

1.

$$f_{ij} = \langle \chi_i | f | \chi_j \rangle$$

$$f = h(1) + \sum_b \mathcal{J}_b(1) - \mathcal{K}_b(1)$$

$$\langle \chi_i | h(1) | \chi_j \rangle + \sum_b \langle \chi_i | \mathcal{J}_b(1) - \mathcal{K}_b(1) | \chi_j \rangle$$

$$f_{ij} = \langle i | h | j \rangle - \downarrow$$

$$\text{porque } \mathcal{J}_b(1) - \mathcal{K}_b(1) = \int d\vec{x}_2 \chi_b^*(z) r_{12}^{-1} (1 - P_{12}) \chi_b(z)$$

luego

$$= \sum_b \left( \int d\vec{x}_2 \chi_i^*(1) \chi_b^*(z) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_b(z) \chi_j(1) \right.$$

$$\left. - \int d\vec{x}_2 \chi_i^*(1) \chi_b^*(z) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_j(z) \chi_b(1) \right)$$

$$= \sum_b \underbrace{\int d\vec{x}_2 \chi_i^*(1) \chi_b^*(z) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_j(1) \chi_b(z)}_{\sum_b \langle i b | j b \rangle} \leftarrow$$

$$- \underbrace{\sum_b \int d\vec{x}_2 \chi_i^*(1) \chi_b^*(z) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_b(1) \chi_j(z)}_{\sum_b \langle i b | b j \rangle} \Rightarrow$$

$$f_{ij} = \langle i | h | j \rangle + \sum_b \langle i b | j b \rangle$$

3.

$$f(1) = h(1) + \sum_b J_b(1) - \mathcal{H}_b(1)$$

$$f_{ij} = \langle i|h|j \rangle + \sum_b \langle i b || j b \rangle$$

$$f_{ji}^* = \langle j|h|i \rangle^* + \sum_b \langle j b || i b \rangle^* \Rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{A} \langle j|h|i \rangle^* = \left( \int d\vec{x}_1 \chi_j^*(\vec{x}_1) h(\vec{r}_1) \chi_i(\vec{x}_1) \right)^* = \int d\vec{x}_1 \chi_i^*(\vec{x}_1) h(\vec{r}_1) \chi_j(\vec{x}_1) = \langle i|h|j \rangle = \langle j||h|i \rangle^*$$

$$h^*(\vec{r}_1) = -\frac{\nabla_{\vec{r}_1}^2}{2} - \sum_a \frac{Z_a}{r_{1a}} = h(\vec{r}_1) \text{ por ser hermítico}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \langle j b || i b \rangle^* - \langle i b || j b \rangle^* =$$

$$= \left( \iint d1 d2 \chi_j^*(1) \chi_b^*(2) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_i(1) \chi_b(2) \right)^* - \left( \iint d1 d2 \chi_j^*(1) \chi_b^*(2) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_i(1) \chi_b(2) \right)^*$$

$$= \iint d1 d2 \chi_i^*(1) \chi_b^*(2) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_j(1) \chi_b(2) - \iint d1 d2 \chi_j^*(1) \chi_b^*(2) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_i(1) \chi_b(2)$$

$$= \iint d1 d2 \chi_i^*(1) \chi_b^*(2) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_j(1) \chi_b(2) - \iint d1 d2 \chi_j^*(1) \chi_b^*(2) r_{12}^{-1} \chi_i(1) \chi_b(2)$$

$$= \langle i b || j b \rangle - \langle b i || j b \rangle$$

$$= \langle i b || j b \rangle - \langle i b || j b \rangle = \langle i b || j b \rangle$$

$$\langle j b || i b \rangle^* = \langle i b || j b \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$f_{ji}^* = \langle i|h|j \rangle + \sum_b \langle i b || j b \rangle = f_{ij} \Rightarrow$$

f es hermítico

\*Nota: la parte (A) la probamos directamente desde el hecho de que  $h(\vec{r}_1)$  es hermítico

4.

Quieres remover un electrón de  $\mathcal{F}_c$  y otro de  $\mathcal{F}_d \rightarrow$

$$IP = {}^{N-2}E_{cd} - {}^N E_0$$

$$IP = ({}^{N-1}E_c - {}^N E_0) + ({}^{N-2}E_d - {}^{N-1}E_0)$$

$$= \langle c|h|c \rangle - \sum_b \langle c b || c b \rangle - \langle d|h|d \rangle - \sum_{\substack{b \neq d \\ b \neq c}} \langle d b || d b \rangle$$

$$IP = \langle -E_c - E_d + \langle d c || d c \rangle$$

$$- \left( \sum_b \langle d b || d b \rangle - \langle d c || d c \rangle \right)$$

tendrá  $N-1$  términos

5.

