1.2.1多粒子系统空间

单粒子系统的态空间是一个希尔伯特空间,而多粒子系统的态空间由各个单粒子态空间的直积构成的

第 i 个粒子的态空间为 $R^{(1)}$ 空间内一组基矢为 $\{|arphi
angle_i\}$, 则 n 粒子系统的态空间 R^n 表达为

$$R_n = R^{(1)} \otimes R^{(2)} \otimes \cdots \otimes R^{(i)} \otimes \cdots \otimes R^{(n)}$$

其中的一个态矢量 $|\psi\rangle$ 表达为

$$|\psi\rangle = |\varphi_a\rangle_1 \otimes |\varphi_b\rangle_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes |\varphi_l\rangle_i \otimes \cdots \otimes |\varphi_z\rangle_n = |\varphi_a\rangle_1 |\varphi_b\rangle_2 \cdots |\varphi_l\rangle_i \cdots |\varphi_z\rangle_n \cdots$$

1.2.2 对称与反对称

1.2.2.1 对称或反对称化基矢的构建

三维空间中的 n 个全同粒子构成的系统的态一定是对称或反对称的,假如交换系统内任意两个粒子的态,总系统的态矢量就会由原态 $|\psi\rangle$ 变为 $\pm |\psi\rangle$, 其中取正号的情况对应的粒子为玻色子,而取负号的情况对应的粒子为费米子。

态是由基矢叠加而成的,如果保证了基矢是对称或反对称的,那么态就一定是对称或反对称的了。

n 个全同粒子的系统,M 表示单粒子的一组完备力学量, $\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\lambda_3\cdots$ 表示这组力学量各组不同的本征值, $\{|\lambda_1\rangle,|\lambda_2\rangle,|\lambda_3\rangle,\cdots\}$ 则是对应的共同本征态,选作单粒子空间的一组基矢。

可以仿照张量代数中对称化算子与反对称化算子(如下所示)对多粒子体系波函数进行操作:

$$egin{aligned} \mathscr{S}(\Phi):\mathscr{T}^r\left(\mathbb{R}^n
ight)
ightarrow oldsymbol{\Phi} & riangleq rac{1}{r!}\sum_{\sigma\in P_r}I_\sigmaoldsymbol{\Phi}\in\mathbf{Sym}; \ \mathscr{A}(oldsymbol{\Phi}):\mathscr{T}^r\left(\mathbb{R}^n
ight)
ightarrow oldsymbol{\Phi} & riangleq rac{1}{r!}\sum_{\sigma\in P_r}\operatorname{sgn}\sigma I_\sigmaoldsymbol{\Phi}\in\Lambda^r\left(\mathbb{R}^n
ight). \end{aligned}$$

以 n=3 的系统为例来研究,如果是 3 个玻色子分别处于 $|\lambda_a
angle$, $|\lambda_b
angle$, $|\lambda_c
angle$, $|\lambda_c
angle$, $|\lambda_c
angle$,按照对称化算子的操作思路可以得到:

$$|3;\lambda_a\lambda_b\lambda_c
angle_S = egin{bmatrix} |\lambda_a
angle_1|\lambda_b
angle_2|\lambda_c
angle_3 + |\lambda_a
angle_1|\lambda_b
angle_3|\lambda_c
angle_2 \ + |\lambda_a
angle_2|\lambda_b
angle_1|\lambda_c
angle_3 + |\lambda_a
angle_2|\lambda_b
angle_3|\lambda_c
angle_1 \ + |\lambda_a
angle_3|\lambda_b
angle_1|\lambda_c
angle_2 + |\lambda_a
angle_3|\lambda_b
angle_2|\lambda_c
angle_1$$

