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# 矩阵函数单重积分的 格点漂移技术及应用示例

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**摘要** 建立了矩阵函数单重积分的格点漂移技术, 并阐述了其特殊的数学意义; 把格点漂移技术应用于分立基量子系统中的一般转动算符矩阵的格点方法计算中, 并将其结果应用于计算二维叠加态在一般转动算符作用下的几率分布演变比。

**关键词** 矩阵函数积分; 格点漂移; 格点化; 分立基; 转动算符; 几率演变比

**中国图书资料分类法分类号** O365; O230

## 0 引言

量子系统

格点化处理方法是物理学尤其理论物理学研究中的一种重要的研究手法, 特别是将格点化处理方法与量子系统的演变或跃迁过程联系起来以建立起路径积分<sup>[1~3]</sup>, 已非常广泛地应用到现代理论物理的各个分支的研究中。

格点化处理方法是通过对格点近似来过渡到精确结果的一种适用的特殊技巧; 然而, 也正是所涉及的这种作“极限过渡” $[\epsilon(\text{格点长度}) \rightarrow 0]$ , 便构成了使用格点化处理方法中的关键与难点问题。

把该方法应用于分立基量子系统的演变问题研究中, 作“极限过渡”时需要处理涉及诸多无穷小量 $\epsilon(\rightarrow 0)$ 乘积求和这一困难问题。E. Farhi 等人在研究能量分立基量子系统中的直接由 Hamiltonian 量构造路径积分问题时, 曾采用 the continuous time Markov chains<sup>[4]</sup> 方法给出了这类路径积分的构造原则<sup>[5]</sup>, 并对二维能量系统作有关跃迁几率幅的计算时, 也同样涉及到上述问题, 不过他们采用的是“密度函数方法”<sup>[5]</sup>。

笔者认为建立起矩阵函数的格点漂移技术, 能更好地解决上述极限过渡问题。这种处理诸多无穷小量 $\epsilon$ 乘积求和的有效方法, 数学手法较为清楚简捷。

## 1 格点漂移技术

定义一个  $m(\geq 1)$  阶的“漂移函数”:

$$G_m(x; \delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_m) = g_0 \cdot g_1(x + \delta_1) \cdot g_2(x + \delta_2) \cdots g_m(x + \delta_m)$$

其中,  $g_0$  为常数,  $x$  为自变量,  $\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_m$  为漂移参数。漂移函数  $G_m(x; \delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_m)$  相当于对

原始函数  $G_m(x; 0, 0, \dots, 0) = g_0 \cdot g_1(x) \cdot g_2(x) \cdots g_m(x)$  中的  $m$  个函数的自变量取值分别作了  $\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_m$  的“取值漂移”。

漂移函数在区间  $[a, b]$  的积分满足如下极限不变性:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_m \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b G_m(x; \delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_m) \cdot dx &= \lim_{\delta'_1, \delta'_2, \dots, \delta'_m \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b G_m(x; \delta'_1, \delta'_2, \dots, \delta'_m) \cdot dx \\ &= \dots = C; \quad (\text{常数 } C = \int_a^b [g_0 \cdot g_1(x) \cdot g_2(x) \cdots g_m(x)] \cdot dx) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

又, 若在区间  $[a, b]$  内插入  $(n-1)$  个均分点——即格点化为  $n$  小段 (格点长度为  $\epsilon = \frac{b-a}{n}$ ), 则又可将漂移函数的积分按“通常定义”表成

$$\int_a^b G_m(x; \delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_m) \cdot dx = \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{j=1}^n G_m(a + j \cdot \epsilon; \delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_m) \cdot \epsilon \quad (2)$$

若在(2)中, 将漂移参数  $\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_m$  分别取成

$$\delta_1 = k_1 \cdot \epsilon, \delta_2 = k_2 \cdot \epsilon, \dots, \delta_m = k_m \cdot \epsilon; \quad (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m \text{ 为 } m \text{ 个“确定”的整数})$$

并利用极限不变性(1)以及积分通常定义(2), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ n \rightarrow \infty}} \int_a^b G_m(x; \delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_m) \Big|_{\substack{\delta_1 = k_1 \cdot \epsilon \\ \dots \\ \delta_m = k_m \cdot \epsilon}} \cdot dx \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{j=1}^n G_m(a + j\epsilon; k_1\epsilon, k_2\epsilon, \dots, k_m\epsilon) \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

或表成

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_a^b [g_0 \cdot g_1(x) \cdot g_2(x) \cdots g_m(x)] \cdot dx \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{j=1}^n \{g_0 \cdot g_1[a + (j + k_1) \cdot \epsilon] \\ &\quad \cdot g_2[a + (j + k_2) \cdot \epsilon] \cdots g_m[a + (j + k_m) \cdot \epsilon]\} \cdot \epsilon \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

(3)式给出了由  $m(\geq 1)$  个函数乘积的积分可以由格点漂移方式来定义, 而该积分的通常定义可视为格点漂移方式定义的特殊( $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_m = 0$ )情形。

