课堂练习

练习1: 为什么采用玻恩-冯·卡门边界条件后, 波矢必须表示成如下形式?

$$k = lrac{2\pi}{L} = rac{l}{N}rac{2\pi}{a} \quad (l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \ldots)$$

解: 玻恩-冯·卡门边界条件表明, $\phi_k(x+Na)=\phi_k(x)$,又平面波可表示为 $\phi_k(x)=L^{-\frac{1}{2}}\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx}$,其中L=Na,代入得

$$L^{-rac{1}{2}} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}k(x+Na)} = L^{-rac{1}{2}} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \Rightarrow \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kNa} = 1 \Rightarrow kNa = 2\pi l \quad (l=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\pm 3,\ldots)$$

由此可得 $k = \frac{l}{N} \frac{2\pi}{a} (l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \ldots)$

练习2: 对于矩阵元 $V_{kk^{'}}\equiv\langle\phi_{k}|\hat{V}|\phi_{k^{'}}\rangle=L^{-1}\int_{0}^{L}V(x)\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k^{'})x}dx$,求证只有当 $k-k^{'}=rac{2\pi}{a}l$,其中l为任意整数时,矩阵元才不为零,并等于周期势函数V(x)对应于 $q=rac{2\pi}{a}l$ 的傅里叶积分

证明:注意到V(x+na)=V(x),其中 $n\in\mathbb{Z}$,利用傅里叶级数,我们有(设 $V_l\equiv a^{-1}\int_0^aV(x)\mathrm{e}^{-irac{2\pi l}{a}x}dx$)

$$V_{kk^{'}} = L^{-1} \int_{0}^{L} V(x) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k^{'})x} dx = L^{-1} \int_{0}^{L} \Big[\sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} V_{l} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\frac{2\pi x}{a}l} \Big] \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k^{'})x} dx = L^{-1} \int_{0}^{L} \Big[\sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} V_{l} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}x(\frac{2\pi}{a}l-k+k^{'})} \Big] dx$$

这样展开似乎找不出思路,我们改用如下方法:

$$\begin{split} V_{kk^{'}} &= L^{-1} \int_{0}^{L} V(x) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k^{'})x} dx = L^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \int_{na}^{(n+1)a} V(x) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k^{'})x} dx \\ &= L^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \int_{0}^{a} V(x^{'} + na) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k^{'})(x^{'} + na)} d(x^{'} + na) \\ &= L^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \int_{0}^{a} V(x^{'}) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k^{'})x^{'}} \cdot \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k^{'})na} dx^{'} \\ &= L^{-1} \int_{0}^{a} V(x^{'}) \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k^{'})x^{'}} dx^{'} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k^{'})na} \end{split}$$

若 $\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k')a}=\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}rac{2\pi(l-l')}{L}a}
eq 1$,则 $\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k')na}=rac{1-\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k')(N-1)a}}{1-\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k')a}}=rac{1-\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}rac{2\pi(l-l')}{L}(N-1)a}}{1-\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}rac{2\pi(l-l')}{L}a}}=0$,故为使级

数不为零,必须使 $\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}(k-k^{'})a}=1$,从而有 $(k-k^{'})a=2\pi l\ (l\in\mathbb{Z})$,即 $k-k^{'}=rac{2\pi}{a}l$,从而

$$V_{kk^{'}}=L^{-1}\int_{0}^{a}V(x)\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}rac{2\pi l}{a}x}\cdot Ndx=a^{-1}\int_{0}^{a}V(x)\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}rac{2\pi l}{a}x}dx\equiv V_{l}$$

练习3:写出波函数的一阶修正 $\delta\psi_k^{(1)}(x)$,证明考虑了一阶修正后的波函数 $\psi_k(x)=\phi_k(x)+\delta\psi_k^{(1)}(x)$ 满足 Bloch定理

解:对于 $k \neq k^{'}$,波函数的一阶修正 $\delta\psi_k^{(1)}(x) = \sum\limits_{k^{'} \neq k} \frac{V_{k^{'}k}}{\varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_{k^{'}}} \phi_k^{'}(x)$,由于矩阵元 $V_{kk^{'}}$ 只有在 $k-k^{'}=rac{2\pi}{c}l\;(l\in\mathbb{Z})$ 时才不为0,因此

