

22.

$$|K\rangle = |\chi_1 \chi_2 \dots \chi_n\rangle = a_1^+ a_2^+ \dots a_n^+ | \rangle$$

$$\langle K | a_i^+ a_j | K \rangle$$

$$a_i^+ | \rangle = |\chi_i\rangle \Rightarrow \langle \chi_i | = \langle (a_i^+)^+ |$$

$$\langle K | K \rangle = 1 \rightarrow \text{por} \text{ ortogonalidad} \rightarrow$$

$$\langle (a_n^+)^+ \dots (a_2^+)^+ (a_1^+)^+ a_1^+ a_2^+ \dots a_n^+ | \rangle = 1, \text{ pero } a_i^+ a_j + a_i a_j^+ = \delta_{ij} \Rightarrow$$

$$\langle K | \delta_{ij} - a_i a_j^+ | K \rangle = \langle K | K \rangle \delta_{ij} - \langle K | a_i a_j^+ | K \rangle$$

$$\text{sea } j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\langle K | a_i^+ a_j | K \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

pero esto será nulo salvo cuando $i=j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ en cuyo caso $\langle K | a_i^+ a_i | K \rangle = 1$
En el otro caso se tiene:

$$\text{sea } j \notin \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\langle K | a_i^+ a_j | K \rangle = \delta_{ij} - \langle K | a_i | \chi_1 \chi_2 \dots \chi_n \rangle$$

$$\text{ahora si } i=j \Rightarrow$$

$$\langle K | a_i^+ a_j | K \rangle = \delta_{ij} - \langle K | K \rangle = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{si } i \neq j \Rightarrow$$

$$\langle K | a_i^+ a_j | K \rangle = \delta_{ij} - 0 = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$\text{y } i \notin \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$$

$$\text{si } i \neq j$$

$$\text{y } i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$$

$$\langle K | a_i^+ a_j | K \rangle = \delta_{ij} + \underbrace{\langle K | a_i | \chi_1 \chi_2 \dots \chi_j \dots \chi_n \rangle}_{\delta_{ij} + \langle K | K \rangle} = 0 + 0$$

$$\delta_{ij} + \langle K | K \rangle = 0 + 0$$

Este difiere en 1 spin orbital
y es nulo en todo otro caso

$$\therefore \langle K | a_i^+ a_j | K \rangle = 1 \Leftrightarrow i=j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \text{ y es nulo en todo otro caso}$$

Observación:

En general es más práctico operar con el creador a_j^+ que con el destructor a_i puesto que para destruir hay que permutar el orden de los spin orbitales en el determinante de Slater.

23.

$$|\Phi_0\rangle = |\chi_a \chi_b \dots \chi_a \chi_b \dots \chi_n\rangle$$

$$a) a_r |\Phi_0\rangle = \langle \Phi_0 | a_r^+ = 0$$

$$a_r |\chi_a \chi_b \dots \chi_a \chi_b \dots \chi_n\rangle = 0 \text{ pues } r \notin \{1, 2, \dots, a, b, \dots, n\}$$

$$\langle \chi_a \chi_b \dots \chi_a \chi_b \dots \chi_n | a_r^+ = 0 \text{ pues es el daga del de arriba}$$

$$b) a_a^+ |\Phi_0\rangle = a_a^+ |\chi_a \chi_b \dots \chi_a \chi_b \dots \chi_n\rangle = |\chi_a \chi_a \chi_b \dots \chi_a \chi_b \dots \chi_n\rangle = 0$$

Por ser un det. de Slater con una columna repetida $\rightarrow \langle \Phi_0 | (a_a^+)^+ = \langle \Phi_0 | a_a = 0$
(tomando daga)

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \quad |\Psi_a^r\rangle &= |\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_r \gamma_b \dots \gamma_n\rangle = -|\gamma_r \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_1 \gamma_b \dots \gamma_n\rangle \\
 &= -a_r^\dagger |\gamma_2 \dots \gamma_1 \gamma_b \dots \gamma_n\rangle = -a_r^\dagger a_a |\gamma_a \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_1 \gamma_b \dots \gamma_n\rangle \\
 &= a_r^\dagger a_a |\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_a \gamma_b \dots \gamma_n\rangle \\
 \boxed{|\Psi_a^r\rangle} &= \boxed{a_r^\dagger a_a |\Psi_0\rangle}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \quad \langle \Psi_a^r | &= \langle \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_r \gamma_b \dots \gamma_n | = -\langle \gamma_r \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_1 \gamma_b \dots \gamma_n | \\
 &= -\langle \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_1 \gamma_b \dots \gamma_n | a_r = -\langle \gamma_a \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_1 \gamma_b \dots \gamma_n | a_r^\dagger a_a \\
 &= \langle \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_a \gamma_b \dots \gamma_n | a_r^\dagger a_a \\
 \boxed{\langle \Psi_a^r |} &= \boxed{\langle \Psi_0 | a_r^\dagger a_a}
 \end{aligned}$$

Por supuesto se hace más fácil demostrando el resultado c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\Psi_a^r\rangle &= a_r^\dagger a_a |\Psi_0\rangle \\
 \langle \Psi_a^r | &= \langle \Psi_0 | (a_r^\dagger a_a)^\dagger = \langle \Psi_0 | a_a^\dagger a_r
 \end{aligned}$$

24.

a) $\langle \Psi_a^r | \mathcal{O}_1 | \Psi_0 \rangle = \langle r|h|a \rangle$ según reglas

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{O}_1 &= \sum_i \sum_j |i\rangle \langle i| \mathcal{O}_1 |j\rangle \langle j| = \sum_{ij} \langle i| \mathcal{O}_1 |j\rangle |i\rangle \langle j| \\
 &= \sum_{ij} \langle i| \mathcal{O}_1 |j\rangle a_i^\dagger |i\rangle \langle j| a_j \\
 \mathcal{O}_1 &= \sum_i \sum_j \langle i|h|j\rangle a_i^\dagger a_j
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \Psi_a^r | \mathcal{O}_1 | \Psi_0 \rangle = \sum_i \sum_j \langle i|h|j\rangle \langle \Psi_0 | a_r^\dagger a_r a_i^\dagger a_j | \Psi_0 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_r^\dagger a_r a_i^\dagger a_j &= a_r^\dagger (\delta_{ir} - a_i^\dagger a_r) a_j \\
 &= a_r^\dagger \delta_{ir} a_j - a_r^\dagger a_i^\dagger a_r a_j \\
 &= \delta_{ir} a_r^\dagger a_j + a_i^\dagger a_r^\dagger a_r a_j \\
 &\quad - a_i^\dagger a_r^\dagger a_j a_r \\
 &\quad - a_i^\dagger (\delta_{aj} - a_j a_i^\dagger) a_r
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_r^\dagger a_r a_i^\dagger a_j = \delta_{ir} a_r^\dagger a_j - \delta_{aj} a_r^\dagger a_r + a_i^\dagger a_j a_r^\dagger a_r \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{ir} \underbrace{\langle \Psi_0 | a_r^\dagger a_j | \Psi_0 \rangle}_{=1 \Leftrightarrow a_{rj}} - \delta_{aj} \underbrace{\langle \Psi_0 | a_i^\dagger a_r | \Psi_0 \rangle}_{=0} + \underbrace{\langle \Psi_0 | a_i^\dagger a_j a_r^\dagger a_r | \Psi_0 \rangle}_{=0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{O}_1 | \Psi_0 \rangle = \sum_i \sum_j \langle i|h|j\rangle \delta_{ir} \delta_{aj} = \langle r|h|a \rangle}$$

