

量子力学期末试题 B 答案和评分

I. (35 分)

A. $\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2m}(\hat{\mathbf{p}} + e\hat{\mathbf{A}}) + \frac{e}{m}\hat{\mathbf{S}} \cdot \mathbf{B} - e\varphi$ (4 分)

B. 碱金属原子能级偶数分裂 (1 分)

光谱线偶数条 (1 分)

分裂能级间距与能级有关 (1 分)

由于电子具有自旋 (1 分)

C. $\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}_1, \hat{H}_0\varphi_k = E_k^0\varphi_k$ (2 分)

$$E_k^{(1)} = \langle \varphi_k | \hat{H}_1 | \varphi_k \rangle, \quad E_k^{(2)} = \sum_{s \neq k} \frac{|\langle \varphi_s | \hat{H}_1 | \varphi_k \rangle|^2}{E_k^0 - E_s^0} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

D. $\sigma_+^2 = (\sigma_x + i\sigma_y)(\sigma_x + i\sigma_y) = \sigma_x^2 - \sigma_y^2 + i(\sigma_x\sigma_y + \sigma_y\sigma_x) = 0$ (2 分)

$\sigma_-^2 = (\sigma_x - i\sigma_y)(\sigma_x - i\sigma_y) = \sigma_x^2 - \sigma_y^2 - i(\sigma_x\sigma_y + \sigma_y\sigma_x) = 0$ (2 分)

E. $\rho(\mathbf{x}, t) = |\varphi(\mathbf{x}, t)|^2$ (2 分)

$$\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{-i\hbar}{2m} \left[\varphi^*(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}} \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t) - \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}} \varphi^*(\mathbf{x}, t) \right] \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\rho}{dt} &= \rho^*(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\partial \varphi(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \varphi^*(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} \varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \left(\varphi^* \frac{\mathbf{p}_x^2}{2m} \varphi + V\varphi^* \varphi \right) - \frac{1}{i\hbar} \left(\varphi \frac{\mathbf{p}_x^2}{2m} \varphi^* + V\varphi \varphi^* \right) \\ &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left(\varphi^* \frac{\mathbf{d}}{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}} \varphi - \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \varphi^* \right) \quad \text{因 } V = V^* \\ &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \quad (2 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

F. a) 基态 $\mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{n}_2 = \mathbf{0}$ $\eta\omega$ 非简并 (1 分)

第一 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{n}_2 = \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{n}_2 = \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$ $2\eta\omega$ 二重 (1 分)

第二 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{n}_2 = \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{n}_2 = \mathbf{1} \end{cases}$ $3\eta\omega$ 三重 (2 分)

b) 基态 $\mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{n}_2 = \mathbf{0}$ χ_{00} (总周旋为 $\mathbf{0}$) $\eta\omega$ 非简并 (1 分)

第一 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{n}_2 = \mathbf{1} \quad \chi_{00} \text{ (二态相加)} \\ \mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{n}_2 = \mathbf{0} \quad \chi_{1m} \text{ (二态相减)} \end{cases}$ $2\eta\omega$ 四重 (2 分)

$$\text{第二} \begin{cases} \mathbf{n}_1 = 0, \mathbf{n}_2 = 2 & \chi_{00} \text{ (相加)} \\ \mathbf{n}_1 = 2, \mathbf{n}_2 = 0 & \chi_{1m} \text{ (相减)} \\ \mathbf{n}_1 = 1, \mathbf{n}_2 = 1 & \chi_{00} \end{cases} \quad 3\eta\omega \text{ 五重} \quad (2 \text{分})$$

c. 基态 $\mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{n}_2 = 0$ $\eta\omega$ 非简并 (1分)

$$\text{第一} \begin{cases} \mathbf{n}_1 = 0, \mathbf{n}_2 = 1 \\ \mathbf{n}_1 = 1, \mathbf{n}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{(二态相加)} \quad \text{非简并} \quad (1 \text{分})$$

$$\text{第二} \begin{cases} \mathbf{n}_1 = 0, \mathbf{n}_2 = 2 \\ \mathbf{n}_1 = 2, \mathbf{n}_2 = 0 \\ \mathbf{n}_1 = 1, \mathbf{n}_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{(二态相加)} \quad \text{二态简并} \quad (2 \text{分})$$

