# Modern Quantum Chemistry, Szabo & Ostlund
## HW

wsr

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## Contents

# 1 Mathematical Review

## 1.1 Linear Algebra

### 1.1.1 3-D Vector Algebra

Ex 1.1

a)

$$\mathcal{O}\mathbf{e}_j = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \mathbf{e}_i O_{ij} \tag{1.1.1}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathcal{O}\mathbf{e}_j = \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{3} \mathbf{e}_i O_{ij} = O_{ij} \tag{1.1.2}$$

b)

$$\mathbf{b} = \mathcal{O}\mathbf{a} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} a_i \sum_{j=1}^{3} \mathbf{e}_j O_{ji}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{3} a_j \sum_{i=1}^{3} \mathbf{e}_i O_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \mathbf{e}_i \sum_{j=1}^{3} a_j O_{ij} \tag{1.1.3}$$

thus

$$\mathbf{b}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{3} a_j O_{ij} \tag{1.1.4}$$

Ex 1.2

$$[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ -4 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{1.1.5}$$

$$\{\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}\} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \tag{1.1.6}$$

### 1.1.2 Matrices

Ex 1.3

$$(AB)_{nk} = \sum_{m}^{M} A_{nm} B_{mk} \tag{1.1.7}$$

$$(AB)_{kn}^{\dagger} = (AB)_{nk}^{*} = \sum_{m}^{M} A_{nm}^{*} B_{mk}^{*} = \sum_{m}^{M} B_{km}^{\dagger} A_{mn}^{\dagger} = (B^{\dagger}A^{\dagger})_{kn} \tag{1.1.8}$$

thus

$$(\mathbf{AB})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{B}^{\dagger}\mathbf{A}^{\dagger} \tag{1.1.9}$$

Ex 1.4

a. suppose $\mathbf{A}$ is $N \times M$ and $\mathbf{B}$ is $M \times N$

$$\text{tr}\,\mathbf{AB} = \sum_{n}^{N} (AB)_{nn} = \sum_{n}^{N} \sum_{m}^{M} A_{nm} B_{mn} = \sum_{m}^{M} \sum_{n}^{N} B_{mn} A_{nm} = \sum_{m}^{M} (BA)_{mm} = \text{tr}\,\mathbf{BA} \tag{1.1.10}$$

b.

$$\mathbf{AB(AB)^{-1} = 1} \tag{1.1.11}$$

$$\mathbf{B^{-1}A^{-1}AB(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}1} \tag{1.1.12}$$

$$\mathbf{B^{-1}(A^{-1}A)B(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}} \tag{1.1.13}$$

$$\mathbf{B^{-1}1B(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}} \tag{1.1.14}$$

thus

$$\mathbf{(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}} \tag{1.1.15}$$

c.

$$\mathbf{B = U^{\dagger}AU} \tag{1.1.16}$$

huhhj

$$\mathbf{UBU^{\dagger} = UU^{\dagger}AUU^{\dagger} = 1A1 = A} \tag{1.1.17}$$

d. $\because \mathbf{C}$ is Hermitian, $\therefore$

$$\mathbf{C = C^{\dagger}} \tag{1.1.18}$$

$$\mathbf{AB = (AB)^{\dagger} = B^{\dagger}A^{\dagger}} \tag{1.1.19}$$

Since $\mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{B}$ are Hermitian,

$$\mathbf{AB = B^{\dagger}A^{\dagger} = BA} \tag{1.1.20}$$

$\therefore$

$$\mathbf{[A, B] = AB - BA} = 0 \tag{1.1.21}$$

i.e. $\mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{B}$ commute

e. Since $\mathbf{A}$ is Hermitian,

$$\mathbf{A = A^{\dagger}} \tag{1.1.22}$$

thus

$$\mathbf{(A^{1-})^{\dagger}A = (A^{1-})^{\dagger}A^{\dagger} = (AA^{-1})^{\dagger} = 1^{\dagger} = 1} \tag{1.1.23}$$

thus

$$\mathbf{(A^{1-})^{\dagger}AA^{-1} = A^{-1}} \tag{1.1.24}$$

$$\mathbf{(A^{1-})^{\dagger} = A^{-1}} \tag{1.1.25}$$

i.e. $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$, if it exists, is Hermitian.

