



IKKI ZARRACHALI SHREDINGER OPERATORINING XOS QIYMATLARI MAVJUDLIGI VA ULARNING SONI

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Annotatsiya: Ikki zarrachali sistemaga mos diskret Shredinger operatori uchun (2) operatorning xos qiymatlari hosil bo'lish o'rni va ularning soni

Kalit so'zlar: Fredgolm determinanti, muhim spektr, virtual sath, xos qiymat, ko'paytirish operatori, qo'zg'atuvchi operator.

THE EXISTENCE AND NUMBERS OF EIGENVALUES OF TWO PARTICAL SHREDINGER OPERATOR

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Annotation: Fredholm determinant of discrete Shredinger operator suitable for two-particle system, a necessary and sufficient condition for $z \in \mathbb{C}$ to be eigenvalue of operator $H_{\mu,\gamma}(K)$, the place of eigenvalues and its numbers of operator $H_{\mu,\gamma}(K)$

Key words: Fredholm determinant, essential spectrum, virtual level, eigenvalue, multiplication operator, instigator operator.

$L^2(\mathbb{T}^3)$ Hilbert fazosidagi chegaralangan o'z-o'ziga qo'shma operator va shu fazodagi ikki zarrachali Diskret Shrodinger operatorini quyidagicha aniqlaymiz:

$$H_{\mu,\gamma}(K) = H_{\gamma}^0(K) + \mu V$$

$H_{\gamma}^0(K)$ operator $L^2(\mathbb{T}^3)$ fazodagi $\xi_{K,\gamma}(p)$ funksiyaga ko'paytirish operatori quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$(H_{\gamma}^0(K)f)(p) = \xi_{K,\gamma}(p)f(p), f \in L^2(\mathbb{T}^3)$$

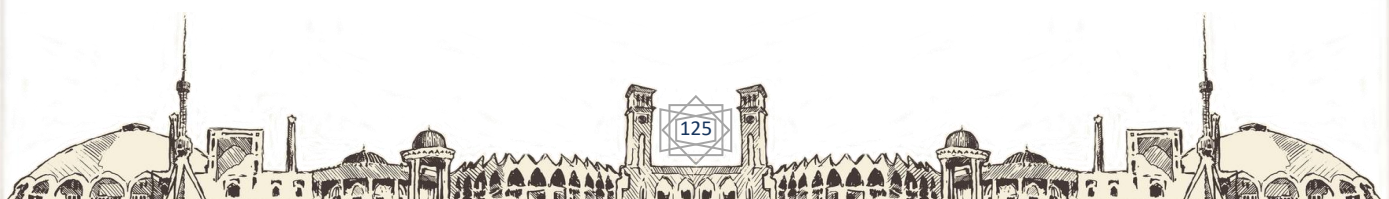
bunda

$$\xi_{K,\gamma}(p) = \varepsilon(p) + \gamma\varepsilon(K - p), \gamma > 0$$

Ushbu $\varepsilon(\cdot)$ funksiya quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$\varepsilon(p) = \sum_{i=1}^3 (1 - \cos p^{(i)}), p = (p^{(1)}, p^{(2)}, p^{(3)}) \in \mathbb{T}^3$$

Qo'zg'atuvchi V integral operator:





$$(Vf)(p) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{\mathbb{T}^3} f(q) dq, \quad f \in L^2(\mathbb{T}^3)$$

$H_\gamma^0(K)$ ko'paytirish operatorining qo'zg'atuvchisi V chegaralangan o'z-o'ziga qo'shma operator bo'lib, rangi birga teng. Shuning uchun Weyl teoremasiga asosan $H_{\mu,\gamma}(K)$, $K \in \mathbb{T}^3$, opratorning muhim spektri haqiqiy o'qdagi quyidagi kesmadan iborat:

$$\sigma_{ess}(H_{\mu,\gamma}(K)) = \sigma_{ess}(H_\gamma^0(K)) = [\xi_{min,\gamma}(K), \xi_{max,\gamma}(K)],$$

bunda

$$\xi_{min,\gamma}(K) = \min_{p \in \mathbb{T}^3} \xi_{K,\gamma}(p), \quad \xi_{max,\gamma}(K) = \max_{p \in \mathbb{T}^3} \xi_{K,\gamma}(p)$$

