

# 量子力学 II

問題 1

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

生成消滅演算子は足す

$$\sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} \hat{x}_k = \hat{a}_k^\dagger + \hat{a}_k$$

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

生成消滅演算子は引く

$$\frac{2i}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \hat{p}_k = \hat{a}_k - \hat{a}_k^\dagger$$

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

ゆえに

$$\hat{H}_k = \frac{\hat{p}_k^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \hat{x}_k^2$$

$$\uparrow \hat{H} \equiv \sum_{k=1}^2 \hat{H}_k \text{ とある}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{2\hbar} \cdot \frac{\hbar m \omega}{2} (\hat{a}_F - \hat{a}_F^\dagger)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2m\hbar} (\hat{a}_F^\dagger + \hat{a}_F)^2 \\
&= -\frac{\hbar \omega}{4} (\cancel{\hat{a}_F^2} - \hat{a}_F \hat{a}_F^\dagger - \hat{a}_F^\dagger \hat{a}_F + \cancel{\hat{a}_F^{\dagger 2}}) \\
&\quad + \frac{\hbar \omega}{4} (\cancel{\hat{a}_F^\dagger + \hat{a}_F} + \hat{a}_F^\dagger \hat{a}_F + \hat{a}_F \hat{a}_F^\dagger + \cancel{\hat{a}_F}) \\
&= \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} (\hat{a}_F \hat{a}_F^\dagger + \hat{a}_F^\dagger \hat{a}_F) \quad \hat{a}_F \hat{a}_F^\dagger - \hat{a}_F^\dagger \hat{a}_F = 1 \\
&= \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} (1 + \hat{a}_F^\dagger \hat{a}_F + \hat{a}_F^\dagger \hat{a}_F) = \hbar \omega (\hat{a}_F^\dagger \hat{a}_F + \frac{1}{2}) \quad // \\
&\quad \therefore \hat{H} = \sum_F \hbar \omega (\hat{a}_F^\dagger \hat{a}_F + \frac{1}{2})
\end{aligned}$$

問2

$|n\rangle = |n_1, n_2\rangle$  と表す  $(= \text{あり. } \hbar = \hbar \omega, n = n_1 + n_2 \dots$

$\Rightarrow$  あり.

$$|n\rangle = (\hat{a}_1^\dagger)^{n_1} (\hat{a}_2^\dagger)^{n_2} |0\rangle$$

2"表す。

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{H}|n\rangle &= \sum_F \hbar \omega (\hat{a}_F^\dagger \hat{a}_F + \frac{1}{2}) |n\rangle \\
&= \hbar \omega (\hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_1 + \frac{1}{2}) |n_1, n_2\rangle \\
&\quad + \hbar \omega (\hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_2 + \frac{1}{2}) |n_1, n_2\rangle \\
&= \hbar \omega + \hbar \omega \hat{a}_1^\dagger \hat{a}_1 (\hat{a}_1^\dagger)^{n_1} (\hat{a}_2^\dagger)^{n_2} |0\rangle \\
&\quad + \hbar \omega \hat{a}_2^\dagger \hat{a}_2 (\hat{a}_2^\dagger)^{n_2} (\hat{a}_1^\dagger)^{n_1} |0\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$\equiv$   $\alpha$  部分が  $[\hat{a}_F, \hat{a}_F^\dagger] = 1$  の関係を利用して整理 (2...c)

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \hbar \omega + \hbar \omega n_1 (\hat{a}_1^\dagger)^{n_1} (\hat{a}_2^\dagger)^{n_2} |0\rangle \\
&\quad + \hbar \omega n_2 (\hat{a}_2^\dagger)^{n_2} (\hat{a}_1^\dagger)^{n_1} |0\rangle \\
&= \hbar \omega + \hbar \omega n_1 |n\rangle + \hbar \omega n_2 |n\rangle \\
&= \hbar \omega (n_1 + n_2 + 1) = \hbar \omega (n + 1) |n\rangle \quad //
\end{aligned}$$