f. Suppose

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.26}$$

thus

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.27}$$

the solution is

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{A_{22}}{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21}} \\ y &= \frac{-A_{12}}{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21}} \\ z &= \frac{-A_{21}}{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21}} \\ w &= \frac{A_{11}}{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21}} \end{aligned} \tag{1.1.28}$$

thus

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \begin{pmatrix} A_{22} & -A_{12} \\ -A_{21} & A_{11} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.29}$$

### 1.1.3 Determinants

**Ex 1.5**   Suppose

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.30}$$

1.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \cdot A_{22} - 0 \cdot A_{21} = 0 \tag{1.1.31}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \cdot A_{22} - 0 \cdot A_{12} = 0 \tag{1.1.32}$$

2.

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = A_{11}A_{22} - 0 \cdot 0 = A_{11}A_{22} \tag{1.1.33}$$

3.

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21} \tag{1.1.34}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{21} & A_{22} \\ A_{11} & A_{12} \end{vmatrix} = A_{21}A_{12} - A_{22}A_{11} = -\det(\mathbf{A}) \tag{1.1.35}$$

4.

$$\det\!\left(\mathbf{A}^{\dagger}\right)^{*} = \begin{vmatrix} A_{11}^{*} & A_{21}^{*} \\ A_{12}^{*} & A_{22}^{*} \end{vmatrix}^{*} = (A_{11}^{*}A_{22}^{*} - A_{21}^{*}A_{12}^{*})^{*} = A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21} = \det(\mathbf{A}) \tag{1.1.36}$$

5.   Suppose $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\det(\mathbf{AB}) &= \begin{vmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21})(A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22}) - (A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22})(A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21}) \\
&= A_{11}B_{11}A_{21}B_{12} + A_{11}B_{11}A_{22}B_{22} + A_{12}B_{21}A_{21}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{21}A_{22}B_{22} \\
&\quad - (A_{11}B_{12}A_{21}B_{11} + A_{11}B_{12}A_{22}B_{21} + A_{12}B_{22}A_{21}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{22}A_{22}B_{21}) \\
&= A_{11}B_{11}A_{22}B_{22} + A_{12}B_{21}A_{21}B_{12} - A_{11}B_{12}A_{22}B_{21} - A_{12}B_{22}A_{21}B_{11}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.1.37}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\det(\mathbf{A})\det(\mathbf{B}) &= (A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21})(B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}B_{21}) \\
&= A_{11}A_{22}B_{11}B_{22} - A_{11}A_{22}B_{12}B_{21} - A_{12}A_{21}B_{11}B_{22} + A_{12}A_{21}B_{12}B_{21} \\
&= A_{11}B_{11}A_{22}B_{22} + A_{12}B_{21}A_{21}B_{12} - A_{11}B_{12}A_{22}B_{21} - A_{12}B_{22}A_{21}B_{11}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.1.38}
$$

$\therefore$

$$\det(\mathbf{A})\det(\mathbf{B}) = \det(\mathbf{AB}) \tag{1.1.39}$$

**Ex 1.6**

6.   If two rows (e.g. $i$th and $j$th) are equal

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} & \cdots & \cdots & \\ A_{i1} & A_{i2} & \cdots & A_{in} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \\ A_{j1} & A_{j2} & \cdots & A_{jn} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \end{vmatrix} \overset{1.5.3}{=\!=\!=} - \begin{vmatrix} & \cdots & \cdots & \\ A_{j1} & A_{j2} & \cdots & A_{jn} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \\ A_{i1} & A_{i2} & \cdots & A_{in} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} & \cdots & \cdots & \\ A_{i1} & A_{i2} & \cdots & A_{in} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \\ A_{j1} & A_{j2} & \cdots & A_{jn} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \end{vmatrix} \tag{1.1.40}$$

i.e.

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = -\det(\mathbf{A}) \tag{1.1.41}$$

thus

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = 0 \tag{1.1.42}$$

7. From Ex 1.5.5, we have

$$\det(\mathbf{A})\det(\mathbf{A}^{-1}) = \det(\mathbf{1}) = 1 \tag{1.1.43}$$

thus

$$\det(\mathbf{A}^{-1}) = \det(\mathbf{A})^{-1} \tag{1.1.44}$$

8.

