

独立性  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{顺次相关法} \quad C_{LL} = \frac{\langle x_n x_{n+1} \rangle - \langle x_n \rangle^2}{\langle x_n^2 \rangle - \langle x_n \rangle^2} \quad (\text{线性}) \\ \text{多维频率} \quad \chi^2 = \sum_{i,j} \frac{(n_{ij} - \frac{N}{K_0 K_1})^2}{N/K_0 K_1} \end{array} \right. \quad \sim O(\frac{1}{Kn}) \quad > K \text{阶矩} \quad (\langle x^K \rangle - \langle x^K \rangle_{\text{理论}}) \sim O(\frac{1}{Kn})$   
 均匀性  $\chi^2 = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{(n_k - n_K)^2}{n_K}$   $n_k \leftarrow \text{理论频数}$   $\text{自由度 } K-1$   $\text{Var}\{X+Y\} = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)$

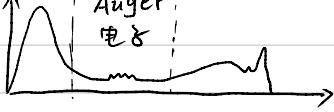
抽样  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-x^2}, x > 0 \\ x = -\lambda \ln u \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad -1 < x \leq 1 \\ x = \sin 2\pi v \quad \text{or} \quad \cos 2\pi v \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \\ X = \sqrt{-2 \ln u} \cos 2\pi v \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u, v}{\partial x, y} = p(x, y) \\ y = \sqrt{-2 \ln u} \sin 2\pi v \end{array} \right.$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{三维球面} \quad r^2 = u^2 + v^2 \\ x = 2u\sqrt{1-r^2} \quad y = 2v\sqrt{1-r^2} \quad z = -2r^2 \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{z^2 - y^2}{z^2 + y^2} \\ y = \frac{z^2 + y^2}{z^2 + y^2} \end{array} \right.$   $g(x, y) = \frac{4\sqrt{1-x^2}}{z^2 + y^2}$   $p(x) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 g(x, y) dy$  判断  $y \leq 1$

舍选法  $F(x) > f(x)$  ( $=$  维  $g(x, y)$  抽样).  $e.g.$  抽  $\frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$  乘分布  
 抽  $x$ , 令  $y = \gamma_2 F(x)$  若  $y < f(x)$  取  $F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

积分  $\rightarrow$  平均值法  $P\left(\frac{\langle f \rangle - \mu}{\sigma_f / \sqrt{N}} < \beta\right) \rightarrow \Phi(\beta)$   $\sigma_f = \sqrt{\langle f^2 \rangle - \langle f \rangle^2}$  ①  $(f(x) - g(x)) \sim \epsilon$  平坦化  
 积分标准偏差  $\sigma_s = |\langle f \rangle - \mu| \propto \frac{\sigma_f}{\sqrt{N}}$   $\rightarrow N \rightarrow \infty$  ②  $\int \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} g(x) dx \sim \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  插样分布

布朗运动  $\chi^2 = \left( \sum_i \Delta x_i \right)^2 = \sum_i \Delta x_i^2 + \sum_{i,j} \Delta x_i \Delta x_j$   $\langle x^2 \rangle = 4pqNL^2 + NL^2(q-p)^2$   
 $p(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\langle x \rangle)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$   $\sigma = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2} = \sqrt{2Dt}$   $(r_{\text{rms}})_d = L\sqrt{N}$  往向分布函数  
 $\sigma^2 = -\sum_i p_i \ln p_i, p_i = \frac{n_i}{N}$  粗粒平均  $(RDF)_d = C_d r^{d-1} e^{-\frac{dr^2}{2L^2}}$   
 指数  $V(N) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln [\langle r^2(N+i) \rangle / \langle r^2(N-i) \rangle]}{\ln [(N+i)/(N-i)]}$

$P(\text{回到原点}) \propto N^{-\frac{d}{2}}$   
 高分子 - 游蛇, 构型变化  $L \rightarrow \infty$   $R = N^\nu$  平均场理论  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U = U_0 N \cdot \frac{N}{R^2} \\ \Xi = (RDF)_d \underbrace{e^{-\beta U}}_{\text{排斥}} \end{array} \right.$  作用  
 生长 (与历史有关) - 聚集 Model  $\frac{1}{\nu}$  为分形维数  $\Xi_{\text{max}} \rightarrow R_{\text{most prob}}$   
 ~簇聚 Model

$\nabla^2 \phi = g(x, y) \Rightarrow P_{ij} = \frac{p_{i+1,j} + p_{i-1,j} + p_{i,j+1} + p_{i,j-1} - \frac{1}{4} \delta_{ij}^2}{4} \Rightarrow \phi_0 = \Xi(s) - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{K-1} q_k \Rightarrow \langle \phi_0 \rangle$   
 二次电子 | 背散射  $d^* = 4, \nu = \frac{1}{2}$   


