## Aufgabe 1: (4 Punkile)

N wechselwirkungsfreie klassische (unterscheidbare) Teilchen der Masse m befinden sich innerhalb eines würfelförmigen Behälters (Volumen  $V=a^3$ , Mittelpunkt als Ursprung) in einem Potential U $(\stackrel{
ightarrow}{r})$  =C.(x+y+z). Berechnen Sie die klassische kanonische Zustandssumme und daraus die freie Energie A(T, V), die Entropie S(T, V) und die innere Energie U(T, V).

Hamiltoufundition;

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{2} + C \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i + y_i + z_i)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + C \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i + y_i + z_i)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{$$

Zur Auszerhaumy des ester Fragals:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\rho e^{-\beta \frac{\rho^2}{2u_1}} = \int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx e^{-x^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{2u_1 \pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx = \int_{$$

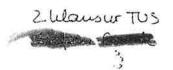
Zum Zweiten Kukepal:

$$\int_{\frac{2}{z}}^{2} e^{-\beta Cq} dq = -\frac{1}{\beta C} \left[ e^{-\beta Cq} \right]_{q=-\frac{2}{z}}^{+\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2}{\beta C} \sinh\left(\frac{\beta Ca}{z}\right)$$

Also: 
$$Q_N = \frac{1}{L^{3N}N!} \left( \frac{2m\pi}{\beta} \right)^{\frac{2}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{\beta c} \right)^{3N} Skull \left( \frac{\beta cq}{2} \right)$$

$$Q_{N} = \frac{1}{N!} \left( \frac{\beta \cdot u \cdot \pi}{2} \operatorname{stub}^{2} \left( \frac{\beta \cdot \alpha}{2} \right)^{\frac{360}{2}} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} ds \, ds$$

$$A = -kT \ln Q_{1} = -kT \ln \left( \frac{1}{N!} \left( \frac{4 u \pi}{c} \frac{k^{3} T^{3}}{c} \frac{5 u u^{2}}{c} \left( \frac{C V^{3}}{2 k T} \right)^{-2} \right)$$



Aufgabe 2:

(3 Punkte)

Berechnen Sie für ein klassisches ideales Gas den Mittelwert des reziproken Geschwindigkeitsbetrages eines Moleküls,  $\langle \frac{1}{v} \rangle$ 

$$E = \frac{1}{2}uu\overline{\delta}^{2} \implies |\overrightarrow{v}| = v = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{u}}$$

$$(\frac{1}{v}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{v}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{v}} \sqrt{\frac{2E}{u}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{v}} \sqrt{\frac{2E}{u}} \sqrt{\frac{$$

## Aufgabe 3: (5 Punkte)

Gegeben sei ein System von N unterscheidbaren wechselwirkungsfreien Teilchen, von denen jedes sich in einem von 2 Energieniveaus  $E_0=0$  oder  $E_1>0$  befinden kann. Berechnen Sie die kanonische Zustandssumme, die freie Energie A(T), die Entropie S(T), die innere Energie U(T) und die spezifische Wärme  $c_v$ (T).

E1

$$Q_{p} = Sp(e^{-\beta R}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \langle u_{1i}u_{2i}...,u_{N}|e^{-\beta R}|u_{1i}u_{2i}...,u_{N}\rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i=0,13}^{n} \langle u_{1i}u_{2i}...,u_{N}|u_{1i}u_{2i}u_{3i}...,u_{N}\rangle|^{2} e^{-\beta E\sum_{i=0,1}^{n} E_{ni}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0,13}^{n} \langle u_{1i}u_{2i}...,u_{N}|u_{1i}u_{2i}u_{3i}...,u_{N}\rangle|^{2} e^{-\beta E\sum_{i=0,1}^{n} E_{ni}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0,13}^{n} e^{-\beta E_{ni}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=0,1}^{n} \sum_{i=0,1}^{n} \langle e^{-\beta E_{0}} + e^{-\beta E_{1}}\rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=0,1}^{n} e^{-\beta E_{ni}} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \langle e^{-\beta E_{0}} + e^{-\beta E_{1}}\rangle$$

$$Q_{N} = \langle 1 + e^{-\beta E_{1}} \rangle^{N} \qquad ... So getall's mix @$$

$$A(T) = -kT \ln Q_N = -NKT \ln (1+e^{-\beta E_1}) \int_{\beta = \beta(T)} \frac{1}{kT}$$

