

高等量子力学第二次作业

董建宇 202328000807038

习题 1.9

计算角动量分量之间的对易关系，并证明

$$[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z] = 0.$$

利用基本对易关系 $[\hat{x}_i, \hat{p}_j] = i\hbar\delta_{ij}$ 。则有：

$$[\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] = [\hat{y}\hat{p}_z - \hat{z}\hat{p}_y, \hat{z}\hat{p}_x - \hat{x}\hat{p}_z] = i\hbar(\hat{x}\hat{p}_y - \hat{y}\hat{p}_x) = i\hbar\hat{L}_z,$$

$$[\hat{L}_y, \hat{L}_z] = [\hat{z}\hat{p}_x - \hat{x}\hat{p}_z, \hat{x}\hat{p}_y - \hat{y}\hat{p}_x] = i\hbar(\hat{y}\hat{p}_z - \hat{z}\hat{p}_y) = i\hbar\hat{L}_x,$$

$$[\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}_x] = [\hat{x}\hat{p}_y - \hat{y}\hat{p}_x, \hat{y}\hat{p}_z - \hat{z}\hat{p}_y] = i\hbar(\hat{z}\hat{p}_x - \hat{x}\hat{p}_z) = i\hbar\hat{L}_y.$$

利用 $\hat{L}^2 = \hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2 + \hat{L}_z^2$ ，可以计算：

$$[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z] = [\hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2, \hat{L}_z] = -i\hbar(\hat{L}_x\hat{L}_y + \hat{L}_y\hat{L}_x) + i\hbar(\hat{L}_y\hat{L}_x + \hat{L}_x\hat{L}_y) = 0.$$

习题 1.10

用 Schwartz 不等式证明不确定关系。

令 $\hat{A}' = \hat{A} - \langle\psi|\hat{A}|\psi\rangle$ ， $\hat{B}' = \hat{B} - \langle\psi|\hat{B}|\psi\rangle$ ，则 \hat{A}' 和 \hat{B}' 为厄米算符，根据 Schwartz 不等式，有：

$$\langle\psi|\hat{A}'^2|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|\hat{B}'^2|\psi\rangle = (\langle\psi|\hat{A}'^\dagger)(\hat{A}'|\psi\rangle)(\langle\psi|\hat{B}'^\dagger)(\hat{B}'|\psi\rangle) \geq \left|\langle\psi|\hat{A}'^\dagger\hat{B}'|\psi\rangle\right|^2 = \left|\langle\psi|\hat{A}'\hat{B}'|\psi\rangle\right|^2$$

记 $\langle\psi|\hat{A}'\hat{B}'|\psi\rangle = a + ib$ ，其中 a, b 为实数。则有：

$$\left|\langle\psi|\hat{A}'\hat{B}'|\psi\rangle\right|^2 = a^2 + b^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\left|\langle\psi|[\hat{A}', \hat{B}']|\psi\rangle\right|^2 + \left|\langle\psi|\{\hat{A}', \hat{B}'\}|\psi\rangle\right|^2 \right) \geq \frac{1}{4} \left|\langle\psi|[\hat{A}', \hat{B}']|\psi\rangle\right|^2.$$

则有：

$$\langle\psi|\hat{A}'^2|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|\hat{B}'^2|\psi\rangle \geq \frac{1}{4} \left|\langle\psi|[\hat{A}', \hat{B}']|\psi\rangle\right|^2.$$

带入 $\hat{A}' = \hat{A} - \langle\psi|\hat{A}|\psi\rangle$ ， $\hat{B}' = \hat{B} - \langle\psi|\hat{B}|\psi\rangle$ ，可得：

$$\langle\psi|\hat{A}'^2|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|\hat{B}'^2|\psi\rangle = (\Delta A)^2(\Delta B)^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \left|\langle\psi|[\hat{A}', \hat{B}']|\psi\rangle\right|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left|\langle\psi|i[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]|\psi\rangle\right|^2.$$

