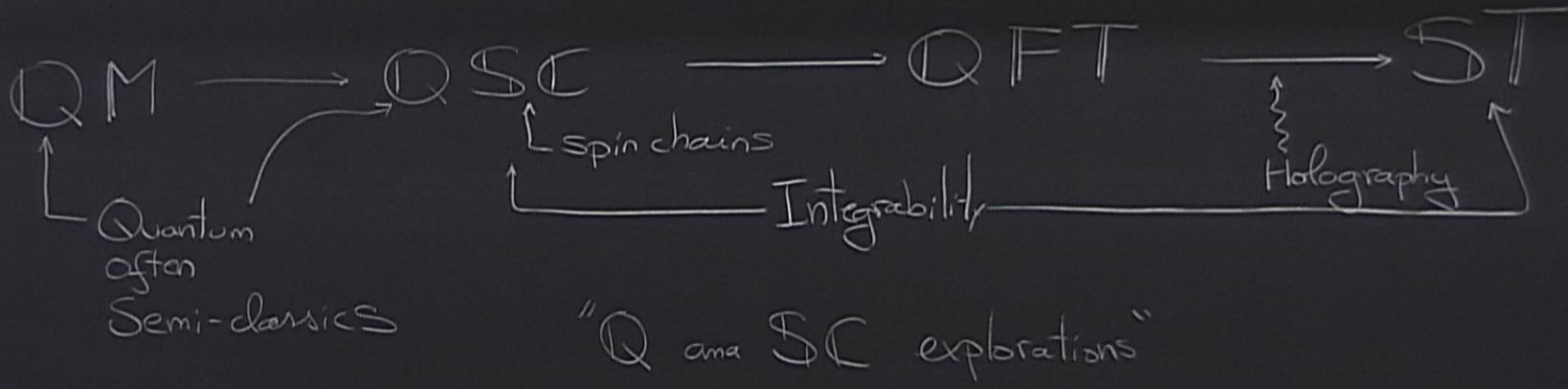


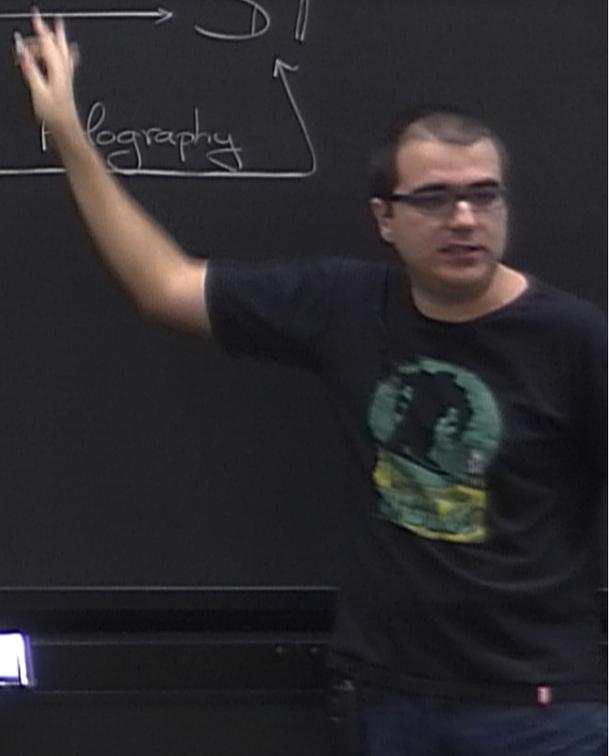
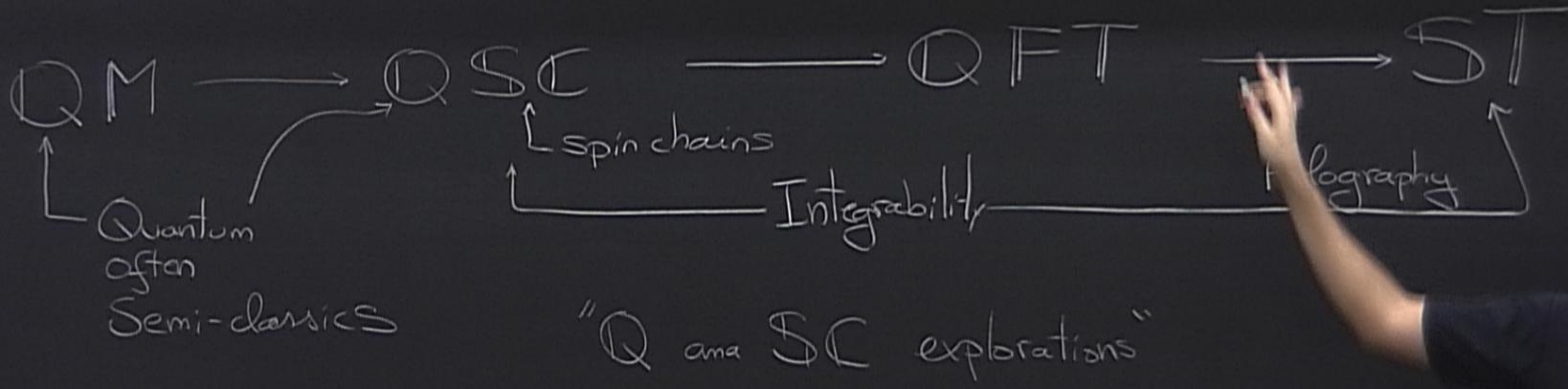
Title: Explorations in String Theory -1

