

量子力学作业-第七周

题目 1

求证若 \hat{U} 是幺正算符，则 \hat{U}^\dagger 和 \hat{U}^T 也是幺正算符。

证明. \hat{U} 是幺正算符时，注意到 $\hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U} = \hat{U} \hat{U}^\dagger = I$ ，因此

$$(\psi, \varphi) = (\hat{U}\psi, \hat{U}\varphi) = (\psi, \hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U}\varphi) = (\psi, \hat{U} \hat{U}^\dagger \varphi) = (\hat{U}^\dagger \psi, \hat{U} \hat{U}^\dagger \varphi)$$

故 \hat{U}^\dagger 也是幺正算符，对 $\hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U} = \hat{U} \hat{U}^\dagger = I$ 两边取复共轭得

$$\hat{U}^T \hat{U}^* = \hat{U}^* \hat{U}^T = I$$

因此

$$(\psi, \varphi) = (\hat{U}^T \hat{U}^* \psi, \varphi) = (\hat{U}^T \psi, \hat{U}^T \varphi)$$

从而 \hat{U}^T 也是幺正算符，进一步地， $\hat{U}^* = (\hat{U}^\dagger)^T$ 也是幺正算符。

题目 2

(曾谨言 1.7) 处于势场 $V(\mathbf{r})$ 中的粒子，在坐标表象中的能量本征方程表示成

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r}) \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}) = E \psi(\mathbf{r})$$

试在动量表象中写出相应的能量本征方程。

解答. 考虑傅里叶么正变换对哈密顿算符的变换

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{U} \left[\frac{\hat{\mathbf{p}}^2}{2m} + V(\mathbf{r}) \right] \hat{U}^{-1} &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int d\mathbf{r} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \left[\frac{\hat{\mathbf{p}}^2}{2m} + V(\mathbf{r}) \right] \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int d\mathbf{p}' e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\mathbf{p}'\cdot\mathbf{r}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int d\mathbf{r} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \nabla^2 \int d\mathbf{p}' e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\mathbf{p}'\cdot\mathbf{r}} + \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int d\mathbf{r} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mathbf{r}\cdot\nabla)^n V(0)}{n!} \int d\mathbf{p}' e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\mathbf{p}'\cdot\mathbf{r}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int d\mathbf{r} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \int \frac{\mathbf{p}'^2}{\hbar^2} d\mathbf{p}' e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\mathbf{p}'\cdot\mathbf{r}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \left\{ \left[\int d\mathbf{r} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{r}} \int d\mathbf{p}' e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\mathbf{p}'\cdot\mathbf{r}} \right] \cdot \nabla \right\}^n V(0) \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int d\mathbf{p}' \frac{\mathbf{p}'^2}{\hbar^2} \int d\mathbf{r} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\mathbf{p}'-\mathbf{p})\cdot\mathbf{r}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \left\{ \left[i\hbar \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \int d\mathbf{r} \int d\mathbf{p}' e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\mathbf{p}'-\mathbf{p})\cdot\mathbf{r}} \right] \cdot \nabla \right\}^n V(0) \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int d\mathbf{p}' \frac{\mathbf{p}'^2}{\hbar^2} (2\pi\hbar)^3 \delta^3(\mathbf{p}'-\mathbf{p}) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left\{ \left[i\hbar \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \int d\mathbf{p}' \delta^3(\mathbf{p}'-\mathbf{p}) \right] \cdot \nabla \right\}^n V(0) \\
 &= \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2m} 1_{\mathbf{p}'\rightarrow\mathbf{p}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \{ [i\hbar \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \mathbf{p}] \cdot \nabla \}^n V(0) \\
 &= \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2m} 1_{\mathbf{p}'\rightarrow\mathbf{p}} + V(i\hbar \nabla_{\mathbf{p}} \cdot 1_{\mathbf{p}'\rightarrow\mathbf{p}})
 \end{aligned}$$

于是在动量表象下的能量本征方程为

$$\left[\frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2m} + V(i\hbar \nabla_{\mathbf{p}}) \right] \psi(\mathbf{p}) = E\psi(\mathbf{p})$$

题目 3

求角动量算符 $\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y, \hat{L}_z$ 在坐标表象和动量表象的具体表达式, 并检验它们的对易关系是否改变。

