

## 课堂练习

### 练习1: 证明么正算符的本征值 $|\lambda| = 1$

证明: 根据么正算符 $\hat{U}$ 的定义, 对任意态矢 $|\lambda\rangle$ , 有 $\langle\lambda|\hat{U}^\dagger\hat{U}|\lambda\rangle = \langle\lambda|\hat{I}|\lambda\rangle = \langle\lambda|\lambda\rangle$ , 而算符 $\hat{U}$ 满足 $\hat{U}|\lambda\rangle = \lambda|\lambda\rangle$ , 两边取厄米共轭, 得 $\langle\lambda|\hat{U}^\dagger = \langle\lambda|\lambda^*$ , 因此有 $\langle\lambda|\hat{U}^\dagger\hat{U}|\lambda\rangle = |\lambda|^2\langle\lambda|\lambda\rangle$ , 从而 $|\lambda|^2 = 1$ , 即 $|\lambda| = 1$  ( $|\lambda|$ 作为模长, 必须满足 $|\lambda| \geq 0$ )

### 练习2: 证明 $\psi_k(x)$ 和 $\psi_{k+K_m}(x)$ , 其中 $K_m \equiv \frac{2\pi m}{a}$ ( $m$ 为任意整数), 具有相同的平移对称性, 即具有相同的平移算符本征值

证明: 因为

$$\hat{D}(na)\psi_k(x) = e^{ikna}\psi_k(x)$$

$$\hat{D}(na)\psi_{k+K_m}(x) = e^{i(k+K_m)na}\psi_{k+K_m}(x) = e^{ikna} \cdot e^{i\frac{2\pi m}{a} \cdot na}\psi_{k+K_m}(x) = e^{ikna} \cdot e^{2\pi imn}\psi_{k+K_m}(x) = e^{ikna}\psi_{k+K_m}(x)$$

所以 $\psi_k(x)$ 和 $\psi_{k+K_m}(x)$ 具有相同的平移算符本征值

## 第三章习题

### 3.1

#### 3.2 可以用如下的势能体系作为化学键的最简单的模型

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & (x \leq a_1) \\ -V_0 & (a_1 < x < a_2) \\ 0 & (x \geq a_2) \end{cases}$$

其中 $V_0 > 0$ 。请分别在 $E > 0$ 和 $E < 0$ 的情形下求解该体系, 并联系化学键的性质进行讨论。体系能够有束缚态的条件是什么?

#### 3.3 求解如下 $\delta$ 势阱的本征态, 该势阱的势能函数满足 $V(x) = -\gamma\delta(x)$ ( $\gamma > 0$ )

解: 将势能函数代入薛定谔方程得 $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} - \gamma\delta(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$ , 即

$$\frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [E + \gamma\delta(x)]\psi(x), \text{ 现在分 } E > 0 \text{ 和 } E < 0 \text{ 的情形进行讨论。}$$

若 $E > 0$ , 体系为非束缚态, 由于在 $x = 0$ 处 $\delta$ 函数发散, 因此此处 $\psi'(x)$ 不连续, 在邻域 $U(0, \varepsilon)$ 上对薛定谔方程积分, 得 $\psi'(\varepsilon) - \psi'(-\varepsilon) = -\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \cdot 2\varepsilon - \frac{2m\gamma}{\hbar^2}\psi(0)$ , 取 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ , 得

$$\psi'(0^+) - \psi'(0^-) = -\frac{2m\gamma}{\hbar^2}\psi(0), \text{ 这是 } x = 0 \text{ 处的跃变条件。}$$

#### 3.4 推导3.5节矩形势垒体系中, $E > V_0$ 时反射和投射系数

解:

#### 3.5 计算谐振子势场中算符 $\hat{x}, \hat{p}, \hat{x}^2, \hat{p}^2$ 在基态的期望值, 并验证坐标和动量之间的测不准关系

解: 由于湮灭和产生算符的定义为 $\hat{a} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}}(\hat{x} + \frac{i\hat{p}}{m\omega})$ ,  $\hat{a}^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}}(\hat{x} - \frac{i\hat{p}}{m\omega})$ , 因此有