II. (14分)

$$\text{归一化} \quad \mathbf{A}^2 \left(\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2x/a} dx + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x/a} dx \right) = \mathbf{A}^2 \mathbf{a} = 1, \quad \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{a}}} \quad (2 \text{分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_{(a)} &= \frac{-\eta^2}{2am} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{a}\right) \frac{|x|}{x} e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}} \right] dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 e^{-\frac{2|x|}{a}} dx \\ &= \frac{-\eta^2}{2am} \left(-\frac{1}{a}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}} (2\delta_{(x)} e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}} - \frac{1}{a} e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}}) dx + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \frac{1}{2} a^2 \\ &= \frac{\eta^2}{2a^2 m} \left(2 - \frac{1}{a} \cdot a\right) + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \frac{1}{2} a^2 \\ &= \frac{\eta^2}{2a^2 m} + \frac{1}{4} m\omega^2 a^2 \quad (6 \text{分}) \quad (\text{动能计算错扣 3 分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{另一种求法} \quad \mathbf{E}_{(a)} &= \frac{1}{2am} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}} \hat{p}_x^2 e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}} dx + \frac{1}{4} m\omega^2 a^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2am} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-i\eta \frac{-1}{a} \frac{|x|}{x} e^{-\frac{2|x|}{a}}\right)^* \left(-i\eta \frac{-1}{a} \frac{|x|}{x} e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}}\right) dx + \frac{1}{4} m\omega^2 a^2 \\ &= \frac{\eta^2}{2a^3 m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{2|x|}{a}} dx + \frac{1}{4} m\omega^2 a^2 \\ &= \frac{\eta^2}{2a^2 m} + \frac{1}{4} m\omega^2 a^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{E}'_{(a)} = \frac{-\eta^2}{a^3 m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 a = 0, \quad a^4 = \frac{2\eta^2}{m^2 \omega^2} \quad (3 \text{分})$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{\min} = \frac{\eta}{2m} \sqrt{\frac{m^2 \omega^2}{2\eta^2}} + \frac{1}{4} m\omega^2 \sqrt{\frac{2\eta^2}{m^2 \omega^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \eta\omega \quad (3 \text{分})$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{-\frac{|x|}{a}}, \quad a^2 = \sqrt{2} \frac{\eta}{m\omega} \quad (\text{结果错扣 3 分})$$

III. (16 分)

$$\text{A. } \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{E}_0 & \Delta\mathbf{E} \\ \Delta\mathbf{E} & \mathbf{E}_0 - \mathbf{E} \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \therefore \mathbf{E}_{\pm} = \mathbf{E}_0 \pm \Delta\mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_+ = \mathbf{E}_0 + \Delta\mathbf{E}, \quad \mathbf{u}_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\mathbf{E}_- = \mathbf{E}_0 - \Delta\mathbf{E}, \quad \mathbf{u}_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

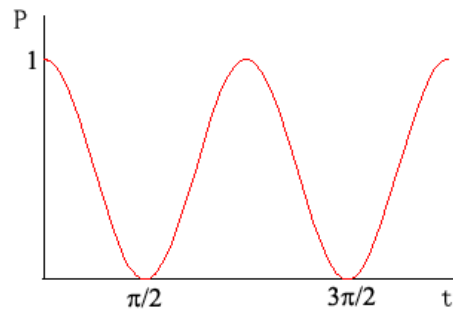
$$\text{B. } \psi(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{a}_+ \mathbf{u}_+ + \mathbf{a}_- \mathbf{u}_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{u}_+ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{u}_- \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-i(\mathbf{E}_0 + \Delta\mathbf{E})t/\eta} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-i(\mathbf{E}_0 - \Delta\mathbf{E})t/\eta} \\ &= e^{-i\mathbf{E}_0 t/\eta} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \Delta\mathbf{E}t/\eta \\ -i \sin \Delta\mathbf{E}t/\eta \end{pmatrix} \quad (4 \text{ 分}) \end{aligned}$$

C. 几率

$$\mathbf{p}_{\phi_1} = \cos^2 \frac{\Delta\mathbf{E}}{\eta} t = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \cos \frac{2\Delta\mathbf{E}}{\eta} t \right) \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

(2 分)



IV. (15 分)

$$\mathbf{p}_{100 \rightarrow 211} = \frac{1}{\eta} \left| \int_0^{\infty} \int [\psi_{211}^* (\mathbf{ex}\mathbf{E}_0 e^{-t/\tau}) \psi_{100} \mathbf{dr}] e^{-\omega_{21}t} dt \right|^2 \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{e^2 \mathbf{E}_0^2}{\eta^2} \left| \langle \mathbf{R}_{21} | \mathbf{r} | \mathbf{R}_{10} \rangle \right|^2 \left| \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t \left(\frac{1}{\tau} - i \frac{3e'^2}{8a_0\eta} \right)} dt \right|^2 \cdot \left| \int \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \mathbf{Y}_{11}^* (\mathbf{Y}_{1-1} - \mathbf{Y}_{11}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} d\Omega \right|^2 \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{e^2 E_0^2}{6\eta^2} \left| \langle \mathbf{R}_{21} | \mathbf{r} | \mathbf{R}_{10} \rangle \right|^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right)^2 + \frac{9e^4}{64a_0^2\eta^2}} \quad (\text{结果正确 3分})$$

