# 第四次作业

（1）　利用角动量算符的对易关系，证明$[\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_\alpha] = 0$，其中$\alpha = x, y, z$。

（2）　证明$\hat{J}_z \hat{D}_y(\pi)|jm\rangle = -m\hbar \hat{D}_y(\pi)|jm\rangle$。

提示：由 Baker-Hausdorff 公式可得$\hat{D}_y(-\pi)\hat{J}_z\hat{D}_y(\pi) = -\hat{J}_z$

（3）　设在某混合态，电子有 30%几率处在$\hat{S}_x$的本征值为$\frac{\hbar}{2}$的本征态上，有 70%几率处在$\hat{S}_y$的本征值为$-\frac{\hbar}{2}$的本征态上，给出其密度矩阵。

（4）

Consider a sequence of Euler rotations represented by

$$\mathscr{D}^{(1/2)}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \exp\left(\frac{-i\sigma_3\alpha}{2}\right)\exp\left(\frac{-i\sigma_2\beta}{2}\right)\exp\left(\frac{-i\sigma_3\gamma}{2}\right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)/2}\cos\frac{\beta}{2} & -e^{-i(\alpha-\gamma)/2}\sin\frac{\beta}{2} \\ e^{i(\alpha-\gamma)/2}\sin\frac{\beta}{2} & e^{i(\alpha+\gamma)/2}\cos\frac{\beta}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Because of the group properties of rotations, we expect that this sequence of operations is equivalent to a *single* rotation about some axis by an angle $\theta$. Find $\theta$.

# 第五次作业

（1） 证明

$$d^{(j=1)}(\beta)=\begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(1+\cos\beta) & -\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\sin\beta & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(1-\cos\beta) \\ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\sin\beta & \cos\beta & -\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\sin\beta \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(1-\cos\beta) & \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\sin\beta & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(1+\cos\beta) \end{pmatrix}.$$

提示：在 $j$=1 子空间先表示$\hat{J}_y$，再证明$\hat{J}_y^3=\hbar^2\hat{J}_y$并展开 $d$ 函数。

（2）

The wave function of a particle subjected to a spherically symmetrical potential $V(r)$ is given by

$$\psi(\mathbf{x})=(x+y+3z)f(r).$$

a. Is $\psi$ an eigenfunction of $\mathbf{L}^2$? If so, what is the $l$-value? If not, what are the possible values of $l$ we may obtain when $\mathbf{L}^2$ is measured?
b. What are the probabilities for the particle to be found in various $m_l$ states?
c. Suppose it is known somehow that $\psi(\mathbf{x})$ is an energy eigenfunction with eigenvalue $E$. Indicate how we may find $V(r)$.

（3）

We are to add angular momenta $j_1=1$ and $j_2=1$ to form $j=2$, 1, and 0 states. Using either the ladder operator method or the recursion relation, express all (nine) $\{j,m\}$ eigenkets in terms of $|j_1 j_2; m_1 m_2\rangle$. Write your answer as

$$|j=1,m=1\rangle=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|+,0\rangle-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0,+\rangle,\ldots,$$

where $+$ and 0 stand for $m_{1,2}=1,0$, respectively.

(4)

a. Evaluate

$$\sum_{m=-j}^{j} |d_{mm'}^{(j)}(\beta)|^2 m$$

for *any* $j$ (integer or half-integer); then check your answer for $j=\frac{1}{2}$.

b. Prove, for any $j$,

$$\sum_{m=-j}^{j} m^2 |d_{m'm}^{(j)}(\beta)|^2 = \frac{1}{2} j(j+1)\sin^2\beta + m'^2 \frac{1}{2}(3\cos^2\beta - 1).$$

[*Hint*: This can be proved in many ways. You may, for instance, examine the rotational properties of $J_z^2$ using the spherical (irreducible) tensor language.]

