

1. 波粒二象性
波动性是物质粒子普遍具有的
粒子性：集中能量与动量，但没有确定的轨道
波动性：空间传播时的可叠加性 \rightarrow 干涉/衍射/偏振
2. 波函数 $\psi(\vec{r}, t)$
波函数描述体系的量子状态，是时间和空间的复函数，亦称作态矢量
波函数是微观粒子波粒二象性的表现
变化遵循 Schrödinger 方程
3. 波函数的统计解释
[量子力学假定之一] 一个微观粒子的状态总可以用一个波函数 $\psi(\vec{r}, t)$ 完全描述
波函数是粒子坐标和时间的函数，模平方 $|\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2$ 代表粒子空间分布的概率密度
波函数本身称为概率振幅 (或波幅)
在 $\psi(\vec{r}, t) \neq 0$ 的区域表示在 \vec{r} 处微元体积内找到粒子的概率
对波函数要求
① 平方可积
② 须满足归一化条件，不排除不能归一化的
③ $|\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2$ 单值，即粒子的概率分布确定 (不要求 $\psi(\vec{r}, t)$ 单值)
④ 连续性
4. 波函数的归一
粒子的空间概率密度 $w = C |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2$
全空间发现粒子的概率 $W = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(\vec{r}, t) d\vec{r} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 d\vec{r}$
 $W=1 \Rightarrow \psi(\vec{r}, t) = \sqrt{C} \psi(\vec{r}, t)$
注意归一化的波函数仍存在无法确定的整体相位因子
 $e^{i\delta}$ 称为相因子
两波函数描述同一量子态要求
 $\psi_1 = C \psi_2$ ，其中 C 是常数
某些波函数不能归一，例如 $\psi(\vec{r}, t) = Ae^{i(\vec{p}\vec{r} - Et)}$
但可用相对概率率来比较 $\frac{|\psi_1(\vec{r}, t)|^2}{|\psi_2(\vec{r}, t)|^2}$ ，此时 $|\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2$ 被相对概率密度
箱归一化：在有限空间内积分
S 函数规格化
S 性质：
① $\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} dk$
② $\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} px} dp$
③ $\delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(x)$ ④ $x \delta(x-a) = a \delta(x-a)$
满足规格化条件要求：
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^*(x) \psi_2(x) dx = \delta(p_1 - p_2)$
5. 内积与 Hilbert 空间
(ψ, ϕ) = $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \phi(x) dx$
归一化 (ψ, ψ) = 1，当 (ψ, ψ) = 0 时，二者正交
Hilbert 空间：满足平方可积条件/定义了内积/复函数构成的
6. 坐标/动量表象
 $\psi(x)$ 与 $\psi(p)$ 描述同一状态，同时满足归一化条件 (某些条件)
满足 Fourier 变换
 $\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(p) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} px} dp$ $\psi(p) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} px} dx$
计算平均值时可变换表象计算
 $\bar{p} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \hat{p} \psi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(p) p \psi(p) dp$
7. Schrödinger 方程
是量子力学最基本的方程，解决了量子态怎样随时间演化以及在各种具体情况下如何求出波函数的问题
原始的含时 S 方程
 $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = E \psi$
满足变量得到的不含时 S 方程 (定态 S 方程)
 $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + U(\vec{r}) \psi = E \psi$
普遍形式：
 $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \hat{H} \psi$
空间概率密度： $w(\vec{r}, t) = |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 = \psi^*(\vec{r}, t) \psi(\vec{r}, t)$
概率流密度矢量： $\vec{j} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*) \Rightarrow$ 定义 $\vec{j} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*)$
连续性方程： $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$
质量守恒定律： $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$ $\begin{cases} j_x = j_y = j_z = 0 \end{cases}$
电荷守恒定律： $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = 0$ $\begin{cases} j_x = j_y = j_z = 0 \end{cases}$
S 方程是非相对论粒子的，且不发生实物粒子和湮灭的情况下波函数满足的
8. 定态与非定态
定态：体系的能量有确定值的状态，定态中体系的各种力学性质不随时间改变
非定态：由若干个能量不同的本征态叠加而成的态 $\psi(\vec{r}, t) = \sum C_n \psi_n(\vec{r}) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t}$
定态波函数： $\psi(\vec{r}, t) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E t} \psi(\vec{r})$
定态 ψ 的特征：
① 概率 (流) 密度以及 \vec{j} 均不随时间改变
② 任何不含 t 的力学量的平均值不随时间改变
③ 任何不含 t 的力学量的测值概率分布不随时间改变
Hamilton 算符：
单粒子： $\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(\vec{r})$
多粒子： $\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U_1(\vec{r}_1) + U_2(\vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_N)$
能量算符： $\hat{E} \rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$

