

## 一. Monte Carlo 方法基础

### 1. 随机数产生器 (对地不判断标准: 周期长 随机性 赝)

线性同余法 
$$\begin{cases} Z_{n+1} = (aZ_n + b) \bmod m \\ x_n = Z_n/m \end{cases}$$

16807:  $a = 7^5 = 16807$   $b = 0$   $m = 2^{31} - 1 = 2147483647$

Schrage 方法:  $m = aq + v$

$$\begin{aligned} aZ \bmod m &= \left[ \frac{Z}{q} (aq + v) - \frac{vZ}{q} \right] \bmod m \\ &= \{ a \cdot (Z \bmod q) - v \left[ \frac{Z}{q} \right] \} \bmod m \end{aligned}$$

### 2. 伪随机器的统计检验

独立性: 相关性系数  $C(A, B) = \frac{\langle AB \rangle - \langle A \rangle \langle B \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2} \sqrt{\langle B^2 \rangle - \langle B \rangle^2}} \Rightarrow C(U) = \frac{\langle x_n x_{n+k} \rangle - \langle x_n \rangle^2}{\langle x_n^2 \rangle - \langle x_n \rangle^2}$

均匀性:  $\chi^2 = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{(O_k - E_k)^2}{E_k}$   $P(\chi^2 \leq x | \nu) = \frac{1}{2^{\nu/2} \Gamma(\nu/2)} \int_0^x t^{\nu/2-1} e^{-t/2} dt$

另一种检验  $|\langle x^k \rangle - \frac{1}{k+1}| \sim O(\frac{1}{k})$   $|C(U)| \sim O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})$

### 3. 抽样直接抽样

离散  $x \sim p_i$   $\{ \sim R(0,1) \}$   $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i < \xi \leq \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} p_i \rightarrow x_N$

连续  $x \sim p(x)$   $\{ \sim R(0,1) \}$   $\xi = \int_a^x p(x) dx$  ( $x = F^{-1}(\xi)$ )

4. 变换抽样法  $p(x) = \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-x^2}} \sim \xi = \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \sim x = \sin(\pi(\xi - \frac{1}{2})) \sim x = \cos 2\pi\xi$

$p(x) dx = g(y) dy$   $p(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-x/\lambda} \sim \xi = 1 - e^{-x/\lambda} \sim x = -\lambda \ln \xi$

$p(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+x^2}$   $\sim \xi = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x \sim x = \tan \pi(\xi - \frac{1}{2})$

$P(x, y) = \left| \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \right| g(u, v)$

Box-Muller 法  $\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2 \ln u} \cos 2\pi v \\ y = \sqrt{2 \ln u} \sin 2\pi v \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} u = e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \\ v = \frac{1}{2\pi} \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} p(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \\ g(u, v) = 1 \end{cases}$

Marsaglia 法  $u, v \in R(0,1)$   $u^2 + v^2 = r^2 \leq 1$   $(x, y, z) = (2u\sqrt{1-r^2}, 2v\sqrt{1-r^2}, 1-2r^2)$

四维球  $r_1^2 = y_1^2 + y_2^2 \leq 1$   $r_2^2 = y_3^2 + y_4^2 \leq 1$  ( $y_1, y_2, \frac{y_3}{\sqrt{1-y_1^2}}, \frac{y_4}{\sqrt{1-y_1^2}}$ )

5. 拒绝抽样法 对  $p(x) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x, y) dy}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x, y) dy}$   $\xi_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\xi_1} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy g(x, y)$   
 $\xi_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\xi_2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\xi_1} dy g(x, y)$

$\xi_2 \leq h(\xi_1) \sim \text{则 } \xi_1 \sim p(x)$



简单分布  $F(x) > P(x)$   $\xi_1 = \int_a^{\xi_1} F(x) dx$   $\xi_x = \xi_x(\xi_1)$   $\xi_y = \int_a^{\xi_y} F(x) dx$   $\xi_y \leq P(\xi_x) \checkmark$

$$P(x) = 2x \quad [0,1] \quad x = \max\{\xi_1, \xi_2\} \sim x = \max\{\xi_1, \xi_2\}$$