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^\dagger = \mathbf{1} \Rightarrow \det(\mathbf{A})\det(\mathbf{A}^\dagger) = \det(\mathbf{1}) = 1 \tag{1.1.45}$$

From Ex 1.5.4, we have

$$\det(\mathbf{A})\det(\mathbf{A})^* = 1 \tag{1.1.46}$$

9. From Ex 1.5.5, we get

$$\det(\mathbf{U}^\dagger)\det(\mathbf{O})\det(\mathbf{U}) = \det(\mathbf{\Omega}) \tag{1.1.47}$$

and

$$\det(\mathbf{U}^\dagger)\det(\mathbf{U}) = \det(\mathbf{1}) = 1 \tag{1.1.48}$$

$\therefore$

$$\det(\mathbf{O}) = \det(\mathbf{\Omega}) \tag{1.1.49}$$

**Ex 1.7** If $\det(\mathbf{A}) \neq 0$, thus $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$ exists, we have

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0} \tag{1.1.50}$$

$\square$

### 1.1.4 N-D Complex Vector Spaces

### 1.1.5 Change of Basis

**Ex 1.8**

$$\Omega_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{ij} U^\dagger_{\alpha i} O_{ij} U_{j\beta} \tag{1.1.51}$$

gives

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{tr}\mathbf{\Omega} = \sum_\alpha \Omega_{\alpha\alpha} &= \sum_\alpha \sum_{ij} U^\dagger_{\alpha i} O_{ij} U_{j\alpha} \\
&= \sum_{ij} O_{ij} \sum_\alpha U_{j\alpha} U^\dagger_{\alpha i} = \sum_{ij} O_{ij} \delta_{ji} = \operatorname{tr}\mathbf{O}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.1.52}$$

### 1.1.6 The Eigenvalue Problem

**Ex 1.9**

$$\mathbf{O}\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U}\boldsymbol{\omega} \Rightarrow \mathbf{O}\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{c}^1 & \mathbf{c}^2 & \cdots & \mathbf{c}^N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1\mathbf{c}_1 & \omega_2\mathbf{c}_2 & \cdots & \omega_N\mathbf{c}_N \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.53}$$

thus

$$\mathbf{O}\mathbf{c}^\alpha = \omega_\alpha \mathbf{c}^\alpha \tag{1.1.54}$$

**Ex 1.10**

$$\begin{cases} O_{11} - \omega + O_{12}c = 0 \\ O_{21} + (O_{22} - \omega)c = 0 \end{cases} \tag{1.1.55}$$

$$(O_{11} - \omega)(O_{22} - \omega) - O_{21}O_{12} = 0 \tag{1.1.56}$$

$$\omega^2 - (O_{11} + O_{22})\omega + O_{11}O_{22} - O_{21}O_{12} = 0 \tag{1.1.57}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2}\left(O_{11} + O_{22} - \sqrt{(O_{11} - O_{22})^2 + 4O_{21}O_{12}}\right) \\ \omega_2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(O_{11} + O_{22} + \sqrt{(O_{11} - O_{22})^2 + 4O_{21}O_{12}}\right) \end{cases} \tag{1.1.58}$$

**Ex 1.11**

a)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 - \omega & 1 \\ 1 & 3 - \omega \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (3 - \omega)^2 - 1 = 0 \tag{1.1.59}$$

Eigenvalues

$$\omega_1 = 2 \quad \omega_2 = 4 \tag{1.1.60}$$

Eigenvectors

$$\mathbf{c}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{c}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.61}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 - \omega & 1 \\ 1 & 2 - \omega \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (3 - \omega)(2 - \omega) - 1 = 0 \tag{1.1.62}$$

Eigenvalues

$$\omega_1 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \omega_2 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \tag{1.1.63}$$

Eigenvectors

$$\mathbf{c}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5}) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{c}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5}) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.64}$$

b)

$$\theta_0 = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{2 O_{12}}{O_{11} - O_{12}} \tag{1.1.65}$$

for $\mathbf{A}$

$$\theta_0 = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{2 \times 1}{3 - 3} = \frac{\pi}{4} \tag{1.1.66}$$

Eigenvalues

$$\omega_1 = 2 \quad \omega_2 = 4 \tag{1.1.67}$$

Eigenvectors

$$\mathbf{c}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 \\ -\sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{c}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.68}$$

for $\mathbf{B}$

$$\theta_0 = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{2 \times 1}{3 - 2} = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} 2 \tag{1.1.69}$$

