## 《高等量子力学》第3讲

### 5. 表象变换

选取合适的表象可简化计算。不同表象的基矢之间的变换称为表象变换。设有两个表象:

Ⅰ 表象: 基矢
$$|i\rangle$$
,  $\hat{I}|_{i}^{b}=|i\rangle$ ,  $\sum_{i}|i\rangle\langle i|=1$ 

M 表象: 基矢
$$|m\rangle$$
,  $\hat{M}|m\rangle = m|m\rangle$ ,  $\sum_{i}|m\rangle\langle m| = I$ 

想进入哪个表象,就用那个表象的完备性条件,

$$|m\rangle = \sum_{i} |i\rangle\langle i|m\rangle = \sum_{i} S_{im} |i\rangle$$

表象变换矩阵S,

$$S_{im} = \langle i | m \rangle$$

是 M 表象的基矢在 | 表象的表示。

#### 1) 矢量的变换

【表象: 
$$|a\rangle$$
= $\sum_{i}|i\rangle\langle i|a\rangle$ ,

 $\langle i|a\rangle$  是矢量  $|a\rangle$  在  $|i\rangle$  方向的分量, 或称  $|a\rangle$  在 | 表象的表示。

 $\langle m|a\rangle$ 是矢量  $|a\rangle$ 在  $|m\rangle$ 方向的分量, 或称  $|a\rangle$ 在 M 表象的表示。

$$\langle m | a \rangle = \sum_{i} \langle m | i \rangle \langle i | a \rangle = \sum_{i} \langle i | m \rangle^{*} \langle i | a \rangle = \sum_{i} S_{im}^{*} \langle i | a \rangle = \sum_{i} S_{mi}^{+} \langle i | a \rangle,$$

或者写成矩阵形式  $a_{\scriptscriptstyle M} = S^+ a_{\scriptscriptstyle I}$ 

## 2) 算符的变换

| 表象: 
$$T_{ij} = \langle i | \hat{T} | j \rangle$$
 ,

M 表象: 
$$T_{mn} = \langle m | \hat{T} | n \rangle$$

$$T_{mn} = \sum_{i,j} \langle m | i \rangle \langle i | \hat{T} | j \rangle \langle j | n \rangle = \sum_{i,j} \langle i | m \rangle^* \langle i | \hat{T} | j \rangle \langle j | n \rangle = \sum_{i,j} S_{mi}^* T_{ij} S_{jn}$$

或者写成矩阵形式:

$$T_M = S^+ T_I S$$
.

#### 3) 表象变换矩阵是幺正矩阵

$$\left(SS^{+}\right)_{ij} = \sum_{m} S_{im} S_{mj}^{+} = \sum_{m} S_{im} S_{jm}^{*} = \sum_{m} \left\langle i \left| m \right\rangle \left\langle j \left| m \right\rangle^{*} = \sum_{m} \left\langle i \left| m \right\rangle \left\langle m \right| j \right\rangle = \left\langle i \left| j \right\rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

$$SS^{+} = 1 .$$

同理可证:  $S^+S=1$ ,

故 
$$S^+ = S^{-1}$$

表象变换矩阵为幺正矩阵。

注意S不是厄米矩阵.  $S^+ \neq S$ 。

#### 4) 表象变换不改变算符的本征值

设 
$$T_I |a\rangle_I = \lambda_I |a\rangle_I$$
,

$$T_{\scriptscriptstyle M} \left| a \right\rangle_{\scriptscriptstyle M} = S^{\scriptscriptstyle +} T_{\scriptscriptstyle I} S S^{\scriptscriptstyle +} \left| a \right\rangle_{\scriptscriptstyle I} = S^{\scriptscriptstyle +} T_{\scriptscriptstyle I} \left| a \right\rangle_{\scriptscriptstyle I} = S^{\scriptscriptstyle +} \lambda_{\scriptscriptstyle I} \left| a \right\rangle_{\scriptscriptstyle I} = \lambda_{\scriptscriptstyle I} S^{\scriptscriptstyle +} \left| a \right\rangle_{\scriptscriptstyle I} = \lambda_{\scriptscriptstyle I} \left| a \right\rangle_{\scriptscriptstyle M}$$

