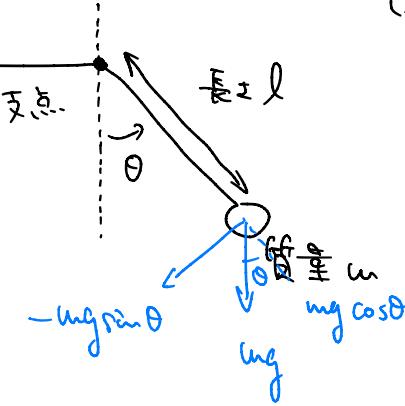


太陽太陽太陽

物語 27 20 19

問題 1

I.



$$(1) ml \ddot{\theta} = -mg \sin \theta \approx -mg \theta$$

ゆえに、微分方程式：

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{l} \theta$$

$$\text{∴ } \theta = A e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} + B e^{i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} \quad \text{式 23.}$$

$$\text{また, } \dot{\theta} = -i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} A e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} + i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} B e^{i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t}$$

\therefore 初期条件 $t=0$ 时 $\theta=\alpha$ を代入する。

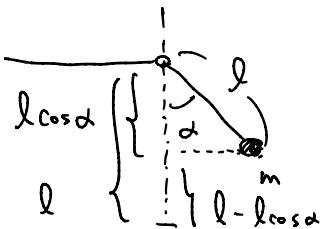
(初速度 $t=0$ 时 $\dot{\theta}=0$ とおき)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = A + B \\ 0 = -A + B \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow A = B = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{∴ } \theta = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} + e^{i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} \right),$$

$$= \alpha \cos \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} t$$

(2)



エネルギー保存則より

$$\begin{aligned} F &= mg l (1 - \cos \alpha) \approx mg l \left(1 - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} mg l \alpha^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 重力 } T = mg \cos \theta + ml \dot{\theta}^2$$

(4) 平均値 $\langle T \rangle$ の周期 $(= 2\pi/\omega < T)$ を求める。

[解答]

$$T = mg \cos \theta + ml \dot{\theta}^2 \approx mg \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 \right) + ml \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\therefore \theta = \alpha \cos \omega t, \quad \dot{\theta} = -\omega \alpha \sin \omega t \quad (\omega := \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}})$$

$$= mg - \frac{mg}{2} \alpha^2 \cos^2 \omega t + ml \omega^2 \alpha^2 \sin^2 \omega t$$

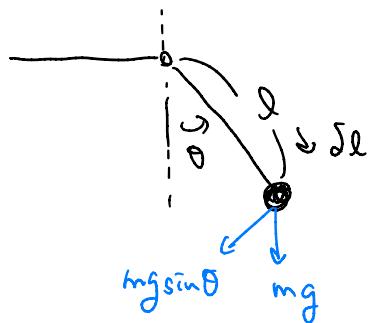
$$\langle T \rangle = mg - \frac{mg}{2} \alpha^2 \underbrace{\langle \cos^2 \omega t \rangle}_{= \frac{1}{2}} + ml \omega^2 \alpha^2 \underbrace{\langle \sin^2 \omega t \rangle}_{= \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= mg - \frac{mg}{4} \alpha^2 + \frac{1}{2} ml \omega^2 \alpha^2 = mg - \frac{mg}{4} \alpha^2 + \frac{1}{2} ml \cdot \frac{g}{l} \alpha^2$$

$$= mg + \frac{1}{4} mg \alpha^2 = mg \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \right),$$

五

(5) 方位角方位の運動方程式



$$m\ddot{\theta} = -mg \sin \theta \approx -mg\theta$$

$$\therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}}$$

$$m(l + \delta l) \ddot{\theta} = -mg \sin \theta$$

\downarrow

$$\approx -mg\theta$$

$$H_2 = \omega^1 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l + \delta l}}$$

$$H_2 = \delta \omega = \omega' - \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} - \sqrt{\frac{g}{l + \delta l}} = \frac{\delta l}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l+\delta l}} = \sqrt{g} \cdot l^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(2 + \frac{\delta l}{g} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \left(1 - \frac{\delta l}{2l} \right) \right)$$

