

计算物理作业 n

李明钰 22307110156

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1 题目 1: 证明高斯消元法的时间复杂度为 $O(N^3)$

针对一个 $n \times n$ 的矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

根据高斯消元法 (算法1) 将其变为上三角阵,

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

这对其中要进行消元的 n 列中的第 p 列, 需要

- 找到当前列的最大值, 并将其所在行放在第 p 行, 这需要时间 $O(N)$
- 对第 q 行, $q = p + 1, \dots, n$ 需要进行如下操作
 - 计算因子 $f = \frac{a_{pq}}{a_{pp}}$, 这需要时间 $O(1)$
 - 更新第 q 行所有元素, 这需要时间 $O(N)$
- 对所有列重复这两步, 这需要时间 $O(N)$

综上, 高斯消元法的总时间复杂度为 $O(N^3)$

1.1 伪代码

如算法1所示

Algorithm 1 Gaussian Elimination Algorithm

```
1: procedure GAUSSIANELIMINATION( $A, b$ )
2:    $n \leftarrow$  size of  $A$ 
3:   for  $p \leftarrow 1$  to  $n - 1$  do
4:     Find the maximum element  $A[i, p]$  in column  $p$  below row  $p$ 
5:      $maxRow \leftarrow i$ 
6:     if  $A[maxRow, p] = 0$  then
7:       continue
8:     end if
9:     Swap rows  $p$  and  $maxRow$  in  $A$  and  $b$ 
10:    for  $i \leftarrow p + 1$  to  $n$  do
11:       $f \leftarrow \frac{A[i, p]}{A[p, p]}$ 
12:      for  $j \leftarrow p$  to  $n$  do
13:         $A[i, j] \leftarrow A[i, j] - f \cdot A[p, j]$ 
14:      end for
15:       $b[i] \leftarrow b[i] - f \cdot b[p]$ 
16:    end for
17:  end for
18:  return BackwardSubstitution( $A, b$ )
19: end procedure
```

2 题目 2：用高斯消元法和 partial-pivoting scheme 求解方程组

2.1 题目描述

用 Gaussian elimination algorithm 和 partial-pivoting scheme 求解方程组

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 &= 5 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 + 8x_3 &= 6 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 &= 5 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

程序先将其改写为矩阵相乘的形式

$$\mathbf{A}\vec{x} = \vec{b} \tag{4}$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{b} = (5, 6, 6)^T \tag{5}$$

然后使用高斯消元法将扩展矩阵化为上三角阵, 之后解出 $\vec{x} = (2, 2, -1)$, 与理论解一致。

2.2 伪代码

如算法2所示

Algorithm 2 Gaussian Elimination Algorithm with Partial-pivoting Scheme

```
1: procedure GAUSSIANELIMINATION( $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ )
2:    $n \leftarrow \text{size of } A$ 
3:   for  $i \leftarrow 0$  to  $n - 2$  do
4:      $p \leftarrow i + \text{argmax}(A^T[i, i :])$  ▷ Find the pivot index
5:      $A_c \leftarrow \text{copy}(A)$ 
6:      $b_c \leftarrow \text{copy}(b)$ 
7:      $A[i] \leftarrow A_c[p]$  ▷ Swap the pivot row with the i-th row
8:      $A[p] \leftarrow A_c[i]$ 
9:      $b[i] \leftarrow b_c[p]$ 
10:     $b[p] \leftarrow b_c[i]$ 
11:    for  $j \leftarrow i + 1$  to  $n - 1$  do
12:       $f \leftarrow \frac{A[j][i]}{A[i][i]}$ 
13:       $A[j] \leftarrow A[j] - f \cdot A[i]$ 
14:       $b[j] \leftarrow b[j] - f \cdot b[i]$ 
15:    end for
16:  end for
17:   $x \leftarrow \text{zeros}(n)$ 
18:  for  $k \leftarrow n - 1$  down to  $0$  do
19:     $x[k] \leftarrow \frac{b[k] - \text{dot}(A[k], x)}{A[k][k]}$ 
20:  end for
21:  return  $x$ 
22: end procedure
```

2.3 运行实例

```
1 A_sup,b_sup,x=GaussianElimination(A,b)
2 print("通过高斯消元将A化为上三角阵为\n{}\n,对应b向量为为{}\n,对应得到方程解为{}".format(A_sup,b_sup,x))
```

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... 通过高斯消元将A化为上三角阵为

```
[[ 3.      4.      8.      ]
 [ 0.      1.66666667 0.33333333]
 [ 0.      0.      -0.4     ]]
```

, 对应b向量为为[6. 3. 0.4],
对应得到方程解为[2. 2. -1.]