说明: 在M 表象,本征值仍为 $\lambda_I$ 。可见,表象变换不改变力学量的取值,这正是我们可以取任意表象而不改变物理可观测量的基础。

## 例 1: 表象变换不改变对易关系。

设在1表象,有

$$[A_I,B_I]=C_I,$$

则在 M 表象,

$$[A_M, B_M] = A_M B_M - B_M A_M$$

$$= S^+ A_I S S^+ B_I S - S^+ B_I S S^+ A_I S$$

$$= S^+ (A_I B_I - B_I A_I) S$$

$$= S^+ C_I S = C_M$$

说明:对易关系是量子力学基本关系,不随表象的变化而变化。

例 2: 表象变换不改变矩阵的求迹。

$$tr(T_M) = tr(S^+T_IS) = tr(SS^+T_I) = tr(T_I)$$

#### 6. 坐标表象与动量表象

#### 1) 连续谱

与自旋角动量 $\hat{S}_z$ 取分离值不同,坐标 $\hat{X}$ 与动量 $\hat{p}$ 取值连续。

用坐标或动量的本征态构成连续的坐标或动量表象。

本征方程 
$$\hat{x}|x\rangle = x|x\rangle$$
,  $\hat{p}|p\rangle = p|p\rangle$  基夫  $|x\rangle$ ,  $|p\rangle$  正交归一化  $\langle x|x'\rangle = \delta(x-x')$ ,  $\langle p|p'\rangle = \delta(p-p')$  完备性条件  $\int dx|x\rangle\langle x| = I$ ,  $\int dp|p\rangle\langle p| = I$  对于任意态 $|\psi\rangle$   $|\psi\rangle = \int dx|x\rangle\langle x|\psi\rangle = \int dp|p\rangle\langle p|\psi\rangle$   $\langle x|\psi\rangle = \psi(x)$ ,  $\langle p|\psi\rangle = \psi(p)$  是态 $|\psi\rangle$  在坐标和动量表

象的具体形式。

矢量算符 
$$\hat{\vec{x}}|\vec{x}\rangle = \vec{x}|\vec{x}\rangle$$
,  $\hat{\vec{p}}|\vec{p}\rangle = \vec{p}|\vec{p}\rangle$ 

# 量子力学假设: 基本对易关系(笛卡尔坐标系)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_i, \hat{x}_j \end{bmatrix} = 0, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \hat{p}_i, \hat{p}_j \end{bmatrix} = 0, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_i, \hat{p}_j \end{bmatrix} = i\hbar \delta_{ij},$$

$$i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

坐标动量不确定关系:

$$\left\langle \left(\Delta \hat{x}\right)^{2}\right\rangle \left\langle \left(\Delta \hat{p}_{x}\right)^{2}\right\rangle \geq \left(\frac{1}{2i}\left\langle \left[\hat{x},\hat{p}_{x}\right]\right\rangle \right)^{2} = \frac{\hbar^{2}}{4} \quad (不依赖于态)$$

## 2) 空间平移变换

$$\hat{T}(d\vec{x})|\vec{x}\rangle = |\vec{x} + d\vec{x}\rangle$$

对任意态的作用

$$\hat{T}(d\vec{x})|\psi\rangle = \hat{T}(d\vec{x})\int d^3x |\vec{x}\rangle\langle \vec{x}|\psi\rangle \qquad (进入坐标表象)$$

$$= \int d^3x |\vec{x} + d\vec{x}\rangle\langle \vec{x}|\psi\rangle \qquad (算符只对矢量起作用)$$

$$= \int d^3x |\vec{x}\rangle\langle \vec{x} - d\vec{x}|\psi\rangle \qquad (积分变量替换)$$

无限小平移算符  $\hat{T}(d\vec{x}) = \mathbf{I} - i\hat{\vec{K}} \cdot d\vec{x}$ ,

 $\hat{\vec{K}}$ 是 $\hat{T}$ 的生成元。如果 $\hat{\vec{K}}$ 为厄米算符,则平移变换是一么正算符

$$\hat{T}(d\vec{x})\hat{T}^{+}(d\vec{x}) = \left(\mathbf{I} - i\hat{\vec{K}} \cdot d\vec{x}\right) \left(\mathbf{I} + i\hat{\vec{K}} \cdot d\vec{x}\right) = \mathbf{I} \quad (忽略二级无穷小)$$

