

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 已知 $\hat{H}(\lambda)|\psi(\lambda)\rangle = E(\lambda)|\psi(\lambda)\rangle$, λ 为一连续变化的(实)参数, 设恒有 $\langle\psi|\psi\rangle = 1$, 证明 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial \lambda} = \langle\psi|\frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial \lambda}|\psi\rangle$, 此结果称为费曼-海尔曼定理, 在量子化学计算中有重要应用

证明: 记态矢 $|\psi(\lambda)\rangle$ 对 λ 的导数为 $|\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\rangle$, 对原式两边求导, 得

$$\frac{\partial \hat{H}(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\psi(\lambda)\rangle + \hat{H}(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\rangle = \frac{\partial E(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\psi(\lambda)\rangle + E(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\rangle$$

两边左乘 $\langle\psi(\lambda)|$, 注意到哈密顿算符的厄米性, 因此 $E(\lambda)$ 为实数, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\psi(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \hat{H}(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\psi(\lambda)\rangle + \langle\psi(\lambda)|\hat{H}(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\rangle &= \langle\psi(\lambda)|\frac{\partial E(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\psi(\lambda)\rangle + \langle\psi(\lambda)|E(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\rangle \\ \Rightarrow \langle\psi(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \hat{H}(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\psi(\lambda)\rangle + E(\lambda)\langle\psi(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\rangle &= \frac{\partial E(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\langle\psi(\lambda)|\psi(\lambda)\rangle + E(\lambda)\langle\psi(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\rangle \\ \Rightarrow \langle\psi(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \hat{H}(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\psi(\lambda)\rangle &= \frac{\partial E(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda} \end{aligned}$$

另证: 两边先左乘 $\langle\psi(\lambda)|$, 得 $\langle\psi(\lambda)|\hat{H}(\lambda)|\psi(\lambda)\rangle = \langle\psi(\lambda)|E(\lambda)|\psi(\lambda)\rangle = E(\lambda)\langle\psi(\lambda)|\psi(\lambda)\rangle = E(\lambda)$, 接下来对两边求导, 结合哈密顿算符的厄米性, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\hat{H}(\lambda)|\psi(\lambda)\rangle + \langle\psi(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \hat{H}(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\psi(\lambda)\rangle + \langle\psi(\lambda)|\hat{H}(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\rangle &= \frac{\partial E(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda} \\ \Rightarrow \langle\psi(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \hat{H}(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\psi(\lambda)\rangle + E(\lambda)[\langle\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\psi(\lambda)\rangle + \langle\psi(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\rangle] &= \frac{\partial E(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda} \end{aligned}$$

而对归一化条件求导得 $\langle\psi|\psi\rangle = 1 \Rightarrow \langle\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\psi(\lambda)\rangle + \langle\psi(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}\rangle = 0$, 代回上式, 即有

$$\langle\psi(\lambda)|\frac{\partial \hat{H}(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}|\psi(\lambda)\rangle = \frac{\partial E(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda}$$

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？

解：显然，当 $x \leq a_1$ 时，由于势函数为无穷大，因此体系的波函数只能为 $\psi(x) = 0$ ；当 $x > a_1$ 时，薛

定谔方程为
$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = (E + V_0)\psi & (a_1 < x < a_2) \\ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = E\psi & (x \geq a_2) \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = -\frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2}\psi & (a_1 < x < a_2) \\ \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = -\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}\psi & (x \geq a_2) \end{cases}$$

。以下对 $x > a_1$ 的部分进行讨论。

(1) $E > 0$ 时，体系为非束缚态，此时令 $k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2}}$, $k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$ ，并设平面波 e^{-ik_2x} 从正无

穷处入射，则波函数可写作 $\psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \leq a_1) \\ Ce^{-ik_1x} + De^{ik_1x} & (a_1 < x < a_2) \\ e^{-ik_2x} + Be^{ik_2x} & (x \geq a_2) \end{cases}$ ，其导数为

$$\psi'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \leq a_1) \\ ik_1(-Ce^{-ik_1x} + De^{ik_1x}) & (a_1 < x < a_2) \\ ik_2(-e^{-ik_2x} + Be^{ik_2x}) & (x \geq a_2) \end{cases}, \text{ 根据波函数连续性，以及在 } x > a_1 \text{ 处波函数}$$