显然, 可以将如上关于普通函数积分的格点漂移定义很自然地推广到  $N \times N$  矩阵函数的积分里:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_a^b \begin{bmatrix} g_0^{(11)} \cdot g_1^{(11)}(x) \cdots g_{M(11)}^{(11)}(x) & \cdots & g_0^{(1N)} \cdot g_1^{(1N)}(x) \cdots g_{M(1N)}^{(1N)}(x) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_0^{(N1)} \cdot g_1^{(N1)}(x) \cdots g_{M(N1)}^{(N1)}(x) & \cdots & g_0^{(NN)} \cdot g_1^{(NN)}(x) \cdots g_{M(NN)}^{(NN)}(x) \end{bmatrix} dx \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} g_0^{(11)} \cdot g_1^{(11)}(a + (k + k_1^{(11)}) \cdot \epsilon) \cdots g_{M(11)}^{(11)}(a + (k + k_{M(11)}^{(11)}) \cdot \epsilon) & \cdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_0^{(N1)} \cdot g_1^{(N1)}(a + (k + k_1^{(N1)}) \cdot \epsilon) \cdots g_{M(N1)}^{(N1)}(a + (k + k_{M(N1)}^{(N1)}) \cdot \epsilon) & \cdots \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \cdot [g_0^{(1M)} \cdot g_1^{(1M)}(a + (k + k_1^{(1M)}) \cdot \varepsilon) \cdots g_{M(1M)}^{(1M)}(a + (k + k_{M(1M)}^{(1M)}) \cdot \varepsilon)] \\ & \quad \vdots \\ & \cdot [g_0^{(NM)} \cdot g_1^{(NM)}(a + (k + k_1^{(NM)}) \cdot \varepsilon) \cdots g_{M(NM)}^{(NM)}(a + (k + k_{M(NM)}^{(NM)}) \cdot \varepsilon)] \end{aligned} \right\} \cdot \varepsilon \quad (4)$$

其中,  $k_1^{(ij)}, k_2^{(ij)}, \dots, k_{M^{(ij)}}^{(ij)}$ ;  $(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N; M^{(ij)} \geq 1)$  为整数; 它们是对矩阵元函数中的  $M^{(ij)}$  个函数  $g_1^{(ij)}(x), g_2^{(ij)}(x), \dots, g_{M^{(ij)}}^{(ij)}(x)$  里所引进的“漂移参数”( $\delta_1^{(ij)} = k_1^{(ij)} \cdot \varepsilon, \delta_2^{(ij)} = k_2^{(ij)} \cdot \varepsilon, \dots, \delta_{M^{(ij)}}^{(ij)} = k_{M^{(ij)}}^{(ij)} \cdot \varepsilon$ ) 中, 分别所含格点长度  $\varepsilon$  的“确定”的整数倍数。

## 2 格点漂移技术的具体应用

计算由分立基描述的量子系统中的任一叠加态在“广义的”转动算符  $\exp(-i\lambda\hat{O})$  作用下, 演变成“广义的”转动态的几率分布演变比。

笔者考虑  $N = 2$  维分立基  $\{|1\rangle, |2\rangle\}$  量子系统(对于  $N > 2$  时, 处理及计算方法完全类似) 其相应的的几率分布演变比由下式给出:

$$\sum_j \rho_j(\lambda) = \left| \left\{ (10)\delta_{j1} + (01)\delta_{j2} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} \langle 1 | \exp(-i\lambda\hat{O}) | 1 \rangle & \langle 1 | \exp(-i\lambda\hat{O}) | 2 \rangle \\ \langle 2 | \exp(-i\lambda\hat{O}) | 1 \rangle & \langle 2 | \exp(-i\lambda\hat{O}) | 2 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ \sqrt{\rho^{-1}} e^{-i\varphi} \end{array} \right\} \delta_{j1} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\rho} e^{i\varphi} \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} \delta_{j2} \right\} \right|^2 \quad (5)$$

其中,  $j = 1, 2$ ; 且  $\rho$  和  $\varphi$  分别为叠加态中处于  $|1\rangle$  和  $|2\rangle$  的几率比以及相角差。

$\sum_j \rho_j(\lambda)$  为演变后的转动态与原叠加态中, 二者处于  $|j\rangle$  的几率分布比值; 而为了求得此值又需首先算出  $2 \times 2$  矩阵:

$$F(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \langle 1 | \exp(-i\lambda\hat{O}) | 1 \rangle & \langle 1 | \exp(-i\lambda\hat{O}) | 2 \rangle \\ \langle 2 | \exp(-i\lambda\hat{O}) | 1 \rangle & \langle 2 | \exp(-i\lambda\hat{O}) | 2 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

为此, 令  $a = 0, b = \lambda$ , 并把区间  $[a, b]$  格点化(格点长度  $\varepsilon = \frac{b-a}{n+1} = \frac{\lambda}{n+1}$ ); 便可将(6)中的矩阵元均采用格点方式表出。然后, 采用文献[6]中关于格点的处理方法, 便可将(6)表成如下极限表述形式:

$$F(\lambda) = \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n=1}^2 \begin{bmatrix} f_{11}^{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n}(\varepsilon) & f_{12}^{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n}(\varepsilon) \\ f_{21}^{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n}(\varepsilon) & f_{22}^{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n}(\varepsilon) \end{bmatrix} \quad (7a)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} f_{jk}^{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n}(\varepsilon) &= \{ \exp(-i\varepsilon O_{jj}) \cdot \delta_{jm_n} + (-i\varepsilon O_{jm_n}) \cdot (1 - \delta_{jm_n}) \} \\ & \cdot \{ \exp(-i\varepsilon O_{m_n m_{n-1}}) \cdot \delta_{m_n m_{n-1}} + (-i\varepsilon O_{m_n m_{n-1}}) \cdot (1 - \delta_{m_n m_{n-1}}) \} \cdots \\ & \cdot \{ \exp(-i\varepsilon O_{m_2 m_2}) \cdot \delta_{m_2 m_2} + (-i\varepsilon O_{m_2 m_2}) \cdot (1 - \delta_{m_2 m_2}) \} \\ & \cdot \{ \exp(-i\varepsilon O_{m_1 m_1}) \cdot \delta_{m_1 k} + (-i\varepsilon O_{m_1 k}) \cdot (1 - \delta_{m_1 k}) \}; \quad (j, k = 1, 2) \end{aligned} \quad (7b)$$

下面将  $\sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n=1}^2 f_{jk}^{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n}(\varepsilon)$  表成

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n=1}^2 f_{jk}^{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n}(\epsilon) &= \sum_{\text{“因子”个数}=\mu+1} \underbrace{\{[\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{k\mu}\}) \cdots (\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{k1}\})\}}_{k_1(\geq 0) \text{ 个}} \\
 &\cdot [(-i\epsilon O_{jk})] \cdot \underbrace{\{[\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{j1}\}) \cdots (\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{j1}\})\}}_{j_1(\geq 0) \text{ 个}} \cdot [(-i\epsilon O_{kj})] \\
 &\cdot \underbrace{\{[\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{k1}\}) \cdots (\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{k1}\})\}}_{k_2(\geq 0) \text{ 个}} \cdot [(-i\epsilon O_{jk})] \\
 &\cdot \underbrace{\{[\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{j1}\}) \cdots (\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{j1}\})\}}_{j_2(\geq 0) \text{ 个}} \cdots [(-i\epsilon O_{kj})] \\
 &\cdot \underbrace{\{[\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{k1}\}) \cdots (\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{k1}\})\}}_{k_s(\geq 0) \text{ 个}} \cdot [(-i\epsilon O_{jk})] \cdot \underbrace{\{[\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{j1}\}) \cdots (\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{j1}\})\}}_{j_s(\geq 0) \text{ 个}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

为了便于处理(8),将引入(8)中  $j \neq k$  时的图解表示——图 1 所示(当  $j = k$  时,其处理方法类同)。

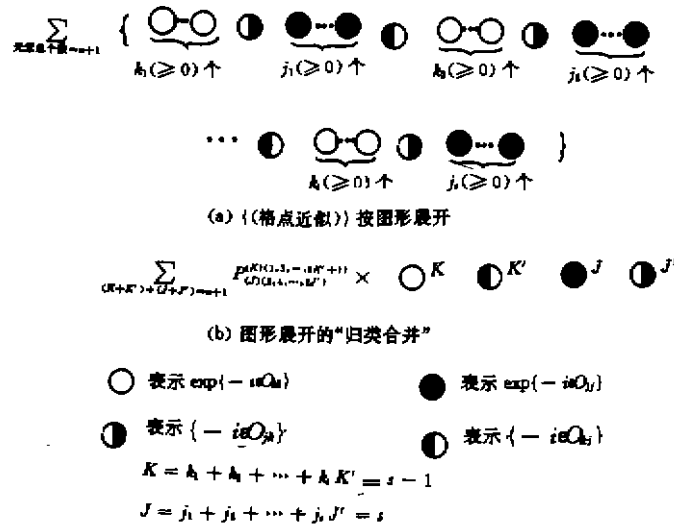


图 1 (格点近似) 的图解

需要说明一下,将图 1(a) 里所有满足  $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_s = K, j_1 + j_2 + \dots + j_s = J$  的求和图考虑进来,它们均产生相同的项:

$$(\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{k\mu}\})^K \cdot (-i\epsilon O_{kj})^K \cdot (\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{j1}\})^J \cdot (-i\epsilon O_{jk})^J \tag{9}$$

而图 1(b) 中的  $P_{(J)(2,4,\dots,2J')}^{(K)(1,3,\dots,2K'+1)}$  则表示能够产出(9)的项的“总数目”。

计算  $P_{(J)(2,4,\dots,2J')}^{(K)(1,3,\dots,2K'+1)}$  可参照图 2 进行。它实为把总数分别为  $K$  和  $J$  的两类不同元素各自放置在“1, 3, ..., (2K' + 1). [即(2s - 1).]”和“2, 4, ..., 2J'. (即 2s.)”所标记的位置

上,且每个位置上还允许放置“零个”元素(由图 2(a)所示)时所产生出的不同放置方式的总数目。这一“总数目”显然为放置在“1, 3, …, (2s - 1).”和“2, 4, …, 2J.”位置上的所有(不同)放置方式数  $P_{(O)(2,4,\dots,2J)}^{(K)(1,3,\dots,2K+1)}$  与  $P_{(J)(2,4,\dots,2J)}^{(O)(1,3,\dots,2K+1)}$  相乘——由图 2(b)所示。由此可算出

$$P_{(J)(2,4,\dots,2J)}^{(K)(1,3,\dots,2K+1)} = P_{(O)(2,4,\dots,2J)}^{(K)(1,3,\dots,2K+1)} \times P_{(J)(2,4,\dots,2J)}^{(O)(1,3,\dots,2K+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(K + K')!}{K! K'!} \times \frac{(J + J' - 1)!}{J! (J' - 1)!} \quad (10)$$