$$egin{aligned} \psi_k(x) &= \phi_k(x) + \delta \psi_k^{(1)}(x) = \phi_k(x) + \sum_{k^{'}
eq k} rac{V_{k^{'}k}}{arepsilon_k - arepsilon_{k^{'}}} \phi_k^{'}(x) \ &= L^{-rac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} + \sum_{l
eq 0} rac{V_l^*}{rac{\hbar^2}{2m} [k^2 - (k - rac{2\pi}{a}l)^2]} L^{-rac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}(k - rac{2\pi}{a}l)x} \ &= L^{-rac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} ig\{ 1 + rac{2m}{\hbar^2} \sum_{l
eq 0} rac{V_l^*}{[k^2 - (k - rac{2\pi}{a}l)^2]} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}rac{2\pi lx}{a}} ig\} \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$egin{aligned} \psi_k(x+na) &= L^{-rac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}k(x+na)} \{1 + rac{2m}{\hbar^2} \sum_{l
eq 0} rac{V_l^*}{[k^2 - (k - rac{2\pi}{a}l)^2]} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}rac{2\pi l(x+na)}{a}} \} \ &= \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kna} \cdot L^{-rac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \{1 + rac{2m}{\hbar^2} \sum_{l
eq 0} rac{V_l^*}{[k^2 - (k - rac{2\pi}{a}l)^2]} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}rac{2\pi lx}{a}} \, \mathrm{e}^{-2\pi \mathrm{i}nl} \} \ &= \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kna} \cdot L^{-rac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kx} \{1 + rac{2m}{\hbar^2} \sum_{l
eq 0} rac{V_l^*}{[k^2 - (k - rac{2\pi}{a}l)^2]} \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}rac{2\pi lx}{a}} \} = \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}kna} \psi_k(x) \end{aligned}$$

从而 $\psi_k(x)$ 满足Bloch原理,证毕

练习4: 试应用简并态微扰理论, 证明

$$E_{\pm} = rac{arepsilon_k + arepsilon_{k^{'}}}{2} + \sqrt{(rac{arepsilon_k - arepsilon_{k^{'}}}{2})^2 + \left|V_l
ight|^2}$$

并推导当 $\Delta \to 0$ 时,上式可简化为

$$E_{\pm}pproxarepsilon_l(1+\Delta^2)+(|V_l|+rac{2arepsilon_l^2\Delta^2}{|V_l|})$$

其中
$$arepsilon_l = rac{\hbar^2}{2m} (rac{l\pi}{a})^2$$

证明: 定义 $k\equiv l\frac{\pi}{a}(1+\Delta)$, $k^{'}\equiv k-l\frac{2\pi}{a}=l\frac{\pi}{a}(-1+\Delta)$, 则当 $\Delta\ll 1$ 时为近简并态,必须采用简并态微扰理论。记哈密尔顿算符为 $\hat{H}=\hat{H}_0+\hat{H}^{'}$,其中 $\hat{H}_0=\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}$, $\hat{H}^{'}=\hat{V}$,则薛定谔方程可写作($\hat{H}_0+\hat{H}^{'}$) $\psi_k=E\psi_k$,写成矩阵形式即为

$$\left(egin{array}{cc} arepsilon_k & 0 \ 0 & arepsilon_{k'} \end{array}
ight) + \left(egin{array}{cc} 0 & V_{kk'} \ V_{k'k} & 0 \end{array}
ight) = \left(egin{array}{cc} E & 0 \ 0 & E \end{array}
ight) \Rightarrow \left(egin{array}{cc} arepsilon_k - E & V_{kk'} \ V_{k'k} & arepsilon_{k'} - E \end{array}
ight) = 0$$

对应的久期方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} \varepsilon_k - E & V_{kk'} \\ V_{k'k} & \varepsilon_{k'} - E \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (\varepsilon_k - E)(\varepsilon_{k'} - E) - V_{kk'}V_{k'k} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E^2 - (\varepsilon_k + \varepsilon_{k'})E + \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_{k'} - |V_l|^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\pm} = \frac{(\varepsilon_k + \varepsilon_{k'}) + \sqrt{(\varepsilon_k + \varepsilon_{k'})^2 - 4(\varepsilon_k \varepsilon_{k'} - |V_l|^2)}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\pm} = \frac{\varepsilon_k + \varepsilon_{k'}}{2} + \sqrt{(\frac{\varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_{k'}}{2})^2 + |V_l|^2}$$

当
$$\Delta o 0$$
时,由于 $arepsilon_k = rac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} = rac{\hbar^2}{2m} (rac{l\pi}{a})^2 (1+\Delta)^2$, $arepsilon_{k'} = rac{\hbar^2 k'^2}{2m} = rac{\hbar^2}{2m} (rac{l\pi}{a})^2 (1-\Delta)^2$,因此代入得

$$egin{aligned} E_{\pm} &= rac{\hbar^2}{2m} (rac{l\pi}{a})^2 rac{(1+\Delta)^2 + (1-\Delta)^2}{2} + \sqrt{[rac{\hbar^2}{2m} (rac{l\pi}{a})^2 rac{(1+\Delta)^2 - (1-\Delta)^2}{2}]^2 + |V_l|^2} \ &= arepsilon_l (1+\Delta^2) + |V_l| \sqrt{(rac{2arepsilon_l \Delta}{|V_l|})^2 + 1} pprox arepsilon_l (1+\Delta^2) + |V_l| [1+rac{1}{2} (rac{2arepsilon_l \Delta}{|V_l|})^2] \ &= arepsilon_l (1+\Delta^2) + (|V_l| + rac{2arepsilon_l^2 \Delta^2}{|V_l|}) \end{aligned}$$