$$+ \delta_{ij} \delta_{ae} \langle \Psi_0 | a_i^\dagger a_k | \Psi_0 \rangle - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ak} \langle \Psi_0 | a_i^\dagger a_e | \Psi_0 \rangle$$

$$+ \delta_{ij} \delta_{ae} \delta_{ik} - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ak} \delta_{ie}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi_0 | Q_2 | \Psi_0 \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k \sum_l \langle ij || kl \rangle \left(-\delta_{ir} \delta_{ae} \delta_{jk} + \delta_{ir} \delta_{ak} \delta_{je} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \delta_{ij} \delta_{ae} \delta_{ik} - \delta_{ij} \delta_{ak} \delta_{ie} \right) \\ &= -\sum_b \frac{1}{2} \langle rb || ba \rangle + \sum_b \frac{1}{2} \langle rb || ab \rangle \\ &\quad + \sum_b \frac{1}{2} \langle br || ba \rangle - \sum_b \frac{1}{2} \langle br || ab \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_b \left(-\langle rb || ba \rangle + \langle rb || ab \rangle + \langle br || ab \rangle - \langle rb || ba \rangle \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \langle br || ba \rangle - \langle br || ab \rangle - \langle br || ab \rangle + \langle br || ba \rangle \right) \\ &\quad \sum -\langle rb || ba \rangle + \langle rb || ab \rangle + \langle br || ba \rangle - \langle br || ab \rangle \end{aligned}$$

1. a) ${}^1D \rightarrow$ es hermitica?

$${}^1D(\vec{x}_1 | \vec{x}_1) = N \int \prod_{i=1}^N d\vec{x}_i \Phi(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_N) \Phi^*(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_N)$$

Sea que tomamos $\vec{x}_1 \rightarrow \vec{x}_1'$ y $\vec{x}_1' \rightarrow \vec{x}_1$ y conjugado: ${}^1D^*(\vec{x}_1 | \vec{x}_1') \Rightarrow$

$${}^1D^*(\vec{x}_1' | \vec{x}_1) = N \int \prod_{i=1}^N d\vec{x}_i \Phi^*(\vec{x}_1', \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_N) \Phi(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_N)$$

Como son ${}^N\Phi$ funciones escalares es lo mismo:

$${}^1D^*(\vec{x}_1' | \vec{x}_1) = {}^1D(\vec{x}_1 | \vec{x}_1') \Rightarrow \boxed{{}^1D \text{ es hermitica}}$$

b) $\text{tr}({}^1D) = N$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}({}^1D(\vec{x}_1 | \vec{x}_1)) &= \int d\vec{x}_1 {}^1D(\vec{x}_1 | \vec{x}_1) \\ &= N \int d\vec{x}_1 \int \prod_{i=2}^N d\vec{x}_i |\Phi(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_N)|^2 \\ &= N \end{aligned}$$

por hallarse normalizada Φ

c) $Q = \sum_i h(i)$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \langle \Phi^N | Q | \Phi^N \rangle &= \int \prod_{i=1}^N d\vec{x}_i \langle \Phi^N | \sum_i h(i) | \vec{x} \rangle \langle \vec{x} | \Phi^N \rangle \\ &= \sum_i \int \prod_{j=1}^N d\vec{x}_j \langle \Phi^N | \vec{x} \rangle h(x_i) \langle \vec{x} | \Phi^N \rangle \\ &= \sum_i \int \prod_{j=1}^N d\vec{x}_j \Phi^N(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_N) h(x_i) \Phi^N(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_N) \\ &= \sum_i \int \prod_{j=1}^N d\vec{x}_j h(x_i) \Phi^N(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_N) \Phi^N(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_N) \\ &= \int dx_1 h(x_1) \int dx_2 \dots dx_N \Phi^N(x_1, \dots, x_N) \Phi^N(x_1, \dots, x_N) + \\ &\quad \int dx_2 h(x_2) \int dx_1 dx_3 \dots dx_N \Phi^N(\vec{x}) \Phi^N(\vec{x}) + \\ &\quad \int dx_3 h(x_3) \int dx_1 dx_2 dx_4 \dots dx_N \Phi^N(\vec{x}) \Phi^N(\vec{x}) + \dots \\ &= N \int dx_1 h(x_1) \int dx_2 \dots dx_N \Phi^N(x_1, \dots, x_N) \Phi^N(x_1, \dots, x_N) \\ &= \int dx_1 h(x_1) {}^1D(x_1 | x_1) \equiv \int dx_1 [h(x_1) {}^1D(x_1 | x_1)]_{x_1=x_1} \end{aligned}$$

Por las variables son m\u00fasulas \leftarrow

Puedo pensar que $h(x_1)$ "opera" sobre ${}^1D(x_1 | x_1)$ y pasa $x_1' \rightarrow x_1$

11.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Phi^N | Q_1 | \Phi^N \rangle &= \int dx_1 \dots dx_N \Phi^{N*}(x_1, \dots, x_N) \left(\sum_i^N h(x_i) \right) \Phi^N(x_1, \dots, x_N) \\ &= \int dx_1 \dots dx_N \sum_i^N h(x_i) \Phi^N(x_1, \dots, x_N) \Phi^{N*}(x_1, \dots, x_N) \end{aligned}$$

Usando lo anterior podemos poner

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(h(\hat{x}) {}^1D(\hat{x}|\hat{x})) &= \int d\hat{x}_1 \dots d\hat{x}_N h(\hat{x}_1) N \int d\hat{x}_1 \dots d\hat{x}_N \Phi^N(x_1, \dots, x_N) \Phi^{N*}(x_1, \dots, x_N) \\ &= \int d\hat{x}_1 \dots d\hat{x}_N h(\hat{x}_1) N \int d\hat{x}_1 \dots d\hat{x}_N |\Phi^N(\hat{x}_1, \dots, \hat{x}_N)|^2 \\ \text{tr}(h {}^1D) &= \langle \Phi^N | Q_1 | \Phi^N \rangle \end{aligned}$$

2. $Q_1 = \sum_i^N h(i)$ $\text{tr}(h {}^1D) = \sum_{jk} h_{jk} {}^1D_{kj} = \langle \Phi^N | Q_1 | \Phi^N \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_i^N \sum_{jk} \langle \pi_j | h(i) | \pi_k \rangle \langle \pi_k | \\ &\sum_{jk} \langle j | h | k \rangle |\pi_j\rangle \langle \pi_k| \end{aligned}$$

Del ejercicio anterior

$$Q_1 = \sum_{jk} h_{jk} a_j^\dagger a_k$$

$$\langle \Phi^N | \sum_{jk} h_{jk} a_j^\dagger a_k | \Phi^N \rangle = \sum_{jk} h_{jk} \langle \Phi^N | a_j^\dagger a_k | \Phi^N \rangle$$

Comparando:

$$\boxed{{}^1D_{kj} = \langle \Phi^N | a_j^\dagger a_k | \Phi^N \rangle}$$

ii.

