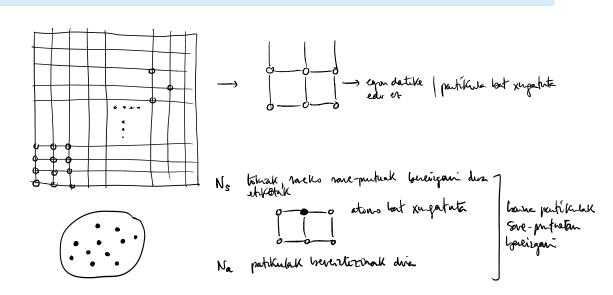
c) Solidoak: bi dimentsioko solidoa (1)

Bi dimentsioko solido xurgatzailea.

Har ezazu solido baten azala N_s sare-puntuz osatutako bi dimentsioko saretzat. Onar ezazu N_a atomo xurgatzen direla azalean $(N_{\sigma} \ll N_{\sigma})$. Beraz, xurgatutako atomo bat dute edo ez dute atomorik sare-puntuek. Xurgatutako atomoaren energia $E=-\epsilon$ da ($\epsilon>0$). Onar ezazu azalean dauden atomoek ez dietela elkarri eragiten, ez dagoela haien arteko elkarrekintzarik.

- 1. Azala T tenperaturan badago, lor ezazu xurgatutako atomoen potentzial kimikoa, T, ϵ eta $\frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial t}$ ratioaren funtzioan. Erabili multzo kanonikoa.
- 2. Berdin antzekoak diren atomoz osatutako gas ideal batekin kontaktuan badago azala, T tenperaturan, lortu $\frac{N_d}{N_d}$ ratioa, gasaren p presioaren funtzioan. Onar ezazu gasari n zenbaki-dentsitatea dagokiola.



Ns. Konfatroni dapskioner unlude batton par souterte colidos dimentrolonhama", rensatream et per disepul!

· Kontephalki enaten du enarapor dela

Garnara, Na atomo xugafu dutu garranolak, beroz, horixe da nuturan depoer partikula kopu Xugatuta daudenear, baksitreko enepianolo Ckaypena de €=€

amello problemeren baldintrotan gande: kam hmetan, surenean Kansníksan Kalkulah

 $Z_{Na}(T) = \Omega(Na) \cdot e^{\frac{Nae}{NaT}}$ $Q(E) da upsten dentwianua = ensagraprinE-rethin lasturgamāk dnien introspetien kap.
<math display="block">\Omega(Na) = \frac{Ns!}{Na!(Ns-Na)!}$

$$Z_{Na}(T) = \Omega(Na) \cdot e^{-NaT}$$

$$\Omega(Na) = \frac{Ns!}{Na! (Nc-Na)}$$

$$Z_{Na}(t) = \frac{N_s!}{N_a!(N_s-N_a)!} e^{-\frac{N_a \epsilon}{N_B t}}$$

$$F_{Na}(T) = -(K_{0}T) \cdot Lm \left(\frac{N_{S}!}{N_{\alpha}!} (N_{S}-N_{\alpha})!} \right) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{N_{0}T}} - (-\epsilon)$$

$$-(K_{0}T) \cdot \left\{ Lm \left(\frac{N!}{N_{\alpha}!} (N_{S}-N_{\alpha})!} \right) + Lm \left(e^{\frac{1}{N_{0}T}} \right) \right\}$$

$$-(K_{0}T) \cdot \left\{ Lm \left(\frac{N!}{N_{\alpha}!} (N_{S}-N_{\alpha})!} \right) + Lm \left(e^{\frac{1}{N_{0}T}} \right) \right\}$$

$$-(K_{0}T) \cdot \left\{ N_{S}Lm N_{S} - N_{\alpha}Lm N_{\alpha} - (N_{S}-N_{\alpha})Lm (N_{S}-N_{\alpha}) + \frac{N_{\alpha}e}{N_{0}T}} \right\}$$

$$-(K_{0}T) \cdot \left\{ N_{S}Lm N_{S} - N_{\alpha}Lm N_{\alpha} - (N_{S}-N_{\alpha})Lm (N_{S}-N_{\alpha}) + \frac{N_{\alpha}e}{N_{0}T}} \right\}$$

