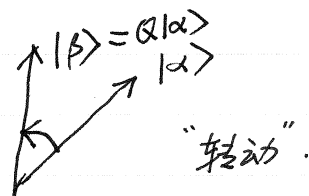


量子力学基本原理回顾.

1. Hilbert space: 状态由矢量 $|\alpha\rangle$ 表示, 对偶空间: $\langle\alpha|$
 约定: $|\alpha\rangle$ 与 $c|\alpha\rangle = |\alpha\rangle c$ 表示同一个物理状态, c 为复数.
 • 维数: $|\alpha\rangle = \sum_i c_i |i\rangle$, 独立的右矢 $|i\rangle$ 的数目 N , c_i 为复数
 正则加法: $|\alpha\rangle + |\beta\rangle = |\gamma\rangle$

2. 力学量是厄密算符:



$$Q|\alpha\rangle = |\beta\rangle \leftrightarrow \langle\beta| = \langle\alpha|Q^\dagger, \quad Q^\dagger \text{ 是 } Q \text{ 的厄密共轭算符}$$

如果 $Q = Q^\dagger$, 则 Q 是厄密算符.

本征方程: $Q|f_i\rangle = f_i|f_i\rangle, \quad i=1, \dots, N$

f_i 称本征值, $|f_i\rangle$ 是属于 f_i 的本征态

$Q=Q^\dagger \Rightarrow \bullet f_i$ 是实数

$\bullet \langle f_i | f_j \rangle = 0$, 即正交, 如果 $f_i \neq f_j$

这里 $\langle\alpha|\beta\rangle$ 称为内积, 一般为一个复数. (对应 (ψ, ϕ))

性质: 1. $\langle\alpha|\beta\rangle = (\langle\beta|\alpha\rangle)^*$

2. $\langle\alpha|\alpha\rangle \geq 0$

$|\alpha\rangle\langle\beta|$ 称为外积, 是一个算符.

结合公理: 左矢, 右矢, 算符的合法乘法可以任意组合.

$(|\beta\rangle\langle\alpha|) \cdot |\gamma\rangle = |\beta\rangle \cdot (\langle\alpha|\gamma\rangle)$

$\langle\beta| \cdot Q|\alpha\rangle = \langle\beta|Q \cdot |\alpha\rangle$, 设 $Q=Q^\dagger$
 则上式 = $\langle\beta|Q^\dagger \cdot |\alpha\rangle = (Q|\beta\rangle)^\dagger \cdot |\alpha\rangle$
 也写作: $(Q\psi, \phi) = (\psi, Q\phi)$ ①

3. 测量: 测力学量 Q , 系统处于 $|\alpha\rangle$.

$$|\alpha\rangle = \sum_i c_i |q_i\rangle, \quad c_i = \langle q_i | \alpha \rangle$$

• 测值为 q_i , 几率为 $|c_i|^2$

• 期望值 $\langle Q \rangle = \sum_i |c_i|^2 q_i = \langle \alpha | Q | \alpha \rangle$

• 涨落与几率, 测不准.

例: x, p_x, S_x, S_y, S_z .

证明: $\langle \alpha | Q | \alpha \rangle$

$$= \sum_{ij} \langle q_i | c_i^* c_j | q_j \rangle$$

$$\text{因为 } \langle q_i | q_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

4. 动力学: (时间演化)

脱胎于经典力学:

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}, \quad \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

如果一个力学量是 p, q 的函数 $Q(p, q)$, 则

$$\frac{d}{dt} Q(p, q) = \{Q, H\},$$

$$\{Q, H\} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \quad \text{为泊松括号}$$

$$\text{易证: } \frac{d}{dt} Q = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial p} \frac{dp}{dt}$$

量子力学: • Heisenberg picture: $\frac{dQ^{(H)}}{dt} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [Q^{(H)}, H]$

注: Q 可以没有经典对应 (即 Q, H 没有) 但 $\frac{\partial |\alpha\rangle}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow |\alpha(t)\rangle = U(t) |\alpha(0)\rangle$ Dirac 写出 $[Q, H] = QH - HQ, [x, p] = i\hbar$ 海

比如 $\vec{S}$.

