# 量子力学深入 (力学量与存征态)

力學量用算符表述 线性厄密算符 厄密算符的对易关系 厄密算符的存征值和存征函数 力學量完全集合

#### 力学量用算符表述

#### 如何求力学量平均值?

由于微观客体的运动具有统计规律性(表现为几率波),测量一个与微观运动相关的物理量时,一般就不像在经典的宏观物理中那样具有确定值。

一个物理量的平均值等于物理量出现的各种可能值乘上相应的几率 求和; 当可能值为连续取值时:一个物理量出现的各种可能值乘上 相应的几率密度求积分。

#### 一、力学量的平均值

为简单计,先不考虑波函数随时间的变化。

设 $\psi(x)$  是归一化波函数,  $|\psi(x)|^2$  是粒子出现在x点的几率密度

1. 坐标x及其函数 u(x)平均值

$$\overline{x} = \langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x |\Psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^*(x) x \Psi(x) dx = (\Psi, x\Psi)$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \langle x^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 |\Psi(x)|^2 dx = (\Psi, x^2\Psi)$$
(\Psi, \Psi\)

$$\overline{u(x)} = \langle u(x) \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(x) |\Psi(x)|^2 dx = (\Psi, u(x)\Psi)$$

#### 2. 动量 $p_x$ 的平均值

$$\overline{p_x} = \langle p_x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_x |\Psi(x)|^2 dx$$
 由于波粒二象性,无法写成 $P_x(x)$  可以把坐标空间归一化波函数 $\Psi(x)$  写成动量空间归一化波函数 $e(p_x)$ 

2. 动量  $p_x$  的平均值

$$\overline{p_x} = \langle p_x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_x |\Psi(x)|^2 dx$$

$$\overline{p_x} = \langle p_x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_x |c(p_x)|^2 dp_x$$

进一步可以证明上式可以改写为 
$$\overline{p_x} = \int \Psi^*(x) \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \Psi(x) dx$$

 $\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c(p) \exp\left[\frac{i}{\hbar} p \cdot x\right] dp$ 

 $c(p) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi(x) \exp\left[-\frac{i}{\hbar} p \cdot x\right] dx$ 

$$\overline{p_{x}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{x} |c(p_{x})|^{2} dp_{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi(x) \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} p_{x} x\right) dx \right]^{*} p_{x} c(p_{x}) dp_{x}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi(x)^{*} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p_{x} x\right) p_{x} c(p_{x}) dp_{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi(x)^{*} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p_{x} x\right) c(p_{x}) dp_{x} dx$$

二、引入新的数学工具---算符(operator)

$$p_x \to \hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\overline{p_x} = < p_x > = \int \Psi^*(x) \hat{p}_x \Psi(x) dx = \int \Psi^*(x) (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \Psi(x) dx = (\Psi, \hat{p}_x \Psi)$$

例如: • 动量算符

1D: 
$$p_x \to \hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

3D: 
$$\vec{p} \rightarrow \hat{\vec{p}} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} - i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} - i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} = -i\hbar \nabla$$

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{k}$$

二、引入新的数学工具---算符(operator)

算符定义: 代表对波函数进行某种运算或变换的符号

 $\hat{\mathbf{O}}$  u = v 表示  $\hat{\mathbf{O}}$  把函数u 变成 v,  $\hat{\mathbf{O}}$  就是这种变换的算符。

- 1) du/dx=v, d/dx 就是算符,其作用是对函数 u 微商,故称为微商算符。
- 2) x u = v, x也是算符。它对 u 作用 是使 u 变成 v。

#### 三、常用的几个力学量算符

#### 1. 动量算符与坐标算符

• 坐标算符 
$$x \to \hat{x} = x$$
  $\vec{r} \to \hat{\vec{r}} = \vec{r}$ 

• 动量算符  $p_x \to \hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$  $\vec{p} \to \hat{\vec{p}} = -i\hbar \nabla$ 

#### 量子力学基本假定III

# (1) 量子力学中的力学量用线性厄密算符表示。

若力学量在经典力学中有对应的量  $\vec{r} \to \hat{r} = \vec{r} \ \vec{p} \to \hat{p} = -i\hbar\nabla \ F = F(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) \to \hat{F} = F(\hat{r}, \hat{p})$ 若力学量是量子力学中特有的(如字称、自旋等),将由量子力学本身定义给出。

#### 三、常用的几个力学量算符

#### 2. 动能算符与能量算符

• 动能算符:

$$-\frac{1}{1}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\hat{\vec{p}}^2 \to \hat{\vec{p}} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}} = (-i\hbar\nabla) \cdot (-i\hbar\nabla) = -\hbar^2 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$E_{k} = \frac{p^{2}}{2m} \qquad \rightarrow \hat{T} = \frac{\hat{\vec{p}} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}}}{2m} = \frac{-\hbar^{2} \nabla^{2}}{2m}$$

• 能量算符:

$$E = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + U(\vec{r}) \qquad \rightarrow \hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(\vec{r})$$

#### 三、常用的几个力学量算符

#### 3. 角动量算符

经典力学中,若动量为  $\vec{p}$  ,相对点o的位置矢量为  $\vec{r}$  的粒子绕 o点的角动量是:  $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$ 

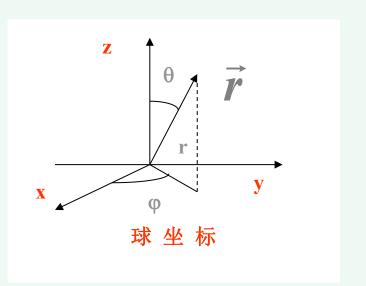
根据量子力学基本假定III,量子力学角动量算符为:  $\hat{\vec{L}} = \hat{\vec{r}} \times \hat{\vec{p}} = -i\hbar \vec{r} \times \nabla$ 

直角坐标系 
$$\hat{\vec{L}} = (x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}) \times (\hat{p}_x\vec{i} + \hat{p}_y\vec{j} + \hat{p}_z\vec{k}) = -i\hbar(x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}) \times (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{k})$$

$$\hat{L}_{x} = y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y} = -i\hbar(y\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z\frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \qquad \hat{L}^{2} = \hat{L}_{x}^{2} + \hat{L}_{y}^{2} + \hat{L}_{z}^{2} 
\hat{L}_{y} = z\hat{p}_{x} - x\hat{p}_{z} = -i\hbar(z\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x\frac{\partial}{\partial z}) \qquad = (y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y})^{2} + (z\hat{p}_{x} - x\hat{p}_{z})^{2} + (x\hat{p}_{y} - y\hat{p}_{x})^{2} 
\hat{L}_{z} = x\hat{p}_{y} - y\hat{p}_{x} = -i\hbar(x\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \qquad = -\hbar^{2}[(y\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z\frac{\partial}{\partial y})^{2} + (z\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x\frac{\partial}{\partial z})^{2} + (x\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial x})^{2}$$

#### 直角坐标与球坐标之间的变换关系

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{cases} \begin{cases} r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ \cos \theta = z/r \end{cases}$$
(1)  
$$z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$
(2)  
$$\tan \varphi = y/x$$
(3)



#### 直角坐标:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{L}_x = -i\hbar(y\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z\frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \\ \hat{L}_y = -i\hbar(z\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x\frac{\partial}{\partial z}) \\ \hat{L}_z = -i\hbar(x\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[ \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right]$$

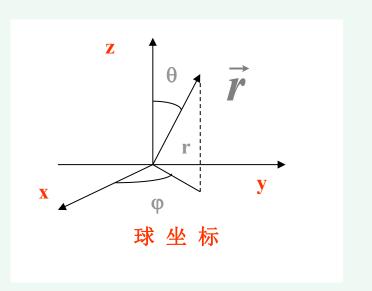
对于任意函数f  $(r, \theta, \varphi)$  (其中,  $r, \theta$ ,  $\varphi$ ) (其中,  $r, \theta$ ,  $\varphi$ 都是 x, y, z 的函数)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

#### 直角坐标与球坐标之间的变换关系

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{cases} \begin{cases} r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ \cos \theta = z/r \end{cases}$$
(1)  
$$z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$
(2)  
$$\tan \varphi = y/x$$
(3)



#### 将(1)式两边分别对 xyz 求偏导数得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

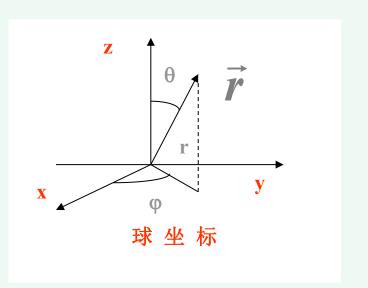
对于任意函数f  $(r, \theta, \varphi)$  (其中,  $r, \theta$ ,  $\varphi$ ) (其中,  $r, \theta$ ,  $\varphi$ 都是 x, y, z 的函数)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

#### 直角坐标与球坐标之间的变换关系

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{cases} \begin{cases} r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ \cos \theta = z/r \end{cases}$$
(1)  
$$z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$
(2)  
$$\tan \varphi = y/x$$
(3)