含时 S 方程的一般解
 $\psi(\vec{r}, t) = \sum C_n \psi_n(\vec{r}) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t}$
9. 态叠加原理与测量
若 ψ_1, ψ_2 是体系的两个可能的状态，它们的线性叠加也是，进一步可从“完备的基本状态”得到体系的任何状态
量子纠缠：测量过程中，粒子的状态从叠加态塌缩到某一能量本征态
在定态 ψ_n 上，力学量 \hat{F} 进行足够多次的测量，所得结果的平均值为
 $\bar{F}_n = \frac{(\psi_n, \hat{F} \psi_n)}{(\psi_n, \psi_n)} = \frac{\int \psi_n^* \hat{F} \psi_n d\vec{r}}{\int \psi_n^* \psi_n d\vec{r}}$ 定义式
将 ψ 展开在 ψ_n 的本征态上， $\bar{F} = \sum |C_n|^2 \bar{F}_n$ ① 展开法
② 通过刘易斯变换，例如 $L \sim [y, L_2], P_x \sim [x, H]$
10. S 方程解相关定理
① 若 $V^* = V$ ，则 ψ 和 ψ^* 是同一本征值的简并解
 \Rightarrow 不简并则有 $\psi = \psi^*$ ， ψ 可取实函数
② 某个能量本征值的任何解均表示为一组实解的线性叠加 (V 为实)
③ 若 $V(x) = V(-x)$ ，则 $\psi(x)$ 和 $\psi(-x)$ 是同一本征值的简并解
 \Rightarrow 不简并则有 $\psi(x) = \pm \psi(-x)$ ，解具有确定的宇称
④ 若 $V(x) = V(-x)$ ，则某个能量本征值的任何解都可以用一组有确定宇称的解来展开
⑤ 若势能函数仅存在有限距离，则 ψ 和 ψ^* 均连续
⑥ Wronskian 定理：若 ψ_1 和 ψ_2 满足同一本征值的解，则有：
 $\psi_1^* \psi_2' - \psi_2^* \psi_1' = \text{const}$ $a=0$ 时线性相关，非简并
Wronskian 行列式
11. 束缚态与非束缚态
束缚态：粒子局限在有限的空间中，即粒子在无穷远处出现的概率为 0
 $x \rightarrow \pm\infty, \psi(x) \rightarrow 0$
非束缚态 (散射态)：粒子可以出现在无穷远处的状态
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 或 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 时 $\psi(x) \neq 0$
简并：如果对一个给定的能量 E ，只有一个线性独立的波函数存在，则称该能量是非简并的，否则简并，其线性独立的波函数个数称为它的简并度
不确定性原理：设粒子在无穷小的规则势场 $V(x)$ 中运动，如存在束缚态，则必定是非简并的 (对于 ψ 或 ψ^* 或 ψ 或 ψ^* 不成正比)
12. 一维无限深势阱
 $V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < x < a \\ \infty & \text{else} \end{cases}$
 $\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)$
 $k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E = E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2 n^2}{2ma^2}, n=1,2,3,\dots \\ \psi_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{a}), & 0 < x < a \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} \end{cases}$
13. 三维无限深势阱
