_0^\infty e^{-r/a_0} \left( r^2 \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + 2r \frac{d}{dr} \right) (e^{-r/a_0}) dr \\
&= -\frac{4\hbar^2}{2ma_0^3} \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{r^2}{a_0^2} - \frac{2r}{a_0} \right) e^{-r/a_0} dr = -\frac{4\hbar^2}{2ma_0^3} \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{r^2}{a_0^2} e^{-r/a_0} - \frac{2r}{a_0} e^{-r/a_0} \right) dr = \frac{4\hbar^2}{ma_0^4} \int_0^\infty r e^{-2r/a_0} dr - \frac{2\hbar^2}{ma_0^5} \int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-2r/a_0} dr \\
&= \frac{4\hbar^2}{ma_0^4} \left( \frac{2}{a} \right)^2 - \frac{2\hbar^2}{ma_0^5} \left( \frac{2}{a} \right)^3 = \frac{\hbar^2}{ma_0^2} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma_0^2} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma_0^2}
\end{aligned}$$

5. 写出角动量算符的表达式, 并且计算  $L_x$  和  $L_y$  的对易关系

$$L = r \times p = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ x & y & z \\ p_x & p_y & p_z \end{vmatrix} = (yp_z - zp_y)i + (zp_x - xp_z)j + (xp_y - yp_x)k$$

$$L_x = -i\hbar \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\text{因此: } L_y = -i\hbar \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$L_z = -i\hbar \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [L_x, L_y] \psi &= (L_x L_y - L_y L_x) \psi = L_x L_y \psi - L_y L_x \psi \\ &= -\hbar^2 \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( z \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right) - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( z \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right) \right) + \left( \hbar^2 \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( y \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right) - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( y \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right) \right) \right) \\ &= -\hbar^2 \left( \left( y \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + zy \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial z} - xy \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right) - \left( z^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} - zx \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z \partial y} \right) \right) + \hbar^2 \left( \left( zy \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z \partial x} - z^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y \partial x} \right) - \left( xy \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} - x \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} - xz \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y \partial z} \right) \right) \\ &= \hbar^2 \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \psi = i\hbar \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \psi = i\hbar L_z \psi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此有: } [L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z$$

6. 对于一个动量为  $p$ , 势能为  $V(x)$  的基本微观粒子, 证明牛顿力学的基本方程

$$\frac{d\langle p \rangle}{dt} = \left\langle -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right\rangle \text{ 仍然成立。}$$

证明:

$$\langle p \rangle = \int \psi^* \left( -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \psi dx$$

因此有:

$$\frac{d\langle p \rangle}{dt} = -i\hbar \int \left[ \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right] dx = -i\hbar \int \left[ \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right) \right] dx$$

对右边第二个积分做分步积分, 利用边界条件  $\psi(\pm\infty) = 0$

$$\frac{d\langle p \rangle}{dt} = -i\hbar \int \left[ \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right) \right] dx = -i\hbar \int \left[ \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right] dx$$

利用薛定谔方程, 及其共轭形式

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{i}{\hbar} V(x) \psi \quad \frac{d\psi^*}{dt} = -\frac{i\hbar}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi^*}{\partial x^2} + \frac{i}{\hbar} V(x) \psi^*$$

$$\frac{d\langle p \rangle}{dt} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int \left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi^*}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right) dx + \int \left( \psi^* V(x) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + V(x) \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right) dx$$

注意到下面积分

$$\int \left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi^*}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) dx = \int \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) d \left( \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right) dx = \left. \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int \left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right) dx$$

由于  $\langle p \rangle = m \frac{d\langle x \rangle}{dt}$ , 可知  $x$  的均值存在, 因此  $|\psi|^2$  拖尾的收敛速度  $|\psi|^2 \propto x^{-2-\delta}$ , 因此有

$$\left. \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = 0$$

由此可得：

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d\langle p \rangle}{dt} &= \int \left( \psi^* V(x) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + V(x) \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right) dx \\
&= \int \psi^* V(x) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} dx + \int V(x) \psi d(\psi^*) \\
&= \int \psi^* V(x) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} dx - \int \psi^* d(V(x) \psi) \\
&= \int \psi^* \left( V(x) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dx}(V(x) \psi) \right) dx \\
&= \int \psi^* \left( -\frac{d}{dx} V(x) \right) \psi dx = \left\langle -\frac{dV(x)}{dx} \right\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