导数的连续性，可得 $\begin{cases} \psi(a_1^+) = \psi(a_1^-) \\ \psi(a_2^+) = \psi(a_2^-) \\ \psi'(a_2^+) = \psi'(a_2^-) \end{cases}$ ，代入得

$$\begin{cases} Ce^{-ik_1a_1} + De^{ik_1a_1} = 0 \\ e^{-ik_2a_2} + Be^{ik_2a_2} = Ce^{-ik_1a_2} + De^{ik_1a_2} \\ ik_2(-e^{-ik_2a_2} + Be^{ik_2a_2}) = ik_1(-Ce^{-ik_1a_2} + De^{ik_1a_2}) \end{cases}$$

由此解得
$$\begin{cases} B = e^{-2ik_2a_2} \frac{-(k_2-k_1)e^{2ik_1a_1} + (k_2+k_1)e^{2ik_1a_2}}{-(k_1+k_2)e^{2ik_1a_1} + (k_2-k_1)e^{2ik_1a_2}} \\ C = \frac{-2k_2e^{i[(k_1-k_2)a_2+2k_1a_1]}}{-(k_1+k_2)e^{2ik_1a_1} + (k_2-k_1)e^{2ik_1a_2}} \\ D = \frac{2k_2e^{i(k_1-k_2)a_2}}{-(k_1+k_2)e^{2ik_1a_1} + (k_2-k_1)e^{2ik_1a_2}} \end{cases}$$

(2) $-V_0 < E < 0$ 时，由于波函数在正无穷处需收敛至零（否则波函数发散），因此记

$$k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2}}, k_2 = \sqrt{-\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}, \text{ 则波函数可写作 } \psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \leq a_1) \\ A \sin(k_1x + \phi) & (a_1 < x < a_2) \\ Be^{-k_2x} & (x \geq a_2) \end{cases},$$

其导数为 $\psi'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \leq a_1) \\ Ak_1 \cos(k_1x + \phi) & (a_1 < x < a_2) \\ -k_2Be^{-k_2x} & (x \geq a_2) \end{cases}$ ，同样根据波函数连续性，以及在 $x > a_1$ 处

波函数导数的连续性，可以写出

$$\begin{cases} A \sin(k_1a_1 + \phi) = 0 \\ Be^{-k_2a_2} = A \sin(k_1a_2 + \phi) \\ -k_2Be^{-k_2a_2} = Ak_1 \cos(k_1a_2 + \phi) \end{cases}$$

由此得 $\begin{cases} k_1a_1 + \phi = n\pi \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}^+) \\ A[k_1 \cos(k_1a_2 + \phi) + k_2 \sin(k_1a_2 + \phi)] = 0 \end{cases}$ ，因为 $A \neq 0$ ，所以有

$$-\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \tan(k_1a_2 + n\pi - k_1a_1) = \tan[k_1(a_2 - a_1)], \text{ 即 } -\sqrt{-\frac{E+V_0}{E}} = \tan[(a_2 - a_1)\sqrt{\frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2}}]$$

，该方程为超越方程，不能直接写出解析解，只能用图解法或数值法求出近似解。同时，我们知道

$$k_1^2 + k_2^2 = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}。 \text{ 综上所述，我们有 } \begin{cases} k_2 = -k_1 \tan[k_1(a_2 - a_1)] \\ k_2^2 + k_1^2 = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} \end{cases}, \text{ 也就是}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_2(a_2 - a_1) = -k_1(a_2 - a_1) \cot[k_1(a_2 - a_1)] & \textcircled{1} \\ [k_2(a_2 - a_1)]^2 + [k_1(a_2 - a_1)]^2 = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}(a_2 - a_1)^2 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

由于 $k_1(a_2 - a_1) > 0$, $k_2(a_2 - a_1) > 0$, 为使①式成立, $-\cot[k_1(a_2 - a_1)] \geq 0$, 从而 $k_1(a_2 - a_1) \in [(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi, (n + 1)\pi]$, 其中 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 因此为使原方程有解, 必须 $\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}(a_2 - a_1)^2 \geq (\frac{\pi}{2})^2$, 即束缚态存在的条件为 $mV_0(a_2 - a_1)^2 \geq \frac{\pi^2\hbar^2}{8}$ 。