乘分布  $P(x) = h(x) q(x)$

$$\xi_x \sim q(x) \quad M\xi_2 < h(\xi_x) \checkmark$$

$$p(x) = \frac{2\beta^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{x} e^{-\beta x} \quad \xi_x = 2\alpha^{-1} \ln \xi_1 \quad \xi_2^2 \leq 2\beta \ln \xi_1 \checkmark \quad \alpha = \frac{2\beta}{3} \quad q(x) = de^{-\alpha x}$$

## 6. 定积分计算

(排石法) 平均值法  $\pi(b_i - a_i) \cdot \frac{1}{N} \sum f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$   $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in R(a_i, b_i)$

$$\delta f > \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\delta^2 f} = \frac{\delta f}{\sqrt{n}}$$

减小误差提取法  $\int (f(x) - g(x)) dx + \int g(x) dx$

$$\text{重要抽样法} \quad \int f(x) dx = \int \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} g(x) dx \quad \int g(x) dx = 1$$

$$\text{按照 } g(x) \text{ 抽样 } \xi_g(s) \quad \sum \frac{f(\xi_g)}{g(\xi_g)}$$

## 二. 迭代分形混沌

1. 直接迭代法 牛顿迭代法 混合输入代入法

2. 混沌 Feigenbaum 常数  $\lambda_n - \lambda_{n+1} = A \delta^{-n}$   $\frac{d\lambda_n}{d\lambda_{n+1}} \rightarrow \infty$   $\delta$  与分岔图指数, 分岔问题

内蕴机性 分岔性质 普适性和 Feigenbaum 常数

吸引子 奇吸引子 Lyapunov 指数  $\lambda' \quad dx_n = dx_0 e^{\lambda' n}$

Julia 集 Mandelbrot 集:  $z_{n+1} = z_n^2 + c$ , 变  $z$  变  $c$

3. 分形 维数  $D = \frac{\ln N(\epsilon)}{\ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}}$  放大图形的方法:  $N(\epsilon) = L^D$

粗糙曲线  $N \sim \epsilon^{-D}$  (图形的维数)

粗糙曲线封闭  $\ln A(\epsilon)/\epsilon \sim \ln P(\epsilon)/\epsilon$  斜率

$\ln \sqrt[3]{V(\epsilon)}/\epsilon \sim \ln A(\epsilon)/\epsilon$  斜率

盒计数法

神经网络; 神经网络系统

## 三. 元胞自动机

Wolfram 一维元胞自动机

No.

Date

- 7 随机行走 RW  $\langle r^2(N) \rangle \propto N$ 

自规避随机行走 SAW

指数  $\nu(N) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln \langle r^2(N) \rangle}{\ln N}$  权重  $w_i = \prod_k \frac{m_k}{z}$ ,  $m_k$  为每一步的选择数

8 生长问题 DLA

Laplace 生长  $\phi_0 = \phi(s) - \frac{h^2}{4} \sum_k q_k$ 

9. 粒子运输问题

集团大小分布

10. 逾渗问题  $n_s(p) = \text{集团数} / \text{格点总数}$   $w_s = \frac{s n_s}{\sum s n_s}$  某点属于大小为  $s$  的概率 $S = \sum s w_s = \frac{\sum s^2 n_s}{\sum s n_s}$  集团平均大小,  $\xi$  最大间距 $R_g^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum (r_i - \bar{r})^2$  回转半径  $R_g = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2S} \sum (r_i - \bar{r})^2}$ 逾渗概率  $P_\infty(p)$  在一点属于无穷大集团的概率重整化群  $b$  放大因子  $p' = p'(p)$  不动点  $p^*$  为  $p_c$  的近似 $\lambda = \frac{dp'}{dp}$   $\nu = \frac{\ln b}{\ln \lambda}$ 

三 蒙特卡罗的 Monte Carlo 模拟

Metropolis 方法  $x_n \sim p$   $x_{n+1} \sim p'$  接受  $p' > p$   $e^{-\beta \Delta U}$ 

正则化: 直接使用

微正则化: Demon:  $E_d$  恒  $> 0$   $\Delta U = U(x') - U$   $E_d \pm \Delta U$ 恒 MP: 附加参数  $\nu$  为顺序的体积移动插值到粒子移动



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作业: 3周 语言 Fortran C MATLAB Mathematica

课堂笔记: 不提供 ppt | 课程主页 [micro.ustc.edu.cn/Chindex.htm](http://micro.ustc.edu.cn/Chindex.htm)