不难发现,对于上面这个叠加态,随便交换其中两个粒子的标号,这个态不会发生改变

若是 3 个费米子分别处于 $|\lambda_a
angle, |\lambda_b
angle, |\lambda_c
angle_{(a.b.c\in N_\perp)}$,按照反对称化算子的操作思想可以得到:

$$|3; \lambda_a \lambda_b \lambda_c \rangle_A = \begin{bmatrix} |\lambda_a \rangle_1 |\lambda_b \rangle_2 |\lambda_c \rangle_3 - |\lambda_a \rangle_1 |\lambda_b \rangle_3 |\lambda_c \rangle_2 \\ -|\lambda_a \rangle_2 |\lambda_b \rangle_1 |\lambda_c \rangle_3 + |\lambda_a \rangle_2 |\lambda_b \rangle_3 |\lambda_c \rangle_1 \\ +|\lambda_a \rangle_3 |\lambda_b \rangle_1 |\lambda_c \rangle_2 - |\lambda_a \rangle_3 |\lambda_b \rangle_3 |\lambda_c \rangle_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

不难发现,对于上面这个叠加态,随便交换其中两个粒子的标号,这个态会多出一个负号

为使上述结构更加简洁,引入排列算符(置换算符) P_s :

$$S_r
i P_s:=egin{bmatrix}1&2&\cdots&r\ P_r(1)&P_r(2)&\cdots&P_r(r)\end{bmatrix}=egin{pmatrix}i_1&i_2&\cdots&i_r\ P_r\left(i_1
ight)&P_r\left(i_2
ight)&\cdots&P_r\left(i_r
ight)\end{pmatrix}$$

其中r 称为排列算符的阶,易知r 阶排列算符共有r! 种。

定义排列算符的符号 $sgnP_s$:

例如:

$$S_7\ni\sigma=\begin{bmatrix}3&5&8&2&6&9&4\\8&4&2&9&5&3&6\end{bmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1&2&3&4&5&6&7\\3&7&4&6&2&1&5\end{pmatrix},\quad \operatorname{sgn}\sigma=-1;$$

$$S_7\ni\sigma^{-1}=\begin{bmatrix}8&4&2&9&5&3&6\\3&5&8&2&6&9&4\end{bmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1&2&3&4&5&6&7\\6&5&1&3&7&4&2\end{pmatrix},\quad \operatorname{sgn}\sigma^{-1}=-1;$$

$$S_7\ni\tau=\begin{bmatrix}8&4&2&9&5&3&6\\5&8&6&9&2&4&3\end{bmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1&2&3&4&5&6&7\\5&1&7&4&3&2&6\end{pmatrix},\quad \operatorname{sgn}\tau=-1;$$

$$S_7\ni\tau^{-1}=\begin{bmatrix}5&8&6&9&2&4&3\\8&4&2&9&5&3&6\end{bmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1&2&3&4&5&6&7\\5&1&7&4&3&2&6\end{pmatrix},\quad \operatorname{sgn}\tau=-1;$$

$$S_7\ni\tau\circ\sigma=\begin{bmatrix}3&5&8&2&6&9&4\\5&8&6&9&2&4&3\end{bmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1&2&3&4&5&6&7\\2&6&5&4&1&7&3\end{pmatrix},\quad \operatorname{sgn}\tau\circ\sigma=+1.$$

这样前面的 n=3 系统的基矢可以表示为

$$\begin{cases} |3; \lambda_a \lambda_b \lambda_c \rangle_S = \sum_{P \in S_3} P |\lambda_a \rangle_1 |\lambda_b \rangle_2 |\lambda_c \rangle_3 \\ |3; \lambda_a \lambda_b \lambda_c \rangle_A = \sum_{P \in S_3} sgnP \bullet P |\lambda_a \rangle_1 |\lambda_b \rangle_2 |\lambda_c \rangle_3 \end{cases}$$

同样的对于 n 个粒子构成的体系, 其对称与反对称基矢可以表示为:

$$\left\{egin{aligned} |n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z
angle_S &= \sum_{P\in S_n}P|\lambda_a
angle_1|\lambda_b
angle_2\cdots|\lambda_z
angle_n\ |n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z
angle_A &= \sum_{P\in S_n}sgnPullet P|\lambda_a
angle_1|\lambda_b
angle_2\cdots|\lambda_z
angle_n \end{aligned}
ight.$$

1.2.2.2 对称或反对称化基矢归一化系数的确定

张量空间的全点积满足内积公理,是其上的内积:

定义 张量的 e 点积

対
$$oldsymbol{\Phi}\in\mathscr{T}^p\left(\mathbb{R}^m
ight), orall oldsymbol{\Phi}\in\mathscr{T}^q\left(\mathbb{R}^m
ight),$$
且 $e\leqslant\min\{p,q\}$, 可定义 $egin{pmatrix}e\\e\\\cdot\end{pmatrix}:\mathscr{T}^p\left(\mathbb{R}^m
ight) imes\mathscr{T}^q\left(\mathbb{R}^m
ight)\ni\{oldsymbol{\Phi},oldsymbol{\Psi}\}\mapstooldsymbol{\Phi}\begin{pmatrix}e\\\cdot\end{pmatrix}oldsymbol{\Psi}\in\mathscr{T}^{p+q-2e}\left(\mathbb{R}^m
ight)$ 式中 $oldsymbol{\Phi}\begin{pmatrix}e\\\cdot\end{pmatrix}oldsymbol{\Psi}(oldsymbol{u}_1,\cdots,oldsymbol{u}_{p-e},oldsymbol{v}_{e+1},\cdots,oldsymbol{v}_q)\triangleqoldsymbol{\Phi}\left(oldsymbol{u}_1,\cdots,oldsymbol{u}_{p-e},oldsymbol{g}_{s_1},\cdots,oldsymbol{g}_{s_e}\right)oldsymbol{\Psi}\left(oldsymbol{g}^{s_1},\cdots,oldsymbol{g}^{s_e},oldsymbol{v}_{e+1},\cdots,oldsymbol{v}_q
ight)$

两个张量的 e 点积也可以表示为:

$$egin{aligned} \Phi egin{aligned} e \ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \Psi &= \Phi_{s_1 \cdots s_e}^{i_1 \cdots i_{p-e}} \Psi_{j_{e+1} \cdots j_q}^{s_1 \cdots s_e} g_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes oldsymbol{g}_{i_{p-e}} \otimes oldsymbol{g}^{j_{e+1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes oldsymbol{g}^{j_q} \ &= \Phi^{i_1 \cdots i_{p-e}e_1 \cdots s_e} \Psi_{s_1 \cdots s_e j_{e+1} \cdots j_e} oldsymbol{g}_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes oldsymbol{g}_{i_{p-e}} \otimes oldsymbol{g}^{j_{e+1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes oldsymbol{g}^{j_q} \ &\in \mathscr{T}^{p+q-2e} \left(\mathbb{R}^m
ight) \end{aligned}$$

特别的,对任意两个 p 阶张量,可以定义 p 点积,称为张量的全点积。

因此得到 $|n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z\rangle_S=\sum_{P\in S_n}P|\lambda_a\rangle_1|\lambda_b\rangle_2\cdots|\lambda_z\rangle_n$ 、 $|n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z\rangle_A=\sum_{P\in S_n}\mathrm{sgnP}\,\bullet P|\lambda_a\rangle_1|\lambda_b\rangle_2\cdots|\lambda_z\rangle_n$ 的模方就是其与自身的内积。 假设处于量子态 $|\lambda_a\rangle_1|\lambda_b\rangle_2\cdots|\lambda_z\rangle$ 的粒子数为 n_a,n_b,\cdots,n_z ,则:

对玻色子有:

$$_{S}\langle n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}||n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S}=n!n_{a}!n_{b}!\cdots n_{z}!$$

以7个全同玻色子中有3个处于相同态的情况为例

按前面定义的对称化矢量: $|7;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_g\rangle_S=\sum_{s=1}^{7!}P_s|\lambda_a\rangle_1|\lambda_b\rangle_2\cdots|\lambda_g\rangle_7$,可以看到后面是 7! 项求和,假如 $|\lambda_a\rangle,|\lambda_b\rangle,\cdots,|\lambda_g\rangle$ 中有 3个态相等,因为求和的是一个全排列,所以这 7! 项中有 3! 项相同,相同项合并之后可以提出一个公共系数 3!,这样前后相乘就出现 $(3!)^2$,不同项之间的内积为零(初始单粒子态基矢正交归一),这样的项有 $C_7^34!=\frac{7!}{3!}$,所以 $|7;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_g\rangle_S$ 内积为 $\frac{7!}{3!}(3!)^2=7!3!$ 。

所以对玻色子,归一化系数为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n!n_a!n_b!\cdots}}$.

