Project 2

Sverre Wehn Noremsaune & Frida Marie Engøy Westby (Dated: September 25, 2021)

https://github.uio.no/comPhys/FYS3150/tree/project2/project2

PROBLEM 1 - SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

In this problem we are looking at:

$$\gamma \frac{d^2 u(x)}{dx^2} = -Fu(x) \tag{1}$$

and

$$\frac{d^2u(\hat{x})}{dx^2} = -\lambda u(\hat{x})\tag{2}$$

We know from the assignment that $\hat{x} \equiv x/L \Rightarrow x = \hat{x}L$ and $\lambda = \frac{FL^2}{\gamma}$, and by appling this, we can see that (2) is the scaled version of (1):

$$\gamma \frac{d^2 u(x)}{dx^2} = -Fu(x)$$
$$\frac{d^2 u(x)}{dx^2} = -\frac{Fu(x)}{\gamma}$$

Put in $x = \hat{x}L$:

$$\begin{split} \frac{d^2u(\hat{x}L)}{d(\hat{x}L)^2} &= -\frac{Fu(\hat{x}L)}{\gamma} \\ \frac{d^2u(\hat{x})L}{d(\hat{x})^2L^2} &= -\frac{Fu(\hat{x})L}{\gamma} \end{split}$$

Then we multiplies both sides with L:

$$\frac{d^2u(\hat{x})L^2}{d(\hat{x})^2L^2} = -\frac{Fu(\hat{x})L^2}{\gamma}$$

Now we can use $\lambda = \frac{FL^2}{\gamma}$ and we easily see that we get (2).

PROBLEM 2 - JACOBI'S ROTATION ALGORITHM

From the assignment we have:

- \vec{v}_i is a set of orthonormal basis vectors: $\vec{v}_i^T \cdot \vec{v}_i = \delta_{ij}$
- **U** is an orthogonal transformation matrix: $\mathbf{U}^T = \mathbf{U}^{-1}$

From this we can show that tansformations with **U** preserves orthonormality, i.e. that $\vec{w_i} = \mathbf{U}\vec{v_i}$ will also be an orthonormal set:

$$\vec{w}_i^T \cdot \vec{w}_j = (\mathbf{U}\vec{v}_i)^T (\mathbf{U}\vec{v}_j) = \vec{v}_i^T \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{U}\vec{v}_j = \vec{v}_i^T \mathbf{U}^{-1} \mathbf{U}\vec{v}_j = \vec{v}_i^T \mathbf{I}\vec{v}_j = \vec{v}_i^T \cdot \vec{v}_j = \delta_{ij} \quad \blacksquare$$

PROBLEM 3 - THE TRIDIAGONAL MATRIX

PROBLEM 4 - LARGEST OFF-DIAGONAL ELEMENT

Problem a

Problem b

PROBLEM 5 - IMPLEMENTATION OF JACOBI'S ROTATION

Problem a

Problem b

PROBLEM 6 - TRANSFORMATIONS

Problem a

 ${\bf Problem}\ {\bf b}$

PROBLEM 7 - EIGENVALUE PROBLEM

Problem a

Problem b