

Exactly solvable - Heun - Anderson

annihilation operator

$$b = \sum_k V_k \alpha_k$$

$$C_k = \sum_{k'} \eta_{k,k'} \alpha_{k'}^\dagger$$

creation operator

$$b^\dagger = \sum_k V_k^\dagger \alpha_k^\dagger$$

$$C_k^\dagger = \sum_{k'} \eta_{k,k'}^\dagger \alpha_{k'}^\dagger$$

spanned by

$\alpha_k$  and  $\alpha_k^\dagger$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{eigen-} \\ \text{annihilation} \\ \text{operator} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \text{eigen-} \\ \text{creation} \\ \text{operator} \end{pmatrix}$$

Total Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_k \epsilon_k \alpha_k^\dagger \alpha_k$$

$$[b, H] = \left[ \sum_k V_k \alpha_k, \sum_{k'} \epsilon_{k'} \alpha_{k'}^\dagger \alpha_{k'} \right]$$

$$\text{for } k' \neq k, \quad [\alpha_k, \alpha_{k'}^\dagger] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [\alpha_k, \alpha_{k'}^\dagger \alpha_{k'}] = 0$$

the terms are cancelled out.

$$\text{for } k=k', \quad [b, H] = \sum_k (\alpha_k \alpha_k^\dagger \alpha_k - \alpha_k^\dagger \alpha_k \alpha_k) \cdot V_k \cdot \epsilon_k$$

$$= \sum_k [\alpha_k, \alpha_k^\dagger] \alpha_k \cdot V_k \cdot \epsilon_k$$

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$$= \sum_k \alpha_k \cdot \underbrace{V_k - \epsilon_k}_{\text{参数}}$$

Original N A H:

$$H = \epsilon_c b^\dagger b + \sum_k \left( \epsilon_k C_k^\dagger C_k + A_k (C_k^\dagger b + b^\dagger C_k) \right)$$

<sup>for</sup>

$$[b, H] = \epsilon_c b b^\dagger b + \sum_k \epsilon_k b C_k^\dagger C_k + \sum_k A_k (b C_k^\dagger b + b b^\dagger C_k)$$

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$$\epsilon_c b^\dagger b b + \sum_k \epsilon_k C_k^\dagger C_k b + \sum_k A_k (C_k^\dagger b b + b b^\dagger C_k)$$

$$= \epsilon_c \underbrace{[b, b^\dagger]}_1 \cdot b + \sum_k \underbrace{[b, C_k^\dagger C_k]}_0 \epsilon_k + \sum_k A_k \underbrace{[b, C_k^\dagger]}_0 \cdot b$$
$$+ \sum_k A_k \underbrace{(b b^\dagger C_k - b^\dagger C_k b)}_{C_k}$$

Check yourself that  ~~$b b^\dagger C_k$~~   $b^\dagger C_k b = b^\dagger b C_k$

$$b b^\dagger C_k - b^\dagger C_k b = [b, b^\dagger] C_k = C_k$$

$$[b, H] = \epsilon_c b + \sum_k A_k C_k$$