$$g(f,T) = \frac{8\pi f^2}{c^3} \frac{hf}{e^{hf/kT}}$$

(energit par unidad de volven)

integrando en f

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} g(f,T) df = \frac{8\pi h}{c^{3}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{3} df}{e^{hf/kT}}$$

definiendo $u = \frac{hf}{kT}$; $du = \frac{h}{kT}df$

$$= \frac{8\pi h}{c^3} \left(\frac{kT}{h}\right)^4 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{u^3 du}{e^{\mu} 1} = \sigma T^4$$

Derivando respecto a f y exigiendo que la devivada sed coro

$$\frac{d9}{df} = 0$$
 \Rightarrow rebein endre $f_{max} + T$.

Explicitmente,

$$\frac{d9}{df} = \frac{24\pi f^2 h}{c^3} \left(\frac{1}{e^{hfkT}} \right) - \frac{8\pi h f^3}{c^3} \frac{e^{hfkT}}{(e^{hfkT})^2} \left(\frac{h}{kT} \right) = 0$$

or bien $8\pi \ln^2\left(\frac{1}{\text{chility}}\right)$ $\left[3 - \frac{\ln^2\left(\frac{\text{chility}}{\text{chility}}\right)}{\text{color}}\right] = 0$

usando x = hf/kT

 $\begin{array}{c} x = x \\ 3(1 - \bar{e}^{x}) \end{array}$

3. En un horno $p = \frac{1}{3}\mu$. A parter de dU = TdS - pdV

usando u = U/V, s = 5/V obtenemos

 $du = \frac{dU}{V} - \frac{U}{V^2}dV = > dU = Vdu + udV$ dS = dSV + SdV

lnego $Vdu + udV = T(dSV + SdV) - \frac{1}{3}udV$ $du = TdS + \frac{1}{V}(TS - \frac{4}{3}u)dV$

pero w y s solo deponden de T , no de V , soi $TS = \frac{4}{3}u \implies \frac{du}{ds} = T = \frac{4}{3}u$

antarces

 $3\frac{du}{u} = 4\frac{ds}{s} \implies dhuu^3 = dhus^4$ $\Rightarrow \frac{u^3}{s^4} = de \implies u = de s^{4/3} / l$

pero y vimos que $S = \frac{4\mu}{3T}$. Reemplozando $u = de \cdot \left(\frac{4\mu}{3T}\right)^{4/3} \Rightarrow \frac{\mu}{\mu^{4/3}} = de'T^{-4/3} \Rightarrow u = de'T^{4/3}$ $\Rightarrow u \propto T^{4/3}$

4. Les andes asteriorants on el horno tranen λ 's tologue $\lambda^3 \propto V$. Adentis, cano $PV = \frac{1}{3}U \implies dU = -PdV$ $\implies p^{3/4}V = de$. Cano be presión de radioción va $\propto T^4$ entances $T^3V = cte$. $\implies \lambda T = cte$ $\implies f \propto T/4$

El # de modos entre f y ftdf, as N(f)df, es al volumen on el esposero R (ou midodes de (17/a)3) de ma copo esserice de radio k(=2115) y ancho k(=2115)restrugido a todos los k positivos y au al extrete (x).

$$N(f)af = \frac{1}{8} \times 2 \times \frac{4\pi k^2 \Delta k}{(\pi/a)^3} = \frac{8V\pi f^2 \Delta f}{c^3}$$

6. - Un stano se models caro un oscilsda foizelo (f=217w) y mostiguado (por la accisión). La corga acelera - pierde energía $u\ddot{x} + u\omega_0^2 x - \frac{2e^2 \ddot{x}}{3r^3} = eEcos(\omega t)$

• Amatigoscián pequeños

$$\vec{x} = \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} \Rightarrow \left[\vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} + \vec{w} \cdot \vec{v} \cdot \vec{x} - \vec{y} \cdot \vec{x} = e E cos(\vec{w}t) \right]$$