# 第六次作业

（1）

a. Construct a spherical tensor of rank 1 out of two different vectors $\mathbf{U} = (U_x, U_y, U_z)$ and $\mathbf{V} = (V_x, V_y, V_z)$. Explicitly write $T^{(1)}_{\pm 1, 0}$ in terms of $U_{x,y,z}$ and $V_{x,y,z}$.

b. Construct a spherical tensor of rank 2 out of two different vectors $\mathbf{U}$ and $\mathbf{V}$. Write down explicitly $T^{(2)}_{\pm 2, \pm 1, 0}$ in terms of $U_{x,y,z}$ and $V_{x,y,z}$.

提示：利用 CG 系数解 b.

（2）

a. Write $xy$, $xz$, and $(x^2 - y^2)$ as components of a spherical (irreducible) tensor of rank 2.

b. The expectation value

$$Q \equiv e\langle \alpha, j, m = j | (3z^2 - r^2) | \alpha, j, m = j \rangle$$

is known as the *quadrupole moment*. Evaluate

$$e\langle \alpha, j, m' | (x^2 - y^2) | \alpha, j, m = j \rangle,$$

(where $m' = j, j-1, j-2, \ldots$) in terms of $Q$ and appropriate Clebsch-Gordan coefficients.

（3）

Let $\mathscr{T}_{\mathbf{d}}$ denote the translation operator (displacement vector $\mathbf{d}$); $\mathscr{D}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \phi)$, the rotation operator ($\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ and $\phi$ are the axis and angle of rotation, respectively); and $\pi$ the parity operator. Which, if any, of the following pairs commute? Why?

a. $\mathscr{T}_{\mathbf{d}}$ and $\mathscr{T}_{\mathbf{d}'}$ ($\mathbf{d}$ and $\mathbf{d}'$ in different directions).

b. $\mathscr{D}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \phi)$ and $\mathscr{D}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}', \phi')$ ($\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{n}}'$ in different directions).

c. $\mathscr{T}_{\mathbf{d}}$ and $\pi$.

d. $\mathscr{D}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \phi)$ and $\pi$.

(4)

A quantum-mechanical state $\Psi$ is known to be a simultaneous eigenstate of two Hermitian operators $A$ and $B$ which *anticommute*,

$$AB + BA = 0.$$

What can you say about the eigenvalues of $A$ and $B$ for state $\Psi$? Illustrate your point using the parity operator (which can be chosen to satisfy $\pi = \pi^{-1} = \pi^{\dagger}$) and the momentum operator.

# 第四周高等量子力学作业

隋源　2000011379

Oct 4th 2022

## 1

由对易关系

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

可知

$$\begin{aligned}[\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_\alpha] &= [\hat{J}_\alpha^2, \hat{J}_\alpha] + [\hat{J}_\beta^2, \hat{J}_\alpha] + [\hat{J}_\gamma^2, \hat{J}_\alpha] \\ &= -i\hbar\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\{\hat{J}_\beta, \hat{J}_\gamma\} - i\hbar\varepsilon_{\alpha\gamma\beta}\{\hat{J}_\gamma, \hat{J}_\beta\} \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

## 2

旋转算符

$$\mathscr{D}_y(\phi) = \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar}\hat{J}_y\phi)$$

根据 Baker-Hausdorff 公式

$$e^{-\hat{A}}\hat{B}e^{\hat{A}} = \hat{B} + [\hat{B}, \hat{A}] + \frac{1}{2!}[[\hat{B}, \hat{A}], \hat{A}] + \dots$$

结合对易关系 $[\hat{J}_\alpha, \hat{J}_\beta] = i\hbar\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}\hat{J}_\gamma$ 可知

$$\begin{aligned}\mathscr{D}_y(-\phi)\hat{J}_z\mathscr{D}_y(\phi) &= \hat{J}_z - \phi\hat{J}_x - \frac{1}{2!}\phi^2\hat{J}_z + \frac{1}{3!}\phi^3\hat{J}_x + \dots \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2!}\phi^2 + \frac{1}{4!}\phi^4 - \dots\right)\hat{J}_z - \left(\phi - \frac{1}{3!}\phi^3 + \frac{1}{5!}\phi^5 - \dots\right)\hat{J}_x \\ &= \hat{J}_z\cos\phi - \hat{J}_x\sin\phi\end{aligned}$$

