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球极坐标系下角动量平方算符与拉普拉斯算符的推导

——多元复合函数微商法则在量子力学中的应用

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摘要:采用引入变量的多元复合函数微商法则将直角坐标系下的1阶偏微分形式变换成球极坐标形式,进而推导出球极坐标系下角动量平方算符与拉普拉斯算符的表达式.这将使得在量子力学中求解Schrödinger方程、各角动量算符对应的各角量子数变得更加简单.

关键词: 角动量平方算符; 拉普拉斯算符; 球极坐标系; 多元复合函数微商法则; 量子力学中图分类号: 0 411.1 文献标志码: A **DOI**: 10.16357/j. cnki. issn1000-5862.2017.06.15

0 引言

20 世纪初 量子力学的诞生与发展不仅为人们 认识微观世界开辟了道路,而且为物理学乃至整个 自然科学的发展奠定了坚实的理论基础[1-2]. 薛定 谔方程(Schrödinger equation)是量子力学中描述微 观粒子运动状态的一个基本方程[3-5],是关于决定 体系能量算符的本征值和本征函数(或本征态)的 方程 对于计算不同微观体系的能量及其运动状态 (即波函数) 具有重要作用[6-8]; 该方程在化学中有 着重要应用[9] 常为贯穿高等教育《结构化学》核心 内容的主线 其地位可媲美于经典物理学中的牛顿 运动方程[10]. 根据量子力学的基本假设,微观粒子 的 Schrödinger 方程^[6-7] 为 $[-h^2 \nabla^2/(8\pi^2 m) + \mathring{V}]\psi =$ $E\psi$ 其中 $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ 为拉普 拉斯算符,用直角坐标形式表示: 》为势能算符,是 两微观粒子间距离(r)的函数,常用球极坐标形式 表示 如单电子原子 $\hat{V} = -Ze^2/(4\pi\varepsilon_0 r)$.

角动量是 20 世纪除动量和能量之外的又一重要力学概念^[11]. 经典力学有轨道角动量 ,对应到量子力学中就有轨道角动量算符和角动量平方算符^[12]. 角 动 量 算 符 是 厄 米 算 符 (Hermitian operator) 存在本征值和本征矢量完全集. 在研究微观体系的运动状态时 ,常通过求解角动量算符的本

征方程,从而得出该算符的本征值和本征态,以确定它们各自的运动状态和性质 $^{[13]}$. 如通过轨道角动量算符、自旋角动量算符、总角动量算符、角动量平方算符与角动量在特定方向上的分量算符,以计算出不同的量子数,如角量子数 I . 磁量子数 I . 总磁量子数 I . 然而 在化学专业的经典教材《结构化学》中,角动量算符 $^{M}_{x}$ 、 $^{M}_{y}$ 、 $^{M}_{z}$ 和角动量平方算符 $^{M}_{z}$ 的球极坐标形式也仅直接给出结果 $^{[6]}$,或者是采用矢量分析的方法来处理 即将物理量都代换成球坐标系下的算符矢量后,经矢量分析运算后仅简略地给出结果 $^{[14-15]}$.

在求解 Schrödinger 方程时 通常把直角坐标系下的 ∇^2 转化成与 V 相同的球极坐标系下的表示式,然后采用变数分离法求解. 然而,《结构化学》教材仅简要地给出球极坐标系下的 ∇^2 形式,而没有给出详细的数学求解过程 V [6-8]. 数学物理方法的一些教材虽然给出了正确的推导过程,但是引入的"正交曲线坐标系"内容,比较抽象,不易理解 V [16]. 此外 相关文献要么太扼要 要么太繁琐. 如翟峰 V 一样由此导出球极坐标下的 V 2 的表达式,但是过于扼要,难以理解;姚久民 V 2 的表达式,但是过于扼要,难以理解;姚久民 V 2 表达式的推导,但过程异常繁琐.

本文采用引入变量的多元复合函数微商法,通

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过纯粹标量运算,清晰地推导出角动量平方算符和 拉普拉斯算符由直角坐标系向球极坐标系转化的表 达式. 此方法直观易懂 不仅特别适合化学专业师生 教学,而且使求解 Schrödinger 方程、各角动量算符 对应的各量子数变得更为简单.

1 主要结果

角动量平方算符

$$\stackrel{\wedge}{M}{}^2 = - \left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right)^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\right)\right] ,$$

与拉普拉斯算符

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2}.$$

2 结果推导

2.1 一阶偏微分的推导

球极坐标与直角坐标的关系如图 1 所示. 设空间一向量 \vec{r} 其长度为 r ,与 z 轴之间的夹角为 θ ,在 xOy 平面内的射影长度为 R 射影 R 与 x 轴之间的夹角为 φ 其中 r>0 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$ $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ 则

$$x = r\sin\theta\cos\varphi \,, \tag{1}$$

$$y = r\sin\theta\sin\varphi , \qquad (2)$$

$$z = r\cos\theta \,, \tag{3}$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \, , \tag{4}$$

$$\cos\theta = z / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} , \qquad (5)$$

$$\tan \varphi = \gamma / x. \tag{6}$$

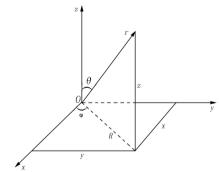


图 1 直角坐标系与球极坐标系的关系

因为 $x = f(r \theta \varphi)$ 根据复合函数的偏微分关系 \hat{A}

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} , \qquad (7)$$

将(4) 式、(5) 式和(6) 式对x 求1 阶偏导数 ,由(1) 式和(2) 式得

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos \theta \cos \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin \varphi}{r \sin \theta} , (8)$$