成绩 作业 50% + ~66% 点名  $\alpha \beta$  考试 + (1- $\beta$ ) 作业 + 课题 - 考勤

9.7 作业 PDF 题目, 算法公式, 具体-图表, 结论 源程序 可执行程序 原始数据

PS... - 名 - 01.var 作业 - 名 - 01 - vol.var

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作业 @ (作业要求: ppt)

Monte Carlo 方法基础 <第二讲>

随机数 产生伪随机数 (不取中法 X)

$I_{n+1} = f(I_n)$   $X_n = g(I_n)$  1. 种子 周期性

线性同余法  $I_{n+1} = aI_n + c \pmod{m}$   $X_n = I_n/m$  (1)  $16807$  a

Schrage's  $m = aq + r$   $a_2 \pmod{m} = \{a(z \pmod{q}) - r[z_q]\} \pmod{m}$   $I_n = f(I_{n-1}, \dots, I_{n-k}) \pmod{m}$   $m = 2^{31}-1$

线性同余法  $I_n = (a_1 I_{n-1} + a_2 I_{n-2} + \dots + a_k I_{n-k}) \pmod{m}$  归并器

Tau-sawthe 伪随机数发生器

Fibonacci 延迟寄存器

R250

P=250 q=103

$I_n = I_{n-1} \times 01 I_{n-2}$

9.14 随机数检验 均匀性, 关联性

$$CLL = \frac{\langle X_i X_{i+1} \rangle - \langle X_i \rangle^2}{\langle X_i^2 \rangle - \langle X_i \rangle^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad \langle i \rangle \equiv \frac{1}{N} \sum X_i$$

$$\left( C \equiv \frac{\langle XY \rangle - \langle X \rangle \langle Y \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle X^2 \rangle - \langle X \rangle^2} \sqrt{\langle Y^2 \rangle - \langle Y \rangle^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum (X_i - \langle X \rangle) (Y_i - \langle Y \rangle)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum (X_i - \langle X \rangle)^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum (Y_i - \langle Y \rangle)^2}} \in [-1, 1] \right)$$

均匀性 检测:  $\chi^2$  分布

$$\chi^2 = \sum_k \frac{(O_k - E_k)^2}{E_k}$$

$$P(\chi^2 \leq x) = \frac{1}{2^{u/2} \Gamma(u/2)} \int_0^x t^{u/2-1} e^{-t/2} dt \quad \chi^2 \rightarrow P \quad u=k-1$$



第1讲

$$\langle x^k \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum x^k \Rightarrow \int x^k p(x) dx = \frac{1}{k+1} \quad |\langle x^k \rangle - \frac{1}{k+1}| \propto O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}})$$

$$C(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i x_{i+t} - \langle x \rangle^2 = \int \int x y p(x, y) dx dy - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \quad |C(t)| \propto O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}})$$

抽样 直接抽样法

$$\text{离散型} \quad x_i \sim p_i \quad p_i = \sigma_i / \sum \sigma_i \quad \sum p_i = 1$$

$$i \leq p_1 \sim x_1 \quad i \leq p_1 + p_2 \sim x_2 \quad i \leq p_1 + p_2 + p_3 \sim x_3$$

$$X_n: \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \leq i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n p_i$$

$$P(x) = \sum p_i \delta(x - x_i)$$

$$P(x) \geq 0 \quad \int p dx = 1 \quad p dx = p^{prob} \quad \langle x \rangle = \int x p(x) dx$$

$$\xi = \int_a^x p(x) dx$$

$$F(x) = \int_a^x p(x) dx \quad \frac{d\xi}{dx} = p$$

$$\text{指数分布} \quad \text{含参分布} \quad p(x) = \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \xi = \frac{1}{\pi} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \sin(\pi(\xi - \frac{1}{2}))$$

$$x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-t/\lambda} dt = 1 - e^{-x/\lambda}$$

$$x = \sin(2\pi\xi) \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$x = -\lambda \ln \xi$$