故

$$-\mathscr{D}_y(-\pi)\hat{J}_z\mathscr{D}_y(\pi)|j,m\rangle = \hat{J}_z|j,m\rangle = -m\hbar|j,m\rangle$$

等式左乘 $\mathscr{D}_y(\pi)$ 即可得到

$$\hat{J}_z\mathscr{D}_y(\pi)|j,m\rangle = -m\hbar\mathscr{D}_y(\pi)|j,m\rangle$$

即 $\mathscr{D}_y(\pi)|j,m\rangle$ 相当于 $|j,-m\rangle$(正比于一个模为 1 的复数)

## 3

$\hat{S}_z$ 本征态表象下 $\hat{S}_x$ 和 $\hat{S}_y$ 的矩阵形式为

$$\hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_x = \frac{\hbar}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{S}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2}\sigma_y = \frac{\hbar}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

于是 $\hat{S}_x+$ 和 $\hat{S}_y-$ 的本征态为

$$|\hat{S}_x+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\hat{S}_y-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

密度矩阵

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho &= \frac{3}{10}|\hat{S}_x+\rangle\langle\hat{S}_x+| + \frac{7}{10}|\hat{S}_y-\rangle\langle\hat{S}_y-| \\
&= \frac{3}{20}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{7}{20}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ -i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{3}{10}\sigma_x - \frac{7}{10}\sigma_y\right)
\end{aligned}$$

## 4

对自旋 $\frac{1}{2}$ 系统，有

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathscr{D}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \theta) &= \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}\hat{\mathbf{S}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}}\theta\right) \\
&= \exp\left(-\frac{i}{2}\hat{\sigma}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}}\theta\right) \\
&= \left[1 - \frac{1}{2!}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4!}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^4 - \dots\right] \\
&\quad - i(\hat{\sigma}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}})\left[\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{3!}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5!}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^5 - \dots\right] \\
&= \cos\frac{\theta}{2} - i(\hat{\sigma}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{n}})\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} - in_z\sin\frac{\theta}{2} & (-in_x - n_y)\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ (-in_x + n_y)\sin\frac{\theta}{2} & \cos\frac{\theta}{2} + in_z\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

为使 $\mathscr{D}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \theta) = \mathscr{D}^{(1/2)}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$，让两矩阵的迹相等，则

$$2\cos\frac{\theta}{2} = [e^{-i(\alpha+\gamma)/2} + e^{i(\alpha+\gamma)/2}]\cos\frac{\beta}{2}$$

故

$$\theta = 2\arccos\left[\cos\frac{\alpha+\gamma}{2}\cos\frac{\beta}{2}\right]$$

进而可通过 $n_x, n_y, n_z$ 存在解证明二者等价。

# 第五周高等量子力学作业

隋源　2000011379

Oct 11th 2022

## 1

$j=1$ 时，$J_y$ 的矩阵元为

$$\langle 1,m'|J_y|1,m\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2i}\left[\sqrt{(1-m)(2+m)}\delta_{m',m+1} - \sqrt{(1+m)(2-m)}\delta_{m',m-1}\right]$$

写成矩阵形式，容易验证

$$J_y^3 = \hbar^2 J_y$$

因此旋转算符可以展开

$$\begin{aligned}
\exp(-iJ_y\beta/\hbar) &= 1 - i\frac{J_y}{\hbar}\beta - \left(\frac{J_y}{\hbar}\right)^2\frac{\beta^2}{2!} + i\left(\frac{J_y}{\hbar}\right)^3\frac{\beta^3}{3!} + \left(\frac{J_y}{\hbar}\right)^4\frac{\beta^4}{4!} - i\left(\frac{J_y}{\hbar}\right)^5\frac{\beta^5}{5!} \\
&= 1 - i\frac{J_y}{\hbar}\left(\beta - \frac{\beta^3}{3!} + \frac{\beta^5}{5!} - \dots\right) - \left(\frac{J_y}{\hbar}\right)^2\left(\frac{\beta^2}{2!} - \frac{\beta^4}{4!} + \dots\right) \\
&= 1 - i\frac{J_y}{\hbar}\sin\beta - \left(\frac{J_y}{\hbar}\right)^2(1-\cos\beta)
\end{aligned}$$

