

## 课堂练习

**练习1:** 设由多电子波函数基组表示的矢量  $|K\rangle = |\chi_i \chi_j\rangle$ ,  $|L\rangle = |\chi_k \chi_l\rangle$ , 求  $\langle K|L\rangle$

解: 根据Slater行列式的表达式, 我们知道  $|K\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}} \begin{vmatrix} \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_1) & \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_2) & \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_2) \end{vmatrix}$ ,

$|L\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}} \begin{vmatrix} \chi_k(\mathbf{x}_1) & \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \chi_k(\mathbf{x}_2) & \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_2) \end{vmatrix}$ , 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \langle K|L\rangle &= \iint \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}} \begin{vmatrix} \chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_1) & \chi_j^*(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_2) & \chi_j^*(\mathbf{x}_2) \end{vmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}} \begin{vmatrix} \chi_k(\mathbf{x}_1) & \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \chi_k(\mathbf{x}_2) & \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_2) \end{vmatrix} d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_2 \\ &= \iint \frac{1}{2} [\chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_j^*(\mathbf{x}_2) - \chi_j^*(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_2)] [\chi_k(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_l(\mathbf{x}_2) - \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_k(\mathbf{x}_2)] d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int \chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_k(\mathbf{x}_1) d\mathbf{x}_1 \int \chi_j^*(\mathbf{x}_2)\chi_l(\mathbf{x}_2) d\mathbf{x}_2 - \int \chi_j^*(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_k(\mathbf{x}_1) d\mathbf{x}_1 \int \chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_2)\chi_l(\mathbf{x}_2) d\mathbf{x}_2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int \chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_l(\mathbf{x}_1) d\mathbf{x}_1 \int \chi_j^*(\mathbf{x}_2)\chi_k(\mathbf{x}_2) d\mathbf{x}_2 + \int \chi_j^*(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_l(\mathbf{x}_1) d\mathbf{x}_1 \int \chi_i^*(\mathbf{x}_2)\chi_k(\mathbf{x}_2) d\mathbf{x}_2 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl} - \delta_{jk}\delta_{il} - \delta_{il}\delta_{jk} + \delta_{jl}\delta_{ik}] = \delta_{ik}\delta_{jl} - \delta_{jk}\delta_{il} \end{aligned}$$

**练习2:** 证明如果  $|\Psi\rangle = |\chi_i \chi_j \dots \chi_l\rangle$  和  $|\Psi'\rangle = |\chi_{i'} \chi_{j'} \dots \chi_{l'}\rangle$  是由正交归一轨道构成的两个Slater行列式波函数, 如果它们由不同的单电子轨道组成, 则有  $\langle \Psi|\Psi'\rangle = 0$ ; 如果它们由相同的一组单电子轨道构成, 则有  $\langle \Psi|\Psi'\rangle = (-1)^P$ , 这里  $P$  是将  $i, j, \dots, l$  变成  $i', j', \dots, l'$  所需要进行的互换的次数。

证明: 据Slater行列式表达式, 我们有  $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_1) & \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_1) & \dots & \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_2) & \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_2) & \dots & \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_N) & \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_N) & \dots & \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{vmatrix}$ ,

$|\Psi'\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} \chi_{i'}(\mathbf{x}_1) & \chi_{j'}(\mathbf{x}_1) & \dots & \chi_{l'}(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \chi_{i'}(\mathbf{x}_2) & \chi_{j'}(\mathbf{x}_2) & \dots & \chi_{l'}(\mathbf{x}_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \chi_{i'}(\mathbf{x}_N) & \chi_{j'}(\mathbf{x}_N) & \dots & \chi_{l'}(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{vmatrix}$ , 因此它们的内积为