第3讲

变换抽样法  $p(x)dx = g(y)dy$ 

$$(p(x)dx = g(y)dy \quad p(p) = 1 \quad x = \cos \varphi \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{1-x^2}})$$

$$x = x(u, v) \quad y = y(u, v) \quad p(x, y) \rightarrow g(u, v)$$

$$p(x, y) dx dy = g(u, v) \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad x = \mu + \sigma \cos \varphi \quad p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad p(x)p(y)$$

$$p = 2\pi v \quad r = -2 \ln u \quad u, v \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$$

$$x = r \cos \varphi = \sqrt{-2 \ln u} \cos 2\pi v \quad y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$u = e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \quad v = \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| = p(x, y)$$

2. 拒绝法

$$A: x = \cos \varphi \quad y = \sin \varphi \quad r = 2\pi \xi \in [0, 2\pi] \quad B: (u, v) \in [0, 1]^2 \quad r^2 = u^2 + v^2 \leq 1 \text{ 时} \dots$$

3. 递进抽样法

$$p(x) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x, y) dy}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x, y) dy} \quad g(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y) \quad \xi = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy g(x, y)$$

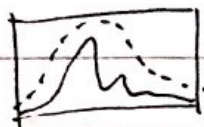
$$\xi < h(\xi_x)?$$

$$\xi_x \sim p(x)$$



9.21

抽样效率

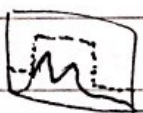


$F(x) \gg P(x)$

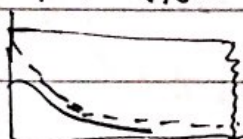
(经变换  $F(x)$   $F$  的分布)

$$\xi = \int_a^x F(x) dx / \int_a^b F(x) dx \Rightarrow \xi_x = F(\xi_1) \quad \xi_y = F(\xi_2) \quad \xi_y < p(\xi_x)?$$

常见  $F(x)$



例  $p(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$  (0, +∞)



$F(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$\xi_1 = \int_a^x F(x) dx / \int_a^b F(x) dx = 1 - \exp(-\xi_x)$$

$$\xi_y = F(\xi_1) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \xi_1 \xi_2$$

$$\xi_x = -\ln \xi_1$$

解  $p(x) = h(x)q(x) \quad h < M \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} q(x) dx = 1$

$$q(x, y) = \begin{cases} q(x)/M & 0 < y < M \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$p(x) = \int_0^{M(x)} q(x, y) dy = \frac{h(x) q(x)}{M} = p(x)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} q(x) dx \xi_1 \quad \xi_2 = M \xi_1 \quad \xi_2 < h(x)?$$

定积分计算

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2}$$

$$f dv = v \left[ \langle x \rangle \pm \frac{\sigma_x}{\sqrt{N}} \right]$$

$\Delta \frac{1}{2} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$  微面法 积分法

大数定律 中心极限定理

$$\text{Var}(X) = \langle X^2 \rangle - \langle X \rangle^2 \quad \text{cov}(X, Y) = \langle XY \rangle - \langle X \rangle \langle Y \rangle$$

$$\text{cor}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y)}}$$

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{cov}(X, Y)$$

独立变量  $\text{Var} \sum X_i = \sum \text{Var}(X_i)$

同一变量  $\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)/N} = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{N}}$

正态分布  $(\mu + \sigma x)^N$

$$p(\xi_1 < \xi_2) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\langle x \rangle + \frac{\sigma_x}{\sqrt{N}} \langle z \rangle}{\sigma/\sqrt{N}} \right) = \phi(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^z e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$\xi_1 \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{N})$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} p(|x - \mu| < \epsilon) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} p\left\{ \frac{|x - \mu|}{\sigma/\sqrt{N}} < \frac{\sqrt{N}\epsilon}{\sigma} \right\} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{N}\epsilon}{\sigma}\right) \rightarrow 1 \quad \Delta N \sim N^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$\sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  减小方差的技术

提取法  $f(x)$   $g(x) - f(x)$  小  $\int g = J$

$$\int f(x) = \int f(x) - g(x) + J$$

重要抽样法



$$\int f dx = \int \frac{f}{g} g dx = \langle f/g \rangle$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{N} \sum \frac{f}{g} \quad (\text{按照 } g \text{ 抽样})$$

变量  $dy = g(x) dx$   $y = \int_0^x g(x') dx' \in [0, 1]$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} dy = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} \frac{f(y)}{g(y)} dy = \frac{1}{N} \sum \frac{f(y)}{g(y)}$$

