

VI.2 由同一种分子组成的理想气体被隔膜分成两部分。每部分的体积，粒子数和温度如右图所示。假设隔膜左右温度相同，但密度不同，且系统与外界热绝缘。证明隔膜撤掉后气体的熵增加。

解：

$$S_2 - S_1 = (N_A + N_B)k \ln \frac{V_A + V_B}{N_A + N_B} - N_A k \ln \frac{V_A}{N_A} - N_B k \ln \frac{V_B}{N_B}$$

$$= (N_A + N_B)k \left(\ln \frac{V_A + V_B}{N_A + N_B} - \frac{N_A}{N_A + N_B} \ln \frac{V_A}{N_A} - \frac{N_B}{N_A + N_B} \ln \frac{V_B}{N_B} \right)$$

$$w_A = \frac{N_A}{N_A + N_B}$$

$$w_B = \frac{N_B}{N_A + N_B}$$

$$w_A + w_B = 1$$

$$\frac{V_A + V_B}{N_A + N_B} = w_A \frac{V_A}{N_A} + w_B \frac{V_B}{N_B}$$

$$S_2 - S_1 = (N_A + N_B)k \left[\ln \left(w_A \frac{V_A}{N_A} + w_B \frac{V_B}{N_B} \right) - w_A \ln \frac{V_A}{N_A} - w_B \ln \frac{V_B}{N_B} \right]$$

根据凹函数的性质

$$\ln \left(w_A \frac{V_A}{N_A} + w_B \frac{V_B}{N_B} \right) \geq w_A \ln \frac{V_A}{N_A} + w_B \ln \frac{V_B}{N_B}$$

$$S_2 - S_1 \geq 0$$

隔膜

理想气体 A	理想气体 B
V_A, N_A, T_A	V_B, N_B, T_B

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解：先考虑 $A \neq B$ 的情况

$$q_r = (2s_A + 1)(2s_B + 1) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (2j + 1) e^{-\epsilon j(j+1)} \quad \epsilon \equiv \frac{\hbar^2}{2IkT} \ll 1$$

在 Euler-Maclaurin 公式中，令

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (2x + 1)e^{-\epsilon x(x+1)} \\ f(\infty) &= f^{(2l-1)}(\infty) = 0 \\ \int_0^{\infty} dx f(x) &= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad f(0) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } f(x) &= 2x + 1 - \epsilon(2x + 1)x(x + 1) + O(\epsilon^2) \Rightarrow \\ f^{(1)}(0) &= 2 - \epsilon \quad f^{(3)}(0) = -12\epsilon \end{aligned}$$

代入 Euler-Maclaurin 公式得

$$\begin{aligned} q_r &= (2s_A + 1)(2s_B + 1) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f(j) = (2s_A + 1)(2s_B + 1) \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12}(2 - \epsilon) - \frac{1}{24 \times 30} \times 12\epsilon \right] \\ &= (2s_A + 1)(2s_B + 1) \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15}\epsilon + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

再考虑 $A = B$ 的情况：令 $\omega_+(\omega_-)$ 为对应于对称（反对称）轨道波函数的自旋状态数，则

$$\omega_+ + \omega_- = (2s_A + 1)^2$$

$$q_r = \omega_+ \sum_{j=\text{even}}^{\infty} (2j+1) e^{-\epsilon j(j+1)} + \omega_- \sum_{j=\text{odd}}^{\infty} (2j+1) e^{-\epsilon j(j+1)}$$

在 Euler-Maclaurin 公式中, 令

$$f(x) = (4x+1)e^{-2\epsilon x(2x+1)} = 4x+1 - 2\epsilon(4x+1)x(2x+1) + O(\epsilon^2)$$

$$f(0) = 1 \quad f^{(1)}(0) = 4 - 2\epsilon \quad f^{(3)}(0) = -96\epsilon$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} dx f(x) = \frac{1}{2\epsilon}$$

$$\sum_{j=\text{even}}^{\infty} (2j+1) e^{-\epsilon j(j+1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n) = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12}(4-2\epsilon) - \frac{96}{24 \times 30} \epsilon + \dots$$

$$\cong \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15} \epsilon \right) \cong \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (2j+1) e^{-\epsilon j(j+1)}$$

$$\sum_{j=\text{even}}^{\infty} (2j+1) e^{-\epsilon j(j+1)} + \sum_{j=\text{odd}}^{\infty} (2j+1) e^{-\epsilon j(j+1)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (2j+1) e^{-\epsilon j(j+1)}$$

$$\sum_{j=\text{odd}}^{\infty} (2j+1) e^{-\epsilon j(j+1)} \cong \sum_{j=\text{even}}^{\infty} (2j+1) e^{-\epsilon j(j+1)}$$

$$q_r = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_+ + \omega_-) \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15} \epsilon + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{2} (2s_A + 1)^2 \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15} \epsilon + \dots \right)$$