Si: $|\Phi\rangle = |\Phi_0\rangle = |\pi_1 \pi_2 \dots \pi_N\rangle \rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^1D_{ij} &= \langle \Phi_0 | a_j^\dagger a_i | \Phi_0 \rangle = \langle \Phi_0 | (\delta_{ij} - a_i a_j^\dagger) | \Phi_0 \rangle \\ &= \delta_{ij} - \langle \Phi_0 | a_i a_j^\dagger | \Phi_0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Sea $j \neq i \Rightarrow {}^1D_{ij} = 0$

se puede poner $= 0$ con $i \neq j$

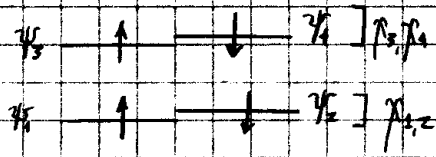
Sea $i = j \Rightarrow i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \rightarrow$

$$\boxed{{}^1D_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \nu_i = \nu_j}$$

$$\nu_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \\ 0 & \text{si } i \notin \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \end{cases}$$

Lo último es equivalente a que: $\begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } i \in \text{spin-orbitales ocupadas} \\ 0 & \text{si } i \in \text{spin-orbitales virtuales} \end{cases}$

4. Este considera dos grupos de niveles muy próximos 1,2 y 3,4 con lo cual estaríamos utilizando una función de estado UHF (unrestricted) que toma, en la construcción de los spines orbitales diferentes partes espaciales.



$$|\Phi_5\rangle = |\chi_1 \alpha \chi_2 \beta\rangle$$

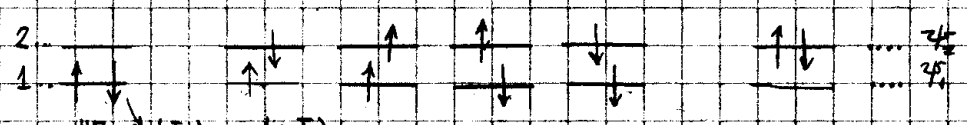
en comparación a $|\Phi_0\rangle^{\text{HF}} = |\chi_1 \alpha \chi_1 \beta\rangle \equiv |1\bar{1}\rangle$ (para H_2)

Por ahora lo dejamos de lado

5. a) Básicamente por:

1. la spin-adaptación
2. la simetría espacial

La molécula de H_2 en base mínima tiene: $\binom{2K}{2} = \binom{4}{2} = 6$ determinantes de Slater, de los cuales son: cuatro simplemente excitados, uno doblemente excitado y uno el fundamental



$$\text{HF} \rightarrow |\Phi_0\rangle = |1\bar{1}\rangle$$

Como el fundamental $|\Phi_0\rangle = |1\bar{1}\rangle$ tiene $S^2 = 0$ entonces los otros deben tener igual simetría de spin. Los 1 excitados no son subestados de S^2 con lo cual debemos spin-adaptarse en:

- 1 singlete $S^2 = 0 \quad S_z = 0$
- 1 triplete $S^2 = 1 \quad S_z = 1, 0, -1$

Luego tomaremos el singlete que será una CL de $|1\bar{2}\rangle, |\bar{1}2\rangle$. Entonces tengo al momento 3 estados

Finalmente dado que el H_2 soporta simetría de inversión $\vec{r}_i \rightarrow -\vec{r}_i$, se tiene que la función de onda debe ser simétrica respecto a la inversión espacial. Tenemos:

$$\chi_1 \propto \phi(\vec{r}_1) + \phi(\vec{r}_2) \quad (\text{simetría física gerade})$$

$$\chi_2 \propto \phi(\vec{r}_1) - \phi(\vec{r}_2) \quad (\text{simetría física ungerade})$$

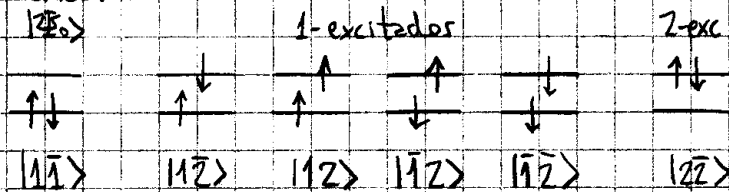
Nuestra función de onda deberá ser "gerade"; entonces:

$$\begin{aligned} |1\bar{1}\rangle &\rightarrow g \cdot g = g & |1\bar{2}\rangle &\rightarrow g \cdot u = u \\ |2\bar{2}\rangle &\rightarrow u \cdot u = g & |\bar{1}2\rangle &\rightarrow g \cdot u = u \end{aligned}$$

Se ve que la CL del estado 1-excitado spin-adaptado no soporta la simetría gerade puesto que es producto de funciones gerade * ungerade, lo cual da como resultado ungerade.

En resumen nos quedamos, para H_2 en base mínima, con $|\Phi_0\rangle = |1\bar{1}\rangle$ y con $|2\bar{2}\rangle$. Esto se asemeja obviamente en $H = 2 \times 2$.

b) Tenemos:



La spin-adaptación de los 1-excitados me deja un singlete y un triplete, de $S^2=0$ y $S^2=1$; entonces tomar el singlete

$$|\Psi_1^s\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|12\rangle + |2\bar{1}\rangle)$$

Sin embargo, dada la simetría espacial, explicada en el apartado anterior termino fijando el singlete por ser de simetría ungerade. Entonces:

$$|\Phi_0\rangle = |\Phi_0\rangle + c|2\bar{2}\rangle$$

$$\bullet \langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle = E_{\text{corr}}$$

$$\langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} - E_0 (|\Phi_0\rangle + c|2\bar{2}\rangle) = E_{\text{corr}}$$

$$c \langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | 2\bar{2} \rangle = E_{\text{corr}}$$

$$c \langle 1\bar{1} | \mathcal{H} | 2\bar{2} \rangle = E_{\text{corr}}$$

$$c \langle 1\bar{1} | 2\bar{2} \rangle - E_{\text{corr}} = c (12 | 12) \Rightarrow E_{\text{corr}} = c K_{12}$$

$$\bullet \langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle = \langle 2\bar{2} | \Phi_0 \rangle E_{\text{corr}}$$

$$\langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} - E_0 (|1\bar{1}\rangle + c|2\bar{2}\rangle) = c E_{\text{corr}}$$

$$\langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} | 1\bar{1} \rangle - E_0 c + c \langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} | 2\bar{2} \rangle =$$

$$K_{12} + c \underbrace{\langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | 2\bar{2} \rangle}_{2\Delta} = c E_{\text{corr}} \Rightarrow c E_{\text{corr}} = K_{12} + c 2\Delta$$

$$E_{\text{corr}}^2 = K_{12}^2 + E_{\text{corr}} 2\Delta$$

$$2\Delta = 2h_{22} + J_{22} - (2h_{11} + J_{11})$$

$$E_{\text{corr}} = \frac{2\Delta \pm \sqrt{4\Delta^2 + 4K_{12}^2}}{2}$$

Luego será $c = \frac{K_{12}}{E_{\text{corr}} - 2\Delta}$

▲ Energía de corrección del H_2 dentro de la base mínima de dicha molécula.

Entonces, la energía exacta será:

$$E_0 = E_0 + E_c = 2h_{11} + J_{11} + \Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + K_{12}^2}$$

6.

Das moléculas de H₂ no-interactuantes.



def: $\binom{2K}{N} = \binom{8}{4} = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 70$ det.