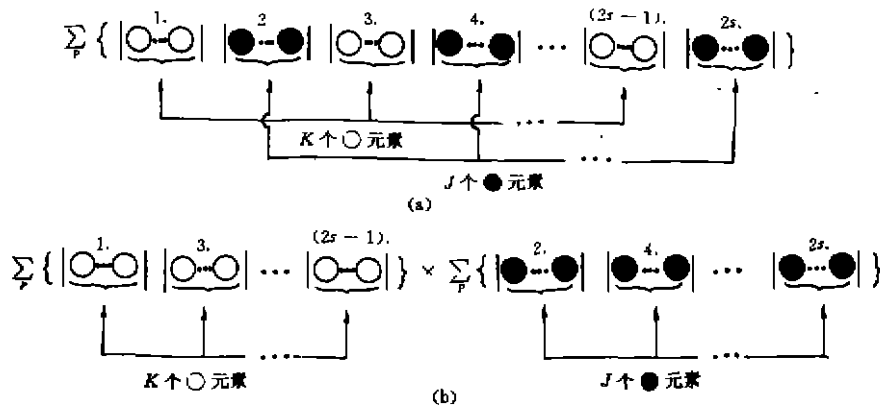


图 2 两类不同元素的放置方式图

$\sum_P$  表示对不同的放置方式(即排列)数目求和

把(10)代回图 1(b)里,并计入四类元素各自所代表的“含义”,便得出

$$\sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n=1}^2 \int_{jk}^{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n}(\epsilon) = \sum_{(K+K')+(J+J')=n+1} \left\{ \left[ \frac{(K + K')!}{K! K'!} \right] \cdot \left[ \frac{(J + J' - 1)!}{J! (J' - 1)!} \right] \right\}$$

$$\cdot (-i)^{K'+J'} \cdot O_{kj}^{K'} \cdot O_{jk}^{J'} \cdot \exp\{-i(K \cdot \epsilon)O_{kk} - i(J \cdot \epsilon)O_{jj}\} \cdot e^{K'+J'} \quad (11)$$

(11)式中,涉及诸多无穷小量  $\epsilon$  乘积的求和,为了处理这一问题,可采用格点漂移技术。为此,首先作如下处理:

$$\left\{ \left[ \frac{(K + K')!}{K! K'!} \right] \cdot \left[ \frac{(J + J' - 1)!}{J! (J' - 1)!} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{K'! (J' - 1)!} \{ [(K + 1) \cdot \epsilon] \cdots [(K + K') \cdot \epsilon] \} \right)$$

$$\cdot \{ [(J + 1) \cdot \epsilon] \cdots [(J + (J' - 1)) \cdot \epsilon] \} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon^{K'+J'-1}}$$

$$\sum_{(K+K')+(J+J')=n+1} \stackrel{\text{(等效)}}{\rightleftharpoons} \sum_{\substack{K'=0 \\ (J'=K'+1)}}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \cdot \sum_{\substack{K=0 \\ (J=(n+1)-(K+2K'+1)}}^{n-2K'} ; \quad (\text{参见附录 A})$$

于是,进一步得出

$$\sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n=1}^2 \int_{jk}^{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n}(\epsilon) = \sum_{K'=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(-i)^{2K'+1} \cdot O_{kj}^{K'} \cdot O_{jk}^{K'+1}}{(K'!)^2}$$

$$\cdot \sum_{K=0}^{n-2K'} \left( \left\{ \prod_{l=1}^K [(K+l) \cdot \epsilon] \right\} \cdot \left\{ \prod_{l=1}^K [\lambda - (K+2K'+1-l) \cdot \epsilon] \right\} \cdot \exp\{-i(K \cdot \epsilon)O_{kk}\} \right. \\ \cdot \exp\{-i[\lambda - (K+2K'+1) \cdot \epsilon] \cdot O_{jj}\} \cdot \epsilon_j \quad (k, j = 1, 2; \text{且 } k \neq j)$$

按同样的处理方法, 还可得出

$$\sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n=1}^2 f_{kk}^{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n}(\epsilon) = (\exp\{-i\epsilon O_{kk}\})^{n+1} + \sum_{K'=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(-i)^{2K'} \cdot O_{k_1}^{K'} \cdot O_{k_2}^{K'}}{(K'-1)! K'!} \\ \cdot \sum_{K=0}^{n+1-2K'} \left( \left\{ \prod_{l=1}^K [(K+l) \cdot \epsilon] \right\} \cdot \left\{ \prod_{l=1}^{K-1} [\lambda - (K+2K'-l) \cdot \epsilon] \right\} \cdot \exp\{-i(K \cdot \epsilon)O_{kk}\} \right. \\ \cdot \exp\{-i[\lambda - (K+2K') \cdot \epsilon] \cdot O_{jj}\} \cdot \epsilon_j \quad (k, j = 1, 2; \text{且 } k \neq j)$$

