

APPENDIX A

Heine's Transformation

According to Heine⁽¹²⁾ a matrix which can be partitioned into the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B^+ & C \end{bmatrix}$$

can be transformed to a reducible form by the equation

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B^+ & C \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} I & -A^{-1}B \\ -C^{-1}B^+ & I \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A - BC^{-1}B^+ & 0 \\ 0 & C - B^+A^{-1}B \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

The transformation allows us to get the secular equation, corresponding to the matrix, easier.



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$$1/V = (1/2) \sum_R \frac{\tanh(\beta E_R/2)}{E_R}$$

After changing the sum to an integral the equation becomes

$$2/V = \int_{-\hbar\omega_0}^{\hbar\omega_0} \frac{\tanh(\beta E_R/2)}{E_R} N(\epsilon) d\epsilon$$

Since $\beta = 1/k_B T$, $E_k = [(\epsilon - \mu)^2 + \Delta^2]^{1/2}$, the equation

$$\text{is } 2/V = \int_{-\hbar\omega_0}^{\hbar\omega_0} \frac{\tanh\left(\frac{[(\epsilon - \mu)^2 + \Delta^2]^{1/2}}{2k_B T}\right)}{[(\epsilon - \mu)^2 + \Delta^2]^{1/2}} N(\epsilon) d\epsilon$$

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