

# Physics 880.05: PS#1 Solutions

## 1. MATLAB Sandbox.

- Starting on the next page is a printout of a MATLAB session with sample results for parts (a) through (e).
- Most of these are self-explanatory, but let's look at (e) more closely.

Wikipedia says that the Zassenhaus formula is

$$e^{t(X+Y)} = e^{tX} e^{tY} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}[X,Y]} e^{\frac{t^3}{6}(2[Y,[X,Y]] + [X,[X,Y]])} \dots$$

so we expect naively that approximating  $e^{-E(\tau+V)}$  by  $e^{-E\tau} e^{-EV}$  should make an error of order  $t^2 \rightarrow e^2$  and multiplying  $N$  of them together could have an error  $Ne^2 \sim O(E)$ . In fact, the trace  $\text{Tr}[(e^{-E(\tau+V)})^N]$  differs from  $\text{Tr}[(e^{-E\tau} e^{-EV})^N]$  by  $O(E^2)$ :

Check the formula:

$$e^{t(X+Y)} = 1 + t(X+Y) + \frac{1}{2}t^2(X+Y)(X+Y) + \dots = 1 + t(X+Y) + \frac{t^2}{2}(X^2 + XY + YX + Y^2) + \dots$$

$$e^{tX} e^{tY} = (1 + tX + \frac{t^2}{2}X^2 + \dots)(1 + tY + \frac{t^2}{2}Y^2 + \dots) = 1 + tX + tY + \frac{t^2}{2}X^2 + tXY + \frac{t^2}{2}Y^2 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{t(X+Y)} - e^{tX} e^{tY} = \frac{1}{2}t^2[XY + YX - 2XY] = -\frac{1}{2}t^2[X,Y] \checkmark$$

But note that  $e^{-E\tau} e^{-EV} e^{-E\tau} e^{-EV} = e^{-E\tau/2} [e^{-E\tau/2} e^{-EV} e^{-E\tau/2}] e^{-E\tau/2}$

and the error is given by the terms in  $[ \ ]$ 's:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-\frac{t}{2}X} e^{-tY} e^{-\frac{t}{2}X} &= (1 + \frac{t}{2}X + \frac{t^2}{8}X^2 + \dots)(1 + tY + \frac{t^2}{2}Y^2 + \dots)(1 + \frac{t}{2}X + \frac{t^2}{8}X^2 + \dots) \\ &= 1 + \frac{t}{2}X + tY + \frac{t}{2}X + \frac{t^2}{2}XY + \frac{t^2}{8}X^2 + \frac{t^2}{2}Y^2 + \frac{t^2}{8}YX + \frac{t^2}{4}X^2 + \frac{t^2}{8}X^2 \\ &= 1 + \frac{t}{2}(X+Y) + \frac{t^2}{2}(X^2 + XY + YX + Y^2) + O(t^3) \end{aligned}$$

so to this order it agrees with the exact result

$\Rightarrow$  the error is  $E^3$  rather than  $E^2$ ! [Note that the trace takes care of the terms at the end of the product].