1. Consider the following one dimensional Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = -J\sum_{j=1}^{N} \left[ (1+\delta e^{i\pi j})\hat{c}_{j}^{\dagger}\hat{c}_{j+1} + \text{H.c.} \right] |\psi\rangle = \epsilon |\psi\rangle.$$

This describes a chain of atoms located at sites j = 1, 2, ... N. What does the term  $c_j^{\dagger} c_{j+1}$  mean? We assume that the operators are fermionic  $\{\hat{c}_j, \hat{c}_l^{\dagger}\} = \delta_{j,l}$  etc, and the chain is periodic so that site N + 1 is the same as site 1, i.e.  $\hat{c}_1 = \hat{c}_{N+1}$ .

- (a) To solve such a Hamiltonian we want to diagonalise it, i.e. we wish to find a Hamiltonian like  $\hat{H} = \sum_k \hat{\epsilon}_k c_k^{\dagger} \hat{c}_k$ . Why does this help and what is  $\epsilon_k$ ?
- (b) For this new Hamiltonian to make sense we need that  $\{\hat{c}_k, \hat{c}_q^{\dagger}\} = \delta_{k,q}$ . For the transform

$$c_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=1}^{N} e^{ikj} c_k$$

show that this is true.

- (c) Find the Hamiltonian in terms of these new operators and diagonalise it.
- 2. Consider the following one dimensional Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{k\sigma} \xi_k \hat{c}^{\dagger}_{k\sigma} \hat{c}_{k\sigma} + \sum_k \left[ \Delta_k \hat{c}^{\dagger}_{k\uparrow} \hat{c}^{\dagger}_{-k\downarrow} + \Delta_k \hat{c}_{-k\downarrow} \hat{c}_{k\uparrow} \right] \,.$$

This is the BCS Hamiltonian for superconductivity. We can diagonalise this Hamiltonian using a transform like  $\hat{f}_{k0}^{\dagger} = \bar{u}_k \hat{c}_{k\uparrow}^{\dagger} - \bar{v}_k \hat{c}_{-k\downarrow}$  and  $\hat{f}_{k1}^{\dagger} = \bar{u}_k \hat{c}_{-k\downarrow}^{\dagger} + \bar{v}_k \hat{c}_{k\uparrow}$ .

- (a) Show  $\hat{f}_{k0,1}$  obey canonical commutation relations and find the conditions on u and v that allow this.
- (b) Diagonalise the Hamiltonian by first inverting these relations for the  $c_{k\sigma}$  operators. Find expressions for  $u_k$  and  $v_k$ .
- (c) Write  $\hat{H} = \hat{\Psi}_k^{\dagger} \mathcal{H}_k \hat{\Psi}_k$  for a suitable vector of operators  $\hat{\Psi}_k$  and find the eigenvalues, compare with the answer from before.