University of California at San Diego – Department of Physics – Prof. John McGreevy

Physics 217 Fall 2018 Assignment 2

Due 12:30pm Monday, October 15, 2018

This homework begins with two simple problems to warm up your brain.

1. Brain-warmers.

- (a) Check from the 'bridge' equation $F = -T \log Z$ that F = E TS where E is the average energy and $S = -\partial_T F$ is the entropy.
- (b) What is the relationship between the spin-spin correlation function $\langle s_i s_j \rangle$ and the probability that s_i and s_j are pointing in the same direction? (Hint: $(1 + s_i s_j)/2$ is a projector.)
- 2. Biased unrestricted random walk. Find the RMS size $R(M) \equiv \sqrt{\langle |\vec{R}_M|^2 \rangle_M}$ of the biased unrestricted random walk (each step is drawn from the distribution $p(\vec{r}) \propto e^{-\frac{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}_0|^2}{2\sigma^2}}$) of M steps. Show that when $M \gg 1$, this is $R(M) \to M|\vec{r}_0|$.
- 3. Behavior near fixed-points. Find the fixed points of the following map

$$\binom{a'}{b'} \mapsto \mathcal{R}(a,b) = \binom{a}{b} = \binom{a-b+a^2/2}{(2-a)b}$$

Linearize the map about each of the fixed points and compute the scaling dimensions assuming this map is an RG transformation with zoom factor $\lambda = 2$. Draw a phase portrait indicating the fixed points and some of the flows into and out of them. Be careful of the signs.

4. Other fixed points of random walk. [This problem is optional. Thanks to Brian Vermilyea for suggesting this example.] Show that the Lorentzian distribution $p_{\sigma}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\sigma/\pi}{\vec{r}^2 + \sigma^2}$ is a fixed point of the coarse-graining transformation that takes $\vec{r} \to \vec{r}' = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \vec{r_i}$, *i.e.*

$$P(\vec{r}'') = p_{\sigma}(\vec{r})$$

for some appropriate rescaling $r'' = n^a r'$.

5. Real-space RG for the SAW. Consider again the problem of a self-avoiding walk on the square lattice. Construct an RG scheme with zoom factor $\lambda = 3$ (so that nine sites of the fine lattice are represented by one site of the coarse lattice). Find the RG map K'(K), find its fixed points and estimate the critical exponent at the nontrivial fixed point. Is it closer to the numerical result than the $\lambda = 2$ schemes discussed in lecture and by Creswick?

6. Ising model in 1d by transfer matrix.

Consider a closed (periodic) chain of N classical spins $s_i = \pm 1$ ($s_{N+1} = S_1$) with Hamiltonian

$$H = -J\sum_{i} s_{i}s_{i+1} - h\sum_{i} s_{i} + \text{const}, \quad s_{N+1} = s_{1}$$

The partition function is $Z(\beta J, \beta h) = \sum_{\{s\}} e^{-\beta H}$; let's measure J, h in units of temperature, *i.e.* set $\beta = 1$.

(a) Show that the partition function can be written as

$$Z = \mathrm{tr}_2 T^N$$

where T is the 2×2 matrix

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} e^{J+h} & e^{-J} \\ e^{-J} & e^{J-h} \end{pmatrix}$$

(called the *transfer matrix*) and $\operatorname{tr}_2 M = M_{11} + M_{22}$ denotes trace in this twodimensional space. Express Z in terms of the eigenvalues of T and find the free energy density $f = -\frac{T}{N} \log Z$ in the thermodynamic $(N \to \infty)$ limit. Plot the free energy for h = 0 as a function of $x = e^{-4J}$ for $0 \le x \le 1$.

(b) Find an expression for the correlation function

$$G(m) \equiv \langle s_i s_{m+i} \rangle - \langle s_i \rangle \langle s_{i+m} \rangle$$

using the transfer matrix. Show that as $N \to \infty$,

$$G(m) \sim e^{-m/\xi}$$

where $\xi = \frac{1}{\log(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2})}$ where $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$ are eigenvalues of T. Note that $\xi \to \infty$ when $\lambda_1 \to \lambda_2$. For what values of β, h, J does this happen?