

Day 1. 量子力学的基本原理与数学表述

→ 量子力学的起源: "粗糙"的谐振子量子化

量子力学在波函数模型基础上建立起来。波函数假设 a). $E = E_1, \dots, E_n$ b). $\omega_{mn} = \frac{E_m - E_n}{\hbar}$ c). $M_{mn} = \langle n | \hat{x} | m \rangle \Rightarrow \omega_{m,n} = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{m})$

由经典电动力学, 电磁场频率在坐标 x 的 fourier 变换中. $x = \sum_n X_{m,n} \exp(i\omega_{m,n}t)$ $p = \sum_n P_{m,n} \exp(i\omega_{m,n}t)$

算符 $E = m(\dot{x}^2 + \omega^2 x^2)/2$ 中有 $[x, p]$ 的估计. 它必须符合计算规则 $[x, p]_{mn} = \sum_n X_{m,n} X_{n,p}$ 于是 x 可称为矩阵.

* 虽然没明说, 但有这种 "约化" 量子力学即 x, p 不是反对称

用这套粗糙/简单的表述已可给出基本对易子. 假设 \hat{p}, \hat{x} 满足 (半) 经典的演化: $\dot{\hat{p}} = -\frac{\partial V(\hat{x})}{\partial \hat{x}}$ $\dot{\hat{x}} = \frac{\hat{p}}{m}$ 从而可作以下推导:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} [x, p] &= \frac{d}{dt} (\hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{x}) \\ &= \dot{\hat{x}}\hat{p} + \hat{x}\dot{\hat{p}} - \dot{\hat{p}}\hat{x} - \hat{p}\dot{\hat{x}} \\ &= \frac{\hat{p}}{m}\hat{p} + \hat{x}(-\frac{\partial V(\hat{x})}{\partial \hat{x}}) - (-\frac{\partial V(\hat{x})}{\partial \hat{x}})\hat{x} - \hat{p}\frac{\hat{p}}{m} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

* 由于 $\frac{\partial V(\hat{x})}{\partial \hat{x}}$ 只与 \hat{x} 有关, 故言之, 我们可以将算符展开成 \hat{x} 的级数. 从而 \hat{x} 与 $\frac{\partial V(\hat{x})}{\partial \hat{x}}$ 与 $\frac{\partial V(\hat{x})}{\partial \hat{x}}\hat{x} - \hat{x}\frac{\partial V(\hat{x})}{\partial \hat{x}}$

从而 $[x, \hat{p}] = c$. 又由于 $c^\dagger = (\hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{x})^\dagger = \hat{p}^\dagger \hat{x}^\dagger - \hat{x}^\dagger \hat{p}^\dagger = \hat{p} - \hat{x} = -(\hat{x}\hat{p} - \hat{p}\hat{x}) = -c$. 从而 c 是纯虚数. $\Rightarrow c = i\hbar \cdot I$ 于是得到 \hat{x}, \hat{p} 的基本对易子 $[x, p] = i\hbar$

以上这一套东西还可以把谐振子做量子化. 考虑一个 SH.O. 它的 $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$. 按经典力学, 运动方程 $\ddot{x} + \omega^2 x = 0$

而 \hat{x} 是个矩阵. 要使上面矩阵方程满足, 则 \hat{x} 必须满足 $\ddot{\hat{x}}_{mn} + \omega^2 \hat{x}_{mn} = 0$ 设 \hat{x}_{mn} 带有从 $m \rightarrow n$ 跃迁的频率. 故言之解为 $\hat{x}_{mn} = x_{mn}(t) \exp(i\omega_{m,n}t)$

$\Rightarrow (m\omega_n^2 - m\omega^2) x_{mn}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 又有 $\omega_{mn} = \pm \omega$. 故 $\hat{x}_{mn} \neq 0$. 故言之, 在矩阵中只有两个矩阵非 0. 设它们为 $\hat{x}_{m,m+1}$ 与 $\hat{x}_{m,m-1}$.

$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_{m,n} = x_{m,m+1} \delta_{n,m+1} + x_{m,m-1} \delta_{n,m-1}$. 利用前文 "粗糙" 的对易子 $(\hat{p} = m\dot{\hat{x}}) \Rightarrow [x, m\dot{x}] = i\hbar I \Rightarrow (\dot{x}\hat{x})_{mn} - (\hat{x}\dot{x})_{mn} = -i\frac{\hbar}{m} \delta_{mn}$

在 $m=n$ 时上面的对易子具体写出来是: $i \sum_n (\omega_n x_{n,n} x_{n,n} - x_{n,n} \omega_n x_{n,n}) = 2i \sum_n \omega_n x_{n,n} x_{n,n} = -i\frac{\hbar}{m}$

由于只有 $x_{n,n+1}$ 和 $x_{n,n-1}$ 非 0. $\Rightarrow -\omega \cdot x_{n,n+1} x_{n+1,n} + \omega \cdot x_{n,n-1} x_{n-1,n} = \frac{\hbar}{2m}$ $\Rightarrow (x_{n,n+1})^2 - (x_{n,n-1})^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}$ 这似乎给出了 $x_{n+1,n}$ 的递推式. 取首项 $x_{1,0}^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \Rightarrow x_{1,0}^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } E_n &= H_{nn} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}m[\dot{x}^2]_{nn} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2_{nn} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}m[\sum_n \dot{x}_{n,n}^2 + \omega^2 \sum_n x_{n,n}^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}m \sum_n (-i\omega_n x_{n,n} x_{n,n} + i\omega_n x_{n,n} x_{n,n} + \omega^2 x_{n,n} x_{n,n}) \\ &= m\omega^2 (x_{n,n+1}^2 + x_{n,n-1}^2) = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega \end{aligned}$$

若定义 E 最低时 $n=0$, 则有 $E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$

→ 波动力学的起源: 将HJB中的S看作粒子的波函数的相位。

德布罗意: 猜 $\varphi_a(x) \propto \exp(ikx - i\omega t)$, $k = \frac{p}{\hbar}$, $\omega = \frac{E}{\hbar}$. \Rightarrow 自然的问题是: 粒子的波动方程是什么?