代入 $d^{(1)}_{m'm}(\beta)\langle 1,m'|\exp(-iJ_y\beta/\hbar)|1,m\rangle$ 和 $J_y$ 的矩阵形式，得到

$$d^{(1)}(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(\beta/2) & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\beta & \sin^2(\beta/2) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\beta & \cos\beta & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\beta \\ \sin^2(\beta/2) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\beta & \cos^2(\beta/2) \end{pmatrix}$$

这和待证矩阵等价。

## 2

a. 用球坐标改写波函数

$$\psi(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{3}}\left[\frac{Y_1^{-1}(\theta,\phi) - Y_1^1(\theta,\phi)}{2} - \frac{Y_1^{-1}(\theta,\phi) + Y_1^1(\theta,\phi)}{2i} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}Y_1^0(\theta,\phi)\right] rf(r)$$

因此 $\psi(x)$ 是 $\mathbf{L}^2$ 的本征函数，且为 $l=1$ 态。

b. 分别乘复共轭可以得到每个态的相对系数

$$|c_{\pm 1}|^2 = \frac{(1+i)(1-i)}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad |c_0|^2 = \frac{9}{2}$$

故 $m=\pm 1$ 态的概率都是 $(1/2)/(1+9/2) = 1/11$, $m=0$ 态的概率是 $(9/2)/(1+9/2) = 9/11$。

c. 定态薛定谔方程

$$\left(\frac{\mathbf{P}^2}{2m} + V(r)\right)\psi(\mathbf{x}) = E\psi(\mathbf{x})$$

将动能项分解为径向和角向，后者可直接由角动量算符表示。由于 $l=1$，径向方程可化简为

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2mr^2}\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r}\left(r^2\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r}\right) + \frac{\hbar^2}{mr^2} + V(r)\right] rf(r) = Erf(r)$$

由此可求出 $V(r)$。

# 3

角动量叠加

$$J^2 = J_1^2 + J_2^2 + 2J_1 \cdot J_2$$

其中 $2J_1 \cdot J_2 = 2J_{1z}J_{2z} + J_{1+}J_{2-} + J_{1-}J_{2+}$。对于九个态，思路是通过计算 $(2J_1 \cdot J_2)_{ij}$ 的值，写出其矩阵形式，并通过矩阵对角化求出本征态（可通过写出态转换进行简化），其中用到

$$J_z = m\hbar, \qquad J_\pm = \hbar\sqrt{(J \mp m)(J \pm m + 1)}\delta_{m,m\pm 1}$$

对角化后初步得到如下本征态

$$|+0\rangle \pm |0+\rangle, \quad |-0\rangle \pm |0-\rangle, \quad |++\rangle, \quad |--\rangle, \quad |+-\rangle + |-+\rangle \pm |00\rangle$$

其中 $+,-,0$ 分别对应 $m=1,-1,0$。接下来分别通过 $J^2$ 和 $J_z = J_{1z} + J_{2z}$ 计算系统的 $j,m$，将最后结果归类，$l=2$ 的五个本征态为

$$\begin{aligned}
|2,2\rangle &= |++\rangle \\
|2,1\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0+\rangle + |+0\rangle) \\
|2,0\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(|+-\rangle + |-+\rangle + 2|00\rangle) \\
|2,-1\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0-\rangle + |-0\rangle) \\
|2,2\rangle &= |--\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$l=1$ 的三个本征态为

$$|1,1\rangle=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+0\rangle+|0+\rangle)$$
$$|1,0\rangle=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+-\rangle-|-+\rangle)$$
$$|1,-1\rangle=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|-0\rangle+|0-\rangle)$$

$l=0$ 仅有一个本征态

$$|0,0\rangle=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|+-\rangle+|-+\rangle-|00\rangle)$$