将(2)式两边分别对 xyz 求偏导数得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

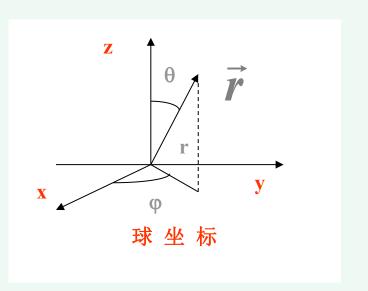
对于任意函数f  $(r, \theta, \varphi)$  (其中,  $r, \theta$ ,  $\varphi$ ) (其中,  $r, \theta$ ,  $\varphi$ 都是 x, y, z 的函数)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

#### 直角坐标与球坐标之间的变换关系

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{cases} \begin{cases} r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ \cos \theta = z/r \end{cases}$$
(1)
$$z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$
(2)



将(3)式两边分别对 xyz 求偏导数得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \varphi}{\sin \theta} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \theta} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 0 \end{cases}$$

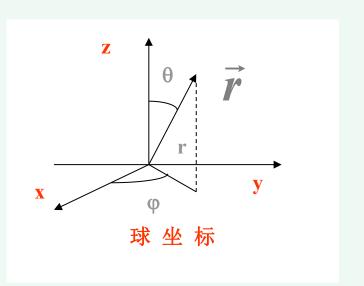
对于任意函数f  $(r, \theta, \varphi)$  (其中,  $r, \theta, \varphi$ ) (其中,  $r, \theta, \varphi$ ) (本本)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

#### 直角坐标与球坐标之间的变换关系

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{cases} \begin{cases} r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ \cos \theta = z/r \end{cases}$$
(1)  
$$z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$
(2)  
$$\tan \varphi = y/x$$
(3)



对于任意函数f  $(r, \theta, \varphi)$  (其中,  $r, \theta$ , φ都是 x, y, z 的函数)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\cos \phi}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

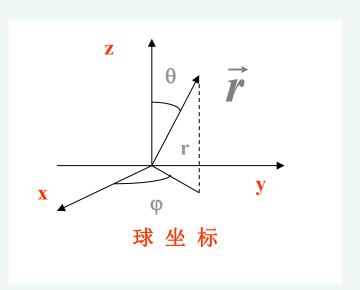
#### 直角坐标与球坐标之间的变换关系

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{cases} \begin{cases} r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ \cos \theta = z/r \\ \tan \varphi = y/x \end{cases}$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \tag{1}$$

$$\cos \theta = z / r \tag{2}$$

an 
$$\varphi = y / x$$
 (3)



#### 直角坐标:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{L}_x = -i\hbar(y\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z\frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \\ \hat{L}_y = -i\hbar(z\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x\frac{\partial}{\partial z}) \\ \hat{L}_z = -i\hbar(x\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \end{cases}$$

#### 在球坐标中:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{L}_{x} = i\hbar[\sin\phi\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \cot\theta\cos\phi\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}] \\ \hat{L}_{y} = -i\hbar[\cos\phi\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \cot\theta\sin\phi\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}] \\ \hat{L}_{z} = -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[ \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \quad \hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

角动量算符只与β,φ有关

#### 由归一化波函数 ψ (x, y, z) 求力学量平均值时,必须把该力学量的算符

#### 一维情况:

$$\overline{x} = \langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^{*}(x) x \Psi(x) dx$$
 $\overline{p}_{x} = \langle p_{x} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^{*}(x) \hat{p}_{x} \Psi(x) dx$ 
 $\overline{F} = \langle F \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^{*}(x) \hat{F} \Psi(x) dx$ 
 $\hat{F} = \langle F \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^{*}(x) \hat{F} \Psi(x) dx$ 
 $\hat{F} = \langle F \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^{*}(x) \hat{F} \Psi(x) dx$ 

三维情况: 
$$\begin{cases} \overline{x} = \langle x \rangle = \iiint \Psi^*(\vec{r}) x \Psi(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r} & \text{若波函数未归一化,则} \\ \overline{p}_x = \langle p_x \rangle = \iiint \Psi^*(\vec{r}) \hat{p}_x \Psi(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r} & \overline{F} = \langle F \rangle = \frac{\iiint \Psi^*(\vec{r}) \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r}}{\iiint \Psi^*(\vec{r}) \Psi(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r}} \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{F} = \langle F \rangle = \frac{\iiint \Psi^*(\vec{r}) \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r}}{\iiint \Psi^*(\vec{r}) \Psi(\vec{r}) d^3 \vec{r}} \\
= \frac{(\Psi^*(\vec{r}), \hat{F} \Psi(\vec{r}))}{(\Psi^*(\vec{r}), \Psi(\vec{r}))}$$

# [例]已知质量为m的一维粒子的波函数为:

$$\psi_{n}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(\frac{n\pi}{L}x) & (0 < x < L) & (n = 1, 2, 3...) \\ 0 & (x \le 0, x \ge L) \end{cases}$$

计算粒子动量及动能的平均值

$$\frac{1}{p_{x}} = \langle p_{x} \rangle = \int \Psi_{n}^{*}(x)\hat{p}_{x}\Psi_{n}(x)dx = \int \Psi_{n}^{*}(x)(-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x})\Psi_{n}(x)dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{L}\int_{0}^{L}\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})(-i\hbar\frac{d}{dx})\sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})dx = 0 = \frac{2}{L}x\frac{1}{L}\int_{0}^{L}\int W\frac{1}{L}\cdot(-i\hbar)\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)dx$$

$$\frac{\overline{p_x^2}}{2m} = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) \left(\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\right) \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L}) dx = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$$

# 线性厄密算符

- 一、算符的一般运算
  - 1. 算符相等

单位算符 
$$\hat{I}$$
  $\hat{I}\psi=\psi$  保持波函数不变的运算

若两个算符  $\hat{O}$ 、 $\hat{U}$ 对体系的任何波函数  $\psi$ 的运算结果都相同,即 $\hat{O}\psi$ =  $\hat{U}\psi$ ,则算符 $\hat{O}$  和算符 $\hat{U}$  相等记为 $\hat{O}$  =  $\hat{U}$ 。

#### 2. 算符之和

若两个算符 Ô、Û对体系的任何波函数ψ 有:  $(\hat{O} + \hat{U}) \psi = \hat{O} \psi + \hat{U} \psi = \hat{E} \psi$  则 $\hat{O} + \hat{U} = \hat{E}$  称为算符之和。

例如: 体系Hamilton 算符  $\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{V}$ 

注意,算符运算没有相减,因为减可用加来代替。Ô - Û = Ô + (-Û)

# 线性厄密算符

- 一、算符的一般运算
- 3. 算符之积

定义:  $(\hat{\mathbf{O}}\hat{\mathbf{U}}) \psi = \hat{\mathbf{O}} (\hat{\mathbf{U}} \psi)$  其中 $\psi$ 是任意波函数。

一般来说算符之积不满足交换律。即 $\hat{O}\hat{U} \neq \hat{U}\hat{O}$ 这是算符与通常数运算规则的唯一不同之处。

满足如下规律  $(\hat{F} + \hat{G})\hat{R} = \hat{F}\hat{R} + \hat{G}\hat{R}$  (分配律)  $\hat{F}\hat{G}\hat{R} = (\hat{F}\hat{G})\hat{R} = \hat{F}(\hat{G}\hat{R})$  (结合律)



# 二、线性厄密算符

#### (1) 线性算符

 $\hat{O}(c_1\psi_1+c_2\psi_2)=c_1\hat{O}\psi_1+c_2\hat{O}\psi_2$  其中 $c_1$ ,  $c_2$ 是任意复常数, $\psi_1$ ,  $\psi_1$ 是任意两个波函数。

满足如上运算规律的算符 ①称为线性算符

例如: 动量算符  $\hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$   $\hat{\vec{p}} = -i\hbar \nabla$ 

易证线性算符之和仍为线性算符。

又如开方算符、取复共轭就不是线性算符。

注意: 描写可观测量的力学量算符都是线性算符,这是态叠加原理的反映。

# 线性厄密算符

- 二、线性厄密算符
  - (2) 厄密算符

定义: 满足下列关系的线性算符称为厄密算符。

$$\int \psi * \hat{O}\phi d\tau = \int (\hat{O}\psi) * \phi d\tau$$

其中  $\psi$ ,  $\phi$ 是任意两个波函数 (模平方可积函数)

$$(\psi, \hat{O}\phi) = (\hat{O}\psi, \phi)$$

与力学量对应的算符都是线性厄密算符 如  $\hat{x}, \hat{p}_x$ 

$$\int_{-N}^{\infty} \psi^{*} \frac{d}{dx} \phi dx = \int_{-N}^{+N} \psi^{*} d\phi$$

$$= \psi^{*} \psi \Big|_{-N}^{+N} - \int_{-N}^{+N} \phi d\psi^{*}$$

证明动量算符px的厄密性

证明: 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi * \hat{p}_x \phi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi * (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}) \phi dx = -i\hbar \psi * \phi |_{-\infty}^{\infty} - (-i\hbar) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi \frac{d}{dx} \psi * dx$$

使用波函数在无穷远处趋于零的边界条件。

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \psi) * \phi dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{p}_x \psi)^* \phi dx$$

