

第四章 力学量用算符表达与表象变换

4.1) 设  $A$  与  $B$  为厄米算符, 则  $\frac{1}{2}(AB+BA)$  和  $\frac{1}{2i}(AB-BA)$  也是厄米算符。由此证明, 任何一个算符  $F$  均可分解为  $F = F_+ + iF_-$ ,  $F_+$  与  $F_-$  均为厄米算符, 且

$$F_+ = \frac{1}{2}(F + F^+), \quad F_- = \frac{1}{2i}(F - F^+)$$

证: i)  $\left[\frac{1}{2}(AB+BA)\right]^+ = \frac{1}{2}(B^+A^+ + A^+B^+) = \frac{1}{2}(BA+AB) = \frac{1}{2}(AB+BA)$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(AB+BA)$  为厄米算符。

ii)  $\left[\frac{1}{2i}(AB-BA)\right]^+ = \frac{1}{-2i}(B^+A^+ - A^+B^+) = -\frac{1}{2i}(BA-AB) = \frac{1}{2i}(AB-BA)$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2i}(AB-BA)$  也为厄米算符。

iii) 令  $F = AB$ , 则  $F^+ = (AB)^+ = B^+A^+ = BA$ ,

且定义  $F_+ = \frac{1}{2}(F + F^+), \quad F_- = \frac{1}{2i}(F - F^+)$  (1)

由 i), ii) 得  $F_+^+ = F_+$ ,  $F_-^+ = F_-$ , 即  $F_+$  和  $F_-$  皆为厄米算符。

则由 (1) 式, 不难解得  $F = F_+ + iF_-$

4.2) 设  $F(x, p)$  是  $x, p$  的整函数, 证明

$$[p, F] = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F, \quad [x, F] = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p} F$$

整函数是指  $F(x, p)$  可以展开成  $F(x, p) = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} C_{mn} x^m p^n$ 。

证: (1) 先证  $[p, x^m] = -mi\hbar x^{m-1}$ ,  $[x, p^n] = ni\hbar p^{n-1}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} [p, x^m] &= x^{m-1}[p, x] + [p, x^{m-1}]x \\ &= -i\hbar x^{m-1} + x^{m-2}[p, x]x + [p, x^{m-2}]x^2 \\ &= -2i\hbar x^{m-1} + x^{m-3}[p, x]x^2 + [p, x^{m-3}]x^3 \\ &= -3i\hbar x^{m-1} + [p, x^{m-3}]x^3 = \dots \\ &= -(m-1)i\hbar x^{m-1} + [p, x^{m-(m-1)}]x^{m-1} \\ &= -(m-1)i\hbar x^{m-1} - i\hbar x^{m-1} = -mi\hbar x^{m-1} \end{aligned}$$

同理,

$$\begin{aligned}
[x, p^n] &= p^{n-1}[x, p] + [x, p^{n-1}]p \\
&= i\hbar p^{n-1} + p^{n-2}[x, p]p + [x, p^{n-2}]p^2 \\
&= 2i\hbar p^{n-1} + [x, p^{n-2}]p^2 = \dots \\
&= ni\hbar p^{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

现在,

$$\begin{aligned}
[p, F] &= \left[ p, \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} C_{mn} x^m p^n \right] = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} C_{mn} [p, x^m] p^n \\
&= \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} C_{mn} (-mi\hbar x^{m-1}) p^n
\end{aligned}$$

而 
$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} C_{mn} (-mi\hbar x^{m-1}) p^n .$$

$$\therefore [p, F] = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F$$

又 
$$\begin{aligned}
[x, F] &= \left[ x, \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} C_{mn} x^m p^n \right] = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} C_{mn} x^m [x, p^n] \\
&= \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} C_{mn} x^m (ni\hbar p^{n-1})
\end{aligned}$$

而 
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial F}{\partial p} = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} C_{mn} x^m (ni\hbar p^{n-1})$$

$$\therefore [x, F] = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p} F$$

4.3) 定义反对易式  $[A, B]_{\pm} = AB + BA$ , 证明

$$\begin{aligned}
[AB, C] &= A[B, C]_{\pm} - [A, C]_{\pm} B \\
[A, BC] &= [A, B]_{\pm} C - B[A, C]_{\pm}
\end{aligned}$$

