

氢光谱的推导

玻尔：引入定态。假设

(1) 原子只能处于分立的定态

电子在定态上运动时并不辐射电磁波

(2) 原子可在两个定态间跃迁。

辐射频率为 $|E_n - E_m| = h\nu$ 。

$$\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = m \frac{v^2}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$v = \frac{e^2}{2n\epsilon_0 \hbar}$$

$$\oint \vec{p} \cdot d\vec{r} = n\hbar = mv \cdot 2\pi r$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$= -\frac{me^4}{8n^2\epsilon_0^2\hbar^2}$$

内积的定义及性质

$$(\phi, \psi) := \int \phi^*(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) d\vec{r}$$

$$\textcircled{1} (\psi, a\phi_1 + b\phi_2) = a(\psi, \phi_1) + b(\psi, \phi_2)$$

谱分解原理? Born 规则及推广

$$\textcircled{2} (\psi, \phi) = (\phi, \psi)^*$$

为何一维束缚态有若干性质?

$$\textcircled{3} (\psi, \psi) \geq 0$$

Born 规则及推广

$$\textcircled{1} |\psi(\vec{r})|^2 \text{ 给出 } \vec{r} \text{ 处发现粒子的几率密度。}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 发现粒子动量为 } \vec{p} \text{ 的几率正比于 } |\psi(\vec{p})|^2$$

$$\psi(\vec{p}) = (\phi_{\vec{p}}, \psi)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 处发现粒子的几率密度由波函数及相应位置本征函数}$$

内积的模方给出.

$$\psi_{x_0}(x) = \delta(x-x_0). \quad \text{位置本征函数}$$

$$(\psi_{x_0}, \psi) = \int dx \delta(x-x_0) \psi(x) = \psi(x_0).$$

关于 δ 函数: $\delta^3(\vec{r}-\vec{r}') = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\vec{p}\cdot(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')/\hbar} d^3\vec{p}.$

$\psi(\vec{r})$ 与其 Fourier 变换等价

$$(\psi^*(\vec{p}), \phi_p(\vec{r}))$$

$$\psi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int \psi(\vec{p}) e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}/\hbar} d\vec{p} = \int \psi(\vec{p}) \phi_p(\vec{r}) d\vec{p}.$$

$$\psi(\vec{p}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int \psi(\vec{r}) e^{-i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}/\hbar} d\vec{r} = \int \phi_p^*(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) d\vec{r}. \quad (\phi_p^*(\vec{r}), \psi(\vec{r}))$$

可观测量假设

- (1) 一个可观测量算子的本征值对应于该量在实验中可能观测到的值。
- (2) 观测到该算子的某本征值, 意味测量后粒子处于相应本征态, 反之亦然。
- (3) 该算子的所有本征态张成整个状态空间, 即构成相应 Hilbert 空间的完备基。

Born 规则 (推广):

对处于状态 ψ 粒子进行可观测量 A 的测量, 得本征值 a_n 几率为

$$P_n = |(\psi, \psi_n)|^2. \quad \text{连续本征值时为几率密度}$$

厄米算子

满足可观测量要求的所有性质. $\bar{A} = \sum_n a_n |c_n|^2 = (\psi, \hat{A}\psi)$

实的本征值 $a_n \Rightarrow$ 在任意态上期待值为实

$$(\psi, \hat{A}\psi) = (\hat{A}\psi, \psi)^* = (\hat{A}\psi, \psi)$$

$$\int \psi^* (\hat{A}\psi) d^3r = \int (\hat{A}\psi)^* \psi d^3r \quad (\psi, \hat{A}\psi) = (\hat{A}\psi, \psi)$$

有此性质的算子称厄米算子.

$$A^\dagger = (A^T)^*$$

引入? 转置算子: \hat{A}^T

$$(\psi, A\phi) = (A^T\psi, \phi)$$

提到前面的条件是 A^{T*}

$$\int d\vec{r} \psi^*(\vec{r}) [\hat{A}\phi(\vec{r})] = \int d\vec{r} [\hat{A}^T\psi^*(\vec{r})] \phi(\vec{r})$$

作用在 ψ 上变为在 ϕ 上.

厄米共轭算子的性质: $(\phi, \hat{A}\psi) = (\hat{A}^+\phi, \psi)$.

$$(AB)^\dagger = B^\dagger A^\dagger$$

现在引入厄米算子 (Hermitian): $\hat{A}^\dagger = \hat{A}$

$$\text{有 } (\phi, \hat{A}\psi) = (\hat{A}\phi, \psi)$$

Hermitian 的性质:

① 在任意态上期待值为实. $\bar{A} = (\psi, \bar{A}\psi)$ 为实.

$$\bar{A} = (\psi, \hat{A}\psi) = (\hat{A}\psi, \psi) \stackrel{\text{内积性质}}{=} (\psi, \hat{A}\psi)^* = \bar{A}^*$$

② 本征值为实.

$$\hat{A}\phi_n = A_n\phi_n \Rightarrow A_n = (\phi_n, A\phi_n) / (\phi_n, \phi_n) = \bar{A}$$

③ 不同本征值对应本征函数之间正交.

$$\text{考虑 } \begin{cases} \hat{A}\psi_n = A_n\psi_n \\ \hat{A}\psi_m = A_m\psi_m \end{cases} \quad A_n \neq A_m$$

$$\text{有 } (\hat{A}\psi_m, \psi_n) = A_m(\psi_m, \psi_n),$$

$$\text{Hermition 的性质 } = \begin{matrix} A_m\psi_m \\ (\psi_m, \hat{A}\psi_n) = A_n(\psi_m, \psi_n) \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A_m - A_n)(\psi_m, \psi_n) = 0 \Rightarrow (\psi_m, \psi_n) = 0$$

* 证明 $\hat{p} = -i\hbar\nabla$ 为 Hermitian.

$$\text{首先证明 } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}^*$$

$$(\psi, \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \phi) = \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^T \psi, \phi \right) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi, \phi \right) = \int \phi \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi \right)^* dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \phi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi^* dx = \phi \psi^* \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \phi dx$$

∞处 → 0, 0

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}^*$$

$$\left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^*$$

$$\text{且 } \left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^\dagger = -i\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \text{因此 } \hat{p}^\dagger = \hat{p} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

* 证明对于实函数 $V(x)$, $V(\hat{x})$ 是 Hermitian.

$$\int dx \psi^*(x) [V(\hat{x})\psi(x)] = \int dx \psi^*(x) [V(x)\psi(x)] \quad (\psi(x), V\psi(x))$$

$$= \int dx [V(x)\psi(x)]^* \psi(x) \quad \left(V(x)^\dagger \psi(x), \psi(x) \right)$$

实函数

$$\Rightarrow [V(\hat{x})]^\dagger = V(\hat{x}) \quad [V(\hat{x})]^\dagger = V(\hat{x})$$

Schrödinger 方程的形式解

初态在能量本征值上展开 $\psi(\circ) = \sum_n c_n \varphi_n(\bar{r})$.

有形式解 $\psi(t) = \sum_n c_n e^{-iE_n t/\hbar} \varphi_n$.

通解 $\psi(t) = e^{-iHt/\hbar} \psi(\circ)$.

性质: ① 内积不随时变化

$$(\Phi(t), \psi(t)) = (\Phi(\circ), \psi(\circ))$$

取 $\Phi(\circ) = \sum_n d_n \varphi_n(\bar{r})$

$$\begin{aligned}(\Phi(t), \psi(t)) &= \left(\sum_n d_n e^{-iE_n t/\hbar} \varphi_n, \sum_n c_n e^{-iE_n t/\hbar} \varphi_n \right) \\ &= \sum_{n,m} d_n^* c_m e^{i(E_n - E_m)t/\hbar} (\varphi_n, \varphi_m) \\ &= \sum_{n,m} d_n^* c_n = (\Phi(\circ), \psi(\circ))\end{aligned}$$

高斯波包

$$\psi(x) = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \quad A^2 = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\tilde{\psi}(p) = \int \tilde{\psi}(p) \phi_p(x) dp$$

$$\tilde{\psi}(p) = (\phi_p, \psi) = \int \phi_p^*(x) \psi(x) dx$$

$$\tilde{\psi}(p) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x) e^{-ipx/\hbar} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \cdot A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \left(\cos \frac{px}{\hbar} \right) dx = B e^{-\frac{p^2}{2\alpha^2 \hbar^2}} \quad B^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\alpha\hbar}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\alpha} \quad \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{-b^2/4\alpha^2}}{2\alpha} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$(\Delta A)^2 = \overline{A^2} - \bar{A}^2 = \overline{A^2} - \bar{A}^2$$

$$\bar{x}^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\alpha^2}, \quad \Delta x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\alpha}$$

$$\bar{p}^2 = \left(\frac{\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2, \quad \Delta p = \frac{\alpha\hbar}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Gauss 波包的随时演化

$$\psi(x, 0) = \psi(x) = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} = A e^{-\frac{x^2}{4\Delta x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x, t) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int e^{-\frac{i p^2 t}{2m\hbar}} \tilde{\psi}(p) e^{i p x / \hbar} dp \\ &= (2\pi)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \left(\Delta x + \frac{i\hbar t}{2m\Delta x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4(\Delta x)^2 + \frac{2i\hbar t}{m}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\psi(x, t)|^2 = \left\{ 2\pi \left[(\Delta x)^2 + \frac{\hbar^2 t^2}{4m^2 \Delta x^2} \right] \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left\{ \frac{-x^2}{2(\Delta x)^2 + \frac{\hbar^2 t^2}{4m^2 (\Delta x)^2}} \right\}$$

