

第一章 量子理论基础

1. 1 由黑体辐射公式导出维恩位移定律：能量密度极大值所对应的波长 λ_m 与温度 T 成反比，即

$$\lambda_m T = b \text{ (常量);}$$

并近似计算 b 的数值，准确到二位有效数字。

解 根据普朗克的黑体辐射公式

$$\rho_\nu d\nu = \frac{8\pi h\nu^3}{c^3} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1} d\nu, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{以及} \quad \lambda\nu = c, \quad (2)$$

$$\rho_\nu d\nu = -\rho_\lambda d\lambda, \quad (3)$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_\lambda &= -\rho \frac{d\nu}{d\lambda} \\ &= -\rho_\nu(\lambda) \frac{d\left(\frac{c}{\lambda}\right)}{d\lambda} \\ &= \frac{\rho_\nu(\lambda)}{\lambda} \cdot c \\ &= \frac{8\pi hc}{\lambda^5} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}} - 1}, \end{aligned}$$

这里的 ρ_λ 的物理意义是黑体内波长介于 λ 与 $\lambda+d\lambda$ 之间的辐射能量密度。

本题关注的是 λ 取何值时， ρ_λ 取得极大值，因此，就得要求 ρ_λ 对 λ 的一阶导数为零，由此可求得相应的 λ 的值，记作 λ_m 。但要注意的是，还需要验证 ρ_λ 对 λ 的二阶导数在 λ_m 处的取值是否小于零，如果小于零，那么前面求得的 λ_m 就是要求的，具体如下：

$$\rho'_\lambda = \frac{8\pi hc}{\lambda^6} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}} - 1} \left(-5 + \frac{hc}{\lambda kT} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}}} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -5 + \frac{hc}{\lambda kT} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(1 - e^{-\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}}) = \frac{hc}{\lambda kT}$$

如果令 $x = \frac{hc}{\lambda kT}$ ，则上述方程为

$$5(1 - e^{-x}) = x$$

这是一个超越方程。首先，易知此方程有解： $x=0$ ，但经过验证，此解是平庸的；另外的一个解可以通过逐步近似法或者数值算法获得： $x=4.97$ ，经过验证，此解正是所要求的，这样则有

$$\lambda_m T = \frac{hc}{xk}$$

把 x 以及三个物理常量代入到上式便知

$$\lambda_m T = 2.9 \times 10^{-3} m \cdot K$$

这便是维恩位移定律。据此，我们知识物体温度升高的话，辐射的能量分布的峰值向较短波长方面移动，这样便会根据热物体（如遥远星体）的发光颜色来判定温度的高低。

1. 2 在 0K 附近，钠的价电子能量约为 3eV，求其德布罗意波长。

解 根据德布罗意波粒二象性的关系，可知

$$E = h\nu,$$

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

如果所考虑的粒子是非相对论性的电子（ $E_{\text{动}} \ll \mu_e c^2$ ），那么

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2\mu_e}$$

如果我们考察的是相对性的光子，那么

$$E = pc$$

注意到本题所考虑的钠的价电子的动能仅为 3eV，远远小于电子的质量与光速平方的乘积，即 $0.51 \times 10^6 \text{ eV}$ ，因此利用非相对论性的电子的能量——动量关系式，这样，便有

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{h}{\sqrt{2\mu_e E}} \\
&= \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2\mu_e c^2 E}} \\
&= \frac{1.24 \times 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{2 \times 0.51 \times 10^6 \times 3}} m \\
&= 0.71 \times 10^{-9} m \\
&= 0.71 nm
\end{aligned}$$

在这里，利用了

$$hc = 1.24 \times 10^{-6} eV \cdot m$$

以及

$$\mu_e c^2 = 0.51 \times 10^6 eV$$

最后，对

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2\mu_e c^2 E}}$$

作一点讨论，从上式可以看出，当粒子的质量越大时，这个粒子的波长就越短，因而这个粒子的波动性较弱，而粒子性较强；同样的，当粒子的动能越大时，这个粒子的波长就越短，因而这个粒子的波动性较弱，而粒子性较强，由于宏观世界的物体质量普遍很大，因而波动性极弱，显现出来的都是粒子性，这种波粒二象性，从某种意义来说，只有在微观世界才能显现。

1. 3 氢原子的动能是 $E = \frac{3}{2} kT$ (k 为玻耳兹曼常数)，求 $T=1K$ 时，氢原子的德布罗意波长。

解 根据

$$1k \cdot K = 10^{-3} eV,$$

知本题的氢原子的动能为

$$E = \frac{3}{2} kT = \frac{3}{2} k \cdot K = 1.5 \times 10^{-3} eV,$$

显然远远小于 $\mu_{\text{核}} c^2$ 这样，便有

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2\mu_{\text{核}} c^2 E}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1.24 \times 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{2 \times 3.7 \times 10^9 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3}}} m \\
&= 0.37 \times 10^{-9} m \\
&= 0.37 nm
\end{aligned}$$

这里，利用了

$$\mu_{\text{核}} c^2 = 4 \times 931 \times 10^6 eV = 3.7 \times 10^9 eV$$

最后，再对德布罗意波长与温度的关系作一点讨论，由某种粒子构成的温度为 T 的体系，其中粒子的平均动能的数量级为 kT ，这样，其相庆的德布罗意波长就为

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2\mu c^2 E}} = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2\mu k c^2 T}}$$

据此可知，当体系的温度越低，相应的德布罗意波长就越长，这时这种粒子的波动性就越明显，特别是当波长长到比粒子间的平均距离还长时，粒子间的相干性就尤为明显，因此这时就能用经典的描述粒子统计分布的玻耳兹曼分布，而必须用量子的描述粒子的统计分布——玻色分布或费米公布。

1. 4 利用玻尔——索末菲的量子化条件，求：

- (1) 一维谐振子的能量；
- (2) 在均匀磁场中作圆周运动的电子轨道的可能半径。

已知外磁场 $H=10T$ ，玻尔磁子 $M_B = 9 \times 10^{-24} J \cdot T^{-1}$ ，试计算运能的量子化间隔 ΔE ，并与 $T=4K$ 及 $T=100K$ 的热运动能量相比较。

解 玻尔——索末菲的量子化条件为

$$\oint p dq = nh$$

其中 q 是微观粒子的一个广义坐标， p 是与之相对应的广义动量，回路积分是沿运动轨道积一圈， n 是正整数。

(1) 设一维谐振子的劲度常数为 k ，谐振子质量为 μ ，于是有

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

这样，便有

$$p = \pm \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2} kx^2)}$$

这里的正负号分别表示谐振子沿着正方向运动和沿着负方向运动，一正一负正好表示一个来回，运动了一圈。此外，根据

$$E = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

可解出

$$x_{\pm} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}}$$

这表示谐振子的正负方向的最大位移。这样，根据玻尔——索末菲的量子化条件，有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{x_-}^{x_+} \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2)} dx + \int_{x_+}^{x_-} (-) \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2)} dx = nh \\ \Rightarrow & \int_{x_-}^{x_+} \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2)} dx + \int_{x_-}^{x_+} \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2)} dx = nh \\ \Rightarrow & \int_{x_-}^{x_+} \sqrt{2\mu(E - \frac{1}{2}kx^2)} dx = \frac{n}{2} h \end{aligned}$$

为了积分上述方程的左边，作以下变量代换；

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} \sin \theta$$

这样，便有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2\mu E \cos^2 \theta} d\left(\sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} \sin \theta\right) = \frac{n}{2} h \\ \Rightarrow & \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2\mu E} \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2E}{k}} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{n}{2} h \\ \Rightarrow & \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2E \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{n}{2} h \end{aligned}$$

这时，令上式左边的积分为 A，此外再构造一个积分

$$B = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2E \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

这样，便有

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2E \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} d\theta = 2E\pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}}, \\ A - B &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2E \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} E \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \cos 2\theta d(2\theta) \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} E \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \cos \varphi d\varphi, \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

这里 $\varphi = 2\theta$ ，这样，就有

$$A - B = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} E \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} d\sin \varphi = 0 \tag{2}$$

根据式 (1) 和 (2), 便有

$$A = E\pi\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}}$$

这样, 便有

$$E\pi\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} = \frac{n}{2}h$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow E &= \frac{n}{2\pi}h\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \\ &= nh\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}},\end{aligned}$$

其中 $h = \frac{h}{2\pi}$

最后, 对此解作一点讨论。首先, 注意到谐振子的能量被量子化了; 其次, 这量子化的能量是等间隔分布的。

(2) 当电子在均匀磁场中作圆周运动时, 有

$$\mu \frac{v^2}{R} = qvB$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \mu v = qBR$$

这时, 玻尔——索末菲的量子化条件就为

$$\int_0^{2\pi} qBRd(R\theta) = nh$$

$$\Rightarrow qBR^2 \cdot 2\pi = nh$$

$$\Rightarrow qBR^2 = nh$$

又因为动能 $E = \frac{p^2}{2\mu}$, 所以, 有

$$\begin{aligned}E &= \frac{(qBR)^2}{2\mu} = \frac{q^2 B^2 R^2}{2\mu} \\ &= \frac{qBnh}{2\mu} = nB \cdot \frac{q\hbar}{2\mu} \\ &= nB\mu_B,\end{aligned}$$

其中, $\mu_B = \frac{q\hbar}{2\mu}$ 是玻尔磁子, 这样, 发现量子化的能量也是等间隔的, 而且

$$\Delta E = BM_B$$

具体到本题，有

$$\Delta E = 10 \times 9 \times 10^{-24} J = 9 \times 10^{-23} J$$

根据动能与温度的关系式

$$E = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

以及

$$1k \cdot K = 10^{-3} eV = 1.6 \times 10^{-22} J$$

可知，当温度 $T=4K$ 时，

$$E = 1.5 \times 4 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-22} J = 9.6 \times 10^{-22} J$$

当温度 $T=100K$ 时，

$$E = 1.5 \times 100 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-22} J = 2.4 \times 10^{-20} J$$

显然，两种情况下的热运动所对应的能量要大于前面的量子化的能量的间隔。

1.5 两个光子在一定条件下可以转化为正负电子对，如果两光子的能量相等，问要实现这种转化，光子的波长最大是多少？

解 关于两个光子转化为正负电子对的动力学过程，如两个光子以怎样的概率转化为正负电子对的问题，严格来说，需要用到相对性量子场论的知识去计算，修正当涉及到这个过程的运动学方面，如能量守恒，动量守恒等，我们不需要用那么高深的知识去计算，具体到本题，两个光子能量相等，因此当对心碰撞时，转化为正负电子对反需的能量最小，因而所对应的波长也就最长，而且，有

$$E = h\nu = \mu_e c^2$$

此外，还有

$$E = pc = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

于是，有

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda} = \mu_e c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{hc}{\mu_e c^2}$$

$$= \frac{1.24 \times 10^{-6}}{0.51 \times 10^6} m$$

$$= 2.4 \times 10^{-12} m$$

$$= 2.4 \times 10^{-3} nm$$

尽管这是光子转化为电子的最大波长，但从数值上看，也是相当小的，我们知道，电子是自然界中最轻的有质量的粒子，如果是光子转化为像正反质子对之

类的更大质量的粒子，那么所对应的光子的最大波长将会更小，这从某种意义上告诉我们，当涉及到粒子的衰变，产生，转化等问题，一般所需的能量是很大的。能量越大，粒子间的转化等现象就越丰富，这样，也许就能发现新粒子，这便是世界上在造越来越高能的加速器的原因：期待发现新现象，新粒子，新物理。

第二章波 函数和薛定谔方程

2.1 证明在定态中，几率流与时间无关。

证：对于定态，可令

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi(\vec{r}, t) &= \psi(\vec{r})f(t) \\ &= \psi(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et} \\ \vec{J} &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m}(\Psi\nabla\Psi^* - \Psi^*\nabla\Psi) \\ &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m}[\psi(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et}\nabla(\psi(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et})^* - \psi^*(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et}\nabla(\psi(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et})] \\ &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m}[\psi(\vec{r})\nabla\psi^*(\vec{r}) - \psi^*(\vec{r})\nabla\psi(\vec{r})]\end{aligned}$$

可见 \vec{J} 与 t 无关。

2.2 由下列定态波函数计算几率流密度：

$$(1)\psi_1 = \frac{1}{r}e^{ikr} \quad (2)\psi_2 = \frac{1}{r}e^{-ikr}$$

从所得结果说明 ψ_1 表示向外传播的球面波， ψ_2 表示向内(即向原点)传播的球面波。

解： \vec{J}_1 和 \vec{J}_2 只有 r 分量

$$\text{在球坐标中} \quad \nabla = \vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad \vec{J}_1 &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m}(\psi_1 \nabla \psi_1^* - \psi_1^* \nabla \psi_1) \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r} e^{ikr} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} e^{-ikr} \right) - \frac{1}{r} e^{-ikr} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} e^{ikr} \right) \right] \vec{r}_0 \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} - ik \frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} + ik \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] \vec{r}_0 \\
&= \frac{\hbar k}{mr^2} \vec{r}_0 = \frac{\hbar k}{mr^3} \vec{r}
\end{aligned}$$

\vec{J}_1 与 \vec{r} 同向。表示向外传播的球面波。

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad \vec{J}_2 &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m}(\psi_2 \nabla \psi_2^* - \psi_2^* \nabla \psi_2) \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r} e^{-ikr} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} e^{ikr} \right) - \frac{1}{r} e^{ikr} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} e^{-ikr} \right) \right] \vec{r}_0 \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[\frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} + ik \frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} - ik \frac{1}{r} \right) \right] \vec{r}_0 \\
&= -\frac{\hbar k}{mr^2} \vec{r}_0 = -\frac{\hbar k}{mr^3} \vec{r}
\end{aligned}$$

可见, \vec{J}_2 与 \vec{r} 反向。表示向内(即向原点)传播的球面波。

补充: 设 $\psi(x) = e^{ikx}$, 粒子的位置几率分布如何? 这个波函数能否归一化?

$$\because \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx = \infty$$

\therefore 波函数不能按 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = 1$ 方式归一化。

其相对位置几率分布函数为

$$\omega = |\psi|^2 = 1 \text{ 表示粒子在空间各处出现的几率相同。}$$

2.3 一粒子在一维势场

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x < 0 \\ 0, & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ \infty, & x > a \end{cases}$$

中运动, 求粒子的能级和对应的波函数。

解: $U(x)$ 与 t 无关, 是定态问题。其定态 S—方程

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + U(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

在各区域的具体形式为

$$\text{I: } x < 0 \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_1(x) + U(x)\psi_1(x) = E\psi_1(x) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{II: } 0 \leq x \leq a \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_2(x) = E\psi_2(x) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{III: } x > a \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_3(x) + U(x)\psi_3(x) = E\psi_3(x) \quad (3)$$

由于(1)、(3)方程中，由于 $U(x) = \infty$ ，要等式成立，必须

$$\psi_1(x) = 0$$

$$\psi_3(x) = 0$$

即粒子不能运动到势阱以外的地方去。

$$\text{方程(2)可变为 } \frac{d^2 \psi_2(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \psi_2(x) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}, \text{ 得}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \psi_2(x)}{dx^2} + k^2 \psi_2(x) = 0$$

$$\text{其解为 } \psi_2(x) = A \sin kx + B \cos kx \quad (4)$$

根据波函数的标准条件确定系数 A, B, 由连续性条件, 得

$$\psi_2(0) = \psi_1(0) \quad (5)$$

$$\psi_2(a) = \psi_3(a) \quad (6)$$

$$(5) \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$(6)$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sin ka = 0$$

$$\because A \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \sin ka = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ka = n\pi \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\therefore \psi_2(x) = A \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

由归一化条件

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = 1$$

得 $A^2 \int_0^a \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx = 1$

由 $\int_0^a \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx = \frac{a}{2} \delta_{mn}$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}$$

$$\therefore \psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$\therefore k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} n^2 \quad (n=1,2,3,\dots) \text{ 可见 } E \text{ 是量子化的。}$$

对应于 E_n 的归一化的定态波函数为

$$\psi_n(x,t) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t}, & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, & x < 0, \quad x > a \end{cases}$$

#

2.4. 证明 (2.6-14) 式中的归一化常数是 $A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$

证 :

$$\psi_n = \begin{cases} A' \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} (x+a), & |x| < a \\ 0, & |x| \geq a \end{cases}$$

(2.6-14)

由归一化, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= \int_{-a}^a |\psi_n|^2 dx = \int_{-a}^a A^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{a}(x+a) dx \\
&= A^2 \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos \frac{n\pi}{a}(x+a)] dx \\
&= \frac{A^2}{2} x \Big|_{-a}^a - \frac{A^2}{2} \int_{-a}^a \cos \frac{n\pi}{a}(x+a) dx \\
&= A^2 a - \frac{A^2}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a}(x+a) \Big|_{-a}^a \\
&= A^2 a
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{归一化常数 } A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \quad \#$$

2.5 求一维谐振子处在激发态时几率最大的位置。

$$\text{解: } \psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\pi}}} \cdot 2\alpha x e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega_1(x) &= |\psi_1(x)|^2 = 4\alpha^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot x^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} \\
&= \frac{2\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot x^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_1(x)}{dx} = \frac{2\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} [2x - 2\alpha^2 x^3] e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d\omega_1(x)}{dx} = 0, \text{ 得}$$

$$x=0 \quad x=\pm \frac{1}{\alpha} \quad x=\pm\infty$$

由 $\omega_1(x)$ 的表达式可知, $x=0, x=\pm\infty$ 时, $\omega_1(x)=0$ 。显然不是最大几率的位置。

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{而 } \frac{d^2\omega_1(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{2\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} [(2 - 6\alpha^2 x^2) - 2\alpha^2 x(2x - 2\alpha^2 x^3)] e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} \\
&= \frac{4\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} [(1 - 5\alpha^2 x^2 - 2\alpha^4 x^4)] e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2\omega_1(x)}{dx^2} \right|_{x=\pm \frac{1}{2}} = -2 \frac{4\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{e} < 0$$

可见 $x=\pm \frac{1}{\alpha} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu\omega}}$ 是所求几率最大的位置。 #

2.6 在一维势场中运动的粒子，势能对原点对称： $U(-x) = U(x)$ ，证明粒子的定态波函数具有确定的宇称。

证：在一维势场中运动的粒子的定态 S-方程为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + U(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x) \quad (1)$$

将式中的 x 以 $(-x)$ 代换，得

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(-x) + U(-x)\psi(-x) = E\psi(-x) \quad (2)$$

利用 $U(-x) = U(x)$ ，得

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(-x) + U(x)\psi(-x) = E\psi(-x) \quad (3)$$

比较①、③式可知， $\psi(-x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$ 都是描写在同一势场作用下的粒子状态的波函数。由于它们描写的是同一个状态，因此 $\psi(-x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$ 之间只能相差一个常数 c 。方程①、③可相互进行空间反演 ($x \leftrightarrow -x$) 而得其对方，由①经 $x \rightarrow -x$ 反演，可得③，

$$\Rightarrow \psi(-x) = c\psi(x)$$

④

由③再经 $-x \rightarrow x$ 反演，可得①，反演步骤与上完全相同，即是完全等价的。

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x) = c\psi(-x)$$

⑤

④乘 ⑤，得

$$\psi(x)\psi(-x) = c^2\psi(x)\psi(-x)$$

可见， $c^2 = 1$

$$c = \pm 1$$

当 $c = +1$ 时， $\psi(-x) = \psi(x)$ ， $\Rightarrow \psi(x)$ 具有偶宇称，

当 $c = -1$ 时， $\psi(-x) = -\psi(x)$ ， $\Rightarrow \psi(x)$ 具有奇宇称，

当势场满足 $U(-x) = U(x)$ 时，粒子的定态波函数具有确定的宇称。#

2.7 一粒子在一维势阱中

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} U_0 > 0, & |x| > a \\ 0, & |x| \leq a \end{cases}$$