(3) $E < -V_0$ 时, 由于波函数在正无穷处需收敛至零 (否则波函数发散), 因此记

$k_1 = \sqrt{-\frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2}}$, $k_2 = \sqrt{-\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$, 则波函数可写作

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \leq a_1) \\ A_1 e^{-k_1 x} + A_2 e^{k_1 x} & (a_1 < x < a_2), \text{ 其导数为} \\ B e^{-k_2 x} & (x \geq a_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\psi'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x \leq a_1) \\ k_1(-A_1 e^{-k_1 x} + A_2 e^{k_1 x}) & (a_1 < x < a_2), \text{ 同样根据波函数连续性, 以及在 } x > a_1 \text{ 处波} \\ -k_2 B e^{-k_2 x} & (x \geq a_2) \end{cases}$$

函数导数的连续性, 可以写出

$$\begin{cases} A_1 e^{-k_1 a_1} + A_2 e^{k_1 a_1} = 0 \\ B e^{-k_2 a_2} = A_1 e^{-k_1 a_2} + A_2 e^{k_1 a_2} \\ -k_2 B e^{-k_2 a_2} = k_1(-A_1 e^{-k_1 a_2} + A_2 e^{k_1 a_2}) \end{cases}$$

由此得 $A_2[(k_1 + k_2)e^{2k_1 a_2} + (k_1 - k_2)e^{2k_1 a_1}] = 0$, 显然, 由于 $k_1 > k_2 > 0$, 因此 $k_1 - k_2 > 0$, 从而有 $(k_1 + k_2)e^{2k_1 a_2} + (k_1 - k_2)e^{2k_1 a_1} > 0$, 故 $A_2 = 0$, 代回原方程组, 得 $A_1 = 0$, $B = 0$, 从而 $\psi(x) = 0$, 即 $E < -V_0$ 时, 不存在束缚态。

根据以上讨论, 我们得出结论: 该体系能够有束缚态的条件是: $-V_0 < E < 0$, 且

$$mV_0(a_2 - a_1)^2 \geq \frac{\pi^2\hbar^2}{8}.$$

3.3 求解如下 δ 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 δ 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 $\psi'(\varepsilon) - \psi'(-\varepsilon) = -\frac{2m\gamma}{\hbar^2} \cdot 2\varepsilon - \frac{2m\gamma}{\hbar^2}\psi(0)$, 取 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 得

$$\psi'(0^+) - \psi'(0^-) = -\frac{2m\gamma}{\hbar^2}\psi(0), \text{ 这是 } x = 0 \text{ 处的跃变条件。设平面波 } e^{ikx} \text{ 从负无穷处入射, 其中}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}, \text{ 则在 } x \neq 0 \text{ 处, 波函数满足 } \psi(x) = \begin{cases} e^{ikx} + R e^{-ikx} & (x < 0) \\ S e^{ikx} & (x > 0) \end{cases}, \text{ 其导数满足}$$

$$\psi'(x) = \begin{cases} ik(e^{ikx} - R e^{-ikx}) & (x < 0) \\ ik S e^{ikx} & (x > 0) \end{cases}, \text{ 根据波函数的连续性, 有 } \psi(0^+) = \psi(0^-), \text{ 联立这两个条}$$

件, 并代入数据, 得:

$$\begin{cases} 1 + R = S \\ ik[S - (1 - R)] = -\frac{2m\gamma}{\hbar^2}S \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = -\frac{m\gamma}{ik\hbar^2 + m\gamma} \\ S = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{m\gamma}{ik\hbar^2}} = \frac{ik\hbar^2}{ik\hbar^2 + m\gamma} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故相应的本征函数为 } \psi(x) = \begin{cases} e^{ikx} - \frac{m\gamma}{ik\hbar^2 + m\gamma} e^{-ikx} & (x < 0) \\ \frac{ik\hbar^2}{ik\hbar^2 + m\gamma} e^{ikx} & (x > 0) \end{cases}$$

