

# 三维各向同性谐振子的径向基本算符

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采用新的方法,推导出三维各向同性谐振子径向基本算符  $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, r, \frac{1}{r}$  对本征函数的作用结果,由此得出其升降算符及其他新的公式,并证明文献 [1] 中的结论有误.

关键词:基本算符,升降算符,三维谐振子

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## 1. 引 言

近年来,关于各向同性谐振子问题的讨论文章有许多<sup>[1-8]</sup>,笔者认为有两个主要原因:一是各向同性谐振子是量子力学中可精确求解的问题之一;二是各向同性谐振子中的基本问题尚未解决.本文将由算符对本征函数的作用出发,导出基本算符  $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, r, \frac{1}{r}$  对径向函数的作用结果,并由此得出了一些新的递推公式,从而为理论上解决三维各向同性谐振子的所有问题打下基础.

## 2. 三维各向同性谐振子的径向基本算符

三维各向同性谐振子的径向方程为

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{dR}{dr} \right) + \left[ \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \left( E - \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2 \right) - \frac{\kappa(l+1)}{r^2} \right] R = 0. \quad (1)$$

令

$$\alpha = \left( \frac{\mu \omega}{\hbar} \right)^{1/2} r,$$

则其解为<sup>[5]</sup>

$$R_{nl} = N_{nl}(\alpha r) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 r^2} \mathbb{K} \left( -n, l + \frac{3}{2}, \alpha^2 r^2 \right) = \alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ \frac{2^{l+2-n} (2l+2n+1)!}{\sqrt{\pi n} [2l+1]!!} \right]^{1/2} (\alpha r) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 r^2}$$

$$\times \mathbb{K} \left( -n, l + \frac{3}{2}, \alpha^2 r^2 \right). \quad (2a)$$

令

$$\rho = \alpha r,$$

则

$$R_{nl}(\rho) = N_{nl}(\rho) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\rho^2} \mathbb{K} \left( -n, l + \frac{3}{2}, \rho^2 \right), \quad (2b)$$

$\mathbb{K} \left( -n, l + \frac{3}{2}, \rho^2 \right)$  为合流超几何函数.

下面我们求基本算符  $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}, r, \frac{1}{r}$  对  $R_{nl}$  的作用,为方便起见,求  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}, \rho, \frac{1}{\rho}$  对  $R_{nl}(\rho)$  的作用.

### 2.1. $\rho$ 算符的作用

由(2b)式得到

$$\rho R_{nl}(\rho) = N_{nl}(\rho) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\rho^2} \rho^{l+1} \mathbb{K} \left( -n, l + \frac{3}{2}, \rho^2 \right),$$

由递推关系

$$\begin{aligned} & (\gamma - 1) \mathbb{K}(\alpha, \gamma - 1, z) \\ &= \alpha \mathbb{K}(\alpha + 1, \gamma, z) + (\gamma - \alpha - 1) \mathbb{K}(\alpha, \gamma, z), \end{aligned} \quad (3a)$$

代入上式得到

$$\rho R_{nl}(\rho) = \sqrt{n+l+\frac{3}{2}} R_{n, l+1} - \sqrt{n} R_{n-1, l+1}. \quad (4a)$$

同理,由递推关系

$$\begin{aligned} & \gamma \mathbb{K}(\alpha, \gamma, z) - Z \mathbb{K}(\alpha, \gamma + 1, z) \\ & - \gamma \mathbb{K}(\alpha - 1, \gamma, z) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3b)$$

可得到

$$\rho R_{nl} = \sqrt{n+l+\frac{1}{2}} R_{n,l-1} - \sqrt{n+1} R_{n+1,l-1}. \quad (4b)$$

## 2.2. $\frac{1}{\rho}$ 算符的作用

由(2b)式得到

$$\frac{1}{\rho} R_{nl}(\rho) = N_{nl} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\rho^2} \rho^l \mathbb{K}(-n, l + \frac{3}{2}, \rho^2),$$