ŷx 是厄密算符

# 体系任何状态ψ下,其厄密算符的平均值必为实数。

力学量A 在任意态¥下的平均值 
$$\langle A \rangle = \iiint \psi^* \hat{A} \psi dx dy dz$$
 : 
$$= \iiint (\hat{A} \psi)^* \psi dx dy dz$$
 上式两边取复共轭 
$$\langle A \rangle^* = \iiint (\hat{A} \psi) \psi^* dx dy dz = \langle A \rangle$$

实验上的可观察物理量当然要求在任何状态下的平均值都为实数

# **厄密算符的对易关系**

#### 一、对易关系

若ÔÛ≠ÛÔ,则称Ô与Û 不对易

例如: 算符  $\hat{x}$ ,  $\hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ 不对易。

设 ψ是任意波函数,

$$x\hat{p}_{x}\psi = x(-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x})\psi = -i\hbar x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\psi$$
$$\hat{p}_{x}x\psi = (-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x})x\psi = -i\hbar\psi - i\hbar x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\psi$$

二者结果不相等所以两 算符不对易

$$x\hat{p}_x \neq \hat{p}_x x$$

$$(x\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x x) \quad \psi = i\hbar \psi$$

$$(x\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x x) \quad \psi = i\hbar \psi \qquad \Longrightarrow x\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x x = i\hbar$$

二、坐标和动量算符对易关系

同理可证坐标算符与其共轭动量满足 
$$\begin{cases} y\hat{p}_y - \hat{p}_y y = i\hbar \\ z\hat{p}_z - \hat{p}_z z = i\hbar \end{cases}$$

坐标算符与其非共轭动量对易

$$\begin{cases} x\hat{p}_y - \hat{p}_y x = 0 & \begin{cases} y\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x y = 0 & \begin{cases} z\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x z = 0 \\ x\hat{p}_z - \hat{p}_z x = 0 \end{cases} & \begin{cases} y\hat{p}_z - \hat{p}_z y = 0 & \begin{cases} z\hat{p}_y - \hat{p}_y z = 0 \\ z\hat{p}_y - \hat{p}_y z = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

各动量分量之间相互对易 各坐标分量之间相互对易

$$\hat{p}_x \hat{p}_y - \hat{p}_y \hat{p}_x = 0$$
  $\hat{p}_y \hat{p}_z - \hat{p}_z \hat{p}_y = 0$   $\hat{p}_z \hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x \hat{p}_z = 0$ 

$$\hat{p}_{\alpha}\,\hat{p}_{\beta}-\hat{p}_{\beta}\,\hat{p}_{\alpha}=0$$

$$\alpha,\beta=x,y,z$$

$$\delta_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} 1 & \alpha = \beta \\ 0 & \alpha \neq \beta \end{cases}$$

量子力学中最基 本的对易关系。

$$x\hat{p}_{x}-\hat{p}_{x}x=i\hbar$$

# 厄密算符的对易关系

二、坐标和动量算符对易关系

注意: 当Ô与Û 对易,Û与Ê 对易,不能推知 Ô与Ê 对易与否。

例如:  $(I)\hat{p}_x = \hat{p}_y$ 对易,  $\hat{p}_y = x$ 对易,但是  $\hat{p}_x = x$ 不对易;  $(II)\hat{p}_x = \hat{p}_y$ 对易,  $\hat{p}_y = z$ 对易,而  $\hat{p}_x = z$ 对易。

## 厄密算符的对易关系

二、坐标和动量算符对易关系

为了表述简洁,运算便利人们定义了对易括号

[Ô,Û]≡ÔÛ - ÛÔ

这样一来, 坐标和动量的对易关系可改写成如下形式:

$$[x_{\alpha}, \hat{p}_{\beta}] = i\hbar \delta_{\alpha\beta}$$
  $\alpha, \beta = x$ 

二、坐标和动量算符对易关系

不难证明对易括号满足如下对易关系:

- 1)  $[\hat{\mathbf{O}}, \hat{\mathbf{U}}] = -[\hat{\mathbf{U}}, \hat{\mathbf{O}}]$
- 2)  $[\hat{O}, \hat{U} + \hat{E}] = [\hat{O}, \hat{U}] + [\hat{O}, \hat{E}]$
- 3)  $[\hat{O}\hat{U},\hat{E}] = \hat{O}[\hat{U},\hat{E}] + [\hat{O},\hat{E}]\hat{U}$
- 4)  $[\hat{O}, \hat{U}\hat{E}] = [\hat{O}, \hat{U}]\hat{E} + \hat{U}[\hat{O}, \hat{E}]$
- 5)  $[\hat{O},[\hat{U},\hat{E}]] + [\hat{U},[\hat{E},\hat{O}]] + [\hat{E},[\hat{O},\hat{U}]] = 0$

上面的第五式称为 Jacobi 恒等式。

3) 式证明

 $[\hat{\mathbf{O}}\hat{\mathbf{U}},\hat{\mathbf{E}}] = \hat{\mathbf{O}}\hat{\mathbf{U}}\hat{\mathbf{E}} - \hat{\mathbf{E}}\hat{\mathbf{O}}\hat{\mathbf{U}} = \hat{\mathbf{O}}\hat{\mathbf{U}}\hat{\mathbf{E}} - \hat{\mathbf{O}}\hat{\mathbf{E}}\hat{\mathbf{U}} + \hat{\mathbf{O}}\hat{\mathbf{E}}\hat{\mathbf{U}} - \hat{\mathbf{E}}\hat{\mathbf{O}}\hat{\mathbf{U}} = \hat{\mathbf{O}}[\hat{\mathbf{U}},\hat{\mathbf{E}}] + [\hat{\mathbf{O}},\hat{\mathbf{E}}]\hat{\mathbf{U}}$ 

二、坐标和动量算符对易关系

由坐标与动量的对易关系和基本的运算规则就可以计算任意2个有经典对应的算符的对易关系 [以]]=T

$$[\hat{x}, \hat{T}] = [x, \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}] = \frac{1}{2m} \hat{p}[x, \hat{p}] + \frac{1}{2m} [x, \hat{p}] \hat{p} = i\hbar \frac{\hat{p}}{m}$$

$$= \frac{\hat{p}}{2m} \cdot \vec{h} + \frac{1}{2m} \cdot \vec{h} \cdot \vec{p}$$

[例] 证明 
$$[\hat{p}, \frac{1}{r}] = i\hbar \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$$

证明 
$$(\hat{p}\frac{1}{r}-\frac{1}{r}\hat{p})\psi$$

$$= -i\hbar \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r}\psi\right) + i\hbar \frac{1}{r} \nabla \psi \qquad \nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\hat{e}_r + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\hat{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\hat{e}_\varphi$$

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \hat{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \hat{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi$$

$$= i\hbar \frac{1}{r^2} \hat{e}_r \psi - i\hbar \frac{1}{r} \nabla \psi + i\hbar \frac{1}{r} \nabla \psi$$

$$= i\hbar \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \psi \qquad \psi 任意波函数 \qquad \hat{p} \left[ \hat{p}, \frac{1}{r} \right] = i\hbar \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$$

#### 三、角动量算符的对易关系

$$[\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] = i\hbar \hat{L}_z$$

$$\begin{split} \widehat{\mathbf{L}}_{x}, \widehat{L}_{y} &= [y \hat{p}_{z} - z \hat{p}_{y}, z \hat{p}_{x} - x \hat{p}_{z}] \\ &= [y \hat{p}_{z}, z \hat{p}_{x} - x \hat{p}_{z}] - [z \hat{p}_{y}, z \hat{p}_{x} - x \hat{p}_{z}] \\ &= [y \hat{p}_{z}, z \hat{p}_{x}] - [y \hat{p}_{z}, x \hat{p}_{z}] - [z \hat{p}_{y}, z \hat{p}_{x}] + [z \hat{p}_{y}, x \hat{p}_{z}] \\ &= [y \hat{p}_{z}, z \hat{p}_{x}] + [z \hat{p}_{y}, x \hat{p}_{z}] \\ &= y[\hat{p}_{z}, z \hat{p}_{x}] + [y, z \hat{p}_{x}] \hat{p}_{z} + z[\hat{p}_{y}, x \hat{p}_{z}] + [z, x \hat{p}_{z}] \hat{p}_{y} \\ &= y[\hat{p}_{z}, z \hat{p}_{x}] + [z, x \hat{p}_{z}] \hat{p}_{y} \\ &= yz[\hat{p}_{z}, \hat{p}_{x}] + y[\hat{p}_{z}, z] \hat{p}_{x} + x[z, \hat{p}_{z}] \hat{p}_{y} + [z, x] \hat{p}_{z} \hat{p}_{y} \\ &= y(-i\hbar) \hat{p}_{x} + x(i\hbar) \hat{p}_{y} \\ &= i\hbar [x \hat{p}_{y} - y \hat{p}_{x}] \\ &= i\hbar \hat{L}_{z} \end{split}$$

# 小松松一切同理

$$[\hat{L}_{y},\hat{L}_{z}]=i\hbar\hat{L}_{x}$$
  
 $[\hat{L}_{z},\hat{L}_{x}]=i\hbar\hat{L}_{y}$ 

合记之:

$$[\hat{L}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle lpha},\hat{L}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle eta}] = i\hbar arepsilon_{lphaeta\gamma}\hat{L}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle \gamma}$$