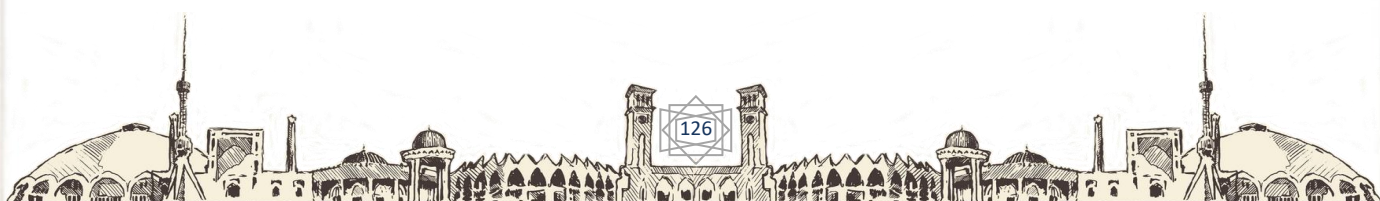
va $\xi_{K,\gamma}(p)$ funksiya (3) formula bilan aniqlangan. $\xi_{K,\gamma}(p)$ funksiyaning maksimum va minimumini hisoblaymiz. Buning uchun uni quyidagicha o'zgartiramiz:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{K,\gamma}(p) &= \xi(p) + \gamma \xi(K - p) = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^3 (1 - \cos p^{(i)}) + \gamma \sum_{i=1}^3 (1 - \cos(K^{(i)} - p^{(i)})) = \\ &= 3(1 + \gamma) - \sum_{i=1}^3 (\cos p^{(i)} + \gamma \cos(K^{(i)} - p^{(i)})) = \\ &= 3(1 + \gamma) - \sum_{i=1}^3 (\cos p^{(i)} + \gamma \cos K^{(i)} \cos p^{(i)} + \gamma \sin K^{(i)} \sin p^{(i)}) = \\ &= 3(1 + \gamma) - \sum_{i=1}^3 [(1 + \gamma \cos K^{(i)}) \cos p^{(i)} + \gamma \sin K^{(i)} \sin p^{(i)}] \\ & \quad \cos x + b \sin x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(x - y) \\ & \quad \cos y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \quad \sin y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{aligned}$$

Ushbu

$$(1 + \gamma \cos K^{(i)})^2 + (\gamma \sin K^{(i)})^2 = 1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2$$

tenglikdan foydalanib $\xi_{K,\gamma}(\cdot)$ ni quyidagi ko'rinishga keltiramiz:





$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3(1 + \gamma) - \sum_{i=1}^3 [(1 + \gamma \cos K^{(i)}) \cos p^{(i)} + \gamma \sin K^{(i)} \sin p^{(i)}] = \\
 & = 3(1 + \gamma) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2} \cdot \\
 & \cdot \left[\frac{1 + \gamma \cos K^{(i)}}{\sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2}} \cos p^{(i)} + \frac{\gamma \sin K^{(i)}}{\sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2}} \sin p^{(i)} \right] = \\
 & = 3(1 + \gamma) - \\
 & - \sum_{i=1}^3 \sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2} [\cos p_{\gamma} K^{(i)} \cos p^{(i)} + \sin p_{\gamma} K^{(i)} \sin p^{(i)}] = \\
 & 3(1 + \gamma) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2} \cos(p^{(i)} - p_{\gamma} K^{(i)})
 \end{aligned}$$

bunda

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos p_{\gamma} K^{(i)} &= \frac{1 + \gamma \cos K^{(i)}}{\sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2}}, \\
 \sin p_{\gamma} K^{(i)} &= \frac{\gamma \sin K^{(i)}}{\sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2}}, \\
 p_{\gamma}(K^{(i)}) &= \arcsin \frac{\gamma \sin K^{(i)}}{\sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Natijada $\xi_{K,\gamma}$ funksiya quyidagi ko'rinishga keltiriladi:

$$\xi_{K,\gamma} = 3(1 + \gamma) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2} \cos(p^{(i)} - p_{\gamma}(K^{(i)}))$$