对费米子由于泡利不相容原理,一个态仅允许有一个粒子,反对称张量也保证了这一点: $|n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z\rangle_S$,若有两个粒子处于同一态,假设 $|\lambda_a\rangle=|\lambda_b\rangle$, $|\lambda_a\rangle,|\lambda_b\rangle$ 交换,波函数不变,但多了一个负号,这样就得到系统的波函数为0,没有意义。因此很容易得到费米子的归一化系数为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}}$ 。

综上所述,对称与反对称的归一化基矢分别表达为:

$$\left\{egin{aligned} |n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z
angle_S &= rac{1}{\sqrt{n!n_a!n_b!\cdots}}\sum_s P_s|\lambda_a
angle_1|\lambda_b
angle_2\cdots|\lambda_z
angle_n\ |n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z
angle_A &= rac{1}{\sqrt{n!}}\sum_s sgnp_sullet P_s|\lambda_a
angle_1|\lambda_b
angle_2\cdots|\lambda_z
angle_n \end{aligned}
ight.$$

也可以把对称与反对称基矢统一表达为

$$|n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z
angle = rac{1}{\sqrt{n!n_a!n_b!\cdots n_z!}}\sum_s P_sarepsilon^{p_s}|\lambda_a
angle_1|\lambda_b
angle_2\cdots|\lambda_z
angle_n$$

其中 $\varepsilon = \pm 1$,取 -1 表示反对称基矢, $\varepsilon^{P_s} = \varepsilon^{sgnP_s}$

1.2.2.3 对称或反对称化基矢正交性检验

对称或反对称的基矢做内积, 按照定义有:

$$\begin{split} & \left\langle n; \lambda_{a'} \lambda_{b'} \cdots \lambda_{z'} \mid n; \lambda_a \lambda_b \cdots \lambda_z \right\rangle \\ & = \frac{1}{n! \sqrt{n_a! n_{a'}! \cdots n_z! n_{z'}!}} \sum_{s'} P'_{s'} \varepsilon'_{s'} \left\langle \lambda_{a'} |_1 \left\langle \lambda_{b'} |_2 \cdots \left\langle \lambda_{z'} |_n \bullet \sum_s P_s \varepsilon^{p_s} \mid \lambda_a \right\rangle_1 \mid \lambda_b \right\rangle_2 \cdots \mid \lambda_z \right\rangle_n \\ & = \frac{1}{n! \sqrt{n_a! n_{a'}! \cdots n_z! n_{z'}!}} \sum_{s} P_s \varepsilon^{p_s} \sum_{s'} P'_{s'} \varepsilon^{p_{s'}} \left\langle \lambda_{a'} |_1 \mid \lambda_a \right\rangle_1 \left\langle \lambda_{b'} |_2 \mid \lambda_b \right\rangle_2 \cdots \left\langle \lambda_{z'} |_n \mid \lambda_z \right\rangle_n \end{split}$$

先不考虑系数,将其展开,有:

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} \sum_{s'} P'_{s'} \varepsilon^{p_{s'}} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \cdots \langle \lambda_{z'}|_{n} \mid \lambda_{z} \rangle_{n} \\ &= \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} P'_{1} \varepsilon^{p'_{1}} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \cdots \langle \lambda_{z'}|_{n} \mid \lambda_{z} \rangle_{n} \\ &+ \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} P'_{2} \varepsilon^{p'_{2}} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \cdots \langle \lambda_{z'}|_{n} \mid \lambda_{z} \rangle_{n} \\ &+ \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} P'_{3} \varepsilon^{p'_{3}} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \cdots \langle \lambda_{z'}|_{n} \mid \lambda_{z} \rangle_{n} \\ &\cdots \\ &+ \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} P'_{n!} \varepsilon^{p'_{n!}} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \cdots \langle \lambda_{z'}|_{n} \mid \lambda_{z} \rangle_{n} \end{split}$$

其中 $P'_{s'}\langle\lambda_{a'}|_1\langle\lambda_{b'}|_2\cdots\langle\lambda_{z'}|_n$ 是对 $\langle\lambda_{a'}|_1\langle\lambda_{b'}|_2\cdots\langle\lambda_{z'}|_n$ 取的一种排列. 包括原顺序, 全排列共有 n! 种, 所以排列算符 $P'_{s'}$ 共 n! 个。