ε<sub>αβν</sub>称为 Levi-Civita 符号

其意义如下:

$$\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -\varepsilon_{\beta\alpha\gamma} = -\varepsilon_{\alpha\gamma\beta}$$

$$\varepsilon_{123}=1$$

其中
$$\alpha$$
,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma = 1,2,3$  或  $x,y,z$ 

#### 三、角动量算符的对易关系

[ACT] 验证  $[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x] = 0$ 

$$\begin{split} [\hat{L}^{2}, \hat{L}_{x}] &= [\hat{L}_{x}^{2}, \hat{L}_{x}] + [\hat{L}_{y}^{2}, \hat{L}_{x}] + [\hat{L}_{z}^{2}, \hat{L}_{x}] \\ &= 0 + \hat{L}_{y} [\hat{L}_{y}, \hat{L}_{x}] + [\hat{L}_{y}, \hat{L}_{x}] \hat{L}_{y} + \hat{L}_{z} [\hat{L}_{z}, \hat{L}_{x}] + [\hat{L}_{z}, \hat{L}_{x}] \hat{L}_{z} \\ &= i\hbar (-\hat{L}_{y}\hat{L}_{z} - \hat{L}_{z}\hat{L}_{y}) + i\hbar (\hat{L}_{z}\hat{L}_{y} + \hat{L}_{y}\hat{L}_{z}) = 0 \end{split}$$

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

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

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

$$[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_x] = 0$$
  $[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_y] = 0$   $[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z] = 0$   $\triangle$   $\triangle$ 

#### 三、角动量算符的对易关系

另外角动量算符与坐标算符对易关系

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\hat{L}_{x}, x\right] &= 0, \left[\hat{L}_{x}, y\right] = i\hbar z, \left[\hat{L}_{x}, z\right] = -i\hbar y \\ \left[\hat{L}_{y}, x\right] &= -i\hbar z, \left[\hat{L}_{y}, y\right] = 0, \left[\hat{L}_{y}, z\right] = i\hbar x \\ \left[\hat{L}_{z}, x\right] &= i\hbar y, \left[\hat{L}_{z}, y\right] = -i\hbar x, \left[\hat{L}_{z}, z\right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$[\hat{L}_{\alpha}, x_{\beta}] = i\hbar \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} x_{\gamma}$$
 其中 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma = x, y, z$   $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -\varepsilon_{\beta\alpha\gamma} = -\varepsilon_{\alpha\gamma\beta}$   $\varepsilon_{xyz} = 1$   $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$  任意交换两个指标改变正负号 两个指标相同它为0

同理,可证明角动量和动量算符之间关系

$$[\hat{L}_{\alpha},\hat{p}_{\beta}]=i\hbar\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\hat{p}_{\gamma}$$

[ACT] 验证 [ $\hat{L}_x, y$ ] =  $i\hbar z$ 

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{L}_{x}, y] &= [y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y}, y] = [y\hat{p}_{z}, y] - [z\hat{p}_{y}, y] \\ &= y[\hat{p}_{z}, y] + [y, y]\hat{p}_{z} - z[\hat{p}_{y}, y] - [z, y]\hat{p}_{y} \\ &= -z[\hat{p}_{y}, y] = i\hbar z \end{aligned}$$

[ACT] 验证 
$$[\hat{L}_{x}, \hat{p}_{y}] = i\hbar\hat{p}_{z}$$

$$[\hat{L}_{x}, \hat{p}_{y}] = [y\hat{p}_{z} - z\hat{p}_{y}, \hat{p}_{y}] = [y\hat{p}_{z}, \hat{p}_{y}] - [z\hat{p}_{y}, \hat{p}_{y}]$$

$$= y[\hat{p}_{z}, \hat{p}_{y}] + [y, \hat{p}_{y}]\hat{p}_{z} - z[\hat{p}_{y}, \hat{p}_{y}] - [z, \hat{p}_{y}]\hat{p}_{y}$$

$$= [y, \hat{p}_{y}]\hat{p}_{z} = i\hbar\hat{p}_{z}$$

# 厄密算符的布征值和布征函数

 $\hat{F}\psi_n = F_n\psi_n$ 

Fn是常量

算符Ê 的本征方程

 $F_n$ ,  $\psi_n$  分别称为算符  $\hat{F}$  的本征值和相应的本征态,

求解时, 单 作为力学量的本征态或本征函数还要满足物理上对波函数的要求即波函数的标准条件。

给定一个力学量的对应算符,求满足方程并满足一定物理条件(符合波函数几率诠释的要求)的函数 V和参数 F之值的问题称为本征值问题;这是量子力学的基本问题之一。

枪的下,成小和下的 粗碎料理意义

# 厄密算符的布征值和布征函数

在量子力学里面有三种基本情况

第一种情况: 本征值都是离散的

如一维无限深势阱的哈密顿算符的本征值

第二种情况: 本征值全部是连续的

如动量算符的本征值,因为动量是可以连续取值的。

第三种情况: 本征值既有可能是离散的也有可能是连续的

为了简单起见我们只讨论第一种情况

# 量子力学基本假定III

(1) 量子力学中的力学量用线性厄密算符表示。

若力学量在经典力学中有对应的量  $\vec{r} \to \hat{r} = \vec{r} \ \vec{p} \to \hat{p} = -i\hbar\nabla \ F = F(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) \to \hat{F} = F(\hat{r}, \hat{p})$ 若力学量是量子力学中特有的(如字称、自旋等),将由量子力学本身定义给出。

(2) 测量力学量F时所有可能出现的值,都对应于线性厄密算符 F的本征值  $F_{n}$  即测量值是本征值之一),该本征值由力学量算符 F的本征方程给出:

$$\hat{F}\phi_n = F_n\phi_n \qquad n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

# 厄密算符的布征值和布征函数

一、定理1: 厄密算符的平均值必为实数

体系在任何状态下厄密算符的平均值必为实数

$$\overline{F} = \int \psi * \hat{F} \psi d\tau = \int (\hat{F} \psi) * \psi d\tau = [\int \psi * \hat{F} \psi d\tau] * = \overline{F} *$$

# 厄密算符的布征值和布征函数

#### 二、定理2: 厄密算符的本征值必为实数

当体系处于 F 的本征态  $\psi_n$  时,则每次测量结果都是  $F_n$  。

$$\hat{F}\psi_n = F_n\psi_n$$

体系本征态 vn 时算符序的平均值

$$\overline{F} = \int d\tau \psi_n * \hat{F} \psi_n = F_n \int d\tau \psi_n * \psi_n = F_n$$
  
由上面性质一  $\overline{F}$  必为实 所以  $F_n$ 是实数。

此波函数是否是动量算符及动能算符的本征函数?如果

此波函数是否是动量算符及动能算符的本征函数?如果是,本征值是多少? 
$$\hat{p}_x \Psi_n(x) = (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx})\Psi_n(x) = -i\hbar \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \frac{n\pi}{L} \cos(\frac{n\pi}{L}x)$$
 否 
$$\frac{\hat{p}_x^2}{2m} \Psi_n(x) = (-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2})\Psi_n(x) = \boxed{\frac{n^2\pi^2\hbar^2}{2mL^2}} \Psi_n(x)$$
 是 本征值 
$$\frac{n^2\pi^2\hbar^2}{2mL^2}$$

[ACT]证明: 平面单色波  $\psi_{p_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{ip_0x/\hbar}$  是动量算符  $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}$  的本征函数,求动量本征值

$$\hat{p}\psi_{p_0} = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{ip_0 x/\hbar} = p_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{ip_0 x/\hbar} = p_0 \psi_{p_0}$$
动量本征值  $p_0$ 

动量算符
$$\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}$$
 的本征函数  $\forall \psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{ipx/\hbar}$  本征值  $p$  本征值连续

代表着有确定的动量单色平面波

## 三、厄密算符的本征函数的正交性

# 定理3: 厄密算符属于不同本征值的本征函数彼此正交

$$\hat{F}\phi_n = F_n\phi_n$$
  $\hat{F}\phi_m = F_m\phi_m$  并设积分 $\int \phi_n * \phi_n d\tau$ 存在 取复共轭,并注意到  $F_m$  为实。

$$(\hat{F}\phi_m)^* = F_m \phi_m^*$$
两边右乘  $\phi_n$  后积分  $\int (\hat{F}\phi_m)^* \phi_n d\tau = \int F_m \phi_m^* \phi_n d\tau$ 
由厄密算符定义  $\int (\hat{F}\phi_m)^* \phi_n d\tau = \int \phi_m^* \hat{F}\phi_n d\tau = F_n \int \phi_m^* \phi_n d\tau$ 
 $(F_m - F_n) \int \phi_m^* \phi_n d\tau = 0$ 
若 $_m \neq F_n$ ,则必有:  $\int \phi_m^* \phi_n d\tau = 0$ 

# 三、厄密算符的本征函数的正交性

8m = 70, M=10

正交归一条件分别为:

$$\begin{cases} \int \phi_n * \phi_n d\tau = 1 \\ \int \phi_m * \phi_n d\tau = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \int \phi_m * \phi_n d\tau = \delta_{mn}$$

满足上面式子的函数系 4 称为正交归一(函数)系。

上面证明厄密算符本征函数的正交性时,曾假设这些本征函数属于不同本征值,即非简并情况。

如果 F 的本征值F<sub>n</sub>是f度简并的,可以证明由这 f 个函数可以线性组合成 f 个独立的新函数,它们仍属于本征值 Fn 且满足正交归一化条件。