Agar $p^{(i)} = p_{\gamma}(K^{(i)})$ bo'lsa,

$$\xi_{\min,\gamma}(K) = \min_{p \in \mathbb{T}^3} \xi_{K,\gamma}(p) = 3(1 + \gamma) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2}$$

tenglikka va $p^{(i)} = (\pi + p_{\gamma}(K^{(i)}))$ bo'lsa,

$$\xi_{\max,\gamma}(K) = \max_{p \in \mathbb{T}^3} \xi_{K,\gamma}(p) = 3(1 + \gamma) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \sqrt{1 + 2\gamma \cos K^{(i)} + \gamma^2}$$

tenglikka ega bo'lamiz.

\mathbb{C} kompleks sonlar maydoni bo'lsin ixtiyoriy $K \in \mathbb{T}^3$ va $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [\xi_{\min,\gamma}(K), \xi_{\max,\gamma}(K)]$ uchun $v_{\gamma}(K, z)$ analitik funksiyani aniqlaymiz:

$$v_{\gamma}(K, z) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} \frac{1}{z - \xi_{K,\gamma}(q)} dq.$$

Eslatma 1. Ixtiyoriy $K \in \mathbb{T}^3$ da $\xi_{K,\gamma}(\cdot)$ funksiya $p = \vec{\pi} + p_{\gamma}(K)$ nuqtada aynimagan maksimumga ega va





$$v_\gamma(K) = v_\gamma(K, \xi_{\text{max},\gamma}(K)) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} \frac{dq}{\xi_{\text{max},\gamma}(K) - \xi_{K,\gamma}(q)}$$

integral mavjud va silliq funksiyani aniqlaydi.

Ixtiyoriy $K \in \mathbb{T}^3$ va $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [\xi_{\text{min},\gamma}(K), \xi_{\text{max},\gamma}(K)]$, uchun $H_{\mu,\gamma}(K)$ operatorga mos $\Delta_{\mu,\gamma}(K, z)$ Fredholm determinantini aniqlaymiz:

$$\Delta_{\mu,\gamma}(K, z) = 1 - \mu v_\gamma(K, z).$$

Aytib o'tish kerakki $\mathbb{T}^d \times (\mathbb{C} \setminus [\xi_{\text{min},\gamma}(K), \xi_{\text{max},\gamma}(K)])$ da $\Delta_{\mu,\gamma}(K, z)$ haqiqiy analitik funksiya bo'ladi.

Lemma 1. $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [\xi_{\text{min},\gamma}(K), \xi_{\text{max},\gamma}(K)]$ soni $H_{\mu,\gamma}(K)$ operatorning xos qiymati bo'lishi uchun $\Delta_{\mu,\gamma}(K, z) = 0$ bo'lishi zarur va yetrali

Lemma 2. Quyidagi tasdiqlar ekvivalent:

(i) birorta $K \in \mathbb{T}^3$ uchun $H_{\mu,\gamma}(K)$ operator $z = \xi_{\text{max},\gamma}(K)$ da virtual sathga ega va mos virtual holat quyidagi ko'rinishga ega:

$$\psi_{\mu_0, K}^\gamma(\cdot) = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot c}{\xi_{\text{max},\gamma}(K) - \xi_{K,\gamma}(\cdot)} \in L^2(\mathbb{T}^3);$$

$$(ii) \Delta_{\mu,\gamma}(K, \xi_{\text{max},\gamma}(K)) = 0;$$

$$(iii) \mu = \frac{1}{v_\gamma(K)}.$$

Lemma 3. Ixtiyoriy $K \in \mathbb{T}_0^3 = \mathbb{T}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ da $\Delta_{\mu,\gamma}(K, \xi_{\text{max},\gamma}(0))$ qat'iy musbat.

Ixtiyoriy $\mu > 0$ son uchun quyidagi to'plamlarni aniqlaymiz:

$$M_{<}^\gamma(\mu) = \{K \in \mathbb{T}^3 : 1 - \mu v_\gamma(K) < 0\}$$

$$M_{=}^\gamma(\mu) = \{K \in \mathbb{T}^3 : 1 - \mu v_\gamma(K) = 0\}$$

$$M_{>}^\gamma(\mu) = \{K \in \mathbb{T}^3 : 1 - \mu v_\gamma(K) > 0\}$$

Eslatma 2. Aytib o'tish kerakki $M_{<}^\gamma(\mu)$ to'plam \mathbb{T}^3 dagi koo'lchami 1 ga teng bo'lgan chiziqli ko'pxillik bo'ladi.