宽度量级 $\Gamma \sim \frac{\hbar t}{m\Delta x}$

特点: 始终 $x=0$

$$\text{宽度} \sim \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta p)^2 t^2 / m^2} \quad \longleftarrow \Delta x$$

$\Delta x \downarrow \Delta p \uparrow$ 扩散越快

动量中心在 p_0 时

$$\psi(x, 0) = A e^{i p_0 x / \hbar} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4(\Delta x)^2}}$$

$$\psi(x, t) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \left(\Delta x + \frac{i\hbar t}{2m\Delta x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\tilde{\psi}(p, 0) = B \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(p-p_0)^2}{\alpha^2 \hbar^2}\right\}$$

$$\exp\left[\frac{i p_0}{\hbar} \left(x - \frac{p_0 t}{m}\right)\right] \exp\left\{-\frac{(x - p_0 t / m)^2}{4(\Delta x)^2 + 2i\hbar t / m}\right\}$$

奇点边条件判据

一般外势用一系列方势垒近似 奇异性?

Schrödinger 方程在奇点的适用性? 不予理会.

由无奇点情形, 取极限, 并规定奇点附近波函数性质 (边条件)

有奇点外势下的定态波函数, 必须可由无奇点外势下的定态波函数给出

真实物理系统性质由逼近奇点的值决定, 不是奇点的具体取值 (有限势下)

↓

奇点处具体取值的任意性带来 Schrödinger 方程任意性?

策略: 不予理会, 只考虑两侧的 Schrödinger 方程行为

推导边条件

奇点处对小量 ε .
$$\int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \psi' dx = \psi(\varepsilon) - \psi(-\varepsilon)$$

(设为 $x=0$)

且
$$\int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \psi' dx = \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [V(x) - E] \psi(x) dx$$
 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$
趋于 0.

于是有限势下, 奇点两侧 ψ 连续. 类似可得 ψ' 连续

总结边条件为, 有限势下, ψ, ψ' 在奇点处连续

知道波函数在各区域的解后, 关键在于不同区域间的连接.

势垒穿透解的时序与定态波函数的矛盾? 并不

↓

自身含有无穷长时间内行为的信息. ($e^{-iEt/\hbar}$ 中看出)

与统计解释的内在联系. 统计特征. 更深层的整体性.

互作用的涨落性质?

δ 势垒

可记为 $V(x) = \gamma \delta(x)$, $\gamma > 0$.

$$\int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \psi'' dx = \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [\gamma \delta(x) - E] \psi(x) dx \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时}$$

$$= \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \gamma$$

$$\text{因此 } \psi'(0^+) - \psi'(0^-) = \frac{2m\gamma}{\hbar^2} \psi(0)$$

$$\text{且 } \psi(0^+) = \psi(0^-)$$

对称性、被描述系统与参照系的关系

空间反演算子 (宇称算子)

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

$$\hat{P}^2\psi(\vec{r}) = \psi(\vec{r})$$

本征解 $\hat{P}\psi = C\psi$, 则 $C = \pm 1$.

- $C = 1$: ψ 偶函数, 粒子状态有偶宇称
- $C = -1$: ψ 奇函数, 粒子状态有奇宇称

定理: 势能具有空间反演对称性时, $V(x) = V(-x)$.

若 $\psi(x)$ 是 \hat{H} 的本征函数, 则 $\psi(-x)$ 是 \hat{H} 拥有相同本征值的本征函数.

因而 \hat{H} 本征函数可取为有确定宇称的函数.

$$\Delta \quad \hat{H}\psi(\vec{r}) = E\psi(\vec{r}) \Rightarrow \hat{H}\psi(-\vec{r}) = E\psi(-\vec{r})$$

$$\psi_1 = \psi(\vec{r}) + \psi(-\vec{r}), \quad \psi_2 = \psi(\vec{r}) - \psi(-\vec{r})$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H}\psi_{1(2)} = E\psi_{1(2)}, \quad \hat{P}\psi_1 = \psi_1, \quad \hat{P}\psi_2 = -\psi_2$$

复共轭对称性

定理: 对实的势函数 V , 若 ψ 为 \hat{H} 的本征函数, 则 ψ^* 为 \hat{H} 的

拥有相同本征值的本征函数, $\therefore \hat{H}$ 本征函数可取为实函数.

$$\Delta H\psi = E\psi \Rightarrow H\psi^* = E\psi^*$$

$$\psi_1 = \psi + \psi^* \quad \psi_2 = i(\psi - \psi^*) \quad H\psi_{(a)} = E\psi_{(a)}$$

线性独立, 可正交化

时间反演对称

考虑一个系统在位形空间的 Schrödinger 方程

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(x,t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H}(x,t) \psi(x,t)$$

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi^*(x,t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H}(x) \psi^*(x,t)$$

引入 $\bar{\psi}(x,t) = \psi^*(x,-t)$

有 $i\hbar \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}(x,t)}{\partial t} = \hat{H}(x) \bar{\psi}(x,t) \quad t' = -t$

得定理: 若一个系统有实的 H , 则对 Schrödinger 方程的任意解

$\psi(x,t)$, $\bar{\psi}(x,t)$ 也是 Schrödinger 方程的解。

此时称系统具有时间反演对称性。 $\bar{\psi}(x,t)$ 为 $\psi(x,t)$ 的时间反演解。

(根源在于 $\hat{H}(x)$ 的实性)

方势垒问题

全空间波函数

$$\psi_k(x) = \begin{cases} e^{ikx} + R e^{-ikx} & x < 0 \\ A e^{\beta x} + B e^{-\beta x} & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ T e^{ikx} & x > a \end{cases}$$

→

另一本征函数?

$$\psi_k(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-ikx} + R' e^{ikx} & x > a \\ A' e^{\beta x} + B' e^{-\beta x} & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ T' e^{-ikx} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

←

得完整的本征基, 构造初始波包

对实的势 $V(x)$ 相应 $\psi_k(x)$ 得定态解

$$\hat{H}\psi_k^* = E_k \psi_k^*$$

左右入射波相位

完全匹配?

$$\psi_k^*(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-ikx} + R^* e^{ikx} & x < 0 \\ A^* e^{\beta x} + B^* e^{-\beta x} & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ T^* e^{-ikx} & x > a \end{cases}$$

无限深方势阱 (注意又是不同的边界)

过程略 边界为:

略了很多

势能变为 ∞ 的 x_0 处, $\psi(x_0) = 0$. 而 $\psi(x_0)$ 可取任意值.

本征解:

$$\psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi x}{a} & (0 < x < a) \\ 0 & (x \leq 0, x \geq a) \end{cases}$$

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$ka = n\pi$$

节点: $\psi_n(x) = 0$ 处 $n+1$ 个.

$$\text{正交性: } \int \psi_m^* \psi_n dx = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi x}{a} \operatorname{sh} \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx = \delta_{mn}$$

$$\text{几率流密度: } \vec{j} = \frac{1}{m} \operatorname{Re}(\psi_n^* \hat{p} \psi_n) = 0$$

相空间角度?

$$\tilde{\psi}_n(p) = (y_p, \psi_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int_0^a \psi_n(x) e^{-ipx/\hbar} dx \quad a \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } \wedge \wedge$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \frac{1}{2i} (e^{ip_n x/\hbar} - e^{-ip_n x/\hbar}) \quad 0 < x < a$$

$$p_n = n\pi\hbar/a$$

粒子与势始终有相互作用. (解释了 $p \neq 0$ 的分布)

有限深势阱, δ 势阱 ...

简谐振动

无奇点的势也可导致能级分立. (无穷远边界导致)

$$\text{本征解} \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2 \psi = E\psi. \quad \begin{array}{l} |\alpha| \rightarrow \infty \\ \psi(x) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$ 长度量纲. $\hbar\omega$ 能量量纲.