[ACT]证明:如果 F 的本征值 $F_n$ 是f度简并的,由这 f 个函数线性组合新函数,它们仍属于本征值 Fn

证明

$$\hat{F}\psi_{n\alpha} = F_n\psi_{n\alpha} \qquad \alpha = 1, 2\cdots f$$

$$\psi = (c_1 \psi_{n1} + c_2 \psi_{n2} + ... + c_f \psi_{nf})$$

$$\hat{F}\psi = \hat{F}\sum_{\alpha=1}^{f} \mathbf{c}_{\alpha}\psi_{n\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{f} \mathbf{c}_{\alpha}F_{n}\psi_{n\alpha} = F_{n}\psi$$

量子力学基本假定III告诉我们,在任意态 ψ(r)中测量任一力学量 F, 所得的结果只能是由算符 F 的本征方程解得的本征值Fn之一。

$$\hat{F}\phi_n = F_n\phi_n$$

但是还有 两点问题 没有搞清楚:

- 1. 测得每个本征值F<sub>n</sub>的几率是多少?也就是说,哪些本征值能够测到,对应几率是多少?哪些测不到,几率为零。
- 2. 是否会出现各次测量都得到同一个本征值,即有确定值。

要解决上述问题,我们还得从讨论本征函数的另一重要性质入手。

(1) 厄密算符本征函数组成完备

厄密算符本征函数构成正交归一完备的基矢

若 
$$\hat{F}\phi_n = F_n\phi_n$$

则任意函数 $\psi(x)$  可按 $\phi_n(x)$  展开:  $\psi(x) = \sum_{n} c_n \phi_n(x)$ 

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{n} c_{n} \phi_{n}(x)$$

将 $\Phi_{m}^{*}(x)$  乘上式并对 x 积分得:

$$\int \phi_m^*(x)\psi(x)dx = \int \phi_m^*(x)\sum_n c_n\phi_n(x)dx = \sum_n c_n\int \phi_m^*(x)\phi_n(x)dx = \sum_n c_n\delta_{mn} = c_m$$

$$c_n = \int \phi_n^*(x) \psi(x) dx$$

称为广义傅里叶展开  $\{c_n\}$  则是 F 空间(以  $\phi_n(x)$  为基矢)的波函数

(2) 力学量的可能值和相应几率

我们再来讨论在一般状态  $\psi(x)$  中测量力学量F,将会得到哪些值,即测量的可能值及其每一可能值对应的几率。

根据量子力学基本假定III, 测力学量 F 得到的可能值必是力学量算符 F的本征值  $F_n$  n = 1, 2, ... 之一, 该本征值由本征方程确定:

$$\hat{F}\phi_n(x) = F_n\phi_n(x)$$
  $n = 1, 2, \cdots$ 

体系任一状态  $\psi(x)$  可按其展开  $\psi(x) = \sum c_n \phi_n(x)$ 

证明: 当 \(\psi(x)\)已归一时, \(\chi\_n\) 也是归一的。

$$1 = \int \psi^*(x)\psi(x)dx = \int \left[\sum_n c_n\phi_n\right]^* \left[\sum_m c_m\phi_m\right] dx = \sum_n \sum_m c_n * c_m * c_m \int \phi_n^*\phi_m dx$$

$$= \sum_n \sum_m c_n * c_m \delta_{nm} \sum_n c_n * c_n = \sum_n |c_n|^2$$

所以 $|c_n|^2$  具有几率的意义, $|c_n|^2$  称为几率振幅。我们知道 $|\psi(x)|^2$  表示在x点找到粒子的几率密度, $|c_n|^2$  则表示 F 取 F<sub>n</sub> 的几率。

量子力学基本假定IV

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{n} c_{n} \phi_{n}(x)$$

任何力学量算符 F 的本征函数  $\Phi_n(x)$  组成正交归一完备系,在任意已归一态  $\psi(x)$  中测量力学量 F 得到本征值 $F_n$  的几率等于  $\psi(x)$  按  $\Phi_n(x)$  展开式中对应本征函数  $\Phi_n(x)$  前的系数  $e_n$  的绝对值平方。测量后量子态立即坍缩到相应的本征态。 如果在这个本征态下再测量F测得的当然是同一本征值。

(3) 力学量有确定值的条件

结论: 当体系处于 $\psi(x)$  态时,测量力学量F具有确定值的 充要条件是 $\psi(x)$  必须是算符 $\hat{F}$ 的一个本征态。

1. 充分性。若  $\psi(x)$  是F的一个本征态,即  $\psi(x) = \phi_m(x)$  ,则F具有确定值。

由量子力学基本假定IV  $\psi(x) = \sum_{n} c_{n} \phi_{n}(x) = \phi_{m}(x)$ 

所以力学量F测量值为F<sub>m</sub>,测量几率为1 即测量力学量F具有确定值

(3) 力学量有确定值的条件

结论: 当体系处于 $\psi(x)$  态时,测量力学量F具有确定值的 充要条件是 $\psi(x)$  必须是算符 $\hat{F}$ 的一个本征态。

2. 必要性。若F具有确定值F<sub>∞</sub>则 ψ(x) 必为 F 的本征态。

由量子力学基本假定III,测量力学量F时测量值必是本征值之一,

$$\hat{F} \phi_n = F_n \phi_n \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

由量子力学基本假定 IV  $\psi(x) = \sum_{n} c_{n}\phi_{n}(x)$  相应几率是: $|c_{1}|^{2}, |c_{2}|^{2}, \dots, |c_{m}|^{2}, \dots$  现在只测得 $F_{m}$ ,所以 $|c_{m}|^{2}=1$ , $|c_{1}|^{2}=|c_{2}|^{2}=\dots=0$ (除 $|c_{m}|^{2}$ 外)。 所以得  $\psi(x) = \phi_{m}(x)$ ,即  $\psi(x)$ 是算符F的一个本征态。

#### (4) 力学量的平均值

力学量平均值就是指同一条件下多次测量的平均结果即对同样条件制备的许多物理体系进行测量

在任一态  $\psi(x)$  中测量某力学量 F 的 平均值(在理论上)可写为:

$$\overline{F} = \sum_{n} |c_{n}|^{2} F_{n}$$

$$\overline{F} = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{F} \psi(x) dx$$

此两式等价。这两种求平均值的公式都要求波函数是已归一化的

## (4) 力学量的平均值

$$\overline{F} = \sum_{n} |c_{n}|^{2} F_{n}$$

$$\overline{F} = \int \psi^{*}(x) \hat{F} \psi(x) dx$$

$$\overline{F} = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{F} \psi(x) dx$$

$$\overline{F} = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{F} \psi(x) dx = \int \left[ \sum_n c_n \phi_n(x) \right]^* \hat{F} \sum_m c_m \phi_m(x) dx$$

$$= \sum_n c_n^* \sum_m c_m \int \phi_n^*(x) \hat{F} \phi_m(x) dx = \sum_n \sum_m c_n^* c_n^* c_m F_m \int \phi_n^*(x) dx$$

$$= \sum_n \sum_m c_n^* c_m F_m \delta_{nm} = \sum_n |c_n|^2 F_n$$

如果波函数未归一化

$$\overline{F} = \frac{\sum_{n} |c_{n}|^{2} F_{n}}{\sum_{n} |c_{n}|^{2}} \qquad \overline{F} = \frac{\int \psi^{*}(x) \hat{F} \psi(x) dx}{\int \psi^{*}(x) \psi(x) dx}$$

# 波函数 ψ(x)完全确定状态

粒子处于 ψ(x)态,尽管不是所有力学量都有确定值,但它们都有确定的概率分布,因而有确定的平均值。

我们可以从状态 ψ(x)中取得我们感兴趣的宏观量测量值的概率分布和它的平均值。

我们需要取得另外其它的可观测量来全面了解这个状态。

# [例]一维无限深势阱中[0,L]的粒子的波函数

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\sqrt{L}} \sin \frac{\pi}{L} x \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{L} x, & 0 \le x \le L \\ 0, & 0 > x, \ x > L \end{cases}$$

试求粒子能量的可能测量值及相应几率。

$$\Phi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x, & 0 \le x \le L \\ 0, & 0 > x, x > L \end{cases}$$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$$

#### 解 利用三角函数公式把波函数直接展开

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{L}} \sin \frac{\pi}{L} x \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{L} x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \sin \frac{\pi}{L} x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \sin \frac{3\pi}{L} x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{\pi}{L} x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{3\pi}{L} x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Phi_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Phi_3$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \sin \frac{\pi}{L} x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \sin \frac{3\pi}{L} x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{\pi}{L} x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{3\pi}{L} x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Phi_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Phi_3$$

$$E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2} \qquad \text{If } \stackrel{\text{Res}}{=} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E_3 = \frac{9\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2} \qquad \text{If } \stackrel{\text{Res}}{=} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Res}}{=} \frac{1}{2} E_1 + \frac{1}{2} E_3 = \frac{5\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$$

# [例]一维无限深势阱中[0,L]的粒子的波函数

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\sqrt{L}} \sin \frac{\pi}{L} x \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{L} x, & 0 \le x \le L \\ 0, & 0 > x, \ x > L \end{cases}$$

