

Ex. 2.1 | Ch. 2 | P24 | Chloe | 2025.7.15

解. (a) 设 $E = E_0 + iT$ $\Psi(x, t) = \psi(x) e^{iE_0 t} e^{-\frac{iE_0}{\hbar} t}$

$$|\Psi(x, t)|^2 = |\psi(x)|^2 A^2 e^{\frac{2E_0}{\hbar} t}$$

由于 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\Psi(x, t)|^2 dx = 1$ 对任意 t 都成立

故 T 必然, $E = E_0 \in R$

(b) 由 $\hat{H}\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$ 则 $[\hat{H}\psi(x)]^* = [E\psi(x)]^*$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \quad \hat{H}^* = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \right)^* + V^*(x) \quad V(x) \text{ 是物理量为实数}$$

$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 是实算符, 确保本征值为实数 故 $\hat{H}^* = \hat{H}$

由 (a) 和 $E \in R$ 故 $[\hat{H}\psi(x)]^* = \hat{H}^*\psi^*(x) = \hat{H}\psi^*(x)$, $[E\psi(x)]^* = E\psi^*(x)$

故 $\hat{H}\psi^*(x) = E\psi^*(x)$ $\psi^*(x)$ 为定态薛定谔方程

全 $\psi(x) = \psi_0 + \psi^*(x)$ $\psi_0^*(x) = \psi^*(x) + \psi(x) = \psi_1(x)$ 为偶函数

$\psi_2(x) = i(\psi(x) - \psi^*(x))$ $\psi_2^*(x) = -i(\psi^*(x) - \psi(x)) = i(\psi(x) - \psi^*(x)) = \psi_2(x)$ 为奇

那么 $\psi_1(x), \psi_2(x)$ 是不是定态薛的实数解?

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}\psi_1(x) &= \hat{H}(\psi(x) + \psi^*(x)) = \hat{H}\psi(x) + \hat{H}\psi^*(x) = E\psi(x) + E\psi^*(x) = E(\psi(x) + \psi^*(x)) \\ &= E\psi_1(x) \quad \psi_1(x) \text{ 是偶函数} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}\psi_2(x) &= \hat{H}[i(\psi(x) - \psi^*(x))] = i[\hat{H}\psi(x) - \hat{H}\psi^*(x)] = i[E\psi(x) - E\psi^*(x)] \\ &= E\psi_2(x) \quad \psi_2(x) \text{ 是奇函数} \quad \text{证毕} \end{aligned}$$

(c) 已知 $\hat{H}\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$ $\hat{H}\psi(-x) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi(-x)}{dx^2} + V(x)\psi(-x)$ 由于 $V(-x) = V(x)$

$$\text{而全 } V = -x, \frac{d^2\psi(-x)}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d\psi(-x)}{dx} \right) = -\frac{d}{dx} \frac{d\psi}{dx} = -\frac{d\psi''(x)}{dx} = \psi''(x) = \psi''(-x)$$

$$\text{故 } \hat{H}\psi(-x) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi''(-x) + V(-x)\psi(-x) = E\psi(-x)$$

故 $\psi(-x)$ 是解。

全 $\psi_1(x) = \psi(x) + \psi(-x)$ $\psi_1(-x) = \psi(-x) + \psi(x) = \psi_1(x)$ 偶

$\psi_2(x) = \psi(x) - \psi(-x)$ $\psi_2(-x) = \psi(-x) - \psi(x) = -\psi_2(x)$ 奇

$$\hat{H}\psi_1(x) = \hat{H}[\psi(x) + \psi(-x)] = E\psi(x) + E\psi(-x) = E\psi_1(x)$$

$$\hat{H}\psi_2(x) = \hat{H}[\psi(x) - \psi(-x)] = E\psi(x) - E\psi(-x) = E\psi_2(x)$$

故 $V(x)$ 偶时, $\psi(x)$ 总可以取奇或偶函数。