

一个词, 数值方法与算法.

Mathematica

Ref:

Mathematica for
physist

本征值, 极值, 插值, 积分, 随机数.

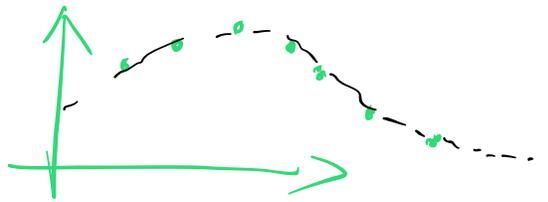
考题 1.

插值. (Interpolation)

1) 目的.

2) 缺点: Runge 现象

$(x_i, y_i) \Rightarrow$



3) 应用 \Rightarrow 积分.

拟合. (最小二乘法)

多项式. 若有数据点 $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$

设. $y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^{n-1}$

$$\text{则有 } \begin{cases} y_1 = a_0 + a_1x_1 + a_2x_1^2 + \dots + a_nx_1^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ y_n = a_0 + a_1x_n + a_2x_n^2 + \dots + a_nx_n^{n-1} \end{cases}$$

线性方程组. 一个矩阵形式.

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

或者有 $y = Aa$

有唯一解，
形式复杂。

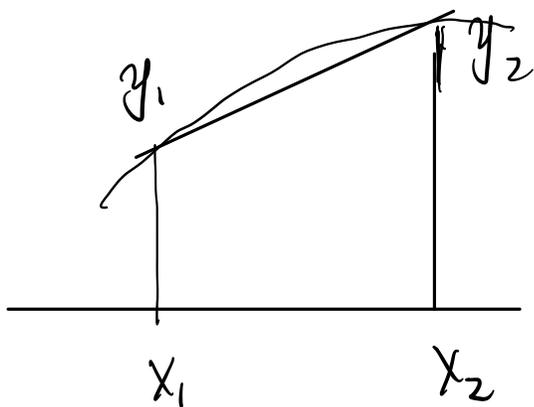
$$R_n(x) \propto \prod (x - x_i)$$

只能给出形式解。

两个重要的插值：Lagrange, Newton.

插值 = $\begin{cases} \text{明确表达式} \\ \text{讨论性质} \end{cases}$

Lagrange Interpolation.



$$y = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1) + y_1$$

$$= \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} y_2 + \frac{x - x_2}{x_1 - x_2} y_1$$

$$= y_1 e_1(x) + y_2 e_2(x)$$

构造法 $y = \sum e_i(x) y_i + R_n(x)$

$$e_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\begin{cases} e_1(x_1) = 1 \\ e_1(x_2) = 0 \\ e_2(x_1) = 0 \\ e_2(x_2) = 1 \end{cases}$$

e.g. $e_i(x) = A(x - x_1) \dots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \dots (x - x_n)$

$$(x - x_{i+1}) \cdots (x - x_n)$$

更一般地, 有

$$e_i(x) = \frac{\prod_{j \neq i} (x - x_j)}{\prod_{m \neq i} (x_m - x_n)}$$

恒等关系: $\sum_j e_j(x) = 1$.

牛顿插值.

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_1) + a_2(x-x_1)(x-x_2) + a_3(x-x_1)(x-x_2)(x-x_3) + \cdots + a_{n-1}(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\cdots(x-x_{n-1})$$

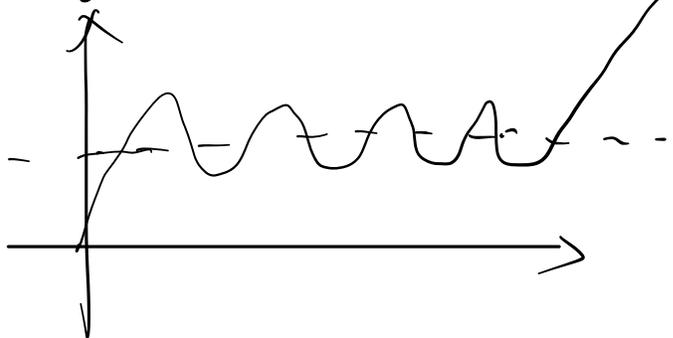
$$f(x_1) = a_0$$

$$f(x_2) = a_0 + a_1(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$f(x_3) =$$

强调: 三种多项式方法, 原则上都是等价的.

