力学量算符与波函数

量子力学的基本公设

公设1: 微观体系的状态由波函数描述,波函数满足单值、有限、连续条件

公设2: 波函数的动力学演化满足薛定鄂方程

公设3: 力学量用厄密算符表示,且有组成完备集的本征函数系

力学量的算符表示

在量子力学中力学量有完全不同于经典力学的表示方法,这就是用算符表示

基本的力学量算符 → 数学上的函数变换,算子

算符就是可以作用于波函数把它变成另一个函数的运算代表力学量F的算符将记做 \hat{F}

量子力学中基本的力学量算符是:

动量算符:
$$\hat{\vec{p}} = -i\hbar \vec{\nabla}$$
, $\hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, ...

坐标算符:
$$\hat{\vec{r}} = \vec{r}$$
, $\hat{x} = x$, ...

即意味着

$$\begin{split} \hat{x}\psi &= x\psi, \ \hat{y}\psi = y\psi, \ \hat{z}\psi = z\psi, \\ \hat{p}_x\psi &= -\mathrm{i}\,\hbar\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}, \ \hat{p}_y\psi = -\mathrm{i}\,\hbar\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y}, \ \hat{p}_z\psi = -\mathrm{i}\,\hbar\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial z}. \end{split}$$

其它的力学量算符按下列规则来构成: 若在经典力学中力学量F用坐标和动量表示出的关系式是

$$F = f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}),$$

那么F所对应的算符就是:

$$\hat{F} = f(\hat{\vec{r}}, \hat{\vec{p}}) = f(\vec{r}, -i\hbar \vec{\nabla}),$$

其中f代表同样的关系函数

例如,总能量(动能加势能)在分析力学中称为Hamiltonian (哈密顿量),记为H。对于单粒子,

$$H = T + U = \frac{1}{2\mu} \vec{p}^2 + U(\vec{r}),$$

所以Hamiltonian算符是

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \,\hat{\vec{p}}^2 + U(\hat{\vec{r}}) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + U(\vec{r}),$$

而Schrödinger方程也就可以写为

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \hat{H}\Psi$$
,含时间

$$\hat{H}\psi = E\psi$$
, 定态方程

又例: 轨道角动量的经典表达式是

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p},$$

所以轨道角动量算符是 $\hat{\vec{L}} = \hat{\vec{r}} \times \hat{\vec{p}} = -i\hbar \vec{r} \times \vec{\nabla}$

更准确地说,上面所定义的算符应该称作是"<mark>坐标表象</mark>"中的 算符

用算符来代替经典力学中的力学量,是把经典力学模型"量子化"的步骤的重要部分

在量子力学中有一些量是没有经典力学的对应物的,比如宇称和自旋角动量。那时我们就要直接从量子力学的分析出发来引进它们的算符

不同坐标系下的微分算符表示

定态薛定鄂方程:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi(\vec{r}) + U(\vec{r})\psi(\vec{r}) = E\psi(\vec{r})$$

拉普拉斯算符:

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

梯度算符(倒三角算符, Nabla算符):

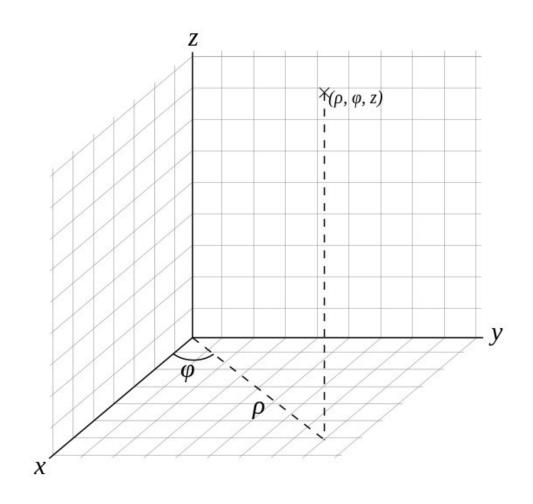
$$\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$

问题:梯度算符和拉普拉斯 算符在柱坐标系中如何表示?

柱坐标系微分算符

柱坐标与直角坐标转换关系:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{cases}$$



柱坐标系微分算符

微分算符在柱坐标中的表示:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$= \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\sin \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \qquad \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{\rho \cos \phi}{\rho} = \cos \phi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \qquad & & & & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & & & & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & & & & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & & & & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & & & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & & & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\cos \phi}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & & \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & &$$

♥算符在柱坐标中的表示是什么?

$$\vec{\nabla} = \vec{e}_{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \vec{e}_{\phi} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} + \vec{e}_{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

柱坐标系微分算符

求证(练习):
$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

雅可比行列式(体积元的转换):

 $dxdydz = Jd\rho d\phi dz$

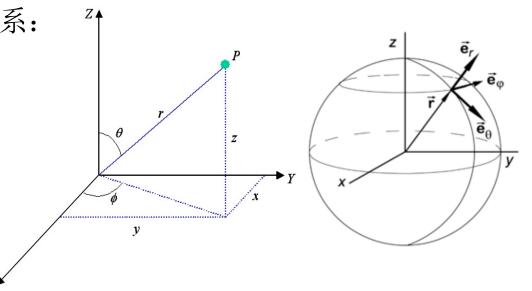
 $= \rho d\rho d\phi dz$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} d\rho d\phi dz$$