若 $E < 0$, 因 $x \neq 0$ 时, $\psi''(x) = -\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}\psi(x)$, 而 $-\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} > 0$, 因此 $\psi(x)$ 为实函数, 从而体系处于束缚态, 又知 $V(-x) = V(x) = 0$ ($x \neq 0$), 故 $\psi(x)$ 必满足一定的宇称性。若 $\psi(x)$ 为奇宇称, 记

$$k' = \sqrt{-\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}, \text{ 则波函数可写为 } \psi(x) = \begin{cases} A e^{k'x} & (x < 0) \\ -A e^{-k'x} & (x > 0) \end{cases} \text{ (注意到波函数在 } x \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时必须收敛}$$

至0, 否则波函数无法归一化), 根据波函数的连续性, 有 $\psi(0^+) = \psi(0^-)$, 代入得 $A = -A$, 即 $A = 0$, 此时 $\psi(x) = 0$ ($x \neq 0$), 与束缚态相矛盾, 故 $\psi(x)$ 不可能为奇宇称。

$$\text{若 } \psi(x) \text{ 为偶宇称, 则波函数可写为 } \psi(x) = \begin{cases} A e^{k'x} & (x < 0) \\ A e^{-k'x} & (x > 0) \end{cases}, \text{ 此时 } \psi(0^+) = \psi(0^-) = A, \text{ 满足波}$$

函数连续的条件, 又波函数满足归一化条件, 因此有

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} |Ae^{-k'x}|^2 dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 |Ae^{k'x}|^2 dx = |A|^2 \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2k'x} dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2k'x} dx \right) \\
&= |A|^2 \left[\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2k'x}}{-2k'} d(-2k'x) + \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{2k'x}}{2k'} d(2k'x) \right] \\
&= |A|^2 \left\{ \left[\frac{e^{-2k'x}}{-2k'} \right]_0^{+\infty} + \left[\frac{e^{2k'x}}{2k'} \right]_{-\infty}^0 \right\} = \frac{|A|^2}{k'} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

解得 $|A| = \sqrt{k'}$, 若 A 取正实数, 则 $A = \sqrt{k'}$, 因此 $\psi(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{k'} e^{k'x} & (x < 0) \\ \sqrt{k'} e^{-k'x} & (x > 0) \end{cases}$, 相应的导数为

$$\psi'(x) = \begin{cases} k'^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{k'x} & (x < 0) \\ -k'^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-k'x} & (x > 0) \end{cases}, \text{ 结合 } x=0 \text{ 处的跃变条件, 我们有 } (-k'^{\frac{3}{2}}) - k'^{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{2m\gamma}{\hbar^2} k'^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 解}$$

$$\text{得 } k' = \frac{m\gamma}{\hbar^2} = \sqrt{-\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}, \text{ 因此本征能量为 } E = -\frac{m\gamma^2}{2\hbar^2}, \text{ 本征函数为 } \psi(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{m\gamma}{\hbar^2}} e^{\frac{m\gamma}{\hbar^2}x} & (x < 0) \\ \sqrt{\frac{m\gamma}{\hbar^2}} e^{-\frac{m\gamma}{\hbar^2}x} & (x > 0) \end{cases}$$

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: 为讨论问题方便, 设 $k_1^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$, $k_2^2 = \frac{2m(E-V_0)}{\hbar^2}$, 并假设平面波 e^{ik_1x} 从负无穷处向正方向传播,

$$\text{则对应的解为 } \psi(x) = \begin{cases} e^{ik_1x} + Be^{-ik_1x} & (x \leq -\frac{a}{2}) \\ Ce^{ik_2x} + De^{-ik_2x} & (|x| < \frac{a}{2}) \\ Se^{ik_1x} & (x \geq \frac{a}{2}) \end{cases}, \text{ 其导函数为}$$

$$\psi'(x) = \begin{cases} ik_1(e^{ik_1x} - Be^{-ik_1x}) & (x \leq -\frac{a}{2}) \\ ik_2(Ce^{ik_2x} - De^{-ik_2x}) & (|x| < \frac{a}{2}) \\ ik_1Se^{ik_1x} & (x \geq \frac{a}{2}) \end{cases}$$

