

向量空间与特征值

一. 向量空间 V

1. 定义: V 是由一组向量 $|a\rangle, |b\rangle, \dots$
数 $a, b, c, \dots \in \mathbb{F} \Rightarrow V(\mathbb{F})$

运算法则:

一. 加法 $+$: $V \times V \rightarrow V$

二. 数乘 \cdot : $\mathbb{F} \times V \rightarrow V$

三. (i) 封闭

(ii) 交换律 $|v\rangle + |w\rangle = |w\rangle + |v\rangle \in V$

(iii) 结合律 $(|v\rangle + |w\rangle) + |a\rangle = |v\rangle + (|w\rangle + |a\rangle)$

(iv) 存在单位元 $\exists |0\rangle \in V, \text{ s.t. } |0\rangle + |v\rangle = |v\rangle$

(v) 存在相反数 $\exists |-v\rangle \in V, \text{ s.t. } |-v\rangle + |v\rangle = |0\rangle$

四. (i) 封闭性

(ii) $\alpha(|v\rangle + |w\rangle) = \alpha|v\rangle + \alpha|w\rangle$

(iii) $(\alpha + \beta)|v\rangle = \alpha|v\rangle + \beta|v\rangle$

(iv) $\alpha(\beta|v\rangle) = (\alpha\beta)|v\rangle$

(v) $|v\rangle = 1 \cdot |v\rangle, \forall |v\rangle \in V$

2. 例子:

① $\mathbb{R}(\mathbb{R})$

② $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C})$

③ $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{R}) \quad \mathbb{R}(\mathbb{C}) \times$

④ $\mathbb{C}^{n \times m}(\mathbb{C})$

⑤ $f(x), x \in [a, b]$

$f(a) = f(b) = 0$

3. 性质.

1. $|0\rangle$ 唯一

2. $|-v\rangle$ 唯一

3. $0 \cdot |v\rangle = |0\rangle$

4. $\alpha|0\rangle = |0\rangle$

5. $|f\rangle + |v\rangle = |f\rangle$

$\Rightarrow |v\rangle = |0\rangle$

6. $|-v\rangle = (-1) \cdot |v\rangle$

二. 向量的线性组合.

$$|v\rangle = \alpha_1 |v_1\rangle + \dots + \alpha_k |v_k\rangle$$

$|v\rangle$ 是 $|v_1\rangle, \dots, |v_k\rangle$ 的线性组合

线性独立

$$\alpha_1 |v_1\rangle + \dots + \alpha_n |v_n\rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_i = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

性质: 有一个 $|0\rangle$ 则一定相关.

维数和基底,

最多只能 n 个线性独立的向量, $\dim V = n$.

$$V^n(\mathbb{F}) \quad \hookrightarrow \quad V^n(\mathbb{F}) \text{ 的基底}$$

$$\dim \mathbb{R}(\mathbb{R}) = 1$$

[定理] $|v_1\rangle, \dots, |v_n\rangle$ 是一组基底

则任一向量 $|\psi\rangle \in V^n(\mathbb{F})$

① 可以写成 $|v_1\rangle, \dots, |v_n\rangle$ 线性组合

② 组合系数唯一

证明: ① $\dim V = n$

$|\psi\rangle, |v_1\rangle, \dots, |v_n\rangle$ 线性相关

$$\alpha |\psi\rangle + \alpha_1 |v_1\rangle + \dots + \alpha_n |v_n\rangle = 0$$

(i) $\alpha = 0$, 不可能

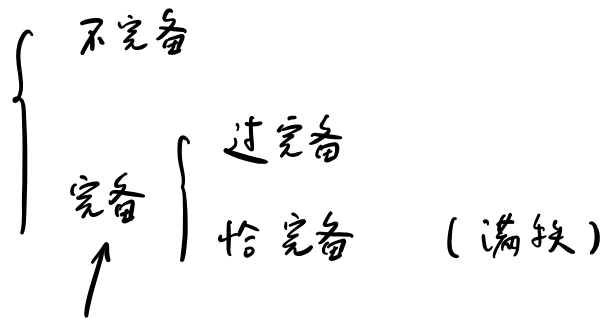
$$(ii) \alpha \neq 0, \quad |\psi\rangle = -\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha} |v_1\rangle + \dots + \frac{\alpha_n}{\alpha} |v_n\rangle$$

② 反设有 c_1, \dots, c_n

$$|\psi\rangle = c_1 |v_1\rangle + \dots + c_n |v_n\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = c'_1 |v_1\rangle + \dots + c'_n |v_n\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow c_i = c'_i, \forall i$$



$\forall |v\rangle \in V(\mathbb{F})$, 都可以写出线性组合.