3 题目 2：变分法解薛定谔方程

3.1 题目描述

Solve the 1D Schrodinger equation with the potential (i) $V(x) = x^2$; (ii) $V(x) = x^4 - x^2$ with the variational approach using a Gaussian basis (either fixed widths or fixed centers). Consider the three lowest energy eigenstates.

3.2 程序描述

对高斯基函数：

$$\Phi_i(x) = \left(\frac{v_i}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} e^{-v_i(x-s_i)^2} \quad (6)$$

我们固定其方差不变，即限定所有 v_i 都等于 1，只改变其 s_i 的值，根据公式

$$S_{pk} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi_p^*(x) \Phi_k(x) dx \quad (7)$$

和公式

$$H_{pk} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi_p^*(x) H \Phi_k(x) dx \quad (8)$$

借助 Mathematica 计算（文件夹中积分运算.nb）出 H_{pk} 与 v_p, v_k 的解析关系，为再在 $(-200, 200)$ 之间均匀取 n 个值，作为基函数中心 s_i 的取值，计算出相应具体的矩阵 S 和 H 。再求解广义特征值问题

$$HC = ESC \quad (9)$$

即可得到本征值和高斯基下的对应的本征矢。

3.3 输出实例

3.3.1 不同基数量下的本征值

模拟计算出的 $V = x^2$ 下的最低的三个能量本征值与选取基函数数量本征值对应关系如表3.3.1所示

3.4 运行实例

设定 $n = 600$ 计算得到最低三个能级的本征值如图1所示，画出相应的本征态如图23所示

```

4 print("V(x)=x^2时最低的三个能量本征态是",E1[:3])
5 print("V(x)=x^4-x^2时最低的三个能量本征态是",E2[:3])
[691] ✓ 0.1s
...
V(x)=x^2时最低的三个能量本征态是 [1.00000001 3.00000015 5.00000512]
V(x)=x^4-x^2时最低的三个能量本征态是 [0.65777349 2.83490568 6.18086755]

```

图 1: 输出最低三个能级本征值

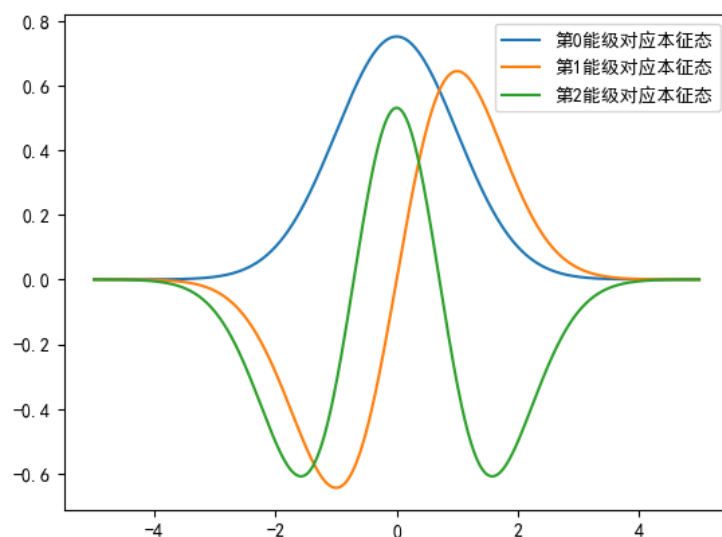


图 2: $V = x^2$ 最低三个能级对应本征态函数

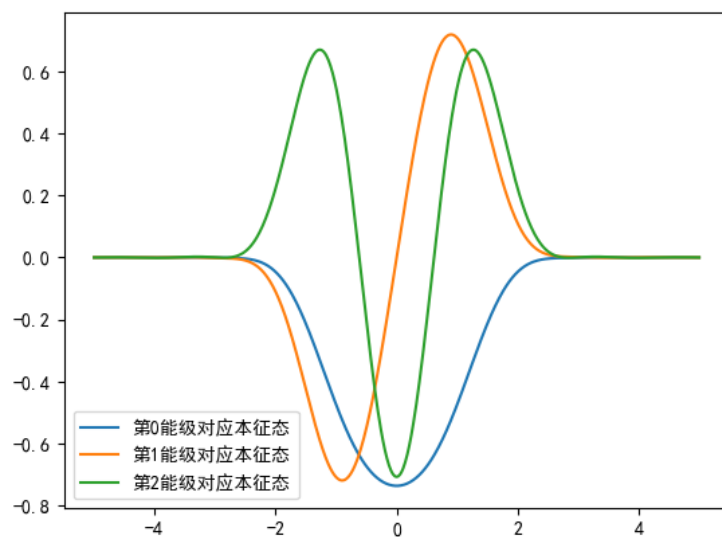


图 3: $V = x^4 - x^2$ 最低三个能级对应本征态函数

基数量 n	E1	E2	E3
50	17.90972511	17.90972511	151.18752603
100	5.32539866	5.33703698	37.98094899
200	1.66828647	3.02394632	10.48343753
300	1.04669018	3.04764203	5.97892026
400	1.00101988	3.0040235	5.07659885
500	1.00000583	3.00005203	5.00137461
600	1.00000001	3.00000015	5.00000512