微小量近似

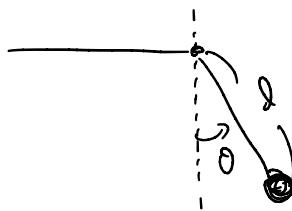
$$(b) \quad \delta w = -\langle T \rangle \delta l$$

$$= -mg \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right) \delta l$$

王仁. 問題文에 $\int w = \int F + \underline{\int U}$ (1)
 伍是工不w" - 。变化

$$t_{\text{start}} \quad \Delta E = \Delta w - \Delta v$$

$$z = z'' - \int_0^t (-m\dot{\theta}) \int_0^s l(-\cos \theta) + \alpha z''$$



$$\delta E = -mg\delta l - mg \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \delta l$$

$$+ mg \cancel{Jl} - mg Jl \underline{\cos \theta}$$

$$= mg \int l \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha^2 \right)$$

Answer ..

$$\delta U = -mg \delta l$$

$$\mathcal{S}_E = \mathcal{S}_W - \mathcal{S}_U$$

$$= -mg\delta l - mg \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \delta l + mg\delta l$$

$$= -mg \frac{d^2}{4} \delta l$$

$$(7) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d\omega = \frac{dl}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \\ \delta E = -mg \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \int dl \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \therefore -\frac{\alpha^2}{4} mg \delta \omega = \frac{1}{2l} \int \frac{g}{l} dl \delta E \\ -\frac{1}{2} mg l \alpha^2 d\omega = \left(\int \frac{g}{l} dl \right) \delta E \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore -\frac{d\omega}{\omega} = \frac{dE}{E} = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{dE}{d\omega} = \frac{E}{3} = \text{const}$$

III

(8) 連鎖エネルギー - T より、式で運動エネルギー - U です。

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2, \quad U = -mg l \cos \theta$$

$\alpha = l \cos \theta$

$\ddot{\alpha} = -l \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}^2$

$y = l \sin \theta$

$\ddot{y} = l \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta}^2$

つぎに Lagrangian (L). $L = T - U$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + mg l \cos \theta.$$

一般化運動量 $p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m l^2 \dot{\theta} \leadsto \dot{\theta} = \frac{p}{m l^2}$.

(9) 連鎖エネルギー - E は、連鎖エネルギー - U の式を代入する。

$$E = T + U = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - mg l \cos \theta.$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{p}{m l^2} \text{ を代入し}, E \equiv p^2 / (2m l^2) \text{ です}.$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \cancel{m l^2} \cdot \frac{p^2}{\cancel{m^2 l^2}} - mg l \cos \theta.$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{2m l^2} - mg l \cos \theta$$

$$\approx \frac{P^2}{2ml^2} - mg l \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{P^2}{2ml^2} + \frac{\theta^2}{2/mgl} - mg l.$$

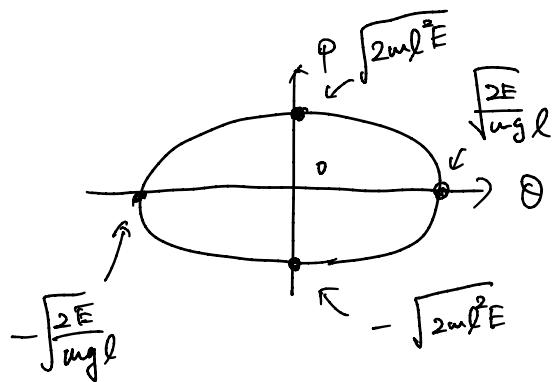
入力式 - a 平衡と、

$$E = \frac{P^2}{2ml^2} + \frac{\theta^2}{2/mgl}$$

2" みな2" .

