

# Discussion 3

$$(|\psi_1\rangle, |\psi_2\rangle, |\psi_3\rangle, \dots, |\psi_n\rangle) = (|\phi_1\rangle, |\phi_2\rangle, |\phi_3\rangle, \dots, |\phi_n\rangle)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & \cdots & C_{1n} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{2n} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & \cdots & C_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n1} & C_{n2} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

minimize  $\langle \Psi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) | \hat{H} | \Psi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \rangle$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_i \langle \phi_i | \hat{h}_{\text{eff}} | \psi_i \rangle \quad hC = CE$$

$$\Leftrightarrow hC = SCE$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array}} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array}} = \boxed{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array}} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array}} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array}}$$

$$h_{\mu\nu} = \langle \phi_\mu | \hat{h}_{\text{eff}} | \phi_\nu \rangle \quad C_{\mu\nu}$$

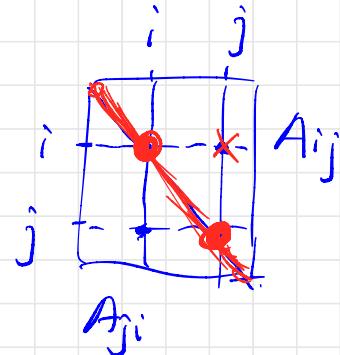
$$S_{\mu\nu} = \langle \phi_\mu | \phi_\nu \rangle \quad \text{In Hückel theory,}$$

$$\hat{h}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 + V_{\text{eff}}(\vec{r}) \quad h_{\mu\nu} = \frac{k}{2} (h_{\mu\mu} + h_{\nu\nu})$$

$$\langle \phi_\mu | \hat{h}_{\text{eff}} | \phi_\nu \rangle = \int d\vec{r} \phi_\mu(\vec{r}) \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \phi_\nu(\vec{r}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \phi_\nu(\vec{r}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \phi_\nu(\vec{r}) + V_{\text{eff}}(\vec{r}) \phi_\nu(\vec{r}) \right]$$

$$\underbrace{h_{\mu\nu} = \frac{K}{2} (h_{\mu\mu} + h_{\nu\nu})}_{\text{Known}} \quad \text{⊗}$$

$$A_{ij} = A_{ji}$$



$$\underline{h_{\mu\nu}} = \frac{K}{2} (\underline{h_{\mu\mu}} + \underline{h_{\nu\nu}}) = \frac{K}{2} (h_{\mu\mu} + h_{\nu\nu}) = h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$S_{\mu\nu} = \int d\vec{r} \phi_\mu(\vec{r}) \phi_\nu(\vec{r}) = \int d\vec{r} \phi_\nu(\vec{r}) \phi_\mu(\vec{r}) = S_{\nu\mu}$$

$$hC = SCE \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{S^{-1}h}_{A^\top} C = CE$$

$$h^T = h, \quad S^T = S$$

$$A^T = (S^{-1}h)^T =$$

$$\check{C} \quad \check{\lambda} \quad \check{\alpha}$$

$$N \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \check{Q} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$hc = SCE \quad ?$$

$$S^{-\frac{1}{2}} h C = S^{-\frac{1}{2}} S C E$$

$$S^{-\frac{1}{2}} h S^{-\frac{1}{2}} S^{\frac{1}{2}} C = S^{\frac{1}{2}} C E$$

$$A^T = A$$

$$A = U \Lambda U^T \quad \text{eigenvector matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1s & 2p \\ 1s & \boxed{1s \ 2p} \\ 2p & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U^T U = I$$

$$f(A) = U f(\Lambda) U^T$$

matrix vector

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 & \dots & u_n \end{pmatrix} \quad f(\Lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & & & & 0 \\ & f(\lambda_2) & & & \\ 0 & & f(\lambda_3) & & \\ & & & \ddots & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Su_i = s_i u_i \quad \text{vector}$$

$$S = U \begin{pmatrix} s_1 & & & 0 \\ s_2 & s_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} & & \\ 0 & & \ddots & \\ & & & s_n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} U^T$$

