

single deference

1 one e

$$\langle \Psi | H_0 | \Psi(k \rightarrow k') \rangle = h^{\alpha\beta} (-1)^{\varepsilon(\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa'_i, \dots, \kappa_j, \dots, \kappa_n)} \langle 0 | \left(\prod_{\kappa=(\kappa_n \dots \kappa_2)} a_\kappa \right) a_1 a_\alpha^\dagger a_\beta a_{\kappa_1}^\dagger \left(\prod_{\kappa'=(\kappa_2 \dots \kappa_n)} a_{\kappa'}^\dagger \right) | 0 \rangle \quad (1)$$

$$= (-1)^{\varepsilon(\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa'_i, \dots, \kappa_n)} h^{11'} \quad (2)$$

$$= (-1)^{\varepsilon(\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa'_i, \dots, \kappa_n)} h^{(1)(1')} \delta_{[1][1']} \quad (3)$$

2 two e

$$\langle \Psi | V | \Psi(m \rightarrow p) \rangle = (-1)^{\varepsilon(\kappa)} (1/2)^* \sum_{PQRS} v^{PQRS} \langle 0 | \left(\prod_{\kappa=(\kappa_n \dots \kappa_2)} a_\kappa \right) a_m a_P^\dagger a_R^\dagger a_S a_Q a_p^\dagger \left(\prod_{\kappa'=(\kappa_2 \dots \kappa_n)} a_{\kappa'}^\dagger \right) | 0 \rangle \quad (4)$$

$$= \sum_{n=spinIntersection} (v^{mpnn} - v^{mnpn}) \quad (5)$$

$$= \sum_{n=spinIntersection} ((mp|nn)\delta_{[m][p]}\delta_{[n][n]} - (mn|np)\delta_{[m][n]}\delta_{[n][p]}) \quad (6)$$