计算物理作业 2

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1 题目 1: 求方程的根

1.1 题目描述

Sketch the function $x^3 - 5x + 3 = 0$

- 1. Determine the two positive roots to 4 decimal places using the bisection method. Note: You first need to bracket each of the roots.
- 2. Take the two roots that you found in the previous question (accurate to 4 decimal places) and "polish them up" to 14 decimal places using the Newton-Raphson method.
- $3.\,$ Determine the two positive roots to 14 decimal places using the hybrid method.

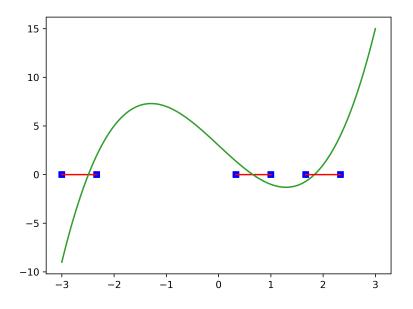


图 1: f(x)-x 图像。其中标出了由 find_bracket 函数找出的变号区域

1.2 程序描述

对于题目要求求解的方程,我们首先通过在一定范围内均匀采样 (一般采样 10 个点) 找到其变号区间,在程序中由 $find_bracket$ 完成 (见图1)。对于 1.1 题,我们使用 $bisection_method$ 函数接收其变号区间,并在区间内使用二分法逼近其中的根,直到误差在容差 10^{-4} 以下,这里根的误差使用二分区间大小 |a-b| 估计。对于 1.2 和 1.3 题,由于 np.float64 类型浮点数的精度大约只有 16 位有效位数左右,因此我们使用 decimal 库实现 50 位有效数字的计算。我们在 $newton_raphson_method$ 和 $hybrid_method$ 函数中接收由 1.1 中得到的解,将其误差缩小至 $10^{(i-14)}$ 以下,这里误差我们使用 |f(x)/f'(x)| 估计。

本程序源文件为 findroot.py, 在终端进入当前目录,使用命令 python -u findroot.py 运行本程序。运行时请保证 Python 第三方库 Numpy,Matplotlib,decimal 已安装。程序开发环境为 Python3.12.3,可在 Python3.8 以上版本中运行。

1.3 伪代码

1.3.1 bisection method 伪代码:

Algorithm 1 FindBracket

```
function FINDBRACKET(f, rg, n, ifplot)

INPUT: f (function), rg (range), n (number of points), ifplot (boolean)
```

```
OUTPUT: bracket (list of tuples)

x \leftarrow \text{linspace}(rg[0], rg[1], n)

y \leftarrow f(x)

yRoll \leftarrow roll(y, 1)

yCov \leftarrow y[1:] * yRoll[1:]

cr0 \leftarrow where(yCov < 0)

bracket \leftarrow [(x[i], x[i+1]) \text{ for } i \text{ in } cr0[0]]

return bracket
```

▷ Convolve 2 series to find the cross point

end function

1.3.2 bisection method 伪代码:

```
Algorithm 2 BisectionMethod
```

```
function BISECTIONMETHOD(f, rg, tol, maxIter)
```

INPUT: f (function), rg (range), tol (tolerance), maxIter (maximum iterations)

OUTPUT: (root, error) (root of the function and the error)

 $a, b \leftarrow rg$

if $f(a) * f(b) \ge 0$ then

Raise ValueError("Function does not change sign in the interval.")

end if

for
$$i \leftarrow 0$$
 To $maxIter - 1$ do $c \leftarrow (a+b)/2$ if $|b-a| < tol$ then

 \triangleright Convergence condition, using |a-b| as the error

print the root and Break

else if f(c) * f(a) < 0 then

```
b \leftarrow c
else
a \leftarrow c
end if
end for
return (a+b)/2, |b-a|
end function
```

1.3.3 Newton-Raphson method 伪代码:

```
Algorithm 3 NewtonRaphsonMethod
```

```
function NewtonRaphsonMethod(fDecimal, dfDecimal, x0, tol, maxIter)

INPUT: fDecimal (function), dfDecimal (function), x0 (initial point), tol (tolerance), maxIter (maximum)
```

iteration)

 \triangleright Convert x0 to decimal type

 \triangleright Convert tol to decimal type

```
OUTPUT: x (root), error (absolute error)
x \leftarrow \text{Decimal}(x0)
tol \leftarrow Decimal(tol)
for i \leftarrow 1 To maxIter do
   fx \leftarrow fDecimal(x)
   dfx \leftarrow dfDecimal(x)
   if dfx = 0 then
       Raise ValueError("Meet zero derivative at", x)
   end if
   dx \leftarrow fx/dfx
   if |dx| < tol then
       print the root and Break
   end if
   x \leftarrow x - dx
end for
return x, |dx|
```