证:

$$\begin{aligned}
[AB, C] &= A[B, C] - [A, C]B \\
&= ABC - ACB + ACB - CAB = A(BC + CB) - (AC + CA)B \\
&= A[B, C]_{\pm} - [A, C]_{\pm} B
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[A, BC] &= [A, B]C + B[A, C] = ABC - BAC + BAC - BCA \\
&= (AB + BA)C - B(AC + CA) = [A, B]_{\pm} C - B[A, C]_{\pm}
\end{aligned}$$

4.4) 设  $\vec{A}$ ,  $\vec{B}$ ,  $\vec{C}$  为矢量算符,  $\vec{A}$  和  $\vec{B}$  的标积和矢积定义为

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \sum_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} B_{\alpha}, \quad (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} A_{\alpha} B_{\beta}$$

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma = x, y, z$ ,  $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$  为 Levi-civita 符号, 试验证

$$\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C} = \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} A_\alpha B_\beta C_\gamma \quad (1)$$

$$[\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})] = \vec{A} \cdot (B_\alpha \vec{C}) - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) C_\alpha \quad (2)$$

$$[(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{C}]_\alpha = \vec{A} \cdot (B_\alpha \vec{C}) - A_\alpha (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{C}) \quad (3)$$

证:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 式左端} &= \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = A_x (B_y C_z - B_z C_y) + A_y (B_z C_x - B_x C_z) + A_z (B_x C_y - B_y C_x) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} A_\alpha B_\beta C_\gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \text{ 式右端也可以化成 } (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C} = \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} A_\alpha B_\beta C_\gamma. \quad (1) \text{ 式得证。}$$

$$(2) \text{ 式左端} = [\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})]_\alpha = A_\beta (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})_\gamma - A_\gamma (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})_\beta \quad (\alpha=1, \beta=2, \gamma=3)$$

$$= A_\beta (B_\alpha C_\beta - B_\beta C_\alpha) - A_\gamma (B_\gamma C_\alpha - B_\alpha C_\gamma) = A_\beta B_\alpha C_\beta + A_\gamma B_\alpha C_\gamma - (A_\beta B_\beta + A_\gamma B_\gamma) C_\alpha \quad (2) \text{ 式}$$

$$\text{右端} = \vec{A} \cdot (B_\alpha \vec{C}) - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) C_\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= A_\alpha B_\alpha C_\alpha + A_\beta B_\alpha C_\beta + A_\gamma B_\alpha C_\gamma - A_\alpha B_\alpha C_\alpha - A_\beta B_\beta C_\alpha - A_\gamma B_\gamma C_\alpha \\ &= A_\beta B_\alpha C_\beta + A_\gamma B_\alpha C_\gamma - (A_\beta B_\beta + A_\gamma B_\gamma) C_\alpha \end{aligned}$$

故 (2) 式成立。

(3) 式验证可仿 (2) 式。

4.5) 设  $\vec{A}$  与  $\vec{B}$  为矢量算符,  $F$  为标量算符, 证明

$$[F, \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}] = [F, \vec{A}] \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot [F, \vec{B}] \quad (1)$$

$$[F, \vec{A} \times \vec{B}] = [F, \vec{A}] \times \vec{B} + \vec{A} \times [F, \vec{B}] \quad (2)$$

$$\text{证: (1) 式右端} = (F\vec{A} - \vec{A}F) \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot (F\vec{B} - \vec{B}F)$$

$$= F\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} - \vec{A}F \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{A} \cdot F\vec{B} - \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}F$$

$$= F\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} - \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}F = [F, \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}] = (1) \text{ 式左端}$$

$$(2) \text{ 式右端} = (F\vec{A} - \vec{A}F) \times \vec{B} + \vec{A} \times (F\vec{B} - \vec{B}F)$$

$$= F\vec{A} \times \vec{B} - \vec{A}F \times \vec{B} + \vec{A} \times F\vec{B} - \vec{A} \times \vec{B}F$$

$$= F\vec{A} \times \vec{B} - \vec{A} \times \vec{B}F = [F, \vec{A} \times \vec{B}] = (2) \text{ 式左端}$$