试求粒子能量的可能测量值及相应几率。

$$\Phi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x, & 0 \le x \le L \\ 0, & 0 > x, x > L \end{cases}$$

$$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$$

解二 把波函数按
$$\Phi_n$$
展开  $\Phi(x) = \sum_n c_n \Phi_n(x)$   $c_n = \int \Phi(x) \Phi_n^*(x) dx$ 

 $c_1 = c_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 

$$\Phi(x) = \sum_{n} c_n \Phi_n(x)$$

$$c_n = \int \Phi(x) \Phi_n^*(x) dx$$

$$c_{n} = \int_{0}^{L} \frac{4}{\sqrt{L}} \sin \frac{\pi}{L} x \cos^{2} \frac{\pi}{L} x \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{L} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \sin \frac{\pi}{L} x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \sin \frac{3\pi}{L} x \right) \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_{n1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_{n3}$$

$$+\infty$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Phi^*_{m}(x) \Phi_{n}(x) dx = \delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 1 & m = n \\ 0 & m \neq n \end{cases}$$

如果波函数随着时间变化,则展开系数 $c_n(t)$ 也是时间的函数,即

$$\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n} c_{n}(t)\phi_{n}(x)$$

$$c_{n}(t) = \int \phi_{n}^{*}(x)\psi(x,t)dx$$

这种情况下,测得几率 | c<sub>n</sub>(t) | 2将随着时间变化。

[例] 波函数  $\Psi(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-i\frac{E_1t}{\hbar}}\psi_1(x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-i\frac{E_2t}{\hbar}}\psi_2(x)$  非定态

 $\Psi_1$ ,  $\Psi_2$ 是一维无限深势阱中n=1, n=2的波函数

证明这个态函数是归一化的并求这个态〈E〉

证明

测得能量为 $E_1$ 的几率  $|c_1|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{E_1 t}{\hbar}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 

测得能量为 $E_2$ 的几率  $|c_2|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{E_2 t}{\hbar}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 

所以 $|c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2 = 1$ , $\Psi(x,t)$ 是归一化的。

 $\langle E \rangle = |c_1|^2 E_1 + |c_2|^2 E_2 = \frac{1}{2} (E_1 + E_2)$  它是不随着时间变化的。

# 1. L<sub>z</sub>的本征方程

$$\hat{L}_{z}\psi\left(\varphi\right)=-i\hbar\frac{d}{d\varphi}\psi\left(\varphi\right)=l_{z}\psi\left(\varphi\right)$$

解得:  $\psi(\varphi) = ce^{\frac{i}{\hbar}l_z\varphi} c$ 是归一化系数

波函数单值条件,要求当φ转过 2π角回到原位时波函数值相等,即:

$$\psi (\varphi + 2\pi) = \psi (\varphi)$$

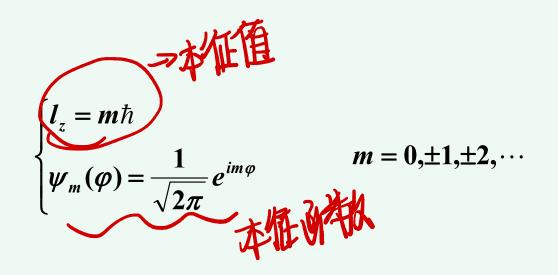
$$\frac{2\pi l_z}{\hbar} = 2\pi m \qquad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots \qquad \rightarrow \qquad l_z = m\hbar \qquad m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$$

微观体系角动量在z轴方向的分量的本征值是量子化的,只能取 0,±h,±2h,…中的一个

求归一化系数 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} |\psi|^2 d\varphi = c^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 2\pi c^2 = 1$$
  $\rightarrow c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ 

# 1. L<sub>z</sub>的本征方程

Lz 的本征函数和本征值:



正交性: 
$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-im\varphi}e^{in\varphi}d\varphi = 0 \qquad (n \neq m)$$

正交归一化条件: 
$$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-im\varphi}e^{in\varphi}d\varphi = \delta_{mn}$$

#### 2. $\hat{l}^2$ 的本征方程

$$\hat{L}^{2}Y(\theta,\varphi) = \lambda \hbar^{2}Y(\theta,\varphi) \qquad -\hbar^{2}\left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^{2}\theta}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\varphi^{2}}\right]Y(\theta,\varphi) = \lambda \hbar^{2}Y(\theta,\varphi)$$

$$\lambda 待定无量纲参量$$
或: 
$$-\left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^{2}\theta}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\varphi^{2}}\right]Y(\theta,\varphi) = \lambda Y(\theta,\varphi)$$

$$Y(\theta,\varphi) = \Theta(\theta)\Phi(\varphi) \qquad \text{分离变量解得 } \Phi_{m}(\varphi) \quad \hat{L}_{z} \text{ 的本征函数}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin\theta \frac{d\Theta}{d}) + \left(\lambda - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2\theta}\right) \Theta = 0$$

为使上述方程在θ变化的整个区域 $(0, \pi)$ 内都是有限的,则必须满足:  $\lambda=l(l+1)$  l=0.1.2...

解得L2本征函数就是球谐函数

(spherical harmonics)

$$Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi) = (-1)^m N_{lm} P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta) e^{im \varphi}$$

$$|m| \leq l$$

P<sub>1</sub><sup>m</sup> 关联legendre多项式

#### 2. L²的本征方程

$$\hat{L}^2 Y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$l = 0,1,2,\dots \qquad m = 0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\dots,\pm l$$

$$Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi) = (-1)^m N_{lm} P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta) e^{im \varphi}$$

$$|m| \leq l$$

由归一化条件确定归一化系数

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} Y_{lm}^{*}(\theta, \varphi) Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi) \frac{\sin \theta d\theta d\varphi}{\sin \theta d\theta d\varphi} = 1 \qquad Y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

$$N_{lm} = \sqrt{\frac{(l - |m|)!(2l + 1)}{4\pi(l + |m|)!}} \qquad Y_{10} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$$

 $Y_{1\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{\pm i\varphi}$ 

其正交归一化条件为: 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} Y_{lm}^*(\theta,\varphi) Y_{l'm'}(\theta,\varphi) \frac{\sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{\sin\theta d\theta d\varphi} = \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'}$$

3. 本征值的简并度

$$\hat{L}^{2}Y_{l,m}(\theta,\varphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^{2}Y_{l,m}(\theta,\varphi)$$

$$l = 0,1,2,\cdots \qquad m = 0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots,\pm l$$

 $\mathbf{L}^2$  的本征函数和本征值:  $\begin{cases} L^2 = l(l+1)\hbar^2 \\ Y_{lm}(\theta,\varphi) \end{cases} l = 0,1,2\cdots m = 0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots \pm l$ 

由于量子数  $\ell$  表征了角动量的大小,所以称为角量子数; m 称为磁量子数。 对应一个 $\ell$ 值, m 取值为 0, ±1, ±2, ..., ± $\ell$  共 (2 $\ell$ +1)个值。

因此当1确定后(本征值确定),尚有(21+1)个磁量子状态不确定。

即对应一个l值有(2l+1)个量子状态,这种现象称为简并。简并度是(2l+1)度。

• 球谐函数是 $L^2$ 和 $L_7$ 的共同本征函数:

$$\hat{L}^2 Y_{l,m}(\theta,\varphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_{l,m}(\theta,\varphi)$$

$$l=0,1,2,\cdots$$
 称为角量子数

$$\hat{L}_{z}Y_{l,m}(\theta,\varphi) = m\hbar Y_{l,m}(\theta,\varphi)$$
 angular quantum number

$$m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots, \pm l$$
 称为磁量子数

magnetic quantum number

•  $\hat{L}^2$ 的本征值为

$$L^2 = l(l+1)\hbar^2$$

*l*=0, 1, 2...*n*-1

角动量的大小:

$$L = \sqrt{l(l+1)}\hbar$$

$$=0,\sqrt{2}\hbar,\sqrt{6}\hbar,...$$

*l*=0, 1, 2, 3, ···分别对应 s, p, d, f, ···

角动量L的取值是量子化的,最小值可取零(与玻尔假设不同)

•  $\hat{L}$  的本征值

$$L_z = m\hbar$$
  $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots, \pm l$ 

$$= 0, \pm \hbar, \pm 2\hbar, \pm l\hbar$$

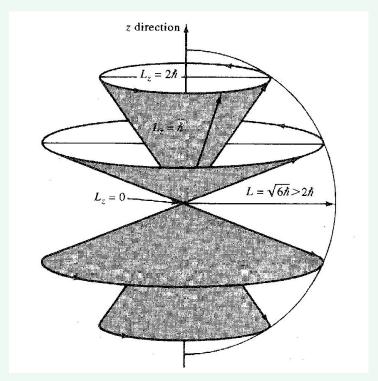
角动量在空间的取向也是量子化的。

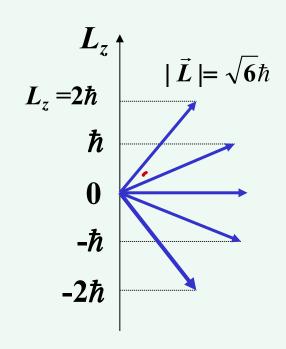
对于一定的角量子数l,磁量子数m 可取(2l+1)个值,角动量在空间z方向的取向只有(2l+1)种可能。