1.3.4 Hybrid method 伪代码:

Algorithm 4 HybridMethod

end function

```
function Hybrid Method (f, df, rg, tol, maxIter)

INPUT: f (function), df (derivative of f), rg (range), tol (tolerance), maxIter (maximum iteration)

OUTPUT: x (root), error (absolute error)

a, b \leftarrow \text{Decimal}(rg) 
ho Convert range to decimal type eps \leftarrow 10^{5-\text{environment precision}}

x \leftarrow (a+b)/2

if f(a) * f(b) \ge 0 then

Raise ValueError("Function does not change sign in the interval.")
```

```
end if
   for i \leftarrow 1 To maxIter do
        dfx \leftarrow df(x)
       fx \leftarrow f(x)
       if |dfx| < eps then
            x \leftarrow (a+b)/2
            dx \leftarrow |b - a|
        else
            dx \leftarrow fx/d\!fx
            x \leftarrow x - dx
        end if
       if |dx| < tol then
            print the root and Break
        end if
   end for
   return x, |dx|
end function
```

▷ If derivative is too small, use bisection method

1.4 输入输出实例

对于本程序,运行后会生成图1为"f(x) with bracket.png"于当前目录下,并输出使用不同方法求得的根。表 1 为不同方法求得的根及其误差,图2为程序运行截图,可以看到 NewtonRaphson 方法和混合方法均可以在很少的迭代次数内将根逼近到很高的精度。

Method	Root1	Error1	Root11	Root2
Bisection	0.656619	5.1e-06	1.834241	5.1e-06
Newton-Raphson	0.656620431047110366142231	1.2e-24	1.83424318431392171711564	1.8e-23
Hybrid	0.656620431047110366	1.4e-18	1.83424318431392171711562613	1.3e-26

表 1: 问题 1 的结果实例

2 题目 2: 求函数极小值

2.1 题目描述

Search for the minimum of the function g(x,y) = sin(x+y) + cos(x+2y) in the whole space.

2.2 程序描述

在本程序中,我们使用梯度下降方法来搜索 g(x,y) 的极小值点,其在函数 $gradiant_descent$ 中实现,并且,为了防止在某些位置梯度消失而导致停留在函数的鞍点上,每次下降会加上一个小的高斯噪声。

```
(base) PS C:\Users\ASUS\Desktop\计算物理基础\hommwork2> python -u .\findroot.py
The bisection method converged after 17 iterations
The root is 0.656619 The error is 5.1e-06
The bisection method converged after 17 iterations
The root is 1.834241 The error is 5.1e-06
********************
The Newton-Raphson method converged after 2 iterations
The root is 0.656620431047110366142231
The error is 1.2e-24
The Newton-Raphson method converged after 2 iterations
The root is 1.83424318431392171711564
The error is 1.8e-23
********************
The hybrid method converged after 3 iterations
The root is 0.656620431047110366
The error is 1.4e-18
The hybrid method converged after 5 iterations
The root is 1.83424318431392171711562613
The error is 1.3e-26
```

图 2: 题目 1 运行结果

由于 sin(x) 和 cos(x) 的周期性,g(x,y) 实际上有无数多个极值点,只需满足 $x_1 + y_1 = 2m\pi, x_2 + 2y_2 = 2n\pi, (m,n) \in \mathbb{Z}$ 。并且,由于:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2, -1 \\ -1, 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x+y \\ x+2y \end{pmatrix}$$

故只需要在图3(a) 红线所围成的元胞中找到一个极小值点 x_0, y_0 即可,其余极小值点由 $x_m = x_0 + 2m\pi, y_n = y_0 + 2n\pi, (m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}$ 给出。

本程序源文件为 findmin.py, 在终端进入当前目录,使用命令 python -u findmin.py 运行本程序。运行时请保证 Python 第三方库 Numpy,Matplotlib 已安装。程序开发环境为 Python3.12.3,可在 Python3.8 以上版本中运行。

2.3 伪代码

梯度下降法伪代码:

Algorithm 5 GradiantDescent

function Gradiant Descent (X0, g, dg, ap, tol, maxIter)

INPUT: X0 (initial guess), g (function), dg (gradient of g), ap (learning rate), tol (tolerance), maxIter (maximum iterations)

OUTPUT: X (final point), his (history of points)

$$X \leftarrow \operatorname{array}(X0)$$

 $his \leftarrow []$

for $i \leftarrow 1$ To maxIter do

$$dX \leftarrow \nabla dg(X)$$

 $X \leftarrow X - ap \times dX + \text{randomNormal}(0, tol)$

 $his \leftarrow \operatorname{append}(his, \operatorname{copy}(X))$

if ||dX|| < tol then

Break

 \triangleright Initialize X with X0 as a float array \triangleright Initialize empty history list

ightharpoonup Calculate the gradient at current X ightharpoonup Update X with learning rate and noise ightharpoonup Store the current X in history end if end for return X, his end function