平移变换的结合律

$$\begin{split} \hat{T}(d\vec{x}_1)\hat{T}(d\vec{x}_2) = & \left(1 - i\hat{\vec{K}} \cdot d\vec{x}_1\right) \left(1 - i\hat{\vec{K}} \cdot d\vec{x}_2\right) \\ = & 1 - i\hat{\vec{K}} \cdot \left(d\vec{x}_1 + d\vec{x}_2\right) = \hat{T}(d\vec{x}_1 + d\vec{x}_2) \end{split}$$

故有限平移变换可以看成是无限小平移变换的多次操作。

对于任意态 $|\psi\rangle$ ,

$$\hat{x}\hat{T}(d\vec{x})|\psi\rangle = \int d^3x \,\hat{x}\hat{T}(d\vec{x})|\vec{x}\rangle\langle\vec{x}|\psi\rangle 
= \int d^3x \,\hat{x}|\vec{x} + d\vec{x}\rangle\langle\vec{x}|\psi\rangle 
= \int d^3x \,(\vec{x} + d\vec{x})|\vec{x} + d\vec{x}\rangle\langle\vec{x}|\psi\rangle, 
\hat{T}(d\vec{x})\hat{x}|\psi\rangle = \int d^3x \,\hat{T}(d\vec{x})\hat{x}|\vec{x}\rangle\langle\vec{x}|\psi\rangle 
= \int d^3x \,\hat{T}(d\vec{x})|\vec{x}\rangle\langle\vec{x}|\psi\rangle 
= \int d^3x \,\hat{x}\hat{T}(d\vec{x})|\vec{x}\rangle\langle\vec{x}|\psi\rangle 
= \int d^3x \,\hat{x}\hat{T}(d\vec{x})|\vec{x}\rangle\langle\vec{x}|\psi\rangle, 
[\hat{x}, \hat{T}(d\vec{x})]|\psi\rangle = \int d^3x \,d\vec{x}|\vec{x} + d\vec{x}\rangle\langle\vec{x}|\psi\rangle$$

利用 
$$|\vec{x} + d\vec{x}\rangle = |\vec{x}\rangle + (d\vec{x} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) |\vec{x}\rangle + \dots$$
有 
$$[\hat{\vec{x}}, \ \hat{T}(d\vec{x})] |\psi\rangle = \int d^3x \ d\vec{x} |\vec{x}\rangle \langle \vec{x} |\psi\rangle = d\vec{x} |\psi\rangle$$
故有对易关系 
$$[\hat{\vec{x}}, \ \hat{T}(d\vec{x})] = d\vec{x}$$
即 
$$[\hat{\vec{x}}, \ \hat{\vec{K}} \cdot d\vec{x}] = id\vec{x}$$

如果取平移在 $x_j$ 的方向,  $d\bar{x} = \varepsilon \bar{e}$ 

有  $\left[\hat{x}_{i}, \hat{K}_{j}\right] = \delta$ 

与量子力学基本对易关系  $\left[\hat{x}_{i}, \hat{p}_{j}\right] = i\hbar \delta_{ij}$ 

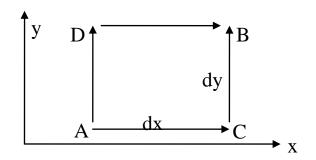
比较,可取  $\hat{\vec{K}} = \frac{\hat{\vec{p}}}{\hbar}$ ,

表明动量是平移变换的生成元,

$$\hat{T}(d\vec{x}) = 1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \, \hat{\vec{p}} \cdot d\vec{x} \, \, .$$