で、

$$T = \frac{P^2}{2ml^2 E} + \frac{\theta^2}{2E/mgl}$$



(10)

$$\oint p d\theta = (\text{積分用の面積}) \text{ 2" みな2" }.$$

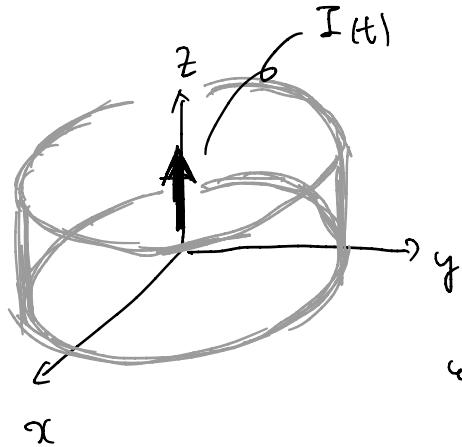
$$\oint p d\theta = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2E}{mgl}} \cdot \sqrt{2ml^2 E} = 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{E}{\omega} = \text{const.}$$

これは、 $\int l d\theta \approx \frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi \int p d\theta$ は、

大問 2

I.

(1)



$$R = 10\text{cm}, h = 2\text{cm} \approx 1\text{m}$$

$$\oint (\mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s}) = \mu_0 I$$

$$2\pi r B_\phi = \mu_0 I$$

$$2\pi r B_\phi = \mu_0 I$$

$$B_\phi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \hat{\phi}$$

(2) 磁場の算出式を計算せよ。

$$(\hat{r} + \hat{\phi} + \hat{z}) \times \hat{\phi} = \hat{r} \times \hat{\phi} + \hat{z} \times \hat{\phi}$$

等式。右辺はも電場ベクトルの合成と成る。

電場は、 \hat{r} の成分を持ち重ねる。

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\partial \mathbf{B} / \partial t, \mathbf{E} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{B}$$

$\approx 10^3 \text{A/m}^2$ の磁場をもつ。

II.

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \overline{F} &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} A \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} F = F^a e_a \\ \nabla \cdot A = 0 \end{array} \right) \\ \overline{B} &= \nabla \times A \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \quad \text{Eq.}$$

(i) $l = 7 \cup 2$.

$$\nabla \cdot -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} A = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot A) = 0$$

\rightarrow 请参考 3 .

(ii) (\rightarrow) ~ 112 .

$$\nabla \times \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{A} \right) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = - \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

→ ~~该~~[#] t₂(2..3)

(iii) ($\approx 7 \times 10^2$)

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A) = 0$$

→ 满足(2~3).

(4) (iv) (= パターン認定=認識を実現する過程。)

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \mu_0 \bar{\mathbf{j}}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{A} \right)$$

$$\frac{\nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A}{\epsilon_0} = \mu_0 \vec{j}(r,t) - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} A.$$

$$\therefore \left(\nabla^2 - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{j}(r,t)$$

$$\therefore \left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) A = -\mu_0 \bar{j}(r,t) \quad //$$

III

$$(5) \quad A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dx' dy' dz' \frac{\bar{J}(r', t - \frac{|r-r'|}{c})}{|r-r'|}$$

$$\bar{J}(r', t) = I(t) \delta(x') \delta(y') \hat{z}$$

$$= I(t) \Theta(t) \delta(x) \delta(y) \hat{z}$$

$$\Theta(t) := \begin{cases} 0 & (t < 0) \\ 1 & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$|r-r'| = \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + z'^2}$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad |A| = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dz' \frac{I \Theta(t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c}) \hat{z}}{\sqrt{r^2+y^2+z'^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dz' \frac{I \Theta(t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c}) \hat{z}}{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}$$

(a) $r > ct$ $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$ct < r < \sqrt{r^2+z'^2} \quad z' \text{ 为常数}. \quad t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c} < 0 \quad \text{即} \quad$$