Solveich:

$$A = \frac{eE}{\sqrt{w^2(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (\gamma \omega)^2}}, \quad U = \frac{1}{2} \text{ une } \delta A^2$$
(example oscilabor)

. Para un oscilador
$$U = \frac{1}{2}m\omega_0^2 \cdot \frac{e^2 E^2}{\omega^2(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (\gamma \omega)^2}$$

$$0 \sim \frac{1}{2m} \frac{e^2}{(w_0^2 - w)^2 + (8/2m)^2} = \frac{2}{(w_0^2 - w)^2 + (8/2m)^2}$$

integrando
$$\forall \omega$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \frac{e^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (3/2m)^2} = +216 \text{ m e}^2$$

para u z wo podemos escribir

$$\frac{e^{2}}{(\omega_{0}^{2}-\omega)^{2}+(8/2m)^{2}} = \frac{2\pi me^{2}}{(\omega_{0}^{2}-\omega)^{2}+(8/2m)^{2}} = \frac{4\pi mu}{\pi e^{2}} = \frac{4\pi mu}{\pi e^{2}}$$

$$e^2 = \frac{8\omega_0^2}{3\pi C^2} U //$$

que sólo es la carparente x del campo de osdiserar. is described de avergée de sodivirón es $\propto E^2/2$ corresponde à la integral en tades in 7 sollido de la devended de sodiseión g(w,T)

$$\frac{E^2}{2} \rightarrow 4\pi g(\omega, T)$$

Agregando ex foeter x3 (3 divousials) y pasando a f a true's de 211600 = f

$$g(f,T) = \frac{g\pi f^2}{c^3} U(f,T) //$$

7- Usando
$$g(f,T) = \alpha f^3 e^{pf/T} \Rightarrow U(f,T) = \frac{\alpha c^3 f}{8\pi} e^{pf/T} = U_0 e^{-pf/T}$$

antaces

$$W = U \int_{T^2}^{f} dT = T dS \implies dS = \int_{T^3}^{g} U dT$$

integrando

tegrando

$$S = pf U_0 \int \frac{e^{-pf/T}}{T^3} \times = \frac{pf}{T}; dx = -pf(\frac{x}{pf})^2 dT$$

$$S = -\beta f v_0 \int e^{\left(\frac{x}{x}\right)^3} \frac{bf}{x^2} dx$$

$$S = -\frac{U_0}{\beta f} \int e^x dx = +\frac{U_0}{\beta f} \left(e^x (1+x)\right)$$

$$S = \frac{U_0}{\rho f} \left[e^{-\rho f/\tau} (1 - \ln \frac{U}{U_0}) \right] = -\frac{U}{\rho f} \left[\ln \frac{U}{U_0} - 1 \right] = -\frac{U}{\rho f} \left[\ln \frac{RRU}{xc^2 f} - 1 \right]$$

8.-
$$W_N(w) = \frac{N!}{w!(N-w)!} p^m q^{N-m}$$

dande $\sum_{w} W_N(w) = (p+q)^N = 1$.

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{N} \frac{1}{m! (N-m)!} p \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{m! (N-m)!} \frac{1}{m! (N-m)!} p \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{m! (N-m)!} = p \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{m} w_{n}(m) \right)$$

$$= p \frac{1}{2} \left[(p+q)^{N} \right] = p N(p+q) = Np //$$

$$\overline{m^{2}} = \sum_{w=0}^{N} W_{N}(w)w^{2} = p \frac{2}{3p} \left(\sum_{w=0}^{N} W_{N}(w)m \right)$$

$$= p \frac{2}{3p} \left(p \frac{2}{3p} \left(\sum_{w=0}^{N} W_{N}(w) \right) \right) = p \frac{2}{3p} \left(p \frac{2}{3p} \left((p+q)^{N} \right) \right)$$

$$= p \frac{2}{3p} \left(pN(p+q)^{N-1} \right) = p \left(N(p+q)^{N-1} + pN(N-1)(p+q)^{N-2} \right)$$

$$= p \left(N + pN(N-1) \right) = pN \left(N + p(N-1) \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta m^2}{\Delta m^2} = \frac{1}{(m-m)^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m^2} = \frac{1}$$