我们熟知所谓HJB方程 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2m}(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q})^2 + V(q) = 0$. 估计HJB方程 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + V + \frac{1}{2m}(\frac{\partial S}{\partial q})^2 = 0$. 由于这里讨论的是非相对论 \Rightarrow 分离变量 $S = W(q) - Et$.

$\Rightarrow (D_1)^2 = 2m(E - V(q))$. 考虑 $\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial S}{\partial q}$. 从而给出S的等值面的移动速度. $0 = -E + vS \frac{dp}{dt} \Rightarrow u = \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{E}{|vS|} = \frac{E}{\sqrt{2m(E-V)}}$. 是所谓相速度.

由于S正是相位 $\Rightarrow \psi(r, t) = \exp(\frac{iS}{\hbar}) = \exp(\frac{i}{\hbar}[W(r) - Et])$. 由于在x外T时是自由粒子. 可得出 $p = \hbar \frac{\partial S}{\partial q}$. $\Rightarrow \psi(r, t) = \psi(r) \cdot \exp(\frac{iE}{\hbar}t)$.

$\Rightarrow S = -i\hbar \ln[\psi(r)] - Et$. 代入HJB. $-\hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial \psi(r)}{\partial r} \right)^2 = 2m[E - V(r)] \Rightarrow \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\nabla \psi(r))^2 + [E - V(r)] \psi(r)^2 = 0$.

这个方程非线性, 可在短波极限 (波长波长远大于微扰线性化利用). $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q} = \frac{i\psi}{q} \frac{\partial W}{\partial q} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{i}{q} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q} \frac{\partial W}{\partial q} + \frac{i\psi}{q} \frac{\partial W}{\partial q} = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} \psi \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial q} \right)^2 + \frac{i}{\hbar} \psi \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial q} \right) \end{cases}$. 在 $\hbar \rightarrow 0$ 有 $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\hbar} \psi \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial q} \right)^2 = -\frac{1}{\hbar} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial q} \right)^2$. 推广至三维 $(\nabla \psi)^2 \rightarrow \psi \nabla^2 \psi$.

从而方程变为 $\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi(r) + [E - V(r)] \psi(r) = 0$. 这个就是Sch.方程.

波恩: 那样诠释 $\|\psi(x, t)\|^2$ 只是几率密度, 要归一.

波本: "互补原理" — "构成完备经典描述的某些互相排斥的元. 在微观世界里通常是成对排斥的"

→ 量子力学的正式数学表述.

微观粒子的状态用 Hilbert Space 中的矢量 ψ 描述. 每一个力学量A由其对应的厄米算符 \hat{A} e.g. 坐标表象下 $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, $F(p, x) \rightarrow \hat{F}(\hat{p}, i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x})$. $|\psi\rangle = G|1\rangle$

物理状态 \rightarrow "ket" $|\psi\rangle$. 内积 $\langle \psi | \phi \rangle = \langle \psi | \phi \rangle$. 算符的厄米共轭 $\langle \psi | \hat{A} \phi \rangle = \langle \hat{A}^\dagger \psi | \phi \rangle$. 厄米-厄米共轭为内积. 特征方程: $\hat{A}|n\rangle = a_n|n\rangle$. $\{|n\rangle\}$ 是完备了 Hilbert Space

可证明: 厄米算符特征正交. $a_n \langle n | n \rangle = \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle = \langle \hat{A}^\dagger n | n \rangle = a_n^* \langle n | n \rangle$. 由于 $\langle n | n \rangle = 1 \Rightarrow a_n = a_n^*$ (所有特征值均实).

取 $m \neq n$. $\langle m | \hat{A} | n \rangle = a_n \langle m | n \rangle$. 由厄米共轭定义 $a_m \langle m | n \rangle = a_n \langle m | n \rangle \Rightarrow (a_n - a_m) \langle m | n \rangle = 0$. 设 a_n 非简并, 必有 $\langle m | n \rangle = \delta_{mn}$.

$\langle \hat{A}^\dagger m | n \rangle = a_m^* \langle m | n \rangle = a_m \langle m | n \rangle$.

特征方程 $\{|n\rangle\}$ 的完备性: 取 V 上任意矢量 ψ 可由 $\{|n\rangle\}$ 展开: 取 $\psi = \sum C_n |n\rangle$. $\langle n | \psi \rangle = \sum C_m \langle n | m \rangle = \sum C_m \delta_{nm} = C_n \Rightarrow |\psi\rangle = \sum |n\rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle \Rightarrow \sum |n\rangle \langle n| = 1$.

若不进行严格证明的谨慎, 将离散谱理论推广到连续谱 (取动量算符为例). $\langle x | x' \rangle = \delta(x - x')$. $\int x \psi(x) dx = 1$.

由基完备性, $\int \hat{p} \psi = i\hbar \psi$. 有 $\langle x | \hat{p} \psi \rangle = i\hbar \delta(x - x')$.