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi|\Psi'\rangle &= \int \dots \int \frac{1}{N!} \begin{vmatrix} \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_1) & \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_1) & \dots & \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_2) & \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_2) & \dots & \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_N) & \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_N) & \dots & \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \chi_{i'}(\mathbf{x}_1) & \chi_{j'}(\mathbf{x}_1) & \dots & \chi_{l'}(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \chi_{i'}(\mathbf{x}_2) & \chi_{j'}(\mathbf{x}_2) & \dots & \chi_{l'}(\mathbf{x}_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \chi_{i'}(\mathbf{x}_N) & \chi_{j'}(\mathbf{x}_N) & \dots & \chi_{l'}(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{vmatrix} d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_2 \dots d\mathbf{x}_N \\ &= \int \dots \int \frac{1}{N!} \left[ \sum_P (-1)^P \chi_i(\mathbf{x}_{P_1}) \chi_j(\mathbf{x}_{P_2}) \dots \chi_l(\mathbf{x}_{P_N}) \sum_Q (-1)^Q \chi_{i'}(\mathbf{x}_{Q_1}) \chi_{j'}(\mathbf{x}_{Q_2}) \dots \chi_{l'}(\mathbf{x}_{Q_N}) \right] d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_2 \dots d\mathbf{x}_N \\ &= \int \dots \int \frac{1}{N!} \left[ \sum_P (-1)^P \chi_{P_1}(\mathbf{x}_1) \chi_{P_2}(\mathbf{x}_2) \dots \chi_{P_N}(\mathbf{x}_N) \sum_Q (-1)^Q \chi_{Q_1}(\mathbf{x}_1) \chi_{Q_2}(\mathbf{x}_2) \dots \chi_{Q_N}(\mathbf{x}_N) \right] d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_2 \dots d\mathbf{x}_N \\ &= \frac{1}{N!} \sum_P \sum_Q (-1)^{(P+Q)} \int \chi_{P_1}(\mathbf{x}_1) \chi_{Q_1}(\mathbf{x}_1) d\mathbf{x}_1 \int \chi_{P_2}(\mathbf{x}_2) \chi_{Q_2}(\mathbf{x}_2) d\mathbf{x}_2 \dots \int \chi_{P_N}(\mathbf{x}_N) \chi_{Q_N}(\mathbf{x}_N) d\mathbf{x}_N \\ &= \frac{1}{N!} \sum_P \sum_Q (-1)^{(P+Q)} \delta_{P_1 Q_1} \delta_{P_2 Q_2} \dots \delta_{P_N Q_N} \end{aligned}$$

若它们由不同的单电子轨道组成 (或者说, 至少存在两个波函数 $\chi_k(\mathbf{x})$ 和 $\chi_{k'}(\mathbf{x})$ , 使得 $\chi_k(\mathbf{x}) \neq \chi_{k'}(\mathbf{x})$ , 但其余的波函数均满足 $\chi_i(\mathbf{x}) \neq \chi_{i'}(\mathbf{x}), \chi_j(\mathbf{x}) = \chi_{j'}(\mathbf{x}), \dots, \chi_l(\mathbf{x}) = \chi_{l'}(\mathbf{x})$ ), 则经过配对后,  $\delta_{P_i Q_{i'}}, \delta_{P_j Q_{j'}}, \dots, \delta_{P_l Q_{l'}}$  中至少有一个为0, 从而 $\langle \Psi | \Psi' \rangle = 0$

若它们由相同的一组单电子轨道构成, 则经过配对后, 必有 $P_i = Q_{i'}, P_j = Q_{j'}, \dots, P_l = Q_{l'}$ , 相应的,  $P$ 等于从 $\{i, j, \dots, l\}$ 排列为 $\{P_i, P_j, \dots, P_l\}$ 所需的交换次数,  $Q$ 等于从 $\{i', j', \dots, l'\}$ 排列为 $\{Q_{i'}, Q_{j'}, \dots, Q_{l'}\}$ 所需的交换次数 (也等于从 $\{Q_{i'}, Q_{j'}, \dots, Q_{l'}\}$ 排列为 $\{i', j', \dots, l'\}$ 所需的交换次数), 而 $\{P_i, P_j, \dots, P_l\}$ 与 $\{Q_{i'}, Q_{j'}, \dots, Q_{l'}\}$ 相同, 因此 $P + Q$ 相当于从 $\{i, j, \dots, l\}$ 排列为 $\{i', j', \dots, l'\}$ 所需的交换次数, 而 $\{i, j, \dots, l\}$  (或 $\{i', j', \dots, l'\}$ ) 的排列总数有 $N!$ 种, 因此这时候 $\langle \Psi | \Psi' \rangle = \frac{1}{N!} \cdot (-1)^{P'} N! = (-1)^{P'}$ , 此处 $P'$ 表示将 $\{i, j, \dots, l\}$ 变成 $\{i', j', \dots, l'\}$ 所需要进行互换的次数, 故原题得证