Date: Apr 06, 2015 11:30 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/15040117>

Abstract:



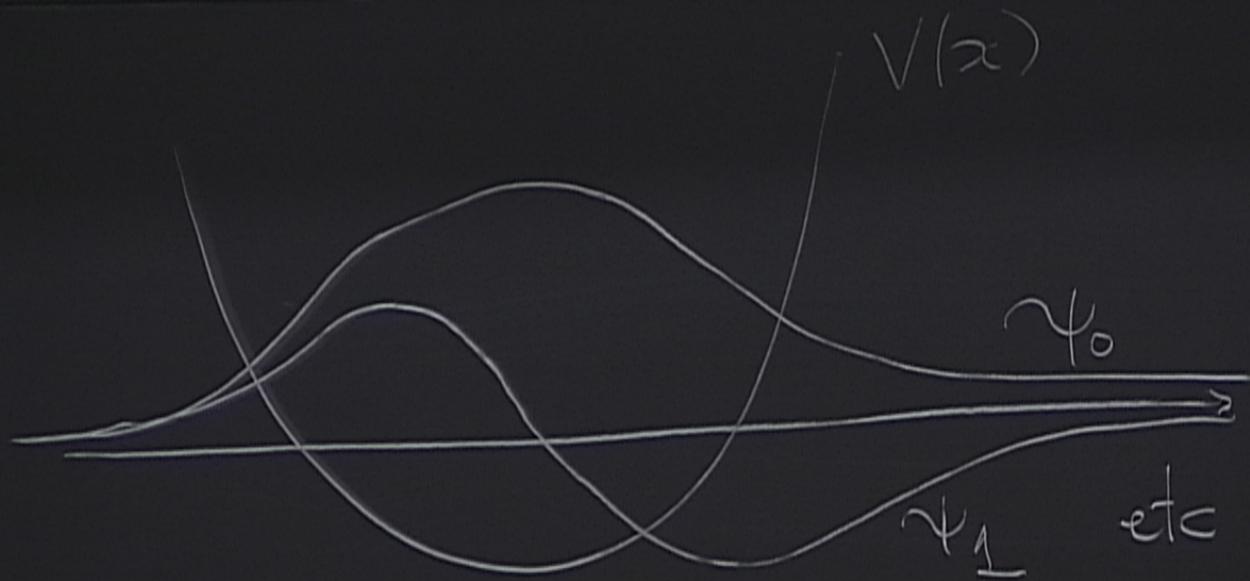


1.1) non-relativistic particle in 1D.

$$p(x) \equiv \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\psi'(x)}{\psi(x)} \quad \text{quasimomentum}$$

Schrodinger eq

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ricatti} \quad p^2 - i\hbar p'(x) = 2m(E - V(x))$$



$\psi_N$  has  $N$  real zeros.

$p(z)$  has poles at zeros of  $\psi$   
with residue  $\frac{1}{i}$   
 $p(z)$

$N$  poles for  $\psi_N$

On the other hand for large  $E$

$W$

$p(z)$  has poles at zeros of  $\psi$   
 with residue  $\frac{1}{i}$   
 $p(z)$

$N$  poles for  $\psi_N$

On the other hand for large  $E$   
 we can drop  $V(x)$  and get

$$p \approx p_{cl} \equiv \sqrt{2m(E - V(x))}$$

The diagram shows a parabolic potential well. A horizontal line represents an energy level  $E = V(x_*)$ . The turning point  $x_*$  is marked on the x-axis. The wave number  $p_{cl}$  is indicated as the horizontal distance from the turning point to the right, where the energy level intersects the potential curve.

$p(x)$  has poles at zeros of  $\psi$   
 with residue  $\frac{\hbar}{i}$   
 $p(x)$