 $V(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x,y,z) \in [0,a] \times [0,b] \times [0,c] \\ \infty & \text{else} \end{cases}$
 $\psi_{k_1 k_2 k_3}(x,y,z) = \sqrt{\frac{8}{abc}} \sin(\frac{k_1 \pi x}{a}) \sin(\frac{k_2 \pi y}{b}) \sin(\frac{k_3 \pi z}{c})$
 $E_n = E_{k_1 k_2 k_3} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m} (\frac{k_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{k_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{k_3^2}{c^2})$
14. 一维有限深对称势阱
 $V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| < \frac{a}{2} \\ V_0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ 考虑 $0 < E < V_0$ 的束缚态
 $\psi(x) = \begin{cases} C e^{\beta x} & x < -\frac{a}{2} \\ A \cos kx + B \sin kx & -\frac{a}{2} < x < \frac{a}{2} \\ D e^{-\beta x} & x > \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} \\ \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V_0-E)}}{\hbar} \end{cases}$
取 $\xi = \frac{kx}{2}, \eta = \frac{\beta x}{2}$ ，有 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 = \frac{mV_0 a^2}{2\hbar^2}$
偶宇称： $\begin{cases} B=0, C=D \\ \eta = \xi \tan \xi \end{cases}$ $E_n = \frac{2\hbar^2}{m a^2} \xi_n^2$
奇宇称： $\begin{cases} A=0, C=-D \\ \eta = -\xi \cot \xi \end{cases}$
图解讨论：
① 无论势阱深浅，至少存在一个基态束缚态，是偶宇称
② 当 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 = \frac{mV_0 a^2}{2\hbar^2} \geq \pi^2$ 时，开始
出现第一个偶宇称激发态
③ 当 $\xi^2 + \eta^2 \geq \frac{9\pi^2}{4}$ 时，可能出现第一个奇宇称态
④ 能级宇称偶奇相间
⑤ 对任何 $V_0 a^2$ 值，束缚态能级总数为
 $N = 1 + [\frac{a}{\pi \hbar} \sqrt{2mV_0}]$
15. 势垒穿透 (E < V_0)
 $V(x) = \begin{cases} V_0 & 0 < x < a \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ 讨论 $0 < E < V_0$ 情况
 $\begin{cases} \psi_1(x) = e^{ikx} + R e^{-ikx}, & x < 0 \\ \psi_2(x) = A e^{kx} + B e^{-kx}, & 0 < x < a \\ \psi_3(x) = S e^{ikx}, & x > a \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} \\ \kappa = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V_0-E)}}{\hbar} \end{cases}$

