

Chapter 2

Distribution Functions
and statistical av.

Review Hamiltonian mech.

Newton's laws $\vec{F}_i = m \vec{a}_i$

$$H = K + E + P \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} = -\dot{p}_i \quad i=1 \dots s$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} = \dot{q}_i; H = H(p_1 \dots p_s; q_1 \dots q_s; t)$$

$$q_i(t, q_{10} \dots q_{s0}; p_{10} \dots p_{s0}); p_i = ($$

hard to do 10^{22}
give up mechanical description
go over to probabilities

1 dimension; 1 part
box



$w(q)$: prob. to be between

introduce prob. density ③

$$dw = \rho(q) dq$$

$$\int dw = 1$$

$$\int \rho(q) dq = 1 \quad \text{Normalization}$$

average $f(q)$

$$\bar{f} = \int \rho(q) f(q) dq$$

Average

$$dw = \underbrace{\rho(t, q_1 \dots q_s; p_1 \dots p_s)}_{\text{generalized prob. density}} dq_1 \dots dq_s dp_1 \dots dp_s$$

$$\int dw = 1$$

$$= \int \rho(q, p) dq dp$$

$$f(q, p)$$

$$\bar{f}(t) = \int \rho(t, p, q) f(p, q) dp dq$$