

Modern Quantum Chemistry, Szabo & Ostlund

HW

王石嵘

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Contents

2	Many-electron Wave Functions and Operators	2
2.1	The Electronic Problem	2
2.1.1	Atomic Units	2
2.1.2	The B-O Approximation	2
2.1.3	The Antisymmetry or Pauli Exclusion Principle	2
2.2	Orbitals, Slater Determinants, and Basis Functions	2
2.2.1	Spin Orbitals and Spatial Orbitals	2
	Ex 2.1	2
2.2.2	Hartree Products	2
	Ex 2.2	2
2.2.3	Slater Determinants	2
	Ex 2.3	2

2 Many-electron Wave Functions and Operators

2.1 The Electronic Problem

2.1.1 Atomic Units

2.1.2 The B-O Approximation

2.1.3 The Antisymmetry or Pauli Exclusion Principle

2.2 Orbitals, Slater Determinants, and Basis Functions

2.2.1 Spin Orbitals and Spatial Orbitals

Ex 2.1 Consider $\langle \chi_k | \chi_m \rangle$. If $k = m$,

$$\langle \chi_{2i-1} | \chi_{2i-1} \rangle = \langle \psi_i^\alpha | \psi_i^\alpha \rangle \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = 1 \quad (2.2.1)$$

$$\langle \chi_{2i} | \chi_{2i} \rangle = \langle \psi_i^\beta | \psi_i^\beta \rangle \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = 1 \quad (2.2.2)$$

thus

$$\langle \chi_k | \chi_k \rangle = 1 \quad (2.2.3)$$

If $k \neq m$, three cases may occur as below

$$\langle \chi_{2i-1} | \chi_{2j-1} \rangle = \langle \psi_i^\alpha | \psi_j^\alpha \rangle \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = 0 \cdot 1 = 0 \quad (i \neq j) \quad (2.2.4)$$

$$\langle \chi_{2i-1} | \chi_{2j} \rangle = \langle \psi_i^\alpha | \psi_j^\beta \rangle \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle = S_{ij} \cdot 0 = 0 \quad (2.2.5)$$

$$\langle \chi_{2i} | \chi_{2j} \rangle = \langle \psi_i^\beta | \psi_j^\beta \rangle \langle \beta | \beta \rangle = 0 \cdot 1 = 0 \quad (i \neq j) \quad (2.2.6)$$

thus

$$\langle \chi_k | \chi_m \rangle = 0 \quad (k \neq m) \quad (2.2.7)$$

Overall,

$$\langle \chi_k | \chi_m \rangle = \delta_{km} \quad (2.2.8)$$

2.2.2 Hartree Products

Ex 2.2

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}\Psi^{HP} &= \sum_{i=1}^N h(i) \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_1) \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_2) \cdots \chi_k(\mathbf{x}_N) \\ &= \varepsilon_i \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_1) \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_2) \cdots \chi_k(\mathbf{x}_N) + \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_1) [\varepsilon_j \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_2)] \cdots \chi_k(\mathbf{x}_N) + \cdots + \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_1) \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_2) \cdots [\varepsilon_k \chi_k(\mathbf{x}_N)] \\ &= (\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j + \cdots + \varepsilon_k) \Psi^{HP} \end{aligned} \quad (2.2.9)$$

2.2.3 Slater Determinants

Ex 2.3

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} (\langle \chi_i | \chi_i \rangle \langle \chi_j | \chi_j \rangle - \langle \chi_i | \chi_j \rangle \langle \chi_j | \chi_i \rangle - \langle \chi_j | \chi_i \rangle \langle \chi_i | \chi_j \rangle + \langle \chi_j | \chi_j \rangle \langle \chi_i | \chi_i \rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 + 0 + 0 + 1) = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (2.2.10)$$

Ex 2.4