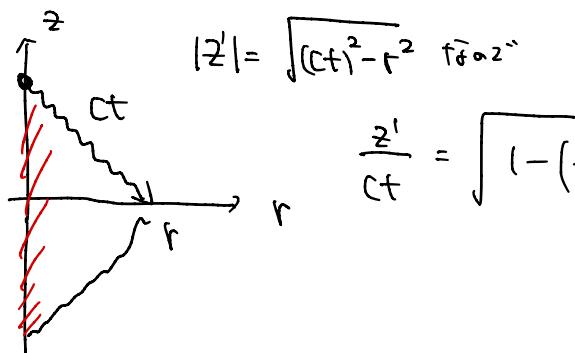
$$\Theta = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad A = 0$$

(b) $0 < r < ct$ $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$ct > \sqrt{r^2+z'^2} > r \quad z' \text{ 为常数}. \quad t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c} > 0 \quad \text{即} \quad$$

$$\Theta = 1 \quad \text{即}$$

$$A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dz' \frac{I \hat{z}}{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}$$



$$A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{-Fct}^{Fct} dz' \frac{I \hat{z}'}{\sqrt{F^2 + z'^2}} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \hat{z} \left[\log \left(z' + \sqrt{z'^2 + r^2} \right) \right]_{-Fct}^{Fct}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \log \left\{ \frac{Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}}{-Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}} \right\} \hat{z}$$

(b) (a) $\nabla \cdot A = 0$, $B = 0$

$$\nabla \times A = \begin{vmatrix} \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \hat{x} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \hat{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} \left[\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \right] = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \left\{ \frac{r \left\{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}} - \frac{r \left\{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{-Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I y}{2\pi r} \left\{ - \frac{Fct \left\{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{r^2} \right\}$$

$$= - \frac{\mu_0 I y Fct \left\{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} = - \frac{\mu_0 I x Fct \left\{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{x}{r} \hat{r} - \frac{y}{r} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\frac{y}{r} \hat{r} + \frac{x}{r} \hat{\phi} = \hat{y}$$

$$\text{いま}, B = \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \hat{x} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \hat{y}$$

$$= \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{r} \hat{r} - \frac{y}{r} \hat{\phi} \right) - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{r} \hat{r} + \frac{x}{r} \hat{\phi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I y Fct \left\{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I Fct}{2\pi r \left\{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}} \hat{y}$$

$$(7) \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 I F_c}{2\pi r \left\{ (F_c)^2 + \left(\frac{r}{\epsilon}\right)^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad \hat{\phi}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{matrix} t \rightarrow \infty \\ F \rightarrow 1 \end{matrix} \quad \frac{\mu_0 I C}{2\pi r C} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \quad \not\models$$

大問3

$$I \quad (1) \quad \frac{\hat{L}_z}{\hbar} |L_1 m_L\rangle = \sqrt{L(L+1) - m_L(m_L \pm 1)} |L_1 m_L \pm 1\rangle \text{ で } L=1$$

$$\frac{\hat{L}_z}{\hbar} |1,1\rangle = \sqrt{2} |1,0\rangle$$

$$\frac{\hat{L}_z}{\hbar} |1,0\rangle = \sqrt{3} |1,-1\rangle$$

$$\frac{\hat{L}_z}{\hbar} |1,-1\rangle = 0$$

$$\frac{\hat{S}_z}{\hbar} |\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = |\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$\frac{\hat{S}_z}{\hbar} |\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\hat{J}_z}{\hbar} |\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\rangle = \sqrt{3} |\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\hat{J}_z}{\hbar} |\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\rangle &= \frac{\hat{L}_z + \hat{S}_z}{\hbar} |1,1; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle \\ &= \frac{\hat{L}_z}{\hbar} |1,1; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \frac{\hat{S}_z}{\hbar} |1,1; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{2} |1,0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + |1,1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

上式より

$$|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |1,0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |1,1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$(3) \quad J = \frac{1}{2} \text{ の } |\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \alpha |1,0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \beta |1,1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle \text{ とすると } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$$