3.5 伪代码

Algorithm 3 Gaussian Basis Function and Matrix Calculation

x, s, v (for Gaussian basis), v_i, v_j, s_i, s_j (for H and S matrices) $S, H_1, H_2, E_1, E_2, C_1, C_2$

GaussianBasisFunc GaussianBasisFunc CalculateSCalculate_S CalculateH1Calculate_H1 CalculateH2Calculate_H2

Define GaussianBasisFunc(x, s, v):

Require: return $\sqrt{\frac{v}{\pi}} \exp(-v(x-s)^2)$

Define Calculate_S(v_i, v_j, s_i, s_j):

exponent $\leftarrow -\frac{v_i v_j (s_i - s_j)^2}{v_i + v_j}$

return $\frac{\sqrt{v_i} \sqrt{v_j} \exp(\text{exponent})}{\sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{v_i + v_j}}$

Define Calculate_H1(v_i, v_j, s_i, s_j):

part1 $\leftarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}(v_i + v_j)^{5/2}}$

exponent $\leftarrow -\frac{(s_i - s_j)^2 v_i v_j}{v_i + v_j}$

part2 $\leftarrow \exp(\text{exponent})$

part3 $\leftarrow \sqrt{v_i} \sqrt{v_j}$

part4 $\leftarrow v_i + v_j + 2s_j^2 v_j^2 + 4v_i v_j (s_i s_j + v_j) + 2v_i^2 (s_i^2 + 2v_j - 4(s_i - s_j)^2 v_j^2)$

$H_1 \leftarrow \text{part1} \times \text{part2} \times \text{part3} \times \text{part4}$

return H_1

Define Calculate_H2(v_i, v_j, s_i, s_j):

term1 $\leftarrow \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}(v_i + v_j)^{9/2}} \sqrt{v_i} \sqrt{v_j}$

exp_part $\leftarrow \exp(-\frac{(s_i - s_j)^2 v_i v_j}{v_i + v_j})$

term2_vi2 $\leftarrow v_i^2 (3 - 2v_i + 4s_i^2 v_i (3 + (-1 + s_i^2) v_i))$

term2_vi_vj $\leftarrow 2v_i (3 + v_i (-3 + s_i^2 (6 - 4v_i) - 4s_i s_j (-3 + v_i) + 8s_i^3 s_j v_i)) v_j$

term2_vj2 $\leftarrow (3 + 2v_i (-3 + 4s_i s_j (3 - 2v_i) - 2s_j^2 (-3 + v_i) + 2s_i^2 (-1 + 6s_j^2) v_i)) v_j^2$

term2_vj3 $\leftarrow 2(-1 + 2s_j (-2s_i v_i + s_j (3 + (-2 + 4s_i s_j) v_i))) v_j^3$

term2_vj4 $\leftarrow 4s_j^2 (-1 + s_j^2) v_j^4$

correction_term $\leftarrow -8v_i v_j (v_i + v_j)^2 (-v_j + v_i (-1 + 2(s_i - s_j)^2 v_j))$

term2 $\leftarrow \text{term2_vi2} + \text{term2_vi_vj} + \text{term2_vj2} + \text{term2_vj3} + \text{term2_vj4} + \text{correction_term}$

$H_2 \leftarrow \text{term1} \times \text{exp_part} \times \text{term2}$

return H_2

Define Constants:

```

n_basis ← 600    (number of basis functions)
v ← 1    (constant width of basis functions)
n_x ← 600    (number of points for plotting)
s_max ← 200    (maximum value of basis function centers)
x_max ← 5
s_min ← -s_max
s_array ← linspace(s_min, s_max, n_basis)

```

Initialize Matrices:

```

H1 ← 0_{n_basis × n_basis}
H2 ← 0_{n_basis × n_basis}
S ← 0_{n_basis × n_basis}

```

Calculate H and S Matrices:

```

for i ← 0 to n_basis - 1 do
    for j ← 0 to n_basis - 1 do H1[i][j] ← Calculate_H1(v, v, s_array[i], s_array[j])
H2[i][j] ← Calculate_H2(v, v, s_array[i], s_array[j])
S[i][j] ← Calculate_S(v, v, s_array[i], s_array[j])

```

Compute Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors:

```

E1, C1 ← eigh(H1, S)
E2, C2 ← eigh(H2, S)

```

Print Results:

```

print "Lowest three energy eigenstates for V(x) = x^2: E1[: 3]"
print "Lowest three energy eigenstates for V(x) = x^4 - x^2: E2[: 3]"
=0

```

[H]