<第4讲>

布朗运动 Smoluchowski 理论

9.28  $\epsilon \sqrt{t}$   $p_n(m) = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{n!}{(\frac{n+m}{2})! (\frac{n-m}{2})!}$

$$\langle m \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle m^2 \rangle = n$$

$$\langle x^2(t) \rangle = \langle m^2 \rangle l^2 = n l^2 = l^2 \frac{t}{\tau} = 2Dt \quad (D = \frac{l^2}{2\tau})$$

指数指数  $\sqrt{x(t)} \propto t^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

$$\log p_n(m) \approx -\frac{1}{2}(\ln n + \ln 2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{m^2}{n} + (n+1) \frac{m^2}{2n^2}$$

$$\approx \ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} - \frac{m^2}{2n} \quad p_n(m) \approx \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} e^{-\frac{m^2}{2n}}$$

$$m = \frac{x}{l} \quad n = \frac{t}{\tau}$$

$$p_{n \gg 1}(m) = \frac{2l}{\sqrt{4\pi Dt}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}}$$

$$\sigma_m = 2$$

$$dx = l \sigma_m = 2l$$

$$p_n(m) = p(x) dx$$

$$p(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi Dt}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}} \sim N(0, 2Dt)$$

$$\mu_x = 0$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{2Dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \quad \text{扩散方程} \quad \vec{j} = -D \nabla p \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$p(x, t) = N \circ p(x, t)$$



$$p(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$p(0) = p(-0) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx = 1$$

$$f(x, t + \tau) dx = dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, t, \tau) p(x) dx$$

$$\text{Taylor} \quad f(x, t + \tau) = f(x, t) + \tau \frac{\partial f(x, t)}{\partial t}$$

$$f(x, t + \tau) = f(x, t) + \tau \frac{\partial f(x, t)}{\partial x} + \frac{\tau^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x, t)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\text{代入} \quad \tau + D = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} p(x) dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\tau} \quad D = \frac{kT}{6\pi\eta a}$$

$$\text{--- } \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle x^2 \rangle = \text{Var}(\mathbf{x}) = \text{Var}(x_1) \quad \sigma^2 = t^2$$

$$p(x, t + \tau) = \frac{1}{2} [p(x + \tau, t) + p(x - \tau, t)]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [p(x, t + \tau) - p(x, t)] = \frac{\tau}{2} \frac{[p(x + \tau, t) - p(x, t)] - [p(x, t) - p(x - \tau, t)]}{\tau^2}$$

扩散方程

三维 6Dt

$$\text{涨落} \quad \delta A(t) = A(t) - \langle A \rangle$$

$$\langle A(t) \rangle = \langle A(0) \rangle = \langle A \rangle$$

$$\text{自相关函数} \langle \delta A(t), \delta A(0) \rangle = \langle A(t) A(0) \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2$$

$$C(0) = \langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2$$

$$\langle A(t) A(0) \rangle = \begin{cases} \langle A^2 \rangle & t=0 \\ \langle A \rangle^2 & t \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

$$dx = v dt \quad \frac{d\langle x \rangle}{dt} = \langle v \rangle \quad \frac{d\langle x^2 \rangle}{dt} = 2\langle x v \rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \text{Var}(x) = \frac{d}{dt} (\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2) = 2\langle x v \rangle - 2\langle x \rangle \langle v \rangle = 2\text{Cov}(x, v)$$

$$v(t) - v_0 = \int_0^t a(t') dt'$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \text{Var}(v(t)) = \frac{d}{dt} \langle (v(t) - v_0)^2 \rangle = 2\langle (v(t) - v_0) \cdot a(t) \rangle$$

$$= 2 \int_0^t \langle a(t') \cdot v(t') \rangle dt' = 2 \int_0^t \langle a(t') \cdot v_0 \rangle dt' = 2 \int_0^t \langle v(t') \cdot v_0 \rangle dt'$$

$$= 2 \int_0^t \langle v(t') \cdot v_0 \rangle dt' \rightarrow 6D$$

$$D = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\infty \langle v(t) \cdot v_0 \rangle dt = \int_0^\infty C(t) dt$$



phy sun/b

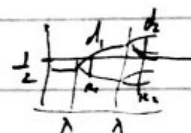
## 10.12 迭代法

牛顿迭代法  $x = x_0 - \frac{g(x_0)}{g'(x_0)}$   $g(x) = f(x) - x$

一维 Logistic 方程  $x_{n+1} = \lambda x_n (1 - x_n)$   $\lambda$  out  $\lambda$  on 4