$\dots$   
 $N$  poles for  $\psi_N$   $\leftarrow \mathbb{Q}$

On the other hand for large  $E$

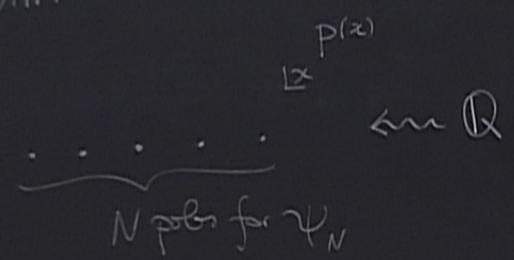
We can drop  $\hbar^2$  and get

$$p \approx p_{cl} \equiv \sqrt{2m(E - V(x))}$$

$S(x) \rightarrow$

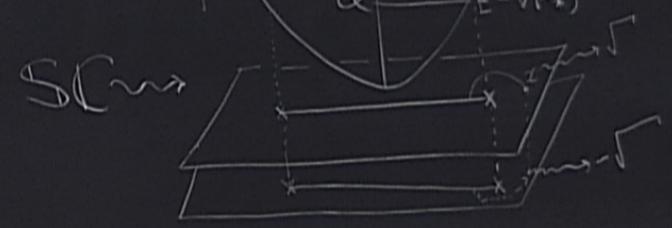


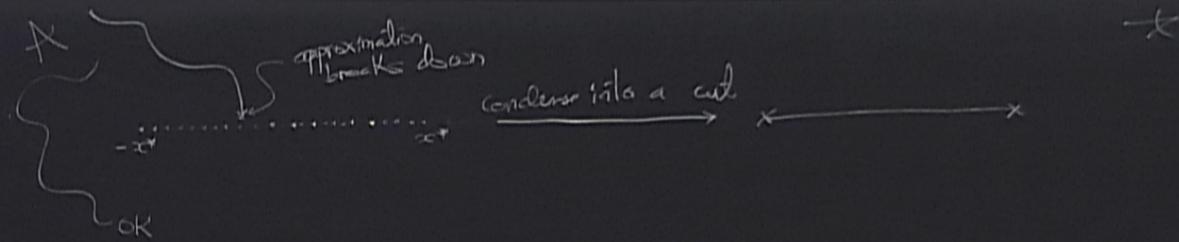
$p(x)$  has poles at zeros of  $\psi$   
 with residue  $\frac{1}{i}$

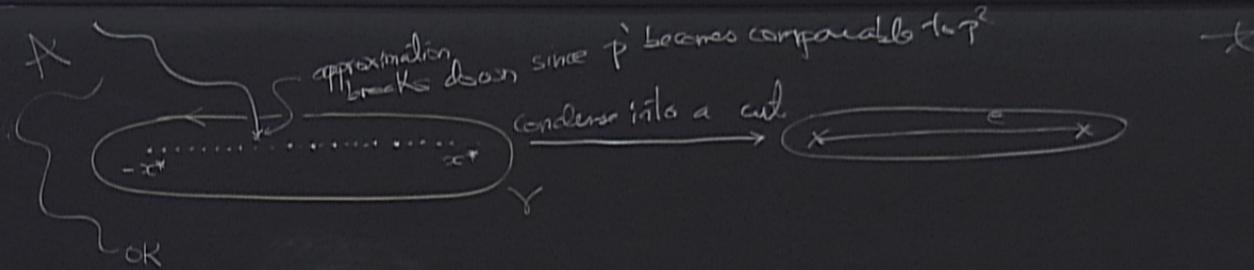


On the other hand for large  $E$   
 we can drop  $V(x)$  and get

$$p \approx p_{cl} \equiv \sqrt{2m(E - V(x))}$$



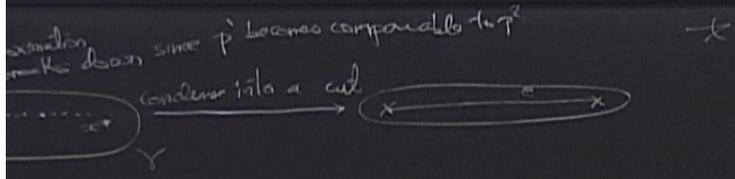




$$N = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint P(z) dz \approx \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} P_{cl}(z) dz \quad \leftarrow \text{Bohr Sommerfeld Quantization}$$

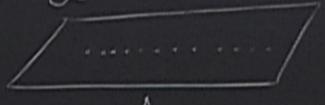
Q and CL explanations

$$\Rightarrow \text{Riccati } \dot{p}^2 - i\hbar \dot{p}(x) = 2m(E - V(x))$$

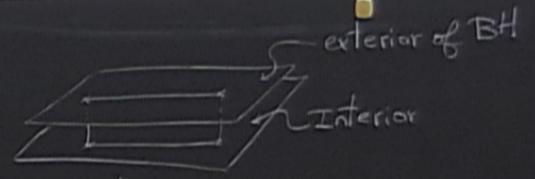


$$dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{P}_{cl}(\mathbb{Z}) dz \quad \leftarrow \text{Bohr Sommerfeld Quantization}$$

