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My relativo a Ex Na relativo a Ez

existen a posibles posisiones de las notéculas

$$\Omega = \frac{N!}{v_1! v_2!} = \frac{N!}{v_1! (N-v_1)!}$$

5 = & lu N! - b [lu N! - lu Nn! - lu (N-Na)!]

Se pide 25, aours gas ideal PV=NkT

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{O}}{\partial T} = \mathbb{R} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{PV}{kT^2} \cdot lu \cdot \frac{PV}{kT} \left(\frac{PV}{kT} - N_A \right) + \mathbb{R} \cdot \left[\frac{-kPV}{kT} \right] \right] \cdot \left(\frac{PV}{kT} - N_A \right) \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{R} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{PV}{kT^2} \cdot lu \cdot \frac{N}{kT^2} \left(\frac{PV}{N-N_A} \right) - \frac{1}{kT^2(N-N_A)} - \left(\frac{-k^2T}{N} + \frac{DV}{N} \right) \left(\frac{N-N_A}{N} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{R} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{N}{kT^2} \cdot lu \cdot \frac{N}{N} - \frac{1}{kT^2(N-N_A)} + \frac{N}{(N-N_A)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{R} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{N}{kT^2} \cdot lu \cdot \frac{N}{N} - \frac{1}{kT^2(N-N_A)} + \frac{N}{(N-N_A)} \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{R} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{N}{N} \cdot lu \cdot \frac{N}{N} - \frac{1}{kT^2(N-N_A)} + \frac{N}{(N-N_A)} \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{R} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{N}{N} \cdot lu \cdot \frac{N}{N} - \frac{1}{N} + \frac{N}{N} - \frac{N}{N} - \frac{N}{N} - \frac{N}{N} \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{R} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{N}{N} \cdot lu \cdot \frac{N}{N} - \frac{N}{N}$$

la vension de la Cuza est



$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{\sum_{i} E_{i} e^{-\beta E_{i}}}{\sum_{i} e^{-\beta E_{i}}} = \frac{E_{i} e^{-\beta E_{i}}}{e^{-\beta E_{i}}} + \frac{e^{-\beta E_{i}}}{e^{-\beta E_{i}}} / e^{-\beta E_{i}}$$

$$= \frac{E_A + E_2 e}{A + e^{-p\Delta E}}$$

$$\Delta e = E_2 - E_A$$

$$\langle L \rangle = \frac{\sum_{i} l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{\sum_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-\beta i l_{i}}}{l_{i} + e^{-\beta i l_{i}}} = \frac{l_{i} + l_{i} e^{-$$

2.
$$Z(T,V,N) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^{3N}} \left[1 + \frac{N^2 a(T)}{2V} \right]$$
 $\lambda = \left(\frac{h^3}{2\pi m^2 \Delta T} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$F = -kT lu \left[\frac{1}{N!} \frac{V^{N}}{\lambda^{3N}} \left[1 + \frac{N^{2}a(T)}{2V} \right] \right]$$

$$F = -kT \left\{ -lu(N!\lambda^{3N}) + luV^{N} + lu(1 + \frac{N^{2}a(T)}{2V}) \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial V} = hT \left(\frac{N \cdot 1}{V} + \frac{(2V)^2}{A + \frac{N^2 a(T)}{2V}} \right)$$

$$= kT \left\{ \frac{N}{V} - \frac{2N^2 a(T)}{4V^2} \right\} = kT \left\{ \frac{N}{V} - \frac{2N^2 a(T) \cdot 2V}{4V^2 (2V + N^2 a(T))} \right\}$$

$$G_{1} = -kT lu \left[\frac{1}{N!} \frac{V^{N}}{\lambda^{2N}} \left(1 + \frac{N^{2}a(T)}{2V} \right) \right] + VKT \left[\frac{N}{V} - \frac{N^{2}a(T)}{V(2V+N^{2}a(T))} \right]$$

$$G = hT - lu \left[\frac{1}{N!} \frac{V^{N}}{\lambda^{2N}} \left(\frac{1 + N^{2}a(T)}{2V} \right) \right] + \left[N - \frac{N^{2}a(T)}{2V + N^{2}a(T)} \right]$$

n. D'contes de microcotatos possibles en el sistema que complar con los vinculos de encogra (N) D se voa 5= klu N gara hacer tenmodinamica. Esta enfocado para estodiar sistemas anolado (E, V figos). Presolta simple estodiar vin sistema de dos energios, donde N sea la combinatoria de N. Para sistemas de unergia continua se debe integrar en todo el espacio de fase (Pi) en tre los límites el E, por lo que el contes de nicro estados se reem plaza por integrar volumenes. Eque plo físico: Un dipolo en un campo maque tico. $\Omega = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d^{34} d^{$

Conocer la función de energía o las energías singulares pora aplicas la distr de Boltzman clísica y a e DE Q de integra en el espocició de fase (p; q) para conocer Z ((moion de portición))

Z = (e pH(p; q) de para de la conocer de la conocer de para haca de la conocer de la conocer