(C) lu W,(m) = lu N! - lu M! - lu (N-M)! + un lup + (N-m) lug

Si para N. (ym) grande Walm) se aproximo a una gassiana, entones en el máximo de Walm) (or de la Walm) la denivada dobe sor caro. Usando stiring

igualando a cero para un valor (m> encontramos

$$lu\left[\frac{(N-4n)p}{mq}\right] = 0$$

Đ

Al deriver por sogunder uez

$$\frac{d^2 \ln \omega_{N}(m)}{dm^2} \simeq -\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{N-m}$$

que evaluado en m = <m> nos da el coeficiente:

$$\frac{1}{Np} - \frac{1}{N-Np} = -\frac{1}{Npq} \quad (ver vesultado (b))$$

considerando la expansión de luw (m) a seguido orden

obtainos app.

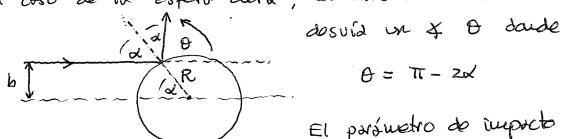
$$W_N(u) \simeq \overline{W} = \exp\left[-\frac{(m-Np)^2}{2Npq^2}\right]$$

$$9. - U = \frac{3}{2} k_{0}T \quad y \quad \frac{1}{T} = \frac{25}{2U} \quad \text{antonos}$$

$$\frac{3^{2}S}{2U^{2}} = \frac{2}{2U} \left(\frac{3S}{2U} \right) = \frac{2}{2U} \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) = \frac{2}{2U} \left(\frac{3k_{0}}{2U} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{3k_{0}}{2} \frac{1}{U^{2}} / \sqrt{2}$$

En el caso de la esfera dera, el haz incidente se



El parámetro de impacto lo

está relocionado con o de ocuerdo a la figura a travel de

$$b = R \sin \alpha = R \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{z} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right) = R \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

huego la sección diferencial trusvorsal D(O) se calcula 2 portor de

$$D(0) = \frac{b}{5m0} \left| \frac{db}{d0} \right|$$

entones

$$\frac{db}{d\theta} = -\frac{1}{2} R \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

findinante

$$D(0) = \frac{b}{5m0} \left(\frac{R}{2} 5m \frac{Q}{2} \right) = \frac{Ricos \frac{Q}{2}}{5m0} \frac{R}{2} 5m \frac{Q}{2}$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{4} / \frac{1}{2}$$

11. — Asumiendo un marento angular cuantizado L = Knh = mvr

para un electron en una orbita carcular

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{r^2}$$

los radios permitidos son

$$r_n = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0}{me^2} n^2 k^2 h^2 \tag{*}$$

wego his avergists parwitides son

$$\dot{E}_{n} = -\frac{1}{4uG} \frac{e^{2}}{2r_{n}} = -\left(\frac{1}{4uG}\right)^{2} \frac{we^{4}}{2k^{2}h^{2}} \frac{1}{n^{2}}$$

Asi para n wiy grande

$$E_{n+1} - E_n = -\left(\frac{1}{4\pi G}\right)^2 \frac{ne^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2\kappa^2 h^2} \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right] \simeq \left(\frac{1}{4\pi G}\right)^2 \frac{ne^{\frac{4}{3}}}{2\kappa^2 h^2} \cdot \frac{2}{n^3} \tag{**}$$

Esta energia DEBLIA cor ignal a $hf = h(\frac{v}{2\pi r})$. Como $mv_n r_n = nkh \Rightarrow hf = nkh^2/2\pi mr_n^2$ entonces de (*)

$$E_{n+1}-E_n=hf=\frac{nkh^2}{2\pi m r_n^2}=\frac{nkh^2}{2\pi}\left(\frac{1}{4\pi c_0}\right)^2\frac{we^4}{n^4k^4h^4} \tag{6}$$

igualando (*) car (·) obtevenos

$$K = \frac{1}{2\overline{u}}$$