将(8) 式代入(7) 式 得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta \cos \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\sin \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

同理 因为 $y = f(r \theta \varphi)$ 根据复合函数的偏微分关系 则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta \sin \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}. \quad (9)$$

因为 $z = f(r \theta)$ 根据复合函数的偏微分关系 则

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \cos\theta \,\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}.\tag{10}$$

2.2 角动量平方算符的推导

已知角动量在x 轴分量的算符为

$$\mathring{M}_{x} = -\left(\frac{\mathrm{i}h}{2\pi}\right)\left(y\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right).$$

将(2)、(3)、(9)、(10) 式代入算符 M, 化简得

$$\mathring{M}_{x} = \left(\frac{\mathrm{i}h}{2\pi}\right) \left(\sin\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \cot\theta\cos\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\right). \quad (11)$$

同理,已知角动量在y轴分量和z轴分量的算符 分别为

$$\stackrel{\wedge}{M}_{y} = -\left(\frac{\mathrm{i}h}{2\pi}\right) \left(z\,\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\,-x\,\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \,\,\stackrel{\wedge}{M}_{z} = -\left(\frac{\mathrm{i}h}{2\pi}\right) \left(x\,\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\,-y\,\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \,\,,$$

化简得

$$\mathring{M}_{y} = \left(\frac{\mathrm{i}h}{2\pi}\right) \left(-\cos\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \cot\theta\sin\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\right),$$

$$\mathring{M}_{z} = -\left(\frac{\mathrm{i}h}{2\pi}\right) \left(\cos^{2}\varphi + \sin^{2}\varphi\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} = -\left(\frac{\mathrm{i}h}{2\pi}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}. (12)$$

将(12) 式作用在波函数上,可求磁量子数 m.

又因为 $|M^2| = M_x^2 + M_y^2 + M_z^2$ 将(11) ~ (12) 式代入 $|M^2|$ 化简得

$$|M^{2}| = -\left(\frac{\mathrm{i}h}{2\pi}\right)^{2} \left(\cot^{2}\theta \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\varphi^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\theta^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\varphi^{2}}\right) = -\left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^{2}\theta} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\varphi^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\theta^{2}}\right) = -\left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right)^{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sin^{2}\theta} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\varphi^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin^{2}\theta} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\varphi^{2}}\right] = -\left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right)^{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sin^{2}\theta} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\varphi^{2}} + \frac{1}{\sin^{2}\theta} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial\theta^{2}}\right].$$

$$(13)$$

推得的(11) ~ (13) 式与文献[6] 所示结果一致; 将(13) 式作用在波函数上,可求角量子数 l.

2.3 拉普拉斯算符的推导

 $abla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$,为更易求得 abla 阶偏微分 $abla^2 / \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ 和 $abla^2 / \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial z^2}$ 引入中间变量 abla . 由图 abla 得 $abla^2 = x^2 + y^2$, abla 和 abla = y / x . 分别对 abla 次 求 abla 阶偏微分 并将 $abla = R\cos \varphi$ $abla = R\sin \varphi$ 代入得

$$\partial R/\partial x = x/R = \cos \varphi \ \partial \varphi/\partial x = -\sin \varphi/R;$$

 $\partial R/\partial y = y/R = \sin \varphi \ \partial \varphi/\partial y = \cos \varphi/R.$

根据复合函数求导公式和 $x = f(R \varphi)$ 得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} = \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\sin \varphi}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}. \quad (14)$$

对(14) 式求2阶偏微分得

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} =$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial R} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\sin \varphi}{R} \, \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \cos \varphi \, + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\cos \varphi \, \frac{\partial}{\partial R} - 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$$\frac{\sin\varphi}{R}\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\Big)\Big(-\frac{\sin\varphi}{R}\Big) = \left\{\left[\frac{\partial(\cos\varphi)}{\partial R}\frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \cos\varphi\,\frac{\partial}{\partial R}\Big(\frac{\partial}{\partial R}\Big)\right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\Big(\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\Big)\right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\Big(\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\Big)\Big] - \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\Big(\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\Big)\Big] - \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\Big(\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\Big)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial \big(\sin\varphi/R\big)}{\partial R}\,\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} + \frac{\sin\varphi}{R}\,\frac{\partial}{\partial R}\Big(\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\Big)\right]\right\}\!\!\cos\varphi \,\,-$$

$$\left\{ \left[\frac{\partial (\cos \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial R} \right) \right] - \right.$$