\Rightarrow 动量算符在坐标表象下的矩阵元为 $\langle x' | \hat{p} | x \rangle = \frac{i\hbar \delta(x' - x)}{x - x'}$.

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

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

利用 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \cdot x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \delta(x) = x \cdot \delta(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \cdot \delta(x) = -1$. 从而 $\delta(x)$ 有如下性质: $x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \delta(x) = -\delta(x)$.

从而 $\langle x' | p | x \rangle = -i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \delta(x-x') = -i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \delta(x-x') \stackrel{=}{=} \rightarrow$ 注意求导导致这个位置

一个很“邪门”的理解为, $\hat{p}|x\rangle$ 是 $-i\hbar \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x}|x\rangle$ 对 $|x\rangle$ 为参量的向量值函数. 从而 $\langle x' | p | x \rangle = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \langle x' | x \rangle = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \delta(x-x')$.

可计算 \hat{p} 的本征矢 $|p\rangle$ 在 $|x\rangle$ 中展开: $\varphi_p(x) = \langle x | p \rangle$ 本征方程为 $\langle x | \hat{p} | p \rangle = p \langle x | p \rangle$ 逆时针其中插入完备性关系. $\int dx' \langle x | p | x' \rangle \langle x' | p \rangle = p \varphi_p(x)$.

$\int dx' \langle x | \hat{p} | x' \rangle \langle x' | p \rangle = \int dx' [-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \delta(x-x')] \cdot \varphi_p(x') = \frac{i\hbar}{\partial x} \int dx' \delta(x-x') \varphi_p(x') = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \varphi_p(x) = p \cdot \varphi_p(x)$. 从而有 $\varphi_p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \exp(i \frac{p}{\hbar} x)$.

我们可以使用不同基矢的本征态来取同一个量子态, 即 $|\psi\rangle = \sum_n A_n |n\rangle = \sum_n B_n |\bar{n}\rangle$. $\begin{cases} A_n = \langle n | \psi \rangle = \sum_m \langle n | \bar{m} \rangle \langle \bar{m} | \psi \rangle \\ B_n = \langle \bar{n} | \psi \rangle \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 表象变换. $A_n = \sum_m \langle n | \bar{m} \rangle B_m$. 或写成 $A = S \cdot B$.

力学量变换 $\hat{W} = \sum_{m,n} \langle m | \hat{W} | n \rangle |m\rangle \langle n|$ (通过插入两个不完备性关系证明) $= \sum_{m,n} W_{mn} |m\rangle \langle n|$

$\hat{W} = \sum_{m,n} \langle \bar{m} | \hat{W} | \bar{n} \rangle | \bar{m} \rangle \langle \bar{n} | = \sum_{m,n} W'_{mn} | \bar{m} \rangle \langle \bar{n} |$

$\hat{W} = \sum_{m,n} | \bar{m} \rangle \langle \bar{m} | \hat{W} | \bar{n} \rangle \langle \bar{n} |$
 $= \sum_{m,n} \sum_{m',n'} | \bar{m} \rangle \langle \bar{m}' | \hat{W} | \bar{n}' \rangle \langle \bar{n} | = \sum_{m,n} W'_{mn} | \bar{m} \rangle \langle \bar{n} |$
 $= \sum_{m,n} \sum_{m',n'} S_{m'm} W_{mn} S_{n'n} | \bar{m}' \rangle \langle \bar{n}' | \Rightarrow W'_{m'n'} = \sum_{m,n} S_{m'm} W_{mn} S_{n'n} = [S^\dagger W S]_{m'n'}$ 从而 $W' = S^\dagger W S$.

$S_{ij} = \langle i | \bar{j} \rangle \quad S = \begin{bmatrix} \langle 1 | \bar{1} \rangle & \langle 1 | \bar{2} \rangle & \dots & \langle n | \bar{n} \rangle \end{bmatrix}$
 (力学量本身及线性映射不变, 但其矩阵随表象变化).

在坐标表象有 $|\psi\rangle = \int \psi(x) |x\rangle dx$. 对于任意力学量的期望值 $\langle n | \psi \rangle$ 在 $|x\rangle$ 基下可表示为: $C_n = \langle n | \psi \rangle = \int \langle n | x \rangle \langle x | \psi \rangle dx = \int \langle n | x \rangle \psi(x) dx$.
 根据波恩概率诠释: $\langle \psi | \hat{x} | \psi \rangle = \int \langle \psi | \hat{x} | \psi \rangle |x\rangle \langle x| dx = \int \langle \psi | x \rangle x \langle x | \psi \rangle dx = \int x \cdot \psi^*(x) \psi(x) dx = \int x |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \langle x \rangle$

所谓均方根涨落则为 $\Delta x = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2}$

我们还可计算任意力学量 (eg, 动能) 均值. 从而 $\bar{p} = \int |\psi(p)|^2 \cdot p \cdot dp = \int \langle \psi | \hat{p} | \psi \rangle \langle p | \psi \rangle dp$ 从而任何力学量期望: $\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle$.
 若要在坐标表象下计算: $\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle = \int \langle \psi | x \rangle \langle x | \hat{A} | x \rangle \langle x | \psi \rangle dx = \int \psi^*(x) \hat{A} \psi(x) dx$.

