

$$z = e^{-\frac{\mu}{kT}} = e^{\frac{\mu}{kT}}$$

$$Q_N(V, T) = \frac{1}{N!} [Z_1(V, T)]^N$$

$$Z_1(V, T) = V f(T)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) &= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} z^N \frac{Q_N(V, T)}{N!} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} z^N \left[\frac{1}{N!} (V f(T))^N \right] \\ &= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N!} [z V f(T)]^N \end{aligned}$$

Exponentialreihe definition

$$\boxed{\mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) = e^{z V f(T)}}$$

$$q \equiv \ln \mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) \Rightarrow \boxed{q = z V f(T)} \quad q = e^{\frac{\mu}{kT}} \cdot V f(T)$$

$$Z_N(V, T) = [Z_1(V, T)]^N$$

$$Z_1(V, T) = \phi(T)$$

$$\mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} z^N \frac{Z_N(V, T)}{N!} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} z^N \frac{(\phi(T))^N}{N!} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z \phi(T))^N}{N!}$$

↓
Konvergenzradius
 $z \phi(T) < 1$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) = \frac{1}{1 - z \phi(T)}}$$

$$q = -\ln(1 - z \phi(T))$$

$$q \equiv \ln \mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) \Rightarrow \boxed{q = \ln \frac{1}{1 - z \phi(T)}}$$

$$q = \ln \left[\frac{1}{1 - e^{\frac{\mu}{kT}} \phi(T)} \right]$$

$$p = \frac{kT}{V} z V f(T) \Rightarrow \boxed{p = kT z f(T)}$$

$$N = kT \frac{1}{kT} e^{\frac{\mu}{kT}} V f(T) \Rightarrow N = e^{\frac{\mu}{kT}} V f(T) \Rightarrow \boxed{N = z V f(T)}$$

$$u = kT^2 V \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial T} f(T) + z \frac{\partial f(T)}{\partial T} \right) = kT^2 V \left(e^{\frac{\mu}{kT}} \frac{\mu}{kT^2} f(T) + e^{\frac{\mu}{kT}} f'(T) \right)$$

$$= -kT (z V f(T) - N \ln z) = \boxed{u = NkT \ln z - kT z V f(T)}$$

$$\boxed{u = z V kT^2 f'(T)}$$

$$p = \frac{kT}{V} \ln \frac{1}{1 - z \phi(T)} \Rightarrow \boxed{p = -\frac{kT}{V} \ln(1 - z \phi(T))}$$

$$N = kT \left(-\frac{1}{1 - z \phi(T)} \right) (-\phi(T)) \Rightarrow N = \frac{kT \phi(T)}{(1 - z \phi(T)) kT} \frac{1}{z} z \Rightarrow \boxed{N = \frac{z \phi(T)}{1 - z \phi(T)}} \Rightarrow$$

$$u = kT^2 - \frac{1}{(1 - z \phi(T))} (-z) \phi'(T) \Rightarrow \boxed{u = \frac{z kT^2 \phi'(T)}{1 - z \phi(T)}}$$