7. 证明时间和频率的测不准关系： $\Delta t \Delta \omega \geq \frac{1}{2}$

一个信号的时域和频域表达式可以通过傅里叶变换来表示：

$$F(\omega) = \int f(t) e^{i\omega t} dt$$

此时  $|f(t)|^2$  可以表示瞬时的能量，信号总的能量可以表示为： $\|f\|^2 = \int |f(t)|^2 dt$

则  $\frac{|f(t)|^2}{\|f\|^2}$  可以看成概率密度函数，为了简单起见，我们假设  $\|f\|^2 = 1$  由此可以得到时间的

平均值和时间的方差，我们假设均值为 0，时间的方差可以表示为：

$$\sigma_t^2 = \int t^2 |f(t)|^2 dt$$

同理，利用傅里叶变换关系，能量也可以在频域中表示，由此可以得到频率的方差为：

$$\sigma_\omega^2 = \int \omega^2 \frac{|F(\omega)|^2}{2\pi} d\omega$$

由此可得：

$$\sigma_t^2 \sigma_\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int t^2 |f(t)|^2 dt \int \omega^2 |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

由傅里叶变换的微分性质和帕斯瓦尔定理：

$$f'(t) = i\omega F(\omega) \quad \int |f'(t)|^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \omega^2 |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

因此有：

$$\sigma_t^2 \sigma_\omega^2 = \int t^2 |f(t)|^2 dt \int |f'(t)|^2 dt$$

利用柯西-许瓦兹不等式：

$$\left| \int f(x) g^*(x) dx \right|^2 \leq \left( \int |f(x)|^2 dx \right) \left( \int |g(x)|^2 dx \right)$$

因此有：

$$\sigma_t^2 \sigma_\omega^2 = \int t^2 |f(t)|^2 dt \int |f'(t)|^2 dt \geq \left| \int t f^*(t) \frac{d}{dt} f(t) dt \right|^2$$

注意到：

$$\int t f(t) \frac{d}{dt} f^*(t) dt = t |f(t)|^2 \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int f^*(t) d(f^*(t)) = - \int f^*(t) d(f^*(t)) = - \int f^*(t) (f(t) + f'(t)) dt = -1 - \int f^*(t) f'(t) dt$$

因此有：

$$\int f^*(t) f'(t) dt + \int t f(t) \frac{d}{dt} f^*(t) dt = -1 \Rightarrow 2 \operatorname{Re} \left( \int f^*(t) f'(t) dt \right) = -1$$

由于  $\int f^*(t) f'(t) dt$  是一个复数，利用  $|\operatorname{Re}(z)| \leq |z| \Rightarrow |\operatorname{Re}(z)|^2 \leq |z|^2$

$$\text{因此有: } \frac{1}{4} = \left( \operatorname{Re} \left( \int f^*(t) f'(t) dt \right) \right)^2 \leq \left| \int f^*(t) f'(t) dt \right|^2$$

$$\text{因此有: } \sigma_i^2 \sigma_\omega^2 = \int t^2 |f(t)|^2 dt \int |f'(t)|^2 dt \geq \left| \int t f^*(t) \frac{d}{dt} f(t) dt \right|^2 \geq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{因此有: } \sigma_i \sigma_\omega \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

8. 粒子处于状态：

$$\psi(x) = \left( \frac{1}{2\pi\xi^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{x^2}{4\xi^2} \right)$$

求粒子的动量平均值，并且计算测不准关系  $\overline{\Delta x^2 \Delta p^2} = ?$

解：先将  $\psi(x)$  归一化，由归一化条件

$$1 = \int_0^\infty |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{2\pi\xi^2} \exp \left( -\frac{x^2}{2\xi^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\xi\pi} \int_0^\infty \exp \left( -\frac{x^2}{2\xi^2} \right) d \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}\xi} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\xi\pi} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\text{因此, 波函数为 } \psi(x) = \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi x^2}{2} \right)$$