Eigenvalues

$$\omega_1 = \frac{10}{5 + \sqrt{5}} = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \omega_2 = \frac{10}{5 - \sqrt{5}} = \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \tag{1.1.70}$$

Eigenvectors

$$\mathbf{c}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\dfrac{\sqrt{5} + 5}{10}} \\ \sqrt{\dfrac{2}{\sqrt{5} + 5}} \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sqrt{5} + 5}} \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.71}$$

$$\mathbf{c}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\dfrac{2}{\sqrt{5} + 5}} \\ -\sqrt{\dfrac{\sqrt{5} + 5}{10}} \end{pmatrix} = -\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5} + 5}{10}} \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.72}$$

Details are in `1-1.nb`

1.1.7   Functions of Matrices

Ex 1.12

a.
$$\mathbf{A}^n = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{a}^n\mathbf{U}^\dagger \tag{1.1.73}$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A}^n) = \det(\mathbf{U})\det(\mathbf{a}^n)\det\left(\mathbf{U}^\dagger\right) = \det(\mathbf{U})\det\left(\mathbf{U}^\dagger\right)\begin{vmatrix} a_1^n & & & \\ & a_2^n & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_N^n \end{vmatrix} = a_1^n a_2^n \cdots a_N^n \tag{1.1.74}$$

b. From 1.4.a, we have

$$\operatorname{tr}\mathbf{A}^n = \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{U}\mathbf{a}^n\mathbf{U}^\dagger\right) = \operatorname{tr}\left(\mathbf{U}\mathbf{U}^\dagger\mathbf{a}^n\right) = \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{a}^n) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} a_\alpha^n \tag{1.1.75}$$

c.
$$\mathbf{U}^\dagger(\omega\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{U} = \omega\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{a} \tag{1.1.76}$$
$$(\omega\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = [(\mathbf{U}(\omega\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{a})\mathbf{U}^\dagger]^{-1} = \mathbf{U}(\omega\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{a})^{-1}\mathbf{U}^\dagger \tag{1.1.77}$$

while

$$(\omega\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{a})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega - a_1 & & & \\ & \omega - a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \omega - a_N \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{1}{\omega - a_1} & & & \\ & \dfrac{1}{\omega - a_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \dfrac{1}{\omega - a_N} \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.78}$$

thus

$$\mathbf{G}(\omega) = (\omega\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = \mathbf{U}\begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{1}{\omega - a_1} & & & \\ & \dfrac{1}{\omega - a_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \dfrac{1}{\omega - a_N} \end{pmatrix}\mathbf{U}^\dagger \tag{1.1.79}$$

$$\mathbf{G}(\omega)_{ij} = \sum_\alpha U_{i\alpha}\frac{1}{\omega - a_\alpha}U^\dagger_{\alpha j} = \sum_\alpha \frac{U_{i\alpha}U^*_{j\alpha}}{\omega - a_\alpha} \tag{1.1.80}$$

Since $U_{i\alpha} = \langle i \,|\, \alpha\rangle$, $U^\dagger_{\alpha j} = U^*_{j\alpha} = \langle \alpha \,|\, j\rangle$

$$\mathbf{G}(\omega)_{ij} = \sum_\alpha \frac{\langle i \,|\, \alpha\rangle\langle \alpha \,|\, j\rangle}{\omega - a_\alpha} \tag{1.1.81}$$

Ex 1.13   The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $\mathbf{A}$ are

$$\omega_1 = a - b \quad \omega_2 = a + b \tag{1.1.82}$$

$$\mathbf{c}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{c}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.83}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{U}^\dagger = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} a+b & 0 \\ 0 & a-b \end{pmatrix}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1.1.84}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{U}f(\mathbf{a})\mathbf{U}^\dagger &= \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} f(a+b) & 0 \\ 0 & f(a-b) \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} f(a+b) & f(a-b) \\ f(a+b) & -f(a-b) \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} f(a+b) + f(a-b) & f(a+b) - f(a-b) \\ f(a+b) - f(a-b) & f(a+b) + f(a-b) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \tag{1.1.85}$$

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## 1.2 Orthogonal Functions, Eigenfunctions, and Operators