$\frac{1}{\lambda} = N\sigma$   $I = I_0 e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}$   $\rightarrow$  当作指数分布  $\rightarrow$  散射类型  
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{弹性} \quad \theta - \text{截面公式} \\ \varphi - (0, 2\pi) \text{ 均匀分布} \end{array} \right.$  连续慢化近似  
 $\text{非弹性} \quad \Delta E \leftarrow \text{截面公式} \rightarrow \text{二次电子} \quad \downarrow \text{忽略二次电子及方向改变} \rightarrow \Delta E = S \left( \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta S} \right)$   
 Bethe 弹性散射 +

键逾渗 easier  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{大小为 } S \text{ 集团数} \\ N_{\text{SCP}} = \frac{\text{大小为 } S \text{ 集团数}}{\text{每点连数}} \\ W_S = \frac{S^n S}{S^n S} \end{array} \right.$  序参量, 导数不连续 Ising  
 三级相变  $S = \sum_s S_w w_s$  平均大小  $P_{00}(p) \sim (p - p_c)^\beta \sim M$   
 $d^* = 6$   $\langle S \rangle = \langle \max \{ |r_i - r_j| \} \rangle$  平均跨跃长度  $S(p) \sim |p - p_c|^{-\delta} \sim \chi(T)$   
 $R_S^2 = \frac{1}{S} \sum_i (r_i - \bar{r})^2 = \frac{1}{2S^2} \sum_{i,j} (r_i - r_j)^2$   $2\beta + \delta = \nu d \quad (d < d^*)$   
 $\langle S \rangle \sim |p - p_c|^{-\nu} \sim \chi(T)$

有限尺度法 ( $p \sim p_c$  时)  $|p - p_c| \sim L^{-\frac{1}{\nu}}$   $\Rightarrow P_{00}(p=p_c) \sim L^{-\frac{\beta}{\nu}} \quad (L \rightarrow \infty)$  or  $P_{00}^{\frac{1}{\nu}} \propto p$   $p' = p(c \text{ 联通}, a' = ba)$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p'' = p^* \quad \Rightarrow \nu = \frac{\ln b}{\ln (dp'/dp)|_{p=p^*}} \\ |p' - p^*|^{-\nu} = \frac{1}{b} |p - p^*|^{-\nu} \end{array} \right.$   $b$  大较好

$\tilde{A} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T A(\epsilon, p) dt$  分子动力学  $\text{平衡态} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow [P, H] = 0$   
 $\langle A \rangle = \frac{\int A(\epsilon, p) P(\epsilon, p, t) d\epsilon dp}{\int P(\epsilon, p, t) d\epsilon dp} = \text{const}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P = \text{const} \quad \text{微正则} \quad N, V, E \\ P = \frac{e^{-\beta H}}{Z} \quad \text{正则} \quad N, V, T \end{array} \right.$   $Z = \mathcal{Z}(E) \quad S = k \ln Z$   
 $\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + [P, H] = 0$  等温等压  $N, P, T$   $\langle A \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int \int A e^{-\beta[H+PV]} d\epsilon dV$   $F = -kT \ln Z \quad F = E - TS \quad E = -\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta}$   
 $dE = TdS - PdV + \mu dN$   $G = F + PV \quad G = -kT \ln Z$   $C_V = \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} = \frac{(AE)^2}{kT^2}$   
 巨正则  $\mu, V, T$   $\langle A \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{N_b} \left( \frac{e^{\mu_b N_b}}{N_b!} \right) \int A e^{-\beta H} d\Omega$   $J = -kT \ln Z$   
 $J = F - \mu N = -PV$

$$\text{Markov} \quad PW = P \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \int dx' [P(x', t)W(x' \rightarrow x) - P(x, t)W(x \rightarrow x')] \xrightarrow{\text{平衡}} \frac{P(x)}{P(x')} = \frac{W(x' \rightarrow x)}{W(x \rightarrow x')} \quad p = PW$$

$$\text{Metropolis} \quad \begin{cases} W_{ij} = T_{ij} A_{ij} = T_{ij} \min\{1, \frac{P_j}{P_i}\} & \text{Barker} \quad W_{ij} = T_{ij} \frac{P_j}{P_i + P_j} \\ W_{ii} = 1 - \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{只关心一点分布满足分布} \quad T \rightarrow \text{任选对称分布} \quad \text{等温等压抽样} \quad r_i = L_{Si} \Rightarrow p \propto V^N e^{-E(PV + U(SiL))} \quad L \text{为附加坐标}$$

$$A_{ij} = \min\{1, \frac{P_j T_{ij}}{P_i T_{ji}}\}$$

$$\text{序参数} \rightarrow M = kT \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial H} \quad C = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \quad E = - \sum_{i,j