将态 $|\psi\rangle$ 在 $|n\rangle$ 的基下展开: $|\psi\rangle = \sum_n \langle n | \psi \rangle |n\rangle \Rightarrow \langle x | \psi \rangle = \sum_n \langle n | x \rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle$
 $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = (\sum_n \langle \psi | n \rangle \langle n |) (\sum_{n_2} \langle n_2 | \psi \rangle |n_2\rangle) = \sum_{n_1, n_2} \langle \psi | n_1 \rangle \langle n_1 | n_2 \rangle \langle n_2 | \psi \rangle = \sum_n \langle \psi | n \rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle = \sum_n |\langle n | \psi \rangle|^2$

又 $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \int \langle \psi | x \rangle \langle x | \psi \rangle dx = \int \psi^*(x) \psi(x) dx = 1 \Rightarrow \sum_n |\langle n | \psi \rangle|^2 = 1$. 记 $P_n = |\langle n | \psi \rangle|^2 \rightarrow$ 利用 $\int \psi^*(x) \psi(x) dx = 1$ 得出 $\langle \psi | n \rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle$ 取和为1. 因此各态系归一化概率.

表象上的“期望”. $\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle = (\sum_n \langle \psi | n \rangle \langle n |) \hat{A} (\sum_{n_2} \langle n_2 | \psi \rangle |n_2\rangle) = (\sum_n \langle \psi | n \rangle \langle n |) (\sum_{n_2} \langle n_2 | \psi \rangle \langle n_2 | \hat{A} | n_2 \rangle) = \sum_n \langle \psi | n \rangle \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle = \sum_n P_n \cdot a_n$.
 从而, 所谓完备的波恩诠释: 存在 $|\psi\rangle = \sum_n \langle n | \psi \rangle |n\rangle$ 上, 则 \hat{A} 所得的值取自 a_n . 且给出 a_n 的概率为 $\langle \psi | n \rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle$.

目前, 我们遇到的QM公理: ①. 量子态与波函数. ②. 波函数诠释. ③. 波函数演化公理. ④. 守恒原理: 守恒量对应的波函数在粒子交换下对称或反对称.

波函数诠释的困难: 不确定性. 定义涨落算符 $\Delta A = \hat{A} - \bar{A}$, $\Delta B = \hat{B} - \bar{B}$.

$$\text{E}[(\Delta A)^2] = \text{E}[(A - \text{E}(A))^2] = \text{E}[A^2] - \text{E}[A]^2 = \text{E}[A^2] - \text{E}[A]^2$$

↓ 这个东西具体是什么? 以位置为例.
 $\langle \psi | (x - \text{E}[x])^2 | \psi \rangle$ 是个数. 这个东西整体是算符.

这个东西为期望差.

↑

$$\langle \psi | (\hat{x} - \text{E}[x])^2 | \psi \rangle = \int \langle \psi | \hat{x}^2 - 2\text{E}[x]\hat{x} + \text{E}[x]^2 | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | \psi \rangle dx = \int \langle \psi | \hat{x}^2 | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | \psi \rangle dx - 2\text{E}[x] \int \langle \psi | \hat{x} | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | \psi \rangle dx + \text{E}[x]^2 \int \langle \psi | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | \psi \rangle dx$$

$$\text{不确定性不等式为: } \text{E}[(\Delta A)^2] \text{E}[(\Delta B)^2] \geq \frac{1}{4} |\text{E}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]|^2 \quad \text{或} \quad \Delta A \cdot \Delta B \geq \frac{1}{2} |\langle \hat{A}, \hat{B} \rangle|$$

$$\text{证明: 设初态的态矢为 } |\psi\rangle, \quad |\alpha\rangle = \Delta A |\psi\rangle, \quad |\beta\rangle = \Delta B |\psi\rangle. \quad \text{则 } \text{E}[(\Delta A)^2] = \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle, \quad \text{E}[(\Delta B)^2] = \langle \beta | \beta \rangle, \quad \text{E}[\Delta A \Delta B] = \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle.$$

$$\text{由 Schwarz 不等式有: } \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle \langle \beta | \beta \rangle \geq |\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle|^2 \quad \text{从而 } \text{E}[(\Delta A)^2] \text{E}[(\Delta B)^2] \geq \text{E}[\Delta A \Delta B]^2. \quad \text{利用三角不等式 } \Delta A \Delta B = \frac{1}{2} [\Delta A, \Delta B] + \frac{1}{2} \{\Delta A, \Delta B\}.$$

$$\text{并且有 } [\Delta A, \Delta B] = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}], \quad \Rightarrow \text{E}[\Delta A \Delta B]^2 = \frac{1}{4} \text{E}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]^2 + \frac{1}{4} \text{E}[\{\Delta A, \Delta B\}]^2$$

$$\text{从而有 } \Delta A = \sqrt{\langle \Delta A^2 \rangle}, \quad \Delta B = \sqrt{\langle \Delta B^2 \rangle} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta A \cdot \Delta B \geq \frac{1}{2} |\langle \hat{A}, \hat{B} \rangle|$$

→ 绘景 (picture) 理论.

薛定谔绘景: 态矢演化, 算符可含时, 但不演化 (没有演化方程). $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = \hat{H}(\psi(t)) |\psi(t)\rangle$

在海森堡绘景, 算符演化, 而态矢不演化. 为了给出算符的演化方程, 我们考虑力学量的期望, 在任何一个绘景下, 力学量期望演化应相同.

$$\text{S 绘景: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle \psi(t) | \hat{A} | \psi(t) \rangle = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi(t) | [\hat{A}, \hat{H}] | \psi(t) \rangle \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle \psi(t) | \hat{H} | \psi(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{\hbar} \langle \psi(t) | \hat{H} | \psi(t) \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$\text{期望的演化: } \frac{\partial \langle \psi(t) | \hat{A} | \psi(t) \rangle}{\partial t} = \langle \hat{A} \dot{\psi}(t) | \psi(t) \rangle + \langle \dot{\psi}(t) | \hat{A} | \psi(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{\hbar} \langle \psi(t) | [\hat{A}, \hat{H}] | \psi(t) \rangle = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi(t) | [\hat{A}, \hat{H}] | \psi(t) \rangle$$

$$\text{H 绘景: } \frac{\partial \langle \psi(t) | \hat{A} | \psi(t) \rangle}{\partial t} = \langle \psi(t) | \frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t} | \psi(t) \rangle \quad \text{若使得上面两个相等, 则应有 } i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{A} = [\hat{A}, \hat{H}].$$

→ 量子态的密度矩阵

所谓"纯态": $|\psi\rangle = \sum c_n |n\rangle$. 则在 $|\psi\rangle$ 期望值的均值.