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解: 写下Mayer 展开:

$$\frac{P}{kT} = \rho \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 \rho - \frac{2}{3} \beta_2 \rho^2 \right)$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{V} \int d^3 \vec{r}_1 \int d^3 \vec{r}_2 f_{12} = -\frac{1}{V} \int d^3 \vec{r}_1 \int d^3 \vec{r}_2 \theta(d - |\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1|)$$

$$\theta(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

引入相对坐标 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1$, 并积出 \vec{r}_1 , 得

$$\beta_1 = -\text{半径为 } d \text{ 的球体积} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} d^3$$

$$\beta_2 = -\frac{1}{2!V} \int d^3 \vec{r}_1 \int d^3 \vec{r}_2 \int d^3 \vec{r}_3 f_{12} f_{23} f_{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1 \\ \vec{r}' &= \vec{r}_3 - \vec{r}_1 \end{aligned}$$

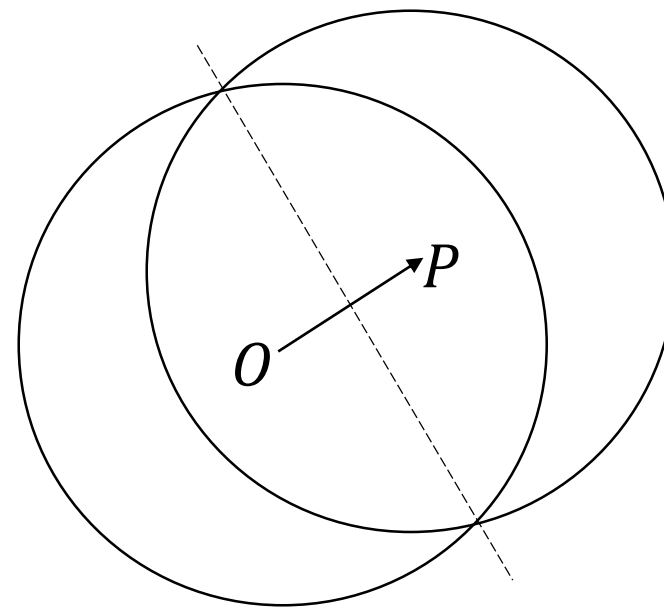
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int d^3 \vec{r} \int d^3 \vec{r}' \theta(d - r) \theta(d - r') \theta(d - |\vec{r}' - \vec{r}|)$$

两相对坐标的积分区域如右图：其中 O, P 为球心，每个球的半径为 $d, \overrightarrow{OP} = \vec{r}$ 。给定 $r < d, \vec{r}'$ 的积分区域为两球重叠区域，即两个高为

$$h = d - \frac{1}{2}r$$

的球缺之和。因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \int d^3\vec{r}' \theta(d - r')\theta(d - |\vec{r}' - \vec{r}|) \\ &= 2\pi h^2 \left(d - \frac{1}{3}h\right) = 2\pi \left(d - \frac{1}{3}r\right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}d + \frac{1}{6}r\right) \end{aligned}$$



由于以上结果与 \vec{r} 的方向无关， \vec{r} 的立体角积分给出 4π 。于是

$$\beta_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \times 4\pi \int_0^d dr r^2 2\pi \left(d - \frac{1}{3}r\right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}d + \frac{1}{6}r\right) = -\frac{5}{12}\pi^2 d^6$$

VIII. 1. Liouville 定理的另一种证法：令 ω_t 为某一组系统在时间 t 占据的相空间体积。
用正则运动方程证明：

$$\frac{d\omega_t}{dt} = 0$$

提示：考虑 $\omega_{t+dt} - \omega_t$ 。

解： t 时刻的相体积：

$$\omega_t = \int \prod_a dq_a dp_a$$

$t + dt$ 时刻的相体积：

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_{t+dt} &= \int \prod_a dq'_a dp'_a \\ q'_a &= q_a + \dot{q}_a dt \\ p'_a &= p_a + \dot{p}_a dt\end{aligned}$$

定义了从 q, p 到 q', p' 的变换

$$\omega_{t+dt} = \int \prod_a dq_a dp_a J$$

其中相体积元变换的 Jacobean 为

$$J = \frac{\partial(q_1', \dots; p_1', \dots)}{\partial(q_1, \dots; p_1, \dots)} = 1 + \sum_a \left(\frac{\partial \dot{q}_a}{\partial q_a} + \frac{\partial \dot{p}_a}{\partial p_a} \right) dt + O(dt^2)$$

代入正则运动方程， $O(dt)$ 项为零，得 $J = 1 + O(dt^2)$

$$\omega_{t+dt} - \omega_t = O(dt^2)$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = 0$$