解答. 由于

$$\begin{cases} \hat{U}\hat{x}\hat{U}^{-1} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} \\ \hat{U}\hat{y}\hat{U}^{-1} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} \\ \hat{U}\hat{z}\hat{U}^{-1} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \hat{U}\hat{p}_x\hat{U}^{-1} = p_x \\ \hat{U}\hat{p}_y\hat{U}^{-1} = p_y \\ \hat{U}\hat{p}_z\hat{U}^{-1} = p_z \end{cases}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{U}\hat{L}_x\hat{U}^{-1} &= \hat{U}(y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y)\hat{U}^{-1} = \hat{U}y\hat{p}_z\hat{U}^{-1} - \hat{U}z\hat{p}_y\hat{U}^{-1} \\
 &= \hat{U}\hat{y}\hat{U}^{-1}\hat{U}\hat{p}_z\hat{U}^{-1} - \hat{U}\hat{z}\hat{U}^{-1}\hat{U}\hat{p}_y\hat{U}^{-1} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} p_z - i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} p_y
 \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{U}\hat{L}_y\hat{U}^{-1} &= i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} p_x - i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} p_z \\
 \hat{U}\hat{L}_z\hat{U}^{-1} &= i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} p_y - i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} p_x
 \end{aligned}$$

记 $\hat{x} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x}$, $\hat{y} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y}$, $\hat{z} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z}$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \hat{L}_x = \hat{y}p_z - \hat{z}p_y \\ \hat{L}_y = \hat{z}p_x - \hat{x}p_z \\ \hat{L}_z = \hat{x}p_y - \hat{y}p_x \end{cases}$$

对易关系

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{x}, p_x] = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} p_x - p_x i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_x} = i\hbar \\ [\hat{y}, p_y] = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} p_y - p_y i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} = i\hbar \\ [\hat{z}, p_z] = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} p_z - p_z i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} = i\hbar \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] &= [\hat{y}p_z - \hat{z}p_y, \hat{z}p_x - \hat{x}p_z] = [\hat{y}p_z, \hat{z}p_x] + [\hat{z}p_y, \hat{x}p_z] - [\hat{y}p_z, \hat{x}p_z] - [\hat{z}p_y, \hat{z}p_x] \\ &= p_x [\hat{y}p_z, \hat{z}] + p_y [\hat{z}, \hat{x}p_z] = -i\hbar p_x \hat{y} + i\hbar p_y \hat{x} = i\hbar \hat{L}_z \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$[\hat{L}_y, \hat{L}_z] = i\hbar \hat{L}_x, [\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}_x] = i\hbar \hat{L}_y$$

题目 4

求证：宇称算符 \hat{P} 既是么正算符，又是厄密算符。

解答. 宇称算符满足

$$\hat{P}\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \psi(-\mathbf{r})$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{V_r} [\hat{P}\psi(\mathbf{r})]^* \hat{P}\psi(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} &= \int_{V_r} \psi^*(-\mathbf{r}) \psi(-\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} \\ &\stackrel{\mathbf{r}' = -\mathbf{r}}{=} \int_{V_r} \psi^*(\mathbf{r}') \psi(\mathbf{r}') d(-\mathbf{r}') = \int_{V_{r'}} \psi^*(\mathbf{r}') \psi(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}' \end{aligned}$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{V_r} [\hat{P}\psi(\mathbf{r})]^* \psi(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} &= \int_{V_r} \psi^*(-\mathbf{r}) \psi(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} \\ &\stackrel{\mathbf{r}' = -\mathbf{r}}{=} \int_{V_r} \psi^*(\mathbf{r}') \psi(-\mathbf{r}') d(-\mathbf{r}') = \int_{V_{r'}} \psi^*(\mathbf{r}') \hat{P}\psi(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}' \end{aligned}$$

对于全空间来说, $V_r = V_{r'}$, 因此宇称算符是么正算符, 因此宇称算符 \hat{P} 既是么正算符, 又是厄密算符。

题目 5

(曾谨言 4.2) 设体系有两个粒子, 每个粒子可处于三个单粒子态 $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ 中的任何一个态. 试求体系可能态的数目, 分三种情况讨论:

- (a) 两个全同 Bose 子;
- (b) 两个全同 Fermi 子;
- (c) 两个不同粒子.