动量的平均值：

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{p} &= \int \psi^* \left( -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \psi dx = -i\hbar \int \exp \left( -\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi x^2}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi x^2}{2} \right) dx \\ &= -i\hbar \int \exp \left( -\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi x^2}{2} \right) \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 - \pi x \right) \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi x^2}{2} \right) dx \\ &= -i\hbar \int \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 - \pi x \right) \exp(-\pi x^2) dx \\ &= p_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{\Delta x^2 \Delta p^2} = ?$$

$$\bar{x} = \int \psi^* x \psi dx = \int x \exp(-\pi x^2) dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{x^2} &= \int \psi^* x^2 \psi dx = \int x^2 \exp(-\pi x^2) dx = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int x d(\exp(-\pi x^2)) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} x \exp(-\pi x^2) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int \exp(-\pi x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{p^2} &= -\hbar^2 \int \psi^* \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi dx = -\hbar^2 \int \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi x^2}{2}\right) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi x^2}{2}\right)\right) dx \\
&= \hbar^2 \left( \pi + \frac{p_0^2}{\hbar} \right) + i 2\pi \hbar p_0 \int x \exp(-\pi x^2) dx - \pi^2 \hbar^2 \int x^2 \exp(-\pi x^2) dx \\
&= \hbar^2 \left( \pi + \frac{p_0^2}{\hbar} \right) + 0 - \pi^2 \hbar^2 \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2 + p_0^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{\Delta x^2} = \overline{x^2} - \overline{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

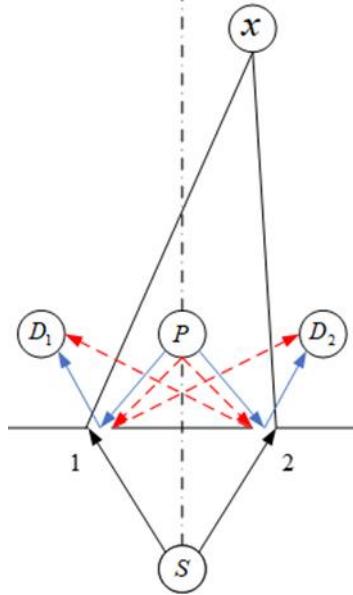
$$\overline{\Delta p^2} = \overline{p^2} - \overline{p}^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2 + p_0^2 - p_0^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2$$

因此

$$\overline{\Delta x^2 \Delta p^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

### 9. 运用概率叠加原理解释电子的双缝干涉现象：

- (1) 电子双缝干涉的解释
- (2) 为什么加入光源探测电子是从那一条缝通过时，干涉条纹会消失



解答：

- (1) 假定电子从初态  $S$  出发经过缝 1 和缝 2，最后被记录在屏幕上，末态为  $x$ ，电子通过缝 1 到达末态的概率幅度为：

$$\langle x | S \rangle_1 = \langle x | 1 \rangle \langle 1 | S \rangle = \alpha_1 = |\alpha_1| e^{i\phi_1}$$

电子通过缝 1 到达末态的概率为

$$I_1(x) = |\langle x | 1 \rangle \langle 1 | S \rangle|^2 = |\alpha_1|^2$$

同理只打开缝 2，电子通过缝 2 到达末态的概率幅度和概率为：

$$\langle x | S \rangle_2 = \langle x | 2 \rangle \langle 2 | S \rangle = \alpha_2 = |\alpha_2| e^{i\phi_2}$$

$$I_2(x) = |\langle x | 2 \rangle \langle 2 | S \rangle|^2 = |\alpha_2|^2$$

如果同时打开缝 1 和缝 2, 电子到达末态的概率幅度为:

$$\langle x|S\rangle = \langle x|S\rangle_1 + \langle x|S\rangle_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