接下来, 考虑到边界连续条件及波函数光滑条件, 体系应满足
$$\begin{cases} \psi_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{a}{2})^-} = \psi_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{a}{2})^+} \\ \psi'_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{a}{2})^-} = \psi'_{x \rightarrow (-\frac{a}{2})^+} \\ \psi_{x \rightarrow (\frac{a}{2})^-} = \psi_{x \rightarrow (\frac{a}{2})^+} \\ \psi'_{x \rightarrow (\frac{a}{2})^-} = \psi'_{x \rightarrow (\frac{a}{2})^+} \end{cases}, \text{ 代入可得}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}} + Be^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} = Ce^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}} + De^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}} \\ ik_1(e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}} - Be^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}}) = ik_2(Ce^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}} - De^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}}) \\ Ce^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}} + De^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}} = Se^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} \\ ik_2(Ce^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}} - De^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}}) = ik_1Se^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} \end{cases}, \text{ 经简化为}$$

$$\begin{cases} Ce^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}} + De^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}} = e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}} + Be^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} & \text{①} \\ Ce^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}} - De^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}} = \frac{k_1}{k_2}(e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}} - Be^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}}) & \text{②} \\ Ce^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}} + De^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}} = Se^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} & \text{③} \\ Ce^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}} - De^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}} = \frac{k_1}{k_2}Se^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} & \text{④} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\text{①} + \text{②}}{2} \cdot e^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}}, \text{ 得 } C = \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}} \left(\frac{k_1+k_2}{k_2} e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}} + \frac{-k_1+k_2}{k_2} Be^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} \right), \frac{\text{③} + \text{④}}{2} \cdot e^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}}, \text{ 得}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}} \cdot \frac{k_1+k_2}{k_2} Se^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} = \frac{k_1+k_2}{2k_2} Se^{\frac{i(k_1-k_2)a}{2}}, \text{ 代入可得}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}} \left(\frac{k_1+k_2}{k_2} e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}} + \frac{-k_1+k_2}{k_2} Be^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} \right) = \frac{k_1+k_2}{2k_2} Se^{\frac{i(k_1-k_2)a}{2}} \\
\Rightarrow &\frac{-k_1+k_2}{k_2} Be^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} = \frac{k_1+k_2}{k_2} Se^{\frac{i(k_1-2k_2)a}{2}} - \frac{k_1+k_2}{k_2} e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}} \quad \text{⑤}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\text{①} - \text{②}}{2} \cdot e^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}}, \text{ 得 } D = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}} \left(\frac{-k_1+k_2}{k_2} e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}} + \frac{k_1+k_2}{k_2} Be^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} \right); \frac{\text{③} - \text{④}}{2} \cdot e^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}}, \text{ 得}$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{ik_2a}{2}} \cdot \frac{-k_1+k_2}{k_2} Se^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} = \frac{-k_1+k_2}{2k_2} Se^{\frac{i(k_1+k_2)a}{2}}, \text{ 代入可得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{ik_2a}{2}}\left(\frac{-k_1+k_2}{k_2}e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}}+\frac{k_1+k_2}{k_2}Be^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}}\right) &= \frac{-k_1+k_2}{2k_2}Se^{\frac{i(k_1+k_2)a}{2}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{k_1+k_2}{k_2}Be^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}} &= \frac{-k_1+k_2}{k_2}Se^{\frac{i(k_1+2k_2)a}{2}} - \frac{-k_1+k_2}{k_2}e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}} \quad \textcircled{6} \end{aligned}$$

故联立⑤与⑥得

$$(-k_1+k_2)[(-k_1+k_2)Se^{\frac{i(k_1+2k_2)a}{2}} - (-k_1+k_2)e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}}] = (k_1+k_2)[(k_1+k_2)Se^{\frac{i(k_1-2k_2)a}{2}} - (k_1+k_2)e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}}]$$

解得 $S = \frac{4k_1k_2e^{-ik_1a}}{(k_1+k_2)^2e^{-ik_2a} - (-k_1+k_2)^2e^{ik_2a}}$, 代入⑤式得

