

Microcanonical A23 (HW 2009 2.4)

a)  $\Sigma = \int_{H(p_i, q_i) \leq E} d^{3N} p_i d^{3N} q_i = \int d^{3N} p_i d^{3N} q_i \Theta(E - \mathcal{H}) = \int \mathcal{D}\Omega \Theta(E - \mathcal{H})$

*rescale the phase space volume*

$$\Sigma(\lambda) = \int \Theta(E - \mathcal{H}(\lambda)) d^{3N-3} p d^{3N-3} q d^3 p_i d^3 q_i$$

$$= \int \Theta(E - \mathcal{H}_{i \neq j} - \mathcal{H}_i(\lambda)) d^{3N-3} p d^{3N-3} q d^3 p_i d^3 q_i$$

$$\tilde{q}_i = \lambda q_i \quad \tilde{p}_i = \frac{p_i}{\lambda} \quad \text{for}$$

$$dp_i dq_i = d\tilde{q}_i d\tilde{p}_i$$

$$\mathcal{H}_i(p_i, q_i, \lambda) = \mathcal{H}_i(\tilde{p}_i, \tilde{q}_i) \quad \text{so}$$

$$= \Sigma$$

*the phase space volume is invariant under the rescaling*

b)  $\frac{1}{W} \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial \lambda} = 0$

*using*

$$\left( \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial \lambda} \right) = \frac{1}{W} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \int \Theta(E - \mathcal{H}) \mathcal{D}\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{W} \int \mathcal{D}\Omega \cdot \delta(E - \mathcal{H}) \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{1}{W} \int \mathcal{D}\Omega \delta(E - \mathcal{H}) \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}_i}{\partial \lambda}$$

*the phase space volume is invariant under the rescaling*

$\mathcal{H} = E$

$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \lambda}$

$$= \left\langle \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}_i}{\partial \lambda} \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left( \frac{p_i^2}{2m\lambda^2} + V(\lambda q_i) \right) \right\rangle \Big|_{\lambda=1} = 0$$

$$= \left\langle -\frac{p_i^2}{m} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_i} q_i \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left\langle \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_i} q_i \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{p_i^2}{m} \right\rangle$$

c) Classically, we choose  $x_i = p_i = x_j$  so that  $\langle x_i \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_i} \rangle$  becomes

$$\langle p_i \cdot \frac{p_i}{m} \rangle = k_B T$$

if we choose  $x_i = q_i = x_j$  we have

$$\langle q_i \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_i} \rangle = k_B T = \underbrace{\langle \frac{p_i^2}{m} \rangle}_{\text{kin}}$$

d) Now, we have

•  $\mathcal{H}(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda q_i}, \lambda q_i) \Psi_n(q_i) = E_n \Psi_n(q_i)$   
( $i \neq j$  עשויים שיהיו פשוט)

בגלל  $\tilde{p}_i = \frac{p_i}{\lambda}, \tilde{q}_i = \lambda q_i$  נציב

$$\mathcal{H}(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{q}_i}, \tilde{q}_i) \Psi_n(\frac{\tilde{q}_i}{\lambda}) = E_n \Psi_n(\frac{\tilde{q}_i}{\lambda})$$

כל אנוס ערכי  $\lambda$  נמצא שיש יחס  $\lambda^{-1}$  בין

• מה אפשר להגיד על אנרגיה  $E$  ונניח  $E$  היא הממוצע  
היא לא יכולה להיות יותר נמוכה מאשר

$$\sum = \sum_n \Theta(\langle n | \mathcal{H} | n \rangle - E) = \sum_n \Theta(E_n - E)$$

Feynman-Hellman (משפט פיינמן-הלמן)

$$\frac{\partial \sum}{\partial \lambda} = 0 = \sum_n \left[ \delta(E - \langle n | \mathcal{H} | n \rangle) \langle n | \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \lambda} | n \rangle \right] \quad (*)$$

$$= \langle \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \lambda} \rangle_{MC E}$$

$\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \lambda}$  זהו הממוצע של  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \lambda}$  על המצב  $|n\rangle$

(\*)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \langle n | \mathcal{H} | n \rangle = \langle n | \mathcal{H} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} | n \rangle + \frac{\partial \langle n | \mathcal{H} | n \rangle}{\partial \lambda} + \langle n | \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \lambda} | n \rangle = \langle n | \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial \lambda} | n \rangle$  "Feynman Hellman Theorem"