

$$H(q, p) = \sum_{i=1}^N h_i(q_i, p_i)$$

INDEPENDENTAK

$$e^{-\frac{H(q, p)}{k_B T}} = e^{-\frac{1}{k_B T} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N h_i(q_i, p_i) \right)}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^N e^{-\frac{1}{k_B T} h_i(q_i, p_i)}$$

$$h_i(q_i, p_i) = h_j(q_j, p_j) \quad \forall i, j$$

IDENTIKOTAK

$$= \left[ e^{-\frac{h(q, p)}{k_B T}} \right]^N$$

$$Q_N(T, V) = \frac{1}{h^{3N}} \int e^{-\frac{H(q, p)}{k_B T}} dq^3 dp^3$$

$$Q_N(T, V) = \left[ \frac{1}{h^3} \int e^{-\frac{h(q, p)}{k_B T}} dq^3 dp^3 \right]^N$$

|||

$$Q_N(T, V) = [Q_1(T, V)]^N$$

$$Q_N(T, V) = \left[ \frac{1}{h^3} \int e^{-\frac{h(q, p)}{k_B T}} dq^3 dp^3 \right]^N$$

Fisika : SISTEMAK  
BALDINEA EPERAKUNTAK  
OSARAILAK : hipotesia