概率流密度： $\vec{j} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*)$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} j_x dx = |I|^2 \frac{\hbar}{m} = \frac{\hbar}{m} |I|^2$
透射： $j_t = |S|^2 \frac{\hbar}{m} = |S|^2 v$
反射： $j_r = |R|^2 \frac{\hbar}{m} = |R|^2 v$
透射系数 (透射率)： $T = \frac{j_t}{j_i} = |S|^2 = [1 + \frac{\sinh^2(\kappa a)}{4(\frac{E}{V_0} - \frac{E}{V_0})}]^{-1}$
反射系数 (反射率)： $\frac{j_r}{j_i} = |R|^2 = 1 - T$ ($\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$)
若满足条件 $\kappa a \gg 1$ ，可导出近似公式
 $T \approx 16 \frac{E}{V_0} (1 - \frac{E}{V_0}) e^{-2\sqrt{2m(V_0-E)} a}$
WKB 近似公式：粒子隧穿一般形状势垒的透射率
 $T \approx T_0 \exp\{-\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_a^b \sqrt{2m(V(x)-E)} dx\}$
隧穿效应： $E < V_0$ 时 $T \neq 0$ ，即粒子穿透比它动能更高的势垒的现象
16. 共振透射 (E > V_0)
 $k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}, \kappa = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V_0-E)}}{\hbar}$ 令 $\kappa = i k' \Rightarrow k' = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E-V_0)}}{\hbar}$
 $T = [1 + \frac{1}{4} (\frac{k}{k'} - \frac{k'}{k})^2 \sin^2 k'a]^{-1}$ T_1
当 $k'a = n\pi$ 时， $T=1$
上还是方势垒的情况，对方势阱，如下：
 $V_0 \rightarrow -V_0, k' \rightarrow k' = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E+V_0)}}{\hbar} \geq k$
 $T = [1 + \frac{\sin^2 k'a}{4(\frac{E}{V_0} - \frac{E}{V_0})}]^{-1}$
类似地，当 $k'a = n\pi, n=1,2,3,\dots$ 时， $T=1$ ，实现共振透射
共振能级： $E = E_n = -V_0 + \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2 n^2}{2ma^2}, n=1,2,3,\dots$
当 $k'a = (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi, n=0,1,2,\dots$ 时，反射最强
17. 一维谐振子
 $V(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$
定态 S 方程： $\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + (\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 - E) \psi = 0$
 $\psi(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \xi^2} H(\xi)$ $\frac{d^2 H}{d\xi^2} - 2\xi \frac{dH}{d\xi} + (\lambda - 1)H = 0$
级数展开求解
 $\Rightarrow E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega, n=0,1,2,\dots$
 $\psi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^n n!} H_n(\alpha x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 x^2}$ ($\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$)
Hermite 多项式 (归一化到) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$
 $H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2}$ $\psi_n(x)$ 性质： $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n(x) \psi_m(x) dx = \delta_{nm}$
 $H_0(x) = 1$
 $H_1(x) = 2x$
 $H_2(x) = 4x^2 - 2$
讨论 ① 能量量子化，能级等间隔
② 能级宇称偶奇相间，基态偶
③ $\psi_n(x)$ 有 n 个节点
18. S 势
 $V(x) = \gamma \delta(x) (\gamma > 0)$
在奇点 ($x=0$) 处作积分 $\int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} dx$ ，得 S 势跃变条件
 $\psi(0^+) - \psi(0^-) = \frac{2m\gamma}{\hbar^2} \psi(0)$
 $\psi(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\kappa x} + R e^{\kappa x}, & x < 0 \\ S e^{-\kappa x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$ $\kappa = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$
由 ψ 连续和跃变条件
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} S = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i m \gamma}{\hbar^2 k}} \\ R = S - 1 = -\frac{i m \gamma}{\hbar^2 k} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i m \gamma}{\hbar^2 k}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} T = |S|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{m^2 \gamma^2}{2\hbar^2 E}} \\ |R|^2 = 1 - T \end{cases}$
S 势特征长度 $l = \frac{\hbar^2}{m \gamma}$ 透射率只依赖于特征能量
特征能量 $m \gamma^2 / \hbar^2$ 与入射粒子能量之比
注意此情况 T 的解， ψ 连续， ψ' 不连续，流密度 j_x 连续
对于 S 势阱
 $E > 0$ ，散射态， $E \in \mathbb{R}$
 $E < 0$ ，束缚态， $\begin{cases} \psi_1(x) = A e^{kx}, & x < 0 \\ \psi_2(x) = B e^{-kx}, & x > 0 \end{cases} k = \frac{\sqrt{2m|E|}}{\hbar}$
(此处 $A=B$ ，解有确定的偶宇称)

