

PROBLEM SET 5

1) **(5 pts) TextProblem 2.1**

2) **(5 pts) TextProblem 2.2**

3) **(10 pts) TextProblem 2.3** - For part (d), it should be a discrete plot of $P(n)$ vs. n for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ up to $n=50$

4) **(5 pts) TextProblem 2.6**

5) **(10 pts) TextProblem 2.8**

6) **(20 pts)** Consider a system with 7 energy levels with energies $0, \epsilon, 2\epsilon, 3\epsilon, 4\epsilon, 5\epsilon$, and 6ϵ , for some energy ϵ . Suppose it is desired to fill these energy levels with four particles such that the total energy of the system of four particles is 6ϵ . For example, we could put three particles in the level with zero energy and one particle in the level with energy 6ϵ .

a) Define macrostates of the system as states with different numbers of particles in each level. Then for the system described above with four particles and total energy 6ϵ , there are nine possible macrostates. Make a diagram of these macrostates, which shows for each macrostate, how many particles occupy each of the seven energy levels.

b) Now suppose the particles are distinguishable so that we can determine which particles are in which state. Then for each macrostate, there exist several microstates corresponding to different choices for the particles in each level. For example, for a macrostate which has two particles in level 2 and two particles in level 3 (for a total energy of $2 \times \epsilon + 2 \times 2\epsilon = 6\epsilon$), there are 4 choices for the first particle in level 2 and 3 choices for the second particle. But the order of choosing doesn't make any difference, so we have to divide by 2. Once the first two particles are chosen, the remaining particles must go into the other level. Thus, for this macrostate, there are six different microstates and the multiplicity $\Omega=6$ for that macrostate. Determine the multiplicity of each macrostate according to this definition and then show that

the sum of all nine multiplicities is 84. This is the total number of microstates in the system.

c) Calculate the average occupation numbers of the lowest energy level, the middle energy level (with energy 3ϵ), and the highest energy level. To obtain the average occupation number of a level, multiply the number of particles in that level for a particular macrostate by the multiplicity of that macrostate. Then sum this product over the nine macrostates and divide by the total number of microstates, which is 84. If you add up the average occupation numbers of all 7 levels, the result should just be the number of particles in the system, which is 4.

7) **(15 pts) TextProblem 2.26** - Show that the multiplicity is given by the general expression :

$$\Omega(N, U, A) = \frac{1}{N!} \frac{A^N}{h^{2N}} \frac{\pi^N}{N!} (2mU)^N$$

8) **(10 pts) TextProblem 2.31**

9) **(15 pts) TextProblem 2.32** - Show that the general expression of the entropy of the 2-dimensional ideal gas considered in **TextProblem 2.26** is given by:

$$S = Nk \left[\ln \left(\frac{2\pi mUA}{N^2 h^2} \right) + 2 \right]$$

10) **(5 pts) TextProblem 2.33** - Assume Argon behaves as an ideal gas.