

# Modern Quantum Chemistry, Szabo & Ostlund

## HW

王石嵘

August 9, 2019

### Contents

1	Mathematical Review	2
1.1	Linear Algebra . . . . .	2
1.1.1	3-D Vector Algebra . . . . .	2
1.1.2	Matrices . . . . .	2

# 1 Mathematical Review

## 1.1 Linear Algebra

### 1.1.1 3-D Vector Algebra

Ex 1.1

a)

$$\mathcal{O}\mathbf{e}_j = \sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{e}_i O_{ij} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathcal{O}\mathbf{e}_j = \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{e}_i O_{ij} = O_{ij} \quad (1.2)$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b} = \mathcal{O}\mathbf{a} &= \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i \sum_{j=1}^3 \mathbf{e}_j O_{ji} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^3 a_j \sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{e}_i O_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \mathbf{e}_i \sum_{j=1}^3 a_j O_{ij} \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

thus

$$\mathbf{b}_i = \sum_{j=1}^3 a_j O_{ij} \quad (1.4)$$

Ex 1.2

$$[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ -4 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.5)$$

$$\{\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}\} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.6)$$

### 1.1.2 Matrices

Ex 1.3

$$(AB)_{nk} = \sum_m^M A_{nm} B_{mk} \quad (1.7)$$

$$(AB)_{kn}^\dagger = (AB)_{nk}^* = \sum_m^M A_{nm}^* B_{mk}^* = \sum_m^M B_{km}^\dagger A_{mn}^\dagger = (B^\dagger A^\dagger)_{kn} \quad (1.8)$$

thus

$$(\mathbf{AB})^\dagger = \mathbf{B}^\dagger \mathbf{A}^\dagger \quad (1.9)$$

Ex 1.4

a.