以上的所有系数都由正交归一给出。

# 4

a.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{m=-j}^{j}|d^{(j)}_{mm'}(\beta)|^2m&=\sum_{m=-j}^{j}\langle j,m'|e^{iJ_y\beta/\hbar}|j,m\rangle m\langle j,m|e^{-iJ_y\beta/\hbar}|j,m'\rangle\\&=\frac{1}{\hbar}\langle j,m'|e^{iJ_y\beta/\hbar}J_ze^{-iJ_y\beta/\hbar}|j,m'\rangle\\&=\frac{1}{\hbar}\langle j,m'|J_z\cos\beta+J_x\sin\beta|j,m'\rangle\\&=m'\cos\beta\end{aligned}$$

利用

$$d^{(\frac{1}{2})}(\beta)=\begin{pmatrix}\cos(\beta/2)&-\sin(\beta/2)\\\sin(\beta/2)&\cos(\beta/2)\end{pmatrix}$$

可以验证 $m=\pm\frac{1}{2}$ 时符合。

b. 和 a 同理，有

$$\sum_{m=-j}^{j}|d^{(j)}_{mm'}(\beta)|^2m^2=\frac{1}{\hbar^2}\langle j,m'|e^{iJ_y\beta/\hbar}J_z^2e^{-iJ_y\beta/\hbar}|j,m'\rangle$$

为了计算，引入球矢量语言，改写为

$$J_z^2=\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{J}^2+\left(J_z^2-\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{J}^2\right)$$

根据张量积，括号内的张量算符为 $T^{(2)}_0$，前者是 $T^{(0)}_0$。于是

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{m=-j}^{j}|d^{(j)}_{mm'}(\beta)|^2m^2&=\frac{1}{3}j(j+1)+\frac{1}{\hbar^2}\mathcal{D}^{(2)}_{00}(\beta)\langle j,m'|J_z^2-\mathbf{J}^2/3|j,m'\rangle\\&=\frac{1}{3}j(j+1)+P_2(\cos\beta)\left(m'^2-\frac{1}{3}j(j+1)\right)\\&=\frac{1}{2}j(j+1)\sin^2\beta+\frac{1}{2}m'^2(3\cos^2\beta-1)\end{aligned}$$

# 第六周高等量子力学作业

隋源　2000011379

Oct 18th 2022

## 1

矢量构造的秩为 1 的球张量

$$U_{+1} = -(U_x + iU_y)/\sqrt{2}, \quad U{-1} = (U_x - iU_y)/\sqrt{2}, \quad U_0 = U_z$$

a. 用矢量 U, V 构造秩为 1 球张量的表达式

$$T_q^{(1)} = \sum_{q_1}\sum_{q_2}\langle 11; q_1 q_2 | 11; 1q\rangle U_{q_1} V_{q_2}$$

通过计算 CG 系数直接得到

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{+1}^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-U_0V_{+1} + U_{+1}V_0) = \frac{1}{2}(U_zV_x - U_xV_z) + \frac{i}{2}(U_zV_y - U_yV_z)\\
T_0^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-U_{-1}V_{+1} + U_{+1}V_{-1}) = \frac{i}{2}(U_xV_y - U_yV_x)\\
T_{-1}^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-U_{-1}V_0 + U_0V_{-1}) = \frac{1}{2}(U_zV_x - U_xV_z) + \frac{i}{2}(U_yV_z - U_zV_y)
\end{aligned}$$

b. 用矢量 U, V 构造秩为 2 球张量的表达式

$$T_q^{(2)} = \sum_{q_1}\sum_{q_2}\langle 11; q_1 q_2 | 11; 2q\rangle U_{q_1} V_{q_2}$$

通过计算 CG 系数直接得到

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{+2}^{(2)} &= U_{+1}V_{+1} = \frac{1}{2}(U_xV_x - U_yV_y) + \frac{i}{2}(U_yV_x - U_xV_y)\\
T_{+1}^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(U_0V_{+1} + U_{+1}V_0) = -\frac{1}{2}(U_zV_x + U_xV_z) - \frac{i}{2}(U_zV_y + U_yV_z)\\
T_0^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(U_{-1}V_{+1} + U_{+1}V_{-1} + 2U_0V_0) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(U_xV_x + U_yV_y + 2U_zV_z)\\
T_{-1}^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(U_{-1}V_0 + U_0V_{-1}) = \frac{1}{2}(U_zV_x + U_xV_z) - \frac{i}{2}(U_yV_z + U_zV_y)\\
T_{-2}^{(2)} &= U_{-1}V_{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(U_xV_x - U_yV_y) - \frac{i}{2}(U_yV_x + U_xV_y)
\end{aligned}$$