Analogy



"Real" Quantum Physics



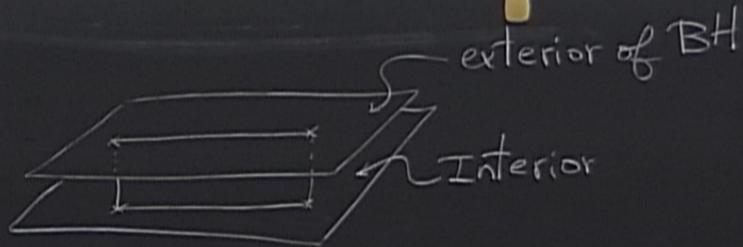
Classical Space-time

$$\Rightarrow \text{Riccati } \dot{p}^2 - i\hbar \dot{p}'(x) = 2m(E - V(x))$$

★  
Analogy



↑↓  
 "Real" Quantum  
 Picture



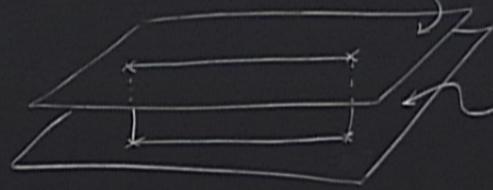
↑↓  
 Classical Space-time

eld  
 -tion

Analogy



↑↓  
"Real" Quantum  
Picture



↑↓  
Classical Space-time

## 12) Harmonic Oscillator

$$V(x) = \frac{m\omega^2}{2} x^2$$

$$p(x) \simeq im\omega x + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

from large  $x$   
of Riccati

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = im\omega x + \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\hbar/i}{x - x_j} \simeq im\omega x + \frac{\hbar N}{i x} + \dots \quad \text{Riccati}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \omega^2 X^2 + 2m\omega \frac{\hbar}{2} N + \frac{\hbar}{2} m \omega = 2mE - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \omega^2 X^2 + \dots$$
$$E = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \left( N + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + 2m\omega \frac{\hbar}{2} N + \frac{\hbar}{2} m \omega = 2mE - \frac{m^2}{2} \omega^2 x^2 + \dots$$

$$E = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \left( N + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

What about zeros of  $\psi_N$ , i.e. poles of  $P(x)$ ?

Cancellation of poles in Riccati  $\Rightarrow -x_i + \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \sum_{j \neq i}^N \frac{1}{x_i - x_j} = 0$

$$= 2mE - m^2 \omega^2 x^2 + \dots$$

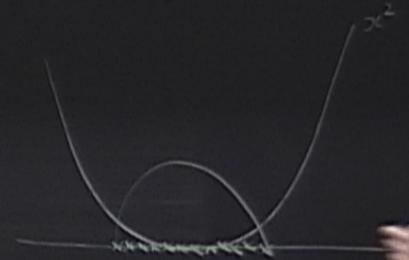
as of  $P(x)$ ?

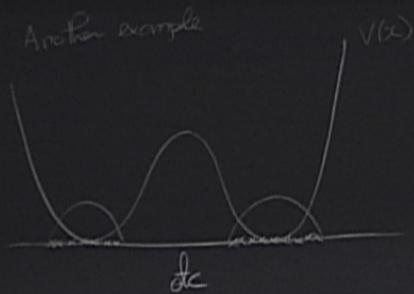
$$\Rightarrow -x_i + \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \sum_{j \neq i}^N \frac{1}{x_i - x_j} = 0$$

$F_{\text{ext}}(x_i)$  for  $V = \frac{x^2}{2}$

$x_i$  = electrostatic equilibrium position for a bunch of charges.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$



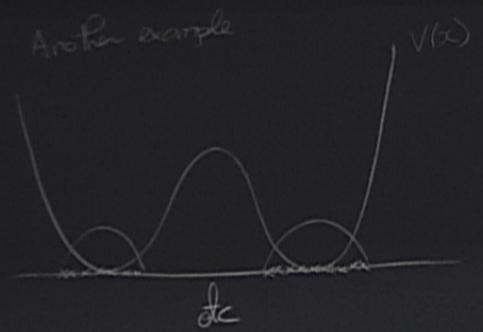


back to our example  
 Construct Baxter Pol  
 $Q(x) \equiv \prod (x - x_j)$

then, by def

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{Q''(x_i)}{Q'(x_i)} = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}$$

f. Scatti



back to our example  
Construct Baxter Pol  
 $Q(x) \equiv \prod (x - x_j)$

then, by def

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{Q''(x_i)}{Q'(x_i)} = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}$$

back to our example

Construct Baxter Pol

$$Q(x) \equiv \prod (x - x_j)$$

the, by def

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{Q''(x_i)}{Q'(x_i)} = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{x_i - x_j}$$

$$\overset{mw}{=} \frac{1}{n} x_i$$

↑  
for  
our  
example

hence

$$Q''(x) - \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} x Q'(x) - \frac{2m\omega N}{\hbar} Q = 0$$

$$Q''(x) - \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} x Q'(x) \approx - \frac{2m\omega N}{\hbar} x^N$$

||

$$\begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright Q(x) \\ \uparrow \\ -\frac{2m\omega N}{\hbar} \end{array}$$

is a polynomial which is of degree  $N$   
 zero at  $x = x_j$

$$Q'' - \frac{2m\omega x}{\hbar} Q' + \frac{2m\omega N}{\hbar} Q = 0 \leftarrow$$

↑ Eq for Hermite pol

$$H_N \left( \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} x_j \right) = 0 \quad \nabla$$

hence

$$Q''(x) - \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} x Q'(x) \approx - \frac{2m\omega N}{\hbar} x^N$$

$$\parallel$$

$$Q'(x)$$

$$\leftarrow - \frac{2m\omega N}{\hbar}$$

is a polynomial, which is  
of degree  $N$   
zero at  $x = x_j$

$$p(x) \simeq \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\hbar/i}{x-x_j}$$