特征长度 及 能量

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{m\omega/\hbar} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2 \psi = \frac{2E}{\hbar\omega} \psi.$$

$$\text{引} \lambda \quad \xi = \alpha x, \quad \lambda = 2E/\hbar\omega.$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d^2\psi}{d\xi^2} + (\lambda - \xi^2)\psi = 0.$$

$$\dots \text{设 } \psi(\xi) = e^{-\xi^2/2} u(\xi).$$

$$\psi' = -\xi e^{-\xi^2/2} u + e^{-\xi^2/2} u'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi'' &= -e^{-\xi^2/2} u + \xi^2 e^{-\xi^2/2} u - \xi e^{-\xi^2/2} u' - \xi e^{-\xi^2/2} u' + e^{-\xi^2/2} u'' \\ &= e^{-\xi^2/2} (u'' - 2\xi u' + \xi^2 u - u). \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 u}{d\xi^2} - 2\xi \frac{du}{d\xi} + (\lambda - 1)u = 0. \dots$$

$$\dots u(\xi) = H_n(\xi). \quad H_0 = 1, \quad H_1 = 2\xi, \quad H_2 = 4\xi^2 - 2 \dots$$

$$H_n(\xi) = (-1)^n e^{\xi^2} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \xi^n} (e^{-\xi^2}).$$

$$\text{解:} \quad E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar\omega.$$

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

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

性质: $E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$, $\bar{x} = 0$, $\bar{p} = 0$, $\Delta x \Delta p = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar$.

$$\psi_0(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \quad n \text{ 奇偶对应奇偶宇称}$$

$$n \neq m \Rightarrow \int_0^\infty \psi_n^* \psi_m dx = 0 \quad \text{正交归一, 完全性}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{V} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_n^*(x) \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \psi_n(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}k \frac{2n+1}{2\alpha^2} = \frac{2n+1}{4} \underbrace{\omega^2 m}_{\hbar\omega} \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega = \frac{1}{2}E_n \end{aligned}$$

利用可观测量的性质完全确定量子态
(找到 A 与 H 具有共同本征态)

基本对易式 —— 量子化条件

$$[x_i, p_j] = i\hbar \delta_{ij}$$

性质 $[\hat{A}, \hat{B} \pm \hat{C}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \pm [\hat{A}, \hat{C}]$

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}\hat{C}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{C} + \hat{B}[\hat{A}, \hat{C}]$$

$$[\hat{A}\hat{B}, \hat{C}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{C}]\hat{B} + \hat{A}[\hat{B}, \hat{C}]$$

$$e^{A+B} = e^A e^B e^{-\frac{1}{2}[A,B]} = e^B e^A e^{\frac{1}{2}[A,B]} \quad \text{且 } [[A,B], A] = 0, [[A,B], B] = 0$$

Baker-Hausdorff 公式

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

可观测量本征值的简并 $\hat{A} \phi_{a_i} = a \phi_{a_i}, \quad (\phi_{a_i}, \phi_{a_j}) = \delta_{ij}$

ϕ_{a_i} 张成 n 维子空间, 称为 可观测量 \hat{A} 的本征子空间

为 Hilbert 空间带来 \mathcal{D} 结构

共同本征函数

$$\text{若 } \hat{A}\phi_{ab} = a\phi_{ab}, \quad \hat{B}\phi_{ab} = b\phi_{ab}$$

一个物理系统可以同时拥有两个不同物理量的确定值，当且仅当相应算子有共同本征函数。

定理：一组可观测量算子具有共同本征函数基的充要条件是，它们两两互易。

△必要性：设 \hat{A}, \hat{B} 有 ϕ_{ab} 构成完备基，则任意波函数有展开

$$\psi = \sum_a \sum_b \sum_i C_{abi} \phi_{abi}$$

$$\text{有 } \hat{A}\hat{B}\psi = \hat{B}\hat{A}\psi \Rightarrow [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0$$

△充分性：设 $\hat{A}\hat{B} = \hat{B}\hat{A}$ 且 \hat{A} 有本征函数 ϕ_{a_i} ，则

$$\hat{A}(\hat{B}\phi_{a_i}) = \hat{B}(\hat{A}\phi_{a_i}) = a(\hat{B}\phi_{a_i})$$

在 Hilbert 空间中， \hat{A} 的具有本征值 a 的子空间对 \hat{B} 而言是封闭的。

$$\hat{B}\phi_{a_i} = \sum_j d_{ij} \phi_{a_j}$$

基矢与矢量分量的

左向本征解

$$\sum_i C_{\beta i} d_{ij} = \lambda_{\beta} C_{\beta j}$$

$$\text{考虑 } \psi_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_i C_{\beta i} \phi_{a_i}$$

变换矩阵不相同

$$\hat{B}\psi_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_i C_{\beta i} \hat{B}\phi_{a_i} = \sum_{ij} C_{\beta i} d_{ij} \phi_{a_j} = \sum_j \lambda_{\beta} C_{\beta j} \phi_{a_j} = \lambda_{\beta} \psi_{\alpha\beta}$$

力学量完全集 (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m) 使本征值无简并

角动量算子

$$\hat{L} = \hat{x} \times \hat{p} = -i\hbar \vec{x} \times \vec{\nabla}$$

$$\hat{L}_x = y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y = -i\hbar(y\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z\frac{\partial}{\partial y})$$

对易关系

$$[\hat{L}_\alpha, \hat{L}_\beta] = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} i\hbar \hat{L}_\gamma$$

$$[L_i, r^2] = 0$$

$$[\hat{L}_\alpha, x_\beta] = i\hbar \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} x_\gamma$$

$$[L_i, p^2] = 0$$

$$[\hat{L}_\alpha, p_\beta] = i\hbar \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} p_\gamma$$

$$[\hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_\alpha] = 0$$

本征解

$$L_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\Phi_m(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{im\phi}$$

$$\hat{L}_z \Phi_m(\phi) = m\hbar \Phi_m(\phi)$$

$$\hat{L}^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{\hat{L}_z^2}{\sin^2\theta}$$

$$\hat{L}^2 Y(\theta, \phi) = \lambda \hbar^2 Y(\theta, \phi)$$

Dirac 符号系统的引入

波函数符号系统 $\psi = \sum_n c_n \psi_n$

$\psi(x)$
 $\Psi(p)$ 为同一态

任意基矢 $|m\rangle$ 上, 态矢 $|\psi\rangle$ 有展开

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_m \underbrace{c_m}_{\text{态矢在基矢上的波函数}} |m\rangle$$

同一线性空间中不同矢量间的关系 (直接处理带来不便)

引入对偶空间 (dual space) 内积由两空间中矢量关系给出

$$\langle \phi | \psi \rangle = (\phi, \psi) \quad \langle n | m \rangle = \delta_{nm}$$

$$\langle \phi | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | \phi \rangle^*$$

$$c_1 |\psi_1\rangle + c_2 |\psi_2\rangle \longleftrightarrow \langle \psi_1 | c_1^* + \langle \psi_2 | c_2^*$$

任意线性算子 A 可利用左-右矢表示为

$$A = \sum_{m,n} A_{nm} |n\rangle\langle m|, \quad A_{nm} = \langle n|A|m\rangle.$$

△ 线性算子 A 对基矢的作用为

$$A|m\rangle = \sum_n A_{nm} |n\rangle.$$

A 对任意态矢作用 $|\psi\rangle = \sum_n c_n |n\rangle$

$$A|\psi\rangle = \sum_n c_n A|m\rangle = \sum_{m,n} A_{nm} c_n |n\rangle.$$

$$\bar{\square} \quad \left(\sum_{m,n} A_{nm} |n\rangle\langle m| \right) \sum_{m'} c_{m'} |m'\rangle = \sum_{m,n} A_{nm} c_n |n\rangle.$$

$$\triangleright \quad |\psi\rangle = I|\psi\rangle = \sum_n |n\rangle\langle n|\psi\rangle = \sum_n \underbrace{\psi_n}_{\text{波函数}} |n\rangle$$

$$\psi_n = \langle n|\psi\rangle$$

$$\langle\psi|m\rangle = \psi_m^*$$

$$A = IAI = \sum_n |n\rangle\langle n|A \sum_m |m\rangle\langle m| = \sum_{n,m} A_{nm} |n\rangle\langle m|.$$

$$\triangleright \quad (\psi, \hat{A}\phi) = (\hat{A}^+\psi, \phi) \quad (\text{算子作用于左矢})$$

$$\langle\psi|A|\phi\rangle = \langle A^+\psi|\phi\rangle.$$

▷ 计算 $\langle\psi|A|\phi\rangle$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{向右作用. 给出 } J_1 &= \langle\psi| \left(\sum_{m,n} A_{nm} |n\rangle\langle m| \right) |\phi\rangle = \langle\psi| \sum_{n,m} A_{nm} \phi_m |n\rangle \\ &= \sum_{m,n} A_{nm} \phi_m \psi_n^* \end{aligned}$$

向左作用. $J_2 = \left(\langle \psi | \sum_{m,n} A_{nm} |n\rangle \langle m| \right) \phi \rangle = \left(\sum_{m,n} \psi_n^* A_{nm} \langle m| \right) | \phi \rangle$
 $= \sum_{m,n} \psi_n^* A_{nm} \phi_m$. 写成左右矢形式可直接作用于左矢

A^\dagger 的左右矢表示: $A^\dagger = \sum_{m,n} A_{nm}^* |m\rangle \langle n|$.