运动，求束缚态($0 < E < U_0$)的能级所满足的方程。

解法一：粒子所满足的 S-方程为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + U(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

按势能 $U(x)$ 的形式分区域的具体形式为

$$\text{I : } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_1(x) + U_0 \psi_1(x) = E \psi_1(x) \quad -\infty < x < a$$

①

$$\text{II : } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_2(x) = E \psi_2(x) \quad -a \leq x \leq a$$

②

$$\text{III : } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_3(x) + U_0 \psi_3(x) = E \psi_3(x) \quad a < x < \infty$$

③

整理后，得

$$\text{I : } \psi_1'' - \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \psi_1 = 0 \quad ④$$

$$\text{II : } \psi_2'' + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} \psi_2 = 0 \quad ⑤$$

$$\text{III : } \psi_3'' - \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \psi_3 = 0 \quad ⑥$$

$$\text{令 } k_1^2 = \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \quad k_2^2 = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}$$

则

$$\text{I : } \psi_1'' - k_1^2 \psi_1 = 0 \quad ⑦$$

$$\text{II : } \psi_2'' + k_2^2 \psi_2 = 0 \quad ⑧$$

$$\text{III : } \psi_3'' - k_1^2 \psi_3 = 0 \quad ⑨$$

各方程的解为

$$\psi_1 = Ae^{-k_1x} + Be^{k_1x}$$

$$\psi_2 = C\sin k_2x + D\cos k_2x$$

$$\psi_3 = Ee^{+k_1x} + Fe^{-k_1x}$$

由波函数的有限性，有

$$\psi_1(-\infty)\text{有限} \Rightarrow A=0$$

$$\psi_3(\infty)\text{有限} \Rightarrow E=0$$

因此

$$\psi_1 = Be^{k_1x}$$

$$\psi_3 = Fe^{-k_1x}$$

由波函数的连续性，有

$$\psi_1(-a) = \psi_2(-a), \Rightarrow Be^{-k_1a} = -C\sin k_2a + D\cos k_2a \quad (10)$$

$$\psi_1'(-a) = \psi_2'(-a), \Rightarrow k_1Be^{-k_1a} = k_2C\cos k_2a + k_2D\sin k_2a \quad (11)$$

$$\psi_2(a) = \psi_3(a), \Rightarrow C\sin k_2a + D\cos k_2a = Fe^{-k_1a} \quad (12)$$

$$\psi_2'(a) = \psi_3'(a), \Rightarrow k_2C\cos k_2a - k_2D\sin k_2a = -k_1Fe^{-k_1a} \quad (13)$$

整理(10)、(11)、(12)、(13)式，并合并成方程组，得

$$e^{-k_1a}B + \sin k_2aC - \cos k_2aD + 0 = 0$$

$$k_1e^{-k_1a}B - k_2\cos k_2aC - k_2\sin k_2aD + 0 = 0$$

$$0 + \sin k_2aC + \cos k_2aD - e^{-k_1a}F = 0$$

$$0 + k_2\cos k_2aC - k_2\sin k_2aD + k_1e^{-k_1a}F = 0$$

解此方程即可得出 B、C、D、F，进而得出波函数的具体形式，要方程组有非零解，必须

$$\begin{vmatrix} e^{-k_1a} & \sin k_2a & -\cos k_2a & 0 \\ k_1e^{-k_1a} & -k_2\cos k_2a & -k_2\sin k_2a & 0 \\ 0 & \sin k_2a & \cos k_2a & e^{-k_1a} \\ 0 & k_2\cos k_2a & -k_2\sin k_2a & k_1e^{-k_1a} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= e^{-k_1 a} \begin{vmatrix} -k_2 \cos k_2 a & -k_2 \sin k_2 a & 0 \\ \sin k_2 a & \cos k_2 a & -e^{-k_1 a} \\ k_2 \cos k_2 a & -k_2 \sin k_2 a & k_1 e^{-k_1 a} \end{vmatrix} - \\
&\quad - k_1 e^{-k_1 a} \begin{vmatrix} \sin k_2 a & -\cos k_2 a & 0 \\ \sin k_2 a & \cos k_2 a & -e^{-k_1 a} \\ k_2 \cos k_2 a & -k_2 \sin k_2 a & k_1 e^{-k_1 a} \end{vmatrix} = \\
&= e^{-k_1 a} [-k_1 k_2 e^{-k_1 a} \cos^2 k_2 a + k_2^2 e^{-k_1 a} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a + \\
&\quad + k_1 k_2 e^{-k_1 a} \sin^2 k_2 a + k_2^2 e^{-k_1 a} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a] - \\
&\quad - k_1 e^{-k_1 a} [k_1 e^{-k_1 a} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a + k_2 e^{-k_1 a} \cos^2 k_2 a + \\
&\quad + k_1 e^{-k_1 a} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a - k_2 e^{-k_1 a} \sin^2 k_2 a] \\
&= e^{-2k_1 a} [-2k_1 k_2 \cos 2k_2 a + k_2^2 \sin 2k_2 a - k_1^2 \sin 2k_2 a] \\
&= e^{-2k_1 a} [(k_2^2 - k_1^2) \sin 2k_2 a - 2k_1 k_2 \cos 2k_2 a] \\
&\quad \therefore e^{-2k_1 a} \neq 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (k_2^2 - k_1^2) \sin 2k_2 a - 2k_1 k_2 \cos 2k_2 a = 0$$

即 $(k_2^2 - k_1^2) \tan 2k_2 a - 2k_1 k_2 = 0$ 为所求束缚态能级所满足的方程。#

解法二：接（13）式

$$\begin{aligned}
-C \sin k_2 a + D \cos k_2 a &= \frac{k_2}{k_1} C \cos k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_1} D \sin k_2 a \\
C \sin k_2 a + D \cos k_2 a &= -\frac{k_2}{k_1} C \cos k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_1} D \sin k_2 a
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a & \frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a \\ \frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a & -(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a) \end{array} \right| = 0 \\
& -(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a)(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a) \\
& -(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a)(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a) = 0 \\
& (\frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a)(\frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a) = 0 \\
& \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_1} \sin^2 k_2 a - \frac{k_2}{k_1} \cos^2 k_2 a - \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 a = 0 \\
& (-1 + \frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2}) \sin 2k_2 a - \frac{2k_2}{k_1} \cos 2k_2 a = 0 \\
& (k_2^2 - k_1^2) \sin 2k_2 a - 2k_1 k_2 \cos 2k_2 a = 0
\end{aligned}$$

#

解法三：

$$(11) - (13) \Rightarrow 2k_2 D \sin k_2 a = k_1 e^{-k_1 a} (B + F)$$

$$(10) + (12) \Rightarrow 2D \cos k_2 a = e^{-k_1 a} (B + F)$$

$$\frac{(11) - (13)}{(10) + (12)} \Rightarrow k_2 \operatorname{tg} k_2 a = k_1 \quad (a)$$

$$(11) + (13) \Rightarrow 2k_2 C \cos k_2 a = -k_1 (F - B) e^{-ik_1 a}$$

$$(12) - (10) \Rightarrow 2C \sin k_2 a = (F - B) e^{-ik_1 a}$$

$$\frac{(11) + (13)}{(12) - (10)} \Rightarrow k_2 \operatorname{ctg} k_2 a = -k_1$$

令 $\xi = k_2 a$, $\eta = k_1 a$, 则

$$\xi \operatorname{tg} \xi = \eta \quad (c)$$

$$\text{或} \quad \xi \operatorname{ctg} \xi = -\eta \quad (d)$$

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 = (k_1^2 + k_2^2) a^2 = \frac{2\mu U_0 a^2}{\hbar^2} \quad (f)$$

合并(a)、(b)：

$$\mathbf{tg}2k_2a = \frac{2k_1k_2}{k_2^2 - k_1^2} \quad \text{利用 } \mathbf{tg}2k_2a = \frac{2\mathbf{tg}k_2a}{1 - \mathbf{tg}^2k_2a}$$

#

解法四：（最简方法—平移坐标轴法）

$$\text{I: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\psi_1'' + U_0\psi_1 = E\psi_1 \quad (x \leq 0)$$

$$\text{II: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\psi_2'' = E\psi_2 \quad (0 < x < 2a)$$

$$\text{III: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\psi_3'' + U_0\psi_3 = E\psi_3 \quad (x \geq 2a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \psi_1'' - \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}\psi_1 = 0 \\ \psi_2'' + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}\psi_2 = 0 \\ \psi_3'' - \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}\psi_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi_1'' - k_1^2\psi_1 = 0 & (1) & k_1^2 = 2\mu(U_0 - E)/\hbar^2 \\ \psi_2'' + k_2^2\psi_2 = 0 & (2) & k_2^2 = 2\mu E/\hbar^2 \\ \psi_3'' - k_1^2\psi_3 = 0 & (3) \end{cases} \quad \text{束缚态 } 0 < E < U_0$$

$$\psi_1 = Ae^{+k_1x} + Be^{-k_1x}$$

$$\psi_2 = C\sin k_2x + D\cos k_2x$$

$$\psi_3 = Ee^{+k_1x} + Fe^{-k_1x}$$

$$\psi_1(-\infty)\text{有限} \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$\psi_3(\infty)\text{有限} \Rightarrow E = 0$$

因此

$$\therefore \psi_1 = Ae^{k_1x}$$

$$\psi_3 = Fe^{-k_1x}$$

由波函数的连续性，有

$$\psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0), \Rightarrow A = D \quad (4)$$

$$\psi_1'(0) = \psi_2'(0), \Rightarrow k_1A = k_2C \quad (5)$$

$$\psi_2'(2a) = \psi_3'(2a), \Rightarrow k_2C\cos 2k_2a - k_2D\sin 2k_2a = -k_1Fe^{-2k_1a} \quad (6)$$

$$\psi_2(2a) = \psi_3(2a), \Rightarrow C\sin 2k_2a + D\cos 2k_2a = Fe^{-2k_1a} \quad (7)$$

(7) 代入 (6)

$$C \sin 2k_2 a + D \cos 2k_2 a = -\frac{k_2}{k_1} C \cos 2k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_1} D \sin 2k_2 a$$

利用 (4)、(5)，得

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} A \sin 2k_2 a + A \cos 2k_2 a = -A \cos 2k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_1} D \sin 2k_2 a$$

$$A \left[\left(\frac{k_1}{k_2} - \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right) \sin 2k_2 a + 2 \cos 2k_2 a \right] = 0$$

$$\because A \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{k_1}{k_2} - \frac{k_2}{k_1} \right) \sin 2k_2 a + 2 \cos 2k_2 a = 0$$

两边乘上 $(-k_1 k_2)$ 即得

$$(k_2^2 - k_1^2) \sin 2k_2 a - 2k_1 k_2 \cos 2k_2 a = 0$$

#

2.8 分子间的范德瓦耳斯力所产生的势能可以近似表示为

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x < 0 \\ U_0, & 0 \leq x < a, \\ -U_1, & a \leq x \leq b, \\ 0, & b < x \end{cases}$$

求束缚态的能级所满足的方程。

解：势能曲线如图示，分成四个区域求解。

定态 S-方程为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + U(x) \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$$

对各区域的具体形式为

$$\text{I: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi_1'' + U(x) \psi_1 = E \psi_1 \quad (x < 0)$$

$$\text{II: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi_2'' + U_0 \psi_2 = E \psi_2 \quad (0 \leq x < a)$$

$$\text{III: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi_3'' - U_1 \psi_3 = E \psi_3 \quad (a \leq x \leq b)$$

$$\text{IV: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi_4'' + 0 = E \psi_4 \quad (b < x)$$

对于区域 I， $U(x)=\infty$ ，粒子不可能到达此区域，故

$$\psi_1(x) = 0$$

$$\text{而} \quad \psi_2'' - \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \psi_2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\psi_3'' + \frac{2\mu(U_1 + E)}{\hbar^2} \psi_3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\psi_4'' + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} \psi_4 = 0 \quad (3)$$

对于束缚态来说，有 $-U < E < 0$

$$\therefore \psi_2'' - k_1^2 \psi_2 = 0 \quad k_1^2 = \frac{2\mu(U_0 - E)}{\hbar^2} \quad (4)$$

$$\psi_3'' + k_3^2 \psi_3 = 0 \quad k_3^2 = \frac{2\mu(U_1 + E)}{\hbar^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\psi_4'' + k_4^2 \psi_4 = 0 \quad k_4^2 = -2\mu E / \hbar^2 \quad (6)$$

各方程的解分别为

$$\psi_2 = Ae^{k_1 x} + Be^{-k_1 x}$$

$$\psi_3 = C \sin k_2 x + D \cos k_2 x$$

$$\psi_4 = Ee^{+k_3 x} + Fe^{-k_3 x}$$

由波函数的有限性，得

$$\psi_4(\infty) \text{有限}, \Rightarrow E = 0$$

$$\therefore \psi_4 = Fe^{-k_3 x}$$

由波函数及其一阶导数的连续，得

$$\psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0) \Rightarrow B = -A$$

$$\therefore \psi_2 = A(e^{k_3 x} - e^{-k_3 x})$$

$$\psi_2(a) = \psi_3(a) \Rightarrow A(e^{k_3 a} - e^{-k_3 a}) = C \sin k_2 a + D \cos k_2 a \quad (7)$$

$$\psi_3'(a) = \psi_2'(a) \Rightarrow Ak_1(e^{k_3 a} + e^{-k_3 a}) = Ck_2 \cos k_2 a - Dk_2 \sin k_2 a \quad (8)$$

$$\psi_3(b) = \psi_4(b) \Rightarrow C \sin k_2 b + D \cos k_2 b = Fe^{-k_3 b}$$

⑨

$$\psi_3'(b) = \psi_4'(b) \Rightarrow Ck_2 \sin k_2 b - Dk_2 \cos k_2 b = -Fk_3 e^{-k_3 b} \quad (10)$$

由⑦、⑧，得 $\frac{k_1 e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}}{k_2 e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}} = \frac{C \cos k_2 a - D \cos k_2 a}{C \sin k_2 a + D \cos k_2 a}$ (11)

由 ⑨、⑩得 $(k_2 \cos k_2 b)C - (k_2 \sin k_2 b)D = (-k_3 \sin k_2 b)C - (k_3 \cos k_2 b)D$

$$\left(\frac{k_2}{k_3} \cos k_2 b + \sin k_2 b\right)C = \left(-\frac{k_2}{k_3} \sin k_2 b + \cos k_2 b\right)D = 0 \quad (12)$$

令 $\beta = \frac{e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}}{e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}} \cdot \frac{k_1}{k_2}$ ，则①式变为

$$(\beta \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a)C + (\beta \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a)D = 0$$

联立(12)、(13)得，要此方程组有非零解，必须

$$\begin{vmatrix} \left(\frac{k_2}{k_3} \cos k_2 b + \sin k_2 b\right) & \left(-\frac{k_2}{k_3} \sin k_2 b + \cos k_2 b\right) \\ (\beta \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a) & (\beta \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

即 $(\beta \cos k_2 a + \sin k_2 a)\left(\frac{k_2}{k_3} \cos k_2 b + \sin k_2 b\right) - (\beta \sin k_2 a - \cos k_2 a) \cdot$

$$\cdot \left(-\frac{k_2}{k_3} \sin k_2 b + \cos k_2 b\right) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \beta \frac{k_2}{k_3} \cos k_2 b \cos k_2 a + \frac{k_2}{k_3} \sin k_2 b \sin k_2 a + \beta \sin k_2 b \cos k_2 a + \\ & + \sin k_2 b \sin k_2 a + \beta \frac{k_2}{k_3} \sin k_2 b \sin k_2 a - \frac{k_2}{k_3} \sin k_2 b \cos k_2 a - \\ & - \beta \cos k_2 b \sin k_2 a + \cos k_2 b \cos k_2 a = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin k_2 (b-a) \left(\beta - \frac{k_2}{k_3}\right) + \cos k_2 (b-a) \left(\beta \frac{k_2}{k_3} + 1\right) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} k_2 (b-a) = \left(1 + \frac{k_2}{k_3} \beta\right) / \left(\frac{k_2}{k_3} - \beta\right)$$

把 β 代入即得

$$\operatorname{tg} k_2 (b-a) = \left(1 + \frac{k_2}{k_3} \frac{e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}}{e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}}\right) / \left(\frac{k_2}{k_3} - \frac{k_1}{k_2} \frac{e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}}{e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}}\right)$$

此即为所要求的束缚态能级所满足的方程。

#

附：从方程⑩之后也可以直接用行列式求解。见附页。

$$\begin{vmatrix}
(e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}) & -\sin k_2 a & -\cos k_2 a & 0 \\
(e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a})k_2 & -k_2 \cos k_2 a & k_2 \sin k_2 a & 0 \\
0 & \sin k_2 b & \cos k_2 b & -e^{-k_3 a} \\
0 & k_2 \cos k_2 b & -k_2 \sin k_2 b & k_3 e^{-k_3 a}
\end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$0 = (e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}) \begin{vmatrix} -k_2 \cos k_2 a & k_2 \sin k_2 a & 0 \\ \sin k_2 b & \cos k_2 b & -e^{-k_3 a} \\ k_2 \cos k_2 b & -k_2 \sin k_2 b & k_3 e^{-k_3 a} \end{vmatrix} -$$

$$-k_1 (e^{k_1 a} + e^{-k_1 a}) = \begin{vmatrix} -\sin k_2 a & -\cos k_2 a & 0 \\ \sin k_2 b & \cos k_2 b & -e^{-k_3 a} \\ k_2 \cos k_2 b & -k_2 \sin k_2 b & k_3 e^{-k_3 a} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}) (-k_2 k_3 e^{-k_3 a} \cos k_2 a \cos k_2 b - k_2^2 e^{-k_3 a} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 b - k_2 k_3 e^{-k_3 a} \sin k_2 a \sin k_2 b - k_2^2 e^{-k_3 a} \cos k_2 a \sin k_2 b)$$

$$- k_1 (e^{k_1 b} + e^{-k_1 b}) (k_2 k_3 e^{-k_3 b} \sin k_2 a \cos k_2 b - k_2 e^{-k_3 b} \cos k_2 a \cos k_2 b + k_3 e^{-k_3 b} \cos k_2 a \sin k_2 b + k_2 e^{-k_3 b} \sin k_2 a \sin k_2 b)$$

$$= (e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}) [-k_2 k_3 \cos k_2 (b-a) + k_2^2 \sin k_2 (b-a)] e^{-k_3 b}$$

$$- (e^{k_1 a} - e^{-k_1 a}) [k_1 k_3 \sin k_2 (b-a) + k_1 k_2 \cos k_2 (b-a)] e^{-k_3 b}$$

$$= e^{k_1 a} [-(k_1 + k_3) k_2 \cos k_2 (b-a) + (k_2^2 - k_1 k_3) \sin k_2 (b-a)] e^{-k_3 b}$$

$$e^{-k_1 a} [(k_1 - k_3) k_2 \cos k_2 (b-a) + (k_2^2 + k_1 k_3) \sin k_2 (b-a)] e^{-k_3 b}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [-(k_1 + k_3) k_2 + (k_2^2 - k_1 k_3) \operatorname{tg} k_2 (b-a)] e^{-k_3 b}$$

$$- [(k_1 - k_3) k_2 + (k_2^2 + k_1 k_3) \operatorname{tg} k_2 (b-a)] e^{-k_3 b} = 0$$

$$[(k_2^2 - k_1 k_3) e^{2k_1 a} - (k_2^2 + k_1 k_3)] \operatorname{tg} k_2 (b-a) - (k_1 + k_3) k_2 e^{2k_1 a}$$

$$- (k_1 - k_3) k_2 = 0$$

此即为所求方程。 #

补充练习题一

1、设 $\psi(x) = A e^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2}$ (α 为常数), 求 $A = ?$

