

第五次作业参考答案

1. (10 分) 有三个自旋态

$$|\psi_a\rangle = a_1 |u\rangle + a_2 |d\rangle$$

$$|\psi_b\rangle = b_1 |u\rangle + b_2 |d\rangle$$

$$|\psi_c\rangle = c_1 |u\rangle + c_2 |d\rangle$$

证明: $\langle\psi_a|(\alpha|\psi_b\rangle + \beta|\psi_c\rangle) = \alpha\langle\psi_a|\psi_b\rangle + \beta\langle\psi_a|\psi_c\rangle$.

这里 $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2$ 和 α, β 都是复数.

证明 向上态 $|u\rangle$ 与向下态 $|d\rangle$ 分别为

$$|u\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |d\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此

$$|\psi_a\rangle = a_1 |u\rangle + a_2 |d\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\psi_b\rangle = b_1 |u\rangle + b_2 |d\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\psi_c\rangle = c_1 |u\rangle + c_2 |d\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此列向量 $|\psi_a\rangle$ 的共轭行向量为

$$\langle\psi_a| = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^* & a_2^* \end{pmatrix}$$

从而有

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

2. (10 分) 验算 $\vec{n} \cdot \hat{\sigma} |n_-\rangle = -|n_-\rangle$. ($|n_-\rangle$ 的定义见课本 92 页).

解 已知

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{n} &= \{\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta\}, \\
 \hat{\sigma}_x &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{\sigma}_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{\sigma}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{n} \cdot \hat{\sigma} &= n_x \hat{\sigma}_x + n_y \hat{\sigma}_y + n_z \hat{\sigma}_z \\
 &= \sin \theta \cos \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \cos \theta \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \cos \varphi - i \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \sin \theta \cos \varphi + i \sin \theta \sin \varphi & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin \theta e^{i\varphi} & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

又已知

$$|n_-\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ -e^{i\varphi} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

由矩阵乘法, 得

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

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, 那么上斑点中大约有多少个银原子, 下斑点中大约有多少个银原子?

解 上斑点中有大约有

$$n_u = 1000 \times \left| \frac{8}{17} \right|^2 \approx 221$$

个银原子; 下斑点中大约有

$$n_d = 1000 \times \left| -\frac{15i}{17} \right|^2 \approx 779$$

个银原子。

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.

解 当这个自旋态就是算符 $\vec{n} \cdot \hat{\sigma}$ 的一个本征态时, 检测屏上会出现一个斑点. 而算符 $\vec{n} \cdot \hat{\sigma}$ 的本征态为

$$|n_{+}\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ e^{i\varphi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad |n_{-}\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ -e^{i\varphi} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\theta \in [0, \pi]$, $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$. 同时

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

当自旋态 $|\phi\rangle$ 为本征态 $|n_+\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta_1}{2} \\ e^{i\varphi_1} \sin \frac{\theta_1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 时, 有 $\frac{1}{2} = \cos \frac{\theta_1}{2}$, $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = e^{i\varphi_1} \sin \frac{\theta_1}{2}$, 这时有

$$\theta_1 = 120^\circ, \quad \varphi_1 = 0^\circ$$

此时的磁场方向为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n}_1 &= \{\sin \theta_1 \cos \varphi_1, \sin \theta_1 \sin \varphi_1, \cos \theta_1\} \\ &= \{\sin 120^\circ \cos 0^\circ, \sin 120^\circ \sin 0^\circ, \cos 120^\circ\} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0, -\frac{1}{2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

当自旋态 $|\phi\rangle$ 为本征态 $|n_-\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ -e^{i\varphi} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 时, 有 $\frac{1}{2} = \sin \frac{\theta_2}{2}$, $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -e^{i\varphi_2} \cos \frac{\theta_2}{2}$, 这时有

$$\theta_2 = 60^\circ, \quad \varphi_2 = 180^\circ$$

此时的磁场方向为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n}_2 &= \{\sin \theta_2 \cos \varphi_2, \sin \theta_2 \sin \varphi_2, \cos \theta_2\} \\ &= \{\sin 60^\circ \cos 180^\circ, \sin 60^\circ \sin 180^\circ, \cos 60^\circ\} \\ &= \left\{ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

有 $\vec{n}_1 = -\vec{n}_2$, \vec{n}_1 与 \vec{n}_2 在同一直线上, 方向相反. 因此磁场沿方向 $\vec{n} = \left\{ \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0, \mp \frac{1}{2} \right\}$ 的时候, 检测屏上只会出现一个斑点, 这里正负号的改变表示磁场 N 极与 S 极的对调.