2.4 输入输出实例

对于本程序,运行后会生成图3为"find g(x,y) min.png"于当前目录下,并输出使用梯度下降法找到的极小值点。图4为程序运行截图,得到极小值为-2.00000,极小值点为

$$Xmin = 0.00000 + 2m\pi, Y_min = -1.57079 + 2n\pi, (m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

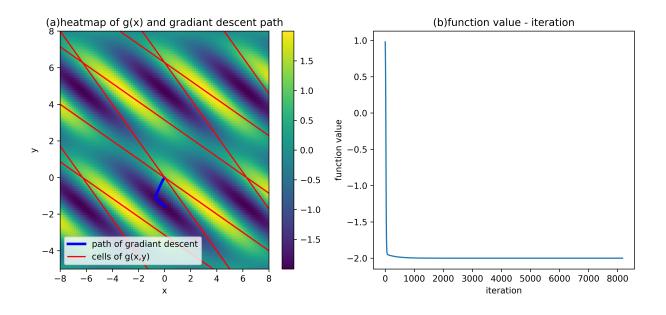


图 3: 题目 2 (a)g(x,y) 的热力图,用红线标注了其单元,蓝线为梯度下降路径。(b) 函数值随迭代次数的变化

(base) PS C:\Users\ASUS\Desktop\计算物理基础\hommwork2> python -u .\findmin.py gradiant_descent converged after 7514 iterations minimum of g(x) is -2.00000
Xmin is -0.00000+ 2 m pi,Ymin is -1.57079+2 n pi, m,n are any integers

图 4: 题目 2 程序运行截图

3 题目 3

3.1 题目描述

Electron in the finite square-well potential is, $(V_0 = 10eV, a = 0.2nm)$

$$V(x) = egin{cases} V_0, & ext{if } x \leq -a, \mathbf{Region I} \\ 0, & ext{if } -a < x < a, \mathbf{Region II} \\ V_0, & ext{if } x \geq a, \mathbf{Region III} \end{cases}$$

Find the three lowest eigen states (both energies and wavefunctions).

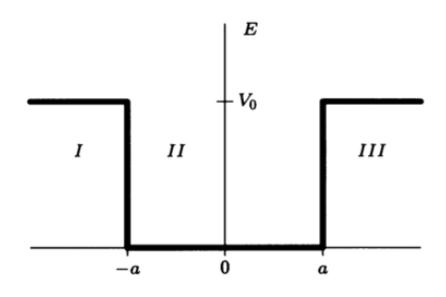


图 5: 题目 3 方势阱示意图

3.2 程序描述

在本程序中,我们通过求解奇、偶字称的波函数的边界条件方程: $f_{odd} = \alpha sin\alpha a + \beta cos\alpha a = 0$ 和 $f_{even} = \alpha sin\alpha a + \beta cos\alpha = 0$,其中 $\alpha = \sqrt{2mE}/\hbar^2$, $\beta = \sqrt{2m(V_0 - E)}/\hbar$,得到波函数的三个能量最小的束缚态(由图6可看出事实上只存在 3 个束缚态)。

对 f_{even} 和 f_{odd} 的求根使用在题目 1 中实现的 $bisection_method$ 实现,并重新计算出 A,B,C,D 系数得到波函数。接着对波函数的平方进行积分,将波函数归一化。积分在 $int_T rapezoidal$ 中使用梯形法实现,即 $N_e = h(1/2\rho_0 + rho_1 + ... + \rho_{N-1} + 1/2\rho_N)$,其中 $h = \frac{b-a}{N}$,a,b 为上下界,n 为采样点数。由于 |x| > a 波函数为指数下降,因此我们对波函数在 |x| > 50a 处截断。

为了降低数值误差,本程序中能量单位采用 eV,长度单位采用 nm,并定义常数 $k=\frac{2m_e}{\hbar^2}=26.24684351nm^{-1}\cdot eV^{-1}$

本程序源文件为 solvesqurepotential.py, 在终端进入当前目录, 使用命令 python -u solvesqurepotential.py 运行本程序。运行时请保证此程序与题目 1 程序 findroot.py 在同一文件夹下, 且 Python 第三方库 Numpy,Matplotlib 已安装。程序开发环境为 Python3.12.3,可在 Python3.8 以上版本中运行。

3.3.1 Trapezoidal integrate 伪代码:

Algorithm 6 IntTrapezoidal

function IntTrapezoidal(f, a, b, n)