解: 由归一化条件, 有

$$1 = A^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} d(x) = A^2 \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} d(\alpha x)$$

$$= A^2 \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = A^2 \frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{\pi} \quad \text{利用} \quad \boxed{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\therefore A = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}} \quad \#$$

2、求基态微观线性谐振子在经典界限外被发现的几率。

解：基态能量为 $E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$

设基态的经典界限的位置为 a ，则有

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 a^2 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu\omega}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} = a_0$$

在界限外发现振子的几率为

$$\omega = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{-a_0} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{a_0}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx \quad (\psi_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2})$$

$$= \frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{a_0}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx \quad (\text{偶函数性质})$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{a_0}^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha x)^2} d(\alpha x)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_1^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy - \int_{-\infty}^1 e^{-y^2} dy \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\sqrt{\pi} - \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\sqrt{2}} e^{-t^2/2} dt \right] \quad (\text{令 } y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} t)$$

$$\text{式中 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\sqrt{2}} e^{-t^2/2} dt \text{ 为正态分布函数 } \psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-t^2/2} dt$$

当 $x = \sqrt{2}$ 时的值 $\psi(\sqrt{2})$ 。查表得 $\psi(\sqrt{2}) \doteq 0.92$

$$\therefore \omega \doteq \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} [\sqrt{\pi} - \sqrt{\pi} \times 0.92] = 2(1 - 0.92) = 0.16$$

\therefore 在经典极限外发现振子的几率为 0.16。

#

3、试证明 $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (2\alpha^3 x^3 - 3\alpha x)$ 是线性谐振子的波函数，并求此波

函数对应的能量。

证：线性谐振子的 S-方程为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) = E \psi(x) \quad (1)$$

把 $\psi(x)$ 代入上式，有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \psi(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (2\alpha^3 x^3 - 3\alpha x) \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} \left[-\alpha^2 x (2\alpha^3 x^3 - 3\alpha x) + (6\alpha^3 x^2 - 3\alpha) \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (-2\alpha^5 x^4 + 9\alpha^3 x^2 - 3\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (-2\alpha^5 x^4 + 9\alpha^3 x^2 - 3\alpha) \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} \left[-\alpha^2 x e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (-2\alpha^5 x^4 + 9\alpha^3 x^2 - 3\alpha) + e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (-8\alpha^5 x^3 + 18\alpha^3 x) \right] \\ &= (\alpha^4 x^2 - 7\alpha^2) \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (2\alpha^3 x^3 - 3\alpha x) \\ &= (\alpha^4 x^2 - 7\alpha^2) \psi(x) \end{aligned}$$

把 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x)$ 代入①式左边，得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) \\ &= 7\alpha^2 \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi(x) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \alpha^4 x^2 \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) \\ &= 7 \cdot \frac{\mu \omega}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \psi(x) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\mu \omega}{\hbar}} \right)^4 x^2 \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) \\ &= \frac{7}{2} \hbar \omega \psi(x) - \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 x^2 \psi(x) \\ &= \frac{7}{2} \hbar \omega \psi(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{右边} = E \psi(x)$$

当 $E = \frac{7}{2} \hbar \omega$ 时，左边 = 右边。 $n = 3$

$\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3\sqrt{\pi}}} \frac{d}{dx} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} (2\alpha^3 x^3 - 3\alpha x)$ ，是线性谐振子的波函数，其对应

的能量为 $\frac{7}{2}\hbar\omega$ 。

第三章 量子力学中的力学量

3.1 一维谐振子处在基态 $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2 x^2}{2} - \frac{i}{2}\omega t}$, 求:

(1) 势能的平均值 $\bar{U} = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 \overline{x^2}$;

(2) 动能的平均值 $\bar{T} = \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2\mu}$;

(3) 动量的几率分布函数。

解: (1) $\bar{U} = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 \overline{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot 2 \frac{1}{2^2 \alpha^2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} = \frac{1}{4}\mu\omega^2 \cdot \frac{\hbar}{\mu\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\hbar\omega$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^{n+1} a^n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

(2) $\bar{T} = \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2\mu} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \hat{p}^2 \psi(x) dx$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{2\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \left(-\hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \alpha^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha^2 x^2) e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \alpha^2 \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx - \alpha^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \alpha^2 \left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\alpha} - \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\alpha^3} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \alpha^2 \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\alpha} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4\mu} \alpha^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4\mu} \cdot \frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \hbar\omega
\end{aligned}$$

或 $\bar{T} = E - \bar{U} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega - \frac{1}{4} \hbar\omega = \frac{1}{4} \hbar\omega$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad c(p) &= \int \psi_p^*(x) \psi(x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} px} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} px} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 (x + \frac{ip}{\alpha^2 \hbar})^2 - \frac{p^2}{2\alpha^2 \hbar^2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{2\alpha^2 \hbar^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 (x + \frac{ip}{\alpha^2 \hbar})^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{2\alpha^2 \hbar^2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\alpha} \sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha\hbar\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{2\alpha^2 \hbar^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

动量几率分布函数为

$$\omega(p) = |c(p)|^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha\hbar\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{p^2}{\alpha^2 \hbar^2}}$$

#

3.2. 氢原子处在基态 $\psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} a_0^3} e^{-r/a_0}$, 求:

- (1) r 的平均值;
- (2) 势能 $-\frac{e^2}{r}$ 的平均值;
- (3) 最可几半径;
- (4) 动能的平均值;
- (5) 动量的几率分布函数。

解: (1) $\bar{r} = \int r |\psi(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2 d\tau = \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty r e^{-2r/a_0} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi$

$$= \frac{4}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty r^3 a^{-2r/a_0} dr$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{a_0^3} \frac{3!}{\left(\frac{2}{a_0}\right)^4} = \frac{3}{2} a_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \overline{U} &= \overline{\left(-\frac{e^2}{r}\right)} = -\frac{e^2}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{r} e^{-2r/a_0} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{e^2}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-2r/a_0} r \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{4e^2}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty e^{-2r/a_0} r dr \\ &= -\frac{4e^2}{a_0^3} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2}{a_0}\right)^2} = -\frac{e^2}{a_0} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 电子出现在 $r+dr$ 球壳内出现的几率为

$$\omega(r) dr = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} [\psi(r, \theta, \varphi)]^2 r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \frac{4}{a_0^3} e^{-2r/a_0} r^2 dr$$

$$\omega(r) = \frac{4}{a_0^3} e^{-2r/a_0} r^2$$

$$\frac{d\omega(r)}{dr} = \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left(2 - \frac{2}{a_0} r\right) r e^{-2r/a_0}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d\omega(r)}{dr} = 0, \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, \quad r_2 = \infty, \quad r_3 = a_0$$

当 $r_1 = 0, r_2 = \infty$ 时, $\omega(r) = 0$ 为几率最小位置

$$\frac{d^2\omega(r)}{dr^2} = \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left(2 - \frac{8}{a_0} r + \frac{4}{a_0^2} r^2\right) e^{-2r/a_0}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2\omega(r)}{dr^2} \right|_{r=a_0} = -\frac{8}{a_0^3} e^{-2} < 0$$

$\therefore r = a_0$ 是最可几半径。

$$(4) \hat{T} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \hat{p}^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{T} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} e^{-r/a_0} \nabla^2 (e^{-r/a_0}) r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} e^{-r/a_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} [r^2 \frac{d}{dr} (e^{-r/a_0})] r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{4\hbar^2}{2\mu a_0^3} \left(-\frac{1}{a_0} \int_0^\infty (2r - \frac{r^2}{a_0}) e^{-r/a_0} dr \right) \\ &= \frac{4\hbar^2}{2\mu a_0^4} \left(2 \frac{a_0^2}{4} - \frac{a_0^2}{4} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu a_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) c(p) = \int \psi_{\vec{p}}^*(\vec{r}) \psi(r, \theta, \varphi) d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} c(p) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} e^{-r/a_0} r^2 dr \int_0^\pi e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r \cos \theta} \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2} \sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-r/a_0} dr \int_0^\pi e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r \cos \theta} d(-\cos \theta) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2} \sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-r/a_0} dr \frac{\hbar}{ipr} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r \cos \theta} \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2} \sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{\hbar}{ip} \int_0^\infty r e^{-r/a_0} (e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p r} - e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r}) dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2\pi}{(2\pi\hbar)^{3/2} \sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{\hbar}{ip} \left[\frac{1}{(\frac{1}{a_0} - \frac{i}{\hbar} p)^2} - \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{a_0} + \frac{i}{\hbar} p)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a_0^3 \hbar^3} ip \pi} \frac{4ip}{a_0 \hbar (\frac{1}{a_0^2} + \frac{p^2}{\hbar^2})^2} \\ &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2a_0^3 \hbar^3} \pi a_0} \frac{a_0^4 \hbar^4}{(a_0^2 p^2 + \hbar^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{(2a_0 \hbar)^{3/2} \hbar}{\pi (a_0^2 p^2 + \hbar^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

动量几率分布函数

$$\omega(p) = |c(p)|^2 = \frac{8a_0^3 \hbar^5}{\pi^2 (a_0 p^2 + \hbar^2)^4}$$

#

3.3 证明氢原子中电子运动所产生的电流密度在球极坐标中的分量是

$$J_{er} = J_{e\theta} = 0$$

$$J_{e\varphi} = \frac{e\hbar m}{\mu r \sin \theta} |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2$$

证：电子的电流密度为

$$\vec{J}_e = -e\vec{J} = -e \frac{i\hbar}{2\mu} (\psi_{n\ell m} \nabla \psi_{n\ell m}^* - \psi_{n\ell m}^* \nabla \psi_{n\ell m})$$

∇ 在球极坐标中为

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

式中 \vec{e}_r 、 \vec{e}_θ 、 \vec{e}_φ 为单位矢量

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{J}_e &= -e\vec{J} = -e \frac{i\hbar}{2\mu} [\psi_{n\ell m} (\vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}) \psi_{n\ell m}^* \\ &\quad - \psi_{n\ell m}^* (\vec{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \vec{e}_\varphi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}) \psi_{n\ell m}] \\ &= -\frac{ie\hbar}{2\mu} [\vec{e}_r (\psi_{n\ell m} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \psi_{n\ell m}^* - \psi_{n\ell m}^* \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \psi_{n\ell m}) + \vec{e}_\theta (\psi_{n\ell m} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \psi_{n\ell m}^* \\ &\quad - \psi_{n\ell m}^* \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \psi_{n\ell m}) + \vec{e}_\varphi (\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \psi_{n\ell m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \psi_{n\ell m}^* - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \psi_{n\ell m}^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \psi_{n\ell m})] \end{aligned}$$

$\because \psi_{n\ell m}$ 中的 r 和 θ 部分是实数。

$$\therefore \vec{J}_e = -\frac{ie\hbar}{2\mu r \sin \theta} (-im|\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 - im|\psi_{n\ell m}|^2) \vec{e}_\varphi = -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu r \sin \theta} |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 \vec{e}_\varphi$$

可见， $J_{er} = J_{e\theta} = 0$

$$J_{e\varphi} = -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu r \sin \theta} |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2$$

#

3.4 由上题可知，氢原子中的电流可以看作是由许多圆周电流组成的。

(1)求一圆周电流的磁矩。

(2)证明氢原子磁矩为

$$M = M_z = \begin{cases} -\frac{meh}{2\mu} & (SI) \\ -\frac{meh}{2\mu c} & (CGS) \end{cases}$$

原子磁矩与角动量之比为

$$\frac{M_z}{L_z} = \begin{cases} -\frac{e}{2\mu} & (SI) \\ -\frac{e}{2\mu c} & (CGS) \end{cases}$$

这个比值称为回转磁比率。

解：(1) 一圆周电流的磁矩为

$$dM = iA = J_{e\varphi} dS \cdot A \quad (\mathbf{i} \text{ 为圆周电流, } \mathbf{A} \text{ 为圆周所围面积})$$

$$= -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu r \sin \theta} |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 dS \cdot \pi (r \sin \theta)^2$$

$$= -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu} \pi r \sin \theta |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 dS$$

$$= -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu} \pi r^2 \sin \theta |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 dr d\theta \quad (dS = r dr d\theta)$$

(2)氢原子的磁矩为

$$M = \int dM = \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty -\frac{e\hbar m}{\mu} \pi |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta$$

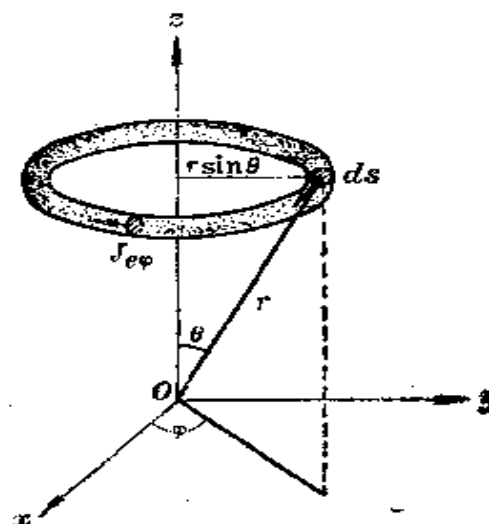
$$= -\frac{e\hbar m}{2\mu} \cdot 2\pi \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{e\hbar m}{2\mu} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty |\psi_{n\ell m}|^2 r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= -\frac{e\hbar m}{2\mu} \quad (SI)$$

在 **CGS** 单位制中 $M = -\frac{e\hbar m}{2\mu c}$

原子磁矩与角动量之比为



$$\frac{M_z}{L_z} = \frac{M}{L_z} = -\frac{e}{2\mu} \quad (SI)$$

$$\frac{M_z}{L_z} = -\frac{e}{2\mu c} \quad (CGS) \quad \#$$

3.5 一刚性转子转动惯量为 I , 它的能量的经典表示式是 $H = \frac{L^2}{2I}$, L 为角动量,

求与此对应的量子体系在下列情况下的定态能量及波函数:

(1) 转子绕一固定轴转动:

(2) 转子绕一固定点转动:

解: (1) 设该固定轴沿 Z 轴方向, 则有

$$L^2 = L_z^2$$

$$\text{哈密顿算符} \quad \hat{H} = \frac{1}{2I} \hat{L}_z^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2I} \frac{d^2}{d\varphi^2}$$

其本征方程为 (\hat{H} 与 t 无关, 属定态问题)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2I} \frac{d^2}{d\varphi^2} \phi(\varphi) = E\phi(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi^2} = -\frac{2IE}{\hbar^2} \phi(\varphi)$$

$$\text{令 } m^2 = \frac{2IE}{\hbar^2}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \phi(\varphi)}{d\varphi^2} + m^2 \phi(\varphi) = 0$$

取其解为 $\phi(\varphi) = Ae^{im\varphi}$ (m 可正可负可为零)

由波函数的单值性, 应有

$$\phi(\varphi + 2\pi) = \phi(\varphi) \Rightarrow e^{im(\varphi+2\pi)} = e^{im\varphi}$$

$$\text{即 } e^{i2m\pi} = 1$$

$$\therefore m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\text{转子的定态能量为 } E_m = \frac{m^2 \hbar^2}{2I} \quad (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

可见能量只能取一系列分立值, 构成分立谱。

定态波函数为

$$\phi_m = Ae^{im\varphi}$$

A 为归一化常数，由归一化条件

$$1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \phi_m^* \phi_m d\varphi = A^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = A^2 2\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}}$$

∴ 转子的归一化波函数为

$$\phi_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} e^{im\varphi}$$

综上所述，除 $m=0$ 外，能级是二重简并的。

(2) 取固定点为坐标原点，则转子的哈密顿算符为

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2I} \hat{L}^2$$

\hat{H} 与 φ 无关，属定态问题，其本征方程为

$$\frac{1}{2I} \hat{L}^2 Y(\theta, \varphi) = E Y(\theta, \varphi)$$

(式中 $Y(\theta, \varphi)$ 设为 \hat{H} 的本征函数， E 为其本征值)

$$\hat{L}^2 Y(\theta, \varphi) = 2IE Y(\theta, \varphi)$$

令 $2IE = \lambda \hbar^2$ ，则有

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

此即为角动量 \hat{L}^2 的本征方程，其本征值为

$$L^2 = \lambda \hbar^2 = \ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2 \quad (\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

其波函数为球谐函数 $Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi) = N_{\ell m} P_{\ell}^{|m|}(\cos \theta) e^{im\varphi}$

∴ 转子的定态能量为

$$E_{\ell} = \frac{\ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2}{2I}$$

可见，能量是分立的，且是 $(2\ell+1)$ 重简并的。

#

3.6 设 $t=0$ 时，粒子的状态为

$$\psi(x) = A[\sin^2 kx + \frac{1}{2} \cos kx]$$

求此时粒子的平均动量和平均动能。

$$\text{解: } \psi(x) = A[\sin^2 kx + \frac{1}{2} \cos kx] = A[\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2kx) + \frac{1}{2} \cos kx]$$

$$= \frac{A}{2}[1 - \cos 2kx + \cos kx]$$

$$= \frac{A}{2}[1 - \frac{1}{2}(e^{i2kx} - e^{-i2kx}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx})]$$

$$= \frac{A\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}{2}[e^{i0x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{i2kx} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-i2kx} + \frac{1}{2}e^{ikx} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-ikx}] \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}$$

可见, 动量 \mathbf{p}_n 的可能值为 $0 \quad 2\hbar k \quad -2\hbar k \quad \hbar k \quad -\hbar k$

$$\text{动能 } \frac{\mathbf{p}_n^2}{2\mu} \text{ 的可能值为 } 0 \quad \frac{2k^2\hbar^2}{\mu} \quad \frac{2k^2\hbar^2}{\mu} \quad \frac{k^2\hbar^2}{2\mu} \quad \frac{k^2\hbar^2}{2\mu}$$

对 应 的 几 率 ω_n 应 为

$$(\frac{A^2}{4} \quad \frac{A^2}{16} \quad \frac{A^2}{16} \quad \frac{A^2}{16} \quad \frac{A^2}{16}) \cdot 2\pi\hbar$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8}) \cdot A^2\pi\hbar$$

上述的 A 为归一化常数, 可由归一化条件, 得

$$1 = \sum_n \omega_n = (\frac{A^2}{4} + 4 \times \frac{A^2}{16}) \cdot 2\pi\hbar = \frac{A^2}{2} \cdot 2\pi\hbar$$

$$\therefore A = 1/\sqrt{\pi\hbar}$$

\therefore 动量 \mathbf{p} 的平均值为

$$\bar{p} = \sum_n p_n \omega_n$$

$$= 0 + 2\hbar k \times \frac{A^2}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar - 2\hbar k \times \frac{A^2}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar + \hbar k \times \frac{A^2}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar - \hbar k \times \frac{A^2}{16} \cdot 2\pi\hbar = 0$$

$$\bar{T} = \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2\mu} = \sum_n \frac{p_n^2}{2\mu} \omega_n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0 + \frac{2k^2\hbar^2}{\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \times 2 + \frac{k^2\hbar^2}{2\mu} \times \frac{1}{8} \times 2 \\
&= \frac{5k^2\hbar^2}{8\mu}
\end{aligned}$$