$\text{Tr}(\hat{A}) = \sum |c_n|^2 \cdot a_n = \sum |c_n|^2 < 4 |n\rangle = \sum |c_n|^2 < 4 |A| |n\rangle$ 若引入密度算符, $\hat{\rho}_\psi = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$. 则 $\langle A \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{A} \cdot \hat{\rho}_\psi)$.

不难发现 $\hat{\rho}_\psi$ 的本征值为 $|\psi\rangle$ 本征值为 1. 其矩阵元 $(\hat{\rho}_\psi)_{mn} = \langle m | \hat{\rho}_\psi | n \rangle = \delta_{mn} |\psi\rangle$.

总结: 可由量子态 $|\psi\rangle$ 描述. 而混合态无法由单一态描述.

例: $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\rangle + |4\rangle)$.

写成密度矩阵形式: $\hat{\rho}_\psi = \langle\psi|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (|1\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 4| + |4\rangle\langle 1| + |4\rangle\langle 4|)$. 在 $\{|1\rangle, |4\rangle\}$ 上展开成 $\hat{\rho}_\psi = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

$\hat{\rho}_\psi$ 在本基下的对角元仍是粒子在空间上的概率密度分布 $\rho(x) = \langle x | \hat{\rho}_\psi | x \rangle = \langle x | 1\rangle\langle 1| x \rangle + \langle x | 1\rangle\langle 4| x \rangle + \langle x | 4\rangle\langle 1| x \rangle + \langle x | 4\rangle\langle 4| x \rangle$.

该态的 $\hat{\rho}_\psi = |1\rangle\langle 1| + |4\rangle\langle 4|$ 性质: 1) $\hat{\rho}_\psi = \hat{\rho}_\psi^\dagger$ 2) $\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}_\psi) = \sum \langle n | \hat{\rho}_\psi | n \rangle = \sum \langle n | 1\rangle\langle 1| n \rangle + \sum \langle n | 4\rangle\langle 4| n \rangle = 1$. 3) $\hat{\rho}_\psi \hat{\rho}_\psi = \hat{\rho}_\psi$ 4) 正定.

非1: 不像纯态的粒子并非位于一个态上, 它们可位于可观测 \hat{A} 的各个本征态上. 混合态密度矩阵定义为 $\hat{\rho} = \sum p_n |n\rangle\langle n|$, 其中 p_n 为系中粒子处于第 n 个本征态上比例.

则期望值的平均值: $\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \sum p_n \cdot a_n = \sum p_n \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle = \sum p_n \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle = \sum p_n \cdot \delta_{nn} \cdot \langle n | \hat{A} | n \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho} \hat{A})$. $\hat{\rho} = \sum p_n |n\rangle\langle n|$.

现在考虑一个与 \hat{A} 不对易的 \hat{B} , 其系综平均为 $\langle \hat{B} \rangle_{\text{ensemble}} = \sum p_n \langle \hat{B} \rangle_n = \sum p_n \langle n | \hat{B} | n \rangle = \sum_{n,n'} \langle n' | n \rangle \langle n | \hat{B} | n' \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho} \hat{B})$. $\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho} \hat{B})$ 这个操作解的平均 $\langle \frac{\langle n | \hat{B} | n \rangle}{p_n \langle n | \hat{B} | n \rangle} \rangle$ (归一).

对于由 \hat{A} 的本征态的密度矩阵, $\hat{\rho} = \sum_{n,m} p_{n,m} |n\rangle\langle m|$. 根据归一性, 应有 $p_{n,n} = p_{n,n}^*$.

则 \hat{A} 的平均: $\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho} \hat{A}) = \sum_{n,m} p_{n,m} \langle n | \hat{A} | m \rangle = \sum_{n,m} p_{n,m} \langle n | \hat{A} | m \rangle$. 即与 \hat{A} 不对易的 \hat{B} , $\langle \hat{B} \rangle = \sum_{n,m} p_{n,m} \langle n | \hat{B} | m \rangle = \sum_{n,m} p_{n,m} \langle n | \hat{B} | m \rangle$.

$= \sum_{n,m} p_{n,m} \langle n | \hat{A} | m \rangle = \sum_{n,m} p_{n,m} \langle n | \hat{A} | m \rangle$. 与 $p_{n,n}$ 有关. 此对角化和非对角项均影响.

一般情形下的 density matrix 有性质: 1) $\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}) = 1$ (这是 $\text{Tr}(\rho)$ 不随基改变). 2) $\hat{\rho}^\dagger = \hat{\rho}$ 3) $\hat{\rho}^2 = \hat{\rho}$ 4) $\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}^2) < 1$.