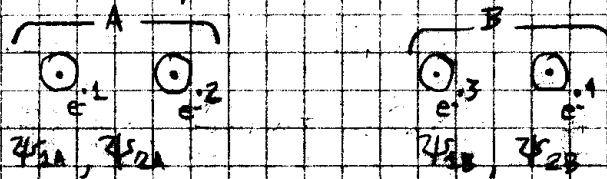
2-exc: $\binom{4}{2} \binom{4}{2} = \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2} = 36$ doble



Son cuatro electrones, que podemos separar de a dos en soluciones asociadas (base mínima)

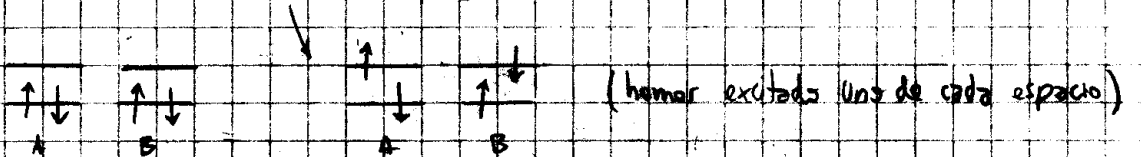
$|\Phi_0\rangle = |1_A \bar{1}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B\rangle$; $|\Phi_{12}^{z_2 z_1}\rangle = |2_A \bar{2}_A 2_B \bar{2}_B\rangle$
 ↑ el fundamental ↑ El cuádruple excitado

El cuádruple excitado no acoplará con el $|\Phi_0\rangle$ ni con los simples $|\Phi_{1A}\rangle$, $|\Phi_{1B}\rangle$. De los dobles, aquellos que acoplarán con $|\Phi_0\rangle$ serán: los que tengan spin $S=0$ y dentro de ellos los que no mezclen los espacios AB, porque si definimos



Resulta que los electrones 1,2 no pueden encontrarse en los orbitales B; y los 3,4 no pueden hallarse en los orbitales A; además superponemos

$\langle 1_A \bar{1}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B | \mathcal{H} | 2_A \bar{2}_A 2_B \bar{2}_B \rangle$, donde



Según reglas será:

$\langle 1_A \bar{1}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B | \mathcal{H} | 2_A \bar{2}_A 2_B \bar{2}_B \rangle = \langle 1_A \bar{1}_A | 2_A \bar{2}_A \rangle$

$\int d\Omega d\Omega' \frac{\psi_{1A}^* \psi_{2A}^*}{r_{1A}} \alpha \frac{\psi_{1B}^* \psi_{2B}^*}{r_{1B}} \beta \frac{1}{r_{1A}} \frac{\psi_{2A} \psi_{2B}}{r_{2A} r_{2B}} \beta$

$\int d\Omega d\Omega' \frac{\psi_{1A}^* \psi_{2A}^*}{r_{1A}} \frac{1}{r_{1A}} \frac{\psi_{2A} \psi_{2B}}{r_{2A} r_{2B}} = (1_A \bar{2}_A | 1_B \bar{2}_B)$

Pero en realidad $r_{1A}^{-1} \rightarrow 0$ pues están separadas ambas moléculas una distancia ∞ con lo cual viene juntamente a quitar las transiciones de electrones del sistema A al B y viceversa. Resultarán:

$r_{1A}^{-1} \rightarrow 0$; $r_{1B}^{-1} \rightarrow 0$; $r_{2A}^{-1} \rightarrow 0$; r_{2B}^{-1} ; r_{3A}^{-1} ; $r_{3B}^{-1} \rightarrow 0$

siendo r_{1B}^{-1} , r_{3A}^{-1} las únicas que no tienden a cero; entonces tendremos integrales del tipo

$\langle 1_A \bar{1}_A | 2_B \bar{2}_B \rangle$ o $\langle 1_B \bar{1}_B | 2_A \bar{2}_A \rangle$

que provendrán desde términos:

$$\langle 1_A \bar{1}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B | \mathcal{H} | 2_A \bar{2}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B \rangle, \langle 1_A \bar{1}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B | \mathcal{H} | 1_A \bar{1}_A 2_B \bar{2}_B \rangle$$

, que involucran a los electrones 1z en el primer caso, y 2z en el segundo

Los simplemente excitados no entrarán en el cálculo por cuestiones de simetría (sic Szabo). Quedándonos solamente con las excitaciones dobles se tiene:

$$|\Phi_0\rangle = |\Psi_0\rangle + C_1 |2_A \bar{2}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B\rangle + C_2 |1_A \bar{1}_A 2_B \bar{2}_B\rangle$$

$$(\mathcal{H} - E_0) |\Phi_0\rangle = E_{corr} |\Phi_0\rangle \rightarrow (E_0 - E_0) |\Phi_0\rangle = E_{corr} |\Phi_0\rangle$$

$$* \langle D_1 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle = E_{corr} \langle D_1 | \Phi_0 \rangle$$

$$\langle D_1 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle = E_c \left(\langle D_1 | \Psi_0 \rangle + C_1 + C_2 \langle D_1 | D_2 \rangle \right)$$

$$C_1 \langle D_1 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | D_1 \rangle + C_2 \langle D_1 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | D_2 \rangle + \underbrace{\langle D_1 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Psi_0 \rangle}_{=K_{1z}} = E_c \cdot C_1$$

$$- C_1 \Gamma_{11} + C_2 \Delta_{1z} + K_{1z} = E_c C_1$$

$$* \langle D_2 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle = E_c \left(\underbrace{\langle D_2 | \Psi_0 \rangle}_{=0} + C_1 \underbrace{\langle D_2 | D_1 \rangle}_{=0} + C_2 \right)$$

$$\langle D_2 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle + C_1 \langle D_2 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | D_1 \rangle + C_2 \langle D_2 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | D_2 \rangle = E_c \cdot C_2$$

$$C_1 \langle D_2 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | D_1 \rangle + C_2 \langle D_2 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | D_2 \rangle + \underbrace{\langle D_2 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Psi_0 \rangle}_{=K_{2z}} = E_c \cdot C_2$$

$$C_1 \Delta_{2z} + C_2 \Gamma_{2z} + K_{2z} = E_c C_2$$

$$* (\mathcal{H} - E_0) |\Phi_0\rangle = E_c |\Phi_0\rangle$$

$$\langle \Phi_0 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle = E_c \langle \Phi_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle = E_c$$

$$\langle \Phi_0 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 (|\Psi_0\rangle + C_1 |D_1\rangle + C_2 |D_2\rangle) = E_c$$

$$C_1 \langle \Phi_0 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | D_1 \rangle + C_2 \langle \Phi_0 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | D_2 \rangle = E_c$$

$$C_1 \langle \Phi_0 | \mathcal{H} | D_1 \rangle + C_2 \langle \Phi_0 | \mathcal{H} | D_2 \rangle = E_c$$

$$\langle 1_A \bar{1}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B | \mathcal{H} | 2_A \bar{2}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B \rangle = \langle 1_A \bar{1}_A | 2_A \bar{2}_A \rangle$$

$$= \int d1 d2 \psi_{1A}^* \alpha \psi_{1A}^* \beta \psi_{2A} \alpha \psi_{2A} \beta - \int d1 d2 \psi_{1A}^* \alpha \psi_{1A}^* \beta \psi_{2A} \alpha \psi_{2A} \beta$$

$$= \int d1 d2 \psi_{1A}^* \psi_{1A}^* \psi_{2A} \psi_{2B} = \langle 1_A \bar{2}_A | 1_A \bar{2}_A \rangle$$

$$\psi_{1A}^*(1) \psi_{2A}(1) \psi_{1A}^*(2) \psi_{2A}(2) \quad \downarrow \text{ si } \psi \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= K_{1z}$$

$$\langle 1_A \bar{1}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B | \mathcal{H} | 1_A \bar{1}_A 2_B \bar{2}_B \rangle = \langle 1_B \bar{1}_B | 2_B \bar{2}_B \rangle = K_{1z}$$