### 练习3: 设考虑电子自旋的多电子Schroedinger方程为

$\hat{H}\Psi(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N) = E\Psi(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N)$ , 证明在Hartree近似下,

$$E = \sum_i^N \varepsilon_i$$

**证明:** 在Hartree近似下, 忽略多电子哈密顿算符中的两体项, 有 $\hat{H} = \sum_i^N \hat{h}(i)$ , 此时其本征解可以精确地写为 $N$ 个单电子波函数 (轨道) 的乘积, 并基于对泡利原理的考虑, 要求这 $N$ 个轨道都互不相同, 从而有 $\Psi^{\text{HP}}(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N) = \chi_1(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_2(\mathbf{x}_2) \dots \chi_N(\mathbf{x}_N)$ , 其中 $\chi_i$ 是单电子算符 $\hat{h}$ 的本征函数, 满足 $\hat{h}(\mathbf{x})\chi_i(\mathbf{x}) = \varepsilon_i\chi_i(\mathbf{x})$ 。将以上条件代入多电子Schroedinger方程, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} E\Psi^{\text{HP}}(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N) &= \hat{H}\Psi^{\text{HP}}(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N) = \sum_i^N \hat{h}(i)[\chi_1(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_2(\mathbf{x}_2) \dots \chi_N(\mathbf{x}_N)] \\ &= \sum_i^N \chi_1(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_2(\mathbf{x}_2) \dots [\hat{h}(i)(\chi_i(\mathbf{x}_i))] \dots \chi_N(\mathbf{x}_N) \\ &= \sum_i^N \chi_1(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_2(\mathbf{x}_2) \dots [\varepsilon_i(\chi_i(\mathbf{x}_i))] \dots \chi_N(\mathbf{x}_N) \\ &= \sum_i^N \varepsilon_i \chi_1(\mathbf{x}_1)\chi_2(\mathbf{x}_2) \dots \chi_N(\mathbf{x}_N) \\ &= \left(\sum_i^N \varepsilon_i\right) \cdot \Psi^{\text{HP}}(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N) \end{aligned}$$

对比等式两端可得 $E = \sum_i^N \varepsilon_i$ , 证毕

**练习4:  $\text{H}_2$ 最小基组的哈密顿矩阵为**
$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle 1\bar{1} | \hat{H} | 1\bar{1} \rangle & \langle 1\bar{1} | \hat{H} | 2\bar{2} \rangle \\ \langle 2\bar{2} | \hat{H} | 1\bar{1} \rangle & \langle 2\bar{2} | \hat{H} | 2\bar{2} \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$
**, 请推导**

**上式矩阵元根据分子轨道表示的表达式**

**解:**

**练习5: 对于 $N$ 电子闭壳层体系, 从基于自旋轨道的HF基态能量表达式推导如下表达式**

$$E_0 = 2 \sum_a^{N/2} h_{aa} + \sum_{a,b}^{N/2} [2\langle ab | ab \rangle - \langle ab | ba \rangle] = 2 \sum_a^{N/2} h_{aa} + \sum_{a,b}^{N/2} [2J_{ab} - K_{ab}]$$

