

第七周高等量子力学作业

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根据时间反演算符的定义

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \mathbf{p}' | \Theta | \alpha \rangle &= \langle \mathbf{p}' | \Theta \int d^3 p | \mathbf{p}'' \rangle \langle \mathbf{p}'' | \alpha \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathbf{p}' | \int d^3 p | -\mathbf{p}'' \rangle \langle \mathbf{p}'' | \alpha \rangle^* \\ &= \int d^3 p \langle \mathbf{p}' | \mathbf{p}'' \rangle \langle -\mathbf{p}'' | \alpha \rangle^* \\ &= \langle -\mathbf{p}' | \alpha \rangle^*\end{aligned}$$

因此 $|\alpha\rangle$ 的时间反演态在动量空间波函数为 $\phi^*(-\mathbf{p}')$ 给出。

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a. 对于转动算符

$$\mathcal{D}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \phi) = e^{-i \frac{\mathbf{J} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}}{\hbar} \phi} = 1 + (-i J_n \phi / \hbar) + \frac{(-i J_n \phi / \hbar)^2}{2!} + \frac{(-i J_n \phi / \hbar)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

可以看到所有的项都由 $i J_n$ 和 J_n^2 组成。根据时间反演算符的定义有

$$\Theta(i J_n) \Theta^{-1} = i J_n, \quad \Theta(J_n^2) \Theta^{-1} = J_n^2$$

因而有

$$\Theta \mathcal{D}(R) |j, m\rangle = \mathcal{D}(R) \Theta |j, m\rangle$$

b. 根据时间反演算符和角动量的关系，容易写出

$$J_z \Theta |j, m\rangle = -\Theta J_z |j, m\rangle = -m \Theta |j, m\rangle$$

$$J_{\pm}\Theta|j, m\rangle = -c_{\mp}(j, m)\Theta|j, m \mp 1\rangle$$

由此可以看出 Θ 应有如下形式

$$\Theta|j, m\rangle = e^{i\delta}(-)^m|j, -m\rangle$$

通过计算

$$\begin{aligned}\langle j, -m'|\mathcal{D}\Theta|j, m\rangle &= e^{i\delta}(-)^m\langle j, -m'|\mathcal{D}|j, -m\rangle = e^{i\delta}(-)^m\mathcal{D}_{-m', -m}^{(j)} \\ \langle j, -m'|\Theta\mathcal{D}|j, m\rangle &= \langle j, -m'|\Theta\sum_{m''}|j, m''\rangle\langle j, m''|\mathcal{D}|j, m\rangle = e^{i\delta}(-)^{m'}\mathcal{D}_{m', m}^{(j)*}\end{aligned}$$

由此得到

$$\mathcal{D}_{m', m}^{(j)*} = (-)^{m-m'}\mathcal{D}_{-m', -m}^{(j)}$$

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由于时间反演算符和哈密顿算符互易，对能量本征态有

$$H\Theta|E\rangle = \Theta H|E\rangle = \Theta E|E\rangle = E\Theta|E\rangle$$

又因为能量本征态非兼并，故有

$$|\tilde{E}\rangle = \Theta|E\rangle = e^{i\delta}|E\rangle$$

由此得到

$$\langle E|\mathbf{L}|E\rangle = e^{-i\delta}\langle E|\mathbf{L}|E\rangle e^{i\delta} = \langle \tilde{E}|\mathbf{L}|\tilde{E}\rangle = \langle E|\Theta^{-1}\mathbf{L}\Theta|E\rangle = -\langle E|\mathbf{L}|E\rangle$$

因此

$$\langle \mathbf{L} \rangle = 0$$

能量本征态波函数

$$\psi(\mathbf{x}) = \langle \mathbf{x}|E\rangle = \sum_{l, m} F_{l, m}(r) Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$$

一方面，时间反演态的波函数可写作

$$\tilde{\psi}(\mathbf{x}) = \langle \mathbf{x}|\tilde{E}\rangle = e^{i\delta} \sum_{l, m} F_{l, m}(r) Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$$

另一方面

$$\tilde{\psi}(\mathbf{x}) = \psi^*(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{l, m} F_{l, m}^*(r) (-)^m Y_l^{-m}(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{l, m} F_{l, -m}^*(r) (-)^m Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$$

由此得到相位关系

$$F_{l, m}(r) = e^{-i\delta}(-)^m F_{l, -m}^*(r)$$

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根据

$$\Theta S_i^2 \Theta^{-1} = \Theta S_i \Theta^{-1} \Theta S_i \Theta^{-1} = (-S_i)(-S_i) = S_i^2$$

显然看出哈密顿量是时间反演不变的。在 S_z 本征态下写出哈密顿算符的矩阵形式

$$H = \hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & B \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ B & 0 & A \end{pmatrix}$$

容易解得能量本征态

$$|E_{\pm}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|1, 1\rangle \pm |1, -1\rangle), \quad E_{\pm} = \hbar^2(A \pm B)$$

$$|E_0\rangle = |1, 0\rangle, \quad E_0 = 0$$

由此可以直接得到

$$\Theta|E_{\pm}\rangle = \mp|E_{\pm}\rangle, \quad \Theta|E_0\rangle = |E_0\rangle$$