Pues es lo mismo en cada subespacio (A ó B)

$$C_1 K_{12} + C_2 K_{12} = E_c \rightarrow (C_1 + C_2) K_{12} = E_c$$

$$K_{12} + C_1 \Delta_{12} + C_2 \Gamma_{12} = E_c C_2$$

$$K_{12} + C_1 \Gamma_{11} + C_2 \Delta_{12} = E_c C_1$$

$$\Delta_{12} = \langle D_1 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | D_2 \rangle = \langle 1_A \bar{1}_A 2_B \bar{2}_B | \mathcal{H} | 2_A \bar{2}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B \rangle = 0$$

↓ difieren en cuatro spins orbitales

$$\Gamma_{11} = \langle B_1 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | D_1 \rangle = \langle 2_A \bar{2}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B | \mathcal{H} | 2_A \bar{2}_A 1_B \bar{1}_B \rangle - E_0$$

$2h_{11} + 2h_{22} + J_{11} + J_{22}$

$= (2h_{11} + 2h_{22} + J_{11} + J_{22})$

$$\Gamma_{22} = \langle D_2 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | D_2 \rangle = \langle 1_A \bar{1}_A 2_B \bar{2}_B | \mathcal{H} | 1_A \bar{1}_A 2_B \bar{2}_B \rangle$$

$2h_{11} + 2h_{22} + J_{11} + J_{22} - 2K_{12}$

$= (2h_{11} + 2h_{22} + J_{11} + J_{22}) - 2K_{12}$

$\Rightarrow \Gamma_{11} = \Gamma_{22} \equiv \Gamma = 2h_{22} + J_{22} - 2h_{11} - J_{11}$

$$(C_1 + C_2) K_{12} = E_c$$

$$K_{12} + C_2 \Gamma = E_c C_2$$

$$K_{12} + C_1 \Gamma = E_c C_1$$

$$C_2 (E_c - \Gamma) = K_{12}$$

$$C_1 (E_c - \Gamma) = K_{12} \rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = C$$

Este elemento es trivialmente nulo por

$$\langle \bar{2}_B | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \bar{2}_B \rangle$$

$$\begin{matrix} |E_0\rangle \\ |D_1\rangle \\ |D_2\rangle \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & K_{12} & K_{12} \\ K_{12} & \Gamma & 0 \\ K_{12} & 0 & \Gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} = E_c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \frac{E_c}{2K_{12}}$$

$$C = \frac{E_c}{2C(E_c - \Gamma)}$$

$$C = \frac{\sqrt{E_c}}{\sqrt{2(E_c - \Gamma)}}$$

La matriz para $[\mathcal{H} - E_0]$ resulta ser (normalización intermedia)

$$E_c = \frac{\sum K_{12} E_c^{1/2}}{\sum K_{12} (E_c - \Gamma)^{1/2}}$$

$$E_c^{1/2} = \frac{\sum K_{12}}{(E_c - \Gamma)^{1/2}}$$

$$E_c (E_c - \Gamma) = 2K_{12}^2$$

$$E_c^2 - E_c \Gamma - 2K_{12}^2 = 0$$

$$E_c = \frac{\Gamma \pm \sqrt{\Gamma^2 + 8K_{12}^2}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

Hemos llegado a la energía de correlación para el sistema con una CI truncada

cada a segundo orden.

Recordando que para una molécula en base mínima se tiene:

$$E_c = \frac{\Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + K_{12}^2}}{2} \quad \text{donde } \Delta = \frac{h\nu_{zz} + J_{zz}}{2} - \frac{h\nu_{11} + J_{11}}{2}$$

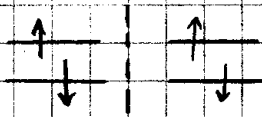
y viendo que $\Gamma = 2h\nu_{zz} + J_{zz} - 2h\nu_{11} \rightarrow 2\Delta = \Gamma \rightarrow$ podemos escribir la E_c a orden dos como

$$E_c^{(2)} = \frac{2\Delta \pm \sqrt{4\Delta^2 + 4K_{12}^2}}{2} = \Delta \pm \sqrt{\Delta^2 + K_{12}^2} = E_c^{(1)}$$

y como se ve $E_c^{(2)} \neq 2E_c \Rightarrow$ Hay inconsistencia de tamaño

• Notas •

* Al formar los dos moléculas subespacios A y B, separados por una distancia infinita, NO les permitimos interactuar de ningún modo por ellas



$|2\bar{1}_A 2\bar{1}_B\rangle$ es tal que:

$$\langle 2\bar{1}_A 2\bar{1}_B | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | 2\bar{1}_A 2\bar{1}_B \rangle$$

notiene energías que concen A y B \Rightarrow será su aporte: $2h\nu_{11} + 2h\nu_{zz} + J_{zz}$
(Nótese que no hay K_{12})

* En la normalización intermedia estaremos evaluando elementos del operador

$$(\hat{\mathcal{H}} - E_0 \hat{1})$$

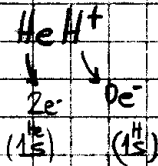
, con lo cual $(\mathcal{H} - E_0) |\Psi_0\rangle \neq 0 \Rightarrow \langle \mathcal{D}_i | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Psi_0 \rangle = \langle \mathcal{D}_i | \mathcal{H} | \Psi_0 \rangle$

ojo:

$$\langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{H} | \Psi_0 \rangle = E_0 \rightarrow \langle \Psi_0 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Psi_0 \rangle = 0 \text{ pero}$$

no significa $(\mathcal{H} - E_0) |\Psi_0\rangle = 0$

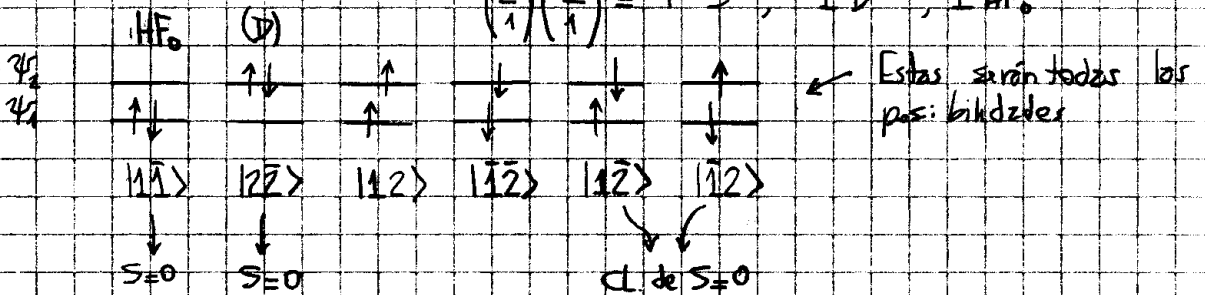
7.