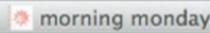
$$\sum \delta(x-x_j) \simeq p(x+i0) - p(x-i0) \simeq 2 \sqrt{2m(E-V)}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\rho(x)}$

$$\frac{1}{x+i0} - \frac{1}{x-i0} = -2\pi i \delta(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{x \pm i0} = \mathcal{P} \frac{1}{x} \mp \pi \delta(x)$$

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```
NSolve[HermiteH[M, x] == 0, x]
```

150%

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```
M = 100;  
NSolve[HermiteH[M, x] == 0, x]
```

200%

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In[101]:=

```
M = 100;  
x /. NSolve[HermiteH[M, x] == 0, x]
```

200%

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In[103]:=

```
M = 100;  
xs = x /. NSolve[HermiteH[M, x] == 0, x];
```

200%

In[103]:=

```
M = 100;  
xs = x /. NSolve[HermiteH[M, x] == 0, x];
```

```
Table[xs[[i]] - Sum[If[i == j, 0,
```

In[103]:=

```
M = 100;  
xs = x /. NSolve[HermiteH[M, x] == 0, x];
```

```
Table[xs[[i]] - Sum[If[i == j, 0,  $\frac{1}{xs[[i]] - xs[[j]]}$ ], {j, 1, M}]]
```

In[103]:=

```
M = 100;  
xs = x /. NSolve[HermiteH[M, x] == 0, x];
```

```
Table[xs[[i]] -  $\sum_j^M \text{If}[i == j, 0, \frac{1}{xs[[i]] - xs[[j]]}]$ , {i, M}]
```

In[103]:=

```
M = 100;  
xs = x /. NSolve[HermiteH[M, x] == 0, x];
```

In[105]:=

```
Table[xs[[i]] -  $\sum_{j=1}^M \text{If}[i == j, 0, \frac{1}{xs[[i]] - xs[[j]]}]$ , {i, M}]
```

Out[105]=

```
{3.42782, 3.39147, -1.85326, -4.15298, -3.33581, -7.12456, -4.1448,  
-4.0329, -1.37246, -2.52987, -0.821888, -0.275577, 0.805505,  
2.55809, 59.5767, -60.9795, 224.385, -220.66, 12.2793, -6.6583,  
11.3536, 37.2559, -27.0392, 10.3027, 12.2443, -18.2003, 4.77018,  
2.93676, 16.1712, -17.7238, 13.3476, -10.1736, 4.26087, 0.118306,  
-6.8731, -2.42054, -2.15149, -1.38605, -1.04379, -0.807337,  
-0.643104, -0.519636, -0.422441, -0.343079, -0.276248, -0.21838,  
-0.166947, -0.120053, -0.0762064, -0.0341577, 0.00720696,  
0.0489546, 0.0921843, 0.138113, 0.188181, 0.244197, 0.308556.
```

200%





```
M = 100;  
xs = x /. NSolve[HermiteH[M, x] == 0, x, WorkingPrecision -> 50];
```

In[109]:=

```
Table[xs[[i]] - Sum[If[i == j, 0, 1/(xs[[i]] - xs[[j])], {j, 1, M}], {i, M}] // Chop
```

Out[109]=

```
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}
```

$$\frac{1}{xs[[i]] - xs[[j]}}$$



```
M = 100;  
xs = x /. NSolve[HermiteH[M, x] == 0, x, WorkingPrecision -> 50];
```

In[109]:=

```
Table[xs[[i]] - Sum[If[i == j, 0, 1/(xs[[i]] - xs[[j])], {j, 1, M}], {i, M}] // Chop
```

Out[109]=

```
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}
```

$$\frac{(i+1 - i)}{xs[[i + 1]] - xs[[i]]}$$

```
M = 100,  
xs = x /. NSolve[HermiteH[M, x] == 0, x, WorkingPrecision -> 50];
```

In[109]:=

```
Table[xs[[i]] - Sum[If[i == j, 0, 1/(xs[[i]] - xs[[j]])], {j, 1, M}], {i, M}] // Chop
```