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \frac{\frac{k_1+k_2}{k_2}Se^{\frac{i(k_1-2k_2)a}{2}} - \frac{k_1+k_2}{k_2}e^{-\frac{ik_1a}{2}}}{\frac{-k_1+k_2}{k_2}e^{\frac{ik_1a}{2}}} = (k_1+k_2)\left[\frac{e^{-ik_2a}}{-k_1+k_2}S - \frac{e^{-ik_1a}}{-k_1+k_2}\right] \\ &= (k_1+k_2)\left[\frac{e^{-ik_2a}}{-k_1+k_2} \frac{4k_1k_2e^{-ik_1a}}{(k_1+k_2)^2e^{-ik_2a} - (-k_1+k_2)^2e^{ik_2a}} - \frac{e^{-ik_1a}}{-k_1+k_2}\right] \\ &= (k_1+k_2) \cdot \frac{4k_1k_2e^{i(k_1+k_2)a} - [(k_1+k_2)^2e^{-ik_2a} - (-k_1+k_2)^2e^{ik_2a}]e^{-ik_1a}}{(-k_1+k_2)[(k_1+k_2)^2e^{-ik_2a} - (-k_1+k_2)^2e^{ik_2a}]} \\ &= (k_1+k_2) \cdot \frac{-(-k_1+k_2)^2e^{-i(k_1+k_2)a} + (-k_1+k_2)^2e^{-i(k_1-k_2)a}}{(-k_1+k_2)[(k_1+k_2)^2e^{-ik_2a} - (-k_1+k_2)^2e^{ik_2a}]} \\ &= \frac{(k_1+k_2)(-k_1+k_2)[-e^{-i(k_1+k_2)a} + e^{-i(k_1-k_2)a}]}{(k_1+k_2)^2e^{-ik_2a} - (-k_1+k_2)^2e^{ik_2a}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

另一方面, 设 $\Delta\hat{x} = \hat{x} - \langle\hat{x}\rangle$, $\Delta\hat{p} = \hat{p} - \langle\hat{p}\rangle$, 其中 $\langle\hat{x}\rangle, \langle\hat{p}\rangle$ 为相应算符在态矢上的期望值, 满足

$\langle x\rangle = \langle n|\hat{x}|n\rangle$, $\langle p\rangle = \langle n|\hat{p}|n\rangle$, 则对任意本征态矢, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle(\Delta\hat{x})^2\rangle\langle(\Delta\hat{p})^2\rangle &= \langle n|(\hat{x} - \langle\hat{x}\rangle)^2|n\rangle\langle n|(\hat{p} - \langle\hat{p}\rangle)^2|n\rangle = \langle n|\hat{x}^2 - 2\langle\hat{x}\rangle\hat{x} + \langle\hat{x}\rangle^2|n\rangle\langle n|\hat{p}^2 - 2\langle\hat{p}\rangle\hat{p} + \langle\hat{p}\rangle^2|n\rangle \quad (\text{此处用到期望值为实数的性质}) \\ &= (\langle\hat{x}^2\rangle - 2\langle x\rangle^2 + \langle x\rangle^2)(\langle\hat{p}^2\rangle - 2\langle p\rangle^2 + \langle p\rangle^2) = (\langle\hat{x}^2\rangle - \langle x\rangle^2)(\langle\hat{p}^2\rangle - \langle p\rangle^2) \\ &= \left(\frac{(2n+1)\hbar}{2m\omega} - 0\right)\left(\frac{(2n+1)m\hbar\omega}{2} - 0\right) = \frac{(2n+1)^2\hbar^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} |\langle [\hat{x}, \hat{p}] \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{4} |\langle n | [\hat{x}, \hat{p}] | n \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{4} |\mathrm{i}\hbar \langle n | n \rangle|^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

从而 $\langle (\Delta \hat{x})^2 \rangle \langle (\Delta \hat{p})^2 \rangle = \frac{(2n+1)^2 \hbar^2}{4} \geq \frac{(2 \times 0 + 1)^2 \hbar^2}{4} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4} |\langle [\hat{x}, \hat{p}] \rangle|^2$, 即谐振子体系满足不确定性原理

注: 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

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

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

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

(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

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

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

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

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