

$$3. \quad H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} S_{ij} \quad J > 0.$$

$$\text{let } \beta J = K$$

$$a) \quad Z = \sum_i e^{+\beta J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} S_{ij}} = \prod_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sum_i e^{\beta J S_{ij}}$$

$$b) \quad Z_1 = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} e^K & e^0 \\ e^0 & e^K \end{pmatrix}^{Nq} = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} e^K & 1 \\ 1 & e^K \end{pmatrix}^{Nq}$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $S_{ij} = S_j \quad S_i = S_j = \pm 1$

Turn it into the Ising model chain problem with known solution!

$$c) \quad Z_1 = \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} e^K & 1 \\ 1 & e^K \end{pmatrix}^{Nq} = \left(e^{K/2} \right)^{Nq} \cdot \text{Tr} \begin{pmatrix} e^{K/2} & e^{-K/2} \\ e^{-K/2} & e^{K/2} \end{pmatrix}^{Nq}$$

$$Z_1 = e^{Nq K/2} \cdot \cosh(K) \cdot (1 + \tanh(K))^{Nq}$$

$$d) \quad \frac{F}{N} = -\frac{1}{N\beta} \ln(Z) \text{ as } N \rightarrow \infty, \quad \tanh^\infty(K) = 0$$

since $\tanh < 1$

$$= -\frac{k_B T}{N} \cdot Nq \ln \left[e^{K/2} \cosh(K) \right]$$

$$= -k_B T q \left[\frac{J\beta}{2} + \ln(\cosh(K)) \right] = \left[\frac{F}{N} = -\frac{Jq}{2} - \frac{q}{\beta} \ln(\cosh(J\beta)) \right]$$

$$\frac{E}{N} = -\frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln(Z) = -\frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[\frac{Nq J\beta}{2} + qN \ln(\cosh(J\beta)) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{qJ}{2} - qJ \frac{\sinh(J\beta)}{\cosh(J\beta)} = \left[\frac{E}{N} = -\frac{Jq}{2} - Jq \tanh(J\beta) \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tanh(x) = 1 - \tanh^2(x) = \frac{\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x}{\cosh^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$$

e) $C_v = \frac{dE}{dT} = \frac{d}{dT} \left(-\frac{Jq}{2} - Jq \tanh\left(\frac{J}{k_B T}\right) \right)$

per site

$$= 0 - Jq \cdot \frac{J/k_B \cdot -1/T^2}{\cosh^2(J/k_B T)} = \boxed{\frac{J^2 q}{k_B T^2} \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{J}{k_B T}\right) = C_v}$$

all per site $\rightarrow S = \frac{E - F}{T} = \frac{-\frac{Jq}{2} - \frac{Jq}{T} \tanh(J\beta)}{T} - \left(-\frac{Jq}{2T} - \frac{q k_B T}{T} \ln(\cosh(J\beta)) \right)$

$$= -\frac{Jq}{T} \tanh(J\beta) + q k_B \ln(\cosh(J\beta))$$

f) Calculate $E, C, + S$ in $T \rightarrow 0$ & ∞ limits

Physically & quantitatively
explain results in both limits.

$$E(T \rightarrow 0) = -\frac{Jq}{2} - Jq \tanh(\infty) = -Jq \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) = \boxed{-\frac{3Jq}{2} = E(T \rightarrow 0)}$$

$$\downarrow \tanh = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \quad \therefore \tanh(\infty) = \frac{e^x}{e^x} = 1$$

$$E(T \rightarrow \infty) = -\frac{Jq}{2} - 0$$

$$\text{as } x \rightarrow 0 \therefore \tanh(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \boxed{E(T \rightarrow \infty) = -\frac{3Jq}{2}}$$

So at $T \rightarrow \infty$ the states are maximally misaligned, and at $T=0$ they are maximally aligned together.

$$\text{then } C_v(T \rightarrow 0) = \frac{J^2 q}{k_B T^2} \text{sech}^2\left(\frac{J}{k_B T}\right) \Rightarrow \boxed{0 = C_v(T=0)}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{e^{\infty} + e^{-\infty}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\infty}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$C_v(T \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{J^2 q}{k_B T^2} \text{sech}^2\left(\frac{J}{k_B \infty}\right) = \boxed{0 = C_v(T=\infty)}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}}\right)^2 \approx \left(\frac{1}{1+x+\frac{x^2}{2} + 1-x+\frac{x^2}{2}}\right)^2 \approx \frac{1}{4}$$

So the heat capacity fluctuates at 0 for both $T=0$ + ∞ limits, which we expect for $T \rightarrow 0$ due to the third law, and for $T \rightarrow \infty$ because the energy is already maximally dispersed.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } S(T \rightarrow 0) &= \frac{E(T \rightarrow 0)}{(T \rightarrow 0)} - \frac{F(T \rightarrow 0)}{(T \rightarrow 0)} = -\frac{Jq}{T} \tanh\left(\frac{J}{k_B T}\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{q}{T} \ln\left(\cosh\left(\frac{J}{k_B T}\right)\right) \\ &= -\frac{Jq}{T} \cdot 1 + \frac{q}{T} k_B T \cdot \frac{J}{k_B T} \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &\quad e^{\frac{J}{k_B T}} \text{ for small } T \\ &= -\frac{Jq}{T} + \frac{Jq}{T} = \boxed{0 = S(T \rightarrow 0)} \end{aligned}$$

which is what we expect, as at $T \rightarrow 0$ the randomness decreases as everything falls into a single ground state.

$$\frac{e^0 + e^{-0}}{2} = 1$$

$$\tanh(0) = 0$$

$$\cosh(0) = 1$$

$$\text{and lastly } S(T \rightarrow \infty) = - \frac{Jq}{T} \tanh\left(\frac{J}{k_B T}\right) + \frac{q}{T} k_B \ln(\cosh\left(\frac{J}{k_B T}\right))$$

$$\ln(1) = 0$$

$\therefore S(T \rightarrow \infty) = 0$ ~~also~~, meaning the ring settles into exactly the most ordered state possible, where all spins are anti-aligned.

9) Symmetry breaking phase transition at finite T ?

No, because all the thermodynamic functions derived are continuous and differentiable. ~~OK~~ OK