## 10.19 倍周期分岔

Feigenbaum 常数  $\lambda_{\infty} - \lambda_m = AS^{-m}$   $\frac{d\lambda_m}{d\ln m} \rightarrow x$



|   |   |   |   |    |      |      |   |
|---|---|---|---|----|------|------|---|
| F | G | + | - |    | [    | ]    | X |
| 前 | 前 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 在位方向 | 到达状态 |   |

## 迭代函数系统

11.9

### 元胞自动机 Life game

一维:  $2^{v+1}$  个邻居  $k^{2v+1}$  种状态  $k^k$  种可能

111 110 101 100 011 010 001 000

长期行为 ①稳态 (恒 0 / 恒 1) ②定态或周期性的循环状态

③混沌状态 ④复杂结构

(边界: 周期 反射 定值 随机)

二维: 交互与邻接模型 Moore 型 多数决定规则 (少数决定规则)

自旋动力学 von Neumann 2-2 规则

森林火灾模型

### J 自规避随机行走 (模拟分子)

$$\sqrt{\langle r^2(N) \rangle} \propto N^{\nu} \quad \begin{matrix} \nu & 1 \\ \alpha & 1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 3/4 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0.588 \pm 0.001 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1/2 \\ 3/4 \end{matrix}$$

排斥能 SAW 模型 (边缘维度)

### 非平衡生长

Eden 模型 弹道聚集模型 扩散受限聚集模型 DLA 自规避随机行走

11.16 Laplace 生长  $\nabla^2 \phi = 0 \quad R_{ij} = \frac{1}{4} (P_{i+1,j} + P_{i-1,j} + P_{i,j+1} + P_{i,j-1}) \Leftrightarrow P_{0,0} + P_{2,0} = 0$

$$(\nabla^2 \phi(x,y)) = \frac{q(x,y)}{\epsilon} \quad \phi_{ij} = \frac{1}{4} ( \dots - \frac{h^2 q_{ij}}{\epsilon} )$$

$$(\phi(r)) = \Phi \quad \phi_0 = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \phi_l - \frac{h^2 q_0}{\epsilon} \quad 1, 2, 3$$



首飾

## 集因编号法

1. 随机抽样应用 (超几何分布, 误差)

2. 中心 极限定理 (涨价、正态分布)

布朗运动 (随机行走、连续平均、方均根位移、正态分布、涨落)

4. 高分子链模型 (自由链随机行走, 平均场理论, 高斯链模型, 平均场理论, 平均场理论, 平均场理论)

5. 随机几何生长模型、电子输运与散射

6. 偏态模型 (标准、临界函数、N维相变、重整化群)

1. 系统理论 (典型系统的根轨迹复分布)

2. 重要抽样 (Markov 链、主方程、细致平衡)

3. Ising 模型 (平均场理论, 二级相变, 临界指数, 临界现象)

#### 4. 投標退火法

系综平均  $\langle A \rangle = \frac{\int A(q, p) P(q, p, \epsilon) dq dp}{\int P(q, p, \epsilon) dq dp}$

Liouville 定理

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = 0$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int P dR$$

$$\oint_S \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \oint_S \vec{P} \cdot \vec{d}\vec{o} = \int_V \nabla \cdot (\vec{P}V) d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int \rho d\Omega = - \int (\nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{v}) d\Omega \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial c} + \sum_i \left( \frac{\partial (P q_i)}{\partial c} + \frac{\partial (P p_i)}{\partial p_i} \right) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial c} + \sum_i \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial c} q_i + \frac{\partial P}{\partial p_i} p_i \right) + 0 = \frac{dP}{dc} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial c} + [P_{1-1}]$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial p_i} = \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial p_i \partial q_i} = - \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial q_i \partial p_i} = - \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial q_i} \right)$$