两侧开平方可得不确定关系。

习题 1.11

一个 $\frac{1}{2}$ 自旋的希尔伯特空间的基矢记为 $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ ，其上定义的两个厄米算符为：

$$\hat{\sigma}_z = |0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_x = |0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|$$

对于两个 $\frac{1}{2}$ 自旋, 其希尔伯特空间的基矢为 $\{|0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle, |0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle, |1\rangle \otimes |0\rangle, |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle\}$ 。在此希尔伯特空间上试证明

$$\{\hat{\sigma}_z \otimes \hat{\sigma}_z, \hat{\sigma}_x \otimes \hat{\sigma}_x\}$$

构成该希尔伯特空间上的厄米算符完备组。

在该基矢表象下, 俩个算符的矩阵表示为:

$$\sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

显然有: $[\hat{\sigma}_z \otimes \hat{\sigma}_z, \hat{\sigma}_x \otimes \hat{\sigma}_x] = 0$ 。

易知, $\sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z$ 具有两个本征值 $1, -1$ 。

对应本征值为 1 的本征向量分别为:

$$u_1 = (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)^T, \quad u_2 = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)^T.$$

构造两组线性无关向量 u'_1, u'_2 为:

$$u'_1 = \frac{u_1 + u_2}{\sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ 0 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^T, \quad u'_2 = \frac{u_1 - u_2}{\sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ 0 \ 0 \ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^T.$$

可以计算:

$$\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x u'_1 = u'_1, \quad \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x u'_2 = -u'_2.$$

即 u'_1 为 $\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x$ 本征值为 1 的本征向量, u'_2 为 $\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x$ 本征值为 -1 的本征向量。

对应本征值为 -1 的本征向量分别为:

$$v_1 = (0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0)^T, \quad v_2 = (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0)^T.$$

同样地, 构造两组线性无关向量 v'_1, v'_2 为:

$$v'_1 = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{\sqrt{2}} = \left(0 \ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ 0\right)^T, \quad v'_2 = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{\sqrt{2}} = \left(0 \ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ 0\right)^T.$$

可以计算:

$$\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x v'_1 = v'_1, \quad \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x v'_2 = -v'_2.$$

即 v'_1 为 $\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x$ 本征值为 1 的本征向量, v'_2 为 $\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x$ 本征值为 -1 的本征向量。

综上所述, $\{\hat{\sigma}_z \otimes \hat{\sigma}_z, \hat{\sigma}_x \otimes \hat{\sigma}_x\}$ 构成该希尔伯特空间上的厄米算符完备组。

习题 1.12

试证明: 希尔伯特空间上的线性算符 \hat{O} 满足 $\hat{O}^\dagger \hat{O} = \hat{O} \hat{O}^\dagger$ 当且仅当算符 \hat{O} 可以分解成 $\hat{O} = \hat{A} + i\hat{B}$, 其中算符 \hat{A} 和 \hat{B} 是互相对易的厄米算符。

当算符 \hat{O} 可以被分解成 $\hat{O} = \hat{A} + i\hat{B}$, 且 \hat{A} 和 \hat{B} 是对易的厄米算符, 则有:

$$[\hat{O}, \hat{O}^\dagger] = [\hat{A} + i\hat{B}, \hat{A} - i\hat{B}] = 0.$$

即 $\hat{O}^\dagger \hat{O} = \hat{O} \hat{O}^\dagger$.

任意一个线性算符 \hat{O} 都可以分解为 $\hat{O} = \hat{A} + i\hat{B}$, 其中 \hat{A} , \hat{B} 为厄米算符。当算符 \hat{O} 满足 $\hat{O}^\dagger \hat{O} = \hat{O} \hat{O}^\dagger$ 时, 有:

$$[\hat{O}, \hat{O}^\dagger] = [\hat{A} + i\hat{B}, \hat{A} - i\hat{B}] = -i[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] + i[\hat{B}, \hat{A}] = -2i[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0.$$

即 $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0$.