由于任意两个动量算符对易  $\left[\hat{p}_{i},\ \hat{p}_{j}\right]=0$ ,

说明平移与次序无关。例如平移步骤  $A\_dx$ ,  $C\_dy$ , B 与  $A\_dy$ ,  $D\_dx$ , B 效果一样。



## 3) 坐标表象

常的矩阵元 
$$\langle \vec{x}_1 | \hat{\vec{x}} | \vec{x}_2 \rangle = \vec{x}_2 \delta(\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2) = \vec{x}_1 \delta(\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2)$$
 为对角矩阵 
$$\hat{\vec{x}} | \hat{\vec{x}} | \hat{\vec{x}} \rangle = \int d^3x | \vec{x} \rangle \langle \vec{x} - d\vec{x} | \beta \rangle$$
 利用 
$$\langle \vec{x} - d\vec{x} | = \langle \vec{x} | - d\vec{x} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \langle \vec{x} | + \dots$$
 有 
$$\hat{\vec{T}} (d\vec{x}) | \beta \rangle = | \beta \rangle - d\vec{x} \cdot \int d^3x | \vec{x} \rangle \vec{\nabla} \langle \vec{x} | \beta \rangle$$
 与 
$$\hat{\vec{T}} (d\vec{x}) | \beta \rangle = \left( 1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{\vec{p}} \cdot d\vec{x} \right) | \beta \rangle$$
 比较,有 
$$\hat{\vec{p}} | \beta \rangle = \int d^3x | \vec{x} \rangle (-i\hbar\nabla) \langle \vec{x} | \beta \rangle ,$$
 
$$\langle \alpha | \hat{\vec{p}} | \beta \rangle = \int d^3x \langle \alpha | \vec{x} \rangle (-i\hbar\nabla) \langle \vec{x} | \beta \rangle$$
 若取 
$$\langle \alpha | = \langle \vec{x}_1 |, | \beta \rangle = | \vec{x}_2 \rangle ,$$

有动量算符 $\hat{p}$ 在坐标表象的矩阵元:

日本の 
$$\left\langle \vec{x}_{1} \middle| \hat{\vec{p}} \middle| \vec{x}_{2} \right\rangle = \int d^{3}x \left\langle \vec{x}_{1} \middle| \vec{x} \right\rangle \left( -i\hbar\vec{\nabla} \right) \left\langle \vec{x} \middle| \vec{x}_{2} \right\rangle = \left( -i\hbar\nabla_{1} \right) \delta \left( \vec{x}_{1} - \vec{x}_{2} \right)$$

再取  $\left\langle \alpha \middle| = \left\langle \vec{x}_{1} \middle|, \middle| \beta \right\rangle = \middle| \vec{p} \right\rangle$ ,

 $\left\langle \vec{x}_{1} \middle| \hat{\vec{p}} \middle| \vec{p} \right\rangle = \int d^{3}x \left\langle \vec{x}_{1} \middle| \vec{x} \right\rangle \left( -i\hbar\vec{\nabla} \right) \left\langle \vec{x} \middle| \vec{p} \right\rangle = \left( -i\hbar\nabla_{1} \right) \left\langle \vec{x}_{1} \middle| \vec{p} \right\rangle$ 

Pr  $\left| \vec{p} \right\rangle \left\langle \vec{x}_{1} \middle| \vec{p} \right\rangle = \left( -i\hbar\nabla_{1} \right) \left\langle \vec{x}_{1} \middle| \vec{p} \right\rangle$ 

此为动量算符在坐标表象的本征方程, 本征态是

$$\langle \vec{x} | \vec{p} \rangle = Ne^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}}$$

说明动量本征态在坐标表象的表示是平面波。由归一化条件,

$$\langle \vec{x} \mid \vec{p} \rangle = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}}$$

## 4) 动量表象

$$\hat{\vec{p}}$$
 的矩阵元  $\left\langle \vec{p}_1 \middle| \hat{\vec{p}} \middle| \vec{p}_2 \right\rangle = \vec{p}_1 \delta(\vec{p}_1 - \vec{p}_2)$  为对角矩阵。

 $\hat{x}$ 的矩阵元

$$\begin{split} \left\langle \vec{p}_{1} \middle| \hat{\vec{x}} \middle| \vec{p}_{2} \right\rangle &= \int d^{3}x_{1}d^{3}x_{2} \left\langle \vec{p}_{1} \middle| \vec{x}_{1} \right\rangle \left\langle \vec{x}_{1} \middle| \hat{\vec{x}} \middle| \vec{x}_{2} \right\rangle \left\langle \vec{x}_{2} \middle| \vec{p}_{2} \right\rangle \\ &= \int d^{3}x_{1}d^{3}x_{2} \frac{1}{\left(2\pi\hbar\right)^{3}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}_{1}\cdot\vec{x}_{1}} \vec{x}_{2}\delta\left(\vec{x}_{1} - \vec{x}_{2}\right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}_{2}\cdot\vec{x}_{2}} \\ &= \int d^{3}x_{1} \frac{1}{\left(2\pi\hbar\right)^{3}} \vec{x}_{1} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\vec{p}_{2} - \vec{p}_{1})\cdot\vec{x}_{1}} \\ &= \int d^{3}x_{1} \frac{1}{\left(2\pi\hbar\right)^{3}} \left(i\hbar\vec{\nabla}_{p_{1}}\right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\vec{p}_{2} - \vec{p}_{1})\cdot\vec{x}_{1}} \\ &= i\hbar\vec{\nabla}_{p_{1}}\delta(\vec{p}_{1} - \vec{p}_{2}) \end{split}$$

