

orderparameter(recallthat

$$\tilde{\phi}$$

$$B\sim$$

$$\frac{1}{U}$$

$$B=$$

$$0$$

effectivepotentialdifferentcases\_j.Atbothminimahaveequal\bar{U}

$$T=$$

potential\_g1abovebelow\_critical\_temperature.

$$j=$$

$$0$$

$$B=$$

$$0$$

$$U=\mu^2(T)\rho+12\lambda\rho^2\,.$$

(1)

$$\mu^2(T)$$

$$\mu^2() =$$

$$0$$

$$T$$

$$\mu^2=a\left(T-\right)+,$$

(2)

$$\rho_0$$

$$\phi_0$$

$$\rho_0(T)=$$

$$-\frac{\mu^2(T)}{\lambda}=$$

$$\frac{a\left(-T\right)}{\lambda},$$

$$\phi_0(T)=$$

$$\sqrt{2\rho_0(T)}=$$

$$c\sqrt{-T},$$

$$c\sqrt{\frac{2a}{\lambda}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2a}{\lambda}}$$

$$\phi_0$$

$$\phi_0\sim(-T)^\beta,$$

(3)

$$\beta$$

$$\beta=$$

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

$$\phi_0$$

$$T$$

$$[\phi_0]T\sim\frac{1}{\sqrt{-T}}\,.$$

(4)

$$T\rightarrow$$

$$j\neq$$

$$0$$

$$U=12\lambda\rho^2,$$

(5)

$$\bar{U}=18\lambda\left(\phi_a\phi_a\right)^2-j_a\phi_a\,.$$

(6)

$$\phi_0(j)$$

$$j_a=$$

$$j_{a1}$$

$$\phi_{0,a}=$$

$$\phi_{0\ a1}$$

$$j=[U]\phi_1=\frac{\lambda}{2}\phi_0^3,$$

(7)

$$\phi_0\sim j^{13},M\sim B^{13}\,.$$

(8)

$$M$$

$$M\sim B^{1\delta},$$

(9)

$$\delta$$

$$\delta=$$

$$\frac{M}{B}$$

$$[M]\beta\sim B^{-23},$$

(10)

$$B\rightarrow$$

$$0$$

$$U=$$

$$??$$

$$??$$

$$\mu^2<$$

$$0^2=$$

$$0^2>$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 0: \\ 3.97]plot[samples = \\ 500](, 2 * exp(-10^2 * (-2)^2)); (3.5, 2)node; [- > \\ ](0, -4) - \\ -(0, -1)node[above]; [- > \\ ](-4, -4) - \\ -(4, -4)node[right] \phi \\ 2 * \\ (+2)^2); [verythick, linecap = \\ round, smooth, domain = \\ 0: \\ 3.97]plot[samples = \\ 500](, -4 + exp(-10^2 * (-2)^2)); (3.5, -2)node; \\ T \leq \\ T > \end{array}$$

$$p = \frac{NT}{V - b_0N} - b_1 \left( \frac{N}{V} \right)^2,$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (12) \\ b_0 \\ b_1 \\ F \\ [F]V = -p, \end{array}$$

$$F = TN \left[ \ln \frac{N}{V - b_0N} - 1 - \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{mT}{2\pi\hbar^2} \right] - b_1 \frac{N^2}{V}.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (14) \\ v_V = \\ \frac{1}{N} = \\ \frac{1}{n} \\ \tilde{f} = \frac{F}{N}, \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (15) \\ [f]v = -p, \end{array}$$

$$(16) \quad \tilde{g}(v, T, p) = \tilde{f}(v, T) + pv.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (17) \\ \tilde{g} \\ U \\ w(v) \\ \tilde{g}(v) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} [ \tilde{g} ] v \Big|_{T, p} = 0. \end{array}$$

$$(18) \quad \begin{array}{l} system_v s, real_g as we have listed the corresponding quantities of magnetic systems and real gases. But not that there is one impo- \\ there is no - symmetry for the real gas. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \phi \quad v \\ j - p \\ U \quad f \\ \bar{U} \quad \tilde{g} \\ \tilde{g}(v) \\ T \\ p \\ \tilde{g}(v) \\ v \\ \tilde{g}(v) = \tilde{g}_0(T) + \tilde{g}_1(v, T, p), \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (19) \\ \hline \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\tilde{g}_1 = -T \ln (v - b_0) - \frac{b_1}{v} + pv,$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (20) \\ 0 = [\tilde{g}_1]v = -\frac{T}{v - b_0} + \frac{b_1}{v^2} + p. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (21) \\ T \\ p \\ potential_g 1_{above} below_critical_t emperature. For both local minima have equal \tilde{g}_1 \\ T = \\ density_{liquid} gas_t ransition. \\ T < \\ g_1 \\ T > \\ g_1 \\ g_1 \\ \hline \hline \kappa_T \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\kappa_T} = -V[p]V \Big|_{T, p}. \end{array}$$