左の式を用いて

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \alpha \underbrace{\langle 1,0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | 1,0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle}_1 \\ &\quad + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \beta \underbrace{\langle 1,1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | 1,1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle}_{=0} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \alpha + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \beta = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\alpha + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\beta = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \beta = -\sqrt{2}\alpha \\ \alpha^2 + 2\alpha^2 = 1 \\ 3\alpha^2 = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{3} \\ \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \beta = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \end{array}$$

$\downarrow \text{def } \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$

$$|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |1, 0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

(4) $|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$ ε $\text{Ran}(A)$.

$$|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = \alpha |1, 0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \beta |1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$\langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\alpha - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\beta = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\alpha - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\beta = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \sqrt{2}\beta \\ 2\beta^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \\ \beta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \end{array}$$

$$|\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |1, 0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

大問4

$$I(1) \quad Z_1 = \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T}\right) + \exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T}\right)$$

また、これが一つの電子の状態数を表す。

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= Z_1^N \\ &= \left\{ \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T}\right) + \exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T}\right) \right\}^N \\ &= \left(2 \cosh \frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T} \right)^N \end{aligned}$$

$\log -\frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon}$

(2) 系統エネルギー

$$\begin{aligned} E &= - \frac{\partial \log Z}{\partial \beta} \quad (\text{E-EV, 便宜的に } \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}) \\ &= - N \frac{\partial \log 2 \cosh \beta \varepsilon}{\partial \beta} \\ &= - N \frac{2 \sinh \beta \varepsilon}{2 \cosh \beta \varepsilon} \cdot \varepsilon \\ &= - N \varepsilon \tanh \frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 系統定数 C

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial T} \frac{\partial E}{\partial \beta} \\ &= - \frac{1}{k_B T^2} \cdot \left(-N \varepsilon \frac{\varepsilon}{\cosh^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T}} \right) \\ &= N k_B \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T}} \end{aligned}$$

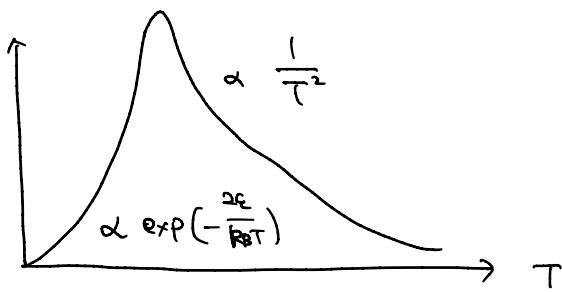
$$T \rightarrow 0 \text{ のとき, } \cosh \frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T} \sim \frac{\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T}\right)}{2} \quad \text{となる}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &\sim N k_B \cdot \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T}\right)} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{4 N \varepsilon^2}{k_B T^2} \exp\left(-\frac{2 \varepsilon}{k_B T}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$T \rightarrow \infty \text{ のとき, } \cosh \frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T} \sim 1 \quad \text{となる}$$

$$C \sim N k_B \cdot \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T} \right)^2 = \frac{N \varepsilon^2}{k_B T^2}.$$

上へ上昇



II

(4) $-\mu H$ の固有状態の確率

$$\frac{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T}) + \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}$$

2種類

$$N_{\uparrow} = \frac{N \exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T}) + \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}$$

同様に

$$N_{\downarrow} = \frac{N \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T}) + \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}$$

(5) 磁場 H の各電子の磁気モーメント $\pm \mu H$ の確率

$$M = \mu N_{\uparrow} - \mu N_{\downarrow}$$

$$= \mu N \left\{ \frac{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T}) - \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T}) + \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})} \right\} = \tanh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T}$$

$$= \mu H \tanh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T}$$

(6) 分配関数 $Z = (2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T})^N$

自由エネルギー $F = -k_B T \ln Z$

$$F = -k_B T N \ln 2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T}$$

$I = F_0 - S k_B T$

$$S = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left\{ k_B T N \ln 2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \right\}$$

$$= k_B N \ln 2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} + k_B T N \cdot \frac{2 \sinh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T}}{2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T}} \cdot \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{T^2} \right)$$

$$= k_B N \ln 2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} - \frac{\mu H N}{T} \tan \frac{\mu H}{k_B T}$$

$$= k_B N \left\{ \ln 2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} - \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \tan \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \right\}$$