INPUT: f (function), a (lower limit), b (upper limit), n (number of points)

OUTPUT: intfx (integration result)

 $x \leftarrow \text{linspace}(a, b, n + 1)$

 \triangleright Generate n+1 points between a and b

$$intfx \leftarrow \left(\sum_{i=0}^n f(x[i]) - \frac{1}{2}f(x[0]) - \frac{1}{2}f(x[n])\right) \cdot \frac{b-a}{n}$$

 ${\bf return}\ intfx$

end function

Algorithm 7 Calculate the wave function

 $Ei, erri \leftarrow \text{BisectionMethod}(fEven/odd, bracketEven/odd[0])$

$$F \leftarrow 1$$

if Even Wave Fucntion then

$$A \leftarrow 0, C \leftarrow F, B \leftarrow Fe^{-\beta a}/cos(\alpha a)$$

else if Odd Wave Function then

$$B \leftarrow F, C \leftarrow -F$$

$$A \leftarrow Fe^{-\beta a}/sin(\alpha a)$$

 \triangleright Calculate A,B,C,F

end if

 $norm \leftarrow \text{IntTrapezoidal}(f, -10a, 10a, 1000) \ A, B, C, F \leftarrow (A, B, C, F) / norm$

▶ Normalize the wave function

Plot and Output the wave function

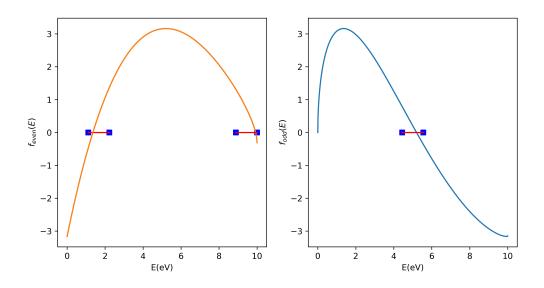


图 6: fodd 和 feven 根位置示意图

3.4 输入输出实例

对于本程序,运行后会生成图6为"f_even and f_odd.png" 和图7为"wavefunction.png" 于当前目录下,并输出三个束缚态的能量和波函数表达式。图8为程序运行截图。程序得到束缚态能量为 $E_0=1.35689eV, E_1=5.19897eV, E_2=9.92541eV$,波函数表达式分别为 (x 单位为 nm)

$$\psi_0(x) = \begin{cases} 14.51282 \, e^{-15.06168 \, x}, & x > a \\ 14.51282 \, e^{15.06168 \, x}, & x < -a \\ 1.93748 \, \cos(5.96776 \, x), & -a \le x \le a \end{cases}$$

$$\psi_1(x) = \begin{cases} 12.66141 \, e^{-11.22550 \, x}, & x > a \\ -12.66141 \, e^{11.22550 \, x}, & x < -a \\ 1.85990 \, \sin(11.68146 \, x), & -a \le x \le a \end{cases}$$

$$\psi_2(x) = \begin{cases} 1.37808 \, e^{-1.39923 \, x}, & x > a \\ 1.37808 \, e^{1.39923 \, x}, & x < -a \\ -1.04560 \, \cos(16.14034 \, x), & -a \le x \le a \end{cases}$$

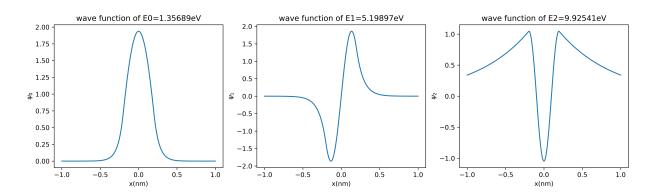


图 7: 不同能量的波函数图像

```
(base) PS C:\Users\ASUS\Desktop\计算物理基础\hw2\homework2> python -u .\solvesqurepotential.py
The bisection method converged after 27 iterations
The root is 1.356892449 The error is 8.3e-09
The bisection method converged after 27 iterations
The root is 5.198969555 The error is 8.3e-09
The bisection method converged after 27 iterations
The root is 9.925406256 The error is 8.3e-09

wave function of E0=1.35689eV:
14.51282 Exp(-15.06168*x) for x>a
14.51282 Exp(15.06168*x) for x<-a
1.93748 cos(5.96776*x) for -a<x<a

wave function of E0=5.19897eV:
12.66141 Exp(-11.22550*x) for x>a
-12.66141 Exp(11.22550*x) for x<-a
1.85990 sin(11.68146*x) for -a<x<a

wave function of E0=9.92541eV:
1.37808 Exp(-1.39923*x) for x>a
-1.37808 Exp(-1.39923*x) for x<-a
-1.04560 cos(16.14034*x) for -a<x<a
```

图 8: 题目 3 程序运行截图