

第四周作业参考答案

1. 对于一维自由粒子, 设 $\psi(x, 0) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \exp(ip_0x/\hbar)$, 求 $\psi(x, t)$ 。

解 自由粒子的能量本征函数为平面波, 满足

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi_k}{dx^2} = E_k\psi_k, \quad \psi_k = e^{ikx}, \quad E_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}.$$

粒子波函数可以用若干能量本征态的叠加表示

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x, 0) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(k) e^{ikx} dk, \\ \psi(x, t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(k) e^{ikx - i\hbar k^2 t/2m} dk.\end{aligned}$$

粒子具有确定的动量 p_0 , 波函数为能量本征态, 则

$$\psi(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{ip_0x/\hbar - ip_0^2 t/2m\hbar}.$$

2. 对于一维自由粒子, 设 $\psi(x, 0) = \delta(x)$, 求 $|\psi(x, t)|^2$ 。

提示: 利用 Fresnel 积分公式

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(\xi^2) d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(\xi^2) d\xi = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}},$$

或

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(i\xi^2) d\xi = \sqrt{\pi} \exp(i\pi/4).$$

解 粒子波函数可以用若干能量本征态 (平面波) 的叠加表示,

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x, 0) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(k) e^{ikx} dk, \\ \psi(x, t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(k) e^{ikx - i\hbar k^2 t/2m} dk.\end{aligned}$$

利用傅里叶展开, 可以得到粒子初态的能量本征态展开系数

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(k) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x, 0) e^{-ikx} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.\end{aligned}$$

则

$$\psi(x, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx - i\frac{\hbar k^2}{2m}t} dk.$$

$$\text{由 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(i\xi^2) d\xi = \sqrt{\pi} \exp\left(\frac{i\pi}{4}\right), \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-i\xi^2) d\xi = \sqrt{\pi} \exp\left(-\frac{i\pi}{4}\right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x, t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\left(\sqrt{\frac{\hbar t}{2m}}k - \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\hbar t}}x\right)^2 + i\frac{m}{2\hbar t}x^2} dk \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar t}} e^{i\frac{m}{2\hbar t}x^2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{i\pi}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi\hbar t}} e^{i\frac{mx^2}{2\hbar t} - \frac{i\pi}{4}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$|\psi(x, t)|^2 = \frac{m}{2\pi\hbar t}.$$

3. 考虑高斯波包 $\phi(k) = Ae^{-(k-k_0)^2 d^2}$ 所描述的一维自由粒子, 求 (要求写出具体求解步骤):

- (1) 归一化后的 $\psi(x, t)$ 与波包的概率分布;
- (2) 任取必要的常数, 作图画出 3 个不同时间点的波包概率分布;
- (3) 波包坐标的平均值表达式, 并结合(2)中的图进行分析;
- (4) 位置坐标方差表达式, 并结合(2)中的图进行分析。

解(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x, t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(k) e^{ikx - i\frac{\hbar k^2}{2m}t} dk \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{ik_0 x - i\omega(k_0)t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(k) e^{i(k-k_0)(x-vt) - i\frac{\beta}{2}(k-k_0)^2 t} dk, \\ \omega(k) &= \omega(k_0) + v(k-k_0) + \frac{1}{2}\beta(k-k_0)^2, \\ v &= \left(\frac{d\omega}{dk}\right)_{k_0} = \frac{\hbar k_0}{m}, \quad \beta = \left(\frac{d^2\omega}{dk^2}\right)_{k_0} = \frac{\hbar}{m}, \\ \psi(x, t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{ik_0 x - i\omega(k_0)t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{i(k-k_0)(x-vt) - (k-k_0)^2 \left(\frac{i}{2}\beta t + d^2\right)} dk \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{ik_0 x - i\omega(k_0)t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A e^{-\left(k-k_0 - i\frac{x-vt}{i\beta t + 2d^2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{i\beta t}{2} + d^2\right) - \frac{(x-vt)^2}{2(i\beta t + 2d^2)}} dk \\ &= \frac{A}{\sqrt{\pi(2d^2 + i\beta t)}} e^{ik_0 x - i\frac{\hbar k_0^2}{2m}t - \frac{(x-vt)^2}{2(2d^2 + i\beta t)}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\xi^2} d\xi \\ &= \frac{A}{\sqrt{2d^2 + i\beta t}} e^{ik_0 x - i\frac{\hbar k_0^2}{2m}t - \frac{(x-vt)^2}{2(2d^2 + i\beta t)}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{A}{\sqrt{2d^2(1+i\Delta)}} e^{ik_0x - i\frac{\hbar k_0^2}{2m}t - \frac{(x-vt)^2}{4d^2(1+i\Delta)}}, \quad \Delta = \frac{\hbar}{2md^2}t.$$

其中 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\xi^2} d\xi = \sqrt{\pi}$ 。再利用归一化条件,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx = \frac{A^2}{2d^2\sqrt{1+\Delta^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-vt)^2}{2d^2(1+\Delta^2)}} dx = \frac{A^2\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2d^2}} = 1,$$

$$A = \left(\frac{2d^2}{\pi}\right)^{1/4},$$

$$\psi(x, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi d^2)^{1/4} \sqrt{1+i\Delta}} e^{ik_0x - i\frac{\hbar k_0^2}{2m}t - \frac{(x-vt)^2}{4d^2(1+i\Delta)}}.$$

波包的概率分布为

$$|\psi(x, t)|^2 = \frac{1}{d\sqrt{2\pi(1+\Delta^2)}} e^{-\frac{(x-vt)^2}{2d^2(1+\Delta^2)}}.$$

(2) 略

(3) 波包坐标平均值为

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x, t)|^2 x dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{d\sqrt{2\pi(1+\Delta^2)}} e^{-\frac{(x-vt)^2}{2d^2(1+\Delta^2)}} dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x-vt}{d\sqrt{2\pi(1+\Delta^2)}} e^{-\frac{(x-vt)^2}{2d^2(1+\Delta^2)}} dx + vt \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{(x-vt)^2}{2d^2(1+\Delta^2)}}}{d\sqrt{2\pi(1+\Delta^2)}} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{\xi}{2d^2(1+\Delta^2)}}}{2d\sqrt{2\pi(1+\Delta^2)}} d\xi + \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{-\frac{\xi}{2d^2(1+\Delta^2)}}}{2d\sqrt{2\pi(1+\Delta^2)}} d\xi + vt \\ &= vt. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 位置坐标方差为

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \langle x \rangle)^2 |\psi(x, t)|^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(x-vt)^2}{d\sqrt{2\pi(1+\Delta^2)}} e^{-\frac{(x-vt)^2}{2d^2(1+\Delta^2)}} dx \\ &= -\frac{d\sqrt{1+\Delta^2}(x-vt)}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-vt)^2}{2d^2(1+\Delta^2)}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\sqrt{1+\Delta^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-vt)^2}{2d^2(1+\Delta^2)}} dx \\ &= d^2(1+\Delta^2). \end{aligned}$$