V. (10分)

第一种做法: 取 \mathbf{a} 为 \mathbf{z} 轴, \mathbf{b} 在 (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) 平面与 \mathbf{a} 夹角为 θ

$$\overline{(\mathbf{a} \cdot \underline{\sigma}_1)(\mathbf{b} \cdot \underline{\sigma}_2)} = \overline{\sigma_{1z}(\sin\theta\sigma_{2x} + \cos\theta\sigma_{2z})} \quad (3分)$$

$$\text{由于 } \sigma_{2x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (\text{在 } \sigma_{2z} \text{ 表象})$$

$$\sigma_{1z} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} (\text{在 } \sigma_{2z} \text{ 表象}) \quad (2分)$$

$$\text{则 } \sigma_{2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_2 \quad (2分)$$

$$\sigma_{2x} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_2$$

$$\overline{\sigma_{1z}\sigma_{2x}} = 0, \text{ 而 } \overline{\sigma_{1z}\sigma_{2z}} = -1 \quad (2分)$$

$$\therefore \overline{(\mathbf{a} \cdot \underline{\sigma}_1)(\mathbf{b} \cdot \underline{\sigma}_2)} = -\cos\theta = -\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \quad (1分)$$

第二种做法: 直接求

$$\overline{(\mathbf{a} \cdot \underline{\sigma}_1)(\mathbf{b} \cdot \underline{\sigma}_2)} = \overline{(\mathbf{a}_x\sigma_{1x} + \mathbf{a}_y\sigma_{1y} + \mathbf{a}_z\sigma_{1z})(\mathbf{b}_x\sigma_{2x} + \mathbf{b}_y\sigma_{2y} + \mathbf{b}_z\sigma_{2z})}$$

$$= \overline{\mathbf{a}_x\mathbf{b}_x + \sigma_{1x}\sigma_{2x} + \mathbf{a}_x\mathbf{b}_y\sigma_{1x}\sigma_{2y} + \mathbf{a}_x\mathbf{b}_z\sigma_{1x}\sigma_{2z}}$$

$$+ \overline{\mathbf{a}_y\mathbf{b}_x\sigma_{1y}\sigma_{2x} + \mathbf{a}_y\mathbf{b}_y\sigma_{1y}\sigma_{2y} + \mathbf{a}_y\mathbf{b}_z\sigma_{1y}\sigma_{2z}}$$

$$+ \overline{\mathbf{a}_z\mathbf{b}_x\sigma_{1z}\sigma_{2x} + \mathbf{a}_z\mathbf{b}_y\sigma_{1z}\sigma_{2y} + \mathbf{a}_z\mathbf{b}_z\sigma_{1z}\sigma_{2z}}$$

$$= -\mathbf{a}_x\mathbf{b}_x - \mathbf{a}_y\mathbf{b}_y - \mathbf{a}_z\mathbf{b}_z = -\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = -\cos\theta$$

$$\text{第三种做法: } \overline{(\underline{\sigma}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a})(\underline{\sigma}_2 \cdot \mathbf{b})} = \overline{(\underline{\sigma}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a})[(\underline{\sigma}_1 + \underline{\sigma}_2 - \underline{\sigma}_1) \cdot \mathbf{b}]}$$

$$= -\overline{(\underline{\sigma}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a})(\mathbf{b} \cdot \underline{\sigma}_1)} + \overline{(\underline{\sigma}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a})(\underline{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{b})}$$

$$\underline{\sigma} = \underline{\sigma}_1 + \underline{\sigma}_2$$

$$\text{而 } \underline{\sigma} = 0, \therefore \overline{(\underline{\sigma}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a})(\underline{\sigma}_2 \cdot \mathbf{b})} = -\overline{(\underline{\sigma}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a})(\underline{\sigma}_1 \cdot \mathbf{b})}$$

$$= -[\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + i\underline{\sigma}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})]$$

$$\text{但 } \underline{\sigma}_1 = 0, \therefore \overline{(\underline{\sigma}_1 \cdot \mathbf{a})(\underline{\sigma}_2 \cdot \mathbf{b})} = -\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$$