

## 11.1: Exercises

1. Consider the two-state system investigated in Section 1.3. Show that the most general expressions for the perturbed energy eigenvalues and eigenstates are

$$E'_1 = E_1 + e_{11} + \frac{|e_{12}|^2}{E_1 - E_2} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^3),$$

$$E'_2 = E_2 + e_{22} - \frac{|e_{12}|^2}{E_1 - E_2} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^3),$$

and

$$\psi'_1 = \psi_1 + \frac{e_{12}^*}{E_1 - E_2} \psi_2 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2),$$

$$\psi'_2 = \psi_2 - \frac{e_{12}}{E_1 - E_2} \psi_1 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2),$$

respectively. Here,  $\epsilon = |e_{12}|/(E_1 - E_2) \ll 1$ . You may assume that  $|e_{11}|/(E_1 - E_2), |e_{22}|/(E_1 - E_2) \sim \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$ .

2. Consider the two-state system investigated in Section 1.3. Show that if the unperturbed energy eigenstates are also eigenstates of the perturbing Hamiltonian then

$$E'_1 = E_1 + e_{11},$$

$$E'_2 = E_2 + e_{22},$$

and

$$\psi'_1 = \psi_1$$

$$\psi'_2 = \psi_2$$

to all orders in the perturbation expansion.

3. Consider the two-state system investigated in Section 1.3. Show that if the unperturbed energy eigenstates are degenerate, so that  $E_1 = E_2 = E_{12}$ , then the most general expressions for the perturbed energy eigenvalues and eigenstates are

$$E^\pm = E_{12} + e^\pm, \quad (11.1.1)$$

and

$$\psi^\pm = \langle 1 | \psi^\pm \rangle \psi_1 + \langle 2 | \psi^\pm \rangle \psi_2, \quad (11.1.2)$$

respectively, where

$$e^\pm = \frac{1}{2} (e_{11} + e_{22}) \pm \frac{1}{2} \left[ (e_{11} - e_{22})^2 + 4 |e_{12}|^2 \right]^{1/2}, \quad (11.1.3)$$

and

$$\frac{\langle 1 | \psi^\pm \rangle}{\langle 2 | \psi^\pm \rangle} = - \left( \frac{e_{12}}{e_{11} - e^\pm} \right) = - \left( \frac{e_{22} - e^\pm}{e_{12}^*} \right). \quad (11.1.4)$$

Demonstrate that the  $\psi^\pm$  are the simultaneous eigenstates of the unperturbed Hamiltonian,  $H_0$ , and the perturbed Hamiltonian,  $H_1$ , and that the  $e^\pm$  are the corresponding eigenvalues of  $H_1$ .

4. Calculate the lowest-order energy-shift in the ground state of the one-dimensional harmonic oscillator when the perturbation

$$V = \lambda x^4 \quad (11.1.5)$$

is added to

$$H = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2. \quad (11.1.6)$$

## Contributors and Attributions

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