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Diagram illustrating a triangle with vertices p^+ , e^- , and p^+ . The bottom side is labeled R (fixed). The left side is labeled r_1 and the right side is labeled r_2 .

- * Trial wave function: linear combination of atomic orbitals (LCAO)

let $\psi(\vec{r}) = A[\psi_0(r_1) + \psi_0(r_2)]$ symmetric under P_{12}
again, must be spin singlet

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = |A|^2 \left[2 \underbrace{\langle \psi_0(r) | \psi_0(r) \rangle}_{r=r_1 \text{ or } r_2} + 2 \underbrace{\langle \psi_0(r_1) | \psi_0(r_2) \rangle}_{\substack{I \\ \text{let } \vec{r} = \vec{r}_1}} \right] = 2|A|^2(1+I)$$

$A = (2/(1+I))^{1/2}$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi a^3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-r/a} e^{-(r^2 + R^2 - 2rR \cos \theta)^{1/2}/a} r^2 dr \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

A diagram illustrating the coordinate system for a diatomic molecule. A vertical axis is labeled z at the top. Two points are marked on this axis: P_2^+ (top) and P_1^+ (bottom). A blue vector $\vec{R}$ points from P_1^+ to P_2^+ . A point e^- is located to the right of the axis. A blue vector $\vec{r}$ points from P_1^+ to e^- . A blue vector $\vec{r}_2 = \vec{r} - R\hat{z}$ points from P_2^+ to e^- . The angle between the z -axis and the vector $\vec{r}$ is labeled θ . At the bottom, there is a symbol ψ and the text $\vec{r}_1 = \vec{0}$.

$$\int_0^\pi e^{-y/a} \sin \theta d\theta = \int_{|R-r|}^{R+r} e^{-y/a} \cdot \frac{y dy}{Rr} = \frac{a^2}{Rr} \underbrace{\int_{|R-r|}^{R+r} z e^{-z} dz}_{-(z+1)e^{-z}}$$

$$= \frac{-a}{Rr} (y+a) e^{-y/a} \Big|_{|R-r|}^{R+r} = \frac{-a}{Rr} \left[(R+r+a) e^{-\frac{R+r}{a}} - (|R-r|+a) e^{-\frac{|R-r|}{a}} \right]$$

$$\frac{ar \left(e^{-\frac{|r-R|}{a}} (a + |r - R|) - e^{-\frac{r+R}{a}} (a + r + R) \right)}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{2\pi}{\pi a^3} \left[\int_0^{\infty} \frac{-ar}{R} (R+r+a) e^{-\frac{(R+2r)}{a}} + \int_0^R \frac{ar}{R} (R-r+a) e^{-\frac{R}{a}} dr + \int_R^{\infty} \frac{ar}{R} (r-R+a) e^{-\frac{R-2r}{a}} dr \right]$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\pi a^3} \left[\int_0^R \frac{1}{R} (R+r+a) e^{-a} dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{1}{R} (R-r+a) e^{-a} dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{1}{R} (r-R+a) e^{-a} dr \right]$$

$$= e^{-R/a} \left[1 + R/a + \frac{1}{3} (R/a)^2 \right] \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & \text{as } R \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 & \text{as } R \rightarrow \infty \end{cases} \quad \text{"overlap integral"}$$

`Integrate[Exp[-x/a] I0, {x, 0, Infinity},`
`Assumptions -> a > 0 && R > 0]`

$$\frac{e^{-\frac{R}{a}} (3a^2 + 3aR + R^2)}{3a^2}$$

* Calculate $\langle \mathcal{H} \rangle = \langle \Psi | \mathcal{H} | \Psi \rangle$ note: $\mathcal{H}_0(r_i) \psi_0(r_i) = E_1 \psi_0(r_i)$

$$\mathcal{H}|\Psi\rangle = A \left[\underbrace{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2}_{\mathcal{H}_0(r_i)} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \right] [\psi_0(r_1) + \psi_0(r_2)]$$

$$= E_1 \Psi - A \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r_2} \psi_0(r_1) + \frac{1}{r_1} \psi_0(r_2) \right]$$

$$\langle \Psi | \mathcal{H} | \Psi \rangle = E_1 - |A|^2 \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \langle \psi_0(r_1) + \psi_0(r_2) | \frac{1}{r_2} \psi_0(r_1) + \frac{1}{r_1} \psi_0(r_2) \rangle$$

$$= E_1 - |A|^2 \underbrace{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a}}_{E_1} 2 (D+X) \quad \text{where}$$

$$D \equiv a \langle \psi_0(r_1) | \frac{1}{r_2} | \psi_0(r_1) \rangle = a \langle \psi_0(r_2) | \frac{1}{r_1} | \psi_0(r_2) \rangle = \frac{a}{R} - \left(1 + \frac{a}{R}\right) e^{-2R/a}$$

$$X \equiv a \langle \psi_0(r_1) | \frac{1}{r_1} | \psi_0(r_2) \rangle = a \langle \psi_0(r_2) | \frac{1}{r_2} | \psi_0(r_1) \rangle = \left(1 + \frac{R}{a}\right) e^{-R/a}$$

$$\langle \mathcal{H} \rangle = E_1 \left(1 + \frac{2(D+X)}{1+1} \right) \rightarrow + V_{pp} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} = -\frac{2a}{R} E_1 = -E_1 \cdot F(R/a)$$

$$F(x) = -1 + \frac{2}{x} \left\{ \frac{(1 - \frac{2}{3}x^2)e^{-x} + (1+x)e^{-2x}}{1 + (1+x + \frac{1}{3}x^2)e^{-x}} \right\}$$

