

$$\phi(r) = \frac{A}{r^n} - \frac{B}{r^m} \quad (1)$$

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla_1^2}{2m_e} - \frac{\hbar^2 \nabla_2^2}{2m_e} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|} - \frac{1}{|\mathbf{R}_A - \mathbf{r}_1|} - \frac{1}{|\mathbf{R}_B - \mathbf{r}_2|} - \frac{1}{|\mathbf{R}_A - \mathbf{r}_2|} - \frac{1}{|\mathbf{R}_B - \mathbf{r}_1|} \right\}, \quad (2)$$

$$\Psi_{\uparrow\downarrow}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) \propto \Psi_A(\mathbf{r}_1)\Psi_B(\mathbf{r}_2) + \Psi_A(\mathbf{r}_2)\Psi_B(\mathbf{r}_1) \quad (3)$$

$$\Psi_{\uparrow\uparrow}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) \propto \Psi_A(\mathbf{r}_1)\Psi_B(\mathbf{r}_2) - \Psi_A(\mathbf{r}_2)\Psi_B(\mathbf{r}_1), \quad (4)$$

$$E = \frac{\int \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) H \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2}{\int \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2} \quad (5)$$

$$E = 2E_0 + \Delta E_{\uparrow\downarrow} \quad (6)$$

$$E = 2E_0 + \Delta E_{\uparrow\uparrow}. \quad (7)$$

$$E = 2E_0 + C \pm X, \quad (8)$$