注意这里是对动量的微分。

坐标算符本征态在动量表象的形式

$$\langle \vec{p} | \vec{x} \rangle = \langle \vec{x} | \vec{p} \rangle^* = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}}$$

**例1**: 在坐标表象证明 $\hat{x}$ ,  $\hat{p}$  为厄米算符。

$$\begin{split} x_{x_{1}x_{2}} &= \mathcal{S}(x_{1} - x_{2})x_{1}, \\ x_{x_{1}x_{2}}^{+} &= \left(x_{x_{2}x_{1}}\right)^{*} = \left(\mathcal{S}(x_{2} - x_{1})x_{2}\right)^{*} = \mathcal{S}(x_{2} - x_{1})x_{2} = \mathcal{S}(x_{1} - x_{2})x_{1} = x_{x_{1}x_{2}} \\ p_{x_{1}x_{2}} &= \left(-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}}\right)\mathcal{S}(x_{1} - x_{2}) = \left(-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial (x_{1} - x_{2})}\right)\mathcal{S}(x_{1} - x_{2}), \\ p_{x_{1}x_{2}}^{+} &= \left(p_{x_{2}x_{1}}\right)^{*} = \left(\left(-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial (x_{2} - x_{1})}\right)\mathcal{S}(x_{2} - x_{1})\right)^{*} \\ &= \left(i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial (x_{2} - x_{1})}\right)\mathcal{S}(x_{2} - x_{1}) = \left(-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial (x_{1} - x_{2})}\right)\mathcal{S}(x_{1} - x_{2}) = p_{x_{1}x_{2}} \end{split}$$

故 $\hat{X}$ 和 $\hat{p}$ 均为厄米算符。

例 2: 在坐标表象计算  $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}]$ 

$$\begin{split} \hat{x}\hat{p} &= \int dx_1 dx_2 \hat{x} \, \big| \, x_1 \big\rangle \big\langle \, x_1 \, \big| \, \hat{p} \, \big| \, x_2 \big\rangle \big\langle \, x_2 \, \big| \\ &= \int dx_1 dx_2 x_1 \, \big| \, x_1 \big\rangle \bigg( -i\hbar \, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \bigg) \delta(x_1 - x_2) \big\langle \, x_2 \, \big| \\ &= -\int dx_1 dx_2 \bigg( -i\hbar \, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \bigg) \bigg( \, x_1 \, \big| \, x_1 \big\rangle \bigg) \delta(x_1 - x_2) \big\langle \, x_2 \, \big| \qquad (分步积分) \\ &= -\int dx_1 \bigg( -i\hbar \, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \bigg) \bigg( \, x_1 \, \big| \, x_1 \big\rangle \bigg) \big\langle \, x_1 \, \big| \\ &= \int dx_1 \, \, x_1 \, \big| \, x_1 \big\rangle \bigg( -i\hbar \, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \bigg) \big\langle \, x_1 \, \big| \qquad (分步积分) \end{split}$$

同理可证,

故

$$\hat{p}\hat{x} = -i\hbar + \int dx_1 x_1 |x_1\rangle \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}\right) \langle x_1|,$$

$$[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar.$$

由不确定关系,坐标与动量不可能同时有确定值。例如,在动量本征态,动量有确定值, $\langle p | (\Delta \hat{p})^2 | p \rangle = 0$ ,但坐标无确定值,取值为x的几率是

$$\left|\left\langle x\right|p\right\rangle\right|^{2}=\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}px}\right|^{2}=const$$
,

说明粒子在 $-\infty$ <x< $\infty$ 出现的几率处处相等,即坐标的取值完全不确定, 方差 $\langle p | \left(\Delta \hat{x}\right)^2 | p \rangle = \infty$ 。坐标算符与动量算符仍然满足不确定关系

$$\langle (\Delta \hat{x})^2 \rangle \langle (\Delta \hat{p}_x)^2 \rangle \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$
 o