引入  $2 \times 2$  矩阵“漂移函数”:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}(x; \delta_1^{(11)}, \delta_2^{(11)}, \dots, \delta_{2K'+1}^{(11)}) & G_{12}(x; \delta_1^{(21)}, \delta_2^{(21)}, \dots, \delta_{2K'+2}^{(21)}) \\ G_{21}(x; \delta_1^{(21)}, \delta_2^{(21)}, \dots, \delta_{2K'+2}^{(21)}) & G_{22}(x; \delta_1^{(22)}, \delta_2^{(22)}, \dots, \delta_{2K'+1}^{(22)}) \end{bmatrix} \quad (12a)$$

其中

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} G_j(x; 0, 0, \dots, 0) &= g_0^{(ij)} \cdot g_1^{(ij)}(x) \cdots g_{2K'}^{(ij)}(x) \quad \begin{matrix} g_{2K'+1}^{(ij)}(x) \cdot g_{2K'+2}^{(ij)}(x); (i \neq j) \\ g_{2K'+1}^{(ij)}(x); (i = j) \end{matrix} \quad (i, j = 1, 2) \\ \text{且 } g_0^{(11)} = g_0^{(22)} &= \frac{(-i)^{2K'} \cdot (O_{12} \cdot O_{21})^{K'}}{(K'-1)! K'!}, \quad g_0^{(12)} = \frac{(-i)^{2K'+1} \cdot (O_{12} \cdot O_{21})^{K'}}{(K'!)^2} \cdot O_{12}, \\ g_0^{(21)} &= \frac{(-i)^{2K'+1} \cdot (O_{12} \cdot O_{21})^{K'}}{(K'!)^2} \cdot O_{21}, \\ \left\{ \begin{aligned} g_1^{(11)}(x) &= \cdots = g_{K'}^{(11)}(x) = x, \quad g_{K'+1}^{(11)}(x) = \cdots = g_{2K'-1}^{(11)}(x) = \lambda - x, \\ g_{2K'}^{(11)}(x) &= \exp\{-i\alpha O_{11}\}, \quad g_{2K'+1}^{(11)}(x) = \exp\{-i(\lambda - x) \cdot O_{22}\}, \end{aligned} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{aligned} g_1^{(22)}(x) &= \cdots = g_{K'}^{(22)}(x) = x, \quad g_{K'+1}^{(22)}(x) = \cdots = g_{2K'-1}^{(22)}(x) = \lambda - x, \\ g_{2K'}^{(22)}(x) &= \exp\{-i\alpha O_{22}\}, \quad g_{2K'+1}^{(22)}(x) = \exp\{-i(\lambda - x) \cdot O_{11}\}, \end{aligned} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{aligned} g_1^{(12)}(x) &= \cdots = g_{K'}^{(12)}(x) = x, \quad g_{K'+1}^{(12)}(x) = \cdots = g_{2K'}^{(12)}(x) = \lambda - x, \\ g_{2K'+1}^{(12)}(x) &= \exp\{-i\alpha O_{22}\}, \quad g_{2K'+2}^{(12)}(x) = \exp\{-i(\lambda - x) \cdot O_{11}\}, \end{aligned} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{aligned} g_1^{(21)}(x) &= \cdots = g_{K'}^{(21)}(x) = x, \quad g_{K'+1}^{(21)}(x) = \cdots = g_{2K'}^{(21)}(x) = \lambda - x, \\ g_{2K'+1}^{(21)}(x) &= \exp\{-i\alpha O_{11}\}, \quad g_{2K'+2}^{(21)}(x) = \exp\{-i(\lambda - x) \cdot O_{22}\}. \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (12b)$$

若令(12a)中的各漂移量  $\delta_1^{(11)}, \dots, \delta_{2K'+1}^{(11)}; \delta_1^{(22)}, \dots, \delta_{2K'+1}^{(22)}; \delta_1^{(12)}, \dots, \delta_{2K'+2}^{(12)}; \delta_1^{(21)}, \dots, \delta_{2K'+2}^{(21)}$  分别取成格点长度  $\epsilon$  的  $K_1^{(11)}, \dots, K_{2K'+1}^{(11)}; K_1^{(22)}, \dots, K_{2K'+1}^{(22)}; K_1^{(12)}, \dots, K_{2K'+2}^{(12)}; K_1^{(21)}, \dots, K_{2K'+2}^{(21)}$  倍, 且

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} K_1^{(11)} &= 1, \dots, K_{K'}^{(11)} = K', \quad K_{K'+1}^{(11)} = 2K' - 1, \\ &\dots, K_{2K'-1}^{(11)} = 2K' - (K' - 1); \quad K_{2K'}^{(11)} = 0, K_{2K'+1}^{(11)} = 2K', \\ K_1^{(22)} &= 1, \dots, K_{K'}^{(22)} = K', \quad K_{K'+1}^{(22)} = 2K' - 1, \\ &\dots, K_{2K'-1}^{(22)} = 2K' - (K' - 1); \quad K_{2K'}^{(22)} = 0, K_{2K'+1}^{(22)} = 2K', \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_1^{(12)} = 1, \dots, K_{K'}^{(12)} = K'; \quad K_{K'+1}^{(12)} = (2K' + 1) - 1, \\ \dots, K_{2K'}^{(12)} = (2K' + 1) - K'; K_{2K'+1}^{(12)} = 0, K_{2K'+2}^{(12)} = 2K' + 1, \\ K_1^{(21)} = 1, \dots, K_{K'}^{(21)} = K'; \quad K_{K'+1}^{(21)} = (2K' + 1) - 1, \\ \dots, K_{2K'}^{(21)} = (2K' + 1) - K'; \quad K_{2K'+1}^{(21)} = 0, K_{2K'+2}^{(21)} = 2K' + 1. \end{array} \right.$$