## 2

a. 利用球谐函数构造

$$Y_2^{\pm 2} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}}\frac{x^2 - y^2 \pm 2ixy}{r^2}$$
$$Y_2^{\pm 1} = \mp\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}}\frac{(x \pm iy)z}{r^2}$$
$$Y_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{15}{16\pi}}\frac{3z^2 - r^2}{r^2}$$

得到

$$xy = i\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}}(Y_2^{-2} - Y_2^2)r^2$$
$$xz = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{15}}(Y_2^{-1} - Y_2^1)r^2$$
$$x^2 - y^2 = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{15}}(Y_2^{-2} + Y_2^2)r^2$$

b. 将四极距和待求值分别用 CG 系数表示

$$Q = e\sqrt{\frac{16\pi}{5}}\langle \alpha, j, j|Y_2^0 r^2|\alpha, j, j\rangle = e\sqrt{\frac{16\pi}{5}}\frac{\langle \alpha, j||Y^{(2)}||\alpha, j\rangle}{\sqrt{2j+1}}\langle j2; j0|j2; jj\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} e\langle \alpha, j, m'|x^2 - y^2|\alpha, j, j\rangle &= e\sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{5}}\langle \alpha, j, m'|(Y_2^{-2} + Y_2 2)r^2|\alpha, j, j\rangle \\ &= e\sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{5}}\frac{\langle \alpha, j||Y^{(2)}||\alpha, j\rangle}{\sqrt{2j+1}}[\langle j2; j-2|j2; jm'\rangle + \langle j2; j2|j2; jm'\rangle] \end{aligned}$$

因为 $m = j, j-1, j-2, \ldots$ 所以 $\langle j2; j2|j2; jm'\rangle = 0$，故

$$e\langle \alpha, j, m'|x^2 - y^2|\alpha, j, j\rangle = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{\langle j2; j-2|j2; jm'\rangle}{\langle j2; j0|j2; jj\rangle}$$

## 3

a.

$$\mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{d}}\mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{d}'} = \exp(i\boldsymbol{p}\cdot\boldsymbol{d})\exp(i\boldsymbol{p}\cdot\boldsymbol{d}') = \exp(i\boldsymbol{p}\cdot\boldsymbol{d}')\exp(i\boldsymbol{p}\cdot\boldsymbol{d}) = \mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{d}'}\mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{d}}$$

故 $\mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{d}}$ 和 $\mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{d}'}$ 对易。

b. 不同轴的有限角度转动是不对易的，因此 $\mathscr{D}(\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}, \phi)$ 与 $\mathscr{D}(\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}', \phi')$ 不对易。

c.

$$\mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{d}}\boldsymbol{\pi}|\boldsymbol{x}\rangle = |-\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{d}\rangle, \quad \boldsymbol{\pi}\mathscr{T}_d|\boldsymbol{x}\rangle = |-(\boldsymbol{x} + \boldsymbol{d})\rangle$$

故 $\mathscr{T}_{\boldsymbol{d}}$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ 不对易。

d. 由于旋转操作和坐标宇称之间互不影响，因此 $\mathscr{D}(\hat{\boldsymbol{n}}, \phi)$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ 对易。

# 4

设

$$A|\psi\rangle = a|\psi\rangle, \quad B|\psi\rangle = b|\psi\rangle$$

由于

$$(AB + BA)|\psi\rangle = (ab + ba)|\psi\rangle = 0$$

故 a 和 b 中至少一个为 0。举例：$\boldsymbol{\pi}$ 和 $\boldsymbol{p}$ 反对易，显然要使二者有共同本征态只能让 $\boldsymbol{p} = 0$ 即本征值等于 0。