第六章习题

6.1 一维谐振子体系 $V=rac{1}{2}\mu\omega_0^2x^2$ 受到如下微扰

$$H^{'} = \left\{egin{array}{ll} 0 & (t < 0) \ a_0 x \mathrm{e}^{-rac{t}{ au}} & (t > 0) \end{array}
ight.$$

用一级微扰理论计算当t足够大后从基态向各激发态的跃迁概率

解:

6.2 精确求解一个带电为q的离子在谐振子势能面上同时受到均匀外电场 ε 的作用的问题,与g6.3 节的结果比较。将极化率g2 定义为诱导偶极矩g4 与外场强度g6 之比,证明能量改变为g6 g7

解:

6.3 势能函数为如下形式的体系

$$V(x) = egin{cases} \infty & (x \leq 0, x \geq a) \ 0 & (0 < x < rac{a}{3}, rac{2a}{3} < x < a) \ rac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{20ma^2} & (rac{a}{3} \leq x \leq rac{2a}{3}) \end{cases}$$

(1)取 \hat{H}_0 的势能函数为 $\hat{H}_0=egin{cases}\infty&(x\leq 0,x\geq a)\\0&(0< x< a) \end{cases}$,求 \hat{H} 体系基态的一级微扰能量和展开到第5个能级的一级微扰波函数

(2)以 $\psi(x)=\sin(\frac{\pi}{a}x)+\lambda\sin(\frac{3\pi}{a}x)$ 作为试探波函数, λ 作为变分参数,求体系基态的能量

(3)以 $\psi(x)=\sin(\frac{\pi}{a}x)+\lambda_1\sin(\frac{3\pi}{a}x)+\lambda_2\sin(\frac{5\pi}{a}x)$ 作为试探波函数, λ_1,λ_2 作为变分参数,求体系基态的能量。对以上过程和结果进行讨论

解: (1)

- (2)
- (3)

6.4 一维谐振子体系,势能为 $V(x)=rac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2$,请用 $\psi(x)=A\mathrm{e}^{-rac{\lambda^2}{2}x^2}$ 作为试探波函数,用变分法获得最低能级的能量,其中 λ 为调节参数,并与精确解比较

解: 一维谐振子体系的总哈密尔顿算符为 $\hat{H}=\hat{T}+\hat{V}=-rac{\hbar^2}{2m}\,rac{d^2}{dx^2}+rac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}^2$,因此变分法得到最低能级的能量为

$$\begin{split} \langle \widetilde{E}_0 \rangle &= \frac{\langle \psi | \hat{H}_0 | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A^* \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} x^2} \cdot (-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \hat{x}^2) (A \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} x^2}) dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |A|^2 \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2} dx} \\ &= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |A|^2 \cdot [-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} x^2} \frac{d^2 (\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} x^2})}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2}] dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |A|^2 \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2} dx} \\ &= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} x^2} \frac{d(-\lambda^2 x \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} x^2})}{dx} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2}] dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2} dx} \\ &= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} x^2} \frac{d(-\lambda^2 x \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} x^2})}{dx} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2}] dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2} dx} \\ &= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} x^2} \frac{d(-\lambda^2 x \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} x^2})}{dx} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2}] dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2} dx} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2} dx + (-\frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^4}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2} dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2} dx} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{2m} \sqrt{\pi}}{\lambda} + (-\frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^4}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}) \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\lambda^3}} = \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{2m} + (-\frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^4}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}) \frac{1}{2\lambda^2}} \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{4m} + \frac{m\omega^2}{4\lambda^2} \ge 2 \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{4m} \cdot \frac{m\omega^2}{4\lambda^2}} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2}} \\ \end{split}$$

等号在 $rac{\hbar^2\lambda^2}{4m}=rac{m\omega^2}{4\lambda^2}$,即 $\lambda=\pm\sqrt{rac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$ 成立,取 $\lambda=\sqrt{rac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$,则 $\psi(x)=A\mathrm{e}^{-rac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}}$,根据归一化条件,有

$$\langle \psi | \psi
angle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |A|^2 \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda^2 x^2} dx = |A|^2 \cdot rac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\lambda} = |A|^2 \sqrt{rac{\pi \hbar}{m \omega}} = 1$$

解得 $|A|=(rac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar})^{rac{1}{4}}$,若A取正实数,则 $\psi(x)=(rac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar})^{rac{1}{4}}$ e $^{-rac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}}$,与精确解完全一致