则得到

$$F(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \exp\{-i\lambda O_{11}\} & 0 \\ 0 & \exp\{-i\lambda O_{22}\} \end{bmatrix} + \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{即 } n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{K'=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \begin{matrix} 1, (\text{对角}) \\ 0, (\text{非对角}) \end{matrix} \cdot \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{即 } n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{K=0}^{n+1-2K'} \begin{matrix} (\text{对角}) \\ (\text{非对角}) \end{matrix} \cdot \varepsilon \\ \left[ [G_{11}(0; (K + K_1^{(11)}) \cdot \varepsilon, \dots, (K + K_{2K'+1}^{(11)}) \cdot \varepsilon)] \cdot \varepsilon \quad [G_{12}(0; (K + K_1^{(12)}) \cdot \varepsilon, \dots, (K + K_{2K'+2}^{(12)}) \cdot \varepsilon)] \cdot \varepsilon \right] \\ \left[ [G_{21}(0; (K + K_1^{(21)}) \cdot \varepsilon, \dots, (K + K_{2K'+2}^{(21)}) \cdot \varepsilon)] \cdot \varepsilon \quad [G_{22}(0; (K + K_1^{(22)}) \cdot \varepsilon, \dots, (K + K_{2K'+1}^{(22)}) \cdot \varepsilon)] \cdot \varepsilon \right] \quad (13)$$

注意到  $\sum_{K=0}^n = \sum_{K=0}^{n+1-2K'} + \sum_{K=\substack{(n+1-2K')+1, (\text{对角}) \\ (n-2K')+1, (\text{非对角})}}^n$

以及  $\lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{即 } n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{K=\substack{(n+1-2K')+1, (\text{对角}) \\ (n-2K')+1, (\text{非对角})}}^n [G_y(0; (K + K_1^{(ij)}) \cdot \varepsilon, \dots, (K + K_{M^{(ij)}}^{(ij)}) \cdot \varepsilon)] \cdot \varepsilon$   
 $= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{即 } n \rightarrow \infty}} \left[ \begin{matrix} (2K' - 1) (\text{对角}) \\ (2K') (\text{非对角}) \end{matrix} \right] \text{个项的求和} \times \varepsilon = 0$

其中, 应注意到  $K'$  在取值范围:

$$K' \in 1, 2, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor; (\text{对角情形}), \quad \text{或} \quad 0, 1, 2, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor; (\text{非对角情形})$$

取任意一个“确定的值”时, 最后一式均为有限多个项的求和与  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  之积; 因而, 极限为零。故(13)式中

$$\lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{即 } n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{K=0}^{n+1-2K'} \begin{matrix} (\text{对角}) \\ (\text{非对角}) \end{matrix} \cdot \varepsilon \stackrel{\text{等效}}{\sim} \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{即 } n \rightarrow \infty}} \sum_{K=0}^n$$

于是, 可将(13)进一步表成

$$F(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \exp\{-i\lambda O_{11}\} & 0 \\ 0 & \exp\{-i\lambda O_{22}\} \end{bmatrix} + \sum_{K'=0}^{\infty} \begin{matrix} 1, (\text{对角}) \\ 0, (\text{非对角}) \end{matrix} \\ \int_0^1 \left[ \begin{array}{l} \frac{(-i)^{2K'} (O_{12} \cdot O_{21})^{K'}}{(K' - 1)! K'!} x^{K'} (\lambda - x)^{K'-1} \cdot \exp\{-ixO_{11}\} \cdot \exp\{-i(\lambda - x)O_{22}\} \\ \frac{(-i)^{2K'+1} (O_{12} \cdot O_{21})^{K'}}{(K'!)^2} O_{21} \cdot x^{K'} (\lambda - x)^{K'} \cdot \exp\{-ixO_{11}\} \cdot \exp\{-i(\lambda - x)O_{22}\} \\ \frac{(-i)^{2K'+1} (O_{12} \cdot O_{21})^{K'}}{(K'!)^2} \cdot O_{12} \cdot x^{K'} (\lambda - x)^{K'} \cdot \exp\{-ixO_{22}\} \cdot \exp\{-i(\lambda - x)O_{11}\} \\ \frac{(-i)^{2K'} (O_{12} \cdot O_{21})^{K'}}{(K' - 1)! K'!} \cdot x^{K'} (\lambda - x)^{K'-1} \cdot \exp\{-ixO_{22}\} \cdot \exp\{-i(\lambda - x)O_{11}\} \end{array} \right] dx \quad (14)$$