(7) 断熱変化 $\Delta S = -\text{一定}$ の場合.

$$S = k_B N \left\{ \log 2 \cosh \left[\frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \right] - \left[\frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \tan \left[\frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \right] \right] \right\}$$

\square $H = -\frac{1}{2} e^{\pm \frac{2\pi i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}$ とおき、 $H = T$ とする。このとき T が $\frac{1}{2} e^{\pm \frac{2\pi i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}$ とおき、

$T = \frac{1}{2} e^{\pm \frac{2\pi i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}$.

\rightarrow $H = \frac{1}{2} e^{\pm \frac{2\pi i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}$. $T = \frac{1}{2} e^{\pm \frac{2\pi i}{\hbar} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}$.

III (8) 1 種 + 2 種 + 3 種。

$$Z_1 = 1 + \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon_1}{k_B T}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon_2}{k_B T}\right)$$

2 種の寄与は $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$ の差が大きいとき、(2) 式を用いて Z を

$$Z = Z_1^N = \left\{ 1 + \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon_1}{k_B T}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon_2}{k_B T}\right) \right\}^N$$

(9) 共鳴状態の自由エネルギー F は。

$$F = -k_B T \log Z$$

$$= -k_B T N \log \left(1 + \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon_1}{k_B T}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon_2}{k_B T}\right) \right)$$

$\approx 2''$

$$(i) \quad k_B T \ll \varepsilon_1 (\ll \varepsilon_2) \approx 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sim \log 1$$

$$F \sim 0 \quad \text{つまり} \quad I = 0 \quad \therefore \quad S \sim 0$$

$$(ii) \quad \varepsilon_1 \ll k_B T \ll \varepsilon_2 \approx 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sim \log 2$$

$$F \sim -k_B T N \log 2 \quad \therefore \quad S = k_B N \log 2$$

$$(iii) \quad k_B T \gg \varepsilon_2 \quad (\gg \varepsilon_1) \approx 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sim \log 3$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \gg \frac{\varepsilon_2}{k_B T} \gg \frac{\varepsilon_1}{k_B T} \rightarrow 0$$

$$F \sim -k_B T N \log 3 \quad \therefore \quad S = k_B N \log 3$$

(9) これは「統計力学」
「量子力学」の「統計力学」

$$(10) \quad I \propto e^{-\beta E} - E \text{ is.} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T} \propto \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= - \frac{\partial \log Z}{\partial \beta} \\ &= -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log \left\{ 1 + \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_1) + \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_2) \right\} \\ &= N \frac{\varepsilon_1 \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_1) + \varepsilon_2 \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_2)}{1 + \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_1) + \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon_2 \gg \varepsilon_1 \approx 0$$

$$\approx N \frac{\varepsilon_1 \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_1)}{1 + \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_1)} \approx \frac{N \varepsilon_1}{\exp(\beta \varepsilon_1) + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial T} \frac{\partial E}{\partial \beta} \\ &= + \frac{1}{k_B T^2} N \varepsilon_1 \frac{1}{(\exp(\beta \varepsilon_1) + 1)^2} \cdot \varepsilon_1 \exp(\beta \varepsilon_1) \\ &= k_B N \left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{k_B T} \right)^2 \underbrace{\frac{\exp(\beta \varepsilon_1)}{(\exp(\beta \varepsilon_1) + 1)^2}}_{\text{constant}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\exp(\beta \varepsilon_1) + 2 + \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(i) \quad T \rightarrow 0 \text{ or } \beta \rightarrow \infty$$

$$C \sim k_B N \left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{k_B T} \right)^2 \exp(-\frac{\varepsilon_1}{k_B T})$$

$$(ii) \quad T \rightarrow \infty \text{ or } \beta \rightarrow 0$$

$$C \sim k_B N \left(\frac{\varepsilon_1}{k_B T} \right)^2$$