$$S(T) = -\frac{\partial A(T)}{\partial T} = +NK \ln (1+e^{-\beta E_1}) + NKT \cdot \frac{e^{-\beta E_1}}{1+e^{-\beta E_1}} \cdot \frac{E_1}{kT^2}$$

$$= +NK \ln (1+e^{-\beta E_1}) + \frac{NKE_1}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_1}+1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{T^2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_1}+1} \cdot \frac{1}{(e^{-\beta E_1}+1)^2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= -\frac{NE_1}{T^2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_1}+1} + \frac{NE_1}{4KT^3} \cdot \frac{1}{(cosk^2 \frac{\beta E_1}{2})^2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= -\frac{NE_1}{T^2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\beta E_1}+1} + \frac{NE_1}{4KT^3} \cdot \frac{1}{(cosk^2 \frac{\beta E_1}{2})^2 \cdot 1}$$

macht abe wicks, to talem 5 Phy



(4 Punkte) Aufgabe 4:

Magnonen sind Pseudobosonen mit Dispersions raltion E(k)=c.k2. Die Teilchenzahl ist keine Erhaltungsgröße. Zeigen Sie, daß in 3 Dimensionen bei festem Volumen und tiefen Temperaturen T für die spezifische Wärme gilt:  $c_{,,} \sim T^{3/2}$ 

$$\frac{V}{V} = \frac{\langle E \rangle}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k', \vec{S}} E(k) \langle x_{ik} \rangle = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k', \vec{S}} \frac{E(k)}{e^{+\beta E(k)} - 1}$$

Meyony que hondimielide:

$$\frac{U}{V} = \frac{A}{4k} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{ck^2}{e^{\beta ck^2} - 1} + \frac{1}{V} \int \frac{\partial^2k}{\partial x^2} \frac{d^3k}{\partial x^2} \frac{ck^2}{\partial x^2} dx = \frac{1}{V} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{ck^2}{e^{\beta ck^2} - 1} + \frac{1}{V} \int \frac{\partial^2k}{\partial x^2} \frac{d^3k}{\partial x^2} \frac{ck^2}{\partial x^2} dx = \frac{1}{V} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{ck^2}{e^{\beta ck^2} - 1} + \frac{1}{V} \int \frac{d^3k}{e^{\beta ck^2}$$

For title Temperaturen wird B -00:

$$\frac{U}{V} = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{ck^2 e^{-\beta ck^2}}{1 - e^{-\beta ck^2}} = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} ck^2 e^{-\beta ck^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-\beta ck^2})^n$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} ck^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e^{-\beta ck^2})^n dk$$

$$= \left(\int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} ck^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e^{-k^2})^n dk \right) \cdot \frac{1}{(\beta c)^5}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} ck^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e^{-k^2})^n dk$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^$$

$$V = count!$$
 =  $C_V = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \sim T^{\frac{3}{2}}$  q.e.d.

7 P41

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Aufgabe 5:

(4 Punkte)

Zeigen Sie, daß für ein wechselwirkungsfreies Fermi- oder Bose-Systemgilt

$$\langle n_k n_k \rangle = \langle n_k \rangle \cdot \langle n_{kl} \rangle$$
 für  $k \neq k'$ 

 $(n_k$  Besetzungszahl des Einteilchenzustandes mit Quantenzahl k)

$$\beta = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu)n_i}$$
 ist the differential continue.

$$\langle nk \rangle = -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \xi k} = \prod_{i \neq j \neq i} m_k e^{-\beta (\xi_i - \mu_i) m_i} \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$\langle nk \rangle = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \xi k} = \prod_{i \neq j \neq i} m_k e^{-\beta (\xi_i - \mu_i) m_i} \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$\langle nk \rangle = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial \xi k} = \prod_{i \neq j \neq i} m_i e^{-\beta (\xi_i - \mu_i) m_i}$$

Behauptung ist also:

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{k} \prod_{k=1}^{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \prod_{k=1}^{k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \prod_{k=1}^{k} \prod_{i=1}^{k} \prod_{i=1}^{k} \prod_{i=1}^{k} \prod_{k=1}^{k} \prod_{i=1}^{k} \prod_$$

H = B(E; -u)mi

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon_{\kappa'}} \langle m_{\kappa'} \rangle = \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon_{\kappa'}} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) \cdot \prod_{i \neq m_i} m_{\kappa} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu)m_i}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon_{\kappa'}} \prod_{i \neq m_i} m_{\kappa'} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu)m_i}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3^2} \cdot \langle m_{\kappa'} \rangle \cdot \langle m_{$$