共轭操作. 所有数字变复共轭, 算子变 † , 矢量变对偶矢量, 左 \rightarrow 右变右 \rightarrow 左.

任意等式在共轭操作下仍成立. (统称对偶共轭)

时间反演解. 反线性变换

$i\hbar \frac{d|\psi\rangle}{dt} = H|\psi\rangle$. 并不给出时间反演解.

$-i\hbar \frac{d\langle\psi|}{dt} = \langle\psi|H$. 而在对偶空间中给出等价解.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \dot{\psi} | \phi \rangle &= (\dot{\psi}, \phi) = \left(\frac{1}{i\hbar} H\psi, \phi \right) = -\frac{1}{i\hbar} (H\psi, \phi) = -\frac{1}{i\hbar} (\psi, H\phi) \\ &= -\frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle \psi | H | \phi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \dot{\psi} | \phi \rangle &= \langle \phi | \dot{\psi} \rangle^* = \langle \phi | \frac{1}{i\hbar} H\psi \rangle^* = -\frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle \phi | H\psi \rangle^* \\ &= -\frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle H\psi | \phi \rangle = -\frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle \psi | H^\dagger | \phi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

$\psi^*(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 属同一线性空间. 而 $|\psi\rangle$ 与 $\langle\psi|$ 属不同线性空间.

根据状态空间的维数, 内积的取值范围, Hilbert 空间中的线性

算子性质也会有所不同.

一个例子. $[x, H] = \frac{1}{2m} p[x, p] + \frac{1}{2m} [x, p]p = \frac{i\hbar}{m} p$.

$$\langle \psi_E | \frac{i\hbar}{m} p | \psi_E \rangle = \langle \psi_E | xH - Hx | \psi_E \rangle = E \langle \psi_E | x | \psi_E \rangle - E \langle \psi_E | x | \psi_E \rangle = 0 \quad \times$$

怎样确定一个算子的使用范围？

与状态空间范围有关。

分立谱基矢上状态空间的基本结构

分立数系与连续数系无法建立一一对应关系。不同的处理。

Hilbert 空间的子空间结构及投影算子表示。

· 单一矢量上的投影算子

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_m \psi_m |m\rangle \text{ 投影到 } |m\rangle \text{ 上。}$$

$$\psi_m |m\rangle = \underline{|m\rangle \langle m|} \psi$$

P_m 投影算子

$$P_m |\psi\rangle = \psi_m |m\rangle. \text{ 给出 } |\psi\rangle \text{ 在 } |m\rangle \text{ 上的投影。}$$

· 可测量空间的投影算子

$$\text{可观测量 } A. \text{ 正交归一本征基矢系 } \{|a_{i,\lambda}\rangle\}. \quad A|a_{i,\lambda}\rangle = a_i |a_{i,\lambda}\rangle$$

根据本征值将 Hilbert 空间分成一系列子空间 H_i .

由 $|a_{i,\lambda}\rangle$ 张成

$$\text{则 } H = \bigoplus_i H_i. \quad H_i = \bigoplus_{\lambda_i} |a_{i,\lambda_i}\rangle \text{ 视为一维子空间}$$

任意 $|\psi\rangle$ 在该基矢系上展开为

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{i,\lambda_i} \psi_{i,\lambda_i} |a_{i,\lambda_i}\rangle, \quad \psi_{i,\lambda_i} = \langle a_{i,\lambda_i} | \psi \rangle$$

还可按子空间来写

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle &= \sum_i |\psi_i\rangle, \quad |\psi_i\rangle = \sum_{\lambda_i} \psi_{i,\lambda_i} |a_{i,\lambda_i}\rangle \\ &= \sum_{\lambda_i} \underbrace{|a_{i,\lambda_i}\rangle \langle a_{i,\lambda_i}|}_{P_i} \psi \end{aligned}$$

可观测量 A 有表达式

$$A = \sum_i a_i P_i = \sum_{i,\lambda_i} a_i |a_{i,\lambda_i}\rangle \langle a_{i,\lambda_i}|$$

$$A^{-1} = \sum_i \frac{1}{a_i} P_i$$

多自由度系统的 Hilbert 空间结构

两粒子. 从 H_1, H_2 构造总 Hilbert 空间.

先构造基矢的直积. $|n\alpha\rangle = |n\rangle \otimes |\alpha\rangle = |n\rangle |\alpha\rangle$.

不同自由度独立进行. $\langle p\mu | n\alpha \rangle = \delta_{pn} \delta_{\mu\alpha}$.

$$H = H_1 \otimes H_2. \quad H_1 = \bigoplus_n |n\rangle.$$

$$H_1 \otimes H_2 = \left(\bigoplus_n |n\rangle \right) \otimes H_2 = \bigoplus_n H^{(n)} \leftarrow |n\rangle \otimes H_2.$$

分立谱表象及表象变换

精确描述一个量子态的唯一办法是利用其它量子态 —— 在基矢系中描述矢量

描述框架: 完备基. 当一个确定的基矢系用来描述所有矢量时 —— 表象.

态矢与算子的矩阵表示.

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_m \psi_m |m\rangle. \quad \text{单列阵 } [\psi] = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{第 } m \text{ 个分量为 } \psi_m. \quad [\psi]_m = \psi_m.$$

$$A = \sum_{n,m} A_{nm} |n\rangle \langle m|. \quad \text{作用于 } |\psi\rangle.$$

$$|\eta\rangle = A|\psi\rangle = \sum_m d_m |m\rangle.$$

算子 A 在该基矢上的
矩阵表示 $[A]$

$$d_m = \langle m | \eta \rangle = \langle m | A | \psi \rangle = \langle m | \sum_{n,k} A_{kn} |k\rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle = \sum_n \underbrace{A_{mn}} A_{mn} \psi_n.$$

对应于 $|\eta\rangle = A|\psi\rangle$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad [d] = [A][\psi].$$

区别与联系?

$$A|m\rangle = \sum_n |n\rangle \langle n | A | m \rangle = \sum_n \underbrace{A_{nm}} A_{nm} |n\rangle.$$

厄米共轭矩阵与厄米算子.

$$A^\dagger = \sum_{mn} A_{nm}^\dagger |n\rangle\langle m|. \quad A^\dagger = \sum_{m,n} A_{nm}^* |m\rangle\langle n|.$$

有 $A_{nm}^\dagger = (A_{mn})^*$ 给出 $[A]$ 的厄米共轭矩阵 $[A]^\dagger$

$$[A]_{nm}^\dagger = ([A]_{mn})^*. \quad \text{有 } A_{nm}^\dagger = [A]_{nm}^\dagger$$

之前的定义? 由位置表象中的转置算子 A^T 取复共轭得到.

$$\text{矩阵表示中 } [A]_{nm}^\dagger = ([A]_{nm}^T)^*$$

厄米算子 A 的本征矢 $\{|\psi_n\rangle\}$ 的完备性?

↳ 有限维 Hilbert 空间中, 可对角化, 其本征态必然张成整个空间.
无穷维? Dirac 书中有讨论.

表象变换

设另有一套正交归一基矢系 $|\alpha\rangle$ 给出另一表象.

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{\alpha} \tilde{\psi}_{\alpha} |\alpha\rangle, \quad \tilde{\psi}_{\alpha} = \langle\alpha|\psi\rangle.$$

• 波函数的表象变换.

$$\text{引入 } [S] \text{ 及 } [S]^\dagger, \quad [S]_{m\alpha} = \langle m|\alpha\rangle, \quad [S]_{\alpha m}^\dagger = \langle\alpha|m\rangle, \quad [S]_{m\alpha} = ([S]_{\alpha m}^\dagger)^*$$

利用 $|\psi\rangle$ 在两套基矢上表示的等价性, 有

$$\sum_m \psi_m |m\rangle = \sum_{\alpha} \tilde{\psi}_{\alpha} |\alpha\rangle, \quad [\psi] = [S][\tilde{\psi}], \quad [\tilde{\psi}] = [S]^\dagger[\psi].$$

$$\psi_m = \sum_{\alpha} [S]_{m\alpha} \tilde{\psi}_{\alpha}, \quad \tilde{\psi}_{\alpha} = \sum_m [S]_{\alpha m}^\dagger \psi_m.$$

$$|\psi\rangle = I|\psi\rangle = \left(\sum_{\alpha} |\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| \right) \sum_m \psi_m |m\rangle = \sum_{\alpha} \left(\sum_m [S]_{\alpha m}^\dagger \psi_m \right) |\alpha\rangle.$$

已知 ψ_m 时, 可方便地求出 $\tilde{\psi}_{\alpha}$.

算子的表象变换

A 在基矢 $|\alpha\rangle$ 上表示式为 $A = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \tilde{A}_{\alpha\beta} |\alpha\rangle\langle\beta|$.