1. 算符是作用于波函数，使之变成另一个函数的运算符号。代表力学量 F 的算符记作 \hat{F}

基本假定：QM 中任一可观测力学量对应一个线性 Hermit 算符

常见算符：① 位置 $\hat{r} = -i\hbar \nabla = \frac{\hbar}{i} \nabla$

② 动量 $\hat{p} = \hbar \nabla = \hbar \nabla$

③ 非相对论动能 $\hat{T} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2$

④ 势能 $\hat{V} = V(\vec{r})$

⑤ 能量 $\hat{E} = \hbar \omega$ $\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{V}$

运算规则 ① 证明相等 $\hat{A}\psi = \hat{B}\psi \Leftrightarrow \hat{A} = \hat{B}$

② 两算符一般不满足交换律，但算符交换“指数” $\hat{A}\hat{B} = \hat{B}\hat{A}$

③ 逆算符 $\hat{A}\psi = \psi \Rightarrow \psi = \hat{A}^{-1}\psi$ 要求能唯一地解出 ψ

④ 厄米共轭 \hat{A}^\dagger ：将 \hat{A} 的表达式中所有量取复共轭

⑤ 厄米

厄米的厄米共轭 \hat{A}^\dagger ，厄米共轭共轭 $\Rightarrow (\hat{A}^\dagger)^\dagger = \hat{A}$

厄米算符：要求 \hat{F} 满足 $(\psi, \hat{F}\psi) = (\hat{F}\psi, \psi)$

$\Rightarrow \hat{F}^\dagger = \hat{F}$ ，也称作自共轭算符

e.g. 证明 \hat{p} 是 Hermit

$$(\hat{p}_x \psi, \psi) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{p}_x \psi(x) \psi(x) dx = i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x) d\psi(x)$$

$$= i\hbar \left[\psi^* \psi \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* d\psi(x)$$

$$= i\hbar \psi^* \psi \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* d\psi(x)$$

仅当第一项为 0 时才能保证，对束缚态一定成立 (Hermit 性与定义域也相关)

Hermit 相关定理

① Hermit 算符的本征值都是实数

② 任何状态下厄米算符的平均值均为实数

(任何状态下平均值为实的算符必为厄米算符)

e.g. 证明动能在任意态的平均值大于 0

$$E_k = (\psi, \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} \psi) = \frac{1}{2m} (\psi, \hat{p}_x \hat{p}_x \psi) = \frac{1}{2m} (\hat{p}_x \psi, \hat{p}_x \psi) \geq 0$$

③ Hermit 算符之和仍为 Hermit 算符

Hermit \dots 积不一定为 Hermit

么正算符 $\hat{A}^\dagger = \hat{A}^{-1}$ 例如空间反射 \hat{P} 既是厄米的也是么正的

e.g. 已知平移动算符 $\hat{T}(a)$ 定义为

$$\hat{T}(a)\psi(x) = \psi(x+a)$$

通过构造算符函数，证明 $\hat{T}(a)$ 可以用 $\hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ 表示

$$\psi(x+a) = \psi(x) + a \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2!} a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \dots$$

$$= \left(1 + a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2!} a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \dots \right) \psi(x)$$

$$= \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^n \right] \psi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{T}(a) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i\hbar}{a} \right)^n \hat{p}_x^n = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} a \hat{p}_x} = e^{\frac{a}{i\hbar} \hat{p}_x}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{a}{i\hbar} \hat{p}_x} \psi(x) = \psi(x+a)$$

= 级数展开 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F^{(n,m)}(x,y) = \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^n} \frac{\partial^m}{\partial y^m} F(x,y) \\ F(\hat{A}, \hat{B}) = \sum_{n,m=0}^{\infty} \frac{F^{(n,m)}(0,0)}{n!m!} \hat{A}^n \hat{B}^m \end{cases}$

2. 算符对易关系

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = \hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A}$$

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

$$\text{运算法则 } ① [\hat{A}, \hat{B}\hat{C}] = \hat{B}[\hat{A}, \hat{C}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{C}$$

$$② [\hat{A}\hat{B}, \hat{C}] = \hat{A}[\hat{B}, \hat{C}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{C}]\hat{B}$$

$$\text{Jacobi 恒等式: } [\hat{A}, [\hat{B}, \hat{C}]] + [\hat{B}, [\hat{C}, \hat{A}]] + [\hat{C}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]] = 0$$

