

根据 $E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + U(\vec{r})$

两边同时乘以波函数 $\Psi(\vec{r}, t)$, 得到薛定谔方程 (Schrödinger equation) :

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi(\vec{r}, t) + U(\vec{r}) \Psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

化成一维:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(x, t)}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x, t) + U(x) \Psi(x, t)$$

由于势能与 t 无关, 则转化为定态薛定谔方程:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + U(x) \Psi(x) = E \Psi(x)$$

根据

$$\begin{cases} U(x) = 0, & |x| < a \\ U(x) = \infty, & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

在阱外 ($|x| > a$), 定态薛定谔方程是:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi + U_0 \psi = E \psi$$

$U_0 \rightarrow \infty$, 根据波函数的连续性和有限性的条件, 只有当 $\psi = 0$ 时, 等式才能成立

在阱内 ($|x| < a$), 定态薛定谔方程是:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi = E \psi$$

令 $\alpha = (\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 定态薛定谔方程变成了

$$\frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + \alpha^2 \psi = 0$$

其解有三种等价的形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi &= A \sin \alpha x + B \cos \alpha x \\ \psi &= C e^{i \alpha x} + C' e^{-i \alpha x} \\ \psi &= D \sin(\alpha x + \delta) \end{aligned}$$

这里选取第一种解, 根据 ψ 的连续性, 代入边界条件 $\psi(\pm a) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} A \sin \alpha a + B \cos \alpha a &= 0 \\ -A \sin \alpha a + B \cos \alpha a &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

得到

$$\begin{aligned} A \sin \alpha a &= 0 \\ B \cos \alpha a &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

A, B 不能同时为0, 否则 ψ 到处为0, 无意义, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} A = 0 \text{时}, \cos\alpha a &= 0 \\ B = 0 \text{时}, \sin\alpha a &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

可以求得 $\alpha a = \frac{n}{2}\pi, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\alpha = \frac{n\pi}{2a} = \left(\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

解得体系的能量:

$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 n^2}{8ma^2}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

对于第一组解, n 为奇数; 对于第二组解, n 为偶数

第一组解的波函数:

$$\psi_n = \begin{cases} A \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} x, & n \text{为正偶数}, \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

另一组解的波函数:

$$\psi_n = \begin{cases} B \cos \frac{n\pi}{2a} x, & n \text{为正奇数}, \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

将这两组解合并:

$$\psi_n = \begin{cases} A' \sin \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x + a), & n \text{为正整数}, \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

将波函数进行归一化 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi_n|^2 dx = \int_{-a}^a A'^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x + a) dx = 1$

$$\frac{2a}{n\pi} A'^2 \int_0^{n\pi} \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{2a} (x + a) d[(x + a) \frac{n\pi}{2a}] = 1$$

$$\frac{2a}{n\pi} A'^2 \int_0^{n\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = 1$$

$\sin^2 \theta$ 是周期为 π 的函数, 满足 $\int_0^{n\pi} f(x) dx = n \int_0^\pi f(x) dx$

$$\frac{2a}{\pi} A'^2 \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta d\theta = 1$$

$$\implies \frac{4a}{\pi} A'^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = 1$$

最终解得

$$A' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$$