像上面这样拆开写会发现每一项都是完全相等的. 其实原理很简单: 对左矢先取一个固定排列,而右矢取全排列的话,无论如何都是要把全部可能的组合都过一遍的,所以无论左矢取哪个排列最后结果都是一样的。

系数 $arepsilon^{P_{s'}^{'}+P_{s}}$ 也相等

以 n=3 为例直观来感受一下:

这里将
$$3!$$
 个排列算符这样设置
$$\begin{cases} P_1' \to 123 & P_2' \to 132 \\ P_3' \to 213 & P_4' \to 231 \\ P_5' \to 312 & P_6' \to 321 \end{cases}$$

即 $P_3'\langle\lambda_{a'}|_1\langle\lambda_{b'}|_2\langle\lambda_{c'}|_3=\langle\lambda_{a'}|_2\langle\lambda_{b'}|_1\langle\lambda_{c'}|_3=\langle\lambda_{b'}|_1\langle\lambda_{a'}|_2\langle\lambda_{c'}|_3$ 。显然 $\varepsilon^{p_3'}=\varepsilon^1$ 。

下面分别取 $s^{'}=1$, 3 两项来感受一下:

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} P_{1}' \varepsilon^{p_{1}'} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{3} \\ &= \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} \varepsilon^{0} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{3} \\ &= \varepsilon^{0} \varepsilon^{0} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{3} + \varepsilon^{1} \varepsilon^{0} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{1} \varepsilon^{0} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{3} + \varepsilon^{2} \varepsilon^{0} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{2} \varepsilon^{0} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{3} + \varepsilon^{1} \varepsilon^{0} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{3} \\ &= \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} P_{3}' \varepsilon^{p_{3}'} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{3} \\ &= \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{0} \varepsilon^{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{1} \varepsilon^{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{2} \varepsilon^{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{2} \varepsilon^{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{2} \varepsilon^{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{2} \varepsilon^{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{2} \varepsilon^{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{2} \varepsilon^{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{2} \varepsilon^{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{2} \langle \lambda_{c'}|_{3} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{3} \\ &+ \varepsilon^{2} \varepsilon^{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{c} \rangle_{1}$$

可以发现上1下3,上2下5,上3下1,上4下6,上5下2,上6下4是完全相等的。

最后可以得到 n! 个相等的项,故有:

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} \sum_{s'} P'_{s'} \varepsilon^{p_{s'}} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \cdots \langle \lambda_{z'}|_{n} \mid \lambda_{z} \rangle_{n} \\ =& n! \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} P'_{1} \varepsilon^{p'_{1}} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \cdots \langle \lambda_{z'}|_{n} \mid \lambda_{z} \rangle_{n} \\ =& n! \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} \langle \lambda_{a'}|_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'}|_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \cdots \langle \lambda_{z'}|_{n} \mid \lambda_{z} \rangle_{n} \end{split}$$

综上:

$$\begin{split} & = \frac{\langle n; \lambda_{a'} \lambda_{b'} \cdots \lambda_{z'} \mid n; \lambda_{a} \lambda_{b} \cdots \lambda_{z} \rangle}{1} \\ & = \frac{1}{n! \sqrt{n_{a}! n_{a'}! \cdots n_{z}! n_{z'}!}} \sum_{s'} P'_{s'} \varepsilon^{p_{s'}} \left\langle \lambda_{a'} |_{1} \left\langle \lambda_{b'} |_{2} \cdots \left\langle \lambda_{z'} |_{n} \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} \mid \lambda_{a} \right\rangle_{1} \mid \lambda_{b} \right\rangle_{2} \cdots \mid \lambda_{z} \right\rangle_{n} \\ & = \frac{1}{n! \sqrt{n_{a}! n_{a'}! \cdots n_{z}! n_{z'}!}} \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} \sum_{s'} P'_{s'} \varepsilon^{p'_{s'}} \langle \lambda_{a'} |_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'} |_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \cdots \langle \lambda_{z'} |_{n} \mid \lambda_{z} \rangle_{n} \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_{a}! n_{a'}! \cdots n_{z}! n_{z'}}} \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} \langle \lambda_{a'} |_{1} \mid \lambda_{a} \rangle_{1} \langle \lambda_{b'} |_{2} \mid \lambda_{b} \rangle_{2} \cdots \langle \lambda_{z'} |_{n} \mid \lambda_{z} \rangle_{n} \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_{a}! n_{a'}! \cdots n_{z}! n_{z'}}} \sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}} \delta_{a'a} \delta_{b'b} \cdots \delta_{z'z} \end{split}$$