4.6) 设  $F$  是由  $\vec{r}$ ,  $\vec{p}$  构成的标量算符, 证明

$$[\vec{L}, F] = i\hbar \frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{p}} \times \vec{p} - i\hbar \vec{r} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{r}} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{证: } [\vec{L}, F] = [L_x, F]\vec{i} + [L_y, F]\vec{j} + [L_z, F]\vec{k} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [L_x, F] &= [ypz - zpy, F] = y[p_z, F] + [y, F]p_z - z[p_y, F] - [z, F]p_y \\ &\stackrel{(4.2\text{题})}{=} -i\hbar y \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} + i\hbar \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} p_z + i\hbar z \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - i\hbar \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_z} p_y \\ &= i\hbar \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_y} p_z - \frac{\partial F}{\partial p_z} p_y \right) - i\hbar \left( y \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= i\hbar \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{p}} \times \vec{p} \right)_x - i\hbar \left( \vec{r} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{r}} \right)_x \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{同理可证, } [L_y, F] = i\hbar \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{p}} \times \vec{p} \right)_y - i\hbar \left( \vec{r} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{r}} \right)_y \quad (4)$$

$$[L_z, F] = i\hbar \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{p}} \times \vec{p} \right)_z - i\hbar \left( \vec{r} \times \frac{\partial F}{\partial \vec{r}} \right)_z \quad (5)$$

将式 (3)、(4)、(5) 代入式 (2), 于是 (1) 式得证。

$$4.7) \text{ 证明 } \vec{p} \times \vec{L} + \vec{L} \times \vec{p} = 2i\hbar \vec{p}$$

$$i\hbar (\vec{p} \times \vec{L} - \vec{L} \times \vec{p}) = [L^2, \vec{p}] \text{。}$$

$$\text{证: } (\vec{p} \times \vec{L} + \vec{L} \times \vec{p})_x = p_y L_z - p_z L_y + L_y p_z - L_z p_y = [p_y, L_z] + [L_y, p_z]$$

$$\text{利用基本对易式 } [L_\alpha, p_\beta] = [p_\alpha, L_\beta] = i\hbar \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} p_\gamma$$

$$\text{即得 } (\vec{p} \times \vec{L} + \vec{L} \times \vec{p})_x = 2i\hbar p_x \text{。}$$

$$\text{因此 } \vec{p} \times \vec{L} + \vec{L} \times \vec{p} = 2i\hbar \vec{p}$$

其次, 由于  $p_x$  和  $L_x$  对易, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} [L^2, p_x] &= [L_y^2, p_x] + [L_z^2, p_x] = [L_y, p_x]L_y + L_y[L_y, p_x] + [L_z, p_x]L_z + L_z[L_z, p_x] \\ &= i\hbar (-p_z L_y - L_y p_z + p_y L_z + L_z p_y) \\ &= i\hbar [(p_y L_z - p_z L_y) - (L_y p_z - L_z p_y)] \\ &= i\hbar (\vec{p} \times \vec{L} - \vec{L} \times \vec{p})_x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此, } i\hbar (\vec{p} \times \vec{L} - \vec{L} \times \vec{p}) = [L^2, \vec{p}]$$

$$4.8) \text{ 证明 } L^2 = r^2 p^2 - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) + i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \quad (1)$$

$$(\vec{L} \times \vec{p})^2 = (\vec{p} \times \vec{L})^2 = -(\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \cdot (\vec{p} \times \vec{L}) = L^2 p^2 \quad (2)$$

$$-(\vec{p} \times \vec{L}) \cdot (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) = L^2 p^2 + 4\hbar^2 p^2 \quad (3)$$

$$(\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \times (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) = -i\hbar \vec{L} p^2 \quad (4)$$

证: (1) 利用公式,  $\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} L^2 &= -(\vec{p} \times \vec{r}) \cdot (\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) = -[(\vec{p} \times \vec{r}) \times \vec{r}] \cdot \vec{p} = [\vec{p}(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) - (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r}] \cdot \vec{p} \\ &= (\vec{p} r^2) \cdot \vec{p} - (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\vec{p} r^2 = r^2 \vec{p} - i\hbar (\nabla r^2) = r^2 \vec{p} - 2i\hbar \vec{r}$

$$\vec{p} \times \vec{r} = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} - i\hbar (\nabla \cdot \vec{r}) = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} - 3i\hbar$$

