

Solution

PHYS.410

QUIZ # 2

Fall 221

Q1. Consider the following dimensionless Hamiltonian in matrix form

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 2+\varepsilon & \varepsilon & 0 \\ \varepsilon & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = H^0 + H' ; |\varepsilon| \ll 1$$

a) Check that the eigenvalues and normalized eigenvectors of the $H^0 = H(\varepsilon=0)$ are

$$|V_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; |V_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ for } E_1^0 = E_2^0 = 2 \text{ and } |V_3\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ for } E_3^0 = 1$$

$$H^0|V_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2|V_1\rangle; H^0|V_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2|V_2\rangle$$

$$H^0|V_3\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = |V_3\rangle \text{ plus } E_1^0 = E_2^0 = 2, E_3^0 = 1.$$

b) Find the first order correction to the non-degenerate eigenenergy of $H^0(\varepsilon=0)$, $E_3^0 = 1$.

$$E_3' = \langle V_3 | H' | V_3 \rangle = \varepsilon (0 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \varepsilon (0 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 = E_3'$$

not asked

$$E_3^2 = \sum_{n \neq 3} \frac{(\langle V_n | H' | V_3 \rangle)^2}{E_3^0 - E_n^0} = \frac{|\langle V_1 | H' | V_3 \rangle|^2}{E_3^0 - E_1^0} + \frac{|\langle V_2 | H' | V_3 \rangle|^2}{E_3^0 - E_2^0} = 0 \text{ since } H' | V_3 \rangle = 0$$

c) Find the first order correction to the degenerate eigenenergy of $H^0(\varepsilon=0)$, $E_1^0 = E_2^0 = 2$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \langle V_1 | H' | V_1 \rangle - E' & \langle V_1 | H' | V_2 \rangle \\ \langle V_2 | H' | V_1 \rangle & \langle V_2 | H' | V_2 \rangle - E' \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ in degenerate space } \begin{pmatrix} |V_1\rangle \\ |V_2\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle V_1 | H' | V_1 \rangle = \varepsilon (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \varepsilon (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \varepsilon$$

$$\langle V_2 | H' | V_2 \rangle = \varepsilon (0 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \varepsilon (0 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle V_1 | H' | V_2 \rangle = \varepsilon (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \varepsilon (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \varepsilon - E' & \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon & -E' \end{vmatrix} = E'(E' - \varepsilon) - \varepsilon^2 \Rightarrow (E')^2 - \varepsilon E' - \varepsilon^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E' = \frac{\varepsilon \pm \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + 4\varepsilon^2}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \varepsilon$$