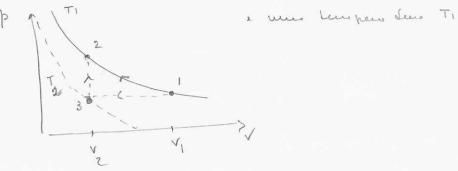
TP4- Un problemo puliminar. e reces obsensocas:

Secret 4.3 Colouls de vansaux de entrepes soi pode ser estended
amorri d'hospech neveriseis (Perperse Loireis even dispose
quou-estation terre dies unes
No quais o sistem est eur combat con assensame d'esta

Um en perfecto sofre mues compunar notinamen sum Vie Vz



- a) aval o vousces de entrepes de gos?
- 6) Quel o vanishar d'entropes de reservolones?

(a)
$$\Delta S = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{1}^{2} dQ = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{1}^{2} (dE + pdV) \qquad dQ = dE + pdV$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{1}^{2} pdV = -N \kappa \ln \frac{V_1}{V_2} < 0$$

b) 1º lu: TAS = pdV (troubsolles reglizado sobre o sosterio.

Lo DA < O -> Colon liberto pelo noterio paro o
perior limo = P (AS) = 0

- c) Quel a various de entropre de sistema se o processo Reversed escolhed for a representad o horisod (1-3-2)
- de colo

 vanoures de precessor ? Quel o husbolho reolizad sobre o

Varioce de entrepo de reservo lo rus

AS =
$$\int_{1}^{2} dQ = \int_{1}^{3} \left[\frac{dE}{T} + \frac{P}{D}dV\right] + \int_{1}^{3} \frac{dE}{T} + \frac{P}{D}dV$$

$$= \int_{1}^{3} \frac{dQ}{T} + \int_{1}^{3} \frac{dQ}{T} + \int_{1}^{3} \frac{P}{D}dV = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{P}{D}d$$

$$(AS)_{1/3} \int_{-T}^{3} \frac{d\alpha}{T} = \int_{-T}^{3} \left(\frac{dE}{T} + \frac{P}{T} + \frac{R}{T} + \frac{N}{T} + \frac{N}{T}$$

defuent. (depende de caurentes)

Vues observações.

Paro
$$V_1N$$
 except $dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E}\right)_{V_1N} dE = \frac{dQ}{T}$

(processor preon-entitu

$$(\Delta S)_{TOTAL} = (\Delta S)_{High} + (\Delta S)_{low} = -\frac{Q_{high}}{T_{high}} + \frac{Q_{low}}{T_{Lo}} > 0$$

Muskin frand Olow e' wiwn = 7 Mus = 1 - Thou

(Carrot)

Holon presoper

une ciclo neversivel.

Crode or ciclo never

per thip etion

times affarer

[Observo cai sobre mansformo goés de lejendre.]

3. Dishibuigas caus vica:

(T, V, N)

- . A ever, so sistemo vas e' depindo (pode flutura)
- entar o resurs l'em tem que ter une energe E- Es, porque o sisteme écupisso esti isolot e tem remo energo bem depinto E.
- · A probabilited de o sistem estar nom pontrentar micro-estat de emps Es é dods pelo distriburças micro-consumes:

Σ = Somo som s todo on uniconstido s

· E 5 << E ;

$$lm p_{s} = -lm \left[\sum_{s} \Omega_{res}(E-E_{s}) \right] + lm \left[\Omega \left[E-E_{s} \right] \right]$$

$$lm \left[\Omega \left[E-E_{s} \right] \right] = lm \left[\Omega \left(E \right) \right] - \left(\frac{\partial lm}{\partial E_{res}} \frac{\partial \Omega_{res}(E)}{\partial E_{res}} \right) E_{s} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial \Omega_{res}(E-E_{s})}{\partial E_{res}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{S \to \infty} |S| = |S| + \lim_{S \to \infty} |S| = |S| + \lim_{S \to \infty} |S| = |S| + \lim_{S \to \infty} |S| + \lim_{S \to \infty}$$

Sistema em confocto com um reservotoros termino: Helmholtz e dismibulção cauduica

Problems 1,2,3

1º lei para o Sistema: DO = DE + DW

$$\Delta S_{TOT} = \Delta S - \frac{\Delta E + \Delta W}{T_{bally}}$$

La mabolho reolizado pelo sisteme som o exterion.

