计算物理第三次作业

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1 题目 1: 证明 Gauss 消元法的时间复杂度

1.1 题目描述

Prove that the time complexity of the Gaussian elimination algorithm is $O(N^3)$.

1.2 证明

正向过程(将第 i 列中第 i 行以下都变为 0)共有 N-1 轮,第 i 轮进行 i-1 次初等行变换,每次行变换涉及 N 次乘法与 N 次加法,共有 $\frac{N(N-1)}{2}\cdot 2N$ 次运算;综上,总的时间复杂度为 $O(N^3)$

2 题目 2: 将矩阵化为最简阶梯型 (RREF)

2.1 题目描述

Write a general code to transform a $n \times m$ matrix into the REDUCED ROW ECHELON FORM, and use the code to obtain the RREF of the following matrix.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 5 \\ 4 & 10 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.2 程序描述

题目要求将给出的矩阵化为最简阶梯型(RREF)。最简阶梯型的要求为:

- 1. 非零行在零行之上;
- 2. 在每个非零行中,第一个非零数为 1 (称为 the leading one);
- 3. 非零行的 leading one 在其下每个非零行的 leading one 的左侧;
- 4. 若某列包含 leading one,则该列其它数字为 0。

根据以上要求,编写 Pivote() 和 ElemTrans() 两个函数来获得最简阶梯型。其中 Pivote() 函数遍历当前行以下各行,找到对应的领头列上数字最大的行,将该行与当前行交换后,令当前行的领头列为 1; ElemTrans() 函数则通过初等变换,把当前行的 leading one 所在的列上其它行的数字均变成 0。当当前行从第一行遍历到第 min(总行数,总列数) 行后,即得到输入矩阵的最简阶梯型。

本程序源文件为 RREF.py, 运行依赖 Python 第三方库 Numpy 和 Matplotlib。在终端进入当前目录, 使用命令 python -u RREF.py 运行本程序。运行后输出题目描述中矩阵的最简阶梯型。

2.3 伪代码

Pivoting 过程的伪代码如 Alg.1所示。初等变换得到最简阶梯型的伪代码如 Alg.2所示。主程序的伪代

```
Algorithm 1 Pivote(A,col_index): The pivoting algorithm
```

Input: A given initial matrix A and the aimed column index col index.

Output: The pivoted matrix described in the above section.

```
1: largest num,largest index \leftarrow abs(A[col index,col index]),col index
```

- 2: $row_num, col_num \leftarrow size(A)$
- 3: **for** i in range(col_index,row_num) **do**
- 4: **if** abs(the leading entry of the current row)>largest_num **then**
- 5: update largest_num and largest_index with the current row
- 6: end if
- 7: end for
- 8: if largest num==0 then
- 9: return 0, A
- 10: else if largest_num==col_index then
- 11: $A[\text{col_index},:] \leftarrow \frac{A[\text{col_index},:]}{A[\text{col_index},\text{col_index}]}$
- 12: return 1, A
- 13: **else**
- 14: $\operatorname{swap}(A[\operatorname{col_index},:],A[\operatorname{largest_index},:])$
- 15: $A[\text{col_index},:] \leftarrow \frac{A[\text{col_index},:]}{A[\text{col_index},\text{col_index}]}$
- 16: return 1, A
- 17: end if

码如 Alg. 4所示。

2.4 输入输出示例

程序运行结果如 Fig. 1, 经验证正确。

Algorithm 2 Elemtrans(A,col_index): Perform elementary transform to clear the column of the leading one of the aimed row

Input: A given initial matrix A and the aimed column index col_index.

Output: A matrix with the column of the leading one of the aimed row cleared

```
    row_num←size(A,row)
    for i in range(0,row_num) do
    if i==col_index then
    continue
    else
    A[i,:]←A[i,:]-A[col_index,:] · A[i, col_index]
    end if
    end for
    return A
```

Algorithm 3 The main program of attaining RREF

Input: A given initial matrix A

```
Output: The RREF of A
```

```
1: row_num,col_num \leftarrow size(A)
```

2: **for** i in range(0,min(col_num,row_num)) **do**

```
3: (\text{status}, A) = \text{Pivote}(A, i)
```

4: **if** status==0 **then**

5: continue

6: else

7: A = ElemTrans(A,i)