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$$-(K_{0}T) \cdot \left\{ N_{S}Lm N_{S} - N_{\alpha}Lm N_{\alpha} - (N_{S}-N_{\alpha})Lm (N_{S}-N_{\alpha}) + \frac{N_{\alpha}e}{N_{0}T} \right\}$$

$$-(K_{0}T) \cdot \left\{ N_{S}Lm N_{S} - N_{\alpha}Lm N_{\alpha} - (N_{S}-N_{\alpha})Lm (N_{S}-N_{\alpha}) + \frac{N_{\alpha}e}{N_{0}T} \right\}$$

$$M = \frac{\partial F(T,V,N)}{\partial N}$$

$$M_{Na} = \frac{\Im F_{Na}(T)}{\Im N_{a}} \Rightarrow M_{Na} = -(K_{0}T) \cdot \left\{ -(K_{0}T) \cdot \left\{ -(K_{0}N_{a} + K_{a}) - (K_{0}T) \cdot K_{a} + K_{a} + K_{a} - (K_{0}T) \cdot K_{a} + K_$$

$$M_{Na} = (Kst) Ln \left(\frac{Na}{N-Na}\right) - \epsilon$$

$$M_{Na} = (K_{0}T) \operatorname{hr} \left[\frac{N_{0}}{N(1-\frac{N_{0}}{N})} \right] - \epsilon$$

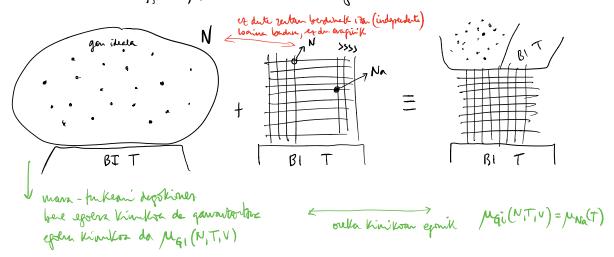
$$\operatorname{hr} \left[\frac{N_{0}}{N(1-\frac{N_{0}}{N})} \right] - \epsilon$$

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$$\operatorname{hr} \left[\frac{N_{0}}{N(1-\frac{N_{0}}{N})} \right] - \epsilon$$

- Amelho atilian "akodemikoli" elatri de problema: atomak xugatu detu gennaralak, leana er dekigu mondik. Brzenen atal honek xugatuko dum atomen jatoma arquten du. Gamarah erani de ukipen Kinikoan amelho xugatuteko atome oratuteko gar idealerekti, berar, horse do jatoma: gamurale defo gar ideal batiku ukipulan, ukipen kunkoan et gar hri de maturia-tema.

Tempentura ere boni forkleteta dajo, bene-ifran batiki ukijoen termikoan jauten bonto jaurorub. Horren anuroria de , jakura, kansni koan chanten an fonda.



- Etratia belan da qui ideala! demagni electrito degocla, lortita degocla putro-funtación

$$F_{N}(T_{1}V) = -(K_{0}T) \operatorname{Ln} \left[\frac{1}{N!} \left(\frac{V}{\lambda_{1}^{2}} \right)^{N} \right] + S.H.$$

$$-(K_{0}T) \left\{ -\ln N! + N \ln \left(\frac{V}{\lambda_{1}^{2}} \right) \right\}$$

$$-(K_{0}T) \left\{ -\left(N \ln N - N\right) + N \ln \left(\frac{V}{\lambda_{1}^{2}} \right) \right\}$$

$$-N \ln N + N + N \ln \left(\frac{V}{\lambda_{1}^{2}} \right)$$

$$-N \ln N + N + N \ln \left(\frac{V}{\lambda_{1}^{2}} \right)$$

$$M_{N}(T_{1}V) = \frac{3F_{N}(T_{1}V)}{3N}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N}\right)_{T_{1}V} = -(K_{0}T)\left\{-\left(\lim N + \frac{V}{N}\right) + \lambda + \lim\left(\frac{V}{N^{2}}\right)\right\}$$

$$M_{N} = -(K_{0}T) \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(\frac{V}{N^{2}}\right)$$

$$M_{N} (T_{1}V) = (K_{0}T) \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(\frac{N^{2}}{N^{2}}\right)$$

$$M_{N} (T_{1}V) = (K_{0}T) \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(\frac{N^{2}}{N^{2}}\right)$$

$$M_{N}(T_{1}V) = (K_{0}T) \cdot lm \left(\lambda_{T}^{3} \cdot \frac{P}{k_{0}T}\right)$$

$$M_{N}(T_{1}V) = M_{N}(T)$$

$$(K_{B}T) L_{N} \left(\lambda_{1}^{3} \cdot \frac{P}{K_{B}T}\right) = (K_{B}T) L_{N} \left(\frac{N_{A}}{N}\right) - \epsilon$$

$$L_{N} \left(\lambda_{1}^{3} \cdot \frac{P}{K_{B}T}\right) = L_{N} \left(\frac{N_{A}}{N}\right) - \frac{\epsilon}{K_{D}T}$$

$$\lambda_{1}^{3} \cdot \frac{P}{K_{D}T} = \frac{N_{A}}{N} e^{\frac{-\epsilon}{K_{D}T}}$$

$$\frac{N_{A}}{N} = \frac{1}{K_{D}T} \cdot P \cdot \lambda_{1}^{3} \cdot e^{\frac{\epsilon}{K_{D}T}}$$