Ex 1.14

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}x a(x)\delta(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{d}x a(x)\frac{1}{2\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \mathrm{d}x a(x) \xLeftarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{a(\varepsilon) - [-a(-\varepsilon)]}{2} = a(0)$$

(1.2.1)

Ex 1.15

$$\int \mathrm{d}x \psi_j^*(x)\mathcal{O}\psi_i(x) = \int \mathrm{d}x \psi_j^*(x) \sum_k \psi_k(x) O_{ki} = \sum_k O_{ki} \int \mathrm{d}x \psi_j^*(x)\psi_k(x)$$

$$= \sum_k O_{ki}\delta_{jk} = O_{ji}$$

(1.2.2)

In bra-ket notation, (1) becomes

$$\mathcal{O}\,|i\rangle = \sum_j |j\rangle\,\langle j\,|\,\mathcal{O}\,|\,i\rangle$$

(1.2.3)

which is identical to Eq.(1.55) in the textbook.

Ex 1.16   With bra-ket notation,

$$\mathcal{O}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i\,|i\rangle = \omega \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i\,|i\rangle$$

(1.2.4)

Multiply by $\langle j|$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i\,\langle j\,|\,\mathcal{O}\,|\,i\rangle = \omega \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c_i\,\langle j\,|\,i\rangle = \omega c_j$$

(1.2.5)

i.e.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} O_{ji}c_i = \omega c_j$$

(1.2.6)

$$\mathbf{Oc} = \omega \mathbf{c}$$

(1.2.7)

It's similar to prove that without bra-ket notation.

Ex 1.17

a.

$$\int \mathrm{d}x\,\langle i|x|\,\langle x\,|\,j\rangle = \langle i\,|\,j\rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

(1.2.8)

i.e.

$$\int \mathrm{d}x \psi_i^*(x)\Psi_j(x) = \delta_{ij}$$

(1.2.9)

b.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \langle x\,|\,i\rangle\,\langle i\,|\,x'\rangle = \langle x\,|\,x'\rangle = \delta(x - x')$$

(1.2.10)

thus

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \psi_i^*(x)\psi_i(x') = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \langle x\,|\,i\rangle\,\langle i\,|\,x'\rangle = \delta(x - x')$$

(1.2.11)

c.

$$\int \mathrm{d}x\,\langle x'\,|\,x\rangle\,\langle x\,|\,a\rangle = \langle x'\,|\,a\rangle$$

(1.2.12)

thus

$$\int \mathrm{d}x\delta(x' - x)a(x) = a(x')$$

(1.2.13)

i.e.

$$\int \mathrm{d}x'\delta(x - x')a(x') = a(x)$$

(1.2.14)

d.

$$\langle x' \,|\, \mathcal{O} \,|\, a \rangle = \int \mathrm{d}x \, \langle x' \,|\, \mathcal{O} \,|\, x \rangle \, \langle x \,|\, a \rangle = \langle x' \,|\, b \rangle \tag{1.2.15}$$

$\therefore$

$$\mathcal{O}a(x') = \int \mathrm{d}x O(x', x) a(x) = b(x') \tag{1.2.16}$$

i.e.

$$b(x) = \mathcal{O}a(x) = \int \mathrm{d}x' O(x, x') a(x') \tag{1.2.17}$$

e.

$$O(x, x') = \langle x \,|\, \mathcal{O} \,|\, x' \rangle = \langle x | \left( \sum_i |i\rangle \langle i| \right) \mathcal{O} \left( \sum_j |j\rangle \langle j| \right) |x'\rangle$$

$$= \sum_{ij} \langle x \,|\, i \rangle \, \langle i \,|\, \mathcal{O} \,|\, j \rangle \, \langle j \,|\, x' \rangle \tag{1.2.18}$$

$$= \sum_{ij} \psi_i(x) O_{ij} \psi_j^*(x')$$

## 1.3 The Variation Method

### 1.3.1 The Variation Principle

Ex 1.18

$$\mathscr{E} = \frac{\left\langle \tilde{\Phi} \left| -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} - \delta(x) \right| \tilde{\Phi} \right\rangle}{\left\langle \tilde{\Phi} \,\middle|\, \tilde{\Phi} \right\rangle} = \frac{N^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x^2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2}(-2\alpha + 4\alpha^2 x^2) - \delta(x) \right] \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x^2}}{N^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{e}^{-2\alpha x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \dfrac{\pi^{1/2}}{(2\alpha)^{1/2}} - 2\alpha^2 \dfrac{2\pi^{1/2}}{4(2\alpha)^{3/2}} - 1}{\dfrac{\pi^{1/2}}{(2\alpha)^{1/2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha\pi^{1/2} - \alpha^2 \dfrac{\pi^{1/2}}{(2\alpha)} - (2\alpha)^{1/2}}{\pi^{1/2}} \tag{1.3.1}$$

$$= \alpha - \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \frac{(2\alpha)^{1/2}}{\pi^{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \frac{(2\alpha)^{1/2}}{\pi^{1/2}}$$

Let $\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathscr{E}}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} = 0$, we have

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(2\pi\alpha)^{1/2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{2}{\pi} \tag{1.3.2}$$

thus

$$\mathscr{E}_{min} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \tag{1.3.3}$$

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Ex 1.19

$$\mathscr{E} = \frac{\left\langle \tilde{\Phi} \left| -\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r} \right| \tilde{\Phi} \right\rangle}{\left\langle \tilde{\Phi} \mid \tilde{\Phi} \right\rangle} = \frac{N^2 \cdot 4\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} r^2 \mathrm{d}r\, \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha r^2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2}(4\alpha^2 r^2 - 6\alpha) - \frac{1}{r} \right] \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha r^2}}{N^2 \cdot 4\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} r^2 \mathrm{d}r\, \mathrm{e}^{-2\alpha r^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-2\alpha^2 \dfrac{24\pi^{1/2}}{64(2\alpha)^{5/2}} + 3\alpha \dfrac{2\pi^{1/2}}{8(2\alpha)^{3/2}} - \dfrac{1}{2(2\alpha)}}{\dfrac{2\pi^{1/2}}{8(2\alpha)^{3/2}}} \tag{1.3.4}$$

$$= -2\alpha^2 \frac{12}{8(2\alpha)} + 3\alpha - \frac{2(2\alpha)^{1/2}}{\pi^{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}\alpha - \frac{2(2\alpha)^{1/2}}{\pi^{1/2}}$$

Let $\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathscr{E}}{\mathrm{d}r} = 0$,

$$\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi\alpha}} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{8}{9\pi} \tag{1.3.5}$$

$$\mathscr{E}_{min} = \frac{4}{3\pi} - \frac{8}{3\pi} = -\frac{4}{3\pi} \tag{1.3.6}$$

Ex 1.20

$$\omega(\theta) = \mathbf{c}^\dagger \mathbf{O} \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O_{11}\cos\theta + O_{12}\sin\theta \\ O_{12}\cos\theta + O_{22}\sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= O_{11}\cos^2\theta + 2O_{12}\cos\theta\sin\theta + O_{22}\sin^2\theta \tag{1.3.7}$$

Let $\frac{\mathrm{d}\omega}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = 0$, thus

$$O_{11}(-2\cos\theta\sin\theta) + O_{12} \cdot 2\cos 2\theta + O_{22} \cdot 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 0 \tag{1.3.8}$$

$$(O_{22} - O_{11})\sin 2\theta + 2O_{12}\cos 2\theta = 0 \tag{1.3.9}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}\arctan\frac{2O_{12}}{O_{11} - O_{22}} \tag{1.3.10}$$

$$\omega = O_{11}\cos^2\theta + O_{12}\sin 2\theta + O_{22}\sin^2\theta \tag{1.3.11}$$

which are exactly the results in Eq. (1.105) and Eq. (1.106a) in the textbook. We get the result because the trial vector $\mathbf{c}$ is the exact eigenvector of $\mathbf{O}$.

### 1.3.2 The Linear Variational Problem

Ex 1.21

a.

$$\left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \mid \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle = 1 = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \mid \Phi_\alpha \right\rangle \langle \Phi_\alpha \mid \Phi_\beta \rangle \left\langle \Phi_\beta \mid \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle \tag{1.3.12}$$

Since $\left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \mid \Phi_0 \right\rangle = 0$, we have

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty}\sum_{\beta=1}^{\infty} \left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \mid \Phi_\alpha \right\rangle \langle \Phi_\alpha \mid \Phi_\beta \rangle \left\langle \Phi_\beta \mid \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle = 1 \tag{1.3.13}$$

thus

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty}\sum_{\beta=1}^{\infty} \left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \mid \Phi_\alpha \right\rangle \delta_{\alpha\beta} \left\langle \Phi_\beta \mid \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle = 1 \tag{1.3.14}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} \left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \mid \Phi_\alpha \right\rangle \left\langle \Phi_\alpha \mid \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle = 1 \tag{1.3.15}$$

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} \left| \left\langle \Phi_\alpha \middle| \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle \right|^2 = 1 \tag{1.3.16}$$

Similarly,

$$\left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \middle| \mathscr{H} \middle| \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \middle| \Phi_\alpha \right\rangle \langle \Phi_\alpha | \mathscr{H} | \Phi_\beta \rangle \left\langle \Phi_\beta \middle| \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\beta=1}^{\infty} \left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \middle| \Phi_\alpha \right\rangle \langle \Phi_\alpha | \mathscr{H} | \Phi_\beta \rangle \left\langle \Phi_\beta \middle| \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle \tag{1.3.17}$$

From Eq. (1.170) from the textbook, we get

$$\langle \Phi_\alpha | \mathscr{H} | \Phi_\beta \rangle = \mathscr{E}_\alpha \delta_{\alpha\beta} \tag{1.3.18}$$

thus

$$\left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \middle| \mathscr{H} \middle| \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} \left| \left\langle \Phi_\alpha \middle| \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle \right|^2 \mathscr{E}_\alpha \geq \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} \left| \left\langle \Phi_\alpha \middle| \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle \right|^2 \mathscr{E}_1 = \mathscr{E}_1 \tag{1.3.19}$$

b.

$$\left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \middle| \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle = 1 = \left( x^* \langle \tilde{\Phi}_0 | + y^* \langle \tilde{\Phi}_1 | \right) \left( x | \tilde{\Phi}_0 \rangle + y | \tilde{\Phi}_1 \rangle \right) = |x|^2 + |y|^2 \tag{1.3.20}$$

c.

$$\left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \middle| \mathscr{H} \middle| \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle = |x|^2 \left\langle \tilde{\Phi}_0 \middle| \mathscr{H} \middle| \tilde{\Phi}_0 \right\rangle + |y|^2 \left\langle \tilde{\Phi}_1 \middle| \mathscr{H} \middle| \tilde{\Phi}_1 \right\rangle + x^* y \left\langle \tilde{\Phi}_0 \middle| \mathscr{H} \middle| \tilde{\Phi}_1 \right\rangle + x y^* \left\langle \tilde{\Phi}_1 \middle| \mathscr{H} \middle| \tilde{\Phi}_0 \right\rangle$$
$$= E_1 - |x|^2 (E_1 - E_0) \tag{1.3.21}$$

thus

$$\mathscr{E}_1 \leq \left\langle \tilde{\Phi}' \middle| \mathscr{H} \middle| \tilde{\Phi}' \right\rangle \leq E_1 - |x|^2 (E_1 - E_1) = E_1 \tag{1.3.22}$$

Ex 1.22

$$H_{11} = \langle 1s | \mathscr{H} | 1s \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} + F \langle 1s | r\cos\theta | 1s \rangle = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$H_{12} = H_{21} = \langle 1s | \mathscr{H} | 2p_z \rangle = 0 + F \langle 1s | r\cos\theta | 2p_z \rangle = \frac{512\sqrt{2}\pi}{243} F \tag{1.3.23}$$

$$H_{22} = \langle 2p_z | \mathscr{H} | 2p_z \rangle = -\frac{1}{8} + F \langle 2p_z | r\cos\theta | 2p_z \rangle = -\frac{1}{8}$$

Suppose $\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos p \\ \sin p \end{pmatrix}$,

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{2H_{12}}{H_{11} - H_{22}} = -\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2048\sqrt{2}F}{729} \right) \tag{1.3.24}$$

thus

$$\mathscr{E}(F) = H_{11} \cos^2 p + H_{12} \sin 2p + H_{22} \sin^2 p = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{262144}{177147} F^2 + \mathcal{O}(F^3) \tag{1.3.25}$$

$\therefore$

$$\alpha = 2 \times \frac{262144}{177147} = 2.96 \tag{1.3.26}$$