例: $V^3(\mathbb{R})$

一. $\{e_x\}$

二. $\{e_x, e_y, e_z\}$

三. $\{e_x, e_y, e_z, e_x - e_z\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} (a, b, c, 0) \\ (a-1, b, c+1, 1) \end{cases}$$

向量 \longleftrightarrow $\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}$ 表示

$$V^N(\mathbb{F}) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N a_i |v_i\rangle \mid a_i \in \mathbb{F} \right\}$$

例. $\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N a_i |v_i\rangle \mid a_i \in \mathbb{F} \right\}$ 是向量空间.

三. 算符:

对于一个 $V^p(\mathbb{F})$ 中任一向量 $\longrightarrow V^p(\mathbb{F})$ 中另一向量的映射.

$$\hat{A} = |v\rangle \longrightarrow |w\rangle$$

$$|w\rangle = \hat{A}|v\rangle$$

1. 相等与运算. \hat{A}, \hat{B} 在 $V^p(\mathbb{F})$

$$\forall |v\rangle \in V^p(\mathbb{F}), \hat{A}|v\rangle = \hat{B}|v\rangle \Rightarrow \hat{A} = \hat{B}.$$

反身. 相互. 传递

$$2. (\hat{A} + \hat{B})|v\rangle = \hat{A}|v\rangle + \hat{B}|v\rangle$$

$$\hat{A} + \hat{B} = \hat{B} + \hat{A}$$

$$(\hat{A} + \hat{B}) + \hat{C} = \hat{A} + (\hat{B} + \hat{C})$$

$$(\hat{A} \cdot \hat{B})|v\rangle = \hat{A}(\hat{B}|v\rangle)$$

$$\hat{A}_1 \cdots \hat{A}_n |v\rangle = \hat{A}_1 (\cdots (\hat{A}_n |v\rangle))$$

$$(\hat{A} \cdot \hat{B}) \cdot \hat{C} = \hat{A} \cdot (\hat{B} \cdot \hat{C})$$

$$\alpha \hat{A}|v\rangle = \alpha (\hat{A}|v\rangle)$$

$$\hat{A}|v\rangle = |v\rangle \Rightarrow \hat{A} = \hat{1}$$

性质: 1. $\hat{A} \cdot \hat{1} = \hat{1} \cdot \hat{A}$

2. $\hat{1} + \cdots + \hat{1} = n\hat{1}.$

零算符

$$\hat{A}|v\rangle = |0\rangle \Rightarrow \hat{A} = \hat{0}$$

性质 1. $\hat{A} + \hat{B} = \hat{B} + \hat{A}$

2. $\hat{0} \cdot \hat{A} = \hat{0}$

3. $\alpha \cdot \hat{0} = \hat{0}$

4. $0 \cdot \hat{A} = \hat{0}$

定义. $\hat{A} - \hat{B} = \hat{A} + (-1) \cdot \hat{B}$

性质:

(1) $(\hat{B} + \hat{C}) \cdot \hat{A} = \hat{B} \cdot \hat{A} + \hat{C} \cdot \hat{A}$

$(\hat{B} + \hat{C}) \cdot \hat{A} |v\rangle$

$= \hat{B}(\hat{A}|v\rangle) + \hat{C}(\hat{A}|v\rangle)$

$= (\hat{B} \cdot \hat{A})|v\rangle + (\hat{C} \cdot \hat{A})|v\rangle$

$= (\hat{B} \cdot \hat{A} + \hat{C} \cdot \hat{A})|v\rangle$

(2) $\hat{A} \cdot (\hat{B} + \hat{C}) \stackrel{?}{=} \hat{A} \cdot \hat{B} + \hat{A} \cdot \hat{C}$ (线性算符)

$(\hat{A} \cdot (\hat{B} + \hat{C}))|v\rangle$

$= \hat{A}(|\hat{B} + \hat{C}\rangle|v\rangle)$

$= \hat{A}(|\hat{B}\rangle|v\rangle + |\hat{C}\rangle|v\rangle)$

$= \hat{A} \cdot |\hat{B}\rangle|v\rangle + \hat{A} \cdot |\hat{C}\rangle|v\rangle$