电子到达末态的概率为:

$$\begin{aligned} I(x) &= |\langle x|S\rangle|^2 = |\langle x|S\rangle_1 + \langle x|S\rangle_2|^2 = |\alpha_1 + \alpha_2|^2 \\ &= |\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2 + |\alpha_1|e^{i\varphi_1}|\alpha_2|e^{-i\varphi_2} + |\alpha_1|e^{-i\varphi_1}|\alpha_2|e^{i\varphi_2} \\ &= I_1(x) + I_2(x) + 2\sqrt{I_1(x)I_2(x)}\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \end{aligned}$$

上式中最后一项是干涉项,  $\varphi_1$  和  $\varphi_2$  在屏上的不同位置  $x$  处是不同的, 因此  $I(x)$  会有极大极小的变化, 因此会产生明暗相间的干涉条纹。

(2) 我们再看看如果加入光源后, 利用光源观测电子是从哪个狭缝中通过的, 此时有两个探测器  $D_1$  和  $D_2$ 。此时有四个概率幅度, 分别是光源发出的光子被狭缝 1, 狹缝 2 的电子散射后被探测器  $D_1$  和  $D_2$  接收:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D_1|1\rangle\langle 1|P\rangle &= \langle D_2|2\rangle\langle 2|P\rangle = \beta_1 \\ \langle D_2|1\rangle\langle 1|P\rangle &= \langle D_1|2\rangle\langle 2|P\rangle = \beta_2 \end{aligned}$$

我们可以看出, 电子在  $x$  被记录, 同时光子被  $D_1$  探测, 应该包括两个事件, 第一个事件是电子从缝 1 到达  $x$ , 同时光子被缝 1 处的电子散射, 被  $D_1$  探测, 这个过程的概率幅度为:  $\langle xD_1|SP\rangle_1 = \alpha_1\beta_1$ , 第二个事件是电子从缝 2 到  $x$  同时光子被缝 2 的电子散射, 被  $D_1$  探测, 这个概率幅度为:  $\langle xD_1|SP\rangle_2 = \alpha_2\beta_1$ 。

因此电子在  $x$  被记录, 同时光子被  $D_1$  探测的概率幅度为:

$$\langle xD_1|SP\rangle = \alpha_1\beta_1 + \alpha_2\beta_1$$

同理电子在  $x$  被记录, 同时光子被  $D_2$  探测的概率幅度为:

$$\langle xD_2|SP\rangle = \alpha_1\beta_2 + \alpha_2\beta_2$$

因此电子在  $x$  被记录, 不管被哪个探测器被记录的概率为:

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle x|S\rangle|^2 &= |\langle xD_1|SP\rangle|^2 + |\langle xD_2|SP\rangle|^2 \\ &= (\alpha_1\beta_1 + \alpha_2\beta_2)(\alpha_1\beta_1 + \alpha_2\beta_2)^* + (\alpha_1\beta_2 + \alpha_2\beta_1)(\alpha_1\beta_2 + \alpha_2\beta_1)^* \\ &= |\alpha_1|^2|\beta_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2|\beta_2|^2 + \alpha_1\beta_1\alpha_2^*\beta_2^* + \alpha_2\beta_2\alpha_1^*\beta_1^* \\ &\quad + |\alpha_1|^2|\beta_2|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2|\beta_1|^2 + \alpha_1\beta_2\alpha_2^*\beta_1^* + \alpha_1^*\beta_2^*\alpha_2\beta_1 \end{aligned}$$

当我们用光能分辨电子是从哪个狭缝射出时, 也就是要求: 光源发出的光经过狭缝 1 处的电子散射时只能够被探测器  $D_1$  接收, 不能被探测器  $D_2$  接收, 光源发射的光子被缝 2 处的电子散射时只能够被  $D_2$  接收, 不能够被  $D_1$  接收, 也就是  $\beta_2 \rightarrow 0$ 。因此电子在  $x$  被记录的概率为:

$$|\langle x|S \rangle|^2 = |\beta|^2 (|\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_2|^2)$$