R 为独立变量 $\partial \varphi / \partial R = 0$ 所以

$$\frac{\partial (\cos \varphi)}{\partial R} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} = -\sin \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial R} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} = 0) =$$

$$0 + \cos^2\varphi \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} + \frac{\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} - \frac{\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} +$$

$$\frac{\sin^2\varphi}{R}\frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{R}\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}\frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \frac{\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{R^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} +$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{R^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} = \cos^2 \varphi \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} + \frac{2\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} -$$

$$\frac{2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{R^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial R\partial\varphi} + \frac{\sin^2\varphi}{R}\frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \frac{\sin^2\varphi}{R^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\varphi^2}.$$
 (15)

同理 由复合函数求导公式和 $\gamma = f(R \varphi)$ 得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} = \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \frac{\cos \varphi}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}. \quad (16)$$

对(16) 式求 2 阶偏微分 得

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \sin^2 \varphi \, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} - \frac{2\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{R^2} \, \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} +$$

$$\frac{2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{R}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial R\partial\varphi} + \frac{\cos^2\varphi}{R}\frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \frac{\cos^2\varphi}{R^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\varphi^2}.$$
 (17)

由图 1 得 $r^2 = z^2 + R^2 \tan \theta = R/z$ 分别对 $z \ R$ 求 1 阶偏微分 并将 $z = r \cos \theta R = r \sin \theta$ 代入得

 $\partial r / \partial z = z / r = \cos \theta / \partial \theta / \partial z = -\sin \theta / r;$ $\partial r / \partial R = R / r = \sin \theta / \partial \theta / \partial R = \cos \theta / r.$

根据复合函数求导公式和 $z = f(r, \theta)$ 得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

这与(10) 式一致. 对(10) 式求2 阶偏微分 得

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \cos^2 \theta \, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} -$$

$$\frac{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}{r}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r\partial\theta} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta^2}.$$
 (18)

同理 根据复合函数求导公式和 $R = f(r \theta)$ 得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial R} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial R} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial R} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}.$$
 (19)

对(19) 式求2 阶偏微分 得

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} = \sin^2 \theta \, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial \theta} - \frac{2\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}. \tag{2}$$

把(15)、(17) 和(18) 式代入 $\nabla^2 = \partial^2 / \partial x^2 + \partial^2 / \partial y^2 + \partial^2 / \partial z^2$ 化简得

$$\nabla^2 = \left(\cos^2\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r\partial\theta} + \frac{\partial$$

$$\frac{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial}{\partial R}.$$

再把(19)、(20) 式和 $R = r \sin \theta$ 代入 整理得

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \, \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \, \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \, \theta \, \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \, \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \; ,$$

该表达式与文献[6]给出的结果相一致.

将上述 ∇^2 的球极坐标形式和 $\hat{V} = -Ze^2/(4\pi\epsilon_0 r)$ 代入单电子原子的 Schrödinger 中,则球极坐标系下的单电子原子 Schrödinger 方程为

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \; \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\, r^2 \; \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \; \theta} \; \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\, \sin \; \theta \; \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right) +$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \omega^2} + \frac{8\pi^2 \mu}{h^2} \left(E + \frac{Z e^2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r} \right) \psi = 0 ,$$

其中 $\psi = \psi(r \theta \varphi)$. 这与经典教材《结构化学》给出的结果相同^[6-7]. 采用变数分离法解此偏微分方程,可求主量子数 n. 结合相应的角动量平方算符 \hat{M}^2 . 可求角量子数 l 和磁量子数 m.

3 结论

本文通过建立直角坐标-球极坐标系,引入中间变量 在概念清晰、计算量适中的情况下推导出球极坐标系下的1阶、2阶偏微分表达式,进而求得球极坐标系下角动量平方算符与拉普拉斯算符的数学表达式.这不仅拓展了高等学校《结构化学》的内容,降低了学生的学习难度,增加了他们的学习兴趣,而且为原子轨道(波函数)的量子数(n、l和m)、原子轨道的节面、轨道空间分布及其极大值、与原子轨道轮廓图(如锥体角)等知识的学习奠定了基础;并且有助于师生后续对分子轨道、原子杂化轨道、休克尔

分子轨道、羰基配位化合物中 σ - π 配键的形成以及前线轨道理论、分子轨道对称守恒原理等内容的学习和讲授.

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The Derivation to Angular Momentum Square Operator and Laplace Operator in Spherical Polar Coordinates

——A Case Application on Derivative Principle of Multiple Function in Quantum Mechanics

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Abstract: Several universal formulas of first-order partial differential forms in rectangular coordinate system are correspondingly transformed into forms of spherical polar coordinate by using derivative principle of multiple function leading variable. Subsequently ,the formulas of the angular momentum square operator and Laplace operator in spherical polar coordinate are further deduced on the basis of the obtained forms. It is to be easier for the solution of Schrödinger equation and the correspondent different quantum number of the different angular momentum operator in quantum mechanics.

Key words: angular momentum square operator; Laplace operator; spherical polar coordinate; derivative principle of multiple function; quantum mechanics

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