Runge 现象



材料:
Runge

Mathematica 中的两个命令.

(1) Interpolation [{x1, y1}, {x2, y2}, ... {xn, yn}]

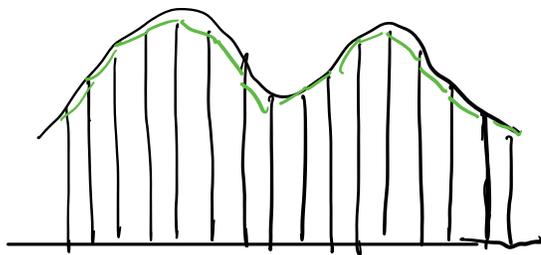
(2) Interpolating Polynomial

[{x1, y1}, {x2, y2}, ... {xn, yn}]

插值的目的. (求积分)

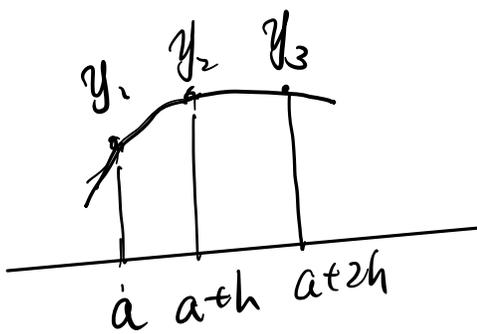
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

图像



①

梯形近似

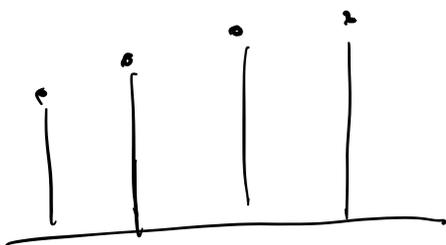


$$y = c_1(x) y_1 + c_2(x) y_2 + c_3(x) y_3$$

$$S = \int_a^{a+2h} y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (y_1 + 4y_2 + y_3)$$

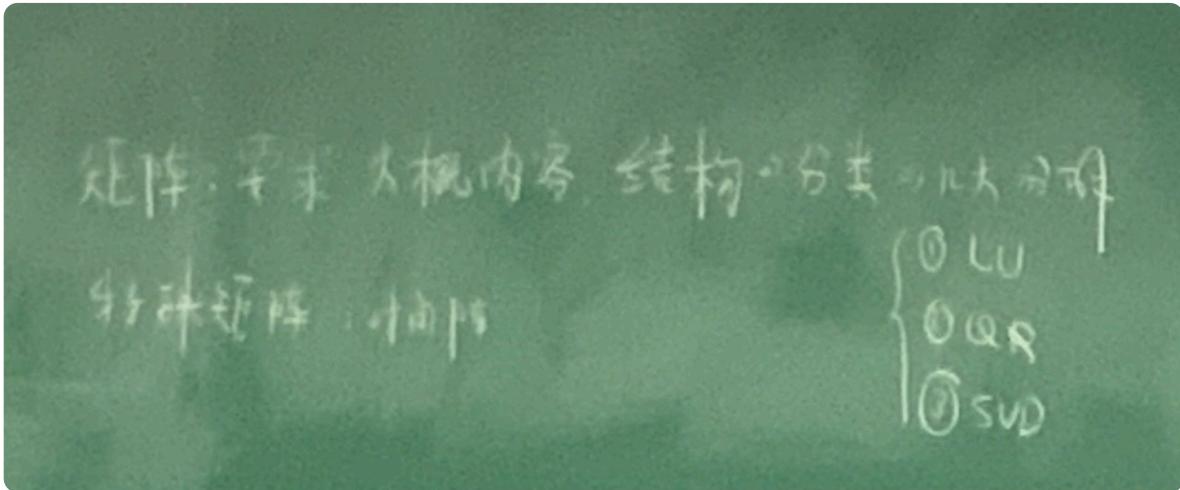
辛普森方法.