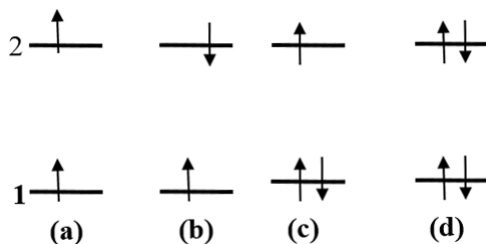
其中  $J_{ab}$  为库仑积分, 满足  $J_{ab} = \langle ab|ab \rangle = \iint \frac{|\psi_i(\mathbf{r}_1)|^2 |\psi_j(\mathbf{r}_2)|^2}{r_{12}} d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2$ ;  $K_{ab}$  为交换积分, 满足  $K_{ab} = \langle ab|ba \rangle = \iint \frac{\psi_i^*(\mathbf{r}_1) \psi_j^*(\mathbf{r}_2) \psi_j(\mathbf{r}_1) \psi_i(\mathbf{r}_2)}{r_{12}} d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2$

证明:

**练习6: 证明即使空间轨道不是实函数, 交换积分也一定是个实数**

证明:

**练习7: 写出图2所示各种构型所对应的总能量**



解:

**练习8: 推导Hartree近似下单电子轨道所满足的方程**

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{eff},i}^{(\text{H})}(\mathbf{r})\right]\psi_i(\mathbf{x}) = \varepsilon_i \psi_i(\mathbf{x}) \quad (\text{其中 } V_{\text{eff},i}^{(\text{H})}(\mathbf{r}) \equiv V_{\text{ext}}(r) + \sum_{j \neq i} \int \frac{\psi_j^*(\mathbf{x}) \psi_j(\mathbf{x})}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d\mathbf{x}')$$

解:

**练习9: 以两电子体系波函数  $|\Phi_0\rangle = |\chi_1 \chi_2\rangle$  直接推导**

$\langle \Phi_0 | \hat{H} | \Phi_0 \rangle \equiv \langle \Phi_0 | \hat{O}_1 + \hat{O}_2 | \Phi_0 \rangle$ , 以验证Slater-Condon规则

解:

**练习10: 证明自旋阶梯 (升降) 算符  $\hat{s}_{\pm}$  与自旋z分量算符  $\hat{s}_z$  满足对易关系**

$[\hat{s}_z, \hat{s}_{\pm}] = \hat{s}_{\pm}$ ,  $[\hat{s}_z, \hat{s}_{\mp}] = -\hat{s}_{\mp}$ , 简记为  $[\hat{s}_z, \hat{s}_{\pm}] = \pm \hat{s}_{\pm}$  (以上等式均采用原子单位制, 即  $\hbar = 1$ )

证明: 我们知道  $\hat{s}_{\pm} = \hat{s}_x \pm i\hat{s}_y$ , 因此:

$$[\hat{s}_z, \hat{s}_{\pm}] = [\hat{s}_z, \hat{s}_x \pm i\hat{s}_y] = [\hat{s}_z, \hat{s}_x] \pm i[\hat{s}_z, \hat{s}_y] = i(\hat{s}_y \mp i\hat{s}_x) = \mp \hat{s}_x + i\hat{s}_y = \pm \hat{s}_{\pm}$$

从而原题得证

**练习11: 以  $|\alpha\rangle$  和  $|\beta\rangle$  为基矢, 写出  $\hat{s}^2$ ,  $\hat{s}_x$ ,  $\hat{s}_y$ ,  $\hat{s}_z$ ,  $\hat{s}_{+}$  和  $\hat{s}_{-}$  等算符的矩阵表示**

解: 首先我们知道,  $|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = |\alpha\rangle$ ,  $|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = |\beta\rangle$ , 因此有:

$$\langle \alpha | \hat{s}_z | \alpha \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \quad \langle \alpha | \hat{s}_z | \beta \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \hbar \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle = 0 \quad \langle \beta | \hat{s}_z | \alpha \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle = 0 \quad \langle \beta | \hat{s}_z | \beta \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \hbar \langle \beta | \beta \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \hbar$$

且有:

$$\langle \alpha | \hat{s}^2 | \alpha \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \hbar^2 \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = \frac{3}{4} \hbar^2 \quad \langle \alpha | \hat{s}^2 | \beta \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \hbar^2 \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle = 0 \quad \langle \beta | \hat{s}^2 | \alpha \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \hbar^2 \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle = 0 \quad \langle \beta | \hat{s}^2 | \beta \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \hbar^2 \langle \beta | \beta \rangle = \frac{3}{4} \hbar^2$$

$$\text{因此 } \hat{s}_z \text{ 和 } \hat{s}^2 \text{ 的矩阵表示为 } \mathbf{s}_z = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{s}^2 = \frac{3}{4} \hbar^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

接下来考虑  $\hat{s}_{+}$  和  $\hat{s}_{-}$ , 显然.....