$$\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger), \quad \hat{p} = i\sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}}(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}), \text{ 从而有}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}^2 &= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}[\hat{a}^2 + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^2 + \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} + \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger] = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}[\hat{a}^2 + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^2 + (\hat{N} + \hat{N} + 1)] = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}[\hat{a}^2 + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^2 + 2\hat{N} + 1] \\ \hat{p}^2 &= -\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}[\hat{a}^2 + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^2 - \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} - \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger] = -\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}[\hat{a}^2 + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^2 - \hat{N} - (\hat{N} + 1)] = -\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}[\hat{a}^2 + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^2 - 2\hat{N} - 1]\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}\langle 0|\hat{x}|0\rangle &= \langle 0|\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)|0\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(\langle 0|\hat{a}|0\rangle + \langle 0|\hat{a}^\dagger|0\rangle) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(\langle 0|\cdot\mathbf{0} + \langle 0|\cdot\mathbf{1}\rangle) = 0 \\ \langle 0|\hat{p}|0\rangle &= \langle 0|\mathrm{i}\sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}}(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a})|0\rangle = \mathrm{i}\sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}}(\langle 0|\hat{a}^\dagger|0\rangle - \langle 0|\hat{a}|0\rangle) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(\langle 0|\cdot\mathbf{1}\rangle - \langle 0|\cdot\mathbf{0}\rangle) = 0 \\ \langle 0|\hat{x}^2|0\rangle &= \langle 0|\hat{x}|0\rangle = \langle 0|\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}[\hat{a}^2 + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^2 + 2\hat{N} + 1]|0\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}[\langle 0|\hat{a}^2|0\rangle + \langle 0|(\hat{a}^\dagger)^2|0\rangle + 2\langle 0|\hat{N}|0\rangle + \langle 0|0\rangle] \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}[(\langle 0|\hat{a}\rangle \cdot \langle \hat{a}|0\rangle) + (\langle 0|\hat{a}^\dagger\rangle \cdot \langle \hat{a}^\dagger|0\rangle) + 2\langle 0|\cdot\mathbf{0}|0\rangle + 1] = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}[\langle \mathbf{1}|\cdot\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{0}\cdot\mathbf{1}\rangle + 1] = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \\ \langle 0|\hat{p}^2|0\rangle &= \langle 0|-\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}[\hat{a}^2 + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^2 - 2\hat{N} - 1]|0\rangle = -\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}[\langle 0|\hat{a}^2|0\rangle + \langle 0|(\hat{a}^\dagger)^2|0\rangle - 2\langle 0|\hat{N}|0\rangle - \langle 0|0\rangle] \\ &= -\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}[(\langle 0|\hat{a}\rangle \cdot \langle \hat{a}|0\rangle) + (\langle 0|\hat{a}^\dagger\rangle \cdot \langle \hat{a}^\dagger|0\rangle) - 2\langle 0|\cdot\mathbf{0}|0\rangle - 1] = -\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}[\langle \mathbf{1}|\cdot\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{0}\cdot\mathbf{1}\rangle - 1] = \frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}\end{aligned}$$

另一方面，对任意状态（无论是基态还是激发态）验证 $\hat{x}$ 和 $\hat{p}$ 的对易关系，得

$$\begin{aligned}[\hat{x}, \hat{p}]|n\rangle &= [\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger), \mathrm{i}\sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}}(\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a})]|n\rangle = \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2}[\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}]|n\rangle = \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2}([\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}^\dagger] - [\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}])|n\rangle \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2}([\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] + [\hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}^\dagger] - [\hat{a}, \hat{a}] - [\hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}])|n\rangle = \frac{\mathrm{i}\hbar}{2}[1 + 0 - 0 - (-1)]|n\rangle = \mathrm{i}\hbar|n\rangle\end{aligned}$$

因此 $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = \mathrm{i}\hbar$ ，满足对易关系

## 课堂练习（续）

**练习3：升降算符满足如下的对易关系： (1)  $[\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_\pm] = 0$ ; (2)  $[\hat{J}_+, \hat{J}_-] = 2\hbar\hat{J}_z$ ; (3)  $[\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_\pm] = \pm\hbar\hat{J}_\pm$**

