

(2)

$$\langle (\Delta E)^2 \rangle = \langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle^2$$

$$\parallel$$

$$- \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \beta} \right)_V \rightarrow V \text{ konstante} \Rightarrow \text{da ableiten}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \beta} \right)_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \beta} \right)_V$$

$$\beta \equiv \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

$$d\beta = \frac{1}{k_B} \left(-\frac{1}{T^2} \right) dT \Rightarrow \frac{dT}{d\beta} = -k_B T^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V = C_V$$

$$- \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \beta} \right) = - \left[C_V \cdot (-k_B T^2) \right] = C_V \cdot k_B T^2$$

$$\sqrt{\langle (\Delta E)^2 \rangle} = k_B T^2 \cdot C_V \rightarrow \text{ExtensivgröÙe}$$

$$\frac{\langle E \rangle}{U}$$

absolut
gering

$$\approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \quad N \rightarrow \infty \quad \sim 0$$