**练习12: 证明如下等式: (1)  $\hat{s}^2 = \hat{s}_+ \hat{s}_- - \hbar \hat{s}_z + \hat{s}_z^2$ ; (2)  $\hat{s}_+ |\alpha\rangle = 0$ ,  $\hat{s}_+ |\beta\rangle = |\alpha\rangle$ ,  $\hat{s}_- |\alpha\rangle = |\beta\rangle$ ,  $\hat{s}_- |\beta\rangle = 0$**

**证明:**

(1) 我们知道

$$\hat{s}^2 = \hat{s}_x^2 + \hat{s}_y^2 + \hat{s}_z^2 = (\hat{s}_x + i\hat{s}_y)(\hat{s}_x - i\hat{s}_y) + i[\hat{s}_x, \hat{s}_y] + \hat{s}_z^2 = \hat{s}_+ \hat{s}_- + i \cdot i \hbar \hat{s}_z + \hat{s}_z^2 = \hat{s}_+ \hat{s}_- - \hbar \hat{s}_z + \hat{s}_z^2$$

因此原题得证

(2) 因为

$$\begin{cases} \hbar \hat{s}_+ |\alpha\rangle = [\hat{s}_z, \hat{s}_+] |\alpha\rangle = (\hat{s}_z \hat{s}_+ - \hat{s}_+ \hat{s}_z) |\alpha\rangle = \hat{s}_z \hat{s}_+ |\alpha\rangle - \hat{s}_+ \hat{s}_z |\alpha\rangle = \hat{s}_z \hat{s}_+ |\alpha\rangle - \frac{1}{2} \hbar \hat{s}_+ |\alpha\rangle \\ \hbar \hat{s}_+ |\beta\rangle = [\hat{s}_z, \hat{s}_+] |\beta\rangle = (\hat{s}_z \hat{s}_+ - \hat{s}_+ \hat{s}_z) |\beta\rangle = \hat{s}_z \hat{s}_+ |\beta\rangle - \hat{s}_+ \hat{s}_z |\beta\rangle = \hat{s}_z \hat{s}_+ |\beta\rangle + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \hat{s}_+ |\beta\rangle \\ \hbar \hat{s}_- |\alpha\rangle = -[\hat{s}_z, \hat{s}_-] |\alpha\rangle = -(\hat{s}_z \hat{s}_- - \hat{s}_- \hat{s}_z) |\alpha\rangle = -\hat{s}_z \hat{s}_- |\alpha\rangle + \hat{s}_- \hat{s}_z |\alpha\rangle = -\hat{s}_z \hat{s}_- |\alpha\rangle + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \hat{s}_- |\alpha\rangle \\ \hbar \hat{s}_- |\beta\rangle = -[\hat{s}_z, \hat{s}_-] |\beta\rangle = -(\hat{s}_z \hat{s}_- - \hat{s}_- \hat{s}_z) |\beta\rangle = -\hat{s}_z \hat{s}_- |\beta\rangle + \hat{s}_- \hat{s}_z |\beta\rangle = -\hat{s}_z \hat{s}_- |\beta\rangle - \frac{1}{2} \hbar \hat{s}_- |\beta\rangle \end{cases}$$

所以有{

**练习13: 证明单Slater行列式波函数是 $\hat{S}_z$ 本征态, 满足**

$$\hat{S}_z |\chi_i \chi_j \dots \chi_k\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (N^\alpha - N^\beta) |\chi_i \chi_j \dots \chi_k\rangle \equiv M_s |\chi_i \chi_j \dots \chi_k\rangle$$

**其中 $N^\sigma$  ( $\sigma = \alpha$ 或 $\beta$ ) 为行列式中具有自旋为 $\sigma$ 的单电子轨道的数目**

**证明:**