Out[109]=

```
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}
```

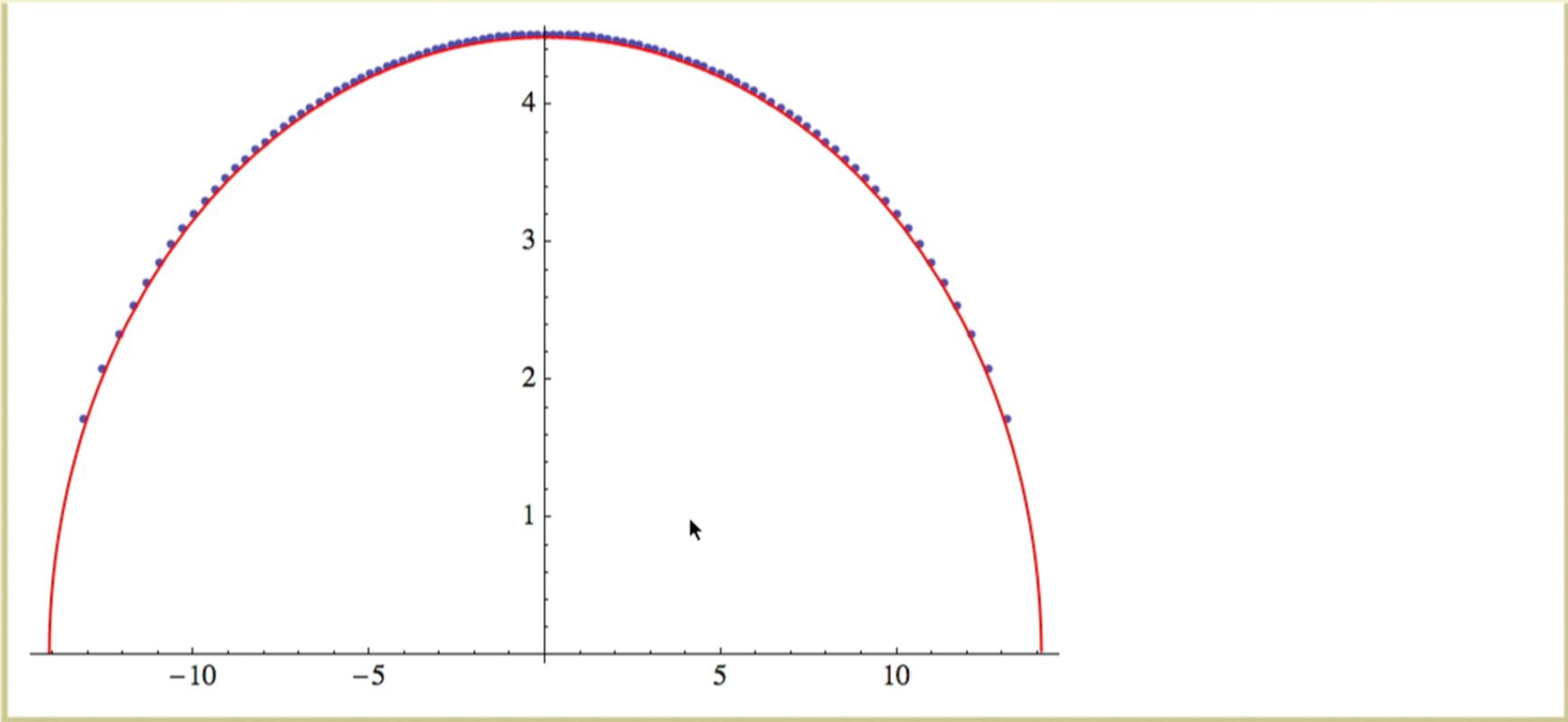
```
ListPlot@Table[(xs[[i + 1]] + xs[[i]])/2, (i + 1) - (i)/(xs[[i + 1]] - xs[[i]]), {i, M - 1}];
```