坐标、动量对易关系

$$[x, y] = [\hat{p}_x, \hat{p}_y] = [x, \hat{p}_y] = 0$$

$$[x, \hat{p}_x] = i\hbar \quad x_{\alpha} \hat{p}_{\beta} - \hat{p}_{\beta} x_{\alpha} = i\hbar \delta_{\alpha\beta}$$

角动量的对易关系

$$\hat{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \hat{L}_x \hat{i} + \hat{L}_y \hat{j} + \hat{L}_z \hat{k}$$

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

$$\hat{L}^2 = \hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2 + \hat{L}_z^2$$

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y] = i\hbar \hat{L}_z \\ [\hat{L}_y, \hat{L}_z] = i\hbar \hat{L}_x \\ [\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}_x] = i\hbar \hat{L}_y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} [\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}^2] = [\hat{L}_y, \hat{L}^2] = [\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}^2] = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_x] = 0 \\ [\hat{L}_y, \hat{L}_y] = 0 \\ [\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}_z] = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \nabla_{\Omega}^2 \end{cases}$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{L}_x, x_{\alpha}] = \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} i\hbar \hat{p}_{\beta} \\ [\hat{L}_x, y] = i\hbar z \quad [\hat{L}_x, x] = 0 \\ [\hat{L}_x, z] = -i\hbar y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -\varepsilon_{\beta\alpha\gamma} = -\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \\ \varepsilon_{123} = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. 有元量及谐振函数

$$| \lambda \rangle = i\hbar \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi} + \cot\theta \cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho} \right)$$

$$| y \rangle = i\hbar \left(-\cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi} + \cot\theta \sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho} \right)$$

$$| z \rangle = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}$$

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) = \langle l, m | \hat{L}^2, \hat{L}_z \rangle$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

$$Y_{lm} = (-1)^m Y_{l, -m}^*$$

10. 谐振子本征函数表

$$\hat{a} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p} \right)$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(\hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p} \right)$$

$$[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1 \quad \hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) \quad \hat{p} = i\sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

$$\hat{H} = \hbar\omega \left(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{构造 } \hat{H} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \Rightarrow \hat{H} = (\hat{a}^\dagger + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{a}$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a}^\dagger \quad \hat{H}|n\rangle = \hbar\omega(n+\frac{1}{2})|n\rangle$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{a}] = -\hat{a} \quad \hat{a}|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle$$

$$\hat{a}|0\rangle = 0 \quad \hat{a}|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle$$

$$\hat{H}|n\rangle = \hbar\omega(n+\frac{1}{2})|n\rangle \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$$

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

$$\text{亦可由 } \hat{a}|0\rangle = 0 \text{ 解出}$$

$$\psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

11. 守恒量

$$\frac{d\hat{A}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\hat{A}, \hat{H}]$$

$$\hat{A} \text{ 不显含时间 } \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\hat{A}}{dt} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\hat{A}, \hat{H}]$$

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{H}] = 0$$

量子力学把那些在体系的任意状态上的平均值和取值概率分布都不随时间改变的力学量称为该体系的守恒量

各守恒量不一定都可以同时精确测定

10. 谐振子本征函数表

$$\hat{a} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p} \right)$$

$$\hat{a}^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(\hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p} \right)$$

$$[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1 \quad \hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) \quad \hat{p} = i\sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

$$\hat{H} = \hbar\omega \left(\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{构造 } \hat{H} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \Rightarrow \hat{H} = (\hat{a}^\dagger + \frac{1}{2}) \hat{a}$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a}^\dagger \quad \hat{H}|n\rangle = \hbar\omega(n+\frac{1}{2})|n\rangle$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{a}] = -\hat{a} \quad \hat{a}|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle$$

$$\hat{a}|0\rangle = 0 \quad \hat{a}|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle$$

$$\hat{H}|n\rangle = \hbar\omega(n+\frac{1}{2})|n\rangle \quad (n=0,1,2,\dots)$$

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

$$\text{亦可由 } \hat{a}|0\rangle = 0 \text{ 解出}$$

$$\psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{$$