下证 4). 可以取另一组基使得 $\hat{\rho}$ 对角化, 即 $\hat{\rho} = \sum p_n |n\rangle\langle n|$. 从而

$\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}^2) = \text{Tr}(\sum p_n |n\rangle\langle n| \sum p_m |m\rangle\langle m|) = \text{Tr}(\sum_{n,m} p_n p_m |n\rangle\langle n | m \rangle \langle m|) = \text{Tr}(\sum p_n^2 |n\rangle\langle n|) = \sum p_n^2 < 1$.

前面提到, 密度矩阵为 $\hat{\rho} = \sum p_n |1\rangle\langle n| + p_n |n\rangle\langle 1|$. 由于 $|1\rangle$ 随时间演化, 故 $\hat{\rho}$ 会随时间演化. 我们有:

在 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\rho} = i\hbar [\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}] = i\hbar (\sum p_n |1\rangle\langle n| \langle n | \hat{H} | 1\rangle - p_n |n\rangle\langle 1| \langle 1 | \hat{H} | n\rangle) = i\hbar [\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}]$. $\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\rho} = [\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}]$. 这对应经典力学中 Liouville Eq.

若 $\hat{\rho}$ 的无穷小时间演化: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}]$.

在 δt 时间内, $\delta \hat{\rho} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{\rho}] \cdot \delta t = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{H} \hat{\rho} - \hat{\rho} \hat{H}] \cdot \delta t$.

取无穷小时间演化算符 $\hat{U}(t) = 1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \cdot \delta t$.

$$= (p - \frac{1}{\hbar} \hat{H} \cdot p \Delta t + \frac{1}{\hbar} \hat{H} \cdot p \Delta t) = p - \frac{1}{\hbar} [\hat{H}, p] \Delta t = p(t + \Delta t)$$
 因此, 将 $\hat{U}(t-t_0) = 1 - \frac{1}{\hbar} \hat{H}(t-t_0)$ 视作无穷小演化算符. 对于连续演化, 只需将无穷小演化加起来了. $\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} [1 - \frac{1}{\hbar} \hat{H} \Delta t]^{\frac{t-t_0}{\Delta t}} \rightarrow \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \cdot t)$

$$N_{\text{step}} \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}^{(t+1)}) = \text{Tr}(\hat{U} \hat{\rho}^{(t)} \hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U} \hat{\rho}^{(t)} \hat{U}^\dagger) = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}^{(t)} \hat{\rho}^{(t)}) = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}^{(t)}).$$

从而 $\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}^{(t)})$ 不随时间变化。

$$\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\sigma}_0 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1+a_3 & a_1 - ia_2 \\ a_1 + ia_2 & 1-a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

\vec{a} 称为 Bloch 矢量. [这里上面形式的泡利矩阵对应的基矢为两个自旋 $|0\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle$, $|1\rangle = |\downarrow\rangle$.]

⚠ Warning: 注意区分叠加态与混合态。叠加态可使用一个态矢描述，这个态矢是 \hat{A} 的本征态之和。而混合态只能用两个态矢描述，又可用密度矩阵。

$$\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\sigma}_0 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) \Rightarrow \hat{\rho}^2 = \frac{1}{4}(1 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{\sigma})(1 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\sigma} + \dots)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 = \left(\sum_i a_i b_i \right) \left(\sum_j a_j b_j \right) = \sum_{ij} a_i a_j b_i b_j$$

$$= \sum_{j,k} a_{ij} (s_{ij} + \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_{ijk} \cdot G_k)$$

$$= \sum_{j,k} a_{ij}^2 \cdot 1 + \sum_{j,k} a_{ij} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_{ijk} G_k}_{\text{反对称}} = \|a\|^2 \cdot 1$$

从而 $\hat{\rho}^2 = P$ 得出 $\|a\|^2 = 1$ \Rightarrow 所有实数的密度阵可由 Bloch 球面上的点表示

例 密度矩阵在本征基下的表达式 $\rho_{ij} = \langle x_i | \hat{\rho} | x_j \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [|\psi_1(x)|^2 + |\psi_2(x)|^2 + \psi_1^*(x)\psi_2(x) + \psi_2^*(x)\psi_1(x)]$

若一个量子态 $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|1\rangle + \beta|2\rangle$ 测量的结果会在 $|1\rangle, |2\rangle$ 之间引入随机相互误差: $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|1\rangle + \beta \cdot \exp(i\theta)|2\rangle$. 则 $\langle \exp(i\theta) \rangle = \langle \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \rangle = 0$.

$$= \| \alpha \|^2 \cdot \langle y_1 | \cdot \rangle \langle y_1 | + \| \beta \|^2 \cdot \langle y_2 | \cdot \rangle \langle y_2 | + \beta^* \alpha \exp(-i\theta) \cdot \langle y_2 | y_1 \rangle + \alpha^* \beta \exp(i\theta) \cdot \langle y_1 | y_2 \rangle.$$

给定, 对某力学量 A 取值的期望, $\langle A \rangle_0 = \|A\|^2$. $\langle A \rangle_0 = \langle 4_0 | A | 4_0 \rangle + \| \beta \| \langle 4_0 | A | 4_0 \rangle + \beta^* \alpha \exp(-i\theta) \langle 4_0 | A | 4_0 \rangle + \alpha^* \beta \exp(i\theta) \langle 4_0 | A | 4_0 \rangle$.

再对 θ 求导一次, $\Rightarrow \langle A \rangle = \|A\|^2 \langle 4_0 | A | 4_0 \rangle + \| \beta \|^2 \langle 4_0 | A | 4_0 \rangle$. 这个结果使得虚部对非对角项的影响消去了.

如何解释 θ 的存在? \Rightarrow 不确定性的作用.