+ posts DV

Define un

(Repare pur A inclui propriedodes de sistemes e de bouhe térenico)

Admitama per N e V de sisteme sañ constandes, e pur a sur lempers teur l'a mesur pur a de bouho térmice. tutar:

> DA = DE - TAS e' mus funças de estado do tistemo

Repar que DF <0 (como virun), o pur implies pur F dure ser minimo em equilibres.

Repair - 2 ju

$$dF = dE - SdT - TdS$$

$$= TgS - pdV + \mu dN - SdT - TdS$$

$$= -SdT - pdV + \mu dN$$

As varioireis naturais de F = F (T, V, N):

$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N}$$

$$P = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N}$$

$$A = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N}\right)_{T,V}$$

tungis de Gibbs:

Se reloxamen o condinas de DV=0 e impusemen p= Phosen

A = F -TS +PV = F+ PV = G

Entalpia: (ja viun...)

H= E+ PV

dH= (Tas-pdV+hdN) + pdV+Vdp

= Tas + Vap + Man

H=H(5, p, n)

Paoblems: experime T, V e pl à enste de H

e prove que H e' mu'aimo em equilibres
par un sistème a entropia eoustants

DA = DE + Phon DV - Thom AS SO

Se as = O DA = OE+Phon AV = AH SO

A = E + PV & ... entermo mo apunto a con a secono con a s

Peterend de Land au IL (grand potencial)

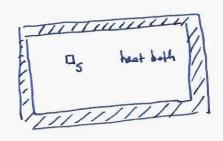
R=F-KN

da = df - hdN - Ndh

=-SaT-pdV-Ndh

 $S = -\left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial T}\right)_{V, p}; \quad P = -\left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial V}\right)_{T, p}; \quad N = -\left(\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial p}\right)_{T, V}$

Distribuição caroceica



Sisteme eu contoch con meser Reservationia a lemperateur T.

O soleur campisite é isolado:

O women dated de union-solde de insterna compositor é $Si_{tor} = \frac{1}{s} Si_b (E - E_s) \cdot Si (E_s)$

A probabilitate de o stature particular revieno-estodos e':

$$P_{s}(F_{s}): \frac{P_{s}(E-E_{s})}{2} = C \Omega_{s}(E-F_{s})$$

$$\frac{P_{s}(F_{s})}{2} \Omega_{s}(E-F_{s}) \Omega_{s}(F_{s})$$

C: 2 Role, Es) RIFS)

Simplements colombodo impondo per & ts = 1

$$\frac{\sum_{s} P_{s} = 1}{\sum_{s} P_{s}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{s} e^{-\epsilon s/kT}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{s} e^{-\epsilon s/kT}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{s} e^{-\epsilon s/kT}}$$

Z= funças de particais (Zustandssumene) (Somo Sobre hodo or estodo)

Ps = 1 e KT = probobilidede de o sistemo enter

vous pour jour union union en enter de

euro Es

Neste distribucians, o estado mocarreispico do Estumo d' fixado pelo lunquesturo do bombo T, pelo sem volumo e pelo Nº de particular per o constituram.

Problema 4 A moliente de buleur pode existra em dues configuerocais (isomers) com energies déferentes

$$H_3C$$
 $C = C$
 $C H_3$
 $C H_3$
 $C H_3$
 $C H_3$
 $C H_3$
 $C H_3$
 $C H_3$

Oblusho a abundancia relativa der dues eautismossas.

a T=300 K & T=1000 K.

5

Problema: a) Oblenho a energe midio de sistemo em equilibre le mires com un Reserva bisso à lempers hiero T b) tolente o volor midio de prodecodo do enerpo.

6) Obtento o colar específico a volume escestante

a)
$$\overline{E} = \overline{Z} P_s E_s = \frac{1}{Z} \overline{Z} e^{-\beta E_s} = \frac{1}{Z} \overline{Z} e^{-$$

Problema 6 a probobilidade de Boltzmann que obteve procesoblema 6 a probobilidade de une sisteme estan une particular unicro-estado de energio Es (se em equilibra e temperature T com une reservolviero). Qual a probobilidade de este Sistema ter una energio entre E e E t d E?

