

none

$$\frac{3}{2}(\kappa_5)$$

$$h_1 = \frac{2\zeta}{1+\zeta} \frac{P}{T}$$

$$h_0 = h_1 + h_2 = \frac{P}{T}$$

other

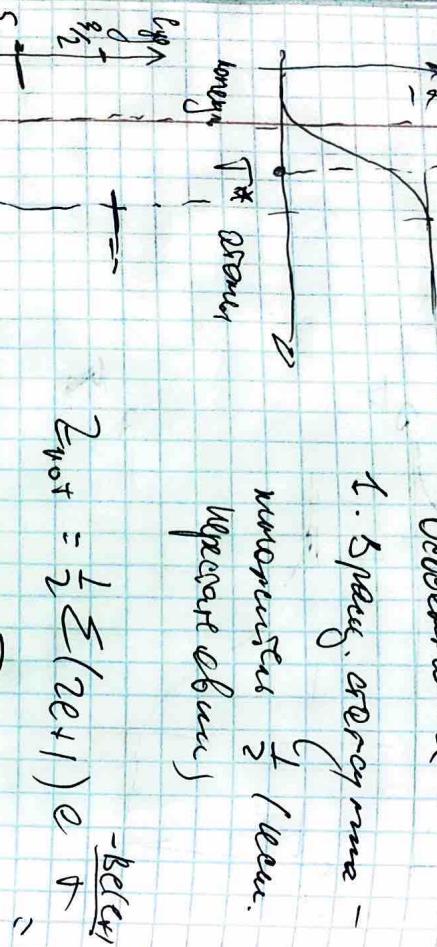
$$\text{Favoritweg: } \frac{5}{2}(\kappa_5) \quad \text{Ha. Weg: } \frac{3}{2m}$$

Oppositeweg:

1. Sprung. energy min -

momentum $\frac{1}{2} / \text{Kein.}$

Oppositeweg



Greinen

$$\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_2} = \frac{f_1 f_2'}{f_2} \left(\left(\frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{h_1 h_2}{T}} \right) \frac{2\pi}{\hbar^2} e^{-\frac{h_1 h_2}{T}}$$

greinen
geschw. lossig. nonergm:

$$\frac{d^2}{l-d^2} = \left(\frac{f_1^2}{f_2} \right) \left(\frac{m_1}{2} \frac{\hbar^2}{m_1 m_2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{h_1 h_2}{T}} \right).$$

n_1 - wrong answer
 n_2 - wrong answer
 n_1 - wrong answer

$$\frac{P}{2P} e^{-\frac{h_1 h_2}{T}}$$

$$d = \frac{h_1 h_2}{h_1 h_2 + h_2}$$

$$P = (n_1 n_2) T$$

$$h_1 = \frac{2\zeta}{1+\zeta} \frac{P}{T}$$

$$E = n_1 \frac{3}{2}(\kappa_5) T + n_2 \left(\frac{5}{2}(\kappa_5) T + \langle \ell \omega \rangle \right)$$

$$P_J = \int^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln \mathcal{E}_V}{\partial T} \right) = \frac{k_B}{e^{\frac{E}{k_B}} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \left[3kT + (1-\alpha) \left(\frac{5}{2}T + \langle \mathcal{E}_V \rangle - \alpha \right) \right]$$

Gemischte G. nach:

$$C = \frac{dU}{dT}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2m} \left(3 \frac{dk}{dT} T + 3Q + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{d\mathcal{E}_V}{dT} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} T - \frac{5}{2} k - \frac{d\alpha}{dT} \right)$$

$$\langle \mathcal{E}_V \rangle = \frac{d\mathcal{E}_V}{dT} \alpha = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{d\mathcal{E}_V}{dT} T \right)$$

$$+ \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{d\mathcal{E}_V}{dT} \right) + \frac{d\alpha}{dT} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} T - \langle \mathcal{E}_V \rangle \right)$$

$$n_1 \cdot m + n_2 \cdot 2m$$

$$\alpha = 0 \quad C = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{d\langle \mathcal{E}_V \rangle}{dT} \right)$$

$$1 = 1 \quad C = \frac{3}{2m}$$

$$\langle \mathcal{E}_V \rangle = \int^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln \mathcal{E}_V}{\partial T} \right) = \frac{k_B}{e^{\frac{E}{k_B}} - 1}$$