8: end if

9: end for

```
[[ 2. 8. 4. 2.]
[ 2. 5. 1. 5.]
[ 4. 10. -1. 1.]]
[[ 1. 0. 0. 11.]
[ 0. 1. 0. -4.]
[ 0. 0. 1. 3.]]
```

Figure 1: RREF 输出结果

3 题目 3: 求解 Schrodinger 方程

3.1 题目描述

Solve the 1D Schrodinger equation with the potential

1.
$$V(x) = x^2$$
;

2.
$$V(x) = x^4 - x^2$$

with the variational approach using a Gaussian basis $\phi_i(x) = (\frac{\nu_i}{\pi})^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\nu_i(x-s_i)^2}$ (either fixed widths or fixed centers). Consider the three lowest energy eigenstates. This function has two variational parameters: ν_i , the width of the Gaussian, and s_i , the center of the Gaussian.

3.2 程序描述

本程序选定一组高斯函数为基(这组高斯函数有着相同的 ν_i 、不同的 s_i),则波函数为 $\psi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N c_i \phi_i(x)$ 。写出能量的期望值 $E = \frac{\langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}$ 。采用变分法,使能量的期望值最小,即 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial c_i} = 0$,等价于 Hc = ESc,其中 S 和当 $V(x) = x^2$ 时 H 的矩阵元为

$$S_{pk} = \sqrt{\frac{\nu_p \nu_k}{\pi(\nu_p + \nu_k)}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(s_p - s_k)^2 \nu_k \nu_p}{\nu_p + \nu_k}}$$

$$H_{pk}^{(1)} = e^{-\frac{(s_p - s_k)^2 \nu_k \nu_p}{\nu_p + \nu_k}} \frac{\sqrt{\nu_k \nu_p}}{2m\sqrt{\pi}(\nu_k + \nu_p)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \left[m\nu_p * \left(1 + 2s_p^2 \nu_p \right) + \nu_k \left(\left(m + 4ms_k s_p \nu_p + 2\hbar \nu_p^2 \right) \right] + e^{-\frac{(s_p - s_k)^2 \nu_k \nu_p}{\nu_p + \nu_k}} \frac{\sqrt{\nu_k \nu_p}}{2m\sqrt{\pi}(\nu_k + \nu_p)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \left[2\nu_k^2 \left(ms_k^2 + \hbar \nu_p - 2\hbar (s_k - s_p)^2 \nu_p^2 \right) \right]$$

当 $V(x)=x^4-x^2$ 时 H 的矩阵元 $H_{pk}^{(2)}$ 如 Fig. 2所示。这并不是一个广义本征值方程,因为 E 是关

$$\begin{split} &\text{Clear}[\text{"Global}] \star \text{"I} \\ &\text{|} \exists \text{|} \exists \text{|} \\ &\text{f} = \text{FullSimplify} \Big[\sqrt{\frac{v_p}{\pi}} \star \text{Exp} \Big[-v_p \left(x - s_p \right)^2 \Big] \star \left(-\frac{\hbar}{2 \star m} \underbrace{D}_{\text{|}} \left[D \left[\sqrt{\frac{v_k}{\pi}} \star \text{Exp} \left[-v_k \left(x - s_k \right)^2 \right], x \right], x \right] + \left(\left(x^4 - x^2 \right) \star \sqrt{\frac{v_k}{\pi}} \star \text{Exp} \left[-v_k \left(x - s_k \right)^2 \right] \right) \Big) \Big]; \\ &\text{|} H_{pk} = \text{FullSimplify} [\text{Integrate} [f, \{x, -\text{Infinity}, \text{Infinity}\}, \text{Assumptions} \rightarrow \{v_p > \theta, v_k > \theta\}] \Big] \\ &\text{|} \exists \text{|} \exists \text{$$

Figure 2: 当
$$V(x) = x^4 - x^2$$
 时 H 的矩阵元 $H_{pk}^{(2)}$

于 c 的函数而非常数。但由于我们要求解的确实是哈密顿量的本征态,所以我们可以先将 E 当做常数处理,求解本征态后代回 E(c) 验证,方程确实是自洽的。于是求解 Schrodinger 方程的问题就转化为一个广义本征值问题。本征值即为不同本征态的能量,本征矢即为波函数在选定的基下的展开系数。