2 orbitales $\{\phi_{He}, \phi_H\}$ en base mínima $\Rightarrow \{\psi_1, \psi_2\}$

$\binom{4}{2} = 6$ determinantes de Slater

$\binom{2}{1} \binom{2}{1} = 4 S, 1 D, 1 HF_0$



Como requiere S=0 $\Rightarrow S^2=0 \Rightarrow$ necesito el singlete de los 1 excitados.
 La Cl spin adaptada para el singlete de los simplemente excitados será:

$$|{}^1\Psi_1^2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\Psi_1^2\rangle + |\Psi_2^2\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\bar{2}\rangle + |2\bar{1}\rangle)$$

$$S^2 |{}^1\Psi_1^2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [(S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_1^2 S_2^2) (|\psi_1 \alpha \psi_2 \beta\rangle - |\psi_2 \alpha \psi_1 \beta\rangle)]$$

$$|1\bar{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_1(1)\alpha(1)\psi_2(2)\beta(2) - \psi_2(2)\alpha(2)\psi_1(1)\beta(1))$$

$$+ |2\bar{1}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (+\psi_2(1)\alpha(1)\psi_1(2)\beta(2) - \psi_1(2)\alpha(2)\psi_2(1)\beta(1)) \Rightarrow \text{Sumando}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ([\psi_1(1)\psi_2(2) + \psi_2(1)\psi_1(2)]\alpha(1)\beta(2) - [\psi_1(2)\psi_2(1) + \psi_2(2)\psi_1(1)]\alpha(2)\beta(1))$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_1(1)\psi_2(2) + \psi_2(1)\psi_1(2)) [\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \alpha(2)\beta(1)]$$

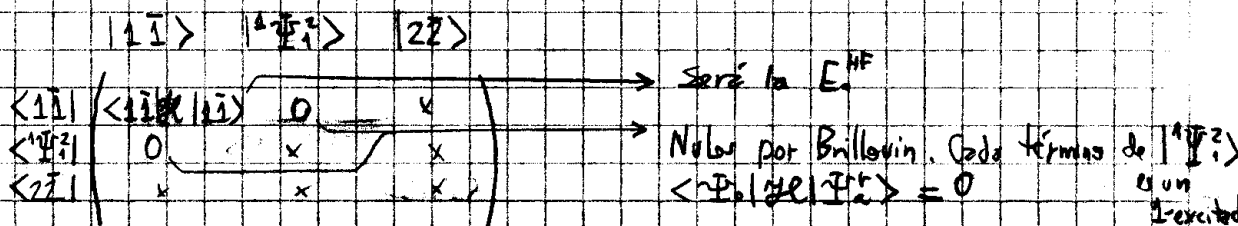
$$S^2 (\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \alpha(2)\beta(1)) = S^2(1) + S^2(2) + S_-(1)S_+(2) + S_+(1)S_-(2) + \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \frac{3}{4}\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \beta(1)\alpha(2) - \frac{1}{2}\alpha(1)\beta(2)$$

$$- \frac{3}{4}\alpha(2)\beta(1) - \frac{3}{4}\alpha(2)\beta(1) - \beta(2)\alpha(1) + \frac{1}{2}\alpha(2)\beta(1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \frac{1}{2}\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \frac{1}{2}\beta(1)\alpha(2) + \frac{1}{2}\beta(1)\alpha(2)$$

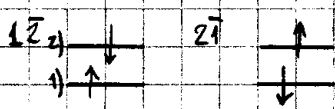
$$= 0 \Rightarrow \text{es el estado con } S=0 \text{ buscado}$$



Las diagonales se hacen por inspección:

$$\langle \Psi_1^z | \mathcal{H} | \Psi_1^z \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\langle 1\bar{z}| + \langle z\bar{1}| \right) \mathcal{H} \left(|1\bar{z}\rangle + |z\bar{1}\rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\langle 1\bar{z}| \mathcal{H} |1\bar{z}\rangle + \langle z\bar{1}| \mathcal{H} |z\bar{1}\rangle + \langle 1\bar{z}| \mathcal{H} |z\bar{1}\rangle + \langle z\bar{1}| \mathcal{H} |1\bar{z}\rangle \right)$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[(h_{11} + h_{zz} + J_{1z}) + (h_{11} + h_{zz} + J_{1z}) + \langle 1\bar{z} | \mathcal{H} | z\bar{1} \rangle + \langle z\bar{1} | \mathcal{H} | 1\bar{z} \rangle \right]$$

Diferencia en $2\uparrow$

$$\langle 1\bar{z} | z\bar{1} \rangle - \langle 1\bar{z} | \bar{1}z \rangle$$

$$\langle z\bar{1} | 1\bar{z} \rangle - \langle z\bar{1} | \bar{1}z \rangle$$

$$\langle 1\bar{z} | z\bar{1} \rangle = \iint d1 d2 \Psi_1^* \alpha \Psi_2^* \beta r_{12}^{-1} \Psi_1 \alpha \Psi_2 \beta = \iint d1 d2 \Psi_1^* \Psi_2 r_{12}^{-1} \Psi_1 \Psi_2 = (1\bar{z} | z1) = K_{1z}$$

$$\langle 1\bar{z} | \bar{1}z \rangle = 0 \quad \text{pues mezcla spiners}$$

$$\langle z\bar{1} | \bar{1}z \rangle = 0 \quad \text{"}$$

$$\langle z\bar{1} | 1\bar{z} \rangle = \iint d1 d2 \Psi_2^* \alpha \Psi_1^* \beta r_{12}^{-1} \Psi_2 \alpha \Psi_1 \beta = \iint d1 d2 \Psi_2^* \Psi_1 r_{12}^{-1} \Psi_2 \Psi_1 = (z1 | 1\bar{z}) = K_{z1}$$

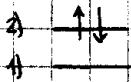
si Ψ son reales $K_{z1} = K_{1z}$

$$\langle \Psi_1^z | \mathcal{H} | \Psi_1^z \rangle = h_{11} + h_{zz} + J_{1z} + K_{1z}$$

$$\langle 2\bar{z} | \mathcal{H} | 2\bar{z} \rangle = 2h_{zz} + J_{zz}$$

$$\langle 2\bar{z} | \mathcal{H} | 1\bar{1} \rangle = \langle z\bar{z} | 1\bar{1} \rangle - \langle z\bar{z} | \bar{1}1 \rangle$$

= 0 por spin ortogonal



$$\langle z\bar{z} | 1\bar{1} \rangle =$$

$$\iint d1 d2 \Psi_2^* \alpha \Psi_1^* \beta r_{12}^{-1} \Psi_2 \alpha \Psi_1 \beta$$

$$\iint d1 d2 \Psi_2^* \Psi_1 r_{12}^{-1} \Psi_2 \Psi_1 = (z1 | z1) = K_{z1}$$

$$\langle z\bar{z} | \bar{1}1 \rangle = K_{z1}$$

por ser reales Ψ

$$\langle \Psi_2^z | \mathcal{H} | 2\bar{z} \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\langle 1\bar{z}| + \langle z\bar{1}| \right) \mathcal{H} | 2\bar{z} \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\langle 1\bar{z}| \mathcal{H} | 2\bar{z} \rangle + \langle z\bar{1}| \mathcal{H} | 2\bar{z} \rangle \right)$$