利用(3a)式得到

$$\frac{1}{\rho} R_{nl} = \frac{1}{(l+\frac{1}{2})} \left[ \sqrt{n+l+\frac{1}{2}} R_{n,l-1} + \sqrt{n} R_{n-1,l+1} \right], \quad (5a)$$

同理 利用(3b)式得到

$$\frac{1}{\rho} R_{nl} = \frac{1}{(l+\frac{1}{2})} \left[ \sqrt{n+l+\frac{3}{2}} R_{n,l+1} + \sqrt{n+1} R_{n+1,l-1} \right], \quad (5b)$$

## 2.3. $\frac{d}{d\rho}$ 算符的作用

利用

$$\frac{d}{dz} \mathbb{K}(\alpha, \gamma, z) = \frac{\alpha}{\gamma} \mathbb{K}(\alpha+1, \gamma+1, z), \quad (3c)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\rho} R_{nl}(\rho) &= \frac{1}{\rho} R_{nl} - \rho R_{nl} \\ &+ N_{nl} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\rho^2} \rho^l \frac{d}{d\rho} \mathbb{F}\left(-n, l + \frac{3}{2}, \rho^2\right) \\ &= \frac{l}{\rho} R_{nl} - \rho R_{nl} - 2\sqrt{n} R_{n-1,l+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

## 3. 三维各向同性谐振子的升降算符

作为径向基本算符的应用之一,我们下面来推导三维各向同性谐振子的升降算符.

由(6)式得到

$$\left( \frac{d}{d\rho} + \rho - \frac{l}{\rho} \right) R_{nl} = -2\sqrt{n} R_{n-1,l+1}.$$

若令

$$B_-(l) = \left( \rho + \frac{d}{d\rho} - \frac{l}{\rho} \right),$$

则

$$B_-(l) R_{nl} = -2\sqrt{n} R_{n-1,l+1}. \quad (7a)$$

同理 令

$$B_+(l) = \left( \rho - \frac{d}{d\rho} - \frac{l+1}{\rho} \right),$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} B_+(l) R_{nl} &= \left( \rho - \frac{d}{d\rho} - \frac{l+1}{\rho} \right) R_{nl} \\ &= 2\rho R_{nl} - \frac{2l+1}{\rho} R_{nl} + 2\sqrt{n} R_{n-1,l+1}. \end{aligned}$$

利用(4)(5)式得到

$$\text{上式} = -2\sqrt{n+1} R_{n+1,l-1}.$$

所以

$$B_+(l) R_{nl} = -2\sqrt{n+1} R_{n+1,l-1}. \quad (7b)$$

类似地令

$$A_+(l) = \left( \rho - \frac{d}{d\rho} + \frac{l}{\rho} \right),$$

则

$$A_+(l) R_{nl} = 2\sqrt{n+l+\frac{3}{2}} R_{n,l+1}. \quad (7c)$$

令

$$A_-(l) = \left( \rho + \frac{d}{d\rho} + \frac{l+1}{\rho} \right),$$

则

$$A_-(l) R_{nl} = 2\sqrt{n+l+\frac{1}{2}} R_{n,l-1}. \quad (7d)$$

由于

$$N = 2n + l,$$

所以(7a)–(7d)式也可写成

$$B_-(l) R_N = -\sqrt{\mathcal{X}(N-l)} R_{N-1,l+1}, \quad (8a)$$

$$B_+(l) R_N = -\sqrt{\mathcal{X}(N-l+2)} R_{N+1,l-1}, \quad (8b)$$

$$A_+(l) R_N = \sqrt{\mathcal{X}(N+l+3)} R_{N+1,l+1}, \quad (8c)$$

$$A_-(l) R_N = \sqrt{\mathcal{X}(N+l+1)} R_{N-1,l-1}. \quad (8d)$$

此结果与文献[1]中结果基本相同,可看出文献[1]中的  $b_l^+, b_l^-$  差一负号.