综上所述, 希尔伯特空间上的线性算符 \hat{O} 满足 $\hat{O}^\dagger \hat{O} = \hat{O} \hat{O}^\dagger$ 当且仅当算符 \hat{O} 可以分解成 $\hat{O} = \hat{A} + i\hat{B}$, 其中算符 \hat{A} 和 \hat{B} 是互相对易的厄米算符。

习题 1.13

利用幺正变换重新推导

$$\langle b | \hat{O} | b' \rangle = \sum_{a, a'} \langle b | a \rangle \langle a | \hat{O} | a' \rangle \langle a' | b' \rangle.$$

利用幺正变换

$$|b\rangle = \hat{U} |a\rangle, \quad \hat{U} = \sum |b\rangle \langle a|.$$

可以计算:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle b | \hat{O} | b' \rangle &= \langle b | \hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U} \hat{O} \hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U} | b' \rangle \\ &= \sum_{nmlk} \langle b | a_n \rangle \langle b_n | b_m \rangle \langle a_m | \hat{O} | a_l \rangle \langle b_l | b_k \rangle \langle a_k | a \rangle \\ &= \sum_{nl} \langle b | a_n \rangle \langle a_n | \hat{O} | a_l \rangle \langle a_l | b' \rangle \end{aligned}$$

习题 1.14

\hat{A} 是厄米算符, 幺正变换对其作用可写为

$$\hat{A}' = \hat{U} \hat{A} \hat{U}^\dagger$$

证明 \hat{A}' 也为厄米算符, 且它和 \hat{A} 有相同的本征值。

因为 \hat{A} 为厄米算符, 则有

$$\hat{A}^\dagger = \hat{A}.$$

则可以计算:

$$\hat{A}'^\dagger = (\hat{U} \hat{A} \hat{U}^\dagger)^\dagger = \hat{U} \hat{A}^\dagger \hat{U}^\dagger = \hat{U} \hat{A} \hat{U}^\dagger = \hat{A}'.$$

对于 \hat{A} 的任意本征态 $|a\rangle$, 满足本征值方程

$$\hat{A} |a\rangle = a |a\rangle.$$

都可以选取 $|a'\rangle = \hat{U}|a\rangle$, 可以计算:

$$\hat{A}'|a'\rangle = \hat{U}\hat{A}\hat{U}^\dagger\hat{U}|a\rangle = \hat{U}\hat{A}|a\rangle = \hat{U}a|a\rangle = a|a'\rangle.$$

即 \hat{A}' 与 \hat{A} 具有相同本征值。

习题 1.15

证明 $\hat{U} = \sum_n e^{i\theta_n} |c_n\rangle \langle c_n| = e^{i\sum_n \theta_n |c_n\rangle \langle c_n|} = e^{i\hat{A}}$ 。

令 $\hat{A} = \sum_n \theta_n |c_n\rangle \langle c_n|$, 则有:

$$\hat{A}^2 = \sum_{n,n'} \theta_n \theta_{n'} |c_n\rangle \langle c_n| c_{n'}\rangle \langle c_{n'}| = \sum_n \theta_n^2 |c_n\rangle \langle c_n|.$$

即

$$\hat{A}^n = \sum_m \theta_m^n |c_m\rangle \langle c_m|.$$

则有:

$$\begin{aligned} f(\hat{A}) = e^{i\hat{A}} &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} i^n \hat{A}^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^n}{n!} \sum_m \theta_m^n |c_m\rangle \langle c_m| \\ &= \sum_m |c_m\rangle \langle c_m| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(i\theta_m)^n}{n!} \\ &= \sum_m e^{i\theta_m} |c_m\rangle \langle c_m| \\ &= \sum_n e^{i\theta_n} |c_n\rangle \langle c_n|. \end{aligned}$$

习题 1.16

计算 $\hat{\sigma}_y$ 表象下 Pauli 矩阵的表示。

Pauli 矩阵在 $\hat{\sigma}_z$ 算符本征基矢下的表示分别为:

$$\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

将 σ_y 对角化, 可以计算其本征值满足方程为:

$$\det(\sigma_y - \lambda \mathbf{I}) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -i \\ i & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 1 = 0.$$