A probabilidade de Boltzmanne e'a probabilidade de o solem.
estar nom particular micro-este de ever energo E

A probabilidad do sirlemo ter um, emps entre E i E+dE
obten-21 somands as probabilidades de ocovieren destes
estados

PIE) = ZPs

5: E < E < E + d E . Man o probohilidad de occurre.

destes estada e' dado pelo cuescus foctor de Boltzmann. Loju

PLE) = C fle) e

oud g(E) e'a duvidede de estade e C nous constant

gIE) i' suns funças ropidsment enercent de emps e-BE & decressent de emps

lopo P(E) & g(E) e der le un moxime

pummend a E

· Presson termodinamico me'die (N'esvestante)

Turopueur um solum V. Imopueur per o volum vous (queleentiticoment) dV. Este vousque produj umo vousque de
entiticoment) dV. Este vousque produj umo vousque de

 $dE_S = \left(\frac{dE_S}{dV}\right)_{T,N} dV = -T_S dV$

com Ts = - (dEs) TIN ; dE = trobalho Rolizado sobre o sistema

(pressas de sistema una muicro-esdo de s)

Entañ a pursas medro do sistemo P vem.

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\overline{P} = \overline{\sum} & \overline{\prod}_{S} & \overline{P}_{S} = \\
= \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= -\frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
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= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{\sum}_{S} & \left(\frac{\partial E_{S}}{\partial V}\right)_{T,N} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{Z} & \overline{Z} \\
= \frac{1}{2} & \overline{Z$$

· Domisuiças de probabilidades e entrapia:

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{s} E_{s} P_{s}$$

$$d\vec{E} = \sum_{s} E_{s} dP_{s} + \sum_{s} P_{s} dE_{s}$$

(intepande e suponde pur a constant de intégrate à sus

(Entropia estatistico: novomente k e' uno esustant de escarerses)

Observações: No sosteurs isolado vien que 5'= klm se.

A dishibusços microconómico eomopordente,

A relocas ocius actualizo este couculs pars o distribucçar carabuico.

ligarer à Termodinameiro da distribuirer comonico

Repair pur E = E(T, N, V), louis T e' fixo (equilibries), termine eours resurshins e N familie (por hipotese), term que $dE_S = \left(\frac{dE_S}{dV}\right) dV = -T_S dV$

Lugo:

 $\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{p} = -\overline{2} & \beta_s & \overline{\pi}_s \end{array}\right)$

Mes dE = Td5 - pdV (N fixo) (1º puiucipio)

comparando com (*) (for e' ojoro expusio em terrir de Volores meidios), some luodo o identifica.

Islo e':

A varioqués de entrepie de silenes pode ser associado a une varioqué de destribuiças de probabilidades des.

$$TdS = \sum_{s} E_{s} dl_{s} = 0? ; p_{s} = \frac{e^{-\frac{E_{s}}{kT}}}{2} = 0$$

=0 $lm ps = -\frac{Es}{kt} - lmz = 0$ Es = -KT [lm ps + lmz]

T ds = - KT \ [fm ps + ln 2] dps = - KT \ s lm ps . dps -

- KT lonz Z dps

Ligacias à Termodinâmica

lon à perme (par un sisteme en epublise tèrme con un reservation e Névertante) determinar É, F.

o color esperifica etc. Deve formerer o chora para s
ligoras entre medela establisha e o termodinomico:

Couridereum: -KT lm = - 1 lm = F (chaveaus-the osrie).

$$F.\beta = -2mz \implies d(F.\beta) = -\frac{1}{2}dz$$

$$Z = Z(\beta, V) \implies dZ = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial \beta}\right)_{V}d\beta + \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial V}\right)_{T}dV$$

$$Logo: \qquad (32)$$

$$q(k, b) = -\frac{5}{1} \left[\left(\frac{9k}{9k} \right)^{4} + \left(\frac{9k}{95} \right)^{4} + ak \right]$$

$$d(F\beta) = \overline{E} d\beta - \beta \overline{P} dV$$

$$= \overline{E} d\beta + \beta d\overline{E} - \beta d\overline{E} - \beta \overline{P} dV$$

$$= d(\beta \overline{E}) - \beta (d\overline{E} + \overline{P} dV)$$

$$d[F\beta - \beta E] = -\beta [dE + \beta dV] = -\beta TdS$$

$$d[F\beta - \beta E] = -dS$$

$$R = 0 F\beta - \beta E = -S + G$$

[T=0 => F= E => C=0] 1 Logo F= E-T5.