$$S = \frac{3}{8} (y_1 + 3y_2 + 3y_3 + y_4)$$

代码 BLAS

Review



技巧 Mathematica 函数

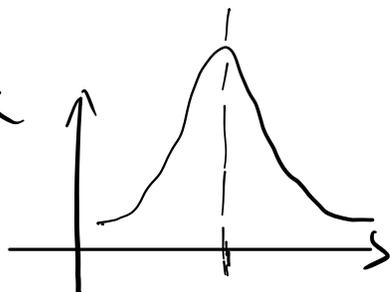
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H = -\sum \bar{\sigma}, \quad \bar{\sigma}, \pm 1. \\ \bar{\sigma} \text{ 无偏 } \int P(\bar{\sigma}) d\bar{\sigma} = 1. \\ Z = e^{-\beta \bar{\sigma}} + e^{\beta \bar{\sigma}} = e^{-\beta F} \\ \Leftrightarrow F(\bar{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(e^{-\beta \bar{\sigma}} + e^{\beta \bar{\sigma}}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$I = \int \ln(e^{-x} + e^x) e^{-\alpha x^2} dx, \text{ 求积分.}$$

$$= \int f(x) dx$$

数值求解.
NIntegrate.

$f(x)$ 的图像

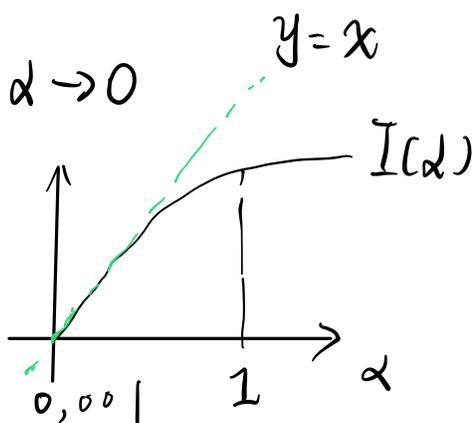


局部在 0 附近

$$I \approx \int \ln(1+1) e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \ln 2 \int e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$$

$$= \ln 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\right)^{1/2}$$

↑↑
一个近似的解析表达式.



猜测

$$f(\alpha) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \alpha + \beta_2 \alpha^2 + \dots$$

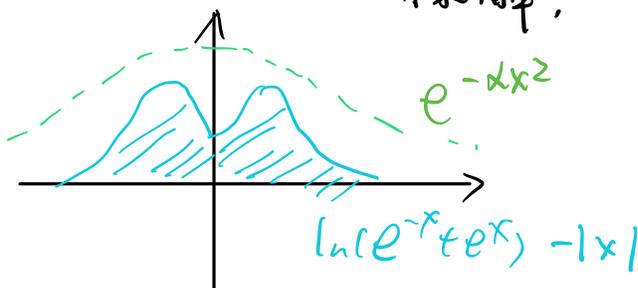
$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = 1 \\ \beta_0 = \left(\frac{\pi^2}{12}\right) \end{cases}$$

$\alpha \rightarrow 0$ } 如何解析计算.
} Mathematical 辅助.

$$I(\alpha) = \int dx (\ln(e^{-x} + e^x) - |x|) e^{-\alpha x^2} + \int dx |x| e^{-\alpha x^2}$$

$$= I_1(\alpha) + I_2(\alpha)$$

↑ 可求解析.