\rightarrow 谐振子的量子化.

由于很多不规则运动的行为可以由谐振子近似表示, 所以研究谐振子的量子化是必要的.

考虑经典谐振子的 $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$. 正则量子化: 直接将 $p \rightarrow \hat{p}$, $x \rightarrow \hat{x}$.

定义新的产生、湮灭算符. 记号: 它们的归一化类似 $\hat{a}^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} (\hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p})$, $\hat{a} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} (\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p})$.

利用基态对 \hat{x} , \hat{p} 的表示 \hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger :

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] &= \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right) \left[\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p}, \hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right) \left([\hat{x}, \hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p}] + [\frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p}, \hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{p}] \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right) \left([\hat{x}, \hat{x}] - \frac{i}{m\omega} [\hat{x}, \hat{p}] + \frac{i}{m\omega} [\hat{p}, \hat{x}] - \left(\frac{i}{m\omega} \right)^2 [\hat{p}, \hat{p}] \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \right) \left(-\frac{i}{m\omega} \cdot i\hbar + \frac{i}{m\omega} \cdot (-i\hbar) \right) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

反过来, 由 \hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger 表示经典运动量: $\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)$, $\hat{p} = -i\sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger)$. 从而有 $\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger)$. 又 $\hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{H} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega (2\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + 1) = \hbar \omega (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2})$.

从而将 $\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2}$ 当作粒子数算符. 可通过计算得出其对称关系:

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{a}] = \hat{H} \hat{a} - \hat{a} \hat{H} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \hat{a} - \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} - \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger) \hat{a} = [\hat{a}^\dagger, \hat{a}] \hat{a} = -\hat{a}.$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{H} \hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{H} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = \hat{a}^\dagger (\hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}) = \hat{a}^\dagger.$$

设有一个态 $|n\rangle$ 是湮灭算符 \hat{a} 的本征态, 得 $\hat{a}|n\rangle = 0$. 通过不断地将产生算符 \hat{a}^\dagger 作用在本态上, 可以给出的一系列的本征态: $|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n |0\rangle$.

这组基态的谐振子不具有如下性质:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle, & \rightarrow \text{由Fock态的定义, 这是显然的.} \\ \hat{a} |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle, & \rightarrow \\ \hat{H} |n\rangle = \hbar \omega (n + \frac{1}{2}) |n\rangle. \end{cases}$$

给出算符的证明: 首先, 我们仍然地给出 $[\hat{H}, (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n] = n(\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n-1}$. 在 $n=1$ 时成立. 设在 n 时成立并求 $n+1$.

$$[\hat{H}, (\hat{a}^\dagger)^{n+1}] = [\hat{H}, (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n \hat{a}^\dagger] \stackrel{\text{新引理}}{=} [\hat{H}, (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n] \hat{a}^\dagger + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^n [\hat{H}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = (n+1)(\hat{a}^\dagger)^n \hat{a}^\dagger.$$

$$\text{从而 } \hat{n}|n\rangle = \frac{(\hat{n})^n}{n!}|0\rangle = n|n\rangle + \frac{(\hat{n})^{n+1}}{n!}|0\rangle = n|n\rangle.$$

下面证明第2条: $\hat{n}(\hat{a}|n\rangle) = (\hat{a}\hat{n} - \hat{a})|n\rangle = (n-1)(\hat{a}|n\rangle)$ 从而 $\hat{a}|n\rangle$ 为 \hat{n} 对应于本征值 $n-1$ 的本征态. 从而确定出 $\hat{a}|n\rangle = C_n|n-1\rangle$. C_n 为待定常数.

由 \hat{n} 的性质: $\langle n|\hat{n}|n\rangle = n$ 而代入 $\hat{n} = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$ 有: $\langle n|\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}|n\rangle = \langle \hat{a}n|\hat{a}n\rangle = C_n^2 \langle n-1|n-1\rangle = C_n^2$ 从而 $C_n = \sqrt{n}$. 于是第2条得证.

可见 $|n\rangle$ 不仅是谐振子的本征态, 也是 \hat{n} 的本征态. $\hat{n}|n\rangle = n|n\rangle$.

下面在坐标表象中研究谐振子. 由于 $\hat{a}|0\rangle = 0$ 故我们有 $\langle x|\hat{a} + \frac{i}{m\omega}\hat{p}|0\rangle = 0$.

理解: 在坐标表象下有 $\langle x|\hat{p}|x\rangle = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}(\delta(x'-x))$.

即坐标表象下的薛定谔方程对波函数进行条件.

$$\text{从而 } (x + \frac{i\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{d}{dx}) \cdot \psi_0(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \exp(-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}).$$

通过不断用薛定谔方程上升, 可得第 n 个激发态的波函数.

归一化系数.

谐振子有一个特殊的基态-相干态. 它定义为: 湮灭算符的本征值为 α 的本征态 $|\alpha\rangle$. 设 $|\alpha\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n |n\rangle$ 则由薛定谔方程 $\hat{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n |n\rangle = \alpha \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n |n-1\rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha C_n |n-1\rangle$

或者重新写成: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{n+1} (n+1) |n\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha C_n |n\rangle$ 最简明的解法是里面逐项相等. $C_{n+1} (n+1) = \alpha C_n \Rightarrow C_{n+1} = \frac{\alpha}{n+1} C_n \Rightarrow C_n = \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} C_0$ 从而可以写出 $|\alpha\rangle = \exp(-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha)^n}{n!} |n\rangle$

相干态可以通过生成算子从 $|0\rangle$ 态生成. $\hat{D}(\alpha) = \exp(\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a})$. 证明这个需要算符技巧. 若 $[A, B], [A, C], [B, C] = 0$ 有: $\exp(\hat{A} + \hat{B}) = \exp(\hat{A}) \cdot \exp(\hat{B}) \cdot \exp(-\frac{1}{2} [\hat{A}, \hat{B}])$.