此时干涉项消失，不再会有干涉条纹出现

10. 假设体系的势场与时间无关，波函数可以分解为各个本征态的叠加

$$\psi(x,t) = \sum_n c_n u_n(x) \exp\left(-i \frac{E_n}{\hbar} t\right)$$

证明体系的哈密尔顿算符和能量算符满足如下关系：

$$\langle H \rangle = \langle E \rangle = \sum_n |c_n|^2 E_n$$

证明：

$$\begin{aligned} \langle H \rangle &= \int \psi^*(x,t) H \psi(x,t) dx \\ &= \int \sum_m c_m^* u_m^*(x) \exp\left(i \frac{E_m}{\hbar} t\right) H \sum_n c_n u_n(x) \exp\left(-i \frac{E_n}{\hbar} t\right) dx \\ &= \int \sum_m c_m^* u_m^*(x) \exp\left(i \frac{E_m}{\hbar} t\right) \sum_n c_n E_n u_n(x) \exp\left(-i \frac{E_n}{\hbar} t\right) dx \\ &= \sum_n \sum_m E_n c_n c_m^* u_m^*(x) \exp\left(i \frac{E_m - E_n}{\hbar} t\right) \int u_m^*(x) u_n(x) dx \\ &= \sum_n \sum_m E_n c_n c_m^* u_m^*(x) \exp\left(i \frac{E_m - E_n}{\hbar} t\right) \delta_{mn} \\ &= \sum_n |c_n|^2 E_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle E \rangle &= \int \psi^*(x,t) \left( i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \psi(x,t) dx \\ &= \int \sum_m c_m^* u_m^*(x) \exp\left(i \frac{E_m}{\hbar} t\right) \left( i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \sum_n c_n u_n(x) \exp\left(-i \frac{E_n}{\hbar} t\right) dx \\ &= \int \sum_m c_m^* u_m^*(x) \exp\left(i \frac{E_m}{\hbar} t\right) E_m \sum_n c_n u_n(x) \exp\left(-i \frac{E_n}{\hbar} t\right) dx \\ &= \sum_n |c_n|^2 E_n \end{aligned}$$

11. 在一维无限深势阱中，势阱内  $0 \leq x \leq a$ ， $V(x) = 0$ ，其余位置势能函数为无穷大，如果已

知粒子的波函数在初始时刻  $\psi(x,0) = Ax(a-x)$ ，求

1) 归一化常数  $A$

2) 任意时刻  $t$  的波函数  $\psi(x, t)$ 。

解答：

$$\int_0^a (Ax(a-x))^2 dx = A^2 \frac{a^5}{30} = 1 \Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{30}{a^5}}$$

由势阱内的一维定态薛定谔方程：

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

令  $k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$ ，方程的通解为： $\psi(x) = A \sin(kx) + B \cos(kx)$

由边界条件  $\psi(0)=0$ , 可知  $B=0$ ,  $\psi(a)=0$ , 可知,  $k=\frac{n\pi}{a}$ , 由于波函数是归一化的,

$$\text{由此可得: } \psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) \quad n=1,2,3,\dots \quad E_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2\hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$\psi(x,t) = \sum_n c_n \psi_n(x) \exp\left(-i\frac{E_n}{\hbar}t\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \int \psi_n^*(x) \psi(x,0) dx \\ &= \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) \sqrt{\frac{30}{a^5}} x(a-x) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{a^3} \sqrt{15} \left[ a \int_0^a x \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) dx - \int_0^a x^2 \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{(n\pi)^3} \sqrt{15} [1 - \cos(n\pi)] \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & n=2,4,6,8,\dots \\ \frac{4}{(n\pi)^3} \sqrt{15} & n=1,3,5,7 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此: } \psi(x,t) = \sqrt{\frac{30}{a}} \left( \frac{2}{\pi} \right)^3 \sum_{n=1,3,5,7,\dots} \frac{1}{n^3} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \exp\left(-i\frac{n^2\pi^2\hbar}{2ma^2}t\right)$$

12. 1) 写出位置算符  $x$  的本征值和本征函数

2) 写出动量算符  $-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}$  的本征值和本征函数

解答:

由于:  $x\delta(x-x_0) = x_0\delta(x-x_0)$ , 位置算符  $x$  的本征值是  $x_0$  处的坐标, 其本征函数是

一个冲击函数:  $\delta(x-x_0)$

设动量算符的本征函数是  $f(x)$ , 根据本征函数的定义为:

$$-i\hbar \frac{df(x)}{dx} = p_x f(x)$$

$$\text{因此有: } \frac{df(x)}{f(x)} = i \frac{p_x}{\hbar} dx \Rightarrow f(x) = C \exp\left(i \frac{p_x}{\hbar} x\right)$$

$$\text{本征函数具有归一化的特点: } 1 = |C|^2 \int \exp\left(i \frac{p_x - p_x'}{\hbar} x\right) dx = |C|^2 \hbar \int \exp\left(i \frac{p_x - p_x'}{\hbar} x\right) d\left(\frac{x}{\hbar}\right)$$

做变量代换:  $x_1 = \frac{x}{\hbar}$ , 因此有

$$1 = |C|^2 \hbar \int \exp(i(p_x - p_x')x_1) dx_1 = 2\pi |C|^2 \hbar$$

$$\text{因此, } C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}$$

动量算符的本征值是粒子的动量, 本征函数是一个复指数函数  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \exp\left(i \frac{p_x}{\hbar} x\right)$

13. 一维无限深势阱中坐标算符和动量算符在能量表象中的矩阵元

解答:

一维无限深势阱中，本征函数为  $u_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right)$

坐标算符的对角元： $x_{nn} = \int_0^a \frac{2}{a} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) x \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) dx = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a x \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) dx = \frac{a}{2}$

当  $m \neq n$  时

$$\begin{aligned} x_{mn} &= \int_0^a \frac{2}{a} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) x \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a x \left[ \cos\left(\frac{m-n}{a}\pi x\right) - \cos\left(\frac{m+n}{a}\pi x\right) \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \left[ \left( \frac{a^2}{(m-n)^2 \pi^2} \cos\left(\frac{m-n}{a}\pi x\right) + \frac{ax}{(m-n)\pi} \sin\left(\frac{m-n}{a}\pi x\right) \right) \Big|_0^a \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left( \frac{a^2}{(m+n)^2 \pi^2} \cos\left(\frac{m+n}{a}\pi x\right) + \frac{ax}{(m+n)\pi} \sin\left(\frac{m+n}{a}\pi x\right) \right) \Big|_0^a \right] \\ &= \frac{a}{\pi^2} \left[ (-1)^{m-n} - 1 \right] \left[ \frac{1}{(m-n)^2} - \frac{1}{(m+n)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{a}{\pi^2} \frac{4mn}{(m^2 - n^2)^2} \left[ (-1)^{m-n} - 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

动量算符的对角元为：

$$\begin{aligned} p_{nn} &= \int u_n^*(x) \left( -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \right) u_n(x) dx \\ &= -i\hbar \int \frac{2}{a} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) \left( \frac{d}{dx} \right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) dx \\ &= -i\hbar \frac{2n\pi}{a^2} \int_0^a \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) dx \\ &= -i\hbar \frac{n\pi}{a^2} \int_0^a \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi}{a}x\right) dx \\ &= i\hbar \frac{n\pi}{a^2} \frac{a}{2n\pi} \int_0^a d \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi}{a}x\right) \\ &= i\hbar \frac{1}{2a} \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi}{a}x\right) \Big|_0^a = 0 \end{aligned}$$

动量算符的非对角元为：

$$\begin{aligned} p_{mn} &= \int u_m^*(x) \left( -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \right) u_n(x) dx \\ &= -i\hbar \int \frac{2}{a} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \left( \frac{d}{dx} \right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) dx \\ &= -i\hbar \frac{2n\pi}{a^2} \int_0^a \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) dx \\ &= -i\hbar \frac{n\pi}{a^2} \left[ \int_0^a \sin\left(\frac{m+n}{a}\pi x\right) + \sin\left(\frac{m-n}{a}\pi x\right) \right] dx \\ &= i\hbar \frac{n\pi}{a^2} \left[ \left( \frac{a}{(m+n)\pi} \cos\left(\frac{m+n}{a}\pi x\right) + \frac{a}{(m-n)\pi} \cos\left(\frac{m-n}{a}\pi x\right) \right) \Big|_0^a \right] \\ &= i\hbar \frac{n}{a} \left[ \frac{1}{(m+n)} + \frac{1}{(m-n)} \right] \left[ (-1)^{m-n} - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{i2mn\hbar}{a(m^2 - n^2)} \left[ (-1)^{m-n} - 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

