

## 第五次习题

1. (10 分) 有三个自旋态

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_a\rangle &= a_1 |u\rangle + a_2 |d\rangle \\ |\psi_b\rangle &= b_1 |u\rangle + b_2 |d\rangle \\ |\psi_c\rangle &= c_1 |u\rangle + c_2 |d\rangle \end{aligned}$$

证明:  $\langle \psi_a | (\alpha |\psi_b\rangle + \beta |\psi_c\rangle) \rangle = \alpha \langle \psi_a | \psi_b \rangle + \beta \langle \psi_a | \psi_c \rangle$  .  
这里  $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2$  和  $\alpha, \beta$  都是复数。

$$|\psi_a\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}, |\psi_b\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}, |\psi_c\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\alpha |\psi_b\rangle + \beta |\psi_c\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha b_1 + \beta c_1 \\ \alpha b_2 + \beta c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle \psi_a | (\alpha |\psi_b\rangle + \beta |\psi_c\rangle) \rangle \\ &= (a_1^* a_2^*) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha b_1 + \beta c_1 \\ \alpha b_2 + \beta c_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= a_1^* (\alpha b_1 + \beta c_1) + a_2^* (\alpha b_2 + \beta c_2) \\ &= \alpha (a_1^* b_1 + a_2^* b_2) + \beta (a_1^* c_1 + a_2^* c_2) \\ &= \alpha \langle \psi_a | \psi_b \rangle + \beta \langle \psi_a | \psi_c \rangle . \end{aligned}$$

2. (10 分) 验算  $\vec{n} \cdot \hat{\sigma} |n_-\rangle = -|n_-\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n} \cdot \hat{\sigma} |n_-\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} & -\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ -e^{i\varphi} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \\ &\begin{pmatrix} \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\theta + (-e^{i\varphi} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi}) \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} - e^{i\varphi} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} (-\cos\theta) \end{pmatrix} = \\ &\begin{pmatrix} (\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}) \sin\frac{\theta}{2} - 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} \\ e^{i\varphi} (2\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} + \cos\frac{\theta}{2} (1 - 2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2})) \end{pmatrix} = \\ &\begin{pmatrix} -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} (\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ e^{i\varphi} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} (2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} + 1 - 2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ e^{i\varphi} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} = -|n_-\rangle \end{aligned}$$

3. (10 分) 假设施特恩-格拉赫实验中 (磁场沿  $z$  方向) 的银原子总是处于下面这个自旋态

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{8}{17}|u\rangle - \frac{15i}{17}|d\rangle$$

如果最后检测屏上共有 1000 个银原子, 那么上斑点中有大约有多少个银原子, 下斑点中大约有多少个银原子?

向上的概率:  $\frac{64}{289}$ , 向下的概率:  $\frac{225}{289}$

上斑点银原子个数:  $1000 * \frac{64}{289} = 221.45 \approx 221$

下斑点银原子个数:  $1000 * \frac{225}{289} = 778.54 \approx 779$

4. (10 分) 假设施特恩-格拉赫实验中的银原子总是处于下面这个自旋态

$$|\phi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}|u\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|d\rangle$$

那么磁场沿什么方向  $\vec{n}$  的时候, 检测屏上只会出现一个斑点。

$c_1, c_2$  与  $\vec{n}$  有如下关系:  $c_1 = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $c_2 = \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\varphi} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

由上述关系和  $\theta$  范围可知,  $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

将  $\theta$  代入  $\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\varphi} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  可得  $\cos \varphi = 1$ ,  $\sin \varphi = 0$ .

$$\vec{n} = \{\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta\} = \{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0, -\frac{1}{2}\}$$