#

3.7 一维运动粒子的状态是

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ax e^{-\lambda x}, & \text{当 } x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{当 } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 $\lambda > 0$, 求:

(1) 粒子动量的几率分布函数;

(2) 粒子的平均动量。

解: (1) 先求归一化常数, 由

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_0^{\infty} A^2 x^2 e^{-2\lambda x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4\lambda^3} A^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A = 2\lambda^{3/2}$$

$$\psi(x) = 2\lambda^{3/2} x e^{-\lambda x} \quad (x \geq 0)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
c(p) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-ikx} \psi(x) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/2} \cdot 2\lambda^{3/2} \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-(\lambda+ik)x} \psi(x) dx \\
&= \left(\frac{2\lambda^3}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/2} \left[-\frac{x}{\lambda+ik} e^{-(\lambda+ik)x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{\lambda+ik} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\lambda+ik)x} dx \right] \\
&= \left(\frac{2\lambda^3}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/2} \frac{x}{(\lambda+ik)^2} = \left(\frac{2\lambda^3}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{(\lambda+i\frac{p}{\hbar})^2}
\end{aligned}$$

动量几率分布函数为

$$\omega(p) = |c(p)|^2 = \frac{2\lambda^3}{\pi\hbar} \frac{1}{(\lambda^2 + \frac{p^2}{\hbar^2})^2} = \frac{2\lambda^3\hbar^3}{\pi} \frac{1}{(\hbar^2\lambda^2 + p^2)^2}$$

$$(2) \quad \bar{p} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \hat{p} \psi(x) dx = -\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 4\lambda^3 x e^{-\lambda x} \frac{d}{dx} (e^{-\lambda x}) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\hbar 4\lambda^3 \hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(1-\lambda x) e^{-2\lambda x} dx \\
&= -\hbar 4\lambda^3 \hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \lambda x^2) e^{-2\lambda x} dx \\
&= -\hbar 4\lambda^3 \hbar \left(\frac{1}{4\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} \right) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

#

3.8. 在一维无限深势阱中运动的粒子，势阱的宽度为 a ，如果粒子的状态由波函数

$$\psi(x) = Ax(a-x)$$

描写， A 为归一化常数，求粒子的几率分布和能量的平均值。

解：由波函数 $\psi(x)$ 的形式可知一维无限深势阱的分布如图示。粒子能量的本征函数和本征值为

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi(x) &\begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x, & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \quad x \geq a \end{cases} \\
E_n &= \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)
\end{aligned}$$

动量的几率分布函数为 $\omega(E) = |C_n|^2$

$$C_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \psi(x) dx = \int_0^a \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \psi(x) dx$$

先把 $\psi(x)$ 归一化，由归一化条件，

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_0^a A^2 x^2 (a-x) dx = A^2 \int_0^a x^2 (a^2 - 2ax + x^2) dx \\
&= A^2 \int_0^a (a^2 x^2 - 2ax^3 + x^4) dx \\
&= A^2 \left(\frac{a^5}{3} - \frac{a^5}{2} + \frac{a^5}{5} \right) = A^2 \frac{a^5}{30}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A = \sqrt{\frac{30}{a^5}}$$

$$\therefore C_n = \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{30}{a^5}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x \cdot x(a-x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{a^3} [a \int_0^a x \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx - \int_0^a x^2 \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx] \\
&= \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{a^3} \left[-\frac{a^2}{n\pi} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x + \frac{a^3}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x + \frac{a}{n\pi} x^2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{2a^2}{n^2 \pi^2} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x - \frac{2a^3}{n^3 \pi^3} \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x \right] \Big|_0^a \\
&= \frac{4\sqrt{15}}{n^3 \pi^3} [1 - (-1)^n]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \omega(E) &= |C_n|^2 = \frac{240}{n^6 \pi^6} [1 - (-1)^n]^2 \\
&= \begin{cases} \frac{960}{n^6 \pi^6}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{E} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x) \hat{H} \psi(x) dx = \int_0^a \psi(x) \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2\mu} \psi(x) dx \\
&= \int_0^a \frac{30}{a^5} x(x-a) \cdot \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} x(x-a) \right] dx \\
&= \frac{30\hbar^2}{\mu a^5} \int_0^a x(x-a) dx = \frac{30\hbar^2}{\mu a^5} \left(\frac{a^3}{2} - \frac{a^3}{3} \right) \\
&= \frac{5\hbar^2}{\mu a^2}
\end{aligned}$$

3.9. 设氢原子处于状态

$$\psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{10}(\theta, \varphi) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R_{21}(r) Y_{1-1}(\theta, \varphi)$$

求氢原子能量、角动量平方及角动量 Z 分量的可能值，这些可能值出现的几率和这些力学量的平均值。

解：在此能量中，氢原子能量有确定值

$$E_2 = -\frac{\mu e_s^2}{2\hbar^2 n^2} = -\frac{\mu e_s^2}{8\hbar^2} \quad (n=2)$$

角动量平方有确定值为

$$L^2 = \ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2 = 2\hbar^2 \quad (\ell=1)$$

角动量 Z 分量的可能值为

$$L_{z1} = 0 \quad L_{z2} = -\hbar$$

其相应的几率分别为

$$\frac{1}{4}, \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

其平均值为

$$\bar{L}_z = \frac{1}{4} \times 0 - \hbar \times \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}\hbar$$

3.10 一粒子在硬壁球形空腔中运动，势能为

$$U(r) = \begin{cases} \infty, & r \geq a, \\ 0, & r < a \end{cases}$$

求粒子的能级和定态函数。

解：据题意，在 $r \geq a$ 的区域， $U(r) = \infty$ ，所以粒子不可能运动到这一区域，即在这区域粒子的波函数

$$\psi = 0 \quad (r \geq a)$$

由于在 $r < a$ 的区域内， $U(r) = 0$ 。只求角动量为零的情况，即 $\ell = 0$ ，这时在各个方向发现粒子的几率是相同的。即粒子的几率分布与角度 θ 、 φ 无关，是各向同性的，因此，粒子的波函数只与 r 有关，而与 θ 、 φ 无关。设为 $\psi(r)$ ，则粒子的能量的本征方程为

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d\psi}{dr} \right) = E\psi$$

$$\text{令 } U(r) = rE\psi, \quad k^2 = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}, \quad \text{得}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + k^2 u = 0$$

其通解为

$$\begin{aligned} u(r) &= A \cos kr + B \sin kr \\ \therefore \psi(r) &= \frac{A}{r} \cos kr + \frac{B}{r} \sin kr \end{aligned}$$

波函数的有限性条件知， $\psi(0)$ = 有限，则

$$A = 0$$

$$\therefore \psi(r) = \frac{B}{r} \sin kr$$

由波函数的连续性条件，有

$$\psi(a) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{B}{a} \sin ka = 0$$

$$\because B \neq 0 \quad \therefore ka = n\pi \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$k = \frac{n\pi}{a}$$

$$\therefore E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2}$$

$$\psi(r) = \frac{B}{r} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} r$$

其中 B 为归一化，由归一化条件得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_0^\pi d\theta = \int_0^\pi d\varphi = \int_0^a |\psi(r)|^2 r^2 \sin\theta dr \\ &= 4\pi \cdot \int_0^a B^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{a} r dr = 2\pi a B^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore B = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi a}}$$

\therefore 归一化的波函数

$$\psi(r) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi a}} \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{a} r}{r}$$

#

3.11. 求第 3.6 题中粒子位置和动量的测不准关系 $\overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = ?$

解: $\overline{p} = 0$

$$\overline{p^2} = 2\mu \overline{T} = \frac{5}{4} k^2 \hbar^2$$

$$\overline{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 x [\sin^2 kx + \frac{1}{2} \cos kx]^2 dx = 0$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 x^2 [\sin^2 kx + \frac{1}{2} \cos kx]^2 dx = \infty$$

$$\overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = (\overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2) = (\overline{p^2} - \bar{p}^2) = \infty$$

3.12 粒子处于状态

$$\psi(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\xi^2}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left[\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{x^2}{4\xi^2}\right]$$

式中 ξ 为常量。当粒子的动量平均值，并计算测不准关系 $\overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = ?$

解：①先把 $\psi(x)$ 归一化，由归一化条件，得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\xi^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\xi^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\xi^2}\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}\xi}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}\xi}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\xi^2}\pi} \sqrt{\pi} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\xi^2}\right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \xi^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \quad /$$

\therefore 是归一化的

$$\psi(x) = \exp\left[\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi}{2} x^2\right]$$

② 动量平均值为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{p} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \left(-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}\right) \psi dx = -i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi}{2} x^2} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 - \pi x\right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \frac{\pi}{2} x^2} dx \\ &= -i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 - \pi x\right) e^{-\pi x^2} dx \\ &= p_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi x^2} dx + i\pi \hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\pi x^2} dx \\ &= p_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = ?$$

$$\bar{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* x \psi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\pi x^2} dx \quad (\text{奇被积函数})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{x^2} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\pi x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2\pi} x e^{-\pi x^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{p^2} &= -\hbar^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi dx = -\hbar^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \pi x^2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p_0 x - \pi x^2} dx \\
&= \hbar^2 \left(\pi + \frac{p_0^2}{\hbar^2} \right) + i 2\pi \hbar p_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\pi x^2} dx - \pi^2 \hbar^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\pi x^2} dx \\
&= \hbar^2 \left(\pi + \frac{p_0^2}{\hbar^2} \right) + 0 + (-\pi^2 \hbar^2) \frac{1}{2\pi} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2 + p_0^2 \right) \\
(\Delta x)^2 &= \overline{x^2} - \overline{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(\Delta p)^2 = \overline{p^2} - \overline{p}^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2 + p_0^2 \right) - p_0^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2$$

$$\overline{(\Delta x)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \hbar^2 = \frac{1}{4} \hbar^2$$

#

3.13 利用测不准关系估计氢原子的基态能量。

解：设氢原子基态的最概然半径为 R ，则原子半径的不确定范围可近似取为

$$\Delta r \approx R$$

由测不准关系

$$\overline{(\Delta r)^2} \cdot \overline{(\Delta p)^2} \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

得

$$\overline{(\Delta p)^2} \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4R^2}$$

对于氢原子，基态波函数为偶宇称，而动量算符 \hat{p} 为奇宇称，所以

$$\overline{p} = 0$$

又有

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

所以

$$\overline{p^2} = \overline{(\Delta p)^2} \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4R^2}$$

可近似取

$$\overline{p^2} \approx \frac{\hbar^2}{R^2}$$

能量平均值为

$$\overline{E} = \frac{\overline{p^2}}{2\mu} - \frac{\overline{e_s^2}}{r}$$

作为数量级估算可近似取 $\frac{\overline{e_s^2}}{r} \approx \frac{e_s^2}{R}$

则有 $\overline{E} \approx \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu R^2} - \frac{e_s^2}{R}$

基态能量应取 \overline{E} 的极小值，由

$$\frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial R} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{\mu R^3} + \frac{e_s^2}{R^2} = 0$$

得 $R = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu e_s^2}$

代入 \overline{E} ，得到基态能量为 $\overline{E}_{\min} = -\frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^2}$

补充练习题二

1. 试以基态氢原子为例证明： ψ 不是 \hat{T} 或 \hat{U} 的本征函数，而是 $\hat{T} + \hat{U}$ 的本征函数。

$$\text{解： } \psi_{100} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} 2e^{-r/a_0} \quad \left(\frac{1}{a_0} = \frac{\mu e_s^2}{\hbar^2}\right)$$

$$\hat{T} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right]$$

$$\hat{U} = -\frac{e_s^2}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{T}\psi_{100} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \psi_{100}}{\partial r} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} e^{-r/a_0} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{1}{a_0^2} - \frac{2}{a_0 r} \right) e^{-r/a_0} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{1}{a_0^2} - \frac{2}{a_0 r} \right) \psi_{100} \\ &\neq \text{常数} \times \psi_{100} \end{aligned}$$

ψ_{100} 不是 \hat{T} 的本征函数

$$\hat{U}\psi_{100} = -\frac{e_s^2}{r} \psi_{100}$$

可见, ψ_{100} 不是 \hat{U} 的本征函数

$$\begin{aligned}\text{而 } (\hat{T} + \hat{U})\psi_{100} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{1}{a_0^2} - \frac{2}{a_0 r}\right) e^{-r/a_0} - \frac{e^2}{r} \psi_{100} \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{a_0^2} \psi_{100} + \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu a_0 r} \psi_{100} - \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu a_0 r} \psi_{100} \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{a_0^2} \psi_{100}\end{aligned}$$

可见, ψ_{100} 是 $(\hat{T} + \hat{U})$ 的本征函数。

2. 证明: $L = \sqrt{6}\hbar$, $L = \pm\hbar$ 的氢原子中的电子, 在 $\theta = 45^\circ$ 和 135° 的方向上被发现的几率最大。

$$\text{解: } \because W_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi) d\Omega = |Y_{\ell m}|^2 d\Omega$$

$$\therefore W_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi) = |Y_{\ell m}|^2$$

$L = \sqrt{6}\hbar$, $L = \pm\hbar$ 的电子, 其 $\ell = 2$, $m = \pm 1$

$$\therefore Y_{21}(\theta, \varphi) = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin\theta \cos\theta e^{i\varphi}$$

$$Y_{2-1}(\theta, \varphi) = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin\theta \cos\theta e^{-i\varphi}$$

$$\therefore W_{2\pm 1}(\theta, \varphi) = |Y_{\ell m}|^2 = \frac{15}{8\pi} \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta = \frac{15}{32\pi} \sin^2 2\theta$$

当 $\theta = 45^\circ$ 和 135° 时

$W_{2\pm 1} = \frac{15}{32\pi}$ 为最大值。即在 $\theta = 45^\circ$, $\theta = 135^\circ$ 方向发现电子的几率最大。

在其它方向发现电子的几率密度均在 $0 \sim \frac{15}{32\pi}$ 之间。

3. 试证明: 处于 1s, 2p 和 3d 态的氢原子的电子在离原子核的距离分别为 a_0 , $4a_0$ 和 $9a_0$ 的球壳内被发现的几率最大 (a_0 为第一玻尔轨道半径)。

$$\text{证: } \textcircled{1} \text{ 对 1s 态, } n=1, \ell=0, R_{10} = \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$W_{10}(r) = r^2 R_{10}^2(r) = \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 4r^2 e^{-2r/a_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial W_{10}}{\partial r} = \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 4\left(2r - \frac{2}{a_0}r^2\right)e^{-2r/a_0}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial W_{10}}{\partial r} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, \quad r_2 = \infty, \quad r_3 = a_0$$

易见，当 $\Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = \infty$ 时， $W_{10} = 0$ 不是最大值。

$W_{10}(a_0) = \frac{4}{a_0} e^{-2}$ 为最大值，所以处于 1s 态的电子在 $r = a_0$ 处被发现的几率最

大。

$$\text{②对 2p 态的电子 } n=2, \quad \ell=1, \quad R_{21} = \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^{3/2} \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}a_0} e^{-r/2a_0}$$

$$W_{21}(r) = r^2 |R_{21}|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^3 \frac{r^4}{3a_0^2} e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial W_{21}}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{24a_0^5} r^3 \left(4 - \frac{r}{a_0}\right) e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial W_{21}}{\partial r} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, \quad r_2 = \infty, \quad r_3 = 4a_0$$

易见，当 $\Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = \infty$ 时， $W_{21} = 0$ 为最小值。

$$\frac{\partial^2 W_{21}}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{24a_0^5} r^2 \left(12 - \frac{8r}{a_0} + \frac{r^2}{a_0^2}\right) e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 W_{21}}{\partial r^2} \right|_{r=4a_0} = \frac{1}{24a_0^5} \times 16a_0^2 (12 - 32 + 16) e^{-4} = -\frac{8}{3a_0^3} e^{-4} < 0$$

$\therefore r = 4a_0$ 为几率最大位置，即在 $r = 4a_0$ 的球壳内发现球态的电子的几率最大。

$$\text{③对于 3d 态的电子 } n=3, \quad \ell=2, \quad R_{32} = \left(\frac{2}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{81\sqrt{15}} \left(\frac{r}{a_0}\right)^2 e^{-r/3a_0}$$

$$W_{32}(r) = r^2 |R_{32}|^2 = \frac{1}{a^7} \frac{1}{81^2 \times 15} r^6 e^{-2r/3a_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial W_{32}}{\partial r} = \frac{8}{81^2 \times 15a_0^7} r^5 \left(6 - \frac{2r}{3a_0}\right) e^{-2r/3a_0}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial W_{32}}{\partial r} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, \quad r_2 = \infty, \quad r_3 = 9a_0$$

易见，当 $\Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = \infty$ 时， $W_{32} = 0$ 为几率最小位置。

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 W_{32}}{\partial r^2} &= \frac{16}{81^2 \times 15a_0^7} (15r^2 - \frac{4r^5}{a_0} + \frac{2r^6}{9a_0^2}) e^{-2r/3a_0} \\ \left. \frac{\partial^2 W_{32}}{\partial r^2} \right|_{r=9a_0} &= \frac{1}{81^2 \times 15a_0^7} (9a_0)^4 (15 - \frac{36a_0}{a_0} + \frac{2 \times 81a_0^2}{9a_0^2}) e^{-6} \\ &= -\frac{16}{5a_0^3} e^{-6} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore r = 9a_0$ 为几率最大位置，即在 $r = 9a_0$ 的球壳内发现球态的电子的几率最大。

4. 当无磁场时，在金属中的电子的势能可近似视为

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \quad (\text{在金属内部}) \\ U_0, & x \geq 0 \quad (\text{在金属外部}) \end{cases}$$

其中 $U_0 > 0$ ，求电子在均匀场外电场作用下穿过金属表面的透射系数。

解：设电场强度为 ε ，方向沿 x 轴负向，则总势能为

$$V(x) = -e\varepsilon x \quad (x \leq 0),$$

$$V(x) = U_0 - e\varepsilon x \quad (x \geq 0)$$

势能曲线如图所示。则透射系数为

$$D \approx \exp\left[-\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - e\varepsilon x - E)} dx\right]$$

式中 E 为电子能量。 $x_1 = 0$ ， x_2 由下式确定

$$p = \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - e\varepsilon x - E)} = 0$$

$$\therefore x_2 = \frac{U_0 - E}{e\varepsilon}$$

令 $x = \frac{U_0 - E}{e\varepsilon} \sin^2 \theta$ ，则有

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{x_2}^{x_1} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - e\epsilon x - E)} dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - E)} \cdot \frac{U_0 - E}{e\epsilon} 2\sin^2 \theta d\theta \\
&= 2 \frac{U_0 - E}{e\epsilon} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - E)} \left(-\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \frac{U_0 - E}{e\epsilon} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - E)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{透射系数 } D \approx \exp\left[-\frac{2}{3\hbar} \frac{U_0 - E}{e\epsilon} \sqrt{2\mu(U_0 - E)}\right]$$

5. 指出下列算符哪个是线性的，说明其理由。

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}; \quad \textcircled{2} \quad []^2; \quad \textcircled{3} \quad \sum_{K=1}^n$$