Eslatma 3. Agar $M_{>}^\gamma(\mu) \neq \emptyset$ bo'lsa, $K = 0 \in M_{>}^\gamma(\mu)$ bo'ladi.

Eslatma 4. $M_{<}^\gamma(\mu)$ ($M_{>}^\gamma(\mu)$) to'plam \mathbb{T}^3 da simmetrik va ochiq to'plam, $K \in M_{<}^\gamma(\mu)$ (resp. $K \in M_{>}^\gamma(\mu)$) bo'lsa, u holda $-K \in M_{<}^\gamma(\mu)$ ($-K \in M_{>}^\gamma(\mu)$)

Teorema. Birorta $K \in \mathbb{T}^3$ da $\mu_0 = \frac{1}{v_\gamma(K)}$ bo'lsin. U holda:

(i) Ixtiyoriy $K \in M_{=}^\gamma(\mu_0)$ uchun $H_{\mu_0,\gamma}(K)$ operatorning muhim spektri $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(H_{\mu_0,\gamma}(K))$ ning yuqori chekkasi $E_{\mu_0,\gamma}(K) = \xi_{\text{max},\gamma}(K)$ da virtual sathga ega va mos virtual holat quyidagi ko'rinishda yoziladi:

$$\psi_{\mu_0, K}^\gamma(\cdot) = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot c}{E_{\mu_0,\gamma}(K) - \xi_{K,\gamma}(\cdot)} \in L^1(\mathbb{T}^3) \setminus L^2(\mathbb{T}^3),$$

bunda $c = \text{constant}$

(ii) Ixtiyoriy $K \in M_{<}^\gamma(\mu_0)$ uchun $H_{\mu_0,\gamma}(K)$ operatorning muhim spektri $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(H_{\mu_0,\gamma}(K))$ dan tashqarida yagona $E_{\mu_0,\gamma}(K)$ xos qiymatga ega va bu xos qiymat $M_{<}^\gamma(\mu_0)$ da juft, haqiqiy analitik bo'lib, ushbu





$\xi_{m a x, \gamma}(K) < E_{\mu_0, \gamma}(K) < \xi_{m a x, \gamma}(0) \neq 0$ munosabatlarni qanoatlantiradi. Bundan tashqari mos xos funksiya

$$\psi_{\mu_0, K}^{\gamma}(\cdot) = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot c}{E_{\mu_0, \gamma}(K) - \xi_{K, \gamma}(\cdot)}, \quad c = constant$$

ham $\psi_{\mu_0, K}^{\gamma}: M_{<}^{\gamma}(\mu_0) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{T}^3)$ funksiya sifatida haqiqiy analitik bo'ladi.

(iii) Ixtiyoriy $\mu > \mu_0$ va $K \in M_{=}^{\gamma}(\mu_0) \cup M_{<}^{\gamma}(\mu_0)$ uchun $H_{\mu, \gamma}(K)$ operatorning muhim spektri $\sigma_{ess}(H_{\mu, \gamma}(K))$ dan tashqarida yagona $E_{\mu, \gamma}(K)$ xos qiymatga ega. Shu bilan birga

$$E_{\mu, \gamma}(K) > E_{\mu_0, \gamma}(K) > \xi_{m a x, \gamma}(K), \quad K \in \mathbb{T}^3, \quad K \neq 0$$

va

$$E_{\mu, \gamma}(0) > E_{\mu_0, \gamma}(0) = \xi_{m a x, \gamma}(0)$$

munosabatlar o'rinli.

(iv) Ixtiyoriy $K \in M_{>}^{\gamma}(\mu_0)$ uchun $H_{\mu_0, \gamma}(K)$ operatorning muhim spektri $\sigma_{ess}(H_{\mu_0, \gamma}(K))$ ning yuqori chekkasi $\xi_{m a x, \gamma}(K)$ dan yuqorida xos qiymatga ega emas.

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