

1.11 一个粒子的某状态波函数为  $\psi(x) = \left(\frac{2a}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} e^{-ax^2}$ ,  $a$  为常数,  $-\infty \leq x \leq +\infty$ , 证明

$\Delta x \Delta p_x$  满足测不准关系。

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x^2 \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) x^2 \psi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2a}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} e^{-ax^2} x^2 \left(\frac{2a}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} e^{-ax^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-2ax^2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{8a}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} y e^{-2ay} d\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} y^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2ay} dy = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} z^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-z} dz = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi}} \times \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{1}{4a} \\ \langle x \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) x \psi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2a}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} e^{-ax^2} x \left(\frac{2a}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} e^{-ax^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-2ax^2} dx = 0 \\ \langle p_x^2 \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \left(-\hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}\right) \psi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2a}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} e^{-ax^2} \left(-\hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}\right) \left(\frac{2a}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} e^{-ax^2} dx = 2a\hbar^2 \sqrt{\frac{2a}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} \frac{d}{dx} (x e^{-ax^2}) dx \\ &= 2a\hbar^2 \sqrt{\frac{2a}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} \frac{d}{dx} (x e^{-ax^2}) dx = 2a\hbar^2 \sqrt{\frac{2a}{\pi}} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{-2ax^2} - 2ax^2 e^{-2ax^2}) dx \right) = 4a\hbar^2 \sqrt{\frac{2a}{\pi}} \left( \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-2ay} dy - \int_0^{\infty} 2ay \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} e^{-2ay} dy \right) \\ &= 2a\hbar^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 2a\hbar^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = a\hbar^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle p_x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \left(-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}\right) \psi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2a}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} e^{-ax^2} \left(-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}\right) \left(\frac{2a}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} e^{-ax^2} dx = 2ia\hbar^2 \sqrt{\frac{2a}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-2ax^2} dx = 0$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4a}}$$

$$\Delta p_x = \sqrt{\langle p_x^2 \rangle - \langle p_x \rangle^2} = \sqrt{a\hbar}$$

$$\therefore \Delta x \Delta p_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4a}} \times \sqrt{a\hbar} = \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

故  $\Delta x \Delta p_x$  满足测不准关系。

1.24 已知一维势箱粒子的归一化波函数为

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (\text{其中 } l \text{ 为势箱长度})$$

计算 (1)粒子的能量 (2)坐标的平均值 (3)动量的平均值

解:

(1) 回顾一维势箱粒子的归一化波函数的推导:

Schrödinger 方程  $H\psi = E\psi$

$$H = T + V = \frac{P^2}{2m} = \frac{(-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx})^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$$

故有: 
$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{8\pi^2mE}{h^2}\psi = 0$$

解得波函数的通解为:

$$\psi = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\frac{8\pi^2mE}{h^2}}x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\frac{8\pi^2mE}{h^2}}x$$

再考虑边界条件, 得到一维势箱粒子的归一化波函数:  $\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

对比通解  $\psi$  与  $\psi_n(x)$  得到:  $\frac{8\pi^2mE}{h^2} = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{l^2}$  故有  $E = \frac{n^2h^2}{8ml^2}$

对于此题, 已知波函数, 直接利用  $H\psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = E\psi$  即可求出能量  $E$ 。

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d}{dx^2} \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2}{8m\pi^2} \times \left( \frac{n\pi}{l} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \frac{n^2h^2}{8ml^2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{n^2h^2}{8ml^2}$$

(2) 坐标的平均值

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x \rangle &= \int \psi_n^*(x) x \psi_n(x) dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l x \frac{1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{l}}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{l} \times \left[ \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_0^l - \frac{2}{l} \times \left( \frac{l}{2n\pi} \right)^2 \int_0^{2n\pi} y \cos y dy = \frac{l}{2} - \frac{l}{2n^2\pi^2} \{ [y \sin y]_0^{2n\pi} - [-\cos y]_0^{2n\pi} \} = \frac{l}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 动量的平均值

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p_x \rangle &= \int \psi_n^*(x) \hat{p}_x \psi_n(x) dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \left( -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \\ &= -\frac{i\hbar}{l} \times \frac{n\pi}{l} \int_0^l \sin \frac{2n\pi x}{l} dx = -\frac{i\hbar}{2l} [-\cos y]_0^{2n\pi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$