



## Mid-Semester Exam

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**Reg. No.:**

**Max. Marks: 20**

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1. Consider a system of two particles each of which can be in one of the three states with energies  $0, \epsilon$  and  $2\epsilon$ . Write down the partition function of the system, if the particles follow:

- (a) Classical statistics (MB)
- (b) Quantum statistics of *identical bosons* (BE)
- (c) Quantum statistics of *identical fermions* (FD).

What is the statistical probability that system is in a state with energy  $4\epsilon$  among all possible allowed states, in each case? Calculate the average energy of the system in three cases. Compare them in  $T \rightarrow \infty$  limit and justify the outcome.

2. Consider an *ultrarelativistic* ideal gas ( $p \gg mc$ ) of  $N$  *identical* monoatomic molecules.

- (a) Calculate the partition function of the gas.
- (b) Show that the entropy of the gas is given by

$$S = Nk_B \left[ 4 - \ln(N\Lambda^3/V) \right],$$

where  $\Lambda = \hbar c \pi^{2/3} / (k_B T)$ .

- (c) Show that the adiabatic expansion of such a gas is governed by

$$PV^{4/3} = \text{constt.}$$

3. The equation of state for a real gas is given by,

$$\left( P + \frac{\alpha}{V^2} \right) (V - \beta) = Nk_B T,$$

where,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are phenomenological parameters. Show that, at a given temperature, the specific heat at constant volume ( $C_V$ ) for a real gas with fixed  $N$  does not depend on the volume.

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**Useful expressions:**

$$\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x} dx = n!$$

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