$$\begin{aligned}
 EA &= {}^N E_0 - {}^{N+1} E^r \\
 &= \sum_a^N \langle a|h|a \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_a^N \sum_b^N \langle ab||ab \rangle \\
 &\quad - \left( \sum_a^{N+1} \langle a|h|a \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_a^{N+1} \sum_b^{N+1} \langle ab||ab \rangle \right) \\
 &= \sum_a^N \langle a|h|a \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_a^N \sum_b^N \langle ab||ab \rangle - \sum_a^{N+1} \langle a|h|a \rangle - \langle r|h|r \rangle \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \sum_a^N \sum_b^N \langle ab||ab \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \sum_a^N \langle ar||ar \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \sum_b^N \langle rb||rb \rangle \\
 EA &= -\langle r|h|r \rangle - \sum_a^N \langle ar||ar \rangle = -E_r
 \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi_0 | V | \Psi_0 \rangle &= \langle \Psi_0 | \sum_{ij} f_{ij} - \sum_i \sum_b (\mathcal{J}_b(i) - \mathcal{K}_b(i)) | \Psi_0 \rangle \\ &= \langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{O}_2 | \Psi_0 \rangle - \sum_i \sum_b \langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{J}_b(i) - \mathcal{K}_b(i) | \Psi_0 \rangle \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \langle i_j || i_j \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \chi_i | f | \chi_j \rangle = \langle i | h | j \rangle + \sum_b \langle i b || j b \rangle$$

$$\langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{K} | \Psi_0 \rangle = \sum_a \langle a | h | a \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_a \sum_b \langle a b || a b \rangle$$

$\uparrow \mathcal{O}_1$ 
 $\uparrow \mathcal{O}_2$

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \sum_i f(i)$$

El operador de fock es un  $\mathcal{O}_1$ , es a  $\langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{J}_b(i) | \Psi_0 \rangle$  con  $\langle \chi_a | \mathcal{J}_b(i) | \chi_c \rangle = \langle a b | c b \rangle$

$$\langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{J}_b(i) | \Psi_0 \rangle = \sum_b \sum_a \langle a | \mathcal{J}_b | a \rangle = \sum_{a,b} \langle a b | a b \rangle$$

$$\langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{K}_b(i) | \Psi_0 \rangle = \sum_b \sum_a \langle a | \mathcal{K}_b | a \rangle = \sum_{a,b} \langle a b | b a \rangle$$

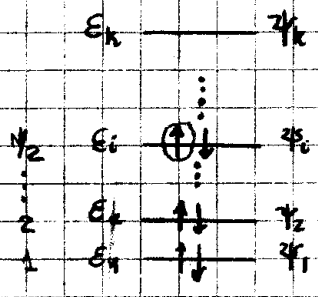
$$\langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{J}_b(i) - \mathcal{K}_b(i) | \Psi_0 \rangle = \sum_a \sum_b \langle a b || a b \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\langle \Psi_0 | V | \Psi_0 \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_a \sum_b \langle a b || a b \rangle$$

\* Nota

Habría que probar bien que  $\langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{J}_b(i) | \Psi_0 \rangle = \sum_a \sum_b \langle a | \mathcal{J}_b | a \rangle$  usando  $\langle \chi_a | \mathcal{J}_b(i) | \chi_a \rangle = \langle a b | a b \rangle$

8.



La energía orbital toma un spin orbital y evalúa su interacción con las otras orbitas.

← En un sistema de capa cerrada tenemos este esquema. Entonces:

$$\boxed{\epsilon_i = \langle i | h | i \rangle + \sum_j^{N/2} 2J_{ij} - K_{ij}}$$

donde i suma en las ocupados

Esta expresión se obtiene por inspección del esquema, se puede ver que

$$E_0 \neq \sum_i^{N/2} \epsilon_i,$$

por el tema de doble conteo. Veámoslo en detalle:

$$E_0 = \sum_a^N \langle a | h | a \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_a^N \sum_b^N \langle a b | a b \rangle$$

$$E_0 = \sum_a^N \left\{ \langle a | h | a \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_b^N \langle a b | a b \rangle \right\} \equiv \epsilon_a$$

$$\sum_b^N \langle a b | a b \rangle - \langle a b | b a \rangle$$

$$\int d\tau d\tau' \psi_a^* \psi_b^* \psi_b \psi_a r^{-1/2} \psi_a \psi_b \psi_b \psi_a$$

dos por cada es (de una misma orbita  $\psi_i$ )

$$\int d\tau d\tau' \psi_a^* \psi_b^* r^{-1/2} \psi_a \psi_b$$

$$(a a | b b) = J_{ab}$$

$$\langle a b | b a \rangle$$

$$\int d\tau d\tau' \psi_a^* \psi_b^* \psi_b \psi_a r^{-1/2} \psi_b \psi_a \psi_a \psi_b$$

solo aportan los cruzados

$$\int d\tau d\tau' \psi_a^* \psi_b^* r^{-1/2} \psi_b \psi_a$$

$$\int \psi_a^* \psi_b = 1$$

$$(a b | b a) = K_{ab}$$

luego, con capa cerrada es

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_b^N \langle a b | a b \rangle$$

ahora aportan todas las  $K_{ab}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_b^N (J_{ab} - K_{ab})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_b^N 2J_{ab} - K_{ab}$$

$$= \sum_b^N J_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} K_{ab}$$

$$E_0 = \sum_a^N \left\{ \langle a | h | a \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_b^N (J_{ab} - \frac{K_{ab}}{2}) \right\} \equiv \epsilon_a$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_a \neq \epsilon_i$$