

# Exercise 1

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Calculate the probability  $\mathbb{P}_{n,E}(X_1 = \varepsilon)$  by counting.

$$\mathbb{P}_{n,E}(X_1 = 1) = \frac{\# \text{ states with } \omega_1 = 1}{\# \text{ total states}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{\binom{n-1}{E-1}}{\binom{n}{E}} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(E-1)!(n-E)!} \left( \frac{n!}{E!(n-E)!} \right)^{-1} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{E}{n}. \quad (4)$$

Similarly,

$$\mathbb{P}_{n,E}(X_1 = 0) = \frac{\# \text{ states with } \omega_1 = 0}{\# \text{ total states}} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{\binom{n-1}{E}}{\binom{n}{E}} \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{E!(n-E-1)!} \frac{E!(n-E)!}{n!} \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{n-E}{n} = 1 - \frac{E}{n}. \quad (8)$$

Now, note that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_{n,E}(X_1 = 1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E_n}{n} = u, \quad (9)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_{n,E}(X_1 = 0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{E_n}{n} \right) = 1 - u. \quad (10)$$

Connect this with the Gibbs distribution by solving for  $\beta$ , first with  $\varepsilon = 1$ :

$$\frac{e^{-\beta \cdot 1}}{1 + e^{-\beta}} = u \quad (11)$$

$$e^{-\beta} = u(1 + e^{-\beta}) \quad (12)$$

$$e^{-\beta} = \frac{u}{1 - u} \quad (13)$$

$$\beta = \ln \left( \frac{1 - u}{u} \right). \quad (14)$$

Similarly, for  $\beta = 0$ , solve:

$$\frac{e^{-\beta \cdot 0}}{1 + e^{-\beta}} = 1 - u \quad (15)$$

$$1 = 1 + e^{-\beta} - u - ue^{-\beta} \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{u}{1 - u} = e^{-\beta} \quad (17)$$

$$\beta = \ln \left( \frac{1 - u}{u} \right). \quad (18)$$

Therefore, we may write

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_{n,E}(X_1 = 1) = u = \frac{e^{-\beta \cdot 0}}{1 + e^{-\beta}}, \quad (19)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_{n,E}(X_1 = 0) = 1 - u = \frac{e^{-\beta \cdot 1}}{1 + e^{-\beta}} \quad (20)$$

where  $\beta = \ln \left( \frac{1-u}{u} \right)$ . Therefore, we may again rewrite

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_{n,E}(X_1 = \varepsilon) = \frac{e^{-\beta \cdot \varepsilon}}{1 + e^{-\beta}} = \frac{e^{-\beta \cdot \varepsilon}}{Z(\beta)}, \quad \beta = \ln \left( \frac{1 - u}{u} \right). \quad (21)$$

Furthermore,  $\beta$  is uniquely determined because  $\ln \left( \frac{1-u}{u} \right)$  is a monotonic function.