

$$\hat{p} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{p}_j, \hat{A}] \quad \text{eq of motion}$$

analog in Q.M of Liouville eq.

$f(p, q)$ in classical stat.

$\rightarrow \rho_{nn'}$ in Q.M. energy

density matrix is ^{rep} not diagonal
as o fix one makes it diagonal

$\overline{\rho}_{nn'} = w_n \delta_{nn'}$ (analog of w_j in
classical stat)

off diagonal elements $e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(E_n - E_{n'})t} = 0$
good approx to ignore $\rho_{nn'}, n \neq n'$

$$\bar{F} = \sum_n w_n F_{nn} \quad \text{quantum analog}$$

$$\sum_n w_n(E_n) = 1$$

What are these E_n : representative

Energy levels for a Hamiltonian with
coord. confined to the subsystem

$$W^{\text{total}} = \prod W^{(a)}$$

$$E^{\text{total}} = \sum w^{(a)}$$

$$\ln w_n^{(a)} = -\alpha^{(a)} - \beta E_n^{(a)}$$

$$w_n^{(a)} = e^{-\mathcal{L}^{(a)} - \beta E_n^{(a)}} \quad (7)$$

Quantum Gibbs Dist.

$$\bar{F}^{(a)} = \sum_n w_n^{(a)} F_{nn}$$