(14) 式中的后一部分 —— 即矩阵函数的积分求和

$$\sum_{K'= \begin{matrix} \infty \\ 1, (\text{对角}) \\ 0, (\text{非对角}) \end{matrix}} \int_0^\lambda \begin{bmatrix} f_{11}(x) & f_{12}(x) \\ f_{21}(x) & f_{22}(x) \end{bmatrix} dx \quad (15)$$

存在如下关系:

$$(i) \quad \left\{ \sum_{K'=1}^{\infty} \int_0^\lambda f_{22}(x) dx \right\} = \left\{ \sum_{K'=1}^{\infty} \int_0^\lambda f_{11}(x) dx \right\} \left| \begin{matrix} (O_{11} \xleftrightarrow{\text{互换}} O_{22}) \end{matrix} \right. \quad (16a)$$

$$(ii) \quad \left\{ \sum_{K'=0}^{\infty} \int_0^\lambda f_{12}(x) dx \right\} = \left\{ \sum_{K'=0}^{\infty} \int_0^\lambda f_{21}(x) dx \right\} \left| \begin{matrix} (O_{12} \xleftrightarrow{\text{互换}} O_{21}) \\ (O_{11} \leftrightarrow O_{22}) \end{matrix} \right. \quad (16b)$$

其中, (16a, b) 右端所标记的矩阵元互换, 系指将右端花括号里 \$\{\dots\}\$ 的矩阵元数值按所标记方式作互换后, 则右端花括号里 \$\{\dots\}\$ 的计算值便正好等于左端花括号里 \$\{\dots\}\$ 的计算值,

$$(iii) \quad \left\{ \sum_{K'=1}^{\infty} \int_0^\lambda f_{11}(x) dx \right\} = \frac{i \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} - O_{22}}{O_{21}} \left\{ \sum_{K'=0}^{\infty} \int_0^\lambda f_{21}(x) dx \right\} - \exp\{-i\lambda O_{11}\} \quad (16c)$$

于是, 具体计算(15)时, 只须主要计算形如

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{K'=0}^{\infty} \int_0^\lambda f_{21}(x) dx &= \sum_{K'=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^{2K'+1} \cdot (O_{12} \cdot O_{21})^{K'}}{(K'!)^2} \cdot O_{21} \cdot \exp\{-i\lambda O_{22}\} \\ &\quad \cdot \int_0^\lambda x^{K'} (\lambda - x)^{K'} \cdot \exp\{-ix(O_{11} - O_{22})\} dx \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

的积分求和即可, 且可计算出该积分求和值为

$$-iO_{21} \cdot \frac{\sin \left[ \lambda \cdot \sqrt{\left( \frac{O_{11} - O_{22}}{2} \right)^2 + O_{12} \cdot O_{21}} \right]}{\sqrt{\left( \frac{O_{11} - O_{22}}{2} \right)^2 + O_{12} \cdot O_{21}}} \cdot \exp \left\{ -i\lambda \frac{O_{11} + O_{22}}{2} \right\}; \quad [\text{参见附录 B}] \quad (18)$$

于是, 由(16)并利用(17)的计算值(18), 不难计算出其余三个积分求和值——亦即可以完成矩阵函数的积分求和(15)式[或(14)式中的后一部分]的所有计算; 进而可以最后完成(14)式的计算。其结果表为

$$F(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(T \cdot \lambda) - i(H/T) \cdot \sin(T \cdot \lambda) & -i(O_{21}/T) \cdot \sin(T \cdot \lambda) \\ -i(O_{12}/T) \cdot \sin(T \cdot \lambda) & \cos(T \cdot \lambda) + i(H/T) \cdot \sin(T \cdot \lambda) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \exp \left\{ -i\lambda \frac{O_{11} + O_{22}}{2} \right\} \quad (19a)$$

其中

$$T = \sqrt{\left( \frac{O_{11} - O_{22}}{2} \right)^2 + O_{12} \cdot O_{21}}, \quad H = \frac{O_{11} - O_{22}}{2} \quad (19b)$$

最后, 由计算公式(5)并利用 \$F(\lambda)\$ 的计算结果(19), 可计算出

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_1(\lambda) &= \cos^2(T \cdot \lambda) - \sqrt{\rho^{-1}} \cdot r \sin(\varphi + \alpha) \sin 2(T \cdot \lambda) / T \\ &\quad + [H^2 + \rho^{-1} \cdot r^2 + 2H \sqrt{\rho^{-1}} \cdot r \cos(\varphi + \alpha)] \sin^2(T \cdot \lambda) / T^2 \\ \sum_2(\lambda) &= \cos^2(T \cdot \lambda) + \sqrt{\rho} \cdot r \sin(\varphi + \alpha) \sin 2(T \cdot \lambda) / T \end{aligned}$$



$$+ [H^2 + \rho \cdot r^2 - 2H\sqrt{\rho} \cdot r \cos(\varphi + \alpha)] \sin^2(T \cdot \lambda) / T^2$$

