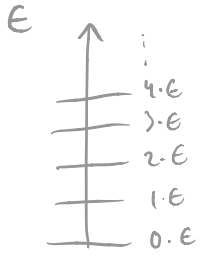

$\epsilon = n \cdot \epsilon \quad , n = (0, 1, \dots, n, \dots)$

↑ kuanta

- partikula bakanaren kasua

identikoak
independenteak
"kuantikoak", izanez ← fermiarrak — klasikoak — bosoiak

$$Z_N(T,V) = \sum_E e^{-E/kT}$$

$$E = \sum_\epsilon n_\epsilon \cdot \epsilon \qquad N = \sum_\epsilon n_\epsilon$$

$$Z_N(T,V) = \sum_{\{n_\epsilon\}}{}' g(\{n_\epsilon\})\, e^{-\frac{1}{kT}\sum_\epsilon n_\epsilon \cdot \epsilon}$$

$N = 0, 1, 2, 3, \square, \dots, \infty$

$N = 5$

N finko
posibleak diren multzoaren energia-mailak denak → aukatu egingoda ⟹

egoerak									
1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	←
2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	←
3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	←
4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
6	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	→ fermioien kasua!
7	⋮								
n	⋮								

bete konbinazio aukera bai

eta horien moduluak baina energia-mailak desberdinak bedaratuta

1	∅
1	∅
1	∅
1	∅
1	∅
1	1