I.

一维有限深势阱中,有:

$$\begin{cases} \eta = \xi tan\xi(even), \eta = -\xi cot\xi(odd), \\ \xi^2 + \eta^2 = \frac{2\mu U_0 a^2}{\hbar^2}. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= ka, \eta = \alpha a(\xi, \eta > 0) \\ k &= \frac{\sqrt{2\mu E}}{\hbar}, \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - E)}}{\hbar} \end{aligned}$$

(具体推导过程请参考网络学堂ppt"一维问题的解-课件1"中23-26页)

根据(1)中的函数图像,能级数目等于两个函数曲线在第一象限的交点的个数n,满足:

$$\frac{(n-1)\pi}{2} \le \sqrt{\frac{2\mu U_0 a^2}{\hbar^2}} < \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

因此,能级个数为

$$\left[\sqrt{8\mu U_0 a^2/\hbar^2 \pi^2}\right]$$

[x]代表> x同时最接近x的正整数

II.

概率流密度:

$$J = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi \vec{\nabla} \psi^* - \psi^* \vec{\nabla} \psi)$$

$$= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi \frac{d\psi^*}{dx} - \psi^* \frac{d\psi}{dx})$$

$$= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} [(Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx})(A^*(-ik)e^{-ikx} + B^*(ik)e^{ikx}) - (A^*e^{-ikx} + B^*e^{ikx})(A(ik)e^{ikx} + B(-ik)e^{-ikx})]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar k}{m} (|A|^2 - |B|^2)$$

III.

一维无限深方势阱基态波函数:

$$\phi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a}$$

$$\psi(p) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} e^{-i\frac{px}{\hbar}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a\pi\hbar}} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{px}{\hbar} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a\pi\hbar}} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \left[\cos(\frac{\pi}{a} + \frac{p}{\hbar})x + \cos(\frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{p}{\hbar})x \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a\pi\hbar}} \left(\frac{2\cos(pa/2\hbar)}{\pi/a + p/\hbar} + \frac{2\cos(pa/2\hbar)}{\pi/a - p/\hbar} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a\pi\hbar}} \frac{2(\pi/a)\cos(pa/2\hbar)}{(\pi/a)^2 - (p/\hbar)^2}$$

测量粒子的动量的概率分布为 $|\psi(p)|^2$

IV.

根据一维定态薛定谔方程,有:

$$\psi(x) = Ae^{ik_1x} + Be^{-ik_1x}, x < 0,$$

 $\psi(x) = Ce^{ik_2x}, x > 0$

其中

$$k_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V_0 + E)}}{\hbar}, k_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$$

利用波函数及其导数在x=0处的连续性,有:

$$A + B = C$$

$$k_1(A - B) = k_2C$$

得到:

$$(k_1 - k_2)A = (k_1 + k_2)B$$

所以,反射系数:

$$R = \frac{|B|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{(k_1 - k_2)^2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2}$$

透射系数:

$$T = 1 - R = \frac{4k_1k_2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2}$$

V.

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2}x^{2} - q\varepsilon x = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2}\left[(x - x_{0})^{2} - x_{0}^{2}\right]$$

其中,

$$x_0 = \frac{q\varepsilon}{m\omega^2}$$

 $令x' = x - x_0$, 则哈密顿变为

$$\hat{H}(x') = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x'^2} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x'^2 - \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x_0^2$$

上式为一维谐振子哈密顿加上 $-\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x_0^2$ 所以,能量本征值为

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega - \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x_0^2$$

本征波函数为

$$\phi_n(x) = \psi_n(x') = \psi_n(x - x_0)$$

其中,

$$\psi_n(x) = A_n e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2/2} H_n(\alpha x), \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}, A_n = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!}}$$

VI.

定态薛定谔方程为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\psi(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2\psi(x) = E\psi(x), x > 0$$

此即Hermite多项式所满足的微分方程,其解为:

$$\psi_n(x) = A_n e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2/2} H_n(\alpha x)$$

相应能量本征值为

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$$

其中,

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}, A_n = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}2^n n!}}$$

同时,

$$\psi(x) = 0, x < 0$$

根据x=0处的边界条件,则

$$\psi_n(0) = 0$$

Hermite多项式的性质, n只能取奇数 (n = 2m + 1, m = 0, 1, 2, ...), 因此能量本征值为

$$E_n = (2m + \frac{3}{2})\hbar\omega, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$