

Ex. 2.21 | Ch2 | P56 | Chloé | 2025.7.18

14. (a) 归一化 $\Psi(x, 0)$. $\Psi(x, 0) = Ae^{-ax^2}$, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\Psi(x, 0)|^2 dx = |A|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2ax^2} dx = 1$

由高斯积分, $|A|^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}} = 1$, $A = (\frac{2a}{\pi})^{1/4}$, $\Psi(x, 0) = (\frac{2a}{\pi})^{1/4} e^{-ax^2}$

(b) 求 $\Psi(x, t)$. 首先, 求 $\phi(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Psi(x, 0) e^{-ikx} dx$ (傅里叶变换)

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (\frac{2a}{\pi})^{1/4} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2 - ikx} dx \quad (x, -ax^2 - ikx = -a(x + \frac{ik}{2a})^2 - \frac{k^2}{4a}, \text{ 令 } u = x + \frac{ik}{2a})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (\frac{2a}{\pi})^{1/4} \cdot e^{-\frac{k^2}{4a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-au^2} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (\frac{2a}{\pi})^{1/4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4a}} \quad (\text{高斯积分})$$

$$= (\frac{2}{\pi a})^{1/4} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4a}}; \quad \Psi(x, t) = (\frac{2}{\pi a})^{1/4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4a} + ikx - \frac{i\hbar k^2 t}{2m}} dk \quad (\text{中式 (2.101)})$$

$$(\text{令 } r_0^2 = \frac{1}{4a} + \frac{i\hbar t}{2m}, -k^2 r_0^2 + ikx = -r_0^2 (k - \frac{ix}{2r_0^2})^2 - \frac{x^2}{4r_0^2}, \text{ 积分得: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-k^2 r_0^2 + ikx - \frac{i\hbar k^2 t}{2m}} dk$$

$$= e^{-\frac{x^2}{4r_0^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-r_0^2 (k - \frac{ix}{2r_0^2})^2} dk = e^{-\frac{x^2}{4r_0^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{r_0^2}} \quad (\text{高斯积分})$$

$$\text{现在 } \Psi(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (\frac{2}{\pi a})^{1/4} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{4r_0^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{r_0^2}} \quad (\text{接下来化成题目中的答案形式})$$

$$= (\frac{2}{\pi a})^{1/4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4r_0^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{4r_0^2}} = (\frac{2}{\pi a})^{1/4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{r} \cdot e^{-ax^2/r^2} \quad (r_0^2 = \frac{1}{4a})$$

$$= (\frac{2a}{\pi})^{1/4} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot e^{-ax^2/r^2}, \quad (r \equiv \sqrt{1 + (2i\hbar a t/m)})$$

$$(c) \text{ 令 } w \equiv \sqrt{a/(1 + (2\hbar a t/m)^2)}, \quad |\Psi(x, t)|^2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a\pi}} \cdot w^2 e^{-2w^2 x^2}$$

$|\Psi(x, t)|^2$ 为偶, $x=0$ 时, 极大值为 $\sqrt{\frac{2}{a\pi}} \cdot w^2$, 钟形

$t=0$ 时, $|r|^2=1$, $w=\sqrt{a}$, $|\Psi(x, 0)|^2 = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{\pi}} \cdot e^{-2ax^2}$, 满足归一化

$t \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $w \rightarrow 0$, $e^{-2w^2 x^2}$ 衰减变慢, 波包空间分布展宽, 粒子位置不确定度 \uparrow , 趋于均匀分布
也即概率密度在单点趋于 0, 总概率仍为 1 ($\lim_{w \rightarrow 0} |\Psi(x, t)|^2 = 0$)

(d) $\langle x \rangle = 0$ (被积函数奇)

$\langle p \rangle = 0$ (同上)

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 |\Psi(x, t)|^2 dx = \frac{1}{4aw^2} = \frac{1}{4a} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a} (1 + \frac{2\hbar a t}{m})^2 \quad (\text{高斯积分})$$

$$\langle p^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\phi(k)|^2 (\hbar k)^2 dk = \hbar^2 (\frac{2}{\pi a})^{1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} k^2 e^{-\frac{k^2}{2a}} dk \quad (\text{高斯积分})$$

$$= \hbar^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\pi a}} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \cdot a^{3/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = a\hbar^2$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{2\hbar a t}{m})^2} \quad \Delta p = \hbar \sqrt{a}$$

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{2\hbar a t}{m})^2} \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} \quad t=0 \text{ 时最接近极小}$$