**Show[lp, plot, PlotRange → All, AxesOrigin → {0, 0}]**

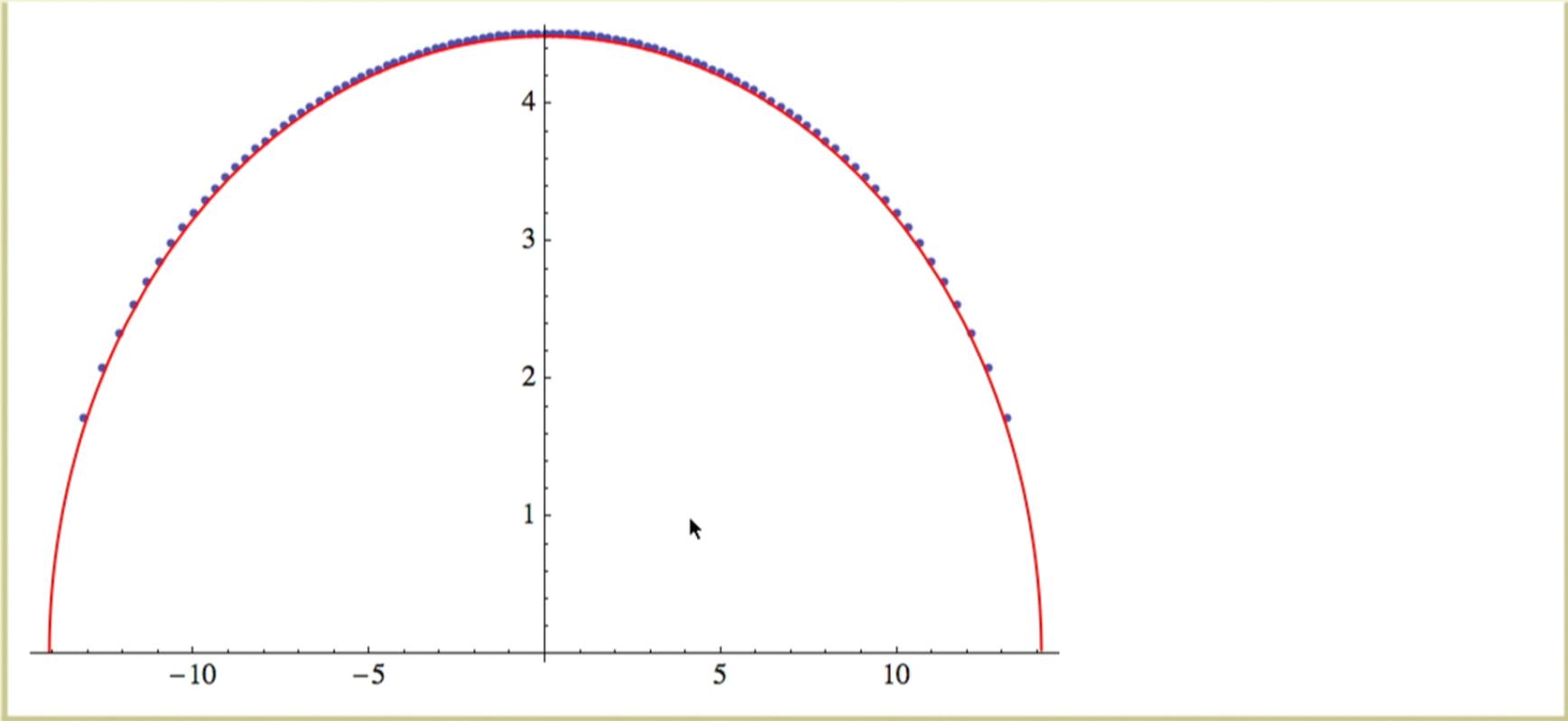
Out[113]=



200%

**Show[lp, plot, PlotRange → All, AxesOrigin → {0, 0}]**

Out[113]=





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$$\text{Table}\left[x[i] - \sum_{j=1}^M \text{If}[i == j, 0, \frac{1}{x[i] - x[j]}], \{i, M\}\right] // \text{FindRoot}[\#, \{x$$

200%



In[119]:=

```
Table[x[i] - Sum[If[i == j, 0, 1/(x[i] - x[j])], {j, 1, M}], {i, M}] //  
FindRoot[#, Table[{x[i], (i - M/2)/M}, {i, M}]] &
```

Out[119]=

```
{x[1] -> -13.4065, x[2] -> -12.8238, x[3] -> -12.343, x[4] -> -11.9151,  
x[5] -> -11.5214, x[6] -> -11.1524, x[7] -> -10.8023, x[8] -> -10.4672,  
x[9] -> -10.1445, x[10] -> -9.83227, x[11] -> -9.52897,  
x[12] -> -9.23342, x[13] -> -8.94469, x[14] -> -8.662,  
x[15] -> -8.3847, x[16] -> -8.11225, x[17] -> -7.84418,  
x[18] -> -7.5801, x[19] -> -7.31965, x[20] -> -7.06253,  
x[21] -> -6.80846, x[22] -> -6.55721, x[23] -> -6.30854,  
x[24] -> -6.06228, x[25] -> -5.81823, x[26] -> -5.57624,
```

In[122]:=

```
Table[x[i] - Sum[If[i == j, 0, 1/(x[i] - x[j])], {j, 1, M}], {i, M}] //  
FindRoot[#, Table[{x[i], (i - M/2)/M}, {i, M}]] &;  
xs2 = x /@ Range[M] /. %;
```