本程序源文件为 Schrodinger.py,运行依赖 Python 第三方库 Numpy、Scipy 和 Matplotlib。在终端进入当前目录,使用命令 python -u Schrodinger.py 运行本程序。运行后先在控制台输出 $V(x)=x^2$ 的前三个本征值并输出 Fig. 3所示图像,关闭图像后输出 Fig. 4所示图像,关闭图像后在控制台输出 $V(x)=x^4-x^2$ 的前三个本征值并输出 Fig. 5所示图像,关闭图像后输出 Fig. 6所示图像。

3.3 伪代码

Algorithm 4 The main program of solving the Schrodinger Equation

Input: N given series of Gaussian basis and a given potential V(x).

Output: The energy E of the eigenstates and the wave functions $\psi_i(x)$

- 1: **for** p in range(0,N-1) **do**
- 2: **for** k in range(p,N-1) **do**
- 3: $H[p,k], S[p,k] \leftarrow$ the above expression of the element of matrix H, S
- 4: $H[p,k], S[p,k] \leftarrow H[k,p], S[k,p]$
- 5: end for
- 6: end for
- 7: $E, C \leftarrow eigh(H, S)$

3.4 输入输出示例

本程序输出 $V(x)=x^2$ 和 $V(x)=x^4-x^2$ 时的本征能量分布以及能量最低的三个本征态的波函数如 Fig. 3,4,5,6所示。本程序中取 $\hbar=1, m=2$,则当 $V(x)=x^2$ 时有 $\omega=1$,即能量分布为 $E=(n+\frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega=n+\frac{1}{2}, n=0,1,...$,由 Fig. 3可得本程序得到的前 80 个本征态均与上式符合较好,从而验证了本程序的正确性。

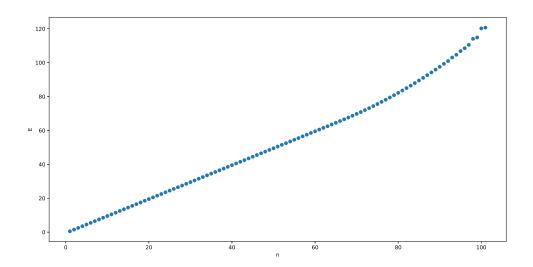


Figure 3: $V(x) = x^2$ 势能下本征值(能量 E)的分布

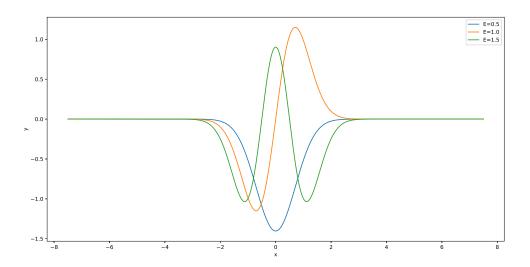


Figure 4: $V(x) = x^2$ 势能下能量最低的三个本征态的波函数

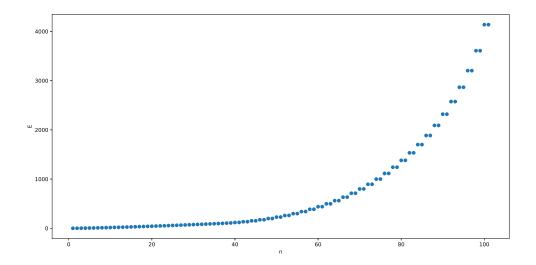


Figure 5: $V(x) = x^4 - x^2$ 势能下本征值(能量 E)的分布

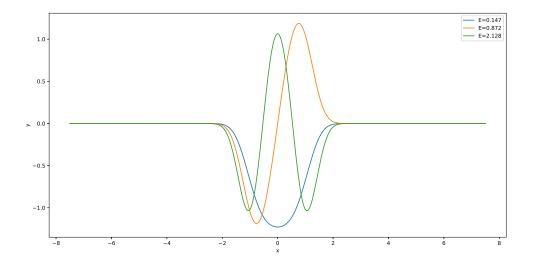


Figure 6: $V(x) = x^4 - x^2$ 势能下能量最低的三个本征态的波函数