解：① $4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 是线性算符

$$\begin{aligned}
\because 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (c_1 u_1 + c_2 u_2) &= 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (c_1 u_1) + 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (c_2 u_2) \\
&= c_1 \cdot 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u_1 + c_2 \cdot 4x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} u_2
\end{aligned}$$

② $[]^2$ 不是线性算符

$$\begin{aligned}
\because [c_1 u_1 + c_2 u_2]^2 &= c_1^2 u_1^2 + 2c_1 c_2 u_1 u_2 + c_2^2 u_2^2 \\
&\neq c_1 [u_1]^2 + c_2 [u_2]^2
\end{aligned}$$

③ $\sum_{K=1}^n$ 是线性算符

$$\sum_{K=1}^n c_1 u_1 + c_2 u_2 = \sum_{K=1}^N c_1 u_1 + \sum_{K=1}^N c_2 u_2 = c_1 \sum_{K=1}^N u_1 + c_2 \sum_{K=1}^N u_2$$

6. 指出下列算符哪个是厄米算符，说明其理由。

$$\frac{d}{dx}, \quad i \frac{d}{dx}, \quad 4 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$$

$$\text{解: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{d}{dx} \phi dx = \psi^* \phi \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \psi^* \phi dx$$

当 $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$, $\psi \rightarrow 0$, $\phi \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{d}{dx} \phi dx &= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \psi^* \phi dx = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \psi \right)^* \phi dx \\ &\neq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \psi \right)^* \phi dx \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}$ 不是厄米算符

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* i \frac{d}{dx} \phi dx &= i \psi^* \phi \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \psi^* \phi dx \\ &= -i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \psi \right)^* \phi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(i \frac{d}{dx} \psi \right)^* \phi dx \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore i \frac{d}{dx}$ 是厄米算符

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* 4 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi dx &= 4 \psi^* \frac{d\phi}{dx} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - 4 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\psi^*}{dx} \frac{d\phi}{dx} dx \\ &= -4 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\psi^*}{dx} \frac{d\phi}{dx} dx = 4 \frac{d\psi^*}{dx} \phi + 4 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^2 \psi^*}{dx^2} \phi dx \\ &= -4 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^2 \psi^*}{dx^2} \phi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(4 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi \right)^* \phi dx \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore 4 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 是厄米算符

7、下列函数哪些是算符 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数，其本征值是什么？

- ① x^2 , ② e^x , ③ $\sin x$, ④ $3 \cos x$, ⑤ $\sin x + \cos x$

$$\text{解: } ① \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (x^2) = 2$$

$\therefore x^2$ 不是 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数。

$$② \frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^x = e^x$$

$\therefore e^x$ 不是 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数，其对应的本征值为 1。

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(\sin x) = \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$$

\therefore 可见, $\sin x$ 是 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数, 其对应的本征值为 -1 。

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(3 \cos x) = \frac{d}{dx}(-3 \sin x) = -3 \cos x - (3 \cos x)$$

$\therefore 3 \cos x$ 是 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数, 其对应的本征值为 -1 。

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}(\sin x + \cos x) &= \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x - \sin x) = -\sin x - \cos x \\ &= -(\sin x + \cos x) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \sin x + \cos x$ 是 $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 的本征函数, 其对应的本征值为 -1 。

8、试求算符 $\hat{F} = -ie^{ix} \frac{d}{dx}$ 的本征函数。

解: \hat{F} 的本征方程为

$$\hat{F}\phi = F\phi$$

$$\text{即} \quad -ie^{ix} \frac{d}{dx} = F\phi$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{\phi} = iFe^{ix} dx = -d(Fe^{ix} \frac{d}{dx}) = d(-Fe^{ix} \frac{d}{dx})$$

$$\ln \phi = -Fe^{ix} \frac{d}{dx} + \ln c$$

$$\phi = ce^{-Fe^{ix}} \quad (\hat{F} \text{ 是 } F \text{ 的本征值})$$

9、如果把坐标原点取在一维无限深势阱的中心, 求阱中粒子的波函数和能级的表达式。

$$\text{解:} \quad U(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| \leq \frac{a}{2} \\ \infty, & |x| \geq \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

方程（分区域）：

$$\text{I} : \quad U(x) = \infty \qquad \qquad \qquad \therefore \quad \psi_I(x) = 0$$

$$(x \leq -\frac{a}{2})$$

$$\text{III: } U(x) = \infty \qquad \qquad \qquad \therefore \quad \psi_{III}(x) = 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad (x \geq \frac{a}{2})$$

$$\text{II: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2 \psi_{II}}{dx^2} = E \psi_{II}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \psi_{II}}{dx^2} + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} \psi_{II} = 0$$

$$\text{令} \quad k^2 = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \psi_{II}}{dx^2} + k^2 \psi_{II} = 0$$

$$\psi_{II} = A \sin(kx + \delta)$$

$$\text{标准条件: } \begin{cases} \psi_I(-\frac{a}{2}) = \psi_{II}(-\frac{a}{2}) \\ \psi_{II}(\frac{a}{2}) = \psi_{III}(\frac{a}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \quad A \sin(-kx + \delta) = 0$$

$$\therefore \quad A \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \quad \sin(-kx + \delta) = 0$$

$$\text{取} \quad \delta - k\frac{a}{2} = 0, \quad \text{即} \quad \delta = k\frac{a}{2}$$

$$\therefore \quad \psi_{II}(x) = A \sin k(x + \frac{a}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \sin ka &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \sin ka &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \quad ka = n\pi \qquad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$k = \frac{\pi}{a} n$$

$$\therefore \text{粒子的波函数为} \quad \psi(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin \frac{\pi n}{a} (x + \frac{a}{2}), & |x| \leq \frac{a}{2} \\ 0, & |x| \geq \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{粒子的能级为 } E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} k^2 = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2\mu a^2} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

由归一化条件，得

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = A^2 \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{a} (x + \frac{a}{2}) dx \\ &= A^2 \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{a} (x + \frac{a}{2})] dx \\ &= A^2 \cdot \frac{a}{2} - A^2 \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{a} (x + \frac{a}{2}) dx \\ &= \frac{a}{2} A^2 - A^2 \cdot \frac{a}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{a} (x + \frac{a}{2}) \Big|_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \\ &= \frac{a}{2} A^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}$$

\therefore 粒子的归一化波函数为

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi n}{a} (x + \frac{a}{2}), & |x| \leq \frac{a}{2} \\ 0, & |x| \geq \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

10、证明：处于 1s、2p 和 3d 态的氢原子中的电子，当它处于距原子核的距离分别为 a_0 、 $4a_0$ 、 $9a_0$ 的球壳处的几率最（ a_0 为第一玻尔轨道半径）。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证：1s: } \omega(r)_{10} dr &= |R_{10}|^2 r^2 dr \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot 4e^{-2r/a_0} \cdot r^2 dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_{10}(r) = \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot 4r^2 e^{-2r/a_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\omega_{10}}{dr} &= 4\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \left(2r - \frac{2}{a_0}r^2\right) e^{-2r/a_0} \\ &= 8\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{a_0}r\right) r e^{-2r/a_0} \end{aligned}$$

令 $\frac{d\omega_{10}}{dr} = 0$ ，则得

$$r_{11} = 0 \quad r_{11} = a_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2\omega_{10}}{dr^2} &= 8\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \left[\left(1 - \frac{2}{a_0}r\right) - \frac{\partial r}{\partial a_0}\left(1 - \frac{r}{a_0}\right)e^{-2r/a_0}\right] \\ &= 8\left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{4r}{a_0} + \frac{2r^2}{a_0^2}\right) e^{-2r/a_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2\omega_{10}}{dr^2} \right|_{r_{11}=0} > 0 \quad \therefore r_{11} = 0 \text{ 为几率最小处。}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2\omega_{10}}{dr^2} \right|_{r_{11}=a_0} < 0 \quad \therefore r_{11} = a_0 \text{ 为几率最大处。}$$

$$2p: \omega_{21}(r)dr = |R_{21}|^2 r^2 dr$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{r^2}{3a_0^2} e^{-r/a_0} \cdot r^2 dr$$

$$\omega_{21}(r) = \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{r^2}{3a_0^2} e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_{21}}{dr} = \frac{1}{24a_0^5} \cdot \left(4 - \frac{1}{a_0}r\right) r^3 e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\frac{d^2\omega_{21}}{dr^2} = \frac{1}{24a_0^5} \left(1 - \frac{8}{a_0}r + \frac{r^2}{a_0^2}\right) r^2 e^{-r/a_0}$$

令 $\frac{d\omega_{21}}{dr} = 0$ ，则得

$$r_{21} = 0 \quad r_{22} = 4a_0$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 \omega_{21}}{dr^2} \right|_{r_{22}=4a_0} < 0 \quad \therefore \quad r_{22} = 4a_0 \text{ 为最大几率位置。}$$

当 $0 < r < 4a_0$ 时,

$$\frac{d^2 \omega_{10}}{dr^2} > 0 \quad \therefore \quad r = 0 \text{ 为几率最小位置。}$$

$$3d: \omega_{32}(r) = |R_{32}|^2 = \frac{8}{98415a_0^7} r^6 e^{-\frac{2r}{3a_0}}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_{32}}{dr} = \frac{8}{98415a_0^7} \left(5 - \frac{2r}{3a_0}\right) r^5 e^{-\frac{2r}{3a_0}}$$

令 $\frac{d\omega_{32}}{dr} = 0$, 得

$$r_{31} = 0, \quad r_{32} = 9a_0$$

同理可知 $r_{31} = 0$ 为几率最小处。

$r_{32} = 9a_0$ 为几率最大处。

11、求一维谐振子处在第一激发态时几率最大的位置。

$$\text{解: } \psi_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\pi}}} \cdot 2\alpha x e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\omega_1(x) = |\psi_1(x)|^2 = \frac{2\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} x^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\frac{d\omega_1}{dx} = \frac{4\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} (x - \alpha^2 x^3) e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$= \frac{4\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} (1 - \alpha^2 x^2) x e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \omega_1}{dx^2} = \frac{4\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} (1 - 5\alpha^2 x^2 + 2\alpha^4 x^4) e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$$

令 $\frac{d\omega_1}{dx} = 0$, 得

$$x_1 = 0, \quad x_2 = \pm \frac{1}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\mu\omega_0}} = \pm x_0$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 \omega_1}{dx^2} \right|_{x_1=0} > 0, \quad \therefore \quad x_1 = 0 \text{ 为几率最小处。}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 \omega_1}{dx^2} \right|_{x_2=\pm \frac{1}{2}} < 0, \quad \therefore \quad x_2 = \pm \frac{1}{2} = \pm x_0 \text{ 为几率最大处。}$$

6. 设氢原子处在 $\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} e^{-r/a_0}$ 的态 (a_0 为第一玻尔轨道半径),

求

① r 的平均值;

② 势能 $-\frac{e^2}{r}$ 的平均值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: ① } \bar{r} &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} r^3 e^{-2r/a_0} dr \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \times \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right) \times 4\pi \\ &= \frac{3}{2} a_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } \overline{-\frac{e^2}{r}} &= -e^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} \cdot 4\pi \int_0^\infty r e^{-\frac{2r}{a_0}} dr \\ &= -\frac{e^2}{a_0^3} \times 4 \times \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{a_0}{2}\right) \\ &= -\frac{e^2}{a_0} \end{aligned}$$

12. 粒子在势能为

$$U = \begin{cases} U_1, & \text{当 } x \leq 0 \\ 0, & \text{当 } 0 < x < a \\ U_2, & \text{当 } x \geq a \end{cases}$$

的场中运动。证明对于能量 $E < U_1 < U_2$ 的状态, 其能量由下式决定:

$$ka = n\pi - \sin^{-1} \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_1}} - \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_2}}$$

(其中 $k = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}}$)

证：方程

$$\text{I: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2 \psi_I}{dx^2} + U_1 \psi_I = E \psi_I \quad (x \leq 0)$$

$$\text{II: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2 \psi_{II}}{dx^2} + 0 \psi_{II} = E \psi_{II} \quad (0 < x < A)$$

$$\text{III: } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2 \psi_{III}}{dx^2} + U_2 \psi_{III} = E \psi_{III} \quad (x \geq 0)$$

令 $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu(U_1 - E)}{\hbar^2}}, \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}}, \quad \beta = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu(U_2 - E)}{\hbar^2}},$

则得

$$\text{I: } \frac{d^2 \psi_I}{dx^2} + \alpha^2 \psi_I = 0$$

$$\text{II: } \frac{d^2 \psi_{II}}{dx^2} + k^2 \psi_{II} = 0$$

$$\text{III: } \frac{d^2 \psi_{III}}{dx^2} + \beta^2 \psi_{III} = 0$$

其通解为

$$\psi_I = C_1 e^{\alpha x} + D_1 e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$\psi_{II} = A \sin(kx + \delta)$$

$$\psi_{III} = C_2 e^{\beta x} + D_2 e^{-\beta x}$$

利用标准条件，由有限性知

$$x \rightarrow -\infty, \quad \psi_I \rightarrow 0, D_1 = 0$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \psi_{III} = 0, C_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \quad \psi_I = C_1 e^{\alpha x}$$

$$\psi_{II} = A \sin(kx + \delta)$$

$$\psi_{III} = D_2 e^{-\beta x}$$

由连续性知

$$\psi_I(0) = \psi_{II}(0) \Rightarrow C_1 = A \sin \delta$$

①

$$\psi'_I(0) = \psi'_{II}(0) \Rightarrow \alpha C_1 = k A \cos \delta$$

②

$$\psi_{II}(a) = \psi_{III}(a) \Rightarrow A \sin(ka + \delta) = D_2 e^{-\beta a} \quad (3)$$

$$\psi'_{II}(a) = \psi'_{III}(a) \Rightarrow k A \cos(ka + \delta) = -\beta D_2 e^{-\beta a} \quad (4)$$

由①、②，得

$$\operatorname{tg} \delta = \frac{k}{\alpha}$$

⑤

由③、④，得

$$\operatorname{tg}(ka + \delta) = -\frac{k}{\beta}$$

⑥

$$\text{而 } \operatorname{tg}(ka + \delta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} ka + \operatorname{tg} \delta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} ka \cdot \operatorname{tg} \delta}$$

$$\text{把⑤、⑥代入，得 } \frac{\operatorname{tg} ka + \operatorname{tg} \delta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} ka \cdot \operatorname{tg} \delta} = -\frac{k}{\beta}$$

$$\text{整理，得 } -\operatorname{tg} ka = \frac{\frac{k}{\beta} + \operatorname{tg} \delta}{1 - \frac{k}{\beta} \operatorname{tg} \delta}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(n\pi - ka) = \frac{\frac{k}{\beta} + \operatorname{tg} \delta}{1 - \frac{k}{\beta} \operatorname{tg} \delta}$$

$$\text{令 } \operatorname{tg} \tau = \frac{k}{\beta}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(n\pi - ka) = \frac{\frac{k}{\beta} + \operatorname{tg}\delta}{1 - \frac{k}{\beta} \operatorname{tg}\delta} = \operatorname{tg}(\tau + \delta)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \quad n\pi - ka &= \tau + \delta \\ ka &= n\pi - \tau - \delta\end{aligned}$$

由 $\sin x = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}}$, 得

$$\sin \tau = \frac{\frac{k/\beta}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{k}{\beta})^2}}}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{k}{\beta})^2}} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{\beta^2 + k^2}} = \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_2}}$$

$$\sin \delta = \frac{\frac{k/\alpha}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{k}{\alpha})^2}}}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{k}{\alpha})^2}} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + k^2}} = \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_1}}$$

$$ka = n\pi - \sin^{-1} \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_1}} - \sin^{-1} \frac{\hbar k}{\sqrt{2\mu U_2}} \quad \text{###}$$

13、设波函数 $\psi(x) = \sin x$, 求 $[(\frac{d}{dx})x]^2 \psi - [x \frac{d}{dx}] \psi = ?$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= [(\frac{d}{dx})x][(\frac{d}{dx})x]\psi - [x \frac{d}{dx}][x \frac{d}{dx}]\psi \\ &= [(\frac{d}{dx})x][\sin x + x \cos x]\psi - [x \frac{d}{dx}][x \cos x]\psi \\ &= (\sin x + x \cos x) + x(\cos x + \cos x - x) - x(x - x) \\ &= \sin x + 2x \cos x\end{aligned}$$

14、说明: 如果算符 \hat{A} 和 \hat{B} 都是厄米的, 那么

$(\hat{A} + \hat{B})$ 也是厄米的

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证: } \int \psi_1^* (\hat{A} + \hat{B}) \psi_2 d\tau &= \int \psi_1^* \hat{A} \psi_2 d\tau + \int \psi_1^* \hat{B} \psi_2 d\tau \\ &= \int \psi_2 (\hat{A} \psi_1)^* d\tau + \int \psi_2 (\hat{B} \psi_1)^* d\tau \\ &= \int \psi_2 [(\hat{A} + \hat{B}) \psi_1]^* d\tau\end{aligned}$$

∴ $\hat{A} + \hat{B}$ 也是厄米的。

15、问下列算符是否是厄米算符：

$$\textcircled{1} \hat{x}\hat{p}_x \qquad \textcircled{2} \frac{1}{2}(\hat{x}\hat{p}_x + \hat{p}_x\hat{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解：} \textcircled{1} \int \psi_1^* (\hat{x}\hat{p}_x) \psi_2 d\tau &= \int \psi_1^* \hat{x} (\hat{p}_x \psi_2) d\tau \\ &= \int (\hat{x}\psi_1)^* \hat{p}_x \psi_2 d\tau = \int (\hat{p}_x \hat{x}\psi_1)^* \psi_2 d\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因为 } \hat{p}_x \hat{x} \neq \hat{x} \hat{p}_x$$

∴ $\hat{x}\hat{p}_x$ 不是厄米算符。

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \int \psi_1^* [\frac{1}{2}(\hat{x}\hat{p}_x + \hat{p}_x\hat{x})] \psi_2 d\tau &= \frac{1}{2} \int \psi_1^* (\hat{x}\hat{p}_x) \psi_2 d\tau + \frac{1}{2} \int \psi_1^* (\hat{p}_x\hat{x}) \psi_2 d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\hat{p}_x \hat{x}\psi_1)^* \psi_2 d\tau + \frac{1}{2} \int (\hat{x}\hat{p}_x \psi_1)^* \psi_2 d\tau \\ &= \int [\frac{1}{2}(\hat{x}\hat{p}_x + \hat{p}_x\hat{x})\psi_1]^* \psi_2 d\tau \\ &= \int [\frac{1}{2}(\hat{p}_x\hat{x} + \hat{x}\hat{p}_x)\psi_1]^* \psi_2 d\tau \end{aligned}$$

∴ $\frac{1}{2}(\hat{x}\hat{p}_x + \hat{p}_x\hat{x})$ 是厄米算符。 ##

16、如果算符 $\hat{\alpha}$ 、 $\hat{\beta}$ 满足关系式 $\hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}\hat{\alpha} = 1$ ，求证

$$\textcircled{1} \hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta}^2 - \hat{\beta}^2\hat{\alpha} = 2\hat{\beta}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta}^3 - \hat{\beta}^3\hat{\alpha} = 3\hat{\beta}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证：} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta}^2 - \hat{\beta}^2\hat{\alpha} &= (\hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}\hat{\alpha})\hat{\beta} + \hat{\beta}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}^2\hat{\alpha} \\ &= \hat{\beta}^2 + \hat{\beta}\hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}^2\hat{\alpha} \\ &= \hat{\beta}^2 + \hat{\beta}(1 + \hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta}) - \hat{\beta}^2\hat{\alpha} \\ &= 2\hat{\beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\textcircled{2} \hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta}^3 - \hat{\beta}^3\hat{\alpha} &= (2\hat{\beta} + \hat{\beta}^2\hat{\alpha})\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}^3\hat{\alpha} \\
&= 2\hat{\beta}^2 + \hat{\beta}^2\hat{\alpha}\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}^3\hat{\alpha} \\
&= 2\hat{\beta}^2 + \hat{\beta}^2(1 + \hat{\beta}\hat{\alpha}) - \hat{\beta}^3\hat{\alpha} \\
&= 3\hat{\beta}^2
\end{aligned}$$