In[125]:=

```
xs2 - xs // Chop
```

Out[125]=

```
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}
```



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$$\prod_{j=1}^i (x[j] - x[j+1])$$

```

FindRoot[#, Table[{x[i],  $\frac{i - M/2}{M} 10$ }, {i, M}]] &;
xs3 = x /@ Range[M] /. %;

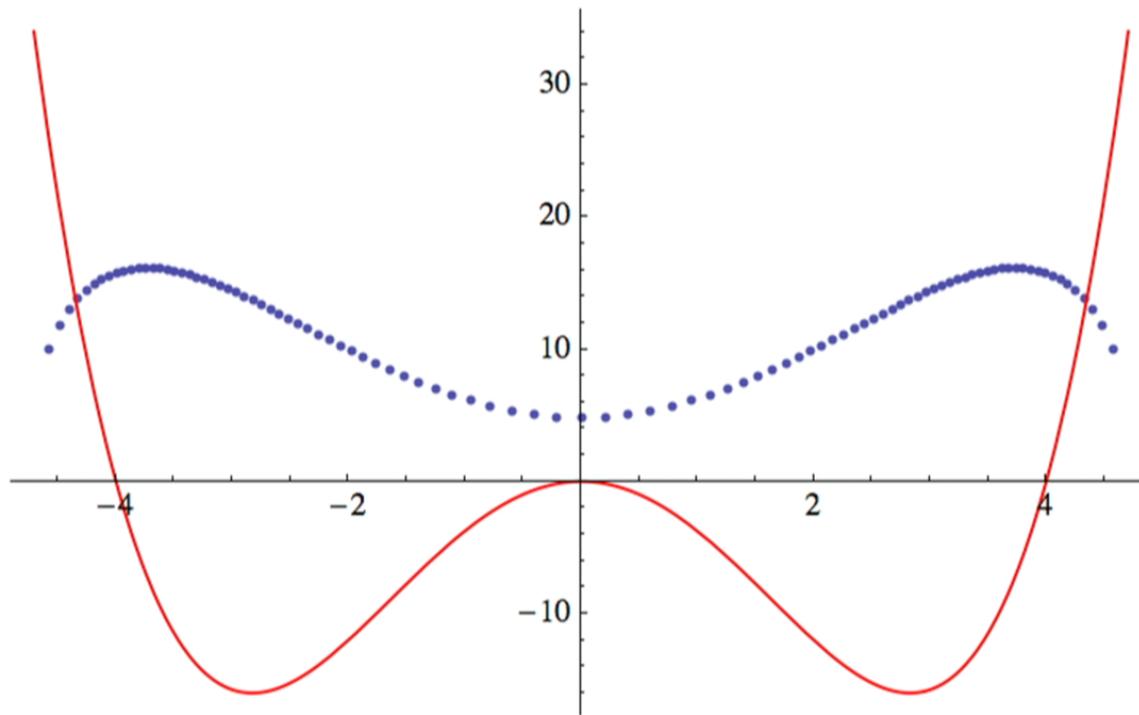
Show[ListPlot@Table[{ $\frac{xs3[[i + 1]] + xs3[[i]]}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{xs3[[i + 1]] - xs3[[i]]}$ },
{i, M - 1}], Plot[ $\frac{x^4}{4} - \mu \frac{x^2}{2}$ 

```

200%

```
Plot[ $\frac{x^4}{4} - \mu \frac{x^2}{2}$ , {x, -5, 5}, PlotStyle -> Red]
```

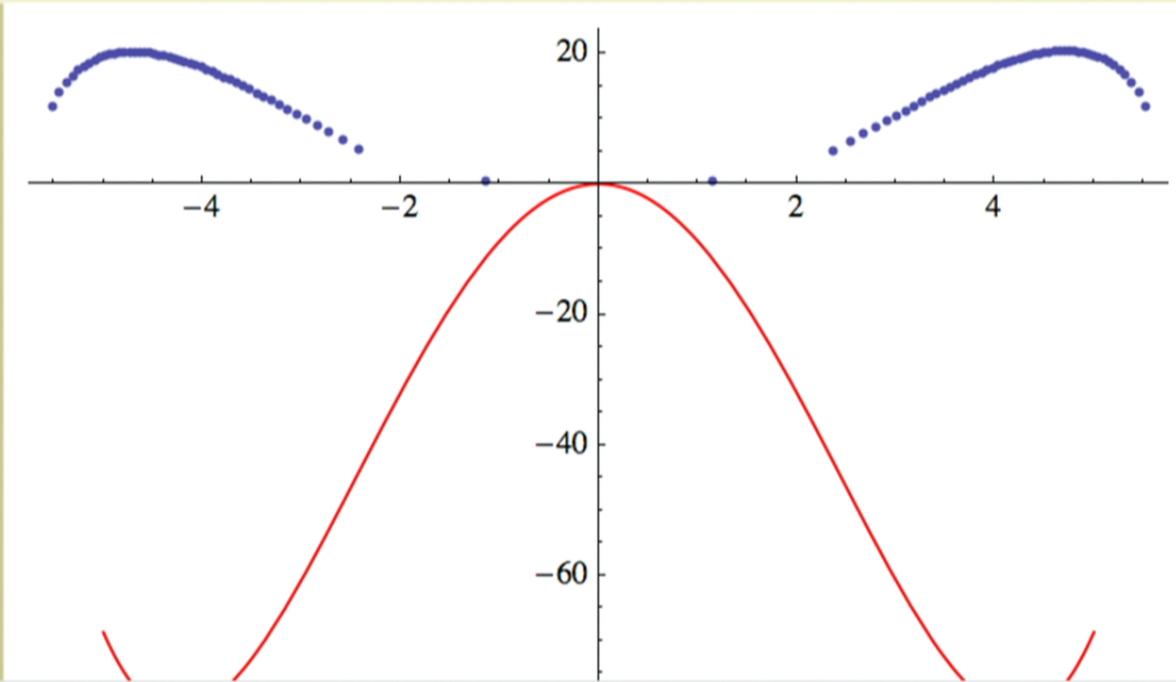
Out[129]=



200%

```
{i, M - 1}], PlotRange -> All, AxesOrigin -> {0, 0}],  
Plot[ $\frac{x^4}{4} \pm \frac{x^2}{2}$ , {x, -5, 5}, PlotStyle -> Red]
```

Out[133]=



200%