↑  
 Hicksian

! 平衡态  $[P, H] = 0$

假设  $P(q, p) = C$  微正则系综

$$\langle A \rangle = \frac{1}{\Omega} \int A(q, p) d\Omega$$

$P$  是  $H$  函数  $P = P[H(q, p)]$  正则系综 概率分布为 Boltzmann 分布

统计理论

正则系综  $F(N, V, T)$  自由能  
Helmholtz

微正则系综  $S(N, V, E)$  熵

巨正则系综  $J(\mu, V, T)$  Massieu 函数 等温等压系综  $G(N, p, T)$  Gibbs 自由能

微正则系综

$$\Omega(E) = \int_{H \leq E} d\Omega \quad d\Omega = \frac{d^3q d^3p}{h^{3N} N!} \quad \int_{E \leq E} d\Omega = \Omega(E + \Delta E) - \Omega(E) = \Omega'(E) \Delta E \quad g(E) = \Omega'(E)$$

$$P(q, p) = \begin{cases} 1/[\Omega(E)\Delta E] & \text{if } E \leq H(q, p) \leq E + \Delta E \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta E \rightarrow 0$$

$$P_{NVE} = \frac{\delta[H(q, p) - E]}{\Omega_{NVE}}$$

Dirac delta function

$$\langle A \rangle = \frac{1}{g(E)} \lim_{\Delta E \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta E} \int A(q, p) d\Omega$$

配分函数

$$Z_{NVE} = \int \delta[H(q, p) - E] d\Omega \equiv g(E)$$

$$S(N, V, E) = k \ln Z_{NVE}$$

正则系综

$$\text{巨正则系综} \quad \frac{\partial \ln g_H}{\partial \lambda_H} = \frac{\partial \ln g}{\partial \lambda} = \beta \mu$$

$$\propto e^{-\beta E}$$

$$e^{-\beta H}$$



# 11.20 密度泛函理论 (DFT) 简介

< A bird's eye view of density functional theory >

< The Art of DFT >

量子力学 - 量子... >

材料分类及其原子结构 维度 0 (团簇) 1 (纳米线) 2 (薄膜) 3 (块体)

1 维 纳米线 量子线 2 维 量子阱 量子点 3 维 块体材料

长程序 短程序 晶 非晶 液体

键合方式 金属键 (导电) 共价键 (绝缘) 氢键 (弱) 分子晶体 Van der Waals 力 范德华力

第一性原理方法... 依赖于近似方法的选取

$$\hat{H}\psi(\mathbf{r}) = E\psi(\mathbf{r}) \quad \mathbf{r} = (\mathbf{r}, s)$$

$$\hat{H} = -\sum_i \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_i} \nabla_i^2 + \sum_{ij} \frac{q_i q_j}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|} - \sum_{ij} \frac{q_i q_j}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|} + \sum_{ij} \frac{q_i q_j}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|}$$

$$\text{绝热近似} \quad \hat{H} = \hat{H}_n + \hat{H}_e \quad \hat{H}_e = T_e + V_e - e + V_e - W$$

$$\text{Hartree-Fock} \quad \hat{H}_e \quad \psi_e = \psi_1 \psi_2 \dots \psi_n \quad \text{问题: 不具有交换反对称性}$$

$$\text{Fock 近似} \quad \hat{H}_e = \sum_i \hat{h}(i) + \sum_{ij} \hat{u}(ij) \quad E_{HF} = \sum_i \langle \psi_i | \hat{h} | \psi_i \rangle + \frac{1}{2} [\sum_{ij} \langle \psi_i | \hat{u} | \psi_j \rangle - \langle \psi_i | \hat{u} | \psi_i \rangle]$$

⊗ LCAO-MO... 计算量大... 精度不够

$$\text{DFT} \quad P(\mathbf{r}) \quad E(P) = T(P) + \int V P d\mathbf{r} + \frac{1}{2} \iint \frac{P(\mathbf{r}) P(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' + E_{xc}(P)$$

Wien 2k GKSTAL VASP Gaussian

VASP: POSCAR 结构数据... POTCAR KPOINTS INCAR

$$(12.7) \quad e^{-\beta H} \quad (e^{-\beta E})$$

Markov 链

$$(12.14) \quad Y = \frac{e^{-E_i/kT}}{\sum_j e^{-E_j/kT}} = e^{-\Delta E/kT}$$

$$P = \frac{e^{-E_i/kT}}{Z(T)} \quad Z(T) = \sum_j e^{-E_j/kT}$$

模拟退火法  $e^{-\frac{E}{kT}}$

(12.21) 有限差分法 离散化变量

一阶 (向前) 欧拉折线法 显示 隐式 龙格库塔法