

# Fisica Estadística

## Tarea 2

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# Chapter 1

## 1.1

En este caso simplemente tenemos que despejar:

$$\begin{aligned} S(N, V, E) &= Nk \ln \left[ \frac{V}{h^3} \left( \frac{4\pi m E}{3N} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + \frac{3}{2} Nk \\ S &= Nk \ln \left[ \frac{V}{h^3} \left( \frac{4\pi m E}{3N} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + \frac{3}{2} Nk \\ S &= \ln \left[ \left( \frac{V}{h^3} \left( \frac{4\pi m E}{3N} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^{Nk} \right] + \frac{3}{2} Nk \\ e^S &= e^{\ln \left[ \left( \frac{V}{h^3} \left( \frac{4\pi m E}{3N} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^{Nk} \right] + \frac{3}{2} Nk} \\ e^S &= \left( \frac{V}{h^3} \right)^{Nk} \left( \frac{4\pi m E}{3N} \right)^{\frac{3}{2} Nk} e^{\frac{3}{2} Nk} \\ e^S \left( \frac{V}{h^3} \right)^{-Nk} e^{-\frac{3}{2} Nk} &= \left( \frac{4\pi m E}{3N} \right)^{\frac{3}{2} Nk} \\ \left( e^S \left( \frac{V}{h^3} \right)^{-Nk} e^{-\frac{3}{2} Nk} \right)^{\frac{2}{3Nk}} &= \left( \frac{4\pi m E}{3N} \right) \\ e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk}} \left( \frac{V}{h^3} \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} e^{-1} &= \left( \frac{4\pi m E}{3N} \right) \\ E &= e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk}} \frac{h^2}{V^{\frac{2}{3}}} e^{-1} \left( \frac{3N}{4\pi m} \right) \\ E &= e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

## 1.2

Para este caso vamos a usar:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) \\
 T &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial S} \\
 T &= \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) e^{-1} \frac{\partial e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk}}}{\partial S} \\
 T &= \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) e^{-1} \frac{2}{3Nk} e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk}} \\
 T &= \left( \frac{h^2}{k2\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) e^{-1} e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk}} \\
 T \left( \frac{k2\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}}{h^2} \right) &= e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \\
 E &= e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) \\
 E &= T \left( \frac{k2\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}}{h^2} \right) \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) \\
 E &= T \left( \frac{3Nk}{2} \right) \\
 E &= \frac{3}{2} NkT.
 \end{aligned}$$

### 1.3

Ahora desarrollemos:

$$E = e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right)$$

$$P = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}$$

$$P = -e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m} \right) \frac{\partial V^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{\partial V}$$

$$P = \frac{2}{3} e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m} \right) V^{-\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$T = \left( \frac{h^2}{k2\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1}$$

$$\frac{P}{T} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m} \right) V^{-\frac{5}{3}}}{\left( \frac{h^2}{k2\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1}}$$

$$\frac{P}{T} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m} \right)}{\left( \frac{h^2}{k2\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right)} V^{-\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$\frac{P}{T} = \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{3Nh^2 k2\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}}{4\pi m h^2} \right) V^{-\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$\frac{P}{T} = \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{3Nh^2 k\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}}{4\pi m h^2 V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) V^{-1}$$

$$\frac{P}{T} = (Nk) V^{-1}$$

$$PV = NkT.$$

## 1.4

$$\begin{aligned}
C_v &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \\
&= \frac{\partial \left( \frac{3}{2} NkT \right)}{\partial T} \\
&= \frac{3}{2} Nk \\
C_p &= \frac{\partial (E + PV)}{\partial T} \\
&= \frac{\partial \left( \frac{3}{2} NkT + NkT \right)}{\partial T} \\
&= \frac{\partial NkT \left( \frac{3}{2} + 1 \right)}{\partial T} \\
&= \frac{\partial \frac{5}{2} NkT}{\partial T} \\
&= \frac{5}{2} Nk \\
\frac{C_p}{C_v} &= \frac{\frac{5}{2} Nk}{\frac{3}{2} Nk} \\
&= \frac{5 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 2} \\
&= \frac{5}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

## 1.5

Para este caso necesitamos

$$\begin{aligned}
E &= e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) \\
\mu &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial N} \\
&= \frac{\partial e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right)}{\partial N} \\
&= \frac{\partial e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right)}{\partial N} + e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \frac{\partial \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right)}{\partial N} \\
&= -\frac{2S}{3N^2k} e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3Nh^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) + e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3h^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) \\
&= -\frac{2S}{3Nk} e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3h^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) + e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3h^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) \\
&= e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3h^2}{4\pi m V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{2S}{3Nk} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Y con esto podemos probar si

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu(\lambda N, \lambda V, \lambda S) &= \lambda \mu(N, V, S) \\
&= e^{\frac{2\lambda S}{3\lambda Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3h^2}{4\pi m \lambda^{\frac{2}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{2\lambda S}{3\lambda Nk} \right) \\
&= e^{\frac{2S}{3Nk} - 1} \left( \frac{3h^2}{4\pi m \lambda^{\frac{2}{3}} V^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{2S}{3Nk} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Que como se ve no se coincide con una cantidad intensiva.

**1.6**

**1.7**

## Chapter 2



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