

37.1 Weak perturbations and degenerate subspaces

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

KEY WORDS first-order energy shift
 • degenerate perturbation theory

Objective

Calculate nondegenerate first-order energy shifts as normalised expectation values; Use symmetry and matrix elements to assess weak-coupling limits; Diagonalise the perturbation within an exactly degenerate subspace. Original public practice; not an ETS paper.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

For $H=H_0+\lambda W$ and normalised nondegenerate $|n\rangle$, first-order shift is $\lambda\langle n|W|n\rangle$. A weak γx potential in $0<x<L$ gives $\gamma L/2$, not the potential at a chosen point.

Centred odd perturbations have zero diagonal expectation for a parity state. A centred quadratic shift is $\eta L^2[1/12-1/(2\pi^2 n^2)]$. Zero first order does not imply an unchanged exact state.

Weak mixing needs $|\lambda W_{mn}|$ small compared with $|E_n - E_m|$. Second-order terms use squared couplings divided by signed gaps; the ground-state denominators are negative.

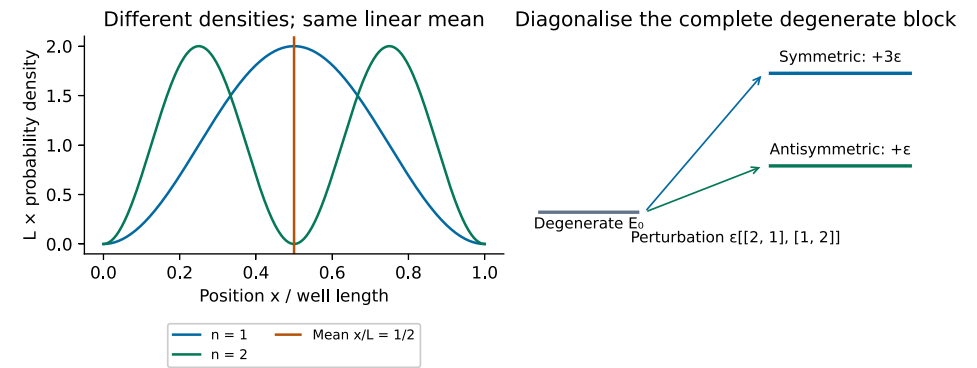
For exact degeneracy, diagonalise the perturbation matrix within the subspace. $\epsilon[[2,1],[1,2]]$ has shifts ϵ and 3ϵ , from antisymmetric/symmetric combinations. Diagonal entries alone are insufficient.

■ Worked method

A degenerate subspace requires matrix diagonalisation before first-order shifts. Suppose the perturbation restricted to two states is $\epsilon \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\det(W - wI) = (2\epsilon - w)^2 - \epsilon^2 = 0.$$

Shifts are epsilon and 3 epsilon. Normalised states are $(1, -1)/\sqrt{2}$ and $(1, 1)/\sqrt{2}$. Reading only the diagonal entries would miss the splitting. Couplings to other levels must remain weak relative to their energy gaps.



2 Practice

2.1 Choose one answer. In $0<x<L$, a weak perturbation $\gamma(x-L/2)$ acts on an unperturbed infinite-well eigenstate. Its first-order energy shift is: [1]

- A γL
- B $\gamma L/2$
- C 0
- D $-\gamma L/2$
- E Undefined for every n

2.2 Choose one answer. A two-state degenerate block has perturbation $\epsilon[[0,1],[1,0]]$, $\epsilon>0$. First-order shifts are: [1]

- A 0 and 0
- B ϵ and ϵ
- C $-\epsilon$ and $+\epsilon$
- D 0 and 2ϵ
- E -2ϵ and 2ϵ

2.3 For a 4 nm well and weak γx with $\gamma=0.02$ eV/nm, first-order shift is _____ eV. Show your relation and units. [2]

[2]

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