

II.2.1. Lindhard function

Consider the function $F : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (which plays an important role in the theory of many-electron systems) defined by

$$F(z) = \frac{i}{\pi} \log \left(\frac{z-1}{z+1} \right)$$

The *spectral density* $F'' : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and the *reactive part* $F' : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ of F are defined by

$$F''(\omega) := \frac{1}{2i} [F(\omega + i0) - F(\omega - i0)] \quad , \quad F'(\omega) := \frac{1}{2} [F(\omega + i0) + F(\omega - i0)]$$

where $F(\omega \pm i0) := \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} F(\omega \pm i\epsilon)$.

a) Determine F'' and F' explicitly, and plot $-iF''$ and $-iF'$ for $-3 < \omega < 3$.

b) Show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{\pi} \frac{F''(\omega)}{\omega - z} = F(z)$$

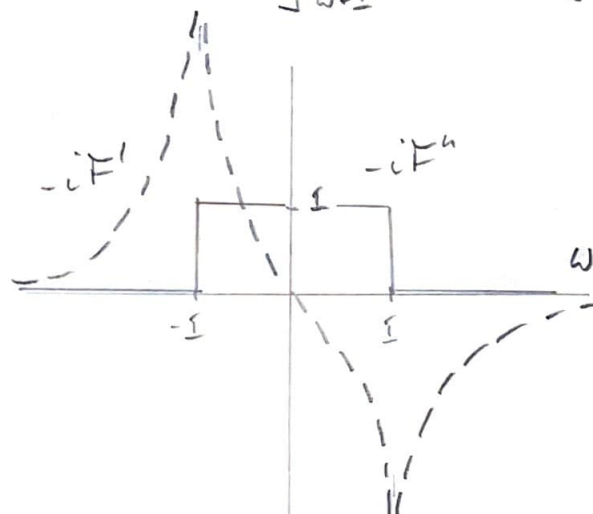
(5 points)

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\underline{F'(\omega)}} &= \frac{i}{\sigma} \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \Theta(\omega > 1) \left[\ln(\omega-1) - \ln(\omega+1) + \ln(\omega-1) - \ln(\omega+1) \right] \right. \\ &\quad + \Theta(-1 < \omega < 1) \left[\ln|\omega-1| + i\pi - \ln(\omega+1) + \ln|\omega-1| - i\pi - \ln(\omega+1) \right] \\ &\quad \left. + \Theta(\omega < -1) \left[\ln|\omega-1| + i\pi - \ln|\omega+1| - i\pi + \ln|\omega-1| - i\pi - \ln|\omega+1| + i\pi \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{i}{2\sigma} \left\{ \Theta(\omega > 1) 2 \ln \frac{\omega-1}{\omega+1} + \Theta(-1 < \omega < 1) 2 \ln \frac{|\omega-1|}{\omega+1} + \Theta(\omega < -1) 2 \ln \frac{|\omega-1|}{\omega+1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{i}{\sigma} \ln \left| \frac{\omega-1}{\omega+1} \right|$$



b)

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\underline{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{\sigma} \frac{F'(\omega)}{\omega-z}}} &= \frac{i}{\sigma} \int_{-1}^1 d\omega \frac{1}{\omega-z} = \frac{i}{\sigma} \ln(\omega-z) \Big|_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{i}{\sigma} \ln \frac{1-z}{-1-z} = \frac{i}{\sigma} \ln \frac{z-1}{z+1} = \underline{\underline{F(z)}} \end{aligned}$$