$= (\hat{A} \cdot \hat{B} + \hat{A} \cdot \hat{C})|v\rangle.$

单射. $\hat{A}|v_1\rangle \neq \hat{A}|v_2\rangle \quad \forall |v_1\rangle \neq |v_2\rangle$

满射 $\forall |w\rangle \in V^0(\mathbb{F}), \exists |v\rangle \in V^0(\mathbb{F}), \text{ s.t. } \hat{A}|v\rangle = |w\rangle$

3. 逆算符. \hat{A}

$$\hat{A} \cdot \hat{B} = \hat{B} \cdot \hat{A} = \hat{1}, \quad \hat{B} = \hat{A}^{-1}$$

性质: 若一算符可逆, 则为双射, 反之亦然.

证明: \Leftarrow \checkmark

\Rightarrow (不是双射 \Rightarrow 不可逆) \checkmark

性质 $(\hat{A}^{-1})^{-1} = \hat{A}$

线性算符

$$\hat{A}(\alpha|v\rangle + \beta|w\rangle) = \alpha\hat{A}|v\rangle + \beta\hat{A}|w\rangle$$

性质: ①

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{A} \cdot \hat{B}(\alpha|v\rangle + \beta|w\rangle) \\ &= \hat{A}(\hat{B}\alpha|v\rangle + \hat{B}\beta|w\rangle) \\ &= \alpha\hat{A}(\hat{B}|v\rangle) + \beta\hat{A}(\hat{B}|w\rangle) \\ &= \alpha\hat{A} \cdot \hat{B}|v\rangle + \beta\hat{A} \cdot \hat{B}|w\rangle \end{aligned}$$

② 收敛

③ \hat{A} 是线性, 则 \hat{A}^{-1} 也是

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{A}^{-1}(\alpha|v\rangle + \beta|w\rangle) \\ &= \hat{A}^{-1}(\alpha\underline{\hat{A}|f\rangle} + \beta\hat{A}|g\rangle) \\ &= \hat{A}^{-1}(\hat{A}(\alpha|f\rangle + \beta|g\rangle)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |v\rangle &= \hat{A}|f\rangle \\ |w\rangle &= \hat{A}|g\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$= \hat{1}(\alpha|f\rangle + \beta|g\rangle) = \alpha\hat{A}^{-1}|v\rangle + \beta\hat{A}^{-1}|w\rangle.$$

④ \hat{A} 是线性, 则 $\hat{A}|0\rangle = |0\rangle$,
 $\hat{A}|0\rangle \neq |0\rangle$, 则 \hat{A} 不是线性.

$$A(|v\rangle + | -v\rangle) = A|v\rangle + A| -v\rangle = |0\rangle$$

⑤ \hat{A} 是线性, 基底 \Rightarrow 任一向量

⑥ $\hat{0}, \hat{1}$ 都是线性.

定理. 当且仅当线性 $\hat{A}|v\rangle = |0\rangle$ 之唯一解为 $|v\rangle = |0\rangle$,
 则 \hat{A} 可逆.

证明: \Leftarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A}^{-1}(\hat{A}|v\rangle) &= \hat{A}^{-1}|0\rangle = |0\rangle \\ &= \hat{1}|v\rangle \\ &= |v\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow V(\mathbb{F})$ 的一组基 $\{|u_i\rangle\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i a_i \hat{A}|u_i\rangle &= |0\rangle \\ &\parallel \\ &\hat{A}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i |u_i\rangle\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum_i a_i |u_i\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$a_i = 0$$

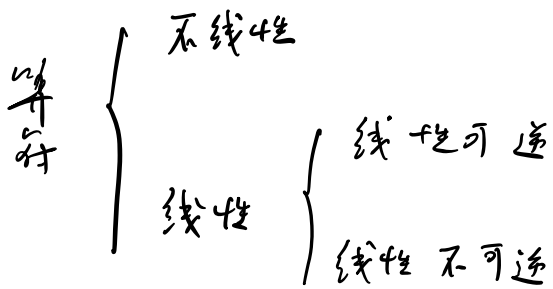
$\Rightarrow \hat{A}|u_1\rangle \dots \hat{A}|u_n\rangle$ 是 $V^0(\mathbb{F})$ 一组基.

\therefore 满射.