Ambas difieren en $1\uparrow \rightarrow$

$$\langle 1\bar{1} | h | z \rangle + \sum_b \langle 1\bar{1} | h | z_b \rangle$$

$$\langle \bar{1}1 | h | \bar{z} \rangle + \sum_b \langle \bar{1}1 | h | \bar{z}_b \rangle$$

$$\langle 1\bar{1} | h | z \rangle = \iint d1 d2 \Psi_1^* \alpha h \Psi_2 \alpha = (1\bar{1} | h | z) = h_{1z}$$

$$\langle \bar{1}1 | h | \bar{z} \rangle = (1\bar{1} | h | z) = h_{1z}$$

$$\sum_b \langle 1\bar{1} | h | z_b \rangle = \langle 1\bar{z} | h | z\bar{z} \rangle = \langle 1\bar{z} | z\bar{z} \rangle - \langle 1\bar{z} | \bar{z}z \rangle = \int d1 d2 \Psi_1^* \Psi_2 r_{12}^{-1} \Psi_1 \Psi_2 = (1\bar{z} | z\bar{z})$$

$$\sum_b \langle \bar{1}1 | h | \bar{z}_b \rangle = \langle \bar{1}z | h | \bar{z}\bar{z} \rangle = \langle \bar{1}z | \bar{z}\bar{z} \rangle - \langle \bar{1}z | z\bar{z} \rangle = \int d1 d2 \Psi_1^* \Psi_2 r_{12}^{-1} \Psi_1 \Psi_2 = (1\bar{z} | z\bar{z})$$

$$\langle \Psi_2^z | \mathcal{H} | 2\bar{z} \rangle = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left[h_{1z} + (1\bar{z} | z\bar{z}) \right]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_0 & 0 & K_{12} \\ 0 & (n_{11} + n_{22} + J_{12} + K_{12}) & \sqrt{2} [h_{12} + (12|ZZ)] \\ K_{12} & \sqrt{2} [h_{12} + (12|ZZ)] & 2h_{22} + J_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = E_0 \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_0 & 0 & E_{0D} \\ 0 & E_S & E_{SD} \\ E_{0D} & E_{SD} & E_D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = E_0 \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Necesitamos que el determinante de $(H - E_0 I)$ sea nulo; entonces:

$$\begin{vmatrix} E_0 - E & 0 & E_{0D} \\ 0 & E_S - E & E_{SD} \\ E_{0D} & E_{SD} & E_D - E \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(E_0 - E)(E_S - E)(E_D - E) - (E_{0D})(E_S - E)(E_{SD}) - E_{SD}^2 (E_0 - E) = 0$$

$$(E_0 E_S + E^2 - E E_0 - E E_S)(E_D - E) - E_0 E_{SD}^2 + E_{SD}^2 E$$

$$E_0 E_S E_D + E^2 E_D - E E_0 E_D - E E_S E_D - E_0 E_S E - E^3 - E^2 E_0 - E^2 E_S - E_{SD}^2 E_S + E E_{SD}^2 \downarrow =$$

$$-E^3 + E^2 (E_D - E_0 - E_S) + E (-E_0 E_D - E_S E_D - E_0 E_S + E_{SD}^2 + E_{SD}^2) + E_0 E_S E_D - E_0 E_{SD}^2 - E_S E_{SD}^2 = 0$$

$$|\Phi_0\rangle = |1\bar{1}\rangle + \tilde{c}_1 |\Psi_1^2\rangle + \tilde{c}_2 |2\bar{2}\rangle$$

$$E_{corr} = \sum_{c_i} \tilde{c}_i \langle \Phi_0 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle$$

$$E_{corr} = \tilde{c}_2 \langle 1\bar{1} | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | 2\bar{2} \rangle = \tilde{c}_2 K_{12}$$

$$* \langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle = \langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} | \Phi_0 \rangle - \langle 2\bar{2} | E_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 2\bar{2} | E_{corr} | \Phi_0 \rangle &= \langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} | \Phi_0 \rangle + \tilde{c}_1 \langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} | \Psi_1^2 \rangle + \tilde{c}_2 \langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} | 2\bar{2} \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle 2\bar{2} | E_0 | 2\bar{2} \rangle \tilde{c}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{corr} \tilde{c}_2 = K_{12} + \tilde{c}_1 E_{SD} + \tilde{c}_2 \langle 2\bar{2} | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | 2\bar{2} \rangle$$

$$* \langle \Psi_1^2 | \mathcal{H} - E_0 | \Phi_0 \rangle = \langle \Psi_1^2 | \mathcal{H} | \Psi_1^2 \rangle + \tilde{c}_1 \langle \Psi_1^2 | \mathcal{H} | \Psi_1^2 \rangle + \tilde{c}_2 \langle \Psi_1^2 | \mathcal{H} | 2\bar{2} \rangle - \tilde{c}_1 \langle \Psi_1^2 | E_0 | \Psi_1^2 \rangle$$

$$E_{corr} \tilde{c}_1 = \tilde{c}_1 2\Gamma + \tilde{c}_2 E_{SD}$$

Se tienen tres ecuaciones con tres incógnitas:

$$\tilde{c}_2 K_{12} = E_{core} \tilde{c}_2$$

$$\tilde{c}_2 = \frac{E_c}{K_{12}}$$

$$\tilde{c}_1 2\Gamma + \tilde{c}_2 E_{SD} = E_{core} \tilde{c}_1$$

$$\tilde{c}_1 (E_c - 2\Gamma) = \frac{E_c \cdot E_{SD}}{K_{12}}$$

$$K_{12} + \tilde{c}_1 E_{SD} + \tilde{c}_2 2\Delta = E_{core} \tilde{c}_2$$

$$\tilde{c}_1 = \frac{E_c \cdot E_{SD}}{K_{12} (E_c - 2\Gamma)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & K_{12} \\ 0 & 2\Gamma & E_{SD} \\ K_{12} & E_{SD} & 2\Delta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \tilde{c}_1 \\ \tilde{c}_2 \end{pmatrix} = E_c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \tilde{c}_1 \\ \tilde{c}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{c}_1 = \left(\frac{E_c^2}{K_{12}} - \frac{E_c 2\Delta}{K_{12}} - K_{12} \right) \frac{1}{E_{SD}}$$

$$\frac{E_c \cdot E_{SD}}{K_{12} (E_c - 2\Gamma)} = \frac{1}{E_{SD}} \cdot \left(\frac{E_c^2}{K_{12}} - \frac{2\Delta E_c}{K_{12}} - K_{12} \right)$$

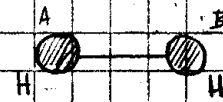
$$E_c \cdot E_{SD}^2 = (E_c - 2\Gamma) (E_c^2 - 2\Delta E_c - K_{12}^2)$$

$$0 = E_c^3 - 2\Delta E_c^2 - E_c K_{12}^2 - 2\Gamma E_c^2 + 4\Gamma \Delta E_c + 2\Gamma K_{12}^2 - E_c E_{SD}^2$$

$$0 = E_c^3 + E_c^2 (-2\Delta - 2\Gamma) + E_c (-K_{12}^2 - E_{SD}^2 + 4\Gamma \Delta) + 2\Gamma K_{12}^2$$

