

## Part 2. continuation

$$\Psi_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \uparrow\downarrow & - \downarrow\uparrow \\ \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Psi_{\pm}(r_1, r_2) = A \left[ \Psi_a(r_1) \Psi_b(r_2) \pm \Psi_b(r_1) \Psi_a(r_2) \right]$$

$r_1$  and  $r_2$  : spatial coordinates

$\Psi_+$  : bosons     $\Psi_-$  : fermions

Postulates

X — X — X — X — X — X — X

Postulates

Question?

no two electrons can have the same quantum state

By Pauli exclusion principle

Why [-] to fermions

fermions cannot be in the same state as bosons

$\Psi_+$  : fermion

$$\Psi(r_1, r_2) = A \left[ \Psi_2(r_1) \Psi_2(r_2) - \Psi_b(r_1) \Psi_b(r_2) \right]$$

coupled state

$$\Psi_2 = \Psi_b$$

ONE

$$\cancel{\Psi_2(r_1) \Psi_2(r_2)} - \cancel{\Psi_2(r_1) \Psi_2(r_2)} = 0$$

Henry

$$\cancel{\Psi_b(r_1) \Psi_b(r_2)} - \cancel{\Psi_b(r_1) \Psi_b(r_2)} = 0$$