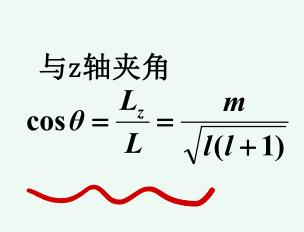
# 五、角动量算符本征方程 100 11 12

角动量空间量子化的经典矢量模型

如 
$$l=2$$
,  $L=\sqrt{6}\hbar$   $L_z=0$ ,  $\pm \hbar$ ,  $\pm 2\hbar$ 







注: 以上矢量模型完全是为了使角动量空间取向量子化的描述更形象,是一种辅助方法。

[例] 在 $L^2$ ,  $L_Z$  共同本征态  $Y_{lm}$  下,求 <  $L_x$  >, <  $L_y$  >, <  $L_x^2$  >, <  $L_y^2$  >

解

由角动量对易关系:

$$\hat{L}_{x}, \hat{L}_{z} = i\hbar \hat{L}_{x} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \hat{L}_{x} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \hat{L}_{y}, \hat{L}_{z} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \hat{L}_{y} \hat{L}_{z} - \hat{L}_{z} \hat{L}_{y}$$

代入平均值公式:

$$\langle L_{x} \rangle = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int Y_{lm}^{*} [\hat{L}_{y} \hat{L}_{z} - \hat{L}_{z} \hat{L}_{y}] Y_{lm} d\Omega = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int Y_{lm}^{*} \hat{L}_{y} \hat{L}_{z} Y_{lm} d\Omega - \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int Y_{lm}^{*} \hat{L}_{z} \hat{L}_{y} Y_{lm} d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int Y_{lm}^{*} \hat{L}_{y} (\hat{L}_{z} Y_{lm}) d\Omega - \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int (\hat{L}_{z} Y_{lm})^{*} \hat{L}_{y} Y_{lm} d\Omega = \frac{1}{i\hbar} m\hbar \int Y_{lm}^{*} \hat{L}_{y} Y_{lm} d\Omega - \frac{1}{i\hbar} m\hbar \int Y_{lm}^{*} \hat{L}_{y} Y_{lm} d\Omega - \frac{1}{i\hbar} m\hbar \int Y_{lm}^{*} \hat{L}_{y} Y_{lm} d\Omega$$

$$=\frac{m}{i} < L_y > -\frac{m}{i} < L_y > = 0$$
 同理:  $< L_y > = 0$ 

[例] 在 $L^2$ ,  $L_Z$  共同本征态  $Y_{lm}$  下,求 <  $L_x$  >, <  $L_x$  >, <  $L_x$  >, <  $L_y$  >

解

由角动量平方关系:

$$\hat{L}^2 = \hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2 + \hat{L}_z^2$$

由于坐标x,y的对称性  $\langle L_x^2 \rangle = \langle L_y^2 \rangle$ 

$$< L_x^2 > = < L_y^2 > = \frac{1}{2} (< L^2 > - < L_z^2 >)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [l(l+1)\hbar^2 - m^2 \hbar^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (l^2 + l - m^2)\hbar^2$$

# 力学量完全集合

#### 波函数 ψ(x)完全确定状态。

我们可以从状态 ψ(x) 中取得我们感兴趣的宏观量F的测量值的概率分布和它的平均值。

当体系恰处于  $\hat{F}$ 一个本征态  $\psi_n(x)$  态时,测量力学量F具有确定值F<sub>n</sub>

要全面了解状态 ψ(x) 我们需要取得另外可观测量G的测量值的概率 分布和它的平均值。

一般而言,如果两个算符F,G不对易,这两力学量的测量不可能同时有确定值,而且测量结果与测量先后顺序有关。

# 力学量完全集合

# 一、两力学量同时有确定值的条件

当体系处于任意状态  $\psi$  (x) 时,力学量 F 一般没有确定值。如果力学量 F 有确定值,  $\psi$  (x) 必为 F 的本征态,即  $\hat{F}\psi = \lambda \psi$ 

如果有另一个力学量 G 在 ψ 态中也有确定值, 则 ψ 必 也是 G 的一个本征态,即

$$\hat{G}\psi = \mu\psi$$

结论: 当在  $\psi$  态中测量力学量 F 和 G 时,如果同时具有确定值,那么 $\psi$  必是二力学量共同本征函数。

# 力学量完全集合

# 一、两力学量同时有确定值的条件

考察前面二式: 
$$\begin{cases} \hat{F}\psi = \lambda \psi \\ \hat{G}\psi = \mu \psi \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \hat{G}\hat{F}\psi = \hat{G}\lambda\psi = \lambda\hat{G}\psi = \lambda\mu\psi & \hat{G}\hat{F}\psi = \hat{F}\hat{G}\psi \\ \hat{F}\hat{G}\psi = \hat{F}\mu\psi = \mu\hat{F}\psi = \mu\lambda\psi & \Rightarrow (\hat{G}\hat{F} - \hat{F}\hat{G})\psi = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\hat{G}\hat{F} - \hat{F}\hat{G})\psi = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{G}\hat{F}\psi = \hat{F}\psi = \hat{F}\psi \\ \hat{F}\psi = \hat{F}\psi = \mu\lambda\psi \\ \hat{F}\psi = \mu\lambda\psi \\ \hat{F}\psi = \mu\lambda\psi \\ \hat{F}\psi = \hat{F}\psi = \hat{F}\psi \\ \hat{F$$

L<sub>x</sub> L<sub>z</sub> 同时有确定值。

但是,如果两个力学量的共同本征函数不止一个,而是一组且构成完备系, 此时二力学量算符必可对易。

$$[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z] = 0$$
 共同本征态  $Y_{lm}$ 

二、两算符对易的物理含义

定理: 若两个力学量算符有一组共同完备的本征函数系,则二算符对易。

证: 己知: 
$$\begin{cases} \hat{F} \phi_n = F_n \phi_n \\ \hat{G} \phi_n = G_n \phi_n \end{cases} \qquad n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$$

由于  $\phi_n$  组成完备系,所以任意态函数  $\psi(x)$  可以按其展开:

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{n} c_{n} \phi_{n}(x)$$

$$(\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F})\psi(x) = (\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F})\sum_{n} c_{n} \phi_{n} = \sum_{n} c_{n}(\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F})\phi_{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n} c_{n}(\hat{F}G_{n} - \hat{G}F_{n})\phi_{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n} c_{n}(G_{n}F_{n} - F_{n}G_{n})\phi_{n} = 0$$

因为 $\psi(x)$ 任意函数 所以  $\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F} = 0$ 

二、两算符对易的物理含义

逆定理:如果两个力学量算符对易,则此二算符有组成完备系的共同的本征函数。

证: 仅考虑非简并情况

设 
$$\hat{F}\hat{G} - \hat{G}\hat{F} = 0$$

设 $\phi_n$ 为 $\hat{F}$  的任一本征函数,本征值为 $F_n$   $\hat{F}\phi_n = F_n\phi_n$ 

$$\underline{\hat{F}\hat{G}\phi_n} = \hat{G}\hat{F}\phi_n = \underline{F_n}\hat{G}\phi_n \quad \longrightarrow \quad \hat{F}(\hat{G}\phi_n) = F_n(\hat{G}\phi_n)$$

即  $(\hat{G}\phi_n)$ 也是 $\hat{F}$ 的一个本征函数,与  $\phi_n$ 一样,本征值亦为  $F_n$ 

与 
$$\phi_n$$
 只差一常数  $G_n$  ::  $\hat{G}_n \phi_n = G_n \phi_n$   $\phi_n$  也是G的本征函数,

同理F的所有本征函数 $\phi_n$ (n=1, 2, ...) 也都是G的本征函数,因此二算符具有共同完备的本征函数系.

二、两算符对易的物理含义可以证明:

# 有持同常的中征的数台的两两对智

定理:一组力学量算符具有共同完备本征函数系的充要条件是这组算符两两对易。

共同完备本征函数系:  $\psi_{\vec{p}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}$ 

同时有确定值:  $p_x, p_y, p_z$ .

例 2:  $\begin{bmatrix} 氢原子要确定其状态需 要: \hat{H}, \hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z & 两两对易; \\ 共同完备本征函数系: <math>\psi_{nlm}(\vec{r}) = R_{nl}(r)Y_{lm}(\vartheta, \varphi) \end{bmatrix}$ 

同时有确定值:  $E_n$ ,  $l(l+1)h^2$ , mh.

