

Sistem:

gas ideal klasik

$$\Omega = \Omega(N, V, E)$$

partikel; identik, elkarakintan tak ada, berenergi tak  
gas ideal dengan

• syarat modutan bagi partikel  $\sum_{i=1}^{3N} \epsilon_i = E \Rightarrow \Omega(N, V, E)$

\*  $\epsilon(n_x, n_y, n_z) = \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} (n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2)$

$$(n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2) = \frac{8m}{h^2} V^{2/3} E = E^* \rightarrow \Omega = \Omega(1, V, E)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{3N} n_r^2 = \frac{8m}{h^2} V^{2/3} E = E^* \rightarrow \Omega = \Omega(N, V, E^*)$$

indikasi: 3N-dimensi  $E^*$  tersedia efektif, volume daerah (ruang) konstan

•  $\Omega = \Omega(N, V, E^*)$ ,  $E^*$ -ruang partikel or irregular (recta, kurva, orien)

↓  
 $\Sigma = \Sigma(N, V, E^*) = \Sigma_N(V, E^*) = \left[ \sum_{E^* \leq E} \Omega(N, V, E^*) \right]$  indikasi

kanal or irregular ruang da,  
bisa limit asimtotik or da kan irregular ruang

$$\Sigma_N(E^*) \approx \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3N} \left\{ \frac{\pi^{\frac{3N}{2}}}{(\frac{3N}{2})!} (E^*)^{\frac{3N}{2}} \right\}$$

(a) →

(b)

$$\Sigma_N(E) \approx \left(\frac{V}{h^3}\right)^N \frac{(2\pi m E)^{\frac{3N}{2}}}{(\frac{3N}{2})!}$$

↓  
 $\Gamma = \Gamma(N, V, E; \Delta) \approx \frac{\partial \Sigma_N(E)}{\partial E} \cdot \Delta$