

The generating function for the states of a system of three magnets is

$$(\uparrow_1 + \downarrow_1)(\uparrow_2 + \downarrow_2)(\uparrow_3 + \downarrow_3).$$

This expression on multiplication generates  $2^3 = 8$  different states:

Three magnets up:	$\uparrow_1 \uparrow_2 \uparrow_3$		
Two magnets up:	$\uparrow_1 \uparrow_2 \downarrow_3$	$\uparrow_1 \downarrow_2 \uparrow_3$	$\downarrow_1 \uparrow_2 \uparrow_3$
One magnet up:	$\uparrow_1 \downarrow_2 \downarrow_3$	$\downarrow_1 \uparrow_2 \downarrow_3$	$\downarrow_1 \downarrow_2 \uparrow_3$
None up:	$\downarrow_1 \downarrow_2 \downarrow_3$		

The total magnetic moment of our model system of  $N$  magnets each of magnetic moment  $m$  will be denoted by  $M$ , which we will relate to the energy in a magnetic field. The value of  $M$  varies from  $Nm$  to  $-Nm$ . The set of possible values is given by

$$M = Nm, (N - 2)m, (N - 4)m, (N - 6)m, \dots, -Nm. \quad (7)$$

The set of possible values of  $M$  is obtained if we start with the state for which all magnets are up ( $M = Nm$ ) and reverse one at a time. We may reverse  $N$  magnets to obtain the ultimate state for which all magnets are down ( $M = -Nm$ ).

There are  $N + 1$  possible values of the total moment, whereas there are  $2^N$  states. When  $N \gg 1$ , we have  $2^N \gg N + 1$ . There are many more states than values of the total moment. If  $N = 10$ , there are  $2^{10} = 1024$  states distributed among 11 different values of the total magnetic moment. For large  $N$  many different states of the system may have the same value of the total moment  $M$ . We will calculate in the next section how many states have a given value of  $M$ .

Only one state of a system has the moment  $M = Nm$ ; that state is

$$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \dots \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow. \quad (8)$$

There are  $N$  ways to form a state with one magnet down:

$$\downarrow \uparrow \uparrow \dots \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \quad (9)$$

is one such state; another is

$$\uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \dots \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow, \quad (10)$$

fisika: magnetisme

$N$  PARTIKULAK  
 $2^N$  EGOKRAK  
 $N+1$  BANAKETAK  
 -----  
 $g(N, \epsilon)$  BANAKETAKO EGOKRAK