例3:最小不确定态。

要在不确定关系 $\left\langle \left(\Delta \hat{A}\right)^2 \right\rangle \left\langle \left(\Delta \hat{B}\right)^2 \right\rangle \geq \left(\frac{1}{2i} \left\langle \left[\hat{A},\hat{B}\right]\right\rangle \right)^2$ 取等号,得到最小不确定度,态必须满足:

1) 在 Schwarz 不等式中取等号
$$\left\langle \left(\Delta \hat{A}\right)^{2}\right\rangle \left\langle \left(\Delta \hat{B}\right)^{2}\right\rangle = \left|\left\langle\Delta \hat{A}\Delta \hat{B}\right\rangle\right|^{2};$$

2) 
$$\operatorname{Re}\left\langle \Delta \hat{A} \Delta \hat{B} \right\rangle = 0$$
.

1) 的解是 
$$\Delta \hat{B} | \psi \rangle = c \Delta \hat{A} | \psi \rangle$$
, c 为常数;

2) 即 
$$\operatorname{Re}\left(c\left\langle\left(\Delta\hat{A}\right)^{2}\right\rangle\right)=0$$
, 由于 $\left\langle\left(\Delta\hat{A}\right)^{2}\right\rangle$ 是实数,故  $c=ia$ ,  $a$  为实数。 
$$\left(\hat{B}-\left\langle\hat{B}\right\rangle\right)|\psi\rangle=ia\left(\hat{A}-\left\langle\hat{A}\right\rangle\right)|\psi\rangle$$
,

这就是最小不确定性对态 $|\psi\rangle$ 的限制。取

$$\hat{A} = \hat{x}$$
,  $\hat{B} = \hat{p}$ , 
$$(\hat{p} - \langle p \rangle) |\psi\rangle = ia(\hat{x} - \langle x \rangle) |\psi\rangle$$

进入坐标表象,有

$$\left(-i\hbar\frac{d}{dx} - \langle p \rangle\right)\psi(x) = ia(x - \langle x \rangle)\psi(x)$$

解为  $\psi(x) = Ae^{-a\frac{\left(x-\langle x\rangle\right)^2}{2\hbar}}e^{\frac{i\langle p\rangle x}{\hbar}}$ , 是坐标空间的 Gaussian 波包。

例 4: 已知在坐标表象的态 $\langle \vec{r} | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} e^{-r/a_0}$  (氢原子基态),求动量的平均值。

由于 $\langle \vec{x} | \psi \rangle$ 不是平面波,动量无确定值,取动量为 $\vec{p}$ 的几率幅是

$$\langle \vec{p} | \psi \rangle = \int d^{3}\vec{r} \langle \vec{p} | \vec{r} \rangle \langle \vec{r} | \psi \rangle = \int d^{3}\vec{r} \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_{0}^{3}}} e^{-r/a_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{(2a_{0}\hbar)^{3/2}\hbar}{\pi (a_{0}^{2}p^{2} + \hbar^{2})^{2}} \qquad (与动量的方向无关)$$

动量大小的平均值

$$\langle p \rangle = \frac{\int dp \ p^3 \left| \langle \vec{p} | \psi \rangle \right|^2}{\int dp \ p^2 \left| \langle \vec{p} | \psi \rangle \right|^2} \, .$$

### 5) 经典力学系统的正则量子化 (Dirac, 1925)

分析力学的 Poisson 括号:

$$[A, B]_{P} = \sum_{s} \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial q_{s}} \frac{\partial B}{\partial p_{s}} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial p_{s}} \frac{\partial B}{\partial q_{s}} \right)$$

例如,

$$\left[x_{i}, p_{j}\right]_{P} = \delta_{ij}$$

如果重新定义两个力学量的 Poisson 括号为对应算符的对易关系,

$$\left[x_{i}, p_{j}\right]_{P} \rightarrow \frac{1}{i\hbar} \left[\hat{x}_{i}, \hat{p}_{j}\right]$$

则有

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_i, & \hat{p}_j \end{bmatrix} = i\hbar \delta_{ij}$$

这就是从经典力学到量子力学的正则量子化。