17、求 $\hat{L}_x\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x\hat{L}_x = ?$

$$\hat{L}_y\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x\hat{L}_y = ?$$

$$\hat{L}_z\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x\hat{L}_z = ?$$

解:
$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{L}_x\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x\hat{L}_x &= (\hat{y}\hat{P}_z - \hat{z}\hat{P}_y)\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x(\hat{y}\hat{P}_z - \hat{z}\hat{P}_y) \\
&= \hat{y}\hat{P}_z\hat{P}_x - \hat{z}\hat{P}_y\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x\hat{y}\hat{P}_z + \hat{P}_x\hat{z}\hat{P}_y \\
&= \hat{y}\hat{P}_z\hat{P}_x - \hat{z}\hat{P}_y\hat{P}_x - \hat{y}\hat{P}_z\hat{P}_x + \hat{z}\hat{P}_y\hat{P}_x \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{L}_y\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x\hat{L}_y &= (\hat{z}\hat{P}_x - \hat{x}\hat{P}_z)\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x(\hat{z}\hat{P}_x - \hat{x}\hat{P}_z) \\
&= \hat{z}\hat{P}_x^2 - \hat{x}\hat{P}_z\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x\hat{z}\hat{P}_x + \hat{P}_x\hat{x}\hat{P}_z \\
&= \hat{z}\hat{P}_x^2 - \hat{x}\hat{P}_z\hat{P}_x - \hat{z}\hat{P}_x^2 + \hat{P}_x\hat{x}\hat{P}_z \\
&= -(\hat{x}\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x\hat{x})\hat{P}_z \\
&= -i\hbar\hat{P}_z
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{L}_z\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x\hat{L}_z &= (\hat{x}\hat{P}_y - \hat{y}\hat{P}_x)\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x(\hat{x}\hat{P}_y - \hat{y}\hat{P}_x) \\
&= \hat{x}\hat{P}_y\hat{P}_x - \hat{y}\hat{P}_x^2 - \hat{P}_x\hat{x}\hat{P}_y + \hat{P}_x\hat{y}\hat{P}_x \\
&= \hat{x}\hat{P}_x\hat{P}_y - \hat{y}\hat{P}_x^2 - \hat{P}_x\hat{x}\hat{P}_y + \hat{y}\hat{P}_x^2 \\
&= (\hat{x}\hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x\hat{x})\hat{P}_y \\
&= i\hbar\hat{P}_y
\end{aligned}$$

18、 $\hat{L}_x\hat{x} - \hat{x}\hat{L}_x = ?$

$$\hat{L}_y\hat{x} - \hat{x}\hat{L}_y = ?$$

$$\hat{L}_z \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{L}_z = ?$$

$$\text{解: } \hat{L}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{L}_x = (\hat{y} \hat{p}_z - \hat{z} \hat{p}_y) \hat{x} - \hat{x} (\hat{y} \hat{p}_z - \hat{z} \hat{p}_y)$$

$$= \hat{y} \hat{p}_z \hat{x} - \hat{z} \hat{p}_y \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{y} \hat{p}_z + \hat{x} \hat{z} \hat{p}_y$$

$$= \hat{y} \hat{p}_z \hat{x} - \hat{z} \hat{p}_y \hat{x} - \hat{y} \hat{p}_z \hat{x} + \hat{z} \hat{p}_y \hat{x}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\hat{L}_y \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{L}_y = (\hat{z} \hat{p}_x - \hat{x} \hat{p}_z) \hat{x} - \hat{x} (\hat{z} \hat{p}_x - \hat{x} \hat{p}_z)$$

$$= \hat{z} \hat{p}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{p}_z \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{z} \hat{p}_x + \hat{x}^2 \hat{p}_z$$

$$= \hat{z} (\hat{p}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{p}_x)$$

$$= -i\hbar \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{L}_z \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{L}_z = (\hat{x} \hat{p}_y - \hat{y} \hat{p}_x) \hat{x} - \hat{x} (\hat{x} \hat{p}_y - \hat{y} \hat{p}_x)$$

$$= \hat{x}^2 \hat{p}_y - \hat{y} \hat{p}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x}^2 \hat{p}_y + \hat{y} \hat{x} \hat{p}_x$$

$$= \hat{y} (\hat{x} \hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x \hat{x})$$

$$= -i\hbar \hat{y}$$

第四章 态和力学量的表象

4.1. 求在动量表象中角动量 \mathbf{L}_x 的矩阵元和 \mathbf{L}_x^2 的矩阵元。

$$\text{解: } (L_x)_{p'p} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}' \cdot \vec{r}} (\hat{y} \hat{p}_z - \hat{z} \hat{p}_y) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} d\tau$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}' \cdot \vec{r}} (\hat{y} \hat{p}_z - \hat{z} \hat{p}_y) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} d\tau$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}' \cdot \vec{r}} (-i\hbar) \left(p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} - p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z}\right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} d\tau$$

$$= (-i\hbar) \left(p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y} - p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^3 \int e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} (\vec{p} - \vec{p}') \cdot \vec{r}} d\tau$$

$$= i\hbar(p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} - p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y})\delta(\vec{p} - \vec{p}')$$

$$(\mathcal{L}_x)_{p'p} = \int \psi_{\vec{p}}^*(\vec{x}) \mathcal{L}_x \psi_{\vec{p}} d\tau$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar})^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}'\cdot\vec{r}} (y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y)^2 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar})^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}'\cdot\vec{r}} (y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y)(y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar})^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}'\cdot\vec{r}} (y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y)(i\hbar)(p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} - p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y}) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau$$

$$= (i\hbar)(p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} - p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y})(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar})^3 \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}'\cdot\vec{r}} (y\hat{p}_z - z\hat{p}_y) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\vec{p}\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau$$

$$= -\hbar^2(p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} - p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y})^2 (\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar})^3 \int e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(\vec{p}-\vec{p}')\cdot\vec{r}} d\tau$$

$$= -\hbar^2(p_y \frac{\partial}{\partial p_z} - p_z \frac{\partial}{\partial p_y})^2 \delta(\vec{p} - \vec{p}')$$

#

4.2 求能量表象中，一维无限深势阱的坐标与动量的矩阵元。

$$\text{解：基矢： } u_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x$$

$$\text{能量： } E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 n^2}{2\mu a^2}$$

对 角 元 :

$$x_{mm} = \int_0^a \frac{2}{a} x \sin^2 \frac{m\pi}{a} x dx = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\int u \cos nu du = \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nu + \frac{u}{n} \sin nu + c$$

$$\text{当时, } m \neq n \quad x_{mn} = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a (\sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x) \cdot x \cdot (\sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a x \left[\cos \frac{(m-n)\pi}{a} x - \cos \frac{(m+n)\pi}{a} x \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{a} \left[\left[\frac{a^2}{(m-n)^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{(m-n)\pi}{a} x + \frac{ax}{(m-n)\pi} \sin \frac{(m-n)\pi}{a} x \right] \right|_0^a \\
&\quad - \left[\frac{a^2}{(m+n)^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{(m+n)\pi}{a} x + \frac{ax}{(m+n)\pi} \sin \frac{(m+n)\pi}{a} x \right] \right|_0^a \Bigg] \\
&= \frac{a}{\pi^2} [(-1)^{m-n} - 1] \left[\frac{1}{(m-n)^2} - \frac{1}{(m+n)^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{a}{\pi^2} \frac{4mn}{(m^2 - n^2)^2} [(-1)^{m-n} - 1] \\
p_{mn} &= \int u_m^*(x) \hat{p} u_n(x) dx = -i\hbar \int_0^a \frac{2}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx \\
&= -i \frac{2n\pi\hbar}{a^2} \int_0^a \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{a} x dx \\
&= -i \frac{n\pi\hbar}{a^2} \int_0^a \left[\sin \frac{(m+n)\pi}{a} x + \sin \frac{(m-n)\pi}{a} x \right] dx \\
&= i \frac{n\pi\hbar}{a^2} \left[\frac{a}{(m+n)\pi} \cos \frac{(m+n)\pi}{a} x + \frac{a}{(m-n)\pi} \cos \frac{(m-n)\pi}{a} x \right] \Bigg|_0^a \\
&= i \frac{n\pi\hbar}{a^2} \frac{a}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{(m+n)} + \frac{1}{(m-n)} \right] [(-1)^{m-n} - 1] \\
&= [(-1)^{m-n} - 1] \frac{i2mn\hbar}{(m^2 - n^2)a}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sin mu \cos nu du = -\frac{\cos(m+n)u}{2(m+n)} - \frac{\cos(m-n)u}{2(m-n)} + C$$

#

4.3 求在动量表象中线性谐振子的能量本征函数。

解：定态薛定谔方程为

$$-\frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2\hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dp^2} C(p, \epsilon) + \frac{p^2}{2\mu} C(p, \epsilon) = EC(p, \epsilon)$$

$$\text{即} \quad -\frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2\hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dp^2} C(p, \epsilon) + (E - \frac{p^2}{2\mu}) C(p, \epsilon) = 0$$

两边乘以 $\frac{2}{\hbar\omega}$ ，得

$$-\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\mu\omega\hbar}}\frac{d^2}{dp^2}C(p,t)+\left(\frac{2E}{\hbar\omega}-\frac{p^2}{\mu\omega\hbar}\right)C(p,t)=0$$

$$\text{令 } \xi = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu\omega\hbar}}p = \beta p, \quad \beta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu\omega\hbar}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2E}{\hbar\omega}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{d\xi^2}C(p,t)+(\lambda-\xi^2)C(p,t)=0$$

跟课本 P.39(2.7-4)式比较可知, 线性谐振子的能量本征值和本征函数为

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

$$C(p,t) = N_n e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2 p^2} H_n(\beta p) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}E_n t}$$

式中 N_n 为归一化因子, 即

$$N_n = \left(\frac{\beta}{\pi^{1/2} 2^n n!}\right)^{1/2}$$

#

4.4. 求线性谐振子哈密顿量在动表象中的矩阵元。

$$\text{解: } \hat{H} = \frac{1}{2\mu}\hat{p}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2$$

$$H_{pp'} = \int \psi_p^*(x) \hat{H} \psi_{p'}(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}px} \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2\right) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p'x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar}p'\right)^2 \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p'-p)x} dx + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p'-p)x} dx$$

$$= \frac{p'^2}{2\mu} \delta(p'-p) + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\hbar}{i}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p'^2} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p'-p)x} dx$$

$$= \frac{p'^2}{2\mu} \delta(p'-p) + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 \left(\frac{\hbar}{i}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p'^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha\pi\hbar} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(p'-p)x} dx$$

$$= \frac{p'^2}{2\mu} \delta(p'-p) - \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p'^2} \delta(p'-p)$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{2\mu} \delta(p'-p) - \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2} \delta(p'-p)$$

#

4.5 设已知在 \hat{L}^2 和 \hat{L}_z 的共同表象中, 算符 \hat{L}_x 和 \hat{L}_y 的矩阵分别为

$$\mathbf{L}_x = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{L}_y = \frac{\sqrt{2}\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

求它们的本征值和归一化的本征函数。最后将矩阵 \mathbf{L}_x 和 \mathbf{L}_y 对角化。

解: \mathbf{L}_x 的久期方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} & -\lambda & \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -\lambda^3 + \hbar^2 \lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \hbar, \lambda_3 = -\hbar$$

$\therefore \hat{L}_x$ 的本征值为 $0, \hbar, -\hbar$

\hat{L}_x 的本征方程

$$\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\psi = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 设为 \hat{L}_x 的本征函数 \hat{L}^2 和 \hat{L}_z 共同表象中的矩阵

当 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 时, 有

$$\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ a_1 + a_3 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a_3 = -a_1, \quad a_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \psi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ 0 \\ -a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由归一化条件

$$1 = \psi_0^\dagger \psi_0 = (a_1^*, 0, -a_1^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ 0 \\ -a_1 \end{pmatrix} = 2|a_1|^2$$

$$\text{取 } a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\psi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 对应于 } \hat{\mathbf{L}}_{\mathbf{x}} \text{ 的本征值 } 0 \text{。}$$

当 $\lambda_2 = \hbar$ 时，有

$$\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a_1 + a_3) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_2 = \sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_2 = \sqrt{2} a_3 \\ a_3 = a_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \psi_h = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由归一化条件

$$1 = (a_1^*, \sqrt{2} a_1^*, a_1^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = 4|a_1|^2$$

取 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$

\therefore 归一化的 $\psi_h = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 对应于 \hat{L}_x 的本征值 \hbar

当 $\lambda_2 = -\hbar$ 时, 有

$$\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = -\hbar \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a_1 + a_3) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a_1 \\ -a_2 \\ -a_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_2 = -\sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_2 = -\sqrt{2} a_3 \\ a_3 = a_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \psi_{-\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ -\sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由归一化条件

$$1 = (a_1^*, -\sqrt{2} a_1^*, a_1^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ -\sqrt{2} a_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = 4|a_1|^2$$

取 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$

\therefore 归一化的 $\psi_{-\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 对应于 \hat{L}_x 的本征值 $-\hbar$

由以上结果可知, 从 \hat{L}^2 和 \hat{L}_z 的共同表象变到 \hat{L}_x 表象的变换矩阵为

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ 对角化的矩阵为 $L'_x = S^\dagger L_x S$

$$\begin{aligned} L'_x &= \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 1 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hbar & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\hbar \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

按照与上同样的方法可得

\hat{L}_y 的本征值为 $0, \hbar, -\hbar$

\hat{L}_y 的归一化的本征函数为

$$\psi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \psi_{\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \psi_{-\hbar} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

从 \hat{L}^2 和 \hat{L}_z 的共同表象变到 \hat{L}_y 表象的变换矩阵为

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \mathbf{0} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{S}^+ = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \mathbf{0} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

利用 S 可使 \hat{L}_y 对角化

$$\mathbf{L}'_y = \mathbf{S}^+ \mathbf{L}_y \mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \hbar & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -\hbar \end{pmatrix}$$

#

4.6 求连续性方程的矩阵表示

解：连续性方程为

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{J}$$

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

$$\text{而} \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = \frac{i\hbar}{2\mu} \nabla \cdot (\psi \nabla \psi^* - \psi^* \nabla \psi)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{i\hbar} (\psi \hat{T} \psi^* - \psi^* \hat{T} \psi)$$

$$\therefore \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = (\psi^* \hat{T} \psi - \psi \hat{T} \psi^*)$$

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

写成矩阵形式为

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\psi^+ \psi) = \psi^+ \hat{T} \psi - \psi \hat{T} \psi^+$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\psi^+ \psi) = \psi^+ \hat{T} \psi - (\psi^+ \hat{T} \psi)^* = \bar{T} - \bar{T}^* = 0$$

第五章 微扰理论

5.1 如果类氢原子的核不是点电荷，而是半径为 r_0 、电荷均匀分布的小球，计算这种效应对类氢原子基态能量的一级修正。

解：这种分布只对 $r < r_0$ 的区域有影响，对 $r \geq r_0$ 的区域无影响。据题意知

$$\hat{H}' = U(r) - U_0(r)$$

其中 $U_0(r)$ 是不考虑这种效应的势能分布，即

$$U(r) = -\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$U(r)$ 为考虑这种效应后的势能分布，在 $r \geq r_0$ 区域，

$$U(r) = -\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

在 $r < r_0$ 区域， $U(r)$ 可由下式得出，

$$U(r) = -e \int_r^\infty E dr$$

$$E = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot \frac{Ze}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_0^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3} r, & (r \leq r_0) \\ \frac{Ze}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} & (r \geq r_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U(r) &= -e \int_r^{r_0} E dr - e \int_{r_0}^\infty E dr \\ &= -\frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3} \int_r^{r_0} r dr - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_0}^\infty \frac{1}{r^2} dr \\ &= -\frac{Ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3} (r_0^2 - r^2) - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_0} = -\frac{Ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3} (3r_0^2 - r^2) \end{aligned}$$

$(r \leq r_0)$

$$\hat{H}' = U(r) - U_0(r) = \begin{cases} -\frac{Ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3}(3r_0^2 - r^2) + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} & (r \leq r_0) \\ 0 & (r \geq r_0) \end{cases}$$

由于 r_0 很小, 所以 $\hat{H}' \ll \hat{H}^{(0)} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\nabla^2 + U_0(r)$, 可视为一种微扰, 由它引起的

一级修正为 (基态 $\psi_1^{(0)} = (\frac{Z^3}{\pi a_0^3})^{1/2} e^{-\frac{Z}{a_0}r}$)

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{(1)} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^{(0)*} \hat{H}' \psi_1^{(0)} d\tau \\ &= \frac{Z^3}{\pi a_0^3} \int_0^{r_0} \left[-\frac{Ze^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 r_0^3}(3r_0^2 - r^2) + \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] e^{-\frac{2Z}{a_0}r} 4\pi r^2 dr \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore r \ll a_0$, 故 $e^{-\frac{2Z}{a_0}r} \approx 1$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E_1^{(1)} &= -\frac{Z^4 e^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a_0^3 r_0^3} \int_0^{r_0} (3r_0^2 r^2 - r^4) dr + \frac{Z^4 e^2}{\pi\epsilon_0 a_0^3} \int_0^{r_0} r dr \\ &= -\frac{Z^4 e^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a_0^3 r_0^3} \left(r_0^5 - \frac{r_0^5}{5} \right) + \frac{Z^4 e^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0 a_0^3} r_0^2 \\ &= \frac{Z^4 e^2}{10\pi\epsilon_0 a_0^3} r_0^2 \\ &= \frac{2Z^4 e_s^2}{5a_0^3} r_0^2 \end{aligned}$$

#

5.2 转动惯量为 I 、电偶极矩为 \vec{D} 的空间转子处在均匀电场在 $\vec{\epsilon}$ 中, 如果电场较小, 用微扰法求转子基态能量的二级修正。

解: 取 $\vec{\epsilon}$ 的正方向为 Z 轴正方向建立坐标系, 则转子的哈密顿算符为

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2I} - \vec{D} \cdot \vec{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2I} \hat{L}^2 - D\epsilon \cos\theta$$

取 $\hat{H}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2I} \hat{L}^2$, $\hat{H}' = -D\epsilon \cos\theta$, 则