### 三、力学量完全集合

实验上我们可用宏观可观测量F的观测值来反映给定量子态的主要特性或者说对态进行标定。

比如一维无限深势阱的粒子,哈密顿算符本征值En定了态就定了

但如果可观测量F的本征值是简并的,例如氢原子中的电子的态ψ<sub>nlm</sub> 哈密顿算符本征值E<sub>n</sub>定了态还未能确定

这时必须找与力学量F独立又对易的其它力学量G对量子态进行标定

直到一组对易的力学量对应的量子数确定后,能够完全确定量子态

- 三、力学量完全集合
- 1. 定义:为完全确定状态所需要的一组两两对易的力学量算符的最小(数目)集合称为力学量完全集。
  - 例 1: 三维空间中自由粒子,完全确定其状态需要三个两两对易的力学量:

- 2. 力学量完全集中力学量的数目一般与体系自由度数相同。
- 3. 由力学量完全集所确定的本征函数系,构成该体系态空间的一组完备的本征函数,即希尔伯特空间的一组完全的基矢,体系的任何状态均可用它展开。

### 三、力学量完全集合

设力学量完全集 $(\hat{F}_1,\hat{F}_2,\cdots)$ 的共同本征函数 $\Psi_\alpha$ 

则体系任意态函数
$$\psi$$
 
$$\psi = \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} \psi_{\alpha}$$
 
$$c_{\alpha} = \int \psi_{\alpha}^{*} \psi d\tau$$

以上假设 $\alpha$ 是不连续变化的,如果 $\alpha$ 是连续变化的,上面求和化为积分  $\int d\alpha$ 

前面,与力学量对应的算符都是线性厄密算符 厄密算符属于不同本征值的本征函数彼此正交归一完备

# [例] 已知一量子态的波函数为 $\psi = \frac{2}{3}Y_{31}(\theta,\varphi) + \frac{2}{3}Y_{22}(\theta,\varphi) - \frac{1}{3}Y_{1-1}(\theta,\varphi)$

求ψ态中角动量 $L^2$ 和 $L_z$ 的可能值、概率以及 $\overline{L^2}$ 和 $\overline{L_z}$ 

解

$$Y_{31}: L^2 = 12\hbar^2 \quad L_z = \hbar \quad \left| \mathbf{c}_{31} \right|^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$Y_{22}: L^2 = 6\hbar^2 \quad L_z = 2\hbar \quad |\mathbf{c}_{22}|^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$Y_{1-1}: L^2 = 2\hbar^2 \quad L_z = -\hbar \quad |c_{1-1}|^2 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\overline{L^2} = 12\hbar^2 \times \frac{4}{9} + 6\hbar^2 \times \frac{4}{9} + 2\hbar^2 \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{74}{9}\hbar^2$$

$$\overline{L_z} = \hbar \times \frac{4}{9} + 2\hbar \times \frac{4}{9} - \hbar \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{11}{9}\hbar$$

$$\overline{L^{2}} = 12\hbar^{2} \times \frac{4}{9} + 6\hbar^{2} \times \frac{4}{9} + 2\hbar^{2} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{74}{9}\hbar^{2}$$

$$\hat{L}^{2}Y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi) = l(l+1)\hbar^{2}Y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$l = 0,1,2,\dots$$

$$\hat{L}_{z}Y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi) = m\hbar Y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$m = 0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\dots,\pm l$$

### 四、不确定关系的严格推导

由上节讨论表明,两力学量算符对易,存在共同本征函数。当系统处于共同本征函数上则测量两力学量同时有确定值;若不对易,一般来说,不存在共同本征函数,两力学量不同时具有确定值。

两个不对易算符所对应的力学量F, G在某一状态中测量值究竟不确定到什么程度?即不确定度是多少?

测量值 F与平均值  $\langle F \rangle$  的偏差的大小  $\Delta \hat{F} = \hat{F} - \overline{F}$  厄密算符

$$\overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} \equiv \overline{(\hat{F} - \overline{F})^2} = \int \psi * (\hat{F} - \overline{F})^2 \psi d\tau \qquad 均方偏差 涨落$$

$$\overline{(\Delta \, \hat{G} \,)^2} \equiv \overline{(\hat{G} - \overline{G} \,)^2} = \int \psi \, *(\hat{G} - \overline{G} \,)^2 \psi d \tau$$

一般均方差不会同时为零,相互之间有何关系?  $\overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta \hat{G})^2}$ 

设二厄密算符对易关系为

$$[\hat{F},\hat{G}]=i\hat{k}$$

k是算符或普通数

为求二量不确定度

 $(\Delta \hat{F})^2, (\Delta \hat{G})^2$ 

引入实参量

ξ

的辅助积分:

$$I(\xi) = \int |\xi \Delta \hat{F} \psi - i \Delta \hat{G} \psi|^{2} d\tau \geq 0$$

$$= \int [\xi \Delta \hat{F} \psi - i \Delta \hat{G} \psi]^{*} [\xi \Delta \hat{F} \psi - i \Delta \hat{G} \psi] d\tau$$

$$= \int [\xi (\Delta \hat{F} \psi)^{*} + i (\Delta \hat{G} \psi)^{*}] [\xi \Delta \hat{F} \psi - i \Delta \hat{G} \psi] d\tau$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int (\Delta \hat{F} \psi)^{*} (\Delta \hat{F} \psi) d\tau - i \xi \int (\Delta \hat{F} \psi)^{*} (\Delta \hat{G} \psi) d\tau$$

$$+ i \xi \int (\Delta \hat{G} \psi)^{*} (\Delta \hat{F} \psi) d\tau + \int (\Delta \hat{G} \psi)^{*} (\Delta \hat{G} \psi) d\tau$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int \psi^{*} \Delta \hat{F} (\Delta \hat{F} \psi) d\tau - i \xi \int \psi^{*} \Delta \hat{F} (\Delta \hat{G} \psi) d\tau$$

$$+ i \xi \int \psi^{*} \Delta \hat{G} (\Delta \hat{F} \psi) d\tau + \int \psi^{*} \Delta \hat{G} (\Delta \hat{G} \psi) d\tau$$

$$= \xi^{2} \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{F})^{2} \psi d\tau - i \xi \int \psi^{*} [\Delta \hat{F} \Delta \hat{G} - \Delta \hat{G} \Delta \hat{F}] \psi d\tau + \int \psi^{*} (\Delta \hat{G})^{2} \psi d\tau$$

$$I(\xi) = \xi^2 \int \psi^* (\Delta \hat{F})^2 \psi d\tau - i\xi \int \psi^* \left[ \Delta \hat{F} \Delta \hat{G} - \Delta \hat{G} \Delta \hat{F} \right] \psi d\tau + \int \psi^* (\Delta \hat{G})^2 \psi d\tau$$

$$[\hat{F}, \hat{G}] = i\hat{k}$$

$$[\Delta \hat{F} \Delta \hat{G} - \Delta \hat{G} \Delta \hat{F}] = [\Delta \hat{F}, \Delta \hat{G}] = [\hat{F} - \overline{F}, \hat{G} - \overline{G}] = [\hat{F} - \overline{F}, \hat{G}] - [\hat{F} - \overline{F}, \overline{G}] = [\hat{F}, \hat{G}] = i\hat{k}$$

$$I(\xi) = \xi^2 \int \psi^* (\Delta \hat{F})^2 \psi d\tau - i\xi \int \psi^* (i\hat{k}) \psi d\tau + \int \psi^* (\Delta \hat{G})^2 \psi d\tau$$

$$I(\xi) = \xi^2 \overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} + \xi \overline{k} + \overline{(\Delta \hat{G})^2} \ge 0$$
 对任意实数  $\xi$  均成立

由代数二次式理论可知,该不等式成立的条件:

$$\overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta \hat{G})^2} \ge \frac{(\overline{k})^2}{4}$$

两个不对易算符均方偏差关系式不确定关系

$$\overline{k} = \int \psi * \hat{k} \psi d\tau$$

$$\overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} = \overline{(\hat{F} - \overline{F})^2} = \overline{\hat{F}^2 - 2\hat{F}\overline{F} + \overline{F}^2} = \overline{F^2} - \overline{2\hat{F}\overline{F}} + \overline{\overline{F}^2} = \overline{F^2} - \overline{F}^2$$

讨论:

$$\overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta \hat{G})^2} \ge \frac{(\overline{k})^2}{4}$$

$$[\hat{F},\hat{G}]=i\hat{k}$$

#### 不确定关系

- (1)两个厄密算符F和G如果它们对易,且又处于它们共同的本征态 在这个时候它们同时有确定值  $\frac{1}{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} = 0$   $\frac{1}{(\Delta \hat{G})^2} = 0$
- (2) 两个厄密算符F和G如果它们对易, 但不处于它们共同的本征态在这个时候测量它们的时候仍然有偏差  $(\Delta \hat{F})^2 \cdot (\Delta \hat{G})^2 \ge 0$

如果处于F的本征态不是G的本征态那么这时候测量F有确定值,测量 G有偏差

(3)两个厄密算符F和G如果它们不对易,一般来说不能同时精确测定,测量它们的时候都有偏差,偏差的乘积有一个最小的限值

$$\overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta \hat{G})^2} \ge \frac{(\overline{k})^2}{4}$$

不确定关系根源于微观粒子的波粒二象性也来源于量子力学的几率解释说统计描述

#### 坐标和动量的海森堡不确定关系式

$$\overline{(\Delta \hat{F})^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta \hat{G})^2} \ge \frac{(\overline{k})^2}{4}$$

$$[\hat{F},\hat{G}]=i\hat{k}$$

$$: [x, \hat{p}_x] = i\hbar \qquad : (\Delta x)^2 \cdot (\Delta p_x)^2 \ge \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

或写成: 
$$\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p_x)^2} \ge \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

简记之: 
$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p_x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

 $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p_x \ge \frac{\hbar}{2}$  海森堡不确定关系式

表明: 坐标与动量的均方偏差不能同时为零, 其一越小, 另一就越大。