显然是正交的。

1.2.2.4 对称或反对称化基矢完全性检验

前面构造了n个全同粒子系统所有的对称或反对称的基矢,理论上系统的任何一个态(对称或反对称的)都可以被这些基矢展开:

任何一个 n 个全同粒子系统的对称或反对称的态 $|\psi\rangle$ 一定满足这个关系: $P_s|\psi\rangle=\varepsilon^{P_s}|\psi
angle$,任何一个态,都可以由整个系统的基矢表示:

$$|\psi
angle = \sum_{a,b,\cdots,z} c_{a,b,\cdots,z} |\lambda_a
angle_1 |\lambda_b
angle_2 \cdots |\lambda_z
angle_n$$

两边取对称或反对称化操作 $\sum_{s} P_{s} \varepsilon^{p_{s}}$, 则有:

$$\sum_s P_s arepsilon^{p_s} |\psi
angle = \sum_{a,b,\cdots,z} c_{a,b,\cdots,z} \sum_s P_s arepsilon^{p_s} |\lambda_a
angle_1 |\lambda_b
angle_2 \cdots |\lambda_z
angle_n$$

等式左边: $\sum_s P_s \varepsilon^{p_s} |\psi\rangle = \sum_s \varepsilon^{2p_s} |\psi\rangle = n! |\psi\rangle$

等式右边: $\sum_{a,b,\cdots,z} c_{a,b,\cdots,z} \sqrt{n! n_a! \cdots n_z!} |n; \lambda_a \lambda_b \cdots \lambda_z\rangle$

所以就得到了结论:
$$|\psi
angle=\sum_{a,b,\cdots,z}c_{a,b,\cdots,z}\sqrt{rac{n_a!\cdots n_z!}{n!}}\,|n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z
angle$$

到此为止,以单粒子算符 M 建立了一个 n 粒子系统的对称或反对称化希尔伯特空间,这个空间的对称或反对称的基矢为 $\{|n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z\rangle\;|\;a,b,\cdots,z\in N\}$,也将以此为基矢的表象称作对称或反对称化的 M 表象。

1.2.3 产生与湮灭

1.2.3.1 产生算符的定义

产生算符具有这样的性质:

$$egin{cases} a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}
ight) |0
angle = |1;\lambda_{i}
angle \ a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}
ight) |n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}
angle = \sqrt{n_{i}+1}\left|n+1;\lambda_{i}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}
ight
angle \end{cases}$$

- n_i 指的是 a^\dagger (λ_i) 作用前的矢量 $|n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z
 angle$ 中 λ_i 的数量。
- 定义产生算符 a^\dagger (λ_i) 使对称或反对称矢量产生一个确定态 $|\lambda_i\rangle$ 的粒子, $|0\rangle$ 表示真空态,是一个没有粒子的空间的唯一状态。

• 由式子
$$egin{cases} |n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\lambda_c\cdots\lambda_z
angle_S = |n;\lambda_a\lambda_c\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z
angle_S \ |n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\lambda_c\cdots\lambda_z
angle_A = -|n;\lambda_a\lambda_c\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z
angle_A \end{cases}$$
 可知反对称矢量本征值的排布顺序是重要的,所以我们人为统一和完产生的态必须放弃是方边