其中,  $r = |O_{12}| = |O_{21}|$ ,  $\alpha = \arg(O_{12}) = -\arg(O_{21})$

### 3 结束语

采用格点漂移技术处理二维分立基量子系统中转动态的几率分布演变比计算时, 所使用的解决诸多无穷小量  $\epsilon$  乘积求和的方法, 可以自然地推广到二维以上的分立基量子系统中去, 这是因为: 按格点演变过程处理时, 依照“基”的转换情形将演变过程作归类处理, 可以证明<sup>[7]</sup>: 凡属同一种归类的演变过程求和, 针对其出现的诸多无穷小量  $\epsilon$  乘积求和的困难, 总存在唯一的方式可将无穷小量  $\epsilon$  按不同的倍数  $K$  分配给各自的漂移参数  $\delta$ , 从而可解决无穷小量  $\epsilon$  乘积求和中的困难, 以完成最终结果的计算。

### 附录 A

由  $K' = S - 1, J' = S$ , 得到  $J' = K' + 1$ . 又,  $K'$  的最小取值  $K_{\min}$  由  $S$  的最小取值  $S_{\min}$  确定:

$$S_{\min} = 1; \quad (K_{\min} = S_{\min} - 1)$$

即  $K_{\min} = 0$ . 而  $K'$  的最大取值  $K_{\max}$  由  $S$  的最大取值  $S_{\max}$  确定:

$$\begin{cases} 2S_{\max} - 1 \leq n + 1; & (K_{\max} = S_{\max} - 1) \\ \text{其中, } S_{\max} \text{ 为不等式最大正整数解} \end{cases}$$

即  $K_{\max} = \left[ \frac{n+2}{2} \right] - 1 = \left[ \frac{n}{2} \right]$ ; (符号  $[x]$  表示  $x$  中的最大整数)。

又, 由求和指标受到的约束条件:  $(K + K') + (J + J') = n + 1$  以及关系式:  $J' = K' + 1$ , 得到  $J = (n + 1) - (K + 2K' + 1)$ . 显然,  $K$  和  $J$  的最小取值均为零 ( $K_{\min} = J_{\min} = 0$ )——即二者分别对应于图 2(a) 所示的排列里无“白圈”元素和无“黑圈”元素情形; 于是得到  $K$  和  $J$  的最大取值  $K_{\max}$  和  $J_{\max}$  满足如下关系:

$$J_{\max} = (n + 1) - (K_{\max} + 2K' + 1) \quad \text{和} \quad J_{\max} = (n + 1) - (K_{\min} + 2K' + 1)$$

因而得到

$$K_{\max} = n - 2K' \quad \text{和} \quad J_{\max} = n - 2K'$$

### 附录 B

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{K'=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 f_{21}(x) dx &= \frac{-iO_{21}}{2} \cdot \exp\left\{-i\lambda \frac{O_{11} + O_{22}}{2}\right\} \cdot \sum_{K'=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^{2K'} \cdot (\sqrt{O_{12}} \cdot O_{21})^{2K'}}{(K'!)^2} \\ &\cdot 2 \exp\left\{i\lambda \frac{O_{11} - O_{22}}{2}\right\} \cdot \int_0^1 x^{K'} (\lambda - x)^{K'} \cdot \exp\{-ix(O_{11} - O_{22})\} dx \end{aligned} \quad (B1)$$

对(B1)中的积分作变量变换:  $y = 2x - \lambda$ , 可将该积分表成

$$\frac{1}{2^{2K'+1}} \cdot \exp\left\{-i\lambda \frac{O_{11} - O_{22}}{2}\right\} \cdot \int_{-1}^1 (\lambda^2 - y^2)^{K'} \cdot \exp\left\{-iy \frac{O_{11} - O_{22}}{2}\right\} dy \quad (B2)$$

将(B2)代入(B1), 经化简及整理后得到

$$\sum_{K'=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 f_{21}(x) dx = \frac{-iO_{21}}{2} \cdot \exp\left\{-i\lambda \frac{O_{11} + O_{22}}{2}\right\}$$

$$\cdot \int_{-1}^1 \left\{ \sum_{K'=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i)^{K'} \cdot (\sqrt{O_{12} \cdot O_{21}})^{2K'}}{2^{2K'} \cdot (K'!)^2} \cdot (\lambda^2 - y^2)^{K'} \right\} \cdot \exp \left\{ -i \frac{O_{11} - O_{22}}{2} y \right\} \cdot dy \quad (B3)$$

注意到

$$\sum_{K'=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{K'} \cdot (\sqrt{O_{12} \cdot O_{21}})^{2K'}}{2^{2K'} \cdot (K'!)^2} \cdot (\lambda^2 - y^2)^{K'} = J_0(\sqrt{O_{12} \cdot O_{21}} \cdot \sqrt{\lambda^2 - y^2}) \quad (B4)$$

于是,将(B4)代入(B3)并利用积分公式

$$\int_{-1}^1 J_0(a \cdot \sqrt{z^2 - x^2}) \cdot e^{\pm iax} \cdot dx = \frac{2 \sin(\ell \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + b^2})}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

作计算后,便得到(18)式。

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## Lattice Drift Technic of the Single Integral of Matrix Function and its Applications

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**ABSTRACT** We have set up the lattice drift technic of the single integral of matrix function and expounded in detail its special mathematical meaning; and applied this technic in the lattice calculation of the general rotation operator matrix for the quantum system in discrete bases, and using the results obtained, we calculate the evolution ratio of the probability distribution for the two-dimensional superposition states under the action of a general rotation operator.

**KEYWORDS** matrix function integral; lattice drift; latticization; discrete bases; rotation operator; evolution ratio of probability