7.11 エネルギー固有値  $E_n = \hbar \omega (n + 1)$  とある。  
(E=E\_L. 規格化 (2...f))

相対座標  $(r, \phi) = (r_1, \phi_1), (r_2, \phi_2) \dots, (r_n, \phi_n)$   
 したがって  $n+1$  重の相対座標  $r, \phi$  である。

問 3

$$\hat{Q}_k \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar}} \left[ \sqrt{m\omega} \hat{x}_k + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\omega}} \hat{p}_k \right] \quad r \text{ の } z''$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar}} \left[ \sqrt{m\omega} \hat{x}_k + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{m\omega}} \hat{p}_k \right] \psi_0(r) = 0$$

ここで  $\hat{x}_k \rightarrow x_k, \hat{p}_k \rightarrow \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \quad r \text{ の } z''$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar}} \left[ \sqrt{m\omega} x_k + \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \right] \psi_0(r) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \psi_0(r) = -\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x_k \psi_0(r) \quad \text{この微分方程式を解くと}$$

$$\therefore \psi_0(r) = N \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x_k^2\right) \quad (N: \text{規格化定数})$$

これは  $k=1, 2, \dots, n$  に対して成り立ち、それぞれ  $x_k$  である。

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_0(r) &= N \exp\left\{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} (x_1^2 + x_2^2)\right\} \quad \leftarrow \psi_0(r) = \psi_0(x_1) \psi_0(x_2) \\ &= N \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \psi_0(r) \psi_0^*(r) r dr d\phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} N^2 \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} r^2\right) r dr d\phi$$

$$= N^2 \cdot 2\pi \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}$$

$$= N^2 \frac{\pi \hbar}{m\omega} = 1 \quad \int_0^{\infty} x \exp(-ax^2) dx = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\therefore N = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\pi \hbar}}$$

$$\therefore \psi_0(r) = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\pi \hbar}} \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2\right)$$

Problem 4

$$|1\rangle = \hat{a}_F^\dagger |0\rangle \quad \text{E: "full" } \approx \text{"} \approx 2 \text{"}$$

$$|1\rangle = \sum_F \hat{a}_F^\dagger \psi_0(x_1) \psi_0(x_2)$$

$$= \hat{a}_1^\dagger \psi_0(x_1) \psi_0(x_2) + \hat{a}_2^\dagger \psi_0(x_1) \psi_0(x_2)$$

$$\hat{a}_1^\dagger \psi_0(x_1) \psi_0(x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar}} \left[ \sqrt{m\omega} x_1 - \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{m\omega}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \right] \exp \left\{ -\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \right\}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} x_1 \exp \left( -\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2 \right) + \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} x_1 \exp \left( -\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2 \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x_1 \exp \left( -\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2 \right)$$

Normalization constant.

$$\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1^2 \exp \left( -\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} r^2 \right) dx_1 dx_2$$

$\downarrow$   $x_1 = r \cos \phi$  &  $dx_1$ .

$$= \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} r^3 \cos^2 \phi \exp \left( -\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} r^2 \right) dr d\phi$$

$$= \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{r^3}{2} \exp \left( -\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} r^2 \right) dr d\phi$$

$$\cos^2 \phi = \frac{1 + \cos 2\phi}{2} \quad \text{E: "first term is full" } \approx 2 \text{"}$$

$$= \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{r^3}{2} \exp \left( -\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} r^2 \right) dr d\phi$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2m\omega}}{\cancel{\hbar}} \pi \cdot \frac{\hbar^{\cancel{2}}}{\cancel{m\omega^{\cancel{2}}}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \hbar}{m\omega}$$

2" full" } \approx 2 \text{"}

$$\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\pi \hbar}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x_1 \exp \left( -\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} x_1 \exp \left( -\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2 \right) \equiv \psi_0$$

$$\psi_1 = \alpha \psi_{10} + \beta \psi_{01} \quad \text{と仮定}$$

$$(\alpha \psi_{10}^* + \beta \psi_{01}^*) (\alpha \psi_{10} + \beta \psi_{01}) = \alpha^2 \psi_{10}^* \psi_{10} + \beta^2 \psi_{01}^* \psi_{01} \quad \text{と仮定}$$