根据定义,我们也可以进一步推得下述关系:

$$\begin{split} |6;\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_2\lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_3\rangle &= a^\dagger\left(\lambda_1\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{3}\,|5;\lambda_2\lambda_2\lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_3\rangle \\ &= a^\dagger\left(\lambda_1\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{2}\,|4;\lambda_2\lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_3\rangle \\ &= a^\dagger\left(\lambda_1\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)|3;\lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_3\rangle \\ &= a^\dagger\left(\lambda_1\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{2}\,|2;\lambda_3\lambda_3\rangle \\ &= a^\dagger\left(\lambda_1\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_3\right)|1;\lambda_3\rangle \\ &= a^\dagger\left(\lambda_1\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_3\right)a^\dagger\left(\lambda_3\right)|0\rangle \\ \Rightarrow |6;\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_2\lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_3\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3!}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_1\right)a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)a^\dagger\left(\lambda_2\right)a^\dagger\left(\lambda_3\right)a^\dagger\left(\lambda_3\right)|0\rangle \end{split}$$

这样我们就建立了所有对称或反对称矢量与真空态 $|0\rangle$ 的联系:

$$|n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z
angle = rac{1}{\sqrt{n_a!n_b!\cdots n_z!}}a^\dagger\left(\lambda_a
ight)a^\dagger\left(\lambda_b
ight)\cdots a^\dagger\left(\lambda_z
ight)|0
angle$$

上面 $n_a n_b \cdots n_z$ 指的是左边 $|n; \lambda_a \lambda_b \cdots \lambda_z
angle$ 中各个态的数目。

1.2.3.2 产生算符的对易性质

$$\begin{aligned} a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}\right) a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right) \left| n; \lambda_{a}\lambda_{b} \cdots \lambda_{z} \right\rangle &= a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}\right) \sqrt{n_{j}+1} \left| n+1; \lambda_{j}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b} \cdots \lambda_{z} \right\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{n_{i}+1} \sqrt{n_{j}+1} \left| n+2; \lambda_{i}\lambda_{j}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b} \cdots \lambda_{z} \right\rangle \\ a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right) a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}\right) \left| n; \lambda_{a}\lambda_{b} \cdots \lambda_{z} \right\rangle &= a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right) \sqrt{n_{i}+1} \left| n+1; \lambda_{i}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b} \cdots \lambda_{z} \right\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{n_{j}+1} \sqrt{n_{i}+1} \left| n+2; \lambda_{j}\lambda_{i}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b} \cdots \lambda_{z} \right\rangle \\ &= \varepsilon \sqrt{n_{i}+1} \sqrt{n_{j}+1} \left| n+2; \lambda_{i}\lambda_{j}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b} \cdots \lambda_{z} \right\rangle \\ &\Rightarrow a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}\right) a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right) \left| n; \lambda_{a}\lambda_{b} \cdots \lambda_{z} \right\rangle &= \varepsilon a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right) a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}\right) \left| n; \lambda_{a}\lambda_{b} \cdots \lambda_{z} \right\rangle \\ &\Rightarrow a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}\right) a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right) - \varepsilon a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right) a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}\right) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

也就是说在 $i \neq j$ 时:对于对称态而言 $a^\dagger \left(\lambda_i\right), a^\dagger \left(\lambda_j\right)$ 是可对易的,而对于反对称态而言有 $a^\dagger \left(\lambda_i\right) a^\dagger \left(\lambda_j\right) + a^\dagger \left(\lambda_j\right) a^\dagger \left(\lambda_i\right) = 0$,即二者是反对易的。

而在 i=j时,对称态的可对易性是显然的,而反对称态是不允许有两个及以上的粒子处于相同的态的,所以反对称态的产生算符具有关系 a^\dagger (λ_i) a^\dagger (λ_i) $\equiv 0$

1.2.3.3 湮灭算符的定义

湮灭算符 $a\left(\lambda_{i}\right)$ 是产生算符 $a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}\right)$ 的厄米共轭算符,所以取前面产生算符满足的式子的伴随式就可以得到湮灭算符满足的式子:

$$a^{\dagger}(\lambda_i) | n; \lambda_a \lambda_b \cdots \lambda_z \rangle = \sqrt{n_i + 1} | n + 1; \lambda_i \lambda_a \lambda_b \cdots \lambda_z \rangle$$

 $\Rightarrow \langle n; \lambda_a \lambda_b \cdots \lambda_z | a(\lambda_i) = \sqrt{n_i + 1} \langle n + 1; \lambda_i \lambda_a \lambda_b \cdots \lambda_z |$