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}^{(0)} + \hat{H}'$$

由于电场较小, 又把 \hat{H}' 视为微扰, 用微扰法求得此问题。

$$\hat{H}^{(0)} \text{的本征值为 } E_{\ell}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2I} \ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2$$

$$\text{本征函数为 } \psi_{\ell}^{(0)} = Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$\hat{H}^{(0)}$ 的基态能量为 $E_0^{(0)} = 0$ ，为非简并情况。根据定态非简并微扰论可知

$$E_0^{(2)} = \sum_{\ell} \frac{|H'_{\ell 0}|^2}{E_0^{(0)} - E_{\ell}^{(0)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H'_{\ell 0} &= \int \psi_{\ell}^{*(0)} \hat{H}' \psi_0^{(0)} d\tau = \int Y_{\ell m}^* (-D\varepsilon \cos \theta) Y_{00} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -D\varepsilon \int Y_{\ell m}^* (\cos \theta Y_{00}) \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -D\varepsilon \int Y_{\ell m}^* \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} Y_{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{D\varepsilon}{\sqrt{3}} \int Y_{\ell 0}^* Y_{10} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -\frac{D\varepsilon}{\sqrt{3}} \delta_{\ell 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_0^{(2)} = \sum_{\ell} \frac{|H'_{\ell 0}|^2}{E_0^{(0)} - E_{\ell}^{(0)}} = -\sum_{\ell} \frac{D^2 \varepsilon^2 \cdot 2I}{3\ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2} |\delta_{\ell 1}|^2 = -\frac{1}{3\hbar^2} D^2 \varepsilon^2 I$$

#

5.3 设一体系未受微扰作用时有两个能级： E_{01} 及 E_{02} ，现在受到微扰 \hat{H}' 的作用，

微扰矩阵元为 $H'_{12} = H'_{21} = a$ ， $H'_{11} = H'_{22} = b$ ； a 、 b 都是实数。用微扰公式求能量至二级修正值。

解：由微扰公式得

$$E_n^{(1)} = H'_{nn}$$

$$E_n^{(2)} = \sum_m \frac{|H'_{mn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}}$$

$$\text{得 } E_{01}^{(1)} = H'_{11} = b \quad E_{02}^{(1)} = H'_{22} = b$$

$$E_{01}^{(2)} = \sum_m \frac{|H'_{m1}|^2}{E_{01} - E_{0m}} = \frac{a^2}{E_{01} - E_{02}}$$

$$E_{02}^{(2)} = \sum_m \frac{|H'_{m1}|^2}{E_{02} - E_{0m}} = \frac{a^2}{E_{02} - E_{01}}$$

∴ 能量的二级修正值为

$$E_1 = E_{01} + b + \frac{a^2}{E_{01} - E_{02}}$$

$$E_2 = E_{02} + b + \frac{a^2}{E_{02} - E_{01}}$$

#

5.4 设在 $t=0$ 时, 氢原子处于基态, 以后受到单色光的照射而电离。设单色光的电场可以近似地表示为 $\varepsilon \sin \omega t$, ε 及 ω 均为零; 电离电子的波函数近似地以平面波表示。求这单色光的最小频率和在时刻 t 跃迁到电离态的几率。

解: ①当电离后的电子动能为零时, 这时对应的单色光的频率最小, 其值为

$$\hbar \omega_{\min} = h\nu_{\min} = E_{\infty} - E_1 = \frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^2}$$

$$\nu_{\min} = \frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^2 h} = \frac{13.6 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{6.62 \times 10^{-34}} = 3.3 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$$

② $t=0$ 时, 氢原子处于基态, 其波函数为

$$\phi_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\text{在 } t \text{ 时刻, } \phi_m = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}\right)^{3/2} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

$$\text{微扰 } \hat{H}'(t) = e\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{r} \sin \omega t = \frac{e\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{r}}{2i} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t})$$

$$= \hat{F}(e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t})$$

$$\text{其中 } \hat{F} = \frac{e\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{r}}{2i}$$

在 t 时刻跃迁到电离态的几率为

$$W_{k \rightarrow m} = |a_m(t)|^2$$

$$a_m(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t H'_{mk} e^{i\omega_{mk}t'} dt'$$

$$= \frac{F_{mk}}{i\hbar} \int_0^t (e^{i(\omega_{mk} + \omega)t'} - e^{i(\omega_{mk} - \omega)t'}) dt'$$

$$= -\frac{F_{mk}}{\hbar} \left[\frac{e^{i(\omega_{mk}+\omega)t} - 1}{\omega_{mk} + \omega} - \frac{e^{i(\omega_{mk}-\omega)t} - 1}{\omega_{mk} - \omega} \right]$$

对于吸收跃迁情况，上式起主要作用的第二项，故不考虑第一项，

$$a_m(t) = \frac{F_{mk}}{\hbar} \frac{e^{i(\omega_{mk}-\omega)t} - 1}{\omega_{mk} - \omega}$$

$$W_{k \rightarrow m} = |a_m(t)|^2 = \frac{|F_{mk}|^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{(e^{i(\omega_{mk}-\omega)t} - 1)(e^{i(\omega_{mk}-\omega)t} - 1)}{(\omega_{mk} - \omega)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4|F_{mk}|^2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{mk} - \omega)t}{\hbar^2 (\omega_{mk} - \omega)^2}$$

其中 $F_{mk} = \int \phi_m^* \hat{F} \phi_k d\tau = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} \left(\frac{e\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{r}}{2i}\right) e^{-r/a_0} d\tau$

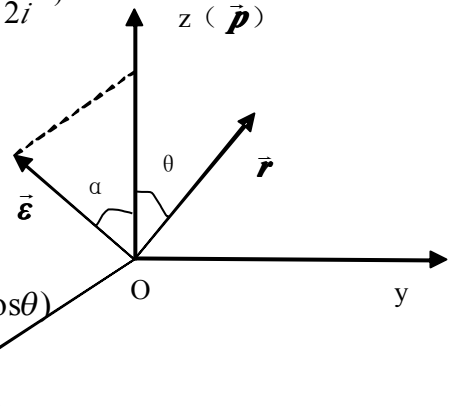
取电子电离后的动量方向为 Z 方向，

取 $\vec{\varepsilon}$ 、 \vec{p} 所在平面为 xOz 面，则有

$$\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \vec{r} = \varepsilon_x x + \varepsilon_y y + \varepsilon_z z$$

$$= (\varepsilon \sin \alpha)(r \sin \theta \cos \varphi) + (\varepsilon \cos \alpha)(r \cos \theta)$$

$$= \varepsilon r \sin \alpha \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \varepsilon \cos \alpha r \cos \theta$$



$$F_{mk} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{e}{2i} \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r \cos \theta} (\varepsilon r \sin \alpha \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \varepsilon r \cos \alpha \cos \theta) e^{-r/a_0} d\tau$$

$$F_{mk} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{e}{2i}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r \cos \theta} (\varepsilon r \sin \alpha \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \varepsilon r \cos \alpha \cos \theta) e^{-r/a_0} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{e}{2i} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r \cos \theta} (\varepsilon \cos \alpha r^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta) e^{-r/a_0} dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} \frac{e \varepsilon \cos \alpha}{2i} 2\pi \int_0^\infty r^3 e^{-r/a_0} dr \left[\int_0^\pi e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r \cos \theta} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{e \varepsilon \cos \alpha}{i 2\pi \hbar \sqrt{2 a_0^3} \hbar} \int_0^\infty r^3 e^{-r/a_0} \left[\frac{-\hbar}{i p r} (e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r} + e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p r}) + \frac{\hbar^2}{p^2 r^2} (e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p r} - e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p r}) \right] dr$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{e\varepsilon \cos \alpha}{i2\pi\hbar\sqrt{2a_0^3}} \frac{16p}{ia_0\hbar} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{a_0^2} + \frac{p^2}{\hbar^2}\right)^3} \\
&= -\frac{16pe\varepsilon \cos \alpha (a_0\hbar)^{7/2}}{\sqrt{8\pi}(a_0^2 p^2 + \hbar^2)^3} \\
\therefore W_{k \rightarrow m} &= \frac{4|F_{mk}|^2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{mk} - \omega)t}{\hbar^2 (\omega_{mk} - \omega)^2} \\
&= \frac{128p^2 e^2 \varepsilon^2 \cos^2 \alpha a_0^7 \hbar^5}{\pi^2 (a_0^2 p^2 + \hbar^2)^6} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{mk} - \omega)t}{(\omega_{mk} - \omega)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

#

5.5 基态氢原子处于平行板电场中，若电场是均匀的且随时间按指数下降，即

$$\varepsilon = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } t \leq 0 \\ \varepsilon_0 e^{-t/\tau}, & \text{当 } t \geq 0 (\tau \text{ 为大于零的参数}) \end{cases}$$

求经过长时间后氢原子处在 2p 态的几率。

解：对于 2p 态， $\ell = 1$ ， m 可取 0, ± 1 三值，其相应的状态为

$$\psi_{210} \quad \psi_{211} \quad \psi_{21-1}$$

氢原子处在 2p 态的几率也就是从 ψ_{100} 跃迁到 ψ_{210} 、 ψ_{211} 、 ψ_{21-1} 的几率之和。

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{由} \quad a_m(t) &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t H'_{mk} e^{i\omega_{mk}t'} dt' \\
H'_{210,100} &= \int \psi_{210}^* \hat{H}' \psi_{100} d\tau \quad (\hat{H}' = e\varepsilon(t)r \cos \theta) \\
&= \int R_{21} Y_{10}^* e\varepsilon(t)r \cos \theta R_{10} Y_{00} d\tau \quad (\text{取 } \bar{\varepsilon} \text{ 方向为 } Z \text{ 轴方向}) \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty R_{21} r^3 R_{10} dr \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{10}^* Y_{00} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&\quad (\cos \theta Y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10}) \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) f \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{10}^* \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e\varepsilon(t) f
\end{aligned}$$

$$f = \int_0^\infty R_{21}^*(r) R_{10}(r) r^3 dr = \frac{256}{81\sqrt{6}} a_0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^{3/2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}a_0} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty r^4 e^{-\frac{3}{2a_0}r} dr \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{1}{a_0^4} \cdot \frac{4! \times 2^5}{3^5} a_0^5 = \frac{256}{81\sqrt{6}} a_0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H'_{210,100} &= \int \psi_{210}^* \hat{H} \psi_{100} d\tau = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e\varepsilon(t) f \\
&= \frac{e\varepsilon(t)}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{256}{81\sqrt{6}} a_0 = \frac{128\sqrt{2}}{243} e\varepsilon(t) a_0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H'_{211,100} &= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty \psi_{211}^* r \cos\theta \psi_{100} d\tau \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty R_{21} r^3 R_{10} dr \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{11}^* \cos\theta Y_{00} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty R_{21} r^3 R_{10} dr \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{11}^* \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H'_{21-1,100} &= \int \psi_{21-1}^* \hat{H} \psi_{100} d\tau \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty R_{21} r^3 R_{10} dr \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{1-1}^* \cos\theta Y_{00} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&= e\varepsilon(t) \int_0^\infty R_{21} r^3 R_{10} dr \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi Y_{1-1}^* \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10} \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

由上述结果可知, $W_{100 \rightarrow 211} = 0$, $W_{100 \rightarrow 21-1} = 0$

$$\therefore W_{1s \rightarrow 2p} = W_{100 \rightarrow 210} + W_{100 \rightarrow 211} + W_{100 \rightarrow 21-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= W_{100 \rightarrow 210} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left| \int_0^t H'_{210,100} e^{i\omega_{21}t'} dt' \right|^2 \\
&= \frac{2}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{128}{243} \right)^2 (ea_0\varepsilon_0)^2 \left| \int_0^t e^{i\omega_{21}t'} e^{-t'/\tau} dt' \right|^2 \\
&= \frac{2}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{128}{243} \right)^2 e^2 a_0^2 \varepsilon_0^2 \frac{\left| e^{i\omega_{21}t - \frac{t}{\tau}} - 1 \right|^2}{\omega_{21}^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$\omega_{1s \rightarrow 2p} = \frac{2}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{128}{243} \right)^2 e^2 a_0^2 \varepsilon_0^2 \frac{1}{\omega_{21}^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2}}$$

$$\text{其中 } \omega_{21} = \frac{1}{\hbar} (E_2 - E_1) = \frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{3\mu e_s^4}{8\hbar^3} = \frac{3e_s^2}{8\hbar a_0}$$

#

5.6 计算氢原子由第一激发态到基态的自发发射几率。

$$\text{解: } A_{mk} = \frac{4e_s^2 \omega_{mk}^3}{3\hbar c^3} |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2$$

由选择定则 $\Delta \ell = \pm 1$ ，知 $2s \rightarrow 1s$ 是禁戒的

故只需计算 $2p \rightarrow 1s$ 的几率

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{21} &= \frac{E_2 - E_1}{\hbar} \\ &= \frac{\mu e_s^4}{2\hbar^3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{8} \frac{\mu e_s^4}{\hbar^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } |\vec{r}_{21}|^2 = |x_{21}|^2 + |y_{21}|^2 + |z_{21}|^2$$

$2p$ 有三个状态，即 $\psi_{210}, \psi_{211}, \psi_{21-1}$

(1) 先计算 z 的矩阵元 $z = r \cos \theta$

$$(z)_{21m,100} = \int_0^\infty R_{21}^*(r) R_{10}(r) r^3 dr \cdot \int \psi_{1m}^* \cos \theta Y_{00} d\Omega$$

$$= f \int Y_{1m}^* \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{00} d\Omega$$

$$= f \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \delta_{m0}$$

$$\Rightarrow (z)_{210,100} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} f$$

$$(z)_{211,100} = 0$$

$$(z)_{21-1,100} = 0$$

(2) 计算 x 的矩阵元 $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi = \frac{r}{2} \sin \theta (e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi})$

$$\begin{aligned}
(x)_{21m,100} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty R_{21}^*(r) R_{10}(r) r^3 dr \cdot \int Y_{1m}^* \sin \theta (e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi}) Y_{00} d\Omega \\
&= \frac{1}{2} f \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \int Y_{1m}^* (-Y_{11} + Y_{1-1}) d\Omega \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} f (-\delta_{m1} + \delta_{m-1})
\end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{11} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\varphi}$$

$$Y_{1-1} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi}$$

$$Y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x)_{210,100} = 0$$

$$(x)_{211,100} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} f$$

$$(x)_{21-1,100} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} f$$

(3) 计算 y 的矩阵元 $y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{2i} r \sin \theta (e^{i\varphi} - e^{-i\varphi})$

$$\begin{aligned}
(y)_{21m,100} &= \frac{1}{2i} \int_0^\infty R_{21}^*(r) R_{10}(r) r^3 dr \cdot \int Y_{1m}^* \sin \theta (e^{i\varphi} - e^{-i\varphi}) Y_{00} d\Omega \\
&= \frac{1}{2i} f \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} (-\delta_{m1} - \delta_{m-1}) \\
&= \frac{1}{i\sqrt{6}} f (-\delta_{m1} - \delta_{m-1})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (y)_{210,100} = 0$$

$$(y)_{211,100} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} f$$

$$(y)_{21-1,100} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} f$$

$$\Rightarrow |\vec{r}_{2p \rightarrow 1s}|^2 = (2 \times \frac{f^2}{6} + 2 \times \frac{f^2}{6} + \frac{1}{3} f^2) = f^2$$

(4) 计算 f

$$\begin{aligned}
f &= \int_0^\infty R_{21}^*(r) R_{10}(r) r^3 dr = \frac{256}{81\sqrt{6}} a_0 \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^{3/2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}a_0} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty r^4 e^{-\frac{3}{2a_0}r} dr \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{1}{a_0^4} \cdot \frac{4! \times 2^5}{3^5} a_0^5 = \frac{256}{81\sqrt{6}} a_0 = a_0 \frac{2^7}{3^4} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$f^2 = \frac{2^{15}}{3^9} a_0^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{2p \rightarrow 1s} &= \frac{4e_s^2 \omega_{21}^3}{3\hbar c^3} |\vec{r}_{21}|^2 \\
&= \frac{4e_s^2}{3\hbar c^3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{8} \frac{\mu e_s^4}{\hbar^3}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{2^{15}}{3^9} a_0^2 \\
&= \frac{2^8}{3^7} \cdot \frac{\mu^3 e_s^{14}}{\hbar^{10} c^3} \cdot \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{\mu e_s^2}\right)^2 \\
&= \frac{2^8}{3^7} \cdot \frac{\mu e_s^{10}}{\hbar^6 c^3} = 1.91 \times 10^9 s^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{A_{21}} = 5.23 \times 10^{-10} s = 0.52 \times 10^{-9} s \quad \#$$

5.7 计算氢原子由 2p 态跃迁到 1s 态时所发出的光谱线强度。

解: $J_{2p \rightarrow 1s} = N_{2p} A_{2p \rightarrow 1s} \cdot \hbar \omega_{21}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= N_{2p} \cdot \frac{2^8}{3^7} \frac{\mu e_s^{10}}{c^3 \hbar^6} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{\mu e_s^4}{\hbar^2} \\
&= N_{2p} \cdot \frac{2^5}{3^6} \cdot \frac{\mu^2 e_s^{14}}{\hbar^8 c^3} \quad \hbar \omega_{21} = 10.2 eV \\
&= N_{2p} \cdot \frac{2^5}{3^6} \cdot \frac{e_s^{10}}{c^3 \hbar^4 a_0^2} \\
&= N_{2p} \times 3.1 \times 10^{-9} W
\end{aligned}$$

若 $N_{2p} = 10^{-9}$, 则 $J_{21} = 3.1 W$ #

5.8 求线性谐振子偶极跃迁的选择定则

解: $A_{mk} \propto |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2 = |x_{mk}|^2$

$$x_{mk} = \int \phi_m^* x \phi_k dx$$

$$\text{由 } x\phi_k = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[\sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \phi_{k-1} + \sqrt{\frac{k+1}{2}} \phi_{k+1} \right]$$

$$\int \phi_m^* \phi_n dx = \delta_{mn}$$

$$x_{mk} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[\sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \delta_{m,k-1} + \sqrt{\frac{k+1}{2}} \delta_{m,k+1} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow m = k \pm 1 \text{ 时, } x_{mk} \neq 0$$

即选择定则为 $\Delta m = m - k = \pm 1$ #

补充练习三

1、一维无限深势阱 ($0 < x < a$) 中的粒子受到微扰

$$H'(x) = \begin{cases} 2\lambda \frac{x}{a} & (0 \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2}) \\ 2\lambda(1 - \frac{x}{a}) & (\frac{a}{2} \leq x \leq a) \end{cases}$$

作用, 试求基态能级的一级修正。

解: 基态波函数 (零级近似) 为

$$\psi_1^{(0)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{\pi}{a} x \quad (0 \leq x \leq a)$$

$$\psi_1^{(0)} = 0 \quad (x < 0, x > a)$$

\therefore 能量一级修正为

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{(1)} &= \int \psi_1^{(0)*} H' \psi_1^{(0)} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{a/2} 2\lambda \frac{x}{a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{a} x dx + \frac{2}{a} \int_{a/2}^a 2\lambda(1 - \frac{x}{a}) \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{a} x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2\lambda}{a^2} \left[\int_0^{a/2} x \left(1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{a} x\right) dx + a \int_{a/2}^a \left(1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{a} x\right) dx \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \int_{a/2}^a x \left(1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{a} x\right) dx \right] \\
&= \frac{2\lambda}{a^2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{a}{2\pi} x \sin \frac{2\pi}{a} x - \frac{a^2}{4\pi^2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{a} x \right) \Big|_0^{a/2} + a \left(x - \frac{a}{2\pi} \sin \frac{2\pi}{a} x \right) \Big|_{a/2}^a \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{a}{2\pi} x \sin \frac{2\pi}{a} x - \frac{a^2}{4\pi^2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{a} x \right) \Big|_{a/2}^a \right] \\
&= \frac{2\lambda}{a^2} \left[\frac{1}{8} a^2 + \frac{a^2}{2\pi^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{8} a^2 - \frac{a^2}{2\pi^2} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{2\lambda}{a^2} \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{a^2}{\pi^2} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