则有 $\sum_{m, n} A_{nm} |n\rangle\langle m| = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \tilde{A}_{\alpha\beta} |\alpha\rangle\langle\beta|$.

$$\begin{aligned} A_{nm} &= \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \langle\beta|m\rangle\langle n|\tilde{A}_{\alpha\beta}|\alpha\rangle \\ [A] &= [S][\tilde{A}][S]^\dagger \\ &= \sum_{\alpha, \beta} S_{n\alpha} A_{\alpha\beta} S_{\beta m} \end{aligned}$$

厄米共轭算子的表象无关性 —— 由内积定义, 一定是表象无关的.

$A, A^\dagger, A^T \dots$ 是否表象依赖?

$$\sum_{m, n} [A]_{mn}^\dagger |m\rangle\langle n| = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} [A]_{\alpha\beta}^\dagger |\alpha\rangle\langle\beta| \quad \text{是否成立?}$$

$$[A]_{ab}^\dagger = A_{ba}^* = \sum_{i, j} S_{b_i}^* A_{ij}^* S_{j_a}^* = \sum_{i, j} S_{a_j} A_{ij}^* S_{i_b} = \sum_{i, j} S_{a_j} A_{ji}^\dagger S_{i_b} = \sum_{i, j} S_{a_i} [A]_{ij}^\dagger S_{j_b}$$

但转置算子 A^T 不同.

$$\sum_{m, n} A_{mn}^T |m\rangle\langle n| \neq \sum_{\alpha, \beta} A_{\alpha\beta}^T |\alpha\rangle\langle\beta|.$$

么正算子

实线性空间的基矢系变换 —— 正交矩阵

复

么正矩阵 (酉矩阵)

性质: $U^\dagger = U^{-1}$ 若 U, V 么正, UV 么正.

$\langle U\psi | U\phi \rangle = \langle \psi | \phi \rangle$. 么正变换下内积不变.

$|m\rangle$ 表象中, U 与 U^\dagger 的矩阵表示满足

$$[s][s]^\dagger = [s]^\dagger[s] = [I] \quad (\text{由 } I = \sum_n |m\rangle\langle m| \text{ 作用得})$$

因此是么正矩阵, 可将其对角化得本征值, 记为 u_k .

代入得 $|u_k|^2 = 1$, 因此可写为 $e^{i\theta_k}$. \hookrightarrow 也是 U 的本征值.

记相应本征矢为 $|k\rangle$, 应是完备的, 不同本征矢间正交.

$$\langle k | k' \rangle = 0, \text{ 若 } u_k \neq u_{k'}$$

$$\text{因 } \langle k | k' \rangle = \langle U k | U k' \rangle = e^{i(\theta_k - \theta_{k'})} \langle k | k' \rangle$$

$$\text{无简并时 } \langle k | k' \rangle = \delta_{kk'}$$

$$U = \sum_k e^{i\theta_k} |k\rangle\langle k|$$

么正算子将一套正交归一基变为另一套正交归一基.

$$|\chi_n\rangle = U |m\rangle$$

$$\langle \chi_m | \chi_n \rangle = \langle U m | U n \rangle = \langle m | U^\dagger U |n\rangle = \delta_{mm'}$$

$$\text{或 } |\chi_m\rangle = \sum_k e^{i\theta_k} |k\rangle\langle k|m\rangle$$

$$\langle \chi_n | \chi_m \rangle = \sum_l e^{-i\theta_l} \langle n | l \rangle \langle l | \sum_k e^{i\theta_k} |k\rangle\langle k|m\rangle$$

$$= \sum_{l,k} e^{i(\theta_k - \theta_l)} \langle n|l \rangle \langle k|m \rangle \delta_{kl} = \delta_{nm}$$

状态空间: 连续谱基矢

拥有连续本征值的可观测量本征基关系及由此给出的连续谱表象.

δ 函数: 由积分定义, 是一个函数序列的极限

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{-\alpha x^2} = \delta(x), \quad \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} e^{-i\alpha x^2} = \delta(x)$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\pi x} = \delta(x), \quad \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha x}{\pi \alpha x^2} = \delta(x)$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} = \pi \delta(x), \quad \theta'(x) = \delta(x) \quad (\text{阶跃函数})$$

性质

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$$

$$\delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(x)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x-a) \delta(x-b) dx = \delta(a-b)$$

$$\delta(-x) = \delta(x)$$

$$x \delta(x) = 0$$

$$\delta(f(x)) = \sum_i \frac{1}{|f'(x_i)|} \delta(x-x_i) = \sum_i \frac{1}{|f'(x_i)|} \delta(x-x_i) \quad \rightarrow \text{根}$$

$$\delta^3(\vec{r}) = \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z)$$

δ 函数的导数:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta'(x-a) dx = -f'(a)$$

$$\delta(x) = -x \delta'(x)$$

$$\int f(x) [-x \delta'(x)] dx = \left. \frac{d(xf(x))}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = f(0)$$

S函数与平面波

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\vec{p}\cdot(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')/\hbar} d^3\vec{p} = \delta^3(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')$$

一维情况下的证明:

$$J(x) = \int_{-p_0}^{p_1} e^{ipx/\hbar} dp$$

$$J(x) = \hbar \int_{-k_0}^{k_1} e^{ikx} dk = \hbar \int_{-k_0}^{k_1} (\cos kx + i \sin kx) dk$$

$$= \underbrace{\hbar \left[\frac{1}{x} \sin kx \right]_{-k_0}^{k_1}}_{J_1} - i \underbrace{\hbar \left[\frac{1}{x} \cos kx \right]_{-k_0}^{k_1}}_{J_2} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{k_1 \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} dx f(x) (\sin k_1 x)/x = \lim_{k_1 \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} dy f(y/k_1) (\sin y)/y$$

$$= f(0) \int_0^{\infty} dy (\sin y)/y = f(0) \pi/2$$

为了得出 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J(x) f(x) dx$ 分开算。 $= 2\pi\hbar f(0)$

$$\lim_{k_1 \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} dx f(x) \frac{\sin k_1 x}{x} = \lim_{k_1 \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} dy f(y/k_1) \frac{\sin y}{y}$$

负部分同理 $= f(0) \int_0^{\infty} dy \frac{\sin y}{y} = f(0) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J_1(x) f(x) dx = 2\pi\hbar f(0)$

$$\left[\frac{1}{x} \cos kx \right]_{-k_0}^{k_1} = \frac{2}{x} \sin \frac{k_0+k_1}{2} x \sin \frac{k_1-k_0}{2} x$$

$$\lim_{k_0, k_1 \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx f(x) \left[\frac{1}{x} \cos kx \right]_{-k_0}^{k_1} = \lim_{k_0, k_1 \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx f(x) \frac{2}{x} \sin \frac{k_0+k_1}{2} x \sin \frac{k_1-k_0}{2} x$$

$$= \lim_{k_0, k_1 \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \frac{2}{y} f(y/k) \sin y \sin \frac{k_0-k_1}{k_0+k_1} y = 0$$

连续谱基矢

有连续谱 a 的可观测量 A . $A|a\rangle = a|a\rangle$. $\langle a|b\rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & a \neq b \\ \delta(a-b) & a = b \end{cases}$

态矢 $|\psi\rangle$ 有展开 $|\psi\rangle = \int c_a |a\rangle da$.

考虑归一化态矢 $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \int c_a^* c_a \langle a | a' \rangle da da' = 1$.

$$= \int \underbrace{f(a)}_{\text{给出测量结果处于 } [a, a+da] \text{ 几率}} |c_a|^2 da = 1$$

$$f(a) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{a-\epsilon}^{a+\epsilon} \langle a | a' \rangle da'$$

$$\int |c_a|^2 da = 1$$

要求 $f(a) = 1$. 因此

$\langle a | b \rangle = \delta(a-b)$. 连续谱基矢情况, 基矢 $|a\rangle$ 并不归一到 1, 而是归一到 δ 函数.

$$I = \int da |a\rangle \langle a|. \quad I|\psi\rangle = \int da |a\rangle \langle a | \int da' \psi(a') |a'\rangle = \int da da' \delta(a-a') \psi(a') |a\rangle = |\psi\rangle$$

连续谱基矢上的公理表述

考虑可观测量 A , 其正交归一本征基矢系含连续变量 a . $\{ |a, \lambda_a\rangle \}$ 简并指标

$$A|a, \lambda_a\rangle = a|a, \lambda_a\rangle$$

公理. 若系统处于状态 $|\psi\rangle$, 则测量其可观测量 A 会以几率密度

$p(a)$ 得本征值 a .

$$p(a) = \frac{1}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} \sum_{\lambda_a} |\langle a, \lambda_a | \psi \rangle|^2$$

利用对应于本征值 a 的本征子空间的投影算子

$$P_a = \sum_{\lambda_a} |a, \lambda_a\rangle \langle a, \lambda_a|$$

$$\text{有 } P(a) = \langle \psi | P_a | \psi \rangle$$

公理. 对处于态 $|\psi\rangle$ 的系统测量其可观测量 A , 若得到本征值 a , 则测量后的瞬间, 系统处于由下述未归一化的态矢量所描述的状态.

$$|\psi_a\rangle = P_a |\psi\rangle$$

$$I = \int da P_a = \int da \sum_{\lambda_a} |a, \lambda_a\rangle \langle a, \lambda_a| \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{子空间形式的} \\ \text{恒等算子} \end{array}$$

连续谱表象

完备且正交归一的连续谱基矢 $|a\rangle$ 上, 任意态矢 $|\psi\rangle$ 展开为

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle &= \int da \psi(a) |a\rangle \\ &= \langle a | \psi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

任意算子可表示为

$$F = I F I = \int da |a\rangle \langle a| F \int db |b\rangle \langle b| = \int da db F_{ab} |a\rangle \langle b|$$

算子对态矢的作用, 记 $|\phi\rangle = F|\psi\rangle$.