两边右乘 $|n+1;\lambda_i\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z\rangle$ 得到:

$$\langle n; \lambda_a \lambda_b \cdots \lambda_z | a(\lambda_i) | n+1; \lambda_i \lambda_a \lambda_b \cdots \lambda_z \rangle = \sqrt{n_i+1}$$

所以只可能是
$$\left(\lambda_{i}\right)\left|n+1;\lambda_{i}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}
ight>=\sqrt{n_{i}+1}\left|n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}
ight>$$

这里 n_i 指的是 $a(\lambda_i)$ 作用后的矢量 $|n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z\rangle$ 中 λ_i 出现的次数

规定
$$n_i$$
 表示 $a\left(\lambda_i\right)$ 作用前的矢量 $\left|n+1;\lambda_i\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z\right>$ 中 λ_i 出现的次数,则上式将修改为: $a\left(\lambda_i\right)\left|n+1;\lambda_i\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z\right> = \sqrt{n_i}\left|n;\lambda_a\lambda_b\cdots\lambda_z\right>$

假如 $\pmb{\lambda_i}$ 不在最左边,对于对称的态来说是与上面等价的情况,但对于反对称的态我们就要先把 $\pmb{\lambda_i}$ 移到最左边,每移一次就要填上一个系数 $\pmb{-1}$,所以对称和反对称情况统一可以写成:

$$a\left(\lambda_{i}
ight)\left|n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{i}\cdots\lambda_{z}
ight
angle = arepsilon^{m}\sqrt{n_{i}}\left|n-1;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}
ight
angle$$

其中m是将 λ_i 移到最左边一共移动的次数,如果作用的态没有包含 λ_i 就直接等于0。

1.2.3.4 湮灭算符的对易关系

$$a^{\dagger} (\lambda_{a}) a^{\dagger} (\lambda_{b}) - \varepsilon a^{\dagger} (\lambda_{b}) a^{\dagger} (\lambda_{a}) = 0 \Rightarrow a (\lambda_{b}) a (\lambda_{a}) - \varepsilon a (\lambda_{a}) a (\lambda_{b}) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow a (\lambda_{a}) a (\lambda_{b}) - \varepsilon a (\lambda_{b}) a (\lambda_{a}) = 0$$

1.2.3.5 产生湮灭算符之间的对易关系

结论:

$$a\left(\lambda_{i}
ight)a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}
ight)-arepsilon a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}
ight)a\left(\lambda_{i}
ight)=\delta_{ii}$$

当 i=j 且为对称态情况时:

$$\begin{array}{ll} a\left(\lambda_{i}\right)a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}\right)|n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} &= a\left(\lambda_{i}\right)\sqrt{n_{i}+1}|n+1;\lambda_{i}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} \\ &= \sqrt{n'}{}_{i}\sqrt{n_{i}+1}|n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} \\ &= \left(n_{i}+1\right)|n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} \\ a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}\right)a\left(\lambda_{i}\right)|n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} &= a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{i}\right)\sqrt{n_{i}}|n-1;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} \\ &= \sqrt{n''_{i}+1}\sqrt{n_{i}}|n;\lambda_{i}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} \\ &= n_{i}|n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} \\ &\Rightarrow a\left(\lambda_{i}\right)a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right)-a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right)a\left(\lambda_{i}\right) = 1 \end{array}$$

当 i j 且为对称态情况时:

$$\begin{array}{ll} a\left(\lambda_{i}\right)a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right)|n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} &= a\left(\lambda_{i}\right)\sqrt{n_{j}+1}|n+1;\lambda_{j}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} \\ &= \sqrt{n_{i}}\sqrt{n_{j}+1}|n;\lambda_{j}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} \\ a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right)a\left(\lambda_{i}\right)|n;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} &= a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right)\sqrt{n_{i}}|n-1;\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} \\ &= \sqrt{n_{j}+1}\sqrt{n_{i}}|n;\lambda_{j}\lambda_{a}\lambda_{b}\cdots\lambda_{z}\rangle_{S} \\ &\Rightarrow a\left(\lambda_{i}\right)a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right)-a^{\dagger}\left(\lambda_{j}\right)a\left(\lambda_{i}\right) = 0 \end{array}$$

1.2.4 二次量子化

时间原因