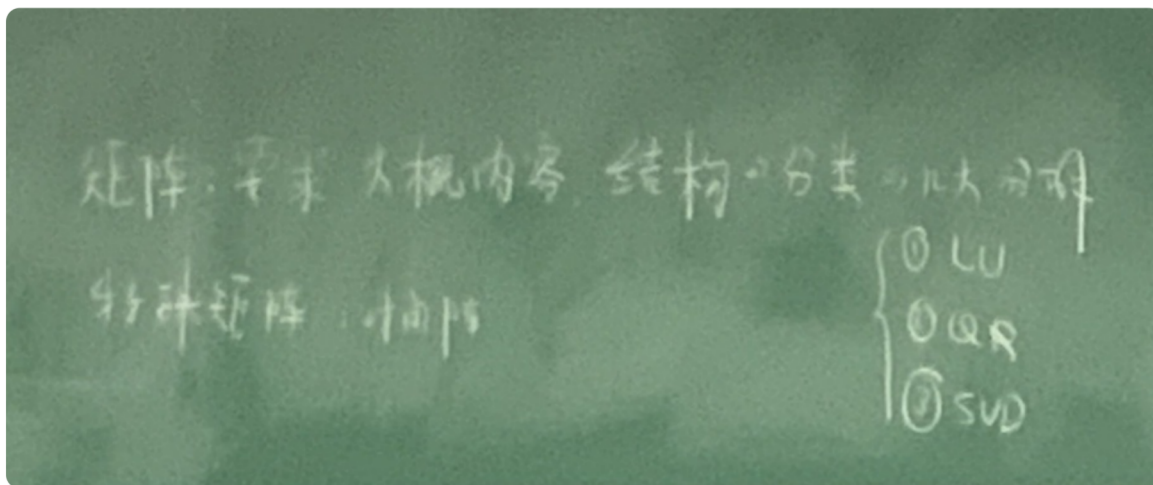


Review



技巧 Mathematica 有现

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

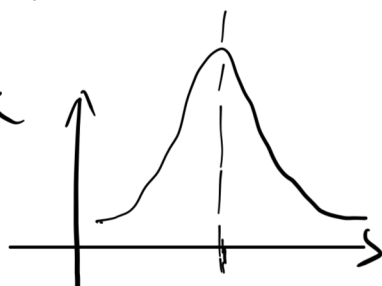
$$I = \int \ln(e^{-x} + e^x) e^{-\alpha x^2} dx, \quad \text{求积分.}$$

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

数值求解.

NIntegrate.

$f(x)$ 的图像

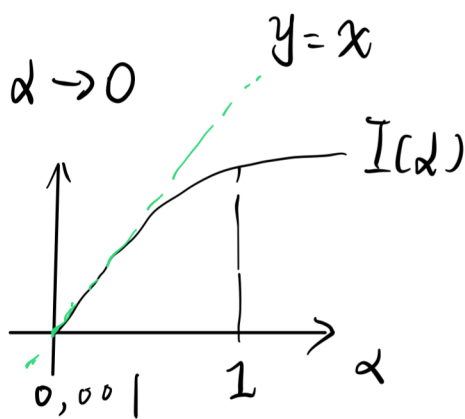


局部在 0 附近

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

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

↑
一个近似的解析表达式.



猜测

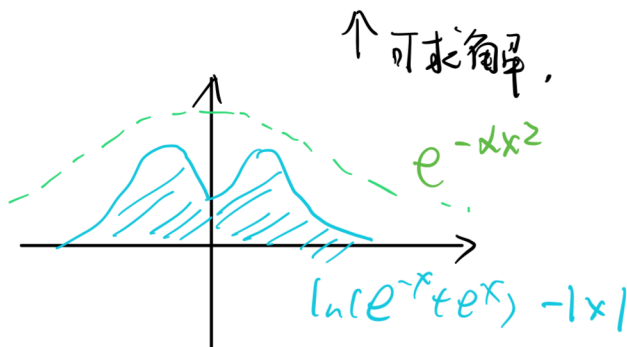
$$f(\alpha) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \alpha + \beta_2 \alpha^2 + \dots$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

x 很小时 \leftarrow

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

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

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

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

$$= \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

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.

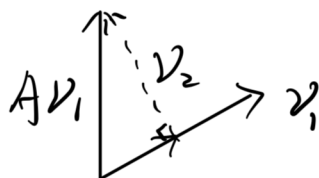
求 A 的本征值， $A_{n \times n}$ ， n 非常大

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

类比

$$\begin{array}{l|l} HX = EX & \gamma_{n-1} v_{n-1} + \alpha_n v_n + \beta_n v_{n+1} = Av_n \\ \sum_j H_{ij} X_j = E X_i & X_i \rightarrow v_i \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$h \rightarrow 0$. 动能项变成了无穷大的数.

如何理解简单,

Actually, 解是收敛的.