解答. 不考虑粒子特性时, 设两个粒子分别为粒子 1 和粒子 2, 体系可能态有

$$\psi_1(1)\psi_1(2), \psi_1(1)\psi_2(2), \psi_1(1)\psi_3(2)$$

$$\psi_2(1)\psi_1(2), \psi_2(1)\psi_2(2), \psi_2(1)\psi_3(2)$$

$$\psi_3(1)\psi_1(2), \psi_3(1)\psi_2(2), \psi_3(1)\psi_3(2)$$

(a) 对于两个全同 Bose 子, 系统波函数应该交换对称, 可能的态有

$$\Psi_1 = \psi_1(1)\psi_1(2)$$

$$\Psi_2 = \psi_2(1)\psi_2(2)$$

$$\Psi_3 = \psi_3(1)\psi_3(2)$$

$$\Psi_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\psi_1(1)\psi_2(2) + \psi_2(1)\psi_1(2)]$$

$$\Psi_5 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\psi_1(1)\psi_3(2) + \psi_3(1)\psi_1(2)]$$

$$\Psi_6 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\psi_2(1)\psi_3(2) + \psi_3(1)\psi_2(2)]$$

因此, 体系可能态的数目为 6;

(2) 对于两个全同 Fermi 子, 系统波函数应该交换反对称, 可能的态有

$$\Psi_7 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\psi_1(1)\psi_2(2) - \psi_2(1)\psi_1(2)]$$

$$\Psi_8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\psi_1(1)\psi_3(2) - \psi_3(1)\psi_1(2)]$$

$$\Psi_9 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\psi_2(1)\psi_3(2) - \psi_3(1)\psi_2(2)]$$

因此, 体系可能态的数目为 3;

(3) 对于两个不同粒子, 波函数没有以上限制, 可能的态有

$$\Psi_{ij} = \psi_i(1)\psi_j(2), i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

因此, 体系可能态的数目为 9;

题目 6

(曾谨言 4.3) 设体系由 3 个粒子组成, 每个粒子可能处于 3 个单粒子态 φ_1, φ_2 和 φ_3 中任何一个态, 分析体系的可能态的数目, 分二种情况:

(a) 不计及波函数的交换对称性;

(b) 要求波函数对于交换是反对称;

(c) 要求波函数对于交换是对称.

试问: 对称态和反对称态的总数 = ?, 与 (a) 的结果是否相同? 对此做出说明.

解答. (a) 不计及波函数的交换对称性时, 体系的可能态有

$$\Psi_{ijk} = \psi_i(1) \psi_j(2) \psi_k(3), i, j, k = 1, 2, 3$$

共有 27 个可能态;

(b) 波函数对于交换是反对称的可能态只能为

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1(1) & \psi_1(2) & \psi_1(3) \\ \psi_2(1) & \psi_2(2) & \psi_2(3) \\ \psi_3(1) & \psi_3(2) & \psi_3(3) \end{vmatrix}$$

(c) 波函数交换对称的可能态由下面公式给出

$$\psi_{n_1 \dots n_N}^S = \sqrt{\frac{\prod_i n_i!}{N!}} \sum_P P[\psi_{k_1}(q_1) \psi_{k_2}(q_2) \cdots \psi_{k_N}(q_N)]$$

对于题中的三个粒子

(1) 若 $n_1 = 1, n_2 = 1, n_3 = 1$, 即系统波函数中含有三种成分的态, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{111}^S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & [\psi_1(1) \psi_2(2) \psi_3(3) + \psi_1(2) \psi_2(1) \psi_3(3) + \psi_1(3) \psi_2(2) \psi_3(1) \\ & + \psi_1(1) \psi_2(3) \psi_3(2) + \psi_1(2) \psi_2(3) \psi_3(1) + \psi_1(3) \psi_2(1) \psi_3(2)] \end{aligned}$$

这种形式的态只有一个;

(2) 若 $n_1 = 2, n_2 = 1, n_3 = 0$, 即系统波函数中含有两种成分的态, 则

$$\psi_{210}^S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [\psi_1(1) \psi_1(2) \psi_2(3) + \psi_1(1) \psi_1(3) \psi_2(2) + \psi_1(3) \psi_1(2) \psi_2(1)]$$

这种形式的态有 $A_3^3 = 6$ 个;

(3) 若 $n_1 = 3, n_2 = 0, n_3 = 0$, 即系统波函数中只含有 1 种成分的态, 则

$$\psi_{300}^S = \psi_1(1) \psi_1(2) \psi_1(3)$$

这种形式的态有 3 个；

综上可知总共的可能态数目为 10, 对称态和反对称态的总数为 11, 和 (a) 的结果不相同, 这是由全同粒子的不可分辨性导致的结果；