

# SOLUTIONS TO THE FINAL EXAM 2019-2020

①

## ① Yukawa interaction

→ A similar problem was given in your mid-term exam.

## ② Second quantisation

Let us first apply  $N$  to  $|\psi\rangle$

$$N|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i |\mu^-\rangle + \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i |\mu^+\rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 2|\mu^-\rangle + 2|\mu^+\rangle \right) = 2|\psi\rangle$$

⇒  $|\psi\rangle$  is indeed an eigenstate of  $N$  with eigenvalue 2

Now the individual components

(2)

$$\bullet a_{\mu}^{\dagger} a_{\mu} |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ a_{\mu}^{\dagger} a_{\mu} |\mu \nu\rangle + a_{\mu}^{\dagger} a_{\mu} |\mu \alpha\rangle \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ |\mu \nu\rangle + |\mu \alpha\rangle \right] = |\psi\rangle$$

$\Rightarrow |\psi\rangle$  is an eigenstate of the component  $i = \mu$

$$\bullet a_{\nu}^{\dagger} a_{\nu} |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ a_{\nu}^{\dagger} a_{\nu} |\mu \nu\rangle + \underbrace{a_{\nu}^{\dagger} a_{\nu} |\mu \alpha\rangle}_{=0} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\mu \nu\rangle \neq |\psi\rangle$$

$\Rightarrow |\psi\rangle$  is not an eigenstate of the component  $i = \nu$

• same for the component  $i=2$

(3)

### (3) Wick's theorem

a)  $a_2 | \phi_0 \rangle = 0 \quad \forall 2$

b) Applying Wick's theorem

$$a_2 a_p a_j^+ a_f^+ = : a_2 a_p a_j^+ a_f^+ :$$

+ terms with one contraction and one normal product

$$- \overbrace{a_2 a_j^+} a_p a_f^+ + \overbrace{a_2 a_f^+} a_p a_j^+$$

the term with two anomalous contractions vanishes because  $|\phi_0\rangle$  is a Slater

Taking the expectation value w.r.t.  $|\phi_0\rangle$ , only  
fully-contracted terms survive

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \phi_0 | a_\alpha a_\beta a_\gamma^\dagger a_\epsilon^\dagger | \phi_0 \rangle &= - \overbrace{a_\alpha a_\gamma^\dagger} \overbrace{a_\beta a_\epsilon^\dagger} + \overbrace{a_\alpha a_\epsilon^\dagger} \overbrace{a_\beta a_\gamma^\dagger} \\ &= - (\delta_{\alpha\gamma} - P_{\alpha\gamma}) (\delta_{\beta\epsilon} - P_{\beta\epsilon}) \\ &\quad + (\delta_{\alpha\epsilon} - P_{\alpha\epsilon}) (\delta_{\beta\gamma} - P_{\beta\gamma})\end{aligned}$$

see definitions in chapter IV page 5

(5)

c) Applying Wick's theorem

$$a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta^\dagger a_\gamma a_\delta a_\lambda a_\mu^\dagger = : a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta^\dagger a_\gamma a_\delta a_\lambda a_\mu^\dagger :$$

+ terms with 1 contraction and 2 normal products

+ terms with 2 contractions and 1 normal product

$$- \overbrace{a_\alpha^\dagger a_\gamma} a_\beta^\dagger a_\delta \overbrace{a_\lambda a_\mu^\dagger}$$

$$+ \overbrace{a_\alpha^\dagger a_\delta} a_\beta^\dagger a_\lambda \overbrace{a_\gamma a_\mu^\dagger}$$

$$+ \overbrace{a_\alpha^\dagger a_\delta} a_\beta^\dagger a_\gamma \overbrace{a_\lambda a_\mu^\dagger}$$

$$- \overbrace{a_\alpha^\dagger a_\delta} a_\beta^\dagger a_\lambda \overbrace{a_\gamma a_\mu^\dagger}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \overline{a_\alpha^\dagger a_\lambda} \overline{a_\beta^\dagger a_\delta} \overline{a_\epsilon a_\mu^\dagger} \\
 & + \overline{a_\alpha^\dagger a_\lambda} \overline{a_\beta^\dagger a_\epsilon} \overline{a_\delta a_\mu^\dagger}
 \end{aligned}$$

(6)

Similarly to point b), all anomalous contractions are zero

Again, taking the expectation value w.r.t.  $|\phi_0\rangle$  only the

6 fully-contracted terms survive

$$\langle \phi_0 | a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta^\dagger a_\gamma a_\epsilon a_\lambda a_\mu^\dagger | \phi_0 \rangle = -P_{\alpha\lambda} P_{\beta\epsilon} (\delta_{\gamma\mu} - P_{\gamma\mu})$$

$$+ P_{\alpha\lambda} P_{\beta\epsilon} (\delta_{\gamma\mu} - P_{\gamma\mu}) + P_{\alpha\lambda} P_{\delta\beta} (\delta_{\gamma\mu} - P_{\gamma\mu})$$

$$- P_{\delta\alpha} P_{\lambda\beta} (\delta_{\epsilon\mu} - P_{\epsilon\mu}) - P_{\lambda\alpha} P_{\delta\beta} (\delta_{\epsilon\mu} - P_{\epsilon\mu}) + P_{\lambda\alpha} P_{\delta\beta} (\delta_{\epsilon\mu} - P_{\epsilon\mu})$$

④ Hartree-Fock

⑦

( I think you can find all this in the notes of  
chapter V )