因此  $L^2 = r^2 \cdot \vec{p}^2 - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 + i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}$

$$(2) \text{ 利用公式, } (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{p} = \vec{L} \cdot (\vec{p} \times \vec{p}) = 0 \quad (\Delta)$$

可得  $-(\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \cdot (\vec{p} \times \vec{L}) = -[(\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{p}] \cdot \vec{L}$

$$= [\vec{L}(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}) - (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{p})\vec{p}] \cdot \vec{L} = (\vec{L} p^2 - 0) \cdot \vec{L} = L^2 p^2 \quad ([\vec{L}, p^2] = 0) \quad ①$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{L} \times \vec{p})^2 &= (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \cdot (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) = \vec{L} \cdot [\vec{p} \times (\vec{L} \times \vec{p})] \\ &= \vec{L} \cdot [p^2 \vec{L} - (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{L})\vec{p}] = L^2 p^2 \quad ([\vec{L}, p^2] = 0) \quad ② \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{p} \times \vec{L})^2 &= (\vec{p} \times \vec{L}) \cdot (\vec{p} \times \vec{L}) = [(\vec{p} \times \vec{L}) \times \vec{p}] \cdot \vec{L} \\ &= [\vec{L} p^2 - \vec{p}(\vec{L} \cdot \vec{p})] \cdot \vec{L} = L^2 p^2 \quad ③ \end{aligned}$$

由①②③, 则 (2) 得证。

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad &-(\vec{p} \times \vec{L}) \cdot (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \stackrel{4.7)(1)}{=} (\vec{p} \times \vec{L}) \cdot (\vec{p} \times \vec{L} - 2i\hbar \vec{p}) \\ &= (\vec{p} \times \vec{L})^2 - 2i\hbar (\vec{p} \times \vec{L}) \cdot \vec{p} \\ &\stackrel{4.7)(1)}{=} L^2 p^2 - 2i\hbar (2i\hbar \vec{p} - \vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{p} \stackrel{(\Delta)}{=} L^2 p^2 + 4\hbar^2 p^2 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 就此式的一个分量加以证明, 由 4.4) (2),

$$\begin{aligned} [\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})]_\alpha &= \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B}_\alpha \vec{C}) - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) C_\alpha \\ [(\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \times (\vec{L} \times \vec{p})]_x &= (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \cdot (L_x \vec{p}) - [(\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{L}] p_x, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $L_x \vec{p} = \vec{p} L_x + i\hbar (p_z \vec{e}_z - p_y \vec{e}_y)$

$$(即 [L_x, p_x \vec{i} + p_y \vec{j} + p_z \vec{k}] = 0 + i\hbar p_z \vec{j} - i\hbar p_y \vec{k})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[ (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \times (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \right]_x &= (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{p} L_x + i\hbar (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \cdot (p_z \vec{e}_z - p_y \vec{e}_y) - [(\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{L}] p_x \\
&= i\hbar \left[ (\vec{L} \times \vec{p}) \times \vec{p} \right]_x = i\hbar \left[ (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{p}) \vec{p} - \vec{L} (\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}) \right]_x \\
&= (-i\hbar \vec{L} p^2)_x = -i\hbar L_x p^2
\end{aligned}$$

类似地。可以得到  $y$  分量和  $z$  分量的公式，故 (4) 题得证。

4.9) 定义径向动量算符  $p_r = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} + \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} \frac{1}{r} \right)$

证明: (a)  $p_r^+ = p_r$ , (b)  $p_r = -i\hbar \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \right)$ ,

(c)  $[r, p_r] = i\hbar$ ,

(d)  $p_r^2 = -\hbar^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) = -\hbar^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r}$ ,

(e)  $p^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} L^2 + p_r^2$

证: (a)  $\square (ABC)^+ = C^+ B^+ A^+$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore p_r^+ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} + \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} \frac{1}{r} \right)^+ = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \vec{p}^+ \cdot \vec{r}^+ \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^+ + \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^+ \vec{r}^+ \cdot \vec{p}^+ \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \right) = p_r
\end{aligned}$$

