

A16

(2008: 1.4)

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\vec{x}, \vec{p}; V, A)$$

$$dE = Tds - PdV - MdH$$

$$Z = \text{tr} e^{-\beta H} = Z(V, A)$$

$$dF = SdT - MdH$$

$$Z = e^{-\beta \mu H} + e^{\beta \mu H} = 2 \cosh(\beta \mu H)$$

$$Z_N = Z_1^N = 2^N \cosh^N(\beta \mu H)$$

$$F = -kT N \ln(2 \cosh(\beta \mu H))$$

$$\langle M \rangle = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial H} \right)_T = kT N \tanh(\beta \mu H) \cdot \beta \mu = N \mu \tanh(\beta \mu H)$$

$$\langle E \rangle = -\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \cosh(\beta \mu H) = -N \mu H \tanh(\beta \mu H)$$

unsurprisingly, we have $\langle E \rangle = -H \langle M \rangle$

as $H \rightarrow 0$, $E \rightarrow 0$ (increase) using heat Tds and work MdH

$$\frac{S}{k_B} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_{\mu H} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left[-T N \ln(2 \cosh(\beta \mu H)) \right]$$

$$= N \ln(2 \cosh(\beta \mu H)) - T N \tanh(\beta \mu H) \cdot \frac{\mu H}{k_B T^2}$$

$$\delta E = N \mu H \tanh(\beta \mu H)$$

$$T \delta S = kT N \ln(\cosh(\beta \mu H)) - N \mu H \tanh(\beta \mu H)$$

$$\int_0^H M(H') dH' = N \mu \int_0^H \tanh(\beta \mu H') dH'$$

$$= kT N \int_0^{\beta \mu H} \tanh(\beta \mu H') d(\beta \mu H') = kT N \ln(\cosh(\beta \mu H))$$

$$\left[\int \tanh(x) dx = \ln(\cosh(x)) \right]$$

$$\delta E = T \delta S - \int_0^H M(H') dH'$$

$$S = S(\beta\mu H)$$

(ב) מראה

עבור תהליך איזותרמי $S = \text{const}$

$$\rightarrow \beta\mu H = \text{const}$$

$$H \propto T$$

$$\Delta H \propto \Delta T$$

או $H \rightarrow 0$ מתא $T \rightarrow 0$

הן שיטת אינטגרציה נוספת הנכונה נטמא נמוכות
מאז המטות של S ומינצות משהו $T=0$.