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi\rangle &= I F I |\psi\rangle = \int da |a\rangle \langle a| F \int db |b\rangle \langle b| \psi \\ &= \int da db \underbrace{F_{ab}}_{\phi(a)} \psi(b) |a\rangle \\ &= \int da \phi(a) |a\rangle \end{aligned}$$

但是 $F_{ab} = \langle a|F|b\rangle$ 常常没有很方便的表示式.

$$\text{记 } \hat{F}_a \quad F|\psi\rangle = \int da (\hat{F}_a[\psi])|a\rangle \quad F \text{ 对 } |\psi\rangle \text{ 作用, 等效于 } |a\rangle \text{ 表象}$$
$$\hat{F}_a[\psi] = \int db F_{ab} \psi(b) \quad \text{中, } \hat{F}_a \text{ 对 } \psi(a) \text{ 作用.}$$

厄米共轭算子

利用内积定义推导位置表象中定义.

$$\langle \psi|F|\varphi\rangle = \langle F^\dagger\psi|\varphi\rangle = \langle \psi|F^\dagger|\varphi\rangle^*$$

$$F|\varphi\rangle = F \int da \psi(a) |a\rangle = \int da (\hat{F}_a \psi(a)) |a\rangle$$

$$\langle \psi|F|\varphi\rangle = \int da \psi^*(a) \hat{F}_a \varphi(a)$$

$$\langle \psi|F^\dagger|\varphi\rangle = \int da \psi^*(a) \hat{F}_a^\dagger \varphi(a)$$

$$\langle \psi|F^\dagger|\varphi\rangle^* = \int da (\hat{F}_a^\dagger \varphi(a))^* \psi(a)$$

$$\text{于是 } \int da \psi^*(a) \hat{F}_a \varphi(a) = \int da (\hat{F}_a^\dagger \varphi(a))^* \psi(a)$$

位置与动量表象

$$\hat{x}|\alpha\rangle = \alpha|\alpha\rangle, \quad \langle \alpha|\alpha'\rangle = \delta(\alpha' - \alpha)$$

$$\text{任意态矢有展开 } |\psi\rangle = \int \psi(\alpha) |\alpha\rangle d\alpha$$

$\langle \alpha|$ 作用, 有 $\psi(\alpha) = \langle \alpha|\psi\rangle$ - 致.

$$I = \int d\alpha |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha|, \quad \text{一般算子 } A$$

$$A = IAI = \int d\alpha |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha| A \int d\alpha' |\alpha'\rangle \langle \alpha'| = \int d\alpha d\alpha' \langle \alpha|A|\alpha'\rangle |\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha'|$$

如 A 仅是 x 的函数. $\langle x|A|x\rangle = A(x)\delta(x-x)$.

$$A = \int dx A(x)|x\rangle\langle x|.$$

$$A|\psi\rangle = \int dx A(x)|x\rangle\langle x|\psi\rangle = \int dx A(x)\psi(x)|x\rangle.$$

有 $\hat{A}_x = A(x)$. 位置表象.

证实了 $f(x)\psi(x) = f(x)\psi(x)$.

若 $A = p$. 需知道 $\langle x|p|x\rangle$ 的性质才能给出 A 在位置表象的表达式.

动量本征态与动量表象

$$\hat{p}|p\rangle = p|p\rangle. \quad I = \int dp |p\rangle\langle p|. \quad \langle p'|p\rangle = \delta(p'-p).$$

一般态矢有如下展开

$$|\psi\rangle = \int dp |p\rangle\langle p|\psi\rangle = \int dp \tilde{\psi}(p)|p\rangle$$

$= \langle p|\psi\rangle$. 态矢在动量表象的波函数

对算子 $A(\hat{p})$. 有 $\langle p|A|p\rangle = A(p)\delta(p-p)$.

$$A = \int dp A(p)|p\rangle\langle p|. \quad \hat{A}_p = A(p).$$

位置与动量算子本征态间的关系

由 $[x, p] = i\hbar$ 出发. 推导. 并给出两个算子在对方表象中的表达式.

$$|p\rangle = \int dx \langle x|p\rangle|x\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x|\hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{x}|x\rangle &= \langle x|\hat{x}\hat{p}|x\rangle - \langle x|\hat{p}\hat{x}|x\rangle \\ &= \int dp (x-p) \langle x|p\rangle\langle p|x\rangle dp. \end{aligned}$$

$$i\hbar \delta(x'-x) = -i\hbar(x'-x) \frac{\partial}{\partial(x'-x)} \delta(x'-x)$$

$$\delta(x) = -x\delta'(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \frac{\hbar}{i} (x'-x) \frac{\partial}{\partial(x'-x)} \int e^{ip(x'-x)/\hbar} dp$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int p(x'-x) e^{ip(x'-x)/\hbar} dp$$

$$\langle x|p\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{ipx/\hbar} e^{i\theta(x,p)}$$

$$\theta(x,p) = \theta_1(x) + \theta_2(p)$$

$$|x\rangle \rightarrow |\tilde{x}\rangle = e^{i\theta_1(x)} |x\rangle$$

$$|p\rangle \rightarrow |\tilde{p}\rangle = e^{-i\theta_2(p)} |p\rangle$$

证明了动量本征态在位置表象中的波函数就是 $\phi_p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{ipx/\hbar}$

$$\langle \tilde{x}|\tilde{p}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{i\tilde{p}\tilde{x}/\hbar}$$

$$\langle p|\tilde{x}\rangle = \langle x|p\rangle^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-ipx/\hbar}$$

表象变换

同一矢量在位置和动量表象中

$$|\psi\rangle = \int dx \psi(x) |x\rangle = \int dp \tilde{\psi}(p) |p\rangle$$

$$\text{得 } \tilde{\psi}(p) = \langle p|\psi\rangle = \int dx \psi(x) \langle p|x\rangle = \int dx \phi_p^*(x) \psi(x)$$

$$\psi(x) = \langle x|\psi\rangle = \int dp \tilde{\psi}(p) \langle x|p\rangle \quad (\text{Fourier 变换})$$

若位置本征态归一化

$$\langle x|x'\rangle = \delta(x-x')$$

则动量本征态归一化

$$\langle p'|p\rangle = \langle p'|\int dx |x\rangle \langle x|p\rangle = \delta(\bar{p}-\bar{p}')$$

\hat{p} 及 \hat{H} 在位置表象中的表达式

$$\langle x | \hat{p} | x \rangle = -i\hbar \delta'(x-x).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \langle x | \hat{p} | x \rangle &= \langle x | \hat{p} \int dp | p \rangle \langle p | x \rangle = \int dp p \langle x | p \rangle \langle p | x \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int dp p e^{ip(x-x)/\hbar} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int dp \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial(x-x)} e^{ip(x-x)/\hbar} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int dp e^{ipx/\hbar} \\ &= -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \delta(x) = -i\hbar \delta'(x-x). \end{aligned}$$

类似地 $\langle p' | \hat{x} | p \rangle = i\hbar \delta'(p'-p)$.