即  $p_r$  为厄米算符。

$$\begin{aligned}
(b) \quad p_r &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} + \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \cdot \vec{p} \right) + \left( \vec{r} \cdot \frac{\vec{p}}{r} \right) + \left( -i\hbar \nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \cdot \vec{p} - \frac{i\hbar}{2} \left( \nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \right) = -i\hbar \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \cdot \nabla - \frac{i\hbar}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \nabla \cdot \vec{r} + \vec{r} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{r} \right] \\
&= -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{i\hbar}{2} \left( \frac{3}{r} - \vec{r} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{i\hbar}{2} \left( \frac{3}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \right) \\
&= -i\hbar \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(c) \quad [r, p_r] &= -i\hbar \left[ r, \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \right] = -i\hbar \left[ r, \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right] = -i\hbar \left( r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \right) \\
&= -i\hbar \left( r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - 1 - r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) = i\hbar
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad p_r^2 &\stackrel{(b)}{=} -\hbar^2 \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \right)^2 = -\hbar^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \\
 &= -\hbar^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right) = -\hbar^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \\
 &= -\hbar^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r}
 \end{aligned}$$

(e) 据 4.8) (1),  $L^2 = r^2 \cdot p^2 - (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})^2 + i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}$ 。

其中  $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} = -i\hbar \vec{r} \cdot \nabla = -i\hbar r \frac{\partial}{\partial r}$ ,

因而  $L^2 = r^2 p^2 + \hbar^2 \left( r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \hbar^2 r \frac{\partial}{\partial r}$

$$= r^2 p^2 + \hbar^2 \left( r^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + 2r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)$$

以  $r^{-2}$  左乘上式各项, 即得

$$p^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} L^2 - \hbar^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \stackrel{4.9)(d)}{=} \frac{1}{r^2} L^2 + p_r^2$$

4.10) 利用测不准关系估算谐振子的基态能量。

解: 一维谐振子能量  $E_x = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$ 。

又  $\bar{x} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx = 0$  奇,  $\alpha = \sqrt{m\omega/\hbar}$ ,  $\overline{p_x} = 0$ ,

(由(3.8)、(3.9)题可知  $\bar{x} = 0, \overline{p_x} = 0$ )

$\therefore \Delta x = x - \bar{x} = x$ ,  $\Delta p_x = p_x - \overline{p_x} = p_x$ ,

由测不准关系,  $\Delta x \Delta p_x = \hbar/2$ , 得  $p_x = \hbar/2x$ 。

$\therefore E_x = \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\hbar}{2x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$

$$\frac{dE_x}{dx} = \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} \left( -\frac{2}{x^3} \right) + m\omega^2 x = 0, \text{ 得 } x^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}$$

$$E_{0x} = \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} \left( \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} \right) + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \left( \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$$

同理有  $E_{0y} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$ ,  $E_{0z} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$ 。

∴ 谐振子（三维）基态能量  $E_0 = E_{0x} + E_{0y} + E_{0z} = \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega$ 。

4.11) 利用测不准关系估算类氢原子中电子的基态能量。

解 类氢原子中有关电子的讨论与氢原子的讨论十分相似，只是把氢原子中有关公式中的核电荷数  $+e$  换成  $+ze$ （ $z$  为氢原子系数）而  $u$  理解为相应的约化质量。故玻尔轨迹半径  $a_0 = \hbar^2 / ue^2$ ，在类氢原子中变为

$$a = a_0 / z。$$

类氢原子基态波函数  $\psi_{100} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi a^3}} e^{-r/a}$ ，仅是  $r$  的函数。

而  $\nabla = \vec{e}_r \frac{d}{dr} + \vec{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{d\theta} + \vec{e}_\phi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\phi}$ ，故只考虑径向测不准关系  $\Delta p_r \Delta r \sim \hbar$ ，类氢原子径向能量为：

$$E = \frac{p_r^2}{2u} - \frac{ze^2}{r}。$$

而  $H = \frac{p^2}{2u} - \frac{ze^2}{r}$ ，如果只考虑基态，它可写为

$$H = \frac{p_r^2}{2u} - \frac{ze^2}{r}, \quad p_r = -i\hbar \left( \frac{d}{dr} + \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$p_r$  与  $r$  共轭，于是  $\Delta p_r \Delta r \sim \hbar$ ， $\Delta r \sim \bar{r}$ ，

$$E = \frac{\overline{p_r^2}}{2u} - \frac{\overline{ze^2}}{r} \sim \frac{\hbar^2}{2m\bar{r}^2} - \frac{ze^2}{\bar{r}} \quad (1)$$

