

目的  $\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{x}) \right\} \psi = E \psi$

有限差分方法：简单直观。

要求：求解：1d, 2d Schrödinger eq.

$d=3 \Rightarrow N^3$

$\Rightarrow$  ① 无量纲化。

②  $\left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right] \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2h^2} (\psi_{i+1} + \psi_{i-1} - 2\psi_i) + V(x_i) \psi_i = E \psi_i$

其中  $\psi_i = \psi(x_i)$

三对角阵：

$$H = -\frac{1}{2h^2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & -2 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}_{N \times N} + \begin{pmatrix} V(x_1) & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & V(x_N) \end{pmatrix}_{N \times N}$$

$$\psi'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi(x+h) - \psi(x)}{h}$$

$\Rightarrow h$  有限，代替  $\psi'(x)$ 。

$$\psi'(x) \approx \frac{\psi(x+h) - \psi(x)}{h} + O(h^2)$$

$$\psi''(x) = \frac{\psi(x+h) + \psi(x-h) - 2\psi(x)}{h^2}$$

特点 (1d)

1) 稀疏矩阵，三对角阵， $O(N^2)$

2)  $N$  非常大， $h = L/N \rightarrow 0$

问： $H = \lambda T + V$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda \rightarrow \infty \\ N \rightarrow \infty \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \end{cases}$$

作业：

1)  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$ ,  $m=1$ , 比对解析结果与数值计算的结果，体会误差的来源、大小，以及误差与  $L, N, h$  的关系。  $h = L/N$ 。  
 $h = 10^{-3} \sim 10^{-4}$ ，保证计算精度。


2)  $\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 + A \cos(kx + \theta) = V(x)$

① 数值求解。

② 微扰计算，mma，算到二阶。

数值计算时, 结果要与微扰论结果对照.

代码要保存, 考试要用到.

考虑无穷深势阱  $\infty$    $L$ .

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi = E \psi$$

$$\psi \propto \sin(kx)$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi(0) = \psi(L) = 0 \\ \frac{k^2}{2} = E \Rightarrow E = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{2L^2} \\ kL = n\pi \end{cases}$$

$$H = -\frac{1}{2h^2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & & \\ 1 & -2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} E_n(h) = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{2L^2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2h^2} (\psi_{i+1} + \psi_{i-1} - 2\psi_i) = E \psi_i$$

解是什么样子的?

$$\text{类似于 } a_{n+1} = x a_n + y a_{n-1}, \quad q^2 = xq + y, \dots$$

$$\text{求解: } -\frac{1}{2h^2} (\psi_{i+1} + \psi_{i-1} - 2\psi_i) = E \psi_i$$

$$\text{令 } \psi_i \propto e^{\sqrt{-E} i h}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2h^2} (e^{ikh} + e^{-ikh} - 2) = E$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2h^2} (2 - 2 \cos kh) = \frac{1}{h^2} (1 - \cos kh) = \frac{1}{2} k^2$$

$$\text{边界条件: } \psi_n = C_+ e^{ikh n} + C_- e^{-ikh n}$$

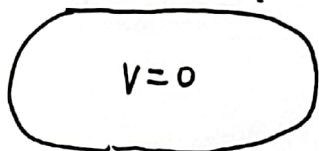
$$\begin{cases} -2\psi_1 + \psi_2 = E \psi_1 \\ \psi_{n-1} - 2\psi_n = E \psi_n \end{cases}$$

代入求解 k.

2D 推广.

作业: 3) 求两个势的体系.

$V = \infty$



4)

$V = \infty$



$V_{ij} = \int U(x) \psi_i(x) \psi_j(x) dx$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2}{dy^2} \right) \psi + V\psi = E\psi.$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{h^2} (\psi_{i+1,j} + \psi_{i-1,j} - 2\psi_{i,j}) + \frac{1}{h^2} (\psi_{i,j+1} + \psi_{i,j-1} - 2\psi_{i,j}) \right] + V_{ij} \psi_{i,j} = E\psi_{i,j}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2h^2} [ (\psi_{i+1,j} + \psi_{i-1,j} + \psi_{i,j+1} + \psi_{i,j-1}) - 4\psi_{i,j} ] + V_{ij} \psi_{i,j} = E\psi_{i,j}.$$

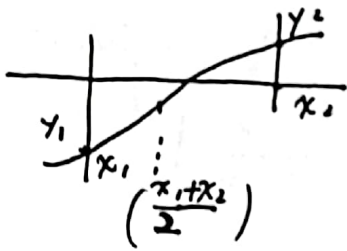
2d 特点:

1) 稀疏矩阵,  $\| \epsilon = \epsilon \text{ 对称阵}$ .

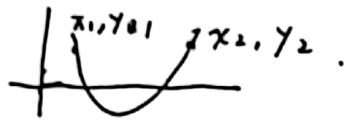
2)  $N^2 \times N^2$  量级.  $O(N^6)$ .

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \rightarrow \text{第-1子} \\ 0 \rightarrow \text{第0子} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}_{N^2}$$

求根. (1d)  $\epsilon = \text{分法}$



$y_1, y_2 < 0$   
 $y_1, y_2 > 0$



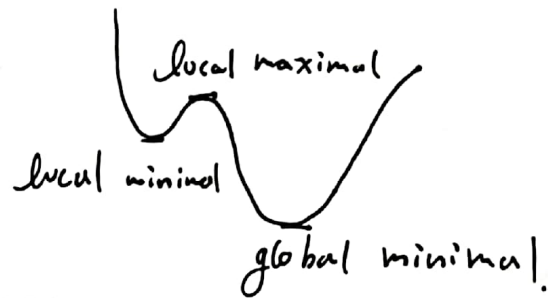
对于多少个根的情况, 问间隔足够多小, 就可以找出.

$$x_0 + nh.$$

牛顿法

思想: 1 求根.  
1 极值.

$$F(\vec{x}) \text{ 极值. } f_i = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = 0.$$



求某函数的极值等价于求另一个函数的根.

牛顿法

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) = 0$$

$$x = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

$$\boxed{x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}} \quad \text{牛顿迭代公式}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x^* \Leftrightarrow x^* = x^* - \frac{f(x^*)}{f'(x^*)} \Leftrightarrow f(x^*) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{修正: } x_{n+1} = x_n - \rho \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

$$\text{推广到高维: } f(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x^i - x_0^i) = 0$$

$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_0 + ( \dots )$$

$$\text{求解: } \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u = a^2 \nabla^2 u \end{cases}$$

核心: Runge-Kutta 方法. 积分器.  $y'(x) = f(x)$   $y = \int_0^x f(x) dx$

mathe natica,  $\text{Dst}$ ,  $\text{Dsolve}$   
 $\text{ND solve}$

matlab ode 方程组

求解 ode45, f90, 1400 等等

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

$$y(x_{n+1}) = y(x_n) + f(x_n, y_n) h. \quad y_{n+1} = y_n + f(x_n, y_n) h.$$

$$\rightarrow y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{1}{2} h [ f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) ] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{隐式} \\ \text{自适应} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} f(x_n, y_n) + \frac{h}{2} f(x_{n+1}, y_n + h f(x_n, y_n))$$

↑  
1-unge-kutta kith.  
 $\sim O(h^5)$