动量算子: $\hat{p} | \psi \rangle = \int dx (\hat{p}_x \psi(x)) | x \rangle$.

$$\hat{p} | \psi \rangle = \int dx \psi(x) \hat{p}(x). \quad \text{有}$$

$$\int dx \hat{p}_x (\psi(x) | x \rangle) = \int dx \psi(x) \hat{p} | x \rangle.$$

$$\text{而 } \int dx \psi(x) \hat{p} | x \rangle = \int dx \psi(x) \int dx' | x' \rangle \langle x' | \hat{p} | x \rangle.$$

$$\text{有 } \int dx \psi(x) \hat{p}(x) = \int dx \psi(x) \int dx' | x' \rangle \left[-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial(x-x')} \delta(x-x') \right]$$

$$\text{取 } y' = x', \quad y = x' - x, \quad x = y' - y.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int dx \psi(x) \hat{p} | x \rangle &= -i\hbar \int dy' | y' \rangle \int dy \psi(y-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \delta(y) = -i\hbar \int dy' | y' \rangle \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \psi(y-y) \right]_{y=0} \\ &= \int dx \left[-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x) \right] | x \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得到 } \hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}.$$

$$\text{动量表象中 } \hat{x}_p = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p}.$$

$$\text{Hamiltonian: } i\hbar \frac{d|\psi\rangle}{dt} = H|\psi\rangle, \quad H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x).$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle x | i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi\rangle &= i\hbar \frac{d\psi(x)}{dt} = \langle x | \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(\hat{x}) |\psi\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2m} \langle x | \hat{p}^2 |\psi\rangle + V(x) \psi(x).\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle x | \hat{p}^2 |\psi\rangle &= \langle x | \hat{p} \left(\int dx' \hat{p}' \psi(x') \right) |x\rangle \\ &= \langle x | \int dx' \hat{p}'^2 \psi(x') |x\rangle = \hat{p}'^2 \psi(x).\end{aligned}$$

一个规则:

• 在连续谱基矢上, 应仅仅讨论能够写成广义函数的量 (如 δ -函数及其导数)

不应讨论 $\langle p | \hat{p} | p \rangle$ (无穷大), 而应讨论 $\langle p' | \hat{p} | p \rangle$.

$$\begin{aligned}\langle p' | [x, H] | p \rangle &= \frac{i\hbar}{m} \langle p' | \hat{p} | p \rangle = \frac{i\hbar}{m} p \delta(p' - p) \\ &= \langle p' | x H - H x | p \rangle = \langle p' | x \frac{p^2}{2m} - \frac{p^2}{2m} x | p \rangle = \frac{1}{2m} (p'^2 - p^2) i\hbar \delta(p' - p) \\ &= i\hbar \frac{p}{m} (p' - p) \delta(p' - p) = \frac{i\hbar}{m} p \delta(p' - p). \quad - \text{取}\end{aligned}$$

箱归一化:

$$e^{ipL/\hbar} = e^{-p \cdot 0/\hbar} = 1, \quad p = p_n = \frac{2\pi n \hbar}{L}, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\phi_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{ip_n x/\hbar}$$

标准形式体系的四个公理

实际上是一个 toy.

1. 一个孤立系统的物理状态可以与 Hilbert 空间的一个矢量相关联.
2. 一个孤立物理系统的态矢量演化, 满足如下形式的 Schrödinger 方程

$$i\hbar \frac{d|\psi\rangle}{dt} = H|\psi\rangle.$$

3. (1) 系统的任意一个可观测量与一个厄米算子相对应.

必须拥有完备的本征基矢系

- (2) 若系统处于状态 $|\psi\rangle$, 则测量其可观测量 A 会以几率 P_i 得到本征值 a_i .

$$P_i = \frac{1}{\langle\psi|\psi\rangle} \sum_{\lambda_i} |a_{i,\lambda_i}\langle\psi\rangle|^2.$$

4. 对处于态矢量 $|\psi\rangle$ 的系统测量其可观测量 A , 若得本征值 a_i , 则测量后的瞬间, 系统处于由下述归一化的态矢量所描述的状态.

$$|\psi_{a_i}\rangle = P_i^{-1/2} |\psi\rangle, \quad P_i = \sum_{\lambda_i} |a_{i,\lambda_i}\langle\psi\rangle|^2. \quad (\text{R 过程})$$

(当且仅当系统处于可观测量 A 的一个本征态时, 它具有相应本征值. e-e hmk)

对称与反对称波函数

指标交换算符 P_{ij}

$$\psi = \cos x_1 \sin x_2$$

N 粒子波函数 $\psi(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_N)$

$$P_{12}\psi = \cos x_2 \sin x_1$$

$$P_{ij}\psi(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_N) = \psi(x_1, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_N)$$

态空间压缩了?

$P_{ij}\psi = \psi$ 对称

$P_{ij}\psi = -\psi$ 反对称

加入对称性

全同粒子的 Hamiltonian 对称

(交换两次)

$$P_{ij}\psi = c\psi \quad \text{作用两次} \quad P_{ij}^2\psi = c^2\psi \quad P_{ij}^2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad c^2 = 1$$

波函数是对称的 ($c=1$) 或是反对称的 ($c=-1$)

实验发现自旋为半整数的粒子, $S = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \dots)\hbar$

整数 $S = (1, 2, \dots)\hbar$

波函数是反对称的 (Fermion)

对称的 (Boson)

自旋-统计联系

可由因果性推出?

对称与反对称波函数的单粒子态构造

1. 对称波函数 单粒子态 ϕ_k

(a) 两粒子在 ϕ_1, ϕ_2 上, 则

$$\psi = \sum_{P_{ij}} \phi_1(x_i) \phi_2(x_j) = \phi_1(x_1) \phi_2(x_2) + \phi_1(x_2) \phi_2(x_1)$$

(b) N 粒子

$$\psi = \sum_{P_{ij}} \phi_{k_1}(x_1) \phi_{k_2}(x_2) \dots \phi_{k_N}(x_N) \quad \text{以此为基矢构造 Hilbert 空间}$$

2. 反对称波函数

(a) 双粒子

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\phi_{k_1}(x_1) \phi_{k_2}(x_2) - \phi_{k_1}(x_2) \phi_{k_2}(x_1)] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{vmatrix} \phi_{k_1}(x_1) & \phi_{k_2}(x_1) \\ \phi_{k_1}(x_2) & \phi_{k_2}(x_2) \end{vmatrix}$$

(b) 多粒子.

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} \phi_{k_1}(q_1) & \phi_{k_1}(q_2) & \dots & \phi_{k_1}(q_N) \\ \phi_{k_2}(q_1) & \phi_{k_2}(q_2) & \dots & \phi_{k_2}(q_N) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_{k_N}(q_1) & \phi_{k_N}(q_2) & \dots & \phi_{k_N}(q_N) \end{vmatrix}$$

以此为基矢构造 Hilbert 空间.

公理 5: 全同粒子的波函数是对称的 (Boson) 或反对称的 (Fermion).

推论: Pauli 不相容原理. 两个全同费米子不能占据同一个单粒子态.

物理系统的描述 — 正则量子化方案.

规范变换.

量子态的密度算子表示.

无简并情形 $A|a_i\rangle = a_i|a_i\rangle$. $P_i = |\langle a_i|\Psi\rangle|^2$.

$\bar{A} = \sum_i P_i a_i$. 则 $\bar{A} = \langle \Psi|A|\Psi\rangle$.

因 $A = \sum_i |a_i\rangle a_i \langle a_i|$.

$\bar{A} = \sum_i a_i |\langle a_i|\Psi\rangle|^2 = \sum_i \langle \Psi|a_i\rangle a_i \langle a_i|\Psi\rangle = \langle \Psi|A|\Psi\rangle$.

可测量的结果必然以几率的形式出现.

考虑 $A_i = |a_i\rangle \langle a_i|$.

对 A 测量到 a_i 几率为 $P_i = \langle \Psi|A_i|\Psi\rangle$.

连续谱. x_0 处测到粒子几率密度. $\rho(x_0) = |\langle x_0|\Psi\rangle|^2$.

即 $\langle \Psi|\rho(x_0)|\Psi\rangle = |\langle x_0|\Psi\rangle|^2$.

对一个系统测量, 可预测结果总可表示为某可观测量的期待值.

混合态与密度算子

不一定正交

系统以一定几率 p_i 处于状态 $|\psi_i\rangle$ ，混合态 $\{p_i, |\psi_i\rangle\}$ 系统描述

Hilbert 空间中的态矢描述，纯态。

所有测量结果都可以表示为一定可观测量的期待值。

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{A} &= \sum p_i \langle \psi_i | A | \psi_i \rangle = \sum p_i \langle \psi_i | A \sum_m |m\rangle \langle m| \psi_i \rangle \\ &= \sum_m \langle m | \left(\sum_i p_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_i| \right) A | m \rangle \quad (\text{绑定})\end{aligned}$$

引入密度算子

$$\rho = \sum_i p_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_i|$$

直接相消?

$$\text{Tr} \left(\sum_i p_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_i| A \right)$$

$$\bar{A} = \text{Tr}(\rho A) = \sum_m \langle m | \rho A | m \rangle$$

由于不要求 $|\psi_i\rangle$ 间正交，同一算子 ρ 可能有不同的分解方法。

ρ 可以是 $\{p_i, |\psi_i\rangle\}$ ，也可以是 $\{p_\alpha, |\alpha\rangle\}$ 。

实际上是同一物理情境，依然用 ρ 定义混合态。

自旋 (旧量子论)

自旋角动量 $S_z = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar$.

磁矩 $\mu_s = -\frac{e}{mc} \vec{S}$.

旋磁比 $\gamma = \frac{\mu_{sz}}{S_z} = -\frac{e}{mc} = g_s \frac{e}{2mc}$.