即两个本征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$ 。

对应本征值 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 的本征态矢量为: $u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}^T$;

对应本征值 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 的本征态矢量为: $u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}^T$ 。

即么正矩阵 $U = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ 满足:

$$UU^\dagger = 1; U^\dagger \sigma_y U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

同样的, 可以计算:

$$U^\dagger \sigma_x U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, U^\dagger \sigma_z U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

综上所述, 在 $\hat{\sigma}_y$ 表象下, Pauli 矩阵的表示为:

$$(\sigma_x)_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, (\sigma_y)_y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, (\sigma_z)_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题 1.17

试求在动量 \hat{p} 表象下算符 \hat{x} 和 \hat{p} 的表示。

在动量表象下, 动量算符的表示为:

$$\langle p | \hat{p} | p' \rangle = p \delta(p - p').$$

在动量表象下, 坐标算符的表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p | \hat{x} | p' \rangle &= \int dx x \langle p | x \rangle \langle x | p' \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int dx x e^{ix(p'-p)/\hbar} \\ &= \frac{i}{2\pi} \int dx \frac{\partial}{\partial p} e^{ix(p'-p)/\hbar} \\ &= \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \int dx e^{ix(p'-p)/\hbar} \\ &= i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \delta(p' - p). \end{aligned}$$

习题 1.18

证明 $\langle n | m \rangle = \delta_{mn}$ 。

由 $|n\rangle = \frac{\hat{a}^{\dagger n}}{\sqrt{n!}} |0\rangle$, 可以计算:

$$\langle n | m \rangle = \langle 0 | \frac{\hat{a}^n \hat{a}^{\dagger m}}{\sqrt{n!m!}} | 0 \rangle.$$

可以计算:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger &= \hat{n} + 1; \\
 \hat{a}\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}^\dagger &= \hat{a}(\hat{n} + 1)\hat{a}^\dagger \\
 &= (\hat{n} + 1)\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger \\
 &= (\hat{n} + 2)\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger \\
 &= (\hat{n} + 2)(\hat{n} + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

假设当 $n = k$ 时, 有:

$$\hat{a}^k\hat{a}^{\dagger k} = \prod_{i=1}^k (\hat{n} + i).$$

可以验证, 当 $n = k + 1$ 时, 有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{a}^{k+1}\hat{a}^{\dagger(k+1)} &= \hat{a}\hat{a}^k\hat{a}^{\dagger k}\hat{a}^\dagger \\
 &= \hat{a} \prod_{i=1}^k (\hat{n} + i)\hat{a}^\dagger \\
 &= \prod_{i=1}^k (\hat{n} + 1 + i)\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger \\
 &= \prod_{i=2}^{k+1} (\hat{n} + i)(\hat{n} + 1) \\
 &= \prod_{i=1}^{k+1} (\hat{n} + i).
 \end{aligned}$$

则容易得到, 当 $n = m$ 时, 有:

$$\langle n|n\rangle = \langle 0| \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (\hat{n} + 1)}{n!} |0\rangle = \frac{n!}{n!} \langle 0|0\rangle = 1.$$

当 $n \neq m$ 时, 不妨取 $n < m$, 令 $l = m - n > 0$. 则有:

$$\langle n|m\rangle = \langle 0| \frac{\hat{a}^n\hat{a}^{\dagger(n+l)}}{\sqrt{n!m!}} |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!m!}} \langle 0| \prod_{i=1}^n (\hat{n} + i)\hat{a}^{\dagger l} |0\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{n!}{m!}} \langle 0|\hat{a}^{\dagger l}|0\rangle = 0.$$

其中利用了 $\langle 0|\hat{a}^\dagger = 0$.