2、具有电荷为 q 的离子，在其平衡位置附近作一维简谐振动，在光的照射下发生跃迁。设入射光的能量为 $I(\omega)$ 。其波长较长，求：

- ① 原来处于基态的离子，单位时间内跃迁到第一激发态的几率。
- ② 讨论跃迁的选择定则。

（提示：利用积分关系 $\int_0^\infty x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^{n+1}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$ ）

答：① $\omega_{0 \rightarrow 1} = \frac{4\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\hbar^2} |x_{10}|^2 I(\omega) = \frac{2\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\mu\hbar\omega} I(\omega)$

② 仅当 $\Delta m = \pm 1$ 时， $x_{mk} \neq 0$ ，所以谐振子的偶极跃迁的选择定则是 $\Delta m = \pm 1$ ）

解：① $\hat{F} = \frac{1}{2} q \varepsilon_0 x \quad (e \rightarrow q)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \omega_{k \rightarrow m} &= \frac{4\pi^2 q^2}{3 \times 4\pi \varepsilon_0 \hbar^2} |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2 I(\omega_{mk}) \\
&= \frac{4\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\hbar^2} |\vec{r}_{mk}|^2 I(\omega_{mk}) \quad \left(\text{令 } q_s^2 = \frac{q^2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_{0 \rightarrow 1} = \frac{4\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\hbar^2} |x_{10}|^2 I(\omega) \quad \left(\text{对于一维线性谐振子 } \vec{r}_n \sim \right)$$

$\vec{x}i)$

其中 $x_{10} = \int \psi_1^* x \psi_0 dx$

一维线性谐振子的波函数为

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \psi_{10} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\pi}}} \cdot 2\alpha x e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} \right) x \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \alpha^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} y^2 e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\alpha} [(-ye^{-y^2})|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \omega_{0 \rightarrow 1} = \frac{4\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\hbar^2} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\alpha} \right|^2 I(\omega) = \frac{2\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\alpha^2 \hbar^2} I(\omega) = \frac{2\pi^2 q_s^2}{3\mu\omega\hbar} I(\omega)$$

② 跃迁几率 $\alpha |x_{mk}|^2$, 当 $x_{mk} = 0$ 时的跃迁为禁戒跃迁。

$$\begin{aligned} x_{mk} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m^* x \psi_k dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m^* \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\sqrt{\frac{k+1}{2}} \psi_{k+1} + \sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \psi_{k-1} \right) dx \\ &= \begin{cases} \neq 0, & m = k \pm 1 \quad (\text{即 } \Delta m = \pm 1) \text{ 时;} \\ = 0, & m \neq k \pm 1 \quad (\text{即 } \Delta m \neq \pm 1) \text{ 时.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

可见, 所讨论的选择定则为 $\Delta m = \pm 1$ 。

#

3、电荷 e 的谐振子, 在 $t=0$ 时处于基态, $t>0$ 时处于弱电场 $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 e^{-t/\tau}$ 之中 (τ 为常数), 试求谐振子处于第一激发态的几率。

解: 取电场方向为 x 轴正方向, 则有

$$\hat{H}' = -e\varepsilon x = -e\varepsilon_0 x e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\phi_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\phi_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}} 2\alpha x e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H'_{10} &= \int \phi_1^* H'(\epsilon) \phi_0 dx \\ &= \frac{2\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} (-e\epsilon_0 x e^{-t/\tau}) dx \\ &= \frac{e\epsilon_0 \alpha^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t/\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2x^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{e\epsilon_0 \alpha^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t/\tau} \left[-\frac{x}{\alpha^2} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\alpha^2} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{e\epsilon_0 \alpha^2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t/\tau} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{e\epsilon}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-t/\tau} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\alpha} = \frac{e\epsilon_0}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} e^{-t/\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1(t) &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t H'_{10} e^{i\omega_{mk}t'} dt' \\ &= -\frac{e\epsilon_0}{i\sqrt{2\hbar}\alpha} \int_0^t e^{i(\omega t' - \frac{t'}{\tau})} dt' \\ &= -\frac{e\epsilon_0}{\sqrt{2\alpha} \hbar} \frac{1}{(i\omega - \frac{1}{\tau})} (e^{i(\omega t - \frac{t}{\tau})} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

当经过很长时间以后，即当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时， $e^{-t/\tau} \rightarrow 0$ 。

$$\therefore a_1(t) = \frac{e\epsilon_0}{\sqrt{2\alpha} \hbar} \frac{\tau}{(i\omega\tau - 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{0 \rightarrow 1} &= |a_1(t)|^2 = \frac{e^2 \epsilon_0^2 \tau^2}{2\alpha^2 \hbar^2 (\omega^2 \tau^2 + 1)} \\ &= \frac{e^2 \epsilon_0^2 \tau^2}{2\mu\omega\hbar(\omega^2 \tau^2 + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

实际上在 $t \geq 5\tau$ 以后即可用上述结果。

#

第七章 自旋与全同粒子

7.1. 证明: $\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_z = i$

证: 由对易关系 $\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y - \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_x = 2i\hat{\sigma}_z$ 及

反对易关系 $\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y + \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_x = 0$, 得

$$\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y = i\hat{\sigma}_z$$

上式两边乘 $\hat{\sigma}_z$, 得

$$\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_z = i\hat{\sigma}_z^2 \quad \because \hat{\sigma}_z^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_z = i$$

7.2 求在自旋态 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z)$ 中, \hat{S}_x 和 \hat{S}_y 的测不准关系:

$$\overline{(\Delta S_x)^2 (\Delta S_y)^2} = ?$$

解: 在 \hat{S}_z 表象中 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z)$ 、 \hat{S}_x 、 \hat{S}_y 的矩阵表示分别为

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{S}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 在 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z)$ 态中

$$\overline{S_x} = \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}^\dagger S_x \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 \ 0) \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\overline{S_x^2} = \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}^\dagger \hat{S}_x^2 \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 \ 0) \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\overline{(\Delta S_x)^2} = \overline{S_x^2} - \overline{S_x}^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\overline{S_y} = \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}^+ \hat{S}_y \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 \ 0) \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\overline{S_y^2} = \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}^+ \hat{S}_y^2 \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 \ 0) \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\overline{(\Delta S_y)^2} = \overline{S_y^2} - \overline{S_y}^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\overline{(\Delta S_x)^2 (\Delta S_y)^2} = \frac{\hbar^4}{16}$$

讨论：由 \hat{S}_x 、 \hat{S}_y 的对易关系

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

$$\text{要求 } \overline{(\Delta S_x)^2 (\Delta S_y)^2} \geq \frac{\hbar^2 \overline{S_z}^2}{4} \qquad \overline{(\Delta S_x)^2 (\Delta S_y)^2} = \frac{\hbar^4}{16} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

在 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z)$ 态中, $\overline{S_z} = \frac{\hbar}{2}$

$$\therefore \overline{(\Delta S_x)^2 (\Delta S_y)^2} \geq \frac{\hbar^4}{16}$$

可见①式符合上式的要求。

7.3. 求 $\hat{S}_x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 及 $\hat{S}_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的本征值和所属的本征函数。

解： \hat{S}_x 的久期方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & \frac{\hbar}{2} \\ \frac{\hbar}{2} & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \lambda^2 - \left(\frac{\hbar}{2}\right)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$\therefore \hat{S}_x$ 的本征值为 $\pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 。

设对应于本征值 $\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数为 $\chi_{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix}$

由本征方程 $\hat{S}_x \chi_{1/2} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \chi_{1/2}$, 得

$$\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b_1 = a_1$$

由归一化条件 $\chi_{1/2}^+ \chi_{1/2} = 1$, 得

$$(a_1^*, a_1^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\text{即 } 2|a_1|^2 = 1 \quad \therefore \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad b_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

对应于本征值 $\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数为 $\chi_{1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

设对应于本征值 $-\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数为 $\chi_{-1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{由本征方程 } \hat{S}_x \chi_{-1/2} = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \chi_{-1/2} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b_2 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a_2 \\ -b_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow b_2 = -a_2$$

由归一化条件, 得

$$(a_2^*, -a_2^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ -a_2 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\text{即 } 2|a_2|^2 = 1 \quad \therefore \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad b_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

对应于本征值 $-\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数为 $\chi_{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

同理可求得 \hat{S}_y 的本征值为 $\pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 。其相应的本征函数分别为

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \quad \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

7.4 求自旋角动量 $(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ 方向的投影

$$\hat{S}_n = \hat{S}_x \cos \alpha + \hat{S}_y \cos \beta + \hat{S}_z \cos \gamma$$

本征值和所属的本征函数。

在这些本征态中，测量 \hat{S}_z 有哪些可能值？这些可能值各以多大的几率出现？ \hat{S}_z 的平均值是多少？

解：在 \hat{S}_z 表象， \hat{S}_n 的矩阵元为

$$\hat{S}_n = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos \alpha + \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cos \beta + \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cos \gamma$$

$$S_n = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma & \cos \alpha - i \cos \beta \\ \cos \alpha + i \cos \beta & -\cos \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

其相应的久期方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\hbar}{2} \cos \gamma - \lambda & \frac{\hbar}{2} (\cos \alpha - i \cos \beta) \\ \frac{\hbar}{2} (\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta) & -\frac{\hbar}{2} \cos \gamma - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \cos^2 \gamma - \frac{\hbar^2}{4} (\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{4} = 0 \quad (\text{利用 } \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

所以 \hat{S}_n 的本征值为 $\pm \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 。

设对应于 $S_n = \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数的矩阵表示为 $\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ ，则

$$\frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma & \cos \alpha - i \cos \beta \\ \cos \alpha + i \cos \beta & -\cos \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow a(\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta) - b \cos \gamma = b$$

$$b = \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \gamma}$$

由归一化条件, 得 $1 = \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}^+ \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} = (a^*, b^*) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = |a|^2 + |b|^2$

$$|a|^2 + \left| \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{1 + \cos \gamma} \right|^2 |a|^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{1 + \cos \gamma} |a|^2 = 1$$

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2}} \\ \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos \gamma)}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2}} \\ \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos \gamma)}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos \gamma)}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2}} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos \gamma)}} \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos \gamma)}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2}} \chi_{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\cos \alpha + i \cos \beta}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos \gamma)}} \chi_{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

可见, \hat{S}_z 的可能值为 $\frac{\hbar}{2}$ $-\frac{\hbar}{2}$

相应的几率为 $\frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2}$ $\frac{\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta}{2(1 + \cos \gamma)} = \frac{1 - \cos \gamma}{2}$

$$\bar{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{1 + \cos \gamma}{2} - \frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{1 - \cos \gamma}{2} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \cos \gamma$$

同理可求得 对应于 $S_n = -\frac{\hbar}{2}$ 的本征函数为

$$\chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(S_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\gamma}{2}} \\ -\frac{\cos\alpha + i\cos\beta}{\sqrt{2(1-\cos\gamma)}} \end{pmatrix}$$

在此态中, $\hat{\mathbf{S}}_z$ 的可能值为 $\frac{\hbar}{2}$ $-\frac{\hbar}{2}$
 相应的几率为 $\frac{1-\cos\gamma}{2}$ $\frac{1+\cos\gamma}{2}$

$$\bar{S}_z = -\frac{\hbar}{2}\cos\gamma$$

7.5 设氢的状态是 $\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}R_{21}(r)Y_{11}(\theta,\varphi) \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R_{21}(r)Y_{10}(\theta,\varphi) \end{pmatrix}$

①求轨道角动量 z 分量 $\hat{\mathbf{L}}_z$ 和自旋角动量 z 分量 $\hat{\mathbf{S}}_z$ 的平均值;

②求总磁矩 $\hat{\mathbf{M}} = -\frac{e}{2\mu}\hat{\mathbf{L}} - \frac{e}{\mu}\hat{\mathbf{S}}$

的 z 分量的平均值 (用玻尔磁矩子表示)。

解: ψ 可改写成

$$\begin{aligned} \psi &= \frac{1}{2}R_{21}(r)Y_{11}(\theta,\varphi)\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R_{21}(r)Y_{10}(\theta,\varphi)\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}R_{21}(r)Y_{11}(\theta,\varphi)\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(S_z) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R_{21}(r)Y_{10}(\theta,\varphi)\chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(S_z) \end{aligned}$$

从 ψ 的表达式中可看出 $\hat{\mathbf{L}}_z$ 的可能值为 \hbar 0

相应的几率为 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{L}_z = \frac{\hbar}{4}$$

$$\hat{S}_z \text{ 的可能值为 } \frac{\hbar}{2} \quad -\frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\text{相应的几率 } |C_i|^2 \text{ 为 } \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\bar{S}_z = \sum |C_i|^2 S_{zi} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\hbar}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{\hbar}{4}$$

$$\bar{M}_z = -\frac{e}{2\mu} \bar{L}_z - \frac{e}{\mu} \bar{S}_z = -\frac{e}{2\mu} \times \frac{\hbar}{4} - \frac{e}{\mu} \times \left(-\frac{\hbar}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{e}{2\mu} \times \frac{\hbar}{4} = \frac{1}{4} M_B$$

7.6 一体系由三个全同的玻色子组成，玻色子之间无相互作用。玻色子只有两个可能的单粒子态。问体系可能的状态有几个？它们的波函数怎样用单粒子波函数构成？

解：体系可能的状态有 4 个。设两个单粒子态为 ϕ_i , ϕ_j ，则体系可能的状态为

$$\Phi_1 = \phi_i(q_1)\phi_i(q_2)\phi_i(q_3)$$

$$\Phi_2 = \phi_j(q_1)\phi_j(q_2)\phi_j(q_3)$$

$$\Phi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[\phi_i(q_1)\phi_i(q_2)\phi_j(q_3) + \phi_i(q_1)\phi_i(q_3)\phi_j(q_2) + \phi_i(q_2)\phi_i(q_3)\phi_j(q_1)]$$

$$\Phi_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[\phi_j(q_1)\phi_j(q_2)\phi_i(q_3) + \phi_j(q_1)\phi_j(q_3)\phi_i(q_2) + \phi_j(q_2)\phi_j(q_3)\phi_i(q_1)]$$

7.7 证明 $\chi_S^{(1)}, \chi_S^{(2)}, \chi_S^{(3)}$ 和 χ_A 组成的正交归一系。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解：} \chi_S^{(1)+} \chi_S^{(1)} &= [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})]^\dagger [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})] \\ &= \chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z})\chi_{1/2}^+(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \\ &= \chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z})\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_S^{(1)+} \chi_S^{(2)} &= [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})]^+ [\chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z})] \\
&= \chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z}) \chi_{1/2}^+(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) \\
&= 0 \\
\chi_S^{(1)+} \chi_S^{(3)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})]^+ \cdot \\
&\quad \cdot [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) + \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})] \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z}) \chi_{1/2}^+(S_{1z}) \chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) + \\
&\quad + \chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z}) \chi_{1/2}^+(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})] \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\chi_{1/2}^+(S_{2z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) + 0]
\end{aligned}$$

同理可证其它的正交归一关系。

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_S^{(3)+} \chi_S^{(3)} &= \frac{1}{2} [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) + \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})]^+ \cdot \\
&\quad \cdot [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z}) + \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{1/2}(S_{2z})] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z})]^+ [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z})] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{2z})]^+ [\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} [\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})]^+ [\chi_{1/2}(S_{1z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} [\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})]^+ [\chi_{1/2}(S_{2z}) \chi_{-1/2}(S_{1z})] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

7.8 设两电子在弹性势场中运动，每个电子的势能是 $U(r) = \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2$ 。如果

电子之间的库仑能和 $U(r)$ 相比可以忽略，求当一个电子处在基态，另一电子处于沿 x 方向运动的第一激发态时，两电子组成体系的波函数。

解：电子波函数的空间部分满足定态S-方程

$$\begin{aligned}
-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 \psi(r) + U(r) \psi(r) &= E \psi(r) \\
-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi(r) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2 \psi(r) &= E \psi(r)
\end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}\right)\psi(r) + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 r^2\psi(r) = E\psi(r)$$

考虑到 $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 令

$$\psi(r) = X(x)Y(y)Z(z)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}\right)XYZ + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)XYZ = EXYZ$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{X} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2\right) + \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{Y} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 y^2\right) \\ & + \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 z^2\right) = E \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{X} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 x^2\right) = E_x$$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{Y} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 y^2\right) = E_y$$

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2 z^2\right) = E_z$$

$$E = E_x + E_y + E_z$$

$$\Rightarrow X_n(x) = N_n e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 x^2} H_n(\alpha x)$$

$$Y_m(y) = N_m e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 y^2} H_m(\alpha y)$$

$$Z_\ell(z) = N_\ell e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 z^2} H_\ell(\alpha z)$$

$$\psi_{nm\ell}(r) = N_n N_m N_\ell e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 r^2} H_n(\alpha x) H_m(\alpha y) H_\ell(\alpha z)$$

$$\psi_{nm\ell}(r) = N_n N_m N_\ell e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 r^2} H_n(\alpha x) H_m(\alpha y) H_\ell(\alpha z)$$

$$E_{nm\ell} = (n + m + \ell + \frac{3}{2})\hbar\omega$$

$$\text{其中 } N_n = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi^{1/2} 2^n n!}}, \quad \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\mu\omega}{\hbar}}$$

对于基态 $n = m = \ell = 0$, $H_0 = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_0 = \psi_{000}(r) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 r^2}$$

对于沿 x 方向的第一激发态 $n=1, m=\ell=0$, $H_1(x) = 2\alpha x$

$$\psi_0 = \psi_{000}(r) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 r^2}$$

$$\psi_1 = \psi_{100}(r) = \frac{2\alpha^{5/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}^{3/4}} x e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 r^2}$$

两电子的空间波函数能够组成一个对称波函数和一个反对称波函数，其形式为

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_S(r_1, r_2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\psi_0(r_1)\psi_1(r_2) + \psi_1(r_1)\psi_0(r_2)] \\ &= \frac{\alpha^4}{\pi^{3/2}} [x_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2(r_1^2+r_2^2)} + x_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2(r_1^2+r_2^2)}] \\ &= \frac{\alpha^4}{\pi^{3/2}} (x_2 + x_1) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2(r_1^2+r_2^2)} \\ \psi_A(r_1, r_2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\psi_0(r_1)\psi_1(r_2) - \psi_0(r_2)\psi_1(r_1)] \\ &= \frac{\alpha^4}{\pi^{3/2}} (x_2 - x_1) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2(r_1^2+r_2^2)}\end{aligned}$$

而两电子的自旋波函数可组成三个对称态和一个反对称态，即

$$\chi_S^{(1)}, \chi_S^{(2)}, \chi_S^{(3)} \text{ 和 } \chi_A$$

综合两方面，两电子组成体系的波函数应是反对称波函数，即

$$\text{独态: } \Phi_1 = \psi_S(r_1, r_2) \chi_A$$

$$\text{三重态: } \begin{cases} \Phi_2 = \psi_A(r_1, r_2) \chi_S^{(1)} \\ \Phi_3 = \psi_A(r_1, r_2) \chi_S^{(2)} \\ \Phi_4 = \psi_A(r_1, r_2) \chi_S^{(3)} \end{cases}$$

主要参考书:

[1] 周世勋，《量子力学教程》，高教出版社，1979

[2] 张宏宝编 量子力学教程学习辅导书，高等教育出版社 2004. 2