反设. $\hat{A}|u\rangle = \hat{A}|v\rangle \Rightarrow |u\rangle = |v\rangle$

$$\hat{A}(|u\rangle - |v\rangle) = |0\rangle$$

□



4. 对易子.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad [\hat{A}, \hat{A}] = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad [\hat{B}, \hat{A}] = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad [\hat{A}, \hat{B}\hat{C}] = \hat{B}[\hat{A}, \hat{C}] + [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]\hat{C}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad [\hat{A}, [\hat{B}, \hat{C}]] = [\hat{B}, [\hat{C}, \hat{A}]] + [\hat{C}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{p}^2, \hat{x}^2] &= \hat{p}^2\hat{x}^2 - \hat{x}^2\hat{p}^2 \\ &= \hat{p}[\hat{p}, \hat{x}^2] + [\hat{p}, \hat{x}^2]\hat{p} \\ &= \hat{p}\hat{x}[\hat{p}, \hat{x}] + \hat{p}[\hat{p}, \hat{x}]\hat{x} + \hat{x}[\hat{p}, \hat{x}]\hat{p} + [\hat{p}, \hat{x}]\hat{x}\hat{p} \\ &= -2i\hbar(\hat{p}\hat{x} + \hat{x}\hat{p}) \end{aligned}$$

5. 本征值与本征向量

$\exists |v\rangle \in V(\mathbb{F}), |v\rangle \neq 0, \text{ s.t.}$

$$\hat{A}|v\rangle = \lambda|v\rangle$$

\downarrow 本征值
 \rightarrow 本征向量

$$\hat{A}|v\rangle = \lambda|v\rangle$$

$\forall c \neq 0$

$$\hat{A}(c|v\rangle) = \lambda(c|v\rangle)$$

$$\hookrightarrow c\hat{A}|v\rangle = c \cdot \lambda|v\rangle$$

性质: 1. 可逆的线性算符必不为 0 的本征值. ✓

2. \hat{A} 是可逆 ---

$$\text{若 } \hat{A}|v\rangle = \lambda|v\rangle$$

$$\text{则 } \hat{A}^{-1}|v\rangle = \lambda^{-1}|v\rangle$$

$$\hat{A}^{-1} \hat{A}|v\rangle = \hat{A}^{-1} \lambda|v\rangle$$

$$\text{"}$$
$$|v\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{A}^{-1}|v\rangle = \lambda^{-1}|v\rangle$$

3. $V^0(\mathbb{F})$ 中 $|v_1\rangle, \dots, |v_n\rangle$ 线性独立.

$\{\hat{A}|v_1\rangle, \dots, \hat{A}|v_n\rangle\}$ 是线性独立的.

A 必须是可逆

本征谱 Eigenvalue Spectrum

$$\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$$

可以有重复的.

简并 (Degenerate)

简并度 (Degeneracy)

一个本征值 λ , 对应 n 个线性独立的
本征向量

$$n = D.$$

6. 子空间.

$V' \subset V^0(\mathbb{F})$, 在原来 $+$, \cdot , V' 也构成一个向量空间,

则称 V' 是子空间.

例: $V^3(\mathbb{R})$ 中,

x 轴

y 轴

$x-y$ 平面

$z=1$ 平面 \times

过原点-直线'

不变子空间

$\forall |u\rangle \in V'$, $\hat{A}|u\rangle \in V'$, 称 V' 在 \hat{A} 作用下不变子空间.

\hat{A} 是线性, $\hat{A}|\lambda u\rangle = \lambda|u\rangle$

① $\{\alpha|u\rangle \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{F}\}$ 是子空间.

② 是 \hat{A} 下的不变子空间.

直和 Direct Sum

V_1 和 V_2 是 $V^0(\mathbb{F})$ 之子空间

当且仅当, $\forall |v\rangle \in V^0(\mathbb{F})$, 均有 $|v\rangle = |v_1\rangle + |v_2\rangle$

$|v_1\rangle \in V_1$, $|v_2\rangle \in V_2$, 且分解唯一.

$$V^0(\mathbb{F}) = V_1 \oplus V_2.$$

性质. 交换律. 结合律.

