Degenerate Perturbation Theory in a Two-State System

a. Using the initial basis (call it $\{|1_{\rm init}\rangle, |2_{\rm init}\rangle\}$):

$$\langle 1_{\text{init}} | \hat{H}' | 1_{\text{init}} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_3 & a_1 \\ a_1 & -a_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = a_3$$

$$\langle 2_{\text{init}} | \hat{H}' | 2_{\text{init}} \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_3 & a_1 \\ a_1 & -a_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -a_3$$

Using the second basis (call it $\{|1_{\rm second}\rangle, |2_{\rm second}\rangle\})$:

$$\langle 1_{\text{second}} | \hat{H}' | 1_{\text{second}} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_3 & a_1 \\ a_1 & -a_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = a_1$$
$$\langle 2_{\text{second}} | \hat{H}' | 2_{\text{second}} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_3 & a_1 \\ a_1 & -a_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = -a_1$$

b. The eigenvalues of \hat{H}' are $\pm \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_3^2}$, so the representation of \hat{H}' in the diagonalizing basis is

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc}
\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_3^2} & 0 \\
0 & -\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_3^2}
\end{array}\right).$$

c. The representation of $\hat{H}^{(0)}$ in any basis is

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} a_0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_0 \end{array}\right).$$

d. The representation of the full Hamiltonian $\hat{H}^{(0)} + \hat{H}'$ in the diagonalizing basis is the sum of the above two matrices, namely

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 + \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_3^2} & 0 \\ 0 & a_0 - \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_3^2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The full Hamiltonian is diagonal in this basis. Its exact eigenvalues are

$$E_n = a_0 \pm \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_3^2}.$$

- e. The full matrix is diagonal in this basis, so the basis states are exact energy eigenstates.
- f. Tedious but straightforward.

[Grading: 2 points for part a, 2 points for b, 1 point for c, 2 points for d, 1 point for e, 2 points for f.]