$n \times n$  matrix

$$S^{-\frac{1}{2}} = U \begin{bmatrix} s_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} & & & 0 \\ & s_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} & & \\ 0 & & \ddots & \\ & & & s_n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{bmatrix} U^T$$

$$\text{where } S = U \Lambda U^T$$

eigenvalues of  $S$

$$hc = SCE$$

$$S^{\frac{1}{2}} h C = S^{\frac{1}{2}} S C \varepsilon$$

known

$$S^{\frac{1}{2}} h S^{\frac{1}{2}} S^{\frac{1}{2}} C = S^{\frac{1}{2}} C \varepsilon$$

solved

$$\text{get } \rightarrow h' C' C' \varepsilon$$

answer

$$C = S^{\frac{1}{2}} C'$$

solved

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{h' C' = C' \varepsilon} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{solving } C', \varepsilon \\ \uparrow \\ 2\text{tot}(\varepsilon) = E \end{matrix}$$

$$h' = S^{\frac{1}{2}} h S^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$C' = S^{\frac{1}{2}} C$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon_{e_1}, \varepsilon_{e_2}, 0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h'^T &= (S^{\frac{1}{2}} h S^{\frac{1}{2}})^T \\ &= (S^{\frac{1}{2}})^T h^T (S^{\frac{1}{2}})^T \\ &= S^{-\frac{1}{2}} h^T S^{-\frac{1}{2}} = h' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{solve} & \text{solve} \\ \cancel{h'} \cancel{C'} = \cancel{C'} \cancel{\varepsilon} \end{matrix}$$

$$C = S^{-\frac{1}{2}} \underbrace{C'}_T$$

① Construct  $S, h$

② arma::vec  $S_{\text{eval}}$ ; arma::mat  $S_{\text{evec}}$   
 $\text{arma::eig\_Sym}(\underline{S_{\text{eval}}}, \underline{S_{\text{evec}}}, \underline{S})$

$$\text{arma::mat } S^{-\frac{1}{2}} = S_{\text{evec}} * S_{\text{eval}}^{-\frac{1}{2}} * \underline{\text{transpose}(S_{\text{eval}})}$$

$$S^{\frac{1}{2}} = S_{\text{even}} \otimes S_{\text{even}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \text{transp}(S_{\text{even}})$$

③ arme h-prime =  $S^{-\frac{1}{2}} * h * S^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

eig-sym( $\Sigma, C_{\text{prime}}, h_{\text{prime}}$ )

④ arme  $C = S^{-\frac{1}{2}} * C_{\text{prime}} \Rightarrow$

$$S^{-\frac{1}{2}} S^{\frac{1}{2}} = I$$

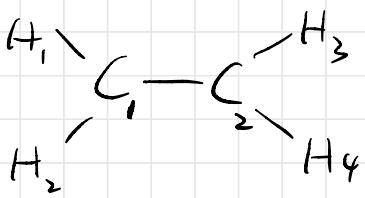
$$S^{-\frac{1}{2}} S^{\frac{1}{2}} = U \begin{pmatrix} S_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} & & \\ & S_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & & \ddots S_n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} U^T U \begin{pmatrix} S_1^{\frac{1}{2}} & & \\ & S_2^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & & \ddots S_n^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} U^T$$

$$= U \begin{pmatrix} S_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} & & \\ & S_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & & \ddots S_n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & & \\ & S_1^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & & S_2^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} U^T$$

$$= U \begin{pmatrix} S_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_1^{\frac{1}{2}} & & \\ & S_2^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_2^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & & \ddots S_n^{-\frac{1}{2}} S_n^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} U^T$$

$$= U \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_I U^T = UU^T = uu^{-1} = I$$