14. 在动量表象中，角动量算符  $L_x$  的矩阵元。

解答：

$$\text{动量算符的本征函数为: } \psi_p(r) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\hbar})^3} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) \quad \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} = p_x x + p_y y + p_z z$$

$$\text{角动量算符 } L_x \text{ 的表达式为 } L_x = -i\hbar \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

因此其矩阵元可以表示为如下的积分：

$$\begin{aligned} (L_x)_{p_1 p} &= \int \psi_{p_1}^* L_x \psi_p dV \\ &= \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\hbar})^3} \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r}\right) \left( -i\hbar \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \right) \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\hbar})^3} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) dV \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r}\right) \left( -i\hbar \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) \right) \right) dV \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r}\right) \left( -i\hbar \left( y \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \right) p_z \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) - z \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \right) p_y \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) \right) \right) dV \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r}\right) (y p_z - z p_y) \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) dV \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{注意到: } \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) = \frac{i}{\hbar} y \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) \Rightarrow y \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right)$$

$$\text{同理: } z \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right)$$

因此有：

$$\begin{aligned} (L_x)_{p_1 p} &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r}\right) (y p_z - z p_y) \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) dV \\ &= \frac{(-i\hbar)}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r}\right) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} p_z - \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} p_y \right) \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) dV \\ &= (-i\hbar) \left( p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} - p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} \right) \left( \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r}\right) \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) dV \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由正交归一性可以知道: } \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r}\right) \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}\right) dV = \delta(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_1)$$

$$\text{因此: } (L_x)_{p_1 p} = (-i\hbar) \left( p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} - p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} \right) \delta(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_1)$$

15. 已知在  $\mathcal{Q}$  表象中，态矢为  $\psi$ ，一个力学量  $F$  在  $\mathcal{Q}$  表象中矩阵为  $\mathbf{F}_Q$ ，求该力学量  $F$  在自

身表象中，处于各个本征态的概率。

解答：

力学量  $F$  在  $\mathcal{Q}$  表象下的平均值可以表示为：  $\bar{F} = \psi^H \mathbf{F}_Q \psi$ ，那么该力学量  $F$  在其自

身表象下，平均值可以表示为  $\bar{F} = \psi_F^H \mathbf{F}_F \psi_F$ ， $\psi_F$  是在  $\mathcal{F}$  表象下的态矢，由于力学量是处于自身的表象中，因此矩阵  $\mathbf{F}_F$  是一个对角阵，对角线上的元素是力学量  $F$  的本征值。

因此，我们可以将  $F_Q$  对角化， $F_Q$  可以表示为： $F_Q = U \Lambda U^H$ ，矩阵  $U$  是由  $F_Q$  的本征值对应的本征向量张成的矩阵，该矩阵的列向量都是正交归一的。 $\Lambda$  是一个对角阵，对角线的元素就是  $F_Q$  的本征值，也就是力学量  $F$  在其自身表象中的本征值，因此有：

$$\bar{F} = \psi^H F_Q \psi = \psi^H U \Lambda U^H \psi = \psi^H U F_F U^H \psi = \psi_F^H F_F \psi_F$$

此时有： $\psi_F = U^H \psi$ ，因此， $U^H \psi$  是一个列向量，此时列向量元素的模平方就是该力学量在自身表象中，处于各个本征态的概率。

16. 已知角动量算符的矩阵为：

$$L_x = \frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

求角动量算符在自身表象下的矩阵表示：。

算符的本征值方程为：

$$\frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \psi = \lambda \psi$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2} \lambda_1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda_1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda_1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\lambda_1 \end{vmatrix} = (-\lambda_1)^3 + 2\lambda_1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,1} = 0, \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \lambda_{1,3} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ 时 } \psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda = \hbar \text{ 时 } \psi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda = -\hbar \text{ 时 } \psi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此：角动量算符在自身表象下的矩阵表示为：