$$V_1 \oplus V_2 = V_2 \oplus V_1$$

$$(m_1 \oplus m_2) \oplus V_2 = m_1 \oplus (m_2 \oplus V_2)$$

例: $V^3(\mathbb{R}) = x \oplus y \oplus z$

$$= z \oplus (x-y)$$

$$= \underline{(x-y) \oplus (y-z)} \quad \times$$



$$V^p(\mathbb{F}) = \overline{V_1'(\mathbb{F}) \oplus \dots \oplus V_b'(\mathbb{F})}$$

$$V_i'(\mathbb{F}) = \{ \alpha_i |v_i\rangle \mid \alpha_i \in \mathbb{F} \}$$

V_1, V_2 . $\forall |v\rangle \in V$, 均有 $|v\rangle = |v_1\rangle + |v_2\rangle$
 则 $V = V_1 + V_2$

[直和定理]

V_1 和 V_2 是 $V^p(\mathbb{F})$ 之子空间, 当且仅当:

① $V = V_1 + V_2$

② $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{ |0\rangle \}$

则有 $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$

证明: $\Leftarrow V = V_1 \oplus V_2$, 故 $V = V_1 + V_2$

$\exists |w\rangle \in V_1 \cap V_2$,

$$|w\rangle = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ V_1}}{|w\rangle} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ V_2}}{|0\rangle} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ V_1}}{|0\rangle} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ V_2}}{|w\rangle}$$

$$\Rightarrow |w\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$\Rightarrow \forall |v\rangle \in V, |v\rangle = |v_1\rangle + |v_2\rangle$

反设 $|v\rangle = |v_1'\rangle + |v_2\rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ V_1}}{|v_1\rangle} - \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ V_1}}{|v_1'\rangle} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ V_2}}{|v_2\rangle} - \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ V_2}}{|v_2'\rangle} = 0$$

$$\therefore |v_1'\rangle = |v_1\rangle, |v_2'\rangle = |v_2\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow V = V_1 \oplus V_2$$

定理: $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$

V_1 一组线性无关向量 \Rightarrow 线性无关
 V_2 —————

证明: $|v_1\rangle \dots |v_n\rangle \in V_1$

$$n \leq \dim V_1$$

$|w_1\rangle \dots |w_m\rangle \in V_2$

$$m \leq \dim V_2$$

$$\alpha_1 |v_1\rangle + \dots + \alpha_n |v_n\rangle + \beta_1 |w_1\rangle + \dots + \beta_m |w_m\rangle = 0$$

非零解: $\therefore \{\alpha\} = 0 \quad \times$

$\therefore \{\beta\} = 0 \quad \times$

$\therefore \{\alpha\} \neq 0, \{\beta\} \neq 0$

$$\alpha_1 |v_1\rangle + \dots + \alpha_n |v_n\rangle = -(\beta_1 |w_1\rangle + \dots + \beta_m |w_m\rangle) = 0$$

\uparrow V_1 \uparrow V_2 矛盾.

定理 $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$

$$\dim V = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2$$

证明: $D = \dim V, d_1 = \dim V_1, d_2 = \dim V_2$

if $d_1 + d_2 > D$

d_1 d_2 $\rightarrow d_1 + d_2$ 矛盾.

$d_1 + d_2 < D$ $\Rightarrow d_1 + d_2 = D$
(除去自身和 $\{0\}$) 矛盾

m 为 V 的一个真子空间, 则有另一个真子空间 m' , st. $V = m \oplus m'$
 m' 为 m 的互补子空间

证明: $D = \dim V$, $m = \dim m$

$$\therefore 1 \leq m \leq D-1$$

$m \rightarrow m$ 个基 $|v_1\rangle \dots |v_m\rangle$

再在 V 中找 $|v_{m+1}\rangle \dots |v_D\rangle$

$\forall |\psi\rangle \in V$,

$$|\psi\rangle = \underbrace{c_1|v_1\rangle + \dots + c_m|v_m\rangle}_m + \underbrace{c_{m+1}|v_{m+1}\rangle + \dots + c_D|v_D\rangle}_{m'}$$

$\therefore V = m \oplus m'$, $\dim m' = \dim D - \dim m$.

$\forall |\psi\rangle \in V^D(\mathbb{F})$

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha_1|v_1\rangle + \dots + \alpha_D|v_D\rangle$$

$$= \alpha_1|v_1\rangle + \dots + \alpha_n|v_n\rangle + \dots + \alpha_D|v_D\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow V^D(\mathbb{F}) = V_1^n(\mathbb{F}) \oplus V_2^{D-n}(\mathbb{F})$$

$$= m_1 \oplus m_2 \oplus \dots \oplus m_D$$