Finding constraint minima for separable anharmonic potential with cubic anharmonicity

Let us find minimum of the function

$$W = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{\alpha}{2} x_n^2 \tag{1}$$

under the restriction $H = E$ where

$$H = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{2} x_n^2 + \frac{1}{6} f x_n^3 \right). \tag{2}$$

Since $\vec{\nabla} W = \lambda \vec{\nabla} H$ for some λ, then we have a system of identical equations $\alpha x_n = \lambda \left(x_n + \frac{1}{2} x_n^2 \right)$ each of them with two roots, $x_n = 0$ or $x_n = \dfrac{2(\alpha - \lambda)}{f\lambda}$. If there are M nonzero roots, then

$$W = 2\alpha M \left(\frac{\alpha - \lambda}{f\lambda} \right)^2, \tag{3}$$

and

$$H = \frac{2M}{3 f^2 \lambda^3} (\alpha - \lambda)^2 (2\alpha + \lambda). \tag{4}$$

Using a relation $W = \dfrac{3\alpha\lambda}{2\alpha + \lambda} H$ that follows from (3) and (4) and a condition $H = E$, Eq. (3) is simplified as

$$W = \frac{3}{2\lambda^{-1} + \alpha^{-1}} E. \tag{5}$$

From (5), it follows that minimum of W is reached for minimum of possible λ. The parameter λ implicitly depends on M according to the formula

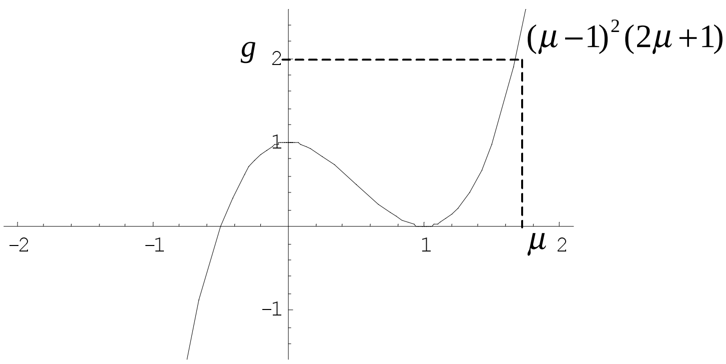
$$\frac{2M}{3f^2\lambda^3}(\alpha-\lambda)^2(2\alpha+\lambda)=E \tag{6}$$

that follows from (4) and the restriction $H=E$. So, the problem reduces to finding of minimum root λ of Eq. (6) for all possible $M=0,1,...,N$, the number of nonzero x_n.

Eq. (6) is simplified as

$$(\mu-1)^2(2\mu+1)=g\,, \tag{7}$$

where $\mu=\alpha/\lambda$ and $g=\frac{3Ef^2}{2M}$. Eq. (7) has only one parameter, g, and it is quite elementary to prove that its maximal root increases when g increases (for positive g), see the following figure.



So, λ is minimal when the root μ is maximal, or for a maximal possible g that is for $M=1$.

Finally, we found that the minimum of W is attained at one of N equivalent points $(0,...,x_n,0,...,0)$ where $x_n=\frac{2(\alpha-\lambda)}{f\lambda}$, $\lambda=\alpha/\mu$ and μ is the maximal root of Eq. (6) with $M=1$. There is an explicit formula for this root of the cubic equation:

$$\mu=\tfrac{1}{2}\left(1+D+D^{-1}\right), \tag{8}$$

where $D=\left[2g-1+2\left(g^2-g\right)^{1/2}\right]^{1/3}$, $g=\tfrac{3}{2}Ef^2$.