

General Case  $J \neq 0$   $h \neq 0$  best solved with P.B.C.

$$H = -J \sum_{j=1}^N \sigma_j \sigma_{j+1} - h \sum_{j=1}^N \sigma_j = - \sum_{j=1}^N \left\{ J \sigma_j \sigma_{j+1} + \frac{h}{2} (\sigma_j + \sigma_{j+1}) \right\}$$

$$Z = \sum_{\{\sigma_j\}} e^{-\beta H} = \sum_{\{\sigma_j\}} \prod_j e^{\beta \left\{ J \sigma_j \sigma_{j+1} + \frac{h}{2} (\sigma_j + \sigma_{j+1}) \right\}}$$

↑ more symmetric!

$$T(\sigma_j, \sigma_{j+1}) \rightarrow \overleftrightarrow{T} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\beta(J+h)} & e^{-\beta J} \\ e^{-\beta J} & e^{\beta(J-h)} \end{pmatrix} \text{ "Transfer matrix"}$$

$$Z = \sum_{\sigma_1} \sum_{\sigma_2} \dots \sum_{\sigma_N} T(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) T(\sigma_2, \sigma_3) \dots T(\sigma_N, \sigma_{N+1})$$

↑  $\sigma_{N+1} \equiv \sigma_1$

$$\sum_{\sigma_2} T(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) T(\sigma_2, \sigma_3) = T^2(\sigma_1, \sigma_3)$$

$$\therefore Z = \sum_{\sigma_1} T^N(\sigma_1, \sigma_1) = \text{Tr } \overleftrightarrow{T}^N$$

Eigenvalues of  $\overleftrightarrow{T}$ ? symmetric  $\Rightarrow$  real  
 $\det(\overleftrightarrow{T} - \lambda \mathbf{I}) = 0 \Rightarrow$  quadratic eq'n

$$\lambda = e^{\beta J} \cosh(\beta h) \pm \sqrt{e^{2\beta J} \cosh^2(\beta h) - 2 \sinh(2\beta J)}$$

$$\equiv \lambda_{\pm}$$

$\equiv D$  "discriminant"

Facts about traces:

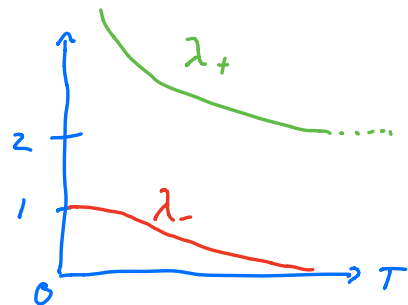
$\text{Tr } M = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots$   
 because  $M = UDU^{-1}$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \\ & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \quad D^N = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^N & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^N \\ & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \text{Tr } M^N = \lambda_1^N + \lambda_2^N + \dots$

$$\lambda_+ \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \text{ as } T \rightarrow \infty \\ 2e^{\beta J} \cosh(\beta h) \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } T \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_- \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2J/hT \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } T \rightarrow \infty \\ 1 \text{ as } T \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$



$$Z = \lambda_+^N + \lambda_-^N = \lambda_+^N (1 + (\lambda_-/\lambda_+)^N) \rightarrow \lambda_+^N \text{ for large } N$$

$$F = -kT \ln Z \rightarrow -NkT \ln \lambda_+$$

$$M = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = N e^{\beta J} \sinh(h/T) / \sqrt{D}$$

$$\chi = \frac{\partial M}{\partial h} = \frac{1}{T} e^{-\beta J} / \sqrt{D}$$