球坐标系微分算符

球坐标与直角坐标转换关系:

$$\begin{cases} x = rsin\theta cos\varphi \\ y = rsin\theta sin\varphi \\ z = rcos\theta \end{cases}$$



梯度算符:
$$\vec{\nabla} = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

拉普拉斯算符(练习):

$$\nabla^{2} = \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \phi^{2}}$$

雅可比行列式(练习): $dxdydz = r^2 sin\theta drd\theta d\phi$

球坐标系微分算符

定义: $\vec{Y} = \vec{r} \times \vec{\nabla}$,则其在球坐标中的表达式为(练习):

$$\hat{\vec{Y}} = \vec{e}_{\varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \vec{e}_{\theta} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$
 练习: 求证 $\hat{Y}_{z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$

$$\hat{Y}^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

于是有(练习):

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \hat{Y}^2 \right]$$

角动量算符:
$$\hat{\vec{L}} = \vec{r} \times (-i\hbar \vec{\nabla}) = -i\hbar \hat{\vec{Y}}$$

$$\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \hat{Y}^2$$

算符的一般性质和运算规则

量子力学中的算符,代表着对波函数(量子态)的一种运算(或操作)

(a) 线性算符:

满足下列运算规则的算符 \hat{A}

$$\hat{A}(c_1\psi_1 + c_2\psi_2) = c_1\hat{A}\psi_1 + c_2\hat{A}\psi_2$$

 $\psi_{1,2}$:任意的两个量子态, $c_{1,2}$:两个任意的常数(复数)

例如: $\hat{\vec{p}} = -i\hbar \vec{\nabla}$ 是线性算符

描述可观测量的算符都是线性算符,这是态叠加原理的体现

单位算符:保持波函数不变的运算: $\hat{I}\psi=\psi$

取复共轭是线性算符吗?

- A)是。
- B 不是。
- (不确定。

算符的相等: 若对于体系的任何波函数,都有

$$\hat{A}\psi = \hat{B}\psi$$

则有

$$\hat{A} = \hat{B}$$

(b) 算符之和

对于体系的任何波函数,

$$(\hat{A} + \hat{B})\psi = \hat{A}\psi + \hat{B}\psi$$

例如: Hamiltonian 算符: $\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{U}$

显然算符求和满足交换率和结合率:

$$\hat{A} + \hat{B} = \hat{B} + \hat{A}$$

$$\hat{A} + (\hat{B} + \hat{C}) = (\hat{A} + \hat{B}) + \hat{C}$$

可以证明: 两个线性算符之和仍为线性算符

(c) 算符之积: $\hat{A}\hat{B}$

$$\left(\hat{A}\hat{B}\right)\psi = \hat{A}\left(\hat{B}\psi\right)$$

一般说来,算符之积不满足交换率:

$$\hat{A}\hat{B} \neq \hat{B}\hat{A}$$
 非对易

或者说对易关系 $[\hat{A},\hat{B}] = \hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A} \neq 0$ 不为0

算符的复共轭算符、转置算符

算符節的复共轭算符(直接取复共轭):

$$\hat{\vec{p}}^* = (-i\hbar\vec{\nabla})^* = i\hbar\vec{\nabla} = -\hat{\vec{p}}$$

算符Â的转置算符ÂT: (T: transpose)

$$\int \psi^* \hat{A}^T \varphi d\tau = \int \varphi \hat{A} \psi^* d\tau$$

求证:
$$(\hat{A}\hat{B})^T = \hat{B}^T\hat{A}^T$$
, $(\hat{A} + \hat{B})^T = \hat{A}^T + \hat{B}^T$

求证: $\hat{\vec{p}}^T = -\hat{\vec{p}}$

算符的逆算符

算符 \hat{A} 的逆算符 \hat{A}^{-1} :

$$\hat{A}\psi = \varphi$$
$$\hat{A}^{-1}\varphi = \psi$$

也就是说根据 Φ 可以唯一地得到 Ψ 。但不是所有的算符都有 逆算符,如投影算符

求证: 若 \hat{A}^{-1} 存在,则 $\hat{A}^{-1}\hat{A}=\hat{A}\hat{A}^{-1}=I$

求证: 若 $\hat{\mathbf{A}}^{-1}$ 与 $\hat{\mathbf{B}}^{-1}$ 存在,则 $(\hat{\mathbf{A}}\hat{\mathbf{B}})^{-1}$ = $\hat{\mathbf{B}}^{-1}\hat{\mathbf{A}}^{-1}$, $(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^{-1})^{-1}$ = $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$

例:在散射微扰问题中,算符 $E-\hat{H}_0$ 的逆算符定义为 $(E-\hat{H}_0)^{-1}$,也就是与传播子相关的格林函数算符

算符的厄密共轭算符

算符Â的厄密共轭算符Â+:

$$\int \psi^* \hat{A}^+ \varphi d\tau \equiv \int \left(\hat{A} \psi \right)^* \varphi d\tau$$

求证:
$$\hat{A}^+ = \hat{A}^{*T} = \hat{A}^{T*}$$

求证:
$$(\hat{A}\hat{B})^{+} = \hat{B}^{+}\hat{A}^{+}, (\hat{A} + \hat{B})^{+} = \hat{A}^{+} + \hat{B}^{+}$$

算符A为厄密算符的条件:

厄密条件:
$$\hat{A}^+ = \hat{A}$$

厄密算符是量子力学中很重要的一类算符,下面着重介绍