(o pue eouespoude à definiçais de europe de Helmholtz)

Lojo

ligs a distribuiças eaubuico à termodinamica

TIL

Aplicoupes

P. Dues partientes distinuéres podem ester en un de dois mireis com empres o e a. O sisteme esto' em equilibre teimico com un resursto'res o une tempo dus T. Obtento as propriedodes termodinômico do sistema

Ds solder unicroscopien de tilteme sos (0,0), (0, A), (A,0) e (A, A). A funcion de pourique veui:

$$E_{x} = \sum_{s=1}^{4} e^{-\beta E_{s}} = 1 + 2e^{-\beta \Delta} + e^{-2\Delta \beta}$$

$$= (1 + e^{-\beta \Delta})^{2}$$

Nota: Imopine opener mus parteuls

Sufer pur pour N partieules destrujuner, e independent

Podeun ornim considerar o coso de 1 partients pars estent

i) enceps midia por parkents

(= = - 2 (lm Z₁), ou viando directemente e definicas)

iil Euro de Helmholtz por poutroulo

iii) Entropia

$$\bar{\beta} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\Delta e^{-\beta \Delta}}{1 + e^{-\beta \Delta}} + KT \ln \left[1 + e^{-\beta \Delta} \right] \right]$$

$$\bar{\beta} = \frac{\Delta}{T} \frac{e^{-\beta \Delta}}{1 + e^{-\beta \Delta}} + K \ln \left[1 + e^{-\beta \Delta} \right]$$

Alleno ho week:

$$\bar{S} = -\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \tau}\right)_{V}$$
; verfore per obtéen o viesus

iv) o color específico o volucue coestant:

$$c_{V} = \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(\frac{\Delta e^{-\beta \Delta}}{1 + e^{-\beta \Delta}} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(\frac{\Delta}{e^{\beta \Delta} + 1} \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{k\tau^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left(\frac{\Delta}{e^{\beta \Delta} + 1} \right) = \frac{\Delta}{k\tau^{2}} \frac{\Delta e^{-\beta \Delta}}{\left(e^{\beta \Delta} + 1\right)^{2}}$$

Problema 10 propriedodes termodicionericos de um oscilodos ID em equilibro termos a mus temperature T

$$Z_{1} = \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{2$$

- In [1 - Phw]]

$$\overline{z} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} + \frac{\hbar \omega}{\varrho \hbar \omega} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \hbar \omega \tilde{n}\right) \hbar \omega$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \hbar \omega \tilde{n}\right) \tilde{n} \omega$$

Problemati and a emport de Noscilodore harmónices independentemente em equalibre o uma temperatura 7?

lomo se compara com o resultado obtido usond
a distribueras caricas - combuica?

Pars Nosiclodores (ZN = [Z]) =D (F=-NKT lmZ,

S=NA

= NE=NE=NEW [Z+ Fhw]

lateulo usando o distribuiços enicroconómico: (do empa):

A eury bahal de Enterne de N oscaladar 10 independent e distrupcisais (supratos polodos de externa) e' dodo por É = [M + ½ N] true, oude M = ½ m; e' o no de "quanto" associada. Estas M excitação podem ser distribundos de multipla maneiro pelos N oscaladars. Usando a expern Jo' contrado, podemos obder o ne de microestado

$$\Omega = \frac{\left(M + N - 1\right)!}{M! \left(N - 1\right)!}$$

$$M = \frac{E}{\hbar w} - \frac{1}{2}N$$

$$\Omega = \left(\frac{E}{\hbar w} - \frac{1}{2}N + N - 1\right)!$$

Veando o formuelo de Straling: Rom N! = N lm N - N

$$S = K \ln \Omega = K \left[\left(\frac{E}{k\omega} + \frac{N}{2} \right) \ln \left(\frac{E}{k\omega} + \frac{N}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{E}{k\omega} - \frac{N}{2} \right) \ln \left(\frac{E}{k\omega} - \frac{N}{2} \right) - N\ell \right]$$

$$(N > > 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E}\right)_{V,N} = \frac{|L|}{h\omega} \ln \left[\frac{\frac{E}{h\omega} + \frac{N}{2}}{\frac{E}{h\omega}} \right]$$

$$\frac{kw}{kT} = \frac{E}{kw} + \frac{N}{2}$$

$$= \frac{Nkw}{2}$$

$$= \frac{kw}{kT} + \frac{Nkw}{2}$$

$$= \frac{kw}{kT} + \frac{Nkw}{2}$$

$$= \frac{kw}{kT} + \frac{Nkw}{2}$$

$$= \frac{N k \omega}{2} \left[\frac{e^{k\omega}}{k \omega / i \pi} \right]$$

Rual a empio midro do sistemo o mun-tempero

$$\hat{T} = -KT \ln \hat{z} = -KT \ln \left[1 + 3e^{\frac{E}{kT}} \right]$$

bera

Problema - 13

Funto moxima: Emax = NE

6) O volon medro de energo es o sistema estres em epullon tenura com um reservobien o temperotus T