Behanphung ist also:

## Aufgabe 6: (4 Punkte)

- a) Zeigen Sie, daß für ein (spinloses) Fermisystem mit linearer Disperisons relation  $\epsilon_k = c.k$  in 3 Dimensionen U=3.p.V gilt
- b) Berechnen Sie den Druck p dieser in ein festes Volumen V eingeschlossenen Fermionen für Temperatur T=0 (bei vorgegebener Dichte n=N/V)

$$\frac{U}{V} = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{c \cdot k}{e^{\beta c k} + 1} = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{c \cdot k e^{-\beta c k}}{(1 + e^{-\beta c k})^3}$$

Substitution to the Bok ) dz

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int \frac{ck^3 e^{-\beta ck}}{1 + e^{-\beta ck}} dk$$

trovideling en e-Bok B when groß! Brancht micht amgest

In verden!

$$\frac{U}{V} = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int cV^3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( -e^{-\beta cK} \right)^n dK$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\mathbf{c}}{(j \cdot \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{u})^3} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx \qquad k^2 = \frac{x^2}{(j \cdot \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{u})^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi L^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m - \frac{C \cdot Z!}{(\beta c m)^3}$$

$$=-\frac{2c}{7\pi^2}\left(\frac{1}{\beta c}\right)^3\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(-\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$$

das libricité etn dissandinie Brit setu

Eura Beweis Serviter ich dies allesdergs somicht: statidence ability:

$$(u_{k}u_{k}) = \frac{1}{3} \prod_{i} \sum_{m_{i}} d_{m_{i}}u_{k}u_{m_{i}} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{i}-\mu)u_{i}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \prod_{m_{i}} \sum_{m_{i}} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{i}-\mu)u_{i}} \cdot \sum_{m_{k}} u_{k} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{k}-\mu)u_{k}} \sum_{m_{k}'} u_{k}' e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{k}-\mu)u_{k}'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \prod_{i} \sum_{m_{i}} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{i}-\mu)u_{i}} \cdot \sum_{m_{k}'} u_{k} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{k}-\mu)u_{k}'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \prod_{i} \sum_{m_{i}} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{i}-\mu)u_{i}} \cdot \sum_{m_{k}'} u_{k} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{k}-\mu)u_{k}'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \prod_{i} \sum_{m_{i}} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{i}-\mu)u_{i}} \cdot \sum_{m_{k}'} u_{k} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{k}-\mu)u_{k}'}$$

= 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
  $\frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{$ 

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1} \sum_{i \neq k} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu) n_i} \frac{1}{1} \sum_{i \neq k} \frac{1}{n_i} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu) n_i} \frac{1}{1} \sum_{i \neq k} \frac{1}{n_i} \frac{$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{\prod_{i(\pm k,\pm k')}\sum_{n_i}e^{-\beta(\epsilon_i-\mu)n_i}}{\prod_{i(\pm k)}\sum_{n_i}\sum_$$

$$= (n_{k}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sum_{n_{k'}} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{k'} - \mu) n_{k'}} \sum_{n_{k'}} n_{k'} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{k'} - \mu) n_{k'}} \sum_{n_{k'}} e^{-\beta(\epsilon_{k'} - \mu) n_{k'}} \sum_{n_{k'}} n_{k'} e^{-\beta}}$$

$$= (m_{k}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i(i \pm k')} \sum_{m_{i}} e^{-j3(\epsilon i - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} \sum_{m_{i}} e^{-j3(\epsilon i - \mu)mi}} \cdot \sum_{m_{k'}} \frac{m_{k'}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} = (m_{k'}) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}}{\sum_{i} e^{-j3(\epsilon k' - \mu)mi}} =$$

(Mx). 
$$i(i\pm k!) mi$$
 $\sum_{i(i\pm k!)} e^{-jS(E_{i-1}) mi} \sum_{i=k!} e^{-jS(E_{i-1}) mi} e^{-jS(E_{i-1}) mi}$ 

$$= \langle n_{\kappa} \rangle - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{1$$

Diese Unwandhungen send mur invitire fin involvationing. Leie Teilen, de mur dost die Produkte ausetnanduge Zogentrodi Wornen

ε({mi}) → εκ(nκ)