**证明：**首先证明引理 $[\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_x] = [\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_y] = [\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_z] = 0$ ，显然

$$\begin{aligned}[\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_x] &= [\hat{J}_x^2 + \hat{J}_y^2 + \hat{J}_z^2, \hat{J}_x] = [\hat{J}_x^2, \hat{J}_x] + [\hat{J}_y^2, \hat{J}_x] + [\hat{J}_z^2, \hat{J}_x] = 0 + \hat{J}_y[\hat{J}_y, \hat{J}_x] + [\hat{J}_y, \hat{J}_x]\hat{J}_y + \hat{J}_z[\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_x] + [\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_x]\hat{J}_z \\ &= \hat{J}_y \cdot (-\hat{J}_z) + (-\hat{J}_z) \cdot \hat{J}_y + \hat{J}_z\hat{J}_y + \hat{J}_y\hat{J}_z = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}[\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_y] &= [\hat{J}_x^2 + \hat{J}_y^2 + \hat{J}_z^2, \hat{J}_y] = [\hat{J}_x^2, \hat{J}_y] + [\hat{J}_y^2, \hat{J}_y] + [\hat{J}_z^2, \hat{J}_y] = \hat{J}_x[\hat{J}_x, \hat{J}_y] + [\hat{J}_x, \hat{J}_y]\hat{J}_x + 0 + \hat{J}_z[\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_y] + [\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_y]\hat{J}_z \\ &= \hat{J}_x\hat{J}_z + \hat{J}_z\hat{J}_x + \hat{J}_z \cdot (-\hat{J}_x) + (-\hat{J}_x) \cdot \hat{J}_z = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}[\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_z] &= [\hat{J}_x^2 + \hat{J}_y^2 + \hat{J}_z^2, \hat{J}_z] = [\hat{J}_x^2, \hat{J}_z] + [\hat{J}_y^2, \hat{J}_z] + [\hat{J}_z^2, \hat{J}_z] = 0 + \hat{J}_y[\hat{J}_y, \hat{J}_z] + [\hat{J}_y, \hat{J}_z]\hat{J}_y + \hat{J}_z[\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_z] + [\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_z]\hat{J}_z \\ &= \hat{J}_y \cdot (-\hat{J}_z) + (-\hat{J}_z) \cdot \hat{J}_y + \hat{J}_z\hat{J}_y + \hat{J}_y\hat{J}_z = 0\end{aligned}$$

(1) 由于 $\hat{J}_\pm = \hat{J}_x \pm \mathrm{i}\hat{J}_y$ ，因此 $[\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_\pm] = [\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_x] \pm \mathrm{i}[\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_y] = 0$

(2) 易知

$$\begin{aligned}[\hat{J}_+, \hat{J}_-] &= \hat{J}_+\hat{J}_- - \hat{J}_-\hat{J}_+ = (\hat{J}_x + \mathrm{i}\hat{J}_y)(\hat{J}_x - \mathrm{i}\hat{J}_y) - (\hat{J}_x - \mathrm{i}\hat{J}_y)(\hat{J}_x + \mathrm{i}\hat{J}_y) \\ &= (\hat{J}_x^2 - \hat{J}_y^2 - \mathrm{i}[\hat{J}_x, \hat{J}_y]) - (\hat{J}_x^2 - \hat{J}_y^2 + \mathrm{i}[\hat{J}_x, \hat{J}_y]) = -2\mathrm{i}[\hat{J}_x, \hat{J}_y] \\ &= -2\mathrm{i} \cdot \mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{J}_z = 2\hbar\hat{J}_z\end{aligned}$$

(3) 易知

$$[\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_\pm] = [\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_x \pm \mathrm{i}\hat{J}_y] = [\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_x] \pm \mathrm{i}[\hat{J}_z, \hat{J}_y] = \mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{J}_y \pm \mathrm{i}(-\mathrm{i}\hbar\hat{J}_x) = \hbar(\mathrm{i}\hat{J}_y \pm \hat{J}_x) = \pm\hbar\hat{J}_\pm$$

#### 练习4: 推导 $\langle jm' | \hat{J}_x | jm \rangle$ 的表达式

解: 由于 $\hat{J}_{\pm} = \hat{J}_x \pm i\hat{J}_y$ , 即 $\hat{J}_x = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{J}_+ + \hat{J}_-)$ , 因此

$$\begin{aligned}\langle jm' | \hat{J}_x | jm \rangle &= \langle jm' | \frac{1}{2}(\hat{J}_+ + \hat{J}_-) | jm \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\langle jm' | \hat{J}_+ | jm \rangle + \langle jm' | \hat{J}_- | jm \rangle) \\&= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m+1)}\hbar \langle jm' | j(m+1) \rangle + \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m-1)}\hbar \langle jm' | j(m-1) \rangle) \\&= \frac{\hbar}{2}(\sqrt{(j+m+1)(j-m)}\delta_{m',m+1} + \sqrt{(j-m+1)(j+m)}\delta_{m',m-1})\end{aligned}$$