$$U^T U = I \quad (\Rightarrow U^T = U^{-1})$$



C: valence electron:  $2s, 2p_x, 2p_y, 2p_z$

H: - - - IS

$$\# \text{ of AO for } C_2H_4 = 4 \times 2 + 1 \times 4$$

→ ↑

# of C      # of H

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{He} \end{array}$$

$\text{He} = 2 + 2 = 4$

$\text{Li Be B C N O F Ne}$  ←

Na Mg Al Si P S Cl Ar

K Ca - Si Ti - -

H:  $1s^1$

He :  $1s^2$

Be :  $1s^2 2s^2$

$$B : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^1$$

$$C: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$$

$$O: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^4$$

$$F: 1s^2 2s^2 2p^5$$

A hand-drawn diagram on lined paper showing the first four electron shells. The shells are represented by diagonal lines sloping upwards from left to right. The subshells within each shell are labeled in blue: 1s, 2s, 2p, 3s, 3p, 3d, 4s, 4p, 4d, and 4f.

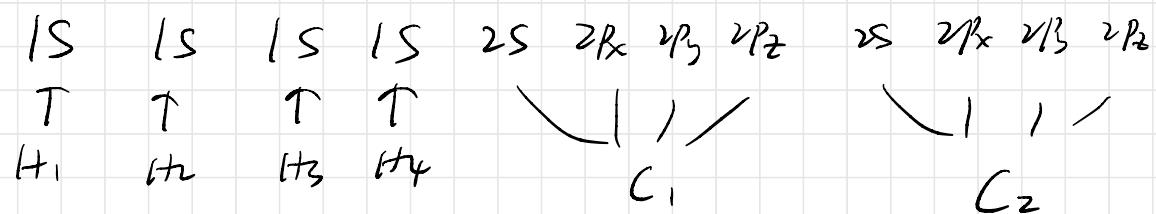
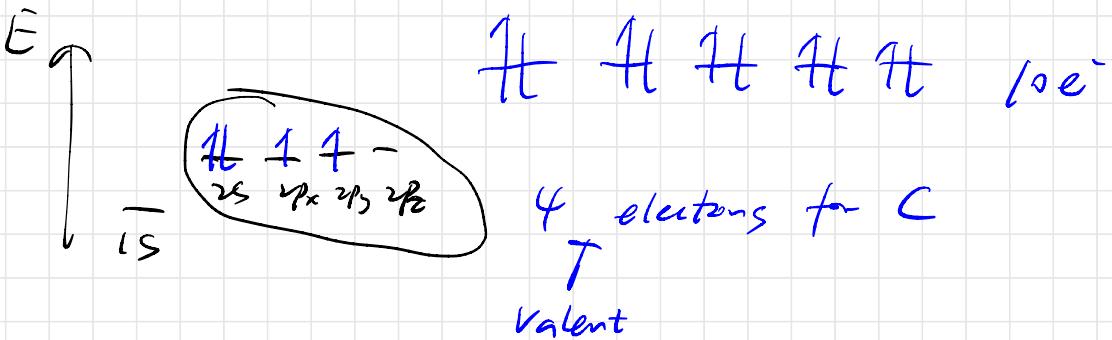
S orbital nondegenerate

1s  $\frac{1}{t}$  S orbital can have 2 e<sup>-</sup>

P orbital 3 - degenerate

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{Z}_\text{P_x} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{Z}_\text{P_y} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{Z}_\text{P_z} \end{array} \quad b \ e^-$$

d orbital 5-degenerate



$$\langle \phi_m | \phi_n \rangle$$

↗

Gaussian function

$$\langle \phi_m | \phi_n \rangle = \sum_{AO} C_{mn} \langle \phi_m | \phi_n \rangle$$

↑      ↑      ↑  
AO      coefficient Gaussian

$$\langle \phi_m | \phi_n \rangle = C_{mn} \underbrace{\langle \phi_m | \phi_n \rangle}_{\substack{\text{provided} \\ \text{from HMO}}}$$

obtained in HMO