

and is negative, so that the extremum is a maximum. Thus the most probable configuration of the combined system is that for which (12) is satisfied:

$$\frac{s_1}{N_1} = \frac{s - s_1}{N_2} = \frac{s_2}{N_2}. \quad (13)$$

The two systems are in equilibrium with respect to interchange of energy when the fractional spin excess of system 1 is equal to the fractional spin excess of system 2.

We prove that nearly all the accessible states of the combined systems satisfy or very nearly satisfy (13). If  $\hat{s}_1$  and  $\hat{s}_2$  denote the values of  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  at the maximum, then (13) is written as

$$\frac{\hat{s}_1}{N_1} = \frac{\hat{s}_2}{N_2} = \frac{s}{N}. \quad (14)$$

To find the number of states in the most probable configuration, we insert (14) in (9) to obtain

$$(g_1 g_2)_{\max} \equiv g_1(\hat{s}_1) g_2(s - \hat{s}_1) = g_1(0) g_2(0) \exp(-2s^2/N). \quad (15)$$

\* To investigate the sharpness of the maximum of  $g_1 g_2$  at a given value of  $s$ , introduce  $\delta$  such that

$$s_1 = \hat{s}_1 + \delta; \quad s_2 = \hat{s}_2 - \delta. \quad (16)$$

Here  $\delta$  measures the deviation of  $s_1, s_2$  from their values  $\hat{s}_1, \hat{s}_2$  at the maximum of  $g_1 g_2$ . Square  $s_1, s_2$  to form

$$s_1^2 = \hat{s}_1^2 + 2\hat{s}_1\delta + \delta^2; \quad s_2^2 = \hat{s}_2^2 - 2\hat{s}_2\delta + \delta^2,$$

which we substitute in (9) and (15) to obtain the number of states

$$g_1(N_1, s_1) g_2(N_2, s_2) = (g_1 g_2)_{\max} \exp\left(-\frac{4\hat{s}_1\delta}{N_1} - \frac{2\delta^2}{N_1} + \frac{4\hat{s}_2\delta}{N_2} - \frac{2\delta^2}{N_2}\right).$$

We know from (14) that  $\hat{s}_1/N_1 = \hat{s}_2/N_2$ , so that the number of states in a configuration of deviation  $\delta$  from equilibrium is

$$g_1(N_1, \hat{s}_1 + \delta) g_2(N_2, \hat{s}_2 - \delta) = (g_1 g_2)_{\max} \exp\left(-\frac{2\delta^2}{N_1} - \frac{2\delta^2}{N_2}\right). \quad (17)$$

As a numerical example in which the fractional deviation from equilibrium is very small, let  $N_1 = N_2 = 10^{22}$  and  $\delta = 10^{12}$ ; that is,  $\delta/N_1 = 10^{-10}$ . Then  $2\delta^2/N_1 = 200$ , and the