Commence of interest Tipo sobre los momentos

ENTONCES LA FUNCION DE PARTICION NOS VA QUERANDO:

Afroca Nos ocuparemess DE L'interpt Tipo sobre les cooreenans.

Alosa Nos ocularemos DE # (MC) = 
$$dq e^{\frac{1}{4} cq^2} * e^{\frac{1}{4} (qq^3 + fq^4)}$$

$$Tq = \int dq e^{\frac{1}{4} (qq^3 + fq^4)}$$

NOTESE QUE LES CONES DE PROBLEMA NO VEVAN A QUE EL TÉRMINO WARA-

North Acemins, our El TERMINO WADRATILD ES ASCRECIENTE, 9 APRECIA DE TICO ES EL DOMINANTE. EN UN PANTO QUE CONSIDERA 92 X KT, EN WZO PANTO, ET ARETURENTO IT HE OTTA EXPONENCIAL ES MENOR QUE UNO, LOR Ello POREMOS DESARLUAR EN SENIE LA SEXUNDA EXPONENCIAL LA MITTIE UNO, LOR Ello POREMOS DESARLUAR EN SENIE IN SETTINDS EXPONENCIAL, LO QUE NOS DA:

of interes you remains yemm and hours on exponent impar fame-DAN FUNCIONED journages, what interfet FS com, Asi ES OUNE:

MUREMON POR SEPARADO ESTAS THE INTERPLED

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$$I_{q} = \int dq e^{-\frac{1}{kT}} dx e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{kT}}$$

$$X = \int \frac{C}{kT} q - y dx = \int \frac{C}{kT} dq$$

interpled.

$$I_{q} = \int dq e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{kT}} dx e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{kT}} = \int \frac{T}{C} dx$$

$$X = \int \frac{C}{kT} q - y dx = \int \frac{C}{kT} dq$$

USHNOO: 
$$0 \times 10^{-9} = 0 \times 10$$

$$I_{q}^{(2)} = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} dx = \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{f}{kr} \left( \frac{kr}{c} \right)^{\frac{1}$$

el situience réamino se integra itent, est es que escribamos Ig

Alber Micenus conners con la resmosinàmia, fare ello usemos

$$U = F + TS$$

$$S = -\frac{9F}{9T}$$

$$C = \frac{9LI}{9T}$$

Por la TANTO:

& PARTE EN P ES ifunt a la DENTISADA PARA CILLULAR Z. Y PARA LI INTERPAT FC (3N-1) EESTAMED EN ; ENAMS & fo Alcubro PART OPLEMENTS.

+ PriMER ORDEN EN T

$$C = \frac{dU}{d\tau} = \frac{dU}{d\rho} \frac{d\rho}{d\tau} = \left[ \frac{(0+e^{-\beta\Delta E})}{(1+e^{-\beta\Delta E})^2} - (E_0+E_0e^{-\beta\Delta E})(-\Delta E)} \right]_{\kappa}$$

$$C = \left[\frac{(-\Delta E)e^{-\beta \Delta E}}{(1+e^{-\beta \Delta E})^2}\right] * \left(-\frac{1}{k\tau^2}\right)$$

$$C = \frac{(\Delta E)^2 e^{-\beta \Delta E}}{(1 + e^{-\beta \Delta E})^2} * \frac{1}{KT^2} \Longrightarrow C = \frac{(\Delta E)^2}{KT^2} * \frac{e^{\frac{1}{KT}\Delta E}}{(1 + e^{\frac{1}{KT}\Delta E})^2}$$

$$C \approx \frac{(\Lambda E)^2}{kT^2} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} \Delta E} \left(1 - 2e^{\frac{1}{2} \Delta E}\right) \qquad C(T \Rightarrow 0) \approx (\Delta E)^2 e^{\frac{1}{2} \Delta E}$$

$$C \approx \frac{(\Delta E)^2}{kT^2} * \frac{1}{4} \longrightarrow C(T \rightarrow \infty) \approx \frac{1}{4} * \frac{(\Delta E)^2}{kT^2}$$

Prob 31 (6) PARTIMENT POR ACI, FUED A PARTIR OF LI FUNCIÓN DE PARTI-CIÓN DADA SE OBTIENE INMEDIATAMENTE LA ENERGÍA LIBRE

$$F = A = -kT \ln Q$$

$$F = -kT \left[ \frac{\alpha N^{2}}{VKT} + \ln \left( \frac{1}{N!} \left( \frac{2\pi m kT}{L^{2}} \right)^{\frac{2N}{2}} \left( V - Nb \right)^{N} \right) \right]$$

$$F = -\alpha N^{2} - kT \ln \left[ \frac{1}{N!} \left( \frac{2\pi m kT}{L^{2}} \right)^{\frac{2N}{2}} \right] - kT \ln \left[ (V - Nb)^{N} \right]$$

(a) Affers VEAMER LA FOURCION DE ESTADO:

$$P = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_{T} = \frac{\alpha N^{2}}{V^{2}} - kT * \frac{1}{(V - Nb)^{N}} * N(V - Nb)^{N-N}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{\alpha N^2}{V^2} - \frac{NKT}{(V-Nb)}$$

(C) y FiNALMENTE & ENTROPIA

$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right) = -\left[K \ln\left(\frac{1}{N!}\left(\frac{2\pi m kT}{L^2}\right)^{\frac{3N}{2}}\right] + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right]$$

$$-KT * \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi mkT}{k^2}}} * \sqrt{\frac{3N}{k^2}} * \sqrt{\frac{2\pi mkT}{k^2}} * \frac{2\pi mk}{k^2}$$

- K lu [ (U-N5)"]

$$S = -k \ln \left[ \frac{1}{N!} \left( \frac{2\pi m kT}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3N}{2}} \left( V - Nb \right)^{N} \right] - \frac{3N}{2} k dt * \frac{2\pi m k dt}{\left( \frac{2\pi m k}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3N}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ S = -k \left[ \frac{3N}{2} + ln \left( \frac{1}{N!} \left( \frac{2\pi m kT}{N^2} \right)^{\frac{3N}{2}} \left( V - NP \right)^{\frac{N}{2}} \right) \right]$$