同样的, 当 $n > m$ 时, 令 $s = n - m$. 则有:

$$\langle n|m\rangle = \langle 0| \frac{\hat{a}^{s+m}\hat{a}^{\dagger m}}{\sqrt{n!m!}} |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!m!}} \langle 0|\hat{a}^s \prod_{i=1}^m (\hat{n} + i) |0\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{m!}{n!}} \langle 0|\hat{a}^s |0\rangle = 0.$$

其中利用了 $\hat{a}|0\rangle = 0$.

综上所述, $\langle n|m\rangle = \delta_{mn}$.

习题 1.19

求粒子数表象下 \hat{a} 和 \hat{a}^\dagger 的表示。

注意到对于 \hat{a} 和 \hat{a}^\dagger 有:

$$\hat{n}\hat{a}|n\rangle = (n-1)\hat{a}|n\rangle, \hat{n}\hat{a}^\dagger|n\rangle = (n+1)\hat{a}^\dagger|n\rangle, \hat{n}|n\rangle = n|n\rangle.$$

则有:

$$\hat{a}|n\rangle = \lambda_1|n-1\rangle; \hat{a}^\dagger|n\rangle = \lambda_2|n+1\rangle.$$

利用 $\hat{n} = \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}$, 可以计算:

$$\hat{n}|n\rangle = \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}|n\rangle = \lambda_2\lambda_1|n\rangle$$

利用正交归一性, 则有:

$$\langle n|\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}|n\rangle = \langle n|\hat{n}|n\rangle = n = |\lambda_1|^2 \langle n-1|n-1\rangle = |\lambda_1|^2$$

$$\langle n|\hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger|n\rangle = \langle n|(\hat{n}+1)|n\rangle = n+1 = |\lambda_2|^2 \langle n+1|n+1\rangle = |\lambda_2|^2$$

选取相位因子为 0, 则有:

$$\lambda_1 = \sqrt{n}, \lambda_2 = \sqrt{n+1}.$$

即:

$$\hat{a}|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle; \hat{a}^\dagger|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle.$$

则在粒子数表象下, \hat{a} 和 \hat{a}^\dagger 的表示分别可以写为:

$$\langle m|\hat{a}|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}\langle m|n-1\rangle = \sqrt{n}\delta_{m,n-1};$$

$$\langle m|\hat{a}^\dagger|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}\langle m|n+1\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}\delta_{m,n+1}.$$

写成矩阵形式, 为:

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix};$$

$$a^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题 1.20

求本征波函数 $\langle x|n\rangle$.

在粒子数表象下, 基矢 $|n\rangle$ 可以由 \hat{a}^\dagger 不断作用在 $|0\rangle$ 上得到, 即:

$$|n\rangle = \frac{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^n}{\sqrt{n!}}|0\rangle.$$

利用 $\hat{a}|0\rangle = 0$, 有:

$$\langle x|\hat{a}|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x}{x_0} + \frac{\hbar}{p_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) H_0(x) = 0.$$

其中 $\varphi_0(x) = \langle x|0\rangle$. 可以解得:

$$\varphi_0(x) = C e^{-\frac{M\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}.$$

其中 C 为归一化系数. 利用归一性, 可以计算系数 C :

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\varphi_0(x)|^2 dx = |C|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{M\omega}{\hbar}x^2} dx = |C|^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi\hbar}{M\omega}} = 1.$$

取相位因子为 0, 则有:

$$\varphi_0(x) = \left(\frac{M\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{M\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}.$$

则本征波函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x|n\rangle &= \langle x| \frac{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} \left(\frac{x}{x_0} - \frac{\hbar}{p_0} \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n \varphi_0(x) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^n}{(2M\omega)^n n!}} \left(\frac{M\omega}{\hbar} x - \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n \varphi_0(x). \end{aligned}$$

可以计算:

$$\varphi_1(x) = \left[\frac{4}{\pi} \left(\frac{M\omega}{\hbar} \right)^3 \right]^{1/4} x e^{-\frac{M\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}, \quad \varphi_2(x) = \left(\frac{M\omega}{4\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{2M\omega}{\hbar} x^2 - 1 \right) e^{-\frac{M\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}.$$