

Homework Sheet 14 for 4.2.2019

14.1. Let $\{u_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be an orthonormal basis for $L^2(\Omega_1, d\mu_1)$ and let $\{v_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ be an orthonormal basis for $L^2(\Omega_2, d\mu_2)$. Prove that $\{u_i \otimes v_j\}_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}}$ is an orthonormal basis for $L^2(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$.

14.2. Prove that for any $N \geq 1$ and $R > 0$, there exists a partition of unity

$$\sum_{j=0}^N \varphi_j^2 = 1$$

where $\varphi_j : \mathbb{R}^{3N} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ satisfy all of the following properties

- i) $\text{supp } \varphi_0 \subset \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_N) \in (\mathbb{R}^3)^N : \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} |x_i| \leq 2R\}$;
- ii) $\text{supp } \varphi_j \subset \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_N) \in (\mathbb{R}^3)^N : |x_j| \geq R\}$, for all $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$;
- iii) $\sum_{j=0}^N |\nabla \varphi_j| \leq CR^{-1}$, where $C > 0$ is independent of R .

14.3. Consider the operator

$$H_N = \sum_{i=1}^N (-\Delta_{x_i} - |x_i|^{-1}), \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \in (\mathbb{R}^3)^N.$$

We know that H_N is a self-adjoint on the anti-symmetric space $L_a^2((\mathbb{R}^3)^N)$ with domain $H_a^2((\mathbb{R}^3)^N)$. Prove that the ground state energy E_N of H_N satisfies

$$E_N = -\frac{(3N)^{1/3}}{4} + o(N^{1/3})_{N \rightarrow \infty}.$$

Hint: You can use the fact (without proof) that all eigenvalues of the hydrogen operator $-\Delta - |x|^{-1}$ on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ are $-1/(4n^2)$ with multiplicity n^2 .

14.4. Let $a > 0$. Consider the “scattering problem of hard sphere”

$$E = \inf \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla f(x)|^2 dx : 0 \leq f \leq 1, f(x) = 0 \text{ if } |x| < a \text{ and } f(x) \rightarrow 1 \text{ as } |x| \rightarrow \infty \right\}.$$

Show that $E = 4\pi a$ and $f(x) = 1 - a/|x|$ is the unique minimizer.

Hint: You may first consider radial functions.

14.5. Let $a > 0$. Consider the Gross-Pitaevskii functional

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{GP}}(u) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (|\nabla u(x)|^2 + |x|^2 |u(x)|^2 + 4\pi a |u(x)|^4) dx.$$

Prove that the variational problem

$$E_{\text{GP}} = \inf \{ \mathcal{E}_{\text{GP}}(u) : u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^3), \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} = 1 \}$$

has a minimizer u_0 and it satisfies the equation

$$-\Delta u_0(x) + |x|^2 u_0(x) + 8\pi a |u_0(x)|^2 u_0(x) = \mu u_0(x)$$

for a constant $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$. Deduce that $u_0 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$.