求极值  $0 = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \bar{r}} = \frac{-\hbar^2}{m\bar{r}^3} + \frac{ze^2}{\bar{r}}$

由此得  $\bar{r} = \hbar^2 / mze^2 = a_0 / z = a$ （ $a_0$ ：玻尔半径； $a$ ：类氢原子中的电子基态“轨迹”半径）。代入（1）式，得

基态能量， $E \sim -mz^2 e^4 / 2\hbar^2 = -ze^2 / 2a$

运算中做了一些不严格的代换，如  $\left\langle \frac{1}{r} \right\rangle \sim \frac{1}{\langle r \rangle}$ ，作为估算是允许的。

4.12) 证明在分立的能量本征态下动量平均值为 0。

证：设定态波函数的空间部分为  $|\psi\rangle$ ，则有  $H|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle$

为求  $\vec{p}$  的平均值，我们注意到坐标算符  $x_i$  与  $H$  的对易关系：



$$[x_i, H] = \left[ x_i, \sum_j p_j p_j / 2u + V(\vec{x}) \right] = i\hbar p_i / u.$$

这里已用到最基本的对易关系  $[x_i, p_j] = i\hbar \delta_{ij}$ , 由此

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{p_i} &= \left\langle \Psi \left| \hat{p}_i \right| \Psi \right\rangle = \frac{u}{i\hbar} \langle \Psi | [x_i, H] | \Psi \rangle \\ &= \frac{u}{i\hbar} \left( \langle \Psi | x_i H | \Psi \rangle - \langle \Psi | H x_i | \Psi \rangle \right) \\ &= \frac{u}{i\hbar} \left( \langle \Psi | x_i E | \Psi \rangle - \langle \Psi | E x_i | \Psi \rangle \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

这里用到了  $H$  的厄米性。

这一结果可作一般结果推广。如果厄米算符  $\hat{C}$  可以表示为两个厄米算符  $\hat{A}$  和  $\hat{B}$  的对易子  $\hat{C} = i[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]$ , 则在  $\hat{A}$

或  $\hat{B}$  的本征态中,  $\hat{C}$  的平均值必为 0。

4.13) 证明在的本征态下,  $\overline{L_x} = \overline{L_y} = 0$ 。

(提示: 利用  $L_y L_z - L_z L_y = i\hbar L_x$ , 求平均。)

证: 设  $|\psi\rangle$  是  $L_z$  的本征态, 本征值为  $m\hbar$ , 即  $L_z |\psi\rangle = m\hbar |\psi\rangle$

$$\square \quad [L_y, L_z] = L_y L_z - L_z L_y = i\hbar L_x,$$

$$[L_z, L_x] = L_z L_x - L_x L_z = i\hbar L_y,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \quad \overline{L_x} &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \left( \langle \Psi | L_y L_z | \Psi \rangle - \langle \Psi | L_z L_y | \Psi \rangle \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \left( \langle \Psi | L_y L_z | \Psi \rangle - \langle \Psi | L_z L_y | \Psi \rangle \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \left( m\hbar \langle \Psi | L_y | \Psi \rangle - m\hbar \langle \Psi | L_y | \Psi \rangle \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

同理有:  $\overline{L_y} = 0$ 。

4.14) 设粒子处于  $Y_{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$  状态下, 求  $\overline{(\Delta L_x)^2}$  和  $\overline{(\Delta L_y)^2}$

解: 记本征态  $Y_{lm}$  为  $|lm\rangle$ , 满足本征方程

$$L^2 |lm\rangle = l(l+1)\hbar^2 |lm\rangle, \quad L_z |lm\rangle = m\hbar |lm\rangle, \quad \langle lm | L_z = m\hbar \langle lm |,$$

利用基本对易式  $\vec{L} \times \vec{L} = i\hbar \vec{L}$ ,

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/067116005041010003>