$\psi_1$  は規格化可なり  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$  を満たす必要がある。

規格化可なり  $\psi_1$  は波動関数である。

$$\psi_1 = (\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2\right) //$$

$$\text{エネルギー} - \text{は } E_1 = 2\hbar\omega //$$

$$\hat{Q}_t^\dagger \psi_0(x_t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar}} \left[ \sqrt{m\omega} x_t - \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{m\omega}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_t} \right] N \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x_t^2\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} x_t \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x_t^2\right) + \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} x_t \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x_t^2\right)$$

$$= N \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x_t \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x_t^2\right)$$

$$\text{for } \psi_1(r) = \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} N x_1 x_2 \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2\right) \quad \text{etc.}$$

可算  
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$   
 $r^2$   
 $\sin 2\phi$

波函数在规格化时

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^\dagger(r) \psi_1(r) dx_1 dx_2 = \frac{4m^2\omega^2}{\hbar^2} N^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x_1 x_2)^2 \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} r^2\right) dx_1 dx_2$$

$$= \frac{4m^2\omega^2}{\hbar^2} N^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{r^5}{\hbar} \sin^2\phi \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} r^2\right) d\phi dr$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = r \cos\phi \\ x_2 = r \sin\phi \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = r^2 \sin\phi \cos\phi = \frac{r^2}{2} \sin 2\phi$$

$$\square = \frac{1 - \cos 4\phi}{2}$$

1- $\cos 4\phi$  积分时  $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos 4\phi d\phi = 0$

$$= \frac{m^2\omega^2}{\hbar^2} N^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} r^5 \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} r^2\right) d\phi dr$$

$$= \frac{m^2\omega^2}{\hbar^2} N^2 \pi \int_0^{\infty} r^5 \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} r^2\right) dr$$

$$= \frac{m^2\omega^2}{\hbar^2} N^2 \pi \cdot \frac{\hbar}{m\omega^2} = 1$$

$$\therefore N^2 = \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \quad \therefore N = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}}$$

$$\therefore \psi_1(r) = \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} N x_1 x_2 \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}} \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} \sin 2\phi \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} r^2 \sin 2\phi \exp\left(-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} r^2\right)$$

## 2 弱磁場 (= 2 次摂動)

(1)  $\hat{H}'\psi_0 = -\frac{g\mu_B}{2m}(\hat{x}\hat{p}_y - y\hat{p}_x)\psi_0$  2 次摂動. 簡単.  $T_x$  (= 1 次摂動) 計算済.

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} = (-2\lambda xy + 2\lambda yx) e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} = 0$$

ゆえに. 基底状態  $\alpha$  成分  $\neq 0$  固有値  $\neq 0$ .

(2) 同様 = 求める.

$\hat{H}'$  の固有値.

$$\hat{H}'\psi_1 = h\psi_1$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \left[(\alpha x + \beta y) e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}\right]$$

$$= \cancel{-2x^2y\lambda e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}} + \cancel{x e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}} - \cancel{2xy^2\lambda e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}} \\ - y e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)} + \cancel{2x^2y\lambda e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}} + \cancel{2xy^2\lambda e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}}$$

$$= (-dy + \beta x) e^{-\lambda(x^2+y^2)}$$

$$-\frac{g\mu_B}{2m} \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} (-dy + \beta x) = h(\alpha x + \beta y)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{g\mu_B \hbar}{2m} \beta x - \frac{g\mu_B \hbar}{2m} dy = h\alpha x + h\beta y$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{g\mu_B \hbar}{2m} \beta = h\alpha \\ -\frac{g\mu_B \hbar}{2m} \alpha = h\beta \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left(\frac{g\mu_B \hbar}{2m}\right)^2 = h^2$$

$$h = \pm \frac{g\mu_B \hbar}{2m} //$$