$$\alpha \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow I_1(\alpha) \approx 2 \int_0^{+\infty} [\ln(e^x + e^{-x}) - x] dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \left\{ \ln[e^x (1 + e^{-2x})] - x \right\} dx$$

$$\approx 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \ln(1 + e^{-2x}) dx$$

x 很大的时

←

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{e^{-2nx}}{n} dx.$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2nx} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

高阶

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \ln(1+e^{-2x}) e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2nx} (1 - \alpha x^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} x^4 + \dots) dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} x^n dx = \left(\frac{\alpha^{n-1}}{n!} \right)$$

总结：
① 数值拟合
② 收敛
③ 极限下讨论

物理 = 数学 + 模型 + 近似

矩阵：三对角阵， $\begin{cases} O(N^2) \text{ , 计算时间} \\ O(N) \text{ , 内存} \end{cases}$

Lanczos 方法 $H \rightarrow$ 三对角矩阵.

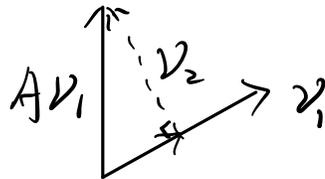
求 A 的本征值， $A_{n \times n}$ ， n 非常大

表示矩阵的方式. $\begin{cases} A|u_n\rangle = \lambda_n |u_n\rangle & \text{数学} \\ A|u_n\rangle = \lambda_n |u_n\rangle & \text{量子力学} \end{cases}$

Lanczos Methods.

选取一个变量 v_1

$$Av_1 = \alpha_1 v_1 + \beta_1 v_2$$



$$\begin{cases} v_1^\dagger \cdot v_2 = 0 \\ v_1 \cdot v_1 = 1 \\ v_2 \cdot v_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_1 \cdot v_1 = 1 \\ v_2 \cdot v_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_1^\dagger A v_1 = \alpha_1 \\ v_2^\dagger A v_1 = \beta_1 \end{cases}$$

$$Av_2 = \gamma_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \beta_2 v_3$$

$$Av_n = \gamma_{n-1} v_{n-1} + \alpha_n v_n + \beta_n v_{n+1}$$

$\forall n \geq 2$, v_n 只和 v_{n-1}, v_n 正交, 从而产生一个新的变量 v_{n+1} .

类比

$$HX = EX$$

$$\sum_j H_{ij} X_j = EX_i$$

$$\gamma_{n-1} v_{n-1} + \alpha_n v_n + \beta_n v_{n+1} = Av_n$$

$$X_i \rightarrow v_i$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & \gamma_{n-1} & \alpha_n & \beta_n \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

只需要存下 $\{\gamma_{n-1}, \alpha_n, \beta_n\}$ 即可。(只关心超阵的谱)

求H的本征值. or 微分方程的本征值. 目标 (求任意 $\psi(x, y)$ 的方程)

e.g.
$$\left\{ -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + V(x) \right\} \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$$

① 离散化.

$$\psi(x) \Rightarrow \psi_i = \psi(x_i)$$

数值计算第一步

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + V(x) \right] \psi(x) = E \psi(x) \leftarrow \text{对方程无量纲化}$$

$$x = \tilde{x} a \quad a \text{ 长度量纲.}$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2ma^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tilde{x}^2} + V(\tilde{x}) \right] \psi(\tilde{x}) = \tilde{E} \psi(\tilde{x})$$

$$\tilde{E} = E \frac{a^2}{ma^2} \quad \text{可以这样选取, 但不唯一.}$$

$$\left[-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tilde{x}^2} + \tilde{V}(\tilde{x}) \right] \psi(\tilde{x}) = \tilde{E} \psi(\tilde{x}) \leftarrow \text{无量纲后的方程.}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi(x_0)}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi(x_0+h) - \psi(x_0)}{h}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi(x_0)}{\partial x^2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi(x_0+h) + \psi(x_0-h) - 2\psi(x_0)}{h^2}$$

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

$h \rightarrow 0$. 动能变成了无穷大的数.

如何理解呢,

Actually. 解是收敛的.