europe midre par abouro:
$$Z_1 = [1 + e^{-\beta E}] = funças de partiças.$$

i)
$$\overline{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln z_1 = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \left[1 + e^{-\beta \varepsilon} \right] = \frac{\varepsilon e^{-\beta \varepsilon}}{1 + e^{-\beta \varepsilon}}$$

lunt KT>> E (altas temperaturas)

$$\overline{\varepsilon} \simeq \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1 - \beta \varepsilon + \cdots}{1 + 1 - \beta \varepsilon + \cdots} \simeq \varepsilon \frac{\left(1 - \beta \varepsilon + \cdots\right)}{\lambda \left(1 - \frac{\beta \varepsilon}{2} + \cdots\right)} = \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{2}\left(1-\beta\epsilon\right)\left(1+\frac{\beta\epsilon}{2}\right)=\frac{\epsilon}{2}\left[1-\frac{\beta\epsilon}{2}+\cdots\right]$$

Valor máxims ~ Ez

lime baixon dempuretur: \$ -> 0.

c) Colcule a enhopie

$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_{V_1 N}$$

$$S = + \times \ln \left[1 + e^{-\beta E}\right] + \times \sqrt{\left(-E\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{1+z}\right) e^{-\frac{E}{1+z}}}$$

$$|S' = \times \ln \left[1 + e^{-\beta E}\right] + \frac{1}{1+e^{-\beta E}}$$

- d) Observaçãos: la leulo do en hespis usando o dismibuiças
 - · Adunto o sistemo solodo.

$$E = M \mathcal{E} + (N-m) \cdot 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \frac{E}{N} = \frac{m}{N} \mathcal{E}$$

$$N^{\circ}$$
 de unicno-estado es un $m = \Omega = \frac{N!}{m!(N-m)!}$

$$m = \frac{E}{\epsilon}$$
 $S = \mu \left[lm N! - lm \left(\frac{E}{\epsilon}! \right) - lm \left(N - \frac{E}{\epsilon} \right)! \right]$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E}\right)_{V,N} = I \frac{\partial}{\partial E} \left[-\frac{E}{E} e_{m} \left(\frac{E}{E}\right) + \frac{E}{E} - l_{m} \left[N - \frac{E}{E}\right] \left(N - \frac{e_{E}}{E}\right) + \left[N - \frac{e_{E}}{E}\right] + \left[N - \frac{e_{E}}{E}\right] \right] + \left[N - \frac{e_{E}}{E}\right]$$

$$|L| = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = 10 \left\{ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \ln \frac{E}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \ln \left[N - \frac{E}{\epsilon} \right] \right\} = \frac{12}{\epsilon} \ln \left[\frac{N - \frac{E}{\epsilon}}{\epsilon \ell \epsilon} \right]$$

$$S = \kappa \left[N \ln N - N - \frac{E}{\epsilon} \ln \left(\frac{E}{\epsilon}\right) + \frac{E}{\epsilon} - \left(N - \frac{E}{\epsilon}\right) \ln \left(N - \frac{E}{\epsilon}\right) + \left(N - \frac{E}{\epsilon}\right)\right]$$

$$\frac{E}{N} = e^{-\frac{E}{1LT}} = e^{-\frac{E}{1LT}} (E - \frac{E}{N})$$

$$\frac{E}{N} = e^{-\frac{E}{1LT}} (E - \frac{E}{N})$$

$$S = NK_{B} \left[lnN - \frac{E}{NE} ln \left(\frac{EN}{EN} \right) - \left(1 - \frac{E}{NE} \right) ln \left[N \left(1 - \frac{E}{NE} \right) \right] \right]$$

$$= NK_{B} \left[lnN - \frac{E}{NE} \left[ln \frac{E}{EN} + lnN \right] - \left(1 - \frac{E}{NE} \right) \left[ln \left(1 - \frac{E}{NE} \right) + lnN \right] \right]$$

$$= NK_{B} \left[lnN - \frac{E}{NE} ln \frac{E}{EN} + lnN \right] - ln \left(1 - \frac{E}{NE} \right) - lnN + \frac{E}{NE} ln \left[1 - \frac{E}{NE} \right] \right]$$

$$=NIC_{3}\left[\frac{E}{NE}\left(l_{m}\left(1-\frac{E}{EN}\right)-l_{m}\frac{E}{EN}\right)-l_{m}\left(1-\frac{E}{EN}\right)\right]$$

$$\frac{e^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu\tau}}}{1+e^{-\varepsilon/\mu\tau}} = \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1-\frac{\varepsilon^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{\mu\tau}}}{\varepsilon}}{1+e^{-\varepsilon/\mu\tau}}$$