Tausch α aus.
neu merkt
nur $n_1, m + n_2 \cdot 2m$

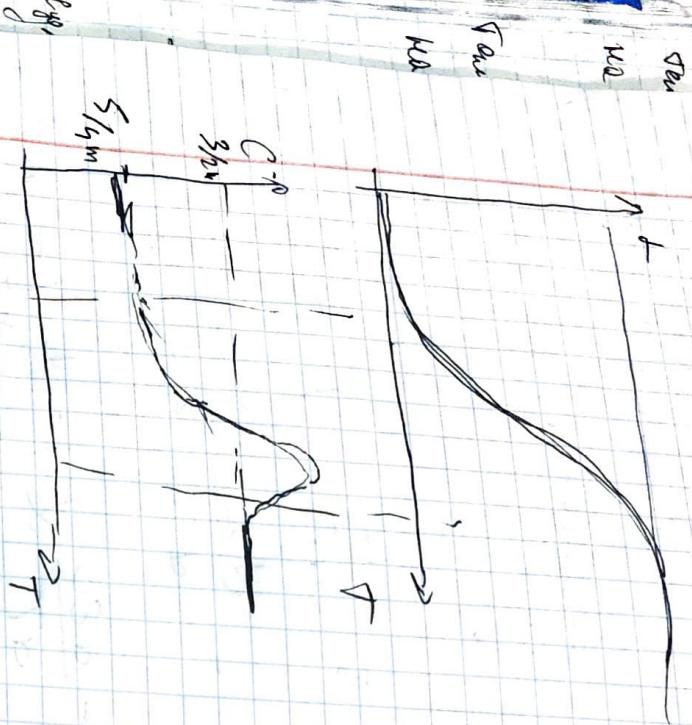
$$p = n_1 \cdot m + n_2 \cdot 2m$$

$$n_1 = \frac{p}{1+\alpha} \quad n_2 = \frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha} m \quad m = \frac{p}{\alpha}$$

α wechselt, m und n_2 nicht!

$$U = \int p$$

$$2\omega \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = 2\omega \frac{3\alpha^2}{4\tau} + 2\omega \frac{3\alpha^2}{\alpha\tau} - \omega \frac{\alpha}{\tau^2}$$



$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \alpha \frac{(1-\alpha^2)}{2} \frac{\rho}{\tau^2}$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} \approx \alpha(1-\alpha) \frac{\rho}{\tau^2}$$

Entwickeln wir das weiter:

$$\alpha \approx \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\tau} \approx \tau \ll 1$$

Atomwelle & Quantenphys.

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{1-\alpha^2} \approx \alpha^2$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{2\omega \frac{d\alpha}{dt} (1-\alpha^2) + 2\omega \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \alpha^2}{(1-\alpha^2)^2} = \omega \alpha^2 \left(\frac{\rho}{\tau} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \ll 1, \quad \frac{\langle \epsilon_{\text{eff}} \rangle}{\alpha} \ll 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{1}{2m} \left[\left(\frac{\tau}{2} + \frac{\langle \epsilon_{\text{eff}} \rangle}{\alpha \tau} \right) + \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\langle \epsilon_{\text{eff}} \rangle}{\alpha \tau} \right) \right] \\ &+ \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2} - \alpha \right) \frac{\rho^2}{\tau^2} \left(\frac{\tau}{2} - \frac{\langle \epsilon_{\text{eff}} \rangle}{\alpha} + 1 \right) \approx \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma p^1 + \alpha(1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^2$$

Вспомогательные б

обр. расход.

ночных опросов нет!

Вспомогательные б
расходы монет. связь