显然,令

$$\begin{aligned} C_+(l) &= B_+(n+1, l+1) A_+(n, l) \\ &= \left( \rho - \frac{d}{d\rho} - \frac{l+2}{\rho} \right) \left( \rho - \frac{d}{d\rho} + \frac{l}{\rho} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (9a)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} C_+(l) \mathcal{R}_N &= B_+(N+1, L+1) A_+(N, L) \mathcal{R}_N \\ &= B_+(N+1, L+1) \sqrt{\mathcal{X}(N+l+3)} \mathcal{R}_{N+1,L+1} \\ &= -\sqrt{\mathcal{X}(N-l+2)} \sqrt{\mathcal{X}(N+l+3)} \mathcal{R}_{N+2,L} \\ &= -2\sqrt{(N-l+2)\mathcal{X}(N+l+3)} \mathcal{R}_{N+2,L}. \end{aligned} \quad (10a)$$

类似,令

$$C_-(l) = B_-(N-1, L-1) A_-(N, L), \quad (9b)$$

则

$$C_{-}(l)R_{nl} = -2\sqrt{(N-l)(N+l+1)}R_{N-2,l}. \quad (10b)$$

令

$$D_{+}(l) = B_{-}(N+1, l+1)A_{+}(N, l), \quad (9c)$$

则

$$D_{+}(l)R_{n,l} = -2\sqrt{(N-l)(N+l+3)}R_{N,l+2}. \quad (10c)$$

令

$$D_{-}(l) = B_{+}(N-1, l-1)A_{-}(N, l), \quad (9d)$$

则

$$D_{-}(l)R_{Nl} = -2\sqrt{(N+l+1)(N-l+2)}R_{N,l-2}. \quad (10d)$$

同样 (10a) (10b) 式与文献 [1] 结果差一负号.

## 4. 应 用

作为径向基本算符的另一个应用, 我们来计算

$nL|\rho^2|nl$ ,  $nL|\rho^4|nl$ , 由 (4a) (4b) 式知

$$\rho R_{nl} = \sqrt{n+l+\frac{3}{2}}R_{n,l+1} - \sqrt{n}R_{n-1,l+1},$$

$$\rho R_{nl} = \sqrt{n+l+\frac{1}{2}}R_{n,l-1} - \sqrt{n+1}R_{n+1,l-1},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \rho|nl\rangle &= \sqrt{n+l+\frac{3}{2}}|n,l+1\rangle \\ &\quad - \sqrt{n}|n-1,l+1\rangle, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$nl|\rho^2|nl\rangle = \left(n+l+\frac{3}{2}\right) + n = \left(2n+l+\frac{3}{2}\right). \quad (11)$$

另外, 由 (4a) (4b) 式可推出

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^2 R_{nl} &= \left(2n+l+\frac{3}{2}\right)R_{nl} - \sqrt{n\left(n+l+\frac{1}{2}\right)}R_{n-1,l} \\ &\quad - \sqrt{(n+1)\left(n+l+\frac{3}{2}\right)}R_{n+1,l}, \quad (12a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^2|nl\rangle &= \left(2n+l+\frac{3}{2}\right)|nl\rangle \\ &\quad - \sqrt{n\left(n+l+\frac{1}{2}\right)}|n-1,l\rangle \\ &\quad - \sqrt{(n+1)\left(n+l+\frac{3}{2}\right)}|n+1,l\rangle, \quad (12b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} nl|\rho^4|nl\rangle &= \left(2n+l+\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \\ &\quad + n\left(n+l+\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &\quad + (n+1)\left(n+l+\frac{3}{2}\right). \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

同理, 可求其他力学量算符的平均值.

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# Radial basic operators of three-dimensional isotropic harmonic oscillator

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Abstract

By using a new method , the results of operator  $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} , r , \frac{1}{r}$  for the eigenfunction of a three-dimensional isotropic harmonic oscillator are derived , and some new formulas are given , and the mistake of the paper published in 1997 *Acta Phys . Sin .* **46** 2289 ( in Chinese ) is found .

**Keywords** : basic operator , ladder operator , harmonic oscillator

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