Linear Perturbation Series Documentation

Jannik Daun

March 20, 2024

Contents

1 Exact Solution Of 2x2 Case

1

1 Exact Solution Of 2x2 Case

For $E_1, E_2, a \in \mathbb{R}$ let

$$H := \begin{pmatrix} E_1 & 0 \\ 0 & E_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$V := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Define $T: \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}^{2\times 2}$ by $T x = H + x \cdot V$. Assume that $E_1 \neq E_2$, then the two eigenvalues E_{\pm} of T x (the roots of the characteristic polynomial) can be found as

$$E_{\pm}(x) = \frac{E_1 + E_2}{2} \pm \frac{|E_1 - E_2|}{2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2ax}{E_1 - E_2}\right)^2}.$$
 (1)

Now upon potentially relabeling E_{\pm} we obtain

$$E_{\pm}(x) = \frac{E_1 + E_2}{2} \pm \frac{E_1 - E_2}{2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2ax}{E_1 - E_2}\right)^2}.$$
 (2)

Now the binomial series says that for $x \in \mathbb{C}$ with |x| < 1:

$$(1+x)^{1/2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {1/2 \choose k} x^k,$$
 (3)

where the radius of convergence of the power series is 1. Therefore

$$E_{\pm}(x) = \frac{E_1 + E_2}{2} \pm \frac{E_1 - E_2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {1/2 \choose k} \left(\frac{2ax}{E_1 - E_2}\right)^{2k}$$

$$= E_{1/2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} {1/2 \choose k} \frac{(2a)^{2k}}{(E_1 - E_2)^{2k-1}} x^{2k}$$
(4)

where the radius of convergence r of the power series is

$$r = \frac{|E_1 - E_2|}{2|a|}. (5)$$