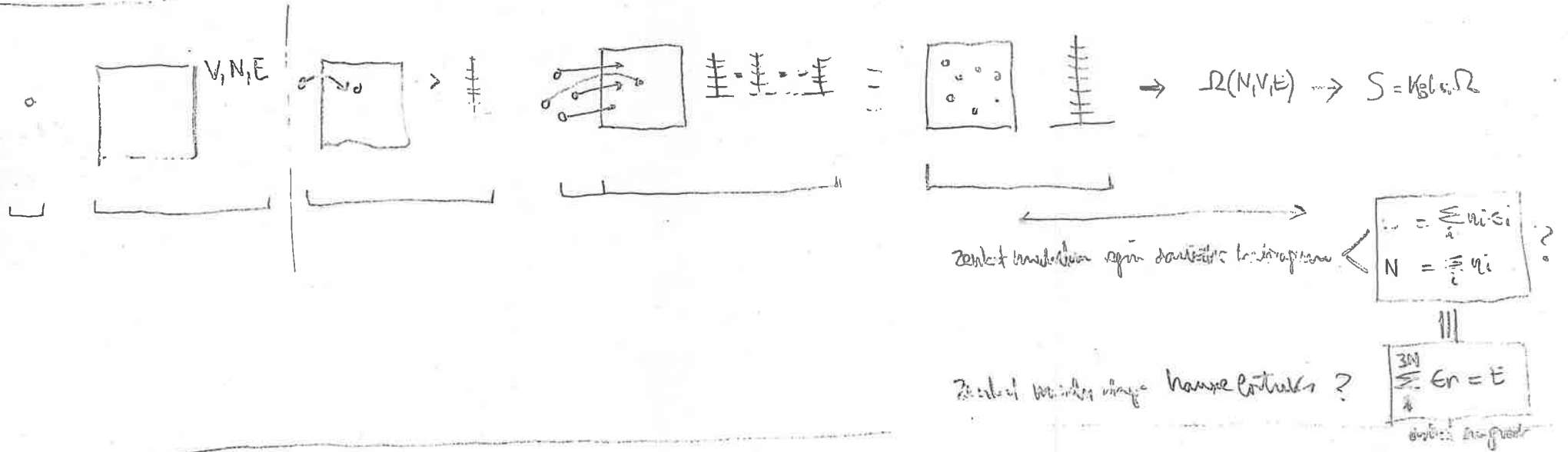


GAS IDEAL KLASIKAL → pendekatan statistis-klasik

prosedur



aspek lain statistik

partikel partikel
independen
[$L^3 = V$]

N

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

partikel berenergi
dijumlahkan
[$(n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2) \propto \epsilon$]
E energi

$$\Omega(1, \epsilon, V)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{3N} n^2 = \frac{8\pi V^{2/3}}{h^2} \epsilon^{3/2}$$

$$\Omega(N, V, E) \rightarrow \Omega_N(E^*)$$

statistik klasik