(eouro andes)

1+e- E/ret

Problema-3 Um sistems possoi y uniono estado eou
energias E, 2E, 2E, 3E. lalende e sero
caponidade colonifico a volume constante em
femas de tempera tema T

$$Z = e^{-\frac{E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{2E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}$$

$$= -\frac{E}{kT} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}$$

$$= -\frac{E}{kT} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}$$

$$= +\frac{E + 4Ee^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}}{1 + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}}$$

$$= \frac{E(1 + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}) + 2Ee^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}}{1 + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}}$$

$$= \frac{E + 2E}{kT} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}$$

$$= \frac{E + 2Ee^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}}{1 + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}} = \frac{E + 2E}{e^{\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}}$$

$$= \frac{E + 2Ee^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}}{1 + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}} = \frac{E + 2E}{e^{\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}}$$

$$= \frac{E + 2Ee^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}}{1 + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}} = \frac{E + 2E}{e^{\frac{3E}{kT}} + 2e^{-\frac{3E}{kT}}} = \frac{$$

Problems - 5 (each.)

a) Obtento a vaciácio do everyo unido :

$$G_{E}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ E^{2} - E^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} Z}{\partial \beta^{2}} \qquad (eomo vimu)$$

$$Q_{5}^{2} = \frac{5}{7} \frac{9 \beta_{5}}{9 \beta_{5}} - \frac{5}{7} \left(\frac{9 \beta_{5}}{9 \beta_{5}}\right)_{5}^{2} = \frac{5}{7} \frac{9 \beta_{5}}{9 \beta_{5}} + \left(\frac{9 \beta_{5}}{9 \beta_{5}}\right) \left[-\frac{5}{7} \frac{9 \beta_{5}}{9 \beta_{5}}\right]$$

$$=\frac{2}{1}\frac{3\beta}{3\beta^2}+\frac{3\beta}{3\beta}\frac{3\beta}{3\beta}\left[\frac{2}{1}\right]=\frac{3\beta}{3\beta}\left[\frac{2}{1}\frac{3\beta}{3\beta}\right]=$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \beta^2} \ln(z) = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial \tau} \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{C_V \left(-\frac{1}{\mu_B \tau^2}\right)}{2}$$

Problemo 7

S= - 1 > ps laps (eumopo erbribe)

compar est définicas eou o entropio termodina union no modelo a) union-como min e b) esmonios.

a)
$$\beta_s = \frac{1}{\Omega(E,N,N)} = 3$$
 $S = -\frac{7}{5} \frac{1}{\Omega} \ln \left[\frac{1}{\Omega} \right] = 1$ $= + \ln \Omega - \frac{1}{\Omega} \cdot \frac{5}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}$

= lms

b)
$$p_{s} = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$S = -\frac{\sum_{s} e^{-\beta \xi_{s}}}{2} \cdot l_{n} \left(\frac{e^{-\beta \xi_{s}}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sum_{s} e^{-\beta \xi_{s}}}{2} \cdot \left[-l_{n}z - \beta \xi_{s}\right]$$

$$S = +\beta \frac{\sum_{s} e^{-\beta \xi_{s}}}{2} + \frac{\sum_{s} e^{-\beta \xi_{s}}}{2} + \frac{\sum_{s} e^{-\beta \xi_{s}}}{2} \cdot l_{n}z$$

$$= \frac{1}{KT} = + l_{n}z$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{$1 \times 15 = \frac{E}{k_B}$} + T \ln 2$$

$$-T \ln 2 = -TS + \frac{E}{k_B}$$

$$= -KT \ln 2$$

Satignais o menos de une excestande de exercesas.

Problemo-8 Ahour de He (excetado)a

$$N_{1} = \frac{D}{1+3e^{-D/kT}}$$
 $N_{0} = \frac{1}{1+3e^{-D/kT}}$

$$\frac{N_1}{N_0} = e^{-\frac{\Delta}{RT}} = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad \frac{N_1}{N_0} = -\frac{\Delta}{RT}$$

E= - 12. B

b) T((1)
$$\sqrt{3} \rightarrow \infty$$
 (Sinhx) = $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{e^{x}}{2}$

$$\langle m \rangle N h$$
 $(esh x) = e^{x} + e^{-x} = e^{x}$