自旋 (量子描述)

$$S_z |\chi_{m_s}\rangle = m_s \hbar |\chi_{m_s}\rangle, \quad m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

电子整体状态

$|\varphi\rangle |\chi\rangle$. Hilbert 空间基矢 $|\vec{r}\rangle |\chi_{m_s}\rangle = |\vec{r} \chi_{m_s}\rangle$.

有波函数 $\psi(\vec{r}, m_s) = \langle \vec{r} \chi_{m_s} | \varphi \rangle$.

对 $|\chi\rangle = a |\chi_{1/2}\rangle + b |\chi_{-1/2}\rangle$. 波函数记为 $\chi = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$.

$\chi_{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\chi_{-1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. χ = 分量旋量.

$|\varphi\rangle$ 的波函数记为

$$\psi(\vec{r}, m_s) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi(\vec{r}, 1/2) \\ \psi(\vec{r}, -1/2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\uparrow}(\vec{r}) \\ \psi_{\downarrow}(\vec{r}) \end{pmatrix}$$

归一化

$$\langle \varphi | \varphi \rangle = \int d^3\vec{r} \left[|\psi_{\uparrow}(\vec{r})|^2 + |\psi_{\downarrow}(\vec{r})|^2 \right] = \int d^3\vec{r} \psi^\dagger \psi = 1.$$

$$\psi^\dagger = (\psi_{\uparrow}^*, \psi_{\downarrow}^*)$$

自旋算符 — 泡利矩阵

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \vec{\sigma} \quad [\hat{\sigma}_i, \hat{\sigma}_j] = 2i \epsilon_{ijk} \hat{\sigma}_k$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{\sigma_i, \sigma_j\} = 0 \\ \sigma_x \sigma_y + \sigma_y \sigma_x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sigma_i \sigma_j = i \epsilon_{ijk} \sigma_k$$

$$\vec{S}^2 = \frac{3}{4} \hbar^2 I \quad S_z \chi_{\pm \frac{1}{2}} = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2} \chi_{\pm \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\vec{S}^2 |\chi_{ms}\rangle = s(s+1) \hbar^2 |\chi_{ms}\rangle = \frac{3}{4} \hbar^2 |\chi_{ms}\rangle$$

Pauli 矩阵 (在 χ_{ms} 基上的表示)

由 $\sigma_x \sigma_z + \sigma_z \sigma_x = 0$, Hermitian, $\sigma_y = -i \sigma_z \sigma_x$... 求

$$\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

自旋单态与三重态

$$\vec{S} = \vec{s}_1 + \vec{s}_2 \quad \text{基矢取 } |s_{1z}\rangle |s_{2z}\rangle$$

S^2 本征值为 $j_s(j_s+1) \hbar^2$. S_z 本征值为 $m_s \hbar$. 基矢也可取 $|j_s m_s\rangle$

$$|\chi_{00}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\rangle |\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\rangle |\uparrow\rangle) \quad \text{单态 } j=0, m_s=0 \quad \text{反对称}$$

$$|\chi_{10}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\rangle |\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle |\uparrow\rangle) \quad \text{三重态 } j=1, m_s=0, 1 \quad \text{对称}$$

$$|\chi_{11}\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle |\uparrow\rangle$$

$$|\chi_{1-1}\rangle = |\downarrow\rangle |\downarrow\rangle$$

$$\hat{S}^2 = S_1^2 + 2S_1S_2 + S_2^2 = 2 \times 3 \times \frac{\hbar^2}{4} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2} (\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2)$$

$$\sigma_x |\uparrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = |\downarrow\rangle, \quad \sigma_x |\downarrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = |\uparrow\rangle.$$

$$\sigma_y |\uparrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = i|\downarrow\rangle, \quad \sigma_y |\downarrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -i|\uparrow\rangle.$$

$$\sigma_z |\uparrow\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle, \quad \sigma_z |\downarrow\rangle = -|\downarrow\rangle.$$

$$\sigma_x \sigma_{2x} |\uparrow\rangle |\downarrow\rangle_2 = |\downarrow\rangle_1 |\uparrow\rangle_2.$$

$$\sigma_y \sigma_{2y} |\uparrow\rangle |\downarrow\rangle_2 = |\downarrow\rangle_1 |\uparrow\rangle_2.$$

$$S^2 |\chi_{00}\rangle = 0, \quad (S_{1z} + S_{2z}) |\chi_{00}\rangle = 0.$$

谐振子 $\mathcal{H} = \frac{1}{2} \hat{p}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \hat{x}^2.$

$$\exists \lambda \quad \hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{x} + i\hat{p}).$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{x} - i\hat{p}).$$

$$[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = 1.$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{p}^2 + \hat{x}^2) - \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2}.$$

对基态 $|\psi_0\rangle$ 有

$$a|\psi_0\rangle = 0, \quad \psi_0 \sim e^{-\hat{x}^2/2}.$$

$$a\psi_0 \sim \underbrace{x e^{-\hat{x}^2/2} + i(-i) \frac{d}{dx} e^{-\hat{x}^2/2}}_{(\hat{x} + i\hat{p})} = x e^{-\hat{x}^2/2} - x e^{-\hat{x}^2/2} = 0.$$

记 $|n\rangle = (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n |0\rangle$, $N = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$.

$$a(\hat{a}^\dagger)^n |0\rangle = n(\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n-1} |0\rangle + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n a|0\rangle = n(\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n-1} |0\rangle$$

有 $a^\dagger a |n\rangle = n |n\rangle$, $H|n\rangle = (n + \frac{1}{2}) |n\rangle$.

$$H a |n\rangle = (n - 1 + \frac{1}{2}) |n-1\rangle.$$

归一化后的表示

$$|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n |0\rangle.$$

$$[\hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}] = 1. \quad \text{即可定义升降算子.}$$

$$a^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle.$$

$$a|0\rangle = |0\rangle. \quad \text{最低权态.}$$

$$a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle.$$

可观测量期待值随时间演化

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\bar{A}}{dt} &= \frac{d\langle \psi |}{dt} A | \psi \rangle + \underbrace{\langle \psi | \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} | \psi \rangle}_{\frac{\partial \bar{A}}{\partial t}} + \langle \psi | A \frac{d|\psi\rangle}{dt} \\ &\downarrow \\ &\langle \psi | \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} | \psi \rangle \quad \frac{\partial \bar{A}}{\partial t} \quad \langle \psi | A \cdot \frac{H}{i\hbar} | \psi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$H|\psi\rangle = i\hbar \frac{d|\psi\rangle}{dt}$$

$$\langle \psi | H = -i\hbar \frac{d\langle \psi |}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \bar{A}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{i\hbar} \overline{[A, H]}$$

量子力学重学

目标：微观范围内的“真相”与微观客体行为的“本质”

教学描述与实验结果的结合？ → 当代：理论体系的重要性

理论体系与实验结果的结合

(基本概念, 图像, 数学描述, 尤其动力学方程)

量子力学：认识微观世界的教学式的语言

利用已有的数学理论描述现实世界

“迫不得已”

基本物理内容与应用

教学与逻辑结构

量子在位形空间的表述

量子力学的普遍架构与内容

简单量子系统的性质

思维所依赖的想象方法 → 在宏观经验中产生的图景与直观 ✕

数个独立发展起来的理论的交汇点

19世纪末, 只有三大力学

经典力学 热力学 电动力学
Boltzman | Lorentz

量子力学呢?

QED
量统

→ 交汇点：黑体辐射

热辐射：任何一个温度不为0的物体，由于分子的热运动

都要向外辐射带有能量的电磁波

黑体：吸收比为1的物体，无反射

辐射性质具有很强的普适性

Wien 发现热力学概念与方法尤其熵可用于对电磁场的研究？

3. On the Entropy of the Radiation

- consider "black-body radiation" basing upon experience

In the case of "black-body radiation", ρ is such a function of v or that the entropy is a maximum for a given energy,

$$\delta \int_0^\infty \phi(\rho, v) dv = 0, \quad \text{if} \quad \delta \int_0^\infty \rho dv = 0.$$

If the temperature of a black-body radiation in a volume $v = 1$ increases by dT , we have

$$dS = \int_{v=0}^{v=\infty} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \rho} d\rho dv = \frac{1}{T} dE.$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{T} \quad \text{black-body radiation law}$$

entropy of radiation

4. Limiting Law for the Entropy of Monochromatic Radiation for Low Radiation Density

- Entropy of Radiation

Radiation of energy E with a frequency between v and $v+dv$.
The entropy of this radiation is

$$S = v\phi(\rho, v) dv = -\frac{E}{\beta v} \left[\ln \frac{E}{v\alpha v^3 dv} - 1 \right].$$

denote the entropy of the radiation by S_0 if it occupies a volume v_0 . We get

$$S - S_0 = \frac{E}{\beta v} \ln \frac{v}{v_0}.$$

Entropy of a monochromatic radiation of sufficiently small density varies with volume has the same rules as the entropy of a perfect gas or of a dilute solution

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{T} \\ \rho = \alpha v^3 e^{-\beta v/T}$$