则 $\frac{1}{2} [\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger, \alpha^* \hat{a}] = \frac{1}{2} [\alpha \alpha^* \hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \alpha \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger] = -\frac{1}{2} \|\alpha\|^2$.

$\Rightarrow \hat{D}(\alpha)|0\rangle = \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \|\alpha\|^2) \cdot \exp(\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger) \cdot \exp(-\alpha^* \hat{a})|0\rangle = \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \|\alpha\|^2) \cdot \exp(\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\alpha^*)^n}{n!} \hat{a}^n |0\rangle = \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \|\alpha\|^2) \cdot \exp(\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger) |0\rangle = |\alpha\rangle$

在 α 为实数时, $\hat{D}(\alpha)$ 有对称性: 此时 $\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \alpha^* \hat{a} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{m\hbar\omega}} \alpha \cdot i \hat{p}$ 则 $\hat{D}(\alpha) = \exp(-\frac{i q}{\hbar} \hat{p})$ 把原作用到 x 系上.

$$\exp(-\frac{i q}{\hbar} \hat{p}) |x\rangle = \int |p\rangle \langle p| \exp(-\frac{i q}{\hbar} \hat{p}) |x\rangle dp = \int |p\rangle \langle p|x\rangle \exp(-\frac{i q}{\hbar} p) dp$$

利用本征方程 $\langle x|\hat{p}|p\rangle = p \langle x|p\rangle$. 插入一个完备性关系有 $\int dx' \langle x|\hat{p}|x'\rangle \langle x'|p\rangle = p \langle x|p\rangle$ 从而有 $\langle x|p\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \exp(\frac{i p}{\hbar} x)$.

从而由上述的推导 $\exp(-\frac{i q}{\hbar} \hat{p}) |x\rangle = \int |p\rangle \cdot \exp[-\frac{i q}{\hbar} p(x+q)] \cdot dp = \int |p\rangle \langle p|x+q\rangle \cdot dp = |x+q\rangle$ 从而可将坐标表象 $|x\rangle$ 平移到 $|x+q\rangle$ 处.

从而 $\hat{D}(\alpha) \psi(x) = \langle x|\exp(\alpha \hat{a}^\dagger - \frac{i q}{\hbar} \hat{p})|\psi\rangle = \psi(x-q)$ $\Rightarrow \hat{D}(\alpha)$ 称为空间平移算符. 将 $\psi(x)$ 平移到 $\psi(x-q)$. 可以看出, 空间平移算符的生成元是动量算符.

下面讨论相干态的一些小性质:

1. 相干态是不确定度最小的态.

$$\langle x|\alpha\rangle = \langle x|\hat{D}(\alpha)|0\rangle = \psi_0(x-q) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \exp(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} (x-q)^2)$$

由于对于相干态: $\langle \alpha|\hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = \alpha$, $\langle \alpha|\hat{a}^\dagger|\alpha\rangle = \alpha^*$ 则坐标算符的均值 $\langle \hat{x} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\alpha + \alpha^*)$.

$$x^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) \cdot (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (\hat{a}^2 + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a}^{\dagger 2})$$

$$\text{其中 } \langle \alpha|\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = \langle \alpha|\hat{a}^\dagger|\alpha\rangle \langle \alpha|\hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = (\hat{a}|\alpha\rangle)^\dagger \hat{a}|\alpha\rangle = \langle \alpha|\alpha^* \cdot \alpha|\alpha\rangle = \alpha^* \alpha$$

$$\langle \alpha | \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger | \alpha \rangle = \alpha \alpha^* + 1. \quad \text{从} \rho \text{ 有 } \langle \hat{x} \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (\alpha^2 + \alpha^{*2} + 2\alpha\alpha^* + 1). \quad \Rightarrow (\Delta x)^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \quad \text{同理计算得 } (\Delta p)^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \hbar \omega \Rightarrow (\Delta x)(\Delta p) = \frac{\hbar}{2}.$$

2. 相干态是谐振子演化过程中波包形态的状态.

考虑哈密顿量为 $H = \hbar\omega \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}$ 的粒子. 其波函数 $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi(t)\rangle. \Rightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle = \exp(-i\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar}t) \cdot |\psi(0)\rangle.$

$$\Rightarrow \text{取 } |\psi(0)\rangle = |\alpha\rangle. \Rightarrow \exp(-i\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \omega t) |\alpha\rangle$$

$$\text{将相干态展开. } |\alpha\rangle = \exp(-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} |n\rangle.$$

$$\text{则 } \exp(-i\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \omega t) \cdot |n\rangle = \exp(-i\omega t n) \cdot |n\rangle.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp(-i\omega t \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}) = \exp(-\frac{i\omega \hat{p}^2}{2}) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[i\exp(-i\omega t)]^n}{n!} |n\rangle = | \exp(i\omega t) \rangle. \quad \Rightarrow \text{相干态多了个相位因子.}$$

$$\psi(x,t) = \langle x | \psi(t) \rangle = \langle x | \alpha \exp(-i\omega t) \rangle \propto \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}(x - q\cos\omega t)^2\right] \quad < \text{这是计算相干态} >$$

3. 相干态为谐振子波包最高的态.