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\hbar\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & 1 & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & -1 & \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hbar & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\hbar \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

也可以直接根据本征值写出矩阵表达式  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hbar & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\hbar \end{pmatrix}$  或  $\begin{pmatrix} -\hbar & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hbar & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  或  $\begin{pmatrix} \hbar & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\hbar \end{pmatrix}$

17. 已知态矢  $|\psi\rangle = \sum_n \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2\right) \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle$ ，求投影算符  $|k\rangle\langle k|$  的平均值，其中  $\alpha$  是复数。

$$\langle k|\psi\rangle = \sum_n \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2\right) \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} \langle k|n\rangle = \sum_n \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2\right) \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} \delta_{kn} = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2\right) \frac{\alpha^k}{\sqrt{k!}}$$

$$\langle \psi | k \rangle \langle k | \psi \rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2\right) \frac{\left(\alpha^*\right)^k}{\sqrt{k!}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2\right) \frac{\alpha^k}{\sqrt{k!}} = \exp\left(-|\alpha|^2\right) \frac{|\alpha|^{2k}}{k!}$$

18. 将下列公式用狄拉克符号表示

$$1) \quad F\left(x, i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)\psi(x, t) = \Phi(x, t)$$

$$2) \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(x, t) = H\left(x, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)\psi(x, t)$$

$$3) \quad H\left(x, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)u_n(x) = E_n u_n(x)$$

$$4) \quad \int u_m^*(x) u_n(x) dx = \delta_{mn}$$

$$5) \quad \psi(x, t) = \sum_n a_n(t) u_n(x)$$

解答

$$F\left(x, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)\psi(x, t) = \Phi(x, t) \rightarrow \langle x | F | \psi \rangle = \langle x | \psi \rangle \quad \text{或} \quad F | \psi \rangle = | \Phi \rangle$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(x, t) = H\left(x, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)\psi(x, t) \rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle x | \psi \rangle = \langle x | H | \psi \rangle \quad \text{或} \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \psi \rangle = H | \psi \rangle$$

$$H\left(x, -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)u_n(x) = E_n u_n(x) \rightarrow H | n \rangle = E_n | n \rangle$$

$$\int u_n^*(x) u_m(x) dx = \delta_{nm} \rightarrow \langle n | m \rangle = \delta_{nm}$$

$$\psi(x, t) = \sum_n a_n(t) u_n(x) \rightarrow | \psi \rangle = \sum_n a_n | n \rangle = \sum_n | n \rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle \quad \langle x | \psi \rangle = \sum_n \langle x | n \rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle$$

19. 已知一个算符  $F$  在 A 表象中的矩阵表示为  $\mathbf{F}^a$ ，在 B 表象中的矩阵表示为  $\mathbf{F}^b$ ，求 A 表象和 B 表象的转换矩阵  $\mathbf{S}$ 。

解答：

表象变换不改变算符的特征值，因此将  $\mathbf{F}^a$  和  $\mathbf{F}^b$  对角化后，对应的是同一个对角阵：因此有： $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{F}^a \mathbf{A}$      $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}^H \mathbf{F}^b \mathbf{B}$ ，其中  $\mathbf{A}$  和  $\mathbf{B}$  是将  $\mathbf{F}^a$  和  $\mathbf{F}^b$  对角化的酉矩阵，当  $\mathbf{F}^a$  和  $\mathbf{F}^b$  为已知时， $\mathbf{A}$  和  $\mathbf{B}$  可以由  $\mathbf{F}^a$  和  $\mathbf{F}^b$  的特征向量决定。算符在 A 表象和 B 表象中的矩阵表示有如下关系： $\mathbf{F}^b = \mathbf{S}^H \mathbf{F}^a \mathbf{S}$ 。

从上面的描述可知： $\mathbf{B}^H \mathbf{F}^b \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{F}^a \mathbf{A}$

因此有： $\mathbf{F}^b = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{F}^a \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}^H$

故而： $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}^H$