• Schrödinger picture: $i\hbar \frac{\partial |\alpha\rangle}{\partial t} = H |\alpha\rangle$

$$\text{但 } \frac{dQ^{(S)}}{dt} = 0. \quad |\alpha(t)\rangle_S = e^{-\frac{iHt}{\hbar}} |\alpha(0)\rangle_S = U(t) |\alpha(0)\rangle_S \quad U^\dagger U = \mathbb{1} \text{ 幺正}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle Q \rangle = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle \alpha | [Q, H] | \alpha \rangle \quad \text{与 } H, S \text{ picture 无关, 或一样.}$$

$$Q^{(H)} \equiv U^\dagger Q^{(S)} U, \quad |\alpha(t)\rangle_S = U(t) |\alpha(0)\rangle_S \quad (2)$$

5. 表象: 以 Q 的本征矢 $|q_i\rangle, i=1,2,\dots,N$ 为基矢. 称 Q 表象.

$$|\alpha\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_N \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle\alpha| = (c_1^*, c_2^*, \dots, c_N^*)$$

$$c_i = \langle q_i | \alpha \rangle$$

注: $c_i(t) = \langle i | U(t) | \alpha(0) \rangle = \langle i | U \rangle \cdot |\alpha(0)\rangle$

算符 A 定义 $A_{ij} = \langle q_i | A | q_j \rangle$:: $Q^{(H)}$ 的本征矢为 $U^\dagger |i\rangle$.

由 $i\hbar \frac{\partial |\alpha\rangle}{\partial t} = H |\alpha\rangle$ $t=0, |\alpha\rangle = |\alpha\rangle$. Transition 振幅.

$\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial t} = \sum_j H_{ij} c_j$ S-pic: $\langle b | \cdot (U(t) | \alpha \rangle$
H-pic: $= \langle b | U(t) \cdot | \alpha \rangle$

用到 $\sum_i |q_i\rangle \langle q_i| = \mathbb{1}$ $\leftarrow$ 完备性 $b_i = \sum_j A_{ij} a_j$

$|\beta\rangle = A |\alpha\rangle$ 表为 $\langle q_i | \beta \rangle = \sum_j \langle q_i | A | q_j \rangle \langle q_j | \alpha \rangle \Rightarrow$

坐标表象: $i\hbar \frac{\partial \langle x | \alpha \rangle}{\partial t} = \langle x | H | \alpha \rangle, \quad H = H(p, x)$

连续谱: $\hat{x} |x'\rangle = x' |x'\rangle$, 本征值 x' 为连续实数.

$$\langle x | \alpha \rangle = \psi_\alpha(x), \quad \langle x | \hat{H} | \alpha \rangle = \hat{H} \psi_\alpha(x)$$

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

$$\int dx' |x'\rangle \langle x'| = \mathbb{1}$$

其中 $\hat{H} = H(\hat{p}, \hat{x})$ 作为算符

$$\hat{p} = -i\hbar \nabla, \quad \hat{x} = x$$

* 将 $H|\alpha\rangle$ 定义为 $|\beta\rangle$, 设 $\langle x | \beta \rangle = \psi_\beta(x)$. 利用 $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$

$$\exists \text{ 使 } \psi_\beta(x) = \hat{H} \psi_\alpha(x);$$

$$\text{设 } \langle x | p | \alpha \rangle = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \langle x | \alpha \rangle$$

$$\langle x | x | \alpha \rangle = x \langle x | \alpha \rangle = x \psi_\alpha(x)$$

6. 量子化 (正则)

$$\text{满足 } \langle x | [x, p] | \alpha \rangle = i\hbar \langle x | \alpha \rangle$$

$$\therefore i\hbar = x \langle x | p | \alpha \rangle - \langle x | p | \alpha \rangle x$$

$$= x(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi_\alpha - (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) (x \psi_\alpha)$$

写出经典力子 $H(p, q)$

将 $p \rightarrow \hat{p}, q \rightarrow \hat{q},$ 空间运动方程表象 $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \nabla, \hat{q} = \vec{x}$

状态 $(\hat{q}, \hat{p}) \rightarrow |\alpha\rangle,$ $|\alpha\rangle \rightarrow \psi_\alpha(\vec{x})$

S-ef 或 H-ef.