

$$\begin{aligned} m \ddot{u}_{2n} &= 10c(u_{2n+1} - u_{2n}) - c(u_{2n} - u_{2n-1}) \\ &= 10c(u_{2n+1} - u_{2n}) + c(u_{2n-1} - u_{2n}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m \ddot{u}_{2n+1} &= c(u_{2n+2} - u_{2n+1}) - 10c(u_{2n+1} - u_{2n}) \\ &= c(u_{2n+2} - u_{2n+1} - 10u_{2n+1} + 10u_{2n}) \end{aligned}$$

设  $u_{2n} = A \exp[i(\omega t - 2n \frac{a}{2} q)]$      $u_{2n+1} = B \exp[i(\omega t - (2n+1) \frac{a}{2} q)]$

$$\therefore -\omega^2 A = 10cB \exp(-i \frac{qa}{2}) + cB \exp(i \frac{qa}{2}) - 11A$$

$$\begin{cases} -\omega^2 B = cA \exp(-i \frac{qa}{2}) + 10cA \exp(i \frac{qa}{2}) - 11B \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (11 - \omega^2)A - (10cB \exp(-i \frac{qa}{2}) + cB \exp(i \frac{qa}{2})) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -(cA \exp(-i \frac{qa}{2}) + 10cA \exp(i \frac{qa}{2}))A + (11 - \omega^2)B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (11 - \omega^2)^2 = c^2 (10 \exp(-iqa) + 100 + 1 + 10 \exp(iqa))$$

$$= c^2 (101 + 20 \cos qa)$$

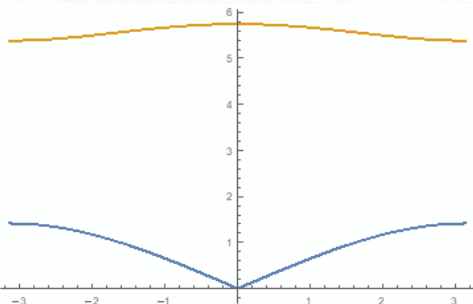
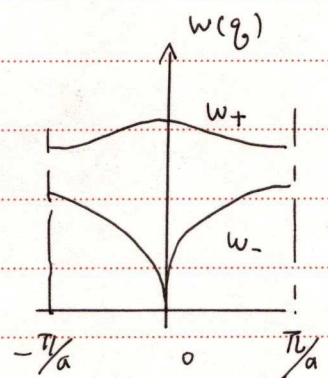
$$\therefore \omega^2 - 11 = \pm \sqrt{101 + 20 \cos qa}$$

$$\omega_{\pm} = \sqrt{11 \pm c \sqrt{101 + 20 \cos qa}}$$

$$q=0 \text{ 时, } \omega_{\pm}(q) = \sqrt{11 \pm 11c} =$$

$$q = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } \omega_{\pm}(q) = \sqrt{11 \pm c \sqrt{101}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{11 \pm 11c} & (\omega_{+}) \\ \sqrt{11 \pm 101c} & (\omega_{-}) \end{cases}$$





2. 设原子为  $\vec{R}(\vec{k})$  (第  $l$  个原子)

那么  $m\ddot{\vec{R}}(\vec{k}) = -\beta \sum_{l,k} \vec{u}(\vec{k})$ .  $\vec{u}(\vec{k}) = \vec{A}_k \exp(i\omega t - i\vec{R}(\vec{k}) \cdot (\frac{n_1 \vec{b}_1}{N_1} + \frac{n_2 \vec{b}_2}{N_2} + \frac{n_3 \vec{b}_3}{N_3}))$

$$m\ddot{\vec{R}}_x(\vec{k}) = - \sum_{l,k,\alpha} \beta_{x\alpha} u_{\alpha}(\vec{k})$$

$$= - \sum_{l,k,\alpha} \beta_{x\alpha} A_{k,\alpha} \exp(i(\omega t - \vec{R}(\vec{k}) \cdot (\frac{n_1 \vec{b}_1}{N_1} + \frac{n_2 \vec{b}_2}{N_2} + \frac{n_3 \vec{b}_3}{N_3})))$$

3. ~~计算原子链~~ - 计算原子链, 纵向运动? 不明. 若考虑所有原子运动.  $A_2$

4. 略在 pdf 中有讨论.