

$$\sum n_i \text{ even} \Rightarrow q = \pm \frac{\pi}{n}, \dots, \frac{n-1}{n} \pi$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\sum n_i$$

$$\sum n_i \text{ odd} \Rightarrow q = 0, \pm \frac{2\pi}{n}, \dots, \pm \frac{(n-2)\pi}{n}, \pi$$

Example

$n = 4$

$$\sum n_i \text{ even} \quad q = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\sum n_i \text{ odd} \quad q = 0, \pm \frac{\pi}{4}, \pi$$

We have 4 momenta with  $\sum n_i \text{ even} \Rightarrow$   
 we can occupy 0, 2 or 4 states

0	1	}	total 8
2	$6 = \binom{4}{2}$		
4	1		

$\sum n_i \text{ odd}$  we can occupy 1 or 3 states

1	$4 = \binom{4}{1}$	}	total 8
3	$4 = \binom{4}{3}$		

$\Rightarrow$  in total we have 16 states, agrees with  $2^{n=4}$

$\Rightarrow$   $V$  has 16 eigenvalues.

## Lecture # 13

$$C_m = \frac{e^{-\pi i/4}}{\sqrt{m}} \sum_q e^{-i q m} C_q$$

$$V_2 = \frac{\pi}{q > 0} \left( 2u(n_q + n_{-q}) \cos q + 2u \sin q (C_q C_{-q} + C_q^* C_{-q}^*) \right)$$

$$V_1 = \left( \frac{e^{-2u} - e^{2u}}{e^u - e^{-u}} \right)^{1/2} \frac{\pi}{q > 0} e^{-2\theta} (n_q + n_{q-1} = 1)$$

$$\cosh \theta = \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{\sqrt{e^{2u} - 1}}$$

$$V(q) = V_1(q) V_2(q)$$

Today discussion of Onsager solution

Note that  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  do not commute. It is simplest to use the tensor representation of  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ , and diagonalize the product with Mathematica

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In[ ]:= n = {{1, 0}, {0, 0}}; c = {{0, 0}, {1, 0}};
cs = {{0, 1}, {0, 0}};
on = {{1, 0}, {0, 1}};

In[ ]:= Clear[K];
m1 = ArrayFlatten[TensorProduct[n, on]] +
      ArrayFlatten[TensorProduct[on, n]] - ArrayFlatten[TensorProduct[on, on]];
V1 = MatrixExp[2 th m1];
m2 =
      2 K sq (ArrayFlatten[TensorProduct[c, c]] + ArrayFlatten[TensorProduct[cs, cs]]) +
      2 K cq (ArrayFlatten[TensorProduct[n, on]] + ArrayFlatten[TensorProduct[on, n]]);
V2 = MatrixExp[ m2];
ev = Assuming[cq^2 + sq^2 == 1, Simplify[Eigenvalues[V1.V2]]];
FullSimplify[ev[[3]] + ev[[4]]]

Out[ ]:= 2 e2 cq K (Cosh[2 K] Cosh[2 th] + cq Sinh[2 K] Sinh[2 th])

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