8.

$$\Phi = \{ \phi_{1s}^A, \phi_{2s}^A, \phi_{1s}^B, \phi_{2s}^B \}$$



$$\# \text{det} = \binom{2K}{N} = \binom{8}{2} = \frac{8!}{2!6!} = 28 \text{ determinantes}$$

El sistema tiene ahora 28 determinantes de Slater

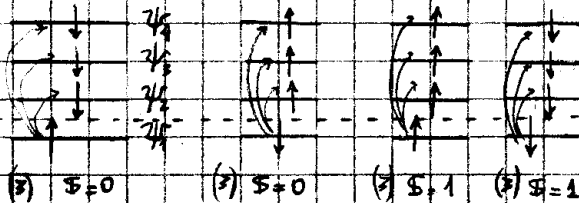
$$\# 1\text{-exc} = \binom{N}{1} \binom{2K-N}{1} = \binom{2}{1} \binom{6}{1} = 2 \cdot 6 = 12 \text{ 1-excitados}$$

$$\# 2\text{-exc} = 1 \cdot \frac{8!}{2!6!} = 15 \text{ 2-excitados}$$

Aún es necesario spin-adaptar las configuraciones

Los CL de $\phi_{1s}^A, \phi_{1s}^B, \phi_{2s}^A, \phi_{2s}^B$, con $i=1,2,3,4$

Los 1-excitados serán:



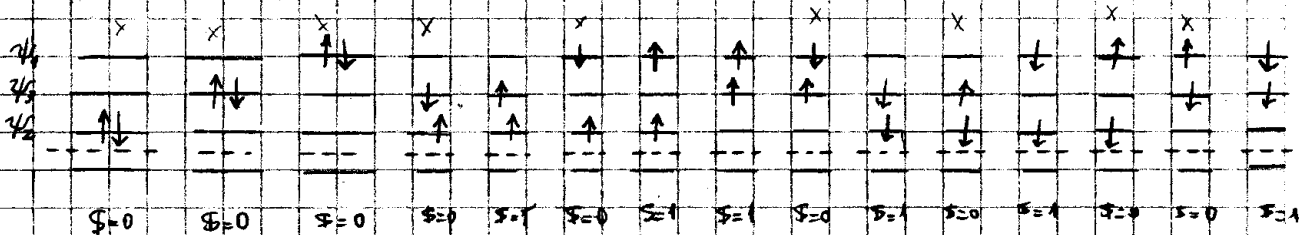
Necesitamos tomar el singlete como paradiplomático, pues dado que tenemos 2 electrones excitados en

$$S = 0, 1 \rightarrow$$

NOTACIÓN GRÁFICA COMPACTA: hoy tres 1-excitados por columna

$$|{}^1\psi_{12}^0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\bar{2}\rangle + |2\bar{1}\rangle), \quad |{}^1\psi_{13}^0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\bar{3}\rangle + |3\bar{1}\rangle), \quad |{}^1\psi_{14}^0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\bar{4}\rangle + |4\bar{1}\rangle)$$

Los 2-excitados serán:



$$|{}^1\psi_{23}^0\rangle = |2\bar{2}\rangle, \quad |3\bar{3}\rangle, \quad |4\bar{4}\rangle$$

$$|{}^1\psi_{24}^0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|{}^1\psi_{23}^0\rangle + |{}^1\psi_{34}^0\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|2\bar{3}\rangle + |3\bar{2}\rangle)$$

$$|{}^1\psi_{34}^0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|{}^1\psi_{23}^0\rangle + |{}^1\psi_{41}^0\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|3\bar{4}\rangle + |4\bar{3}\rangle)$$

$$|{}^1\psi_{21}^0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|{}^1\psi_{23}^0\rangle + |{}^1\psi_{31}^0\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|2\bar{4}\rangle + |4\bar{2}\rangle)$$

En resumen, tenemos un fundamental, tres 1-excitados spin-adaptados y seis 2-excitados spin-adaptados.

La matriz CI será de 10×10

	$ 1\rangle$	$ ^1\psi_1^2\rangle$	$ ^1\psi_1^3\rangle$	$ ^1\psi_1^4\rangle$	$ 2\rangle$	$ 3\rangle$	$ 4\rangle$	$ ^1\psi_{11}^{22}\rangle$	$ ^1\psi_{11}^{33}\rangle$	$ ^1\psi_{11}^{44}\rangle$
$\langle 1 $	$2h_{11} + J_{11}$	0	0	0	K_{12}	K_{13}	K_{14}			
$\langle ^1\psi_1^2 $	0	$h_{11} + h_{22} + J_{12} + K_{12}$								
$\langle ^1\psi_1^3 $	0		$h_{11} + h_{33} + J_{13} + K_{13}$							
$\langle ^1\psi_1^4 $	0			$h_{11} + h_{44} + J_{14} + K_{14}$						
$\langle 2 $	K_{12}				$2h_{22} + J_{22}$	K_{23}	K_{24}			
$\langle 3 $	K_{13}				K_{23}	$2h_{33} + J_{33}$	K_{34}			
$\langle 4 $	K_{14}				K_{24}	K_{34}	$2h_{44} + J_{44}$			
$\langle ^1\psi_{11}^{22} $										
$\langle ^1\psi_{11}^{33} $										
$\langle ^1\psi_{11}^{44} $										

* Detalle de Cuentas:

ψ_1	$\uparrow\downarrow$	$2h_{11} + J_{11}$
ψ_2	$\uparrow\downarrow$	$2h_{22} + J_{22}$
ψ_3	$\uparrow\downarrow$	$2h_{33} + J_{33}$
ψ_4	$\uparrow\downarrow$	$2h_{44} + J_{44}$

• $\langle 22 | 22 | 11 \rangle = \langle 22 | 11 \rangle$ *diferen en Z^m*
 $\langle 22 | 11 \rangle = \int d^2z \psi_2^* \psi_2^* \psi_1 \psi_1$
 $= \int d^2z \psi_2^* \psi_1 \psi_1^* \psi_2$
 $= (21 | 21) = (21 | 12) = K_{12}$
por $\psi \in \mathbb{R}$

- En modos idem tenermos $\langle 33 | 33 | 11 \rangle$, $\langle 44 | 44 | 11 \rangle$, $\langle 22 | 22 | 11 \rangle$
- Asi tambien $\langle 33 | 33 | 22 \rangle$, $\langle 44 | 44 | 22 \rangle$, $\langle 33 | 33 | 44 \rangle$

• $\langle ^1\psi_1^2 | 22 | ^1\psi_1^2 \rangle = 1/2 (\langle 12 | + \langle 21 |) (|12\rangle + |21\rangle)$
 $= 1/2 [\langle 12 | 22 | 12 \rangle + \langle 21 | 22 | 21 \rangle + \langle 12 | 22 | 21 \rangle + \langle 21 | 22 | 12 \rangle]$
 $= \frac{1}{2} [2(h_{11} + h_{22} + J_{12}) + \langle 12 | 21 \rangle + \langle 21 | 12 \rangle]$
 $= \frac{1}{2} [2(h_{11} + h_{22} + J_{12}) + \int d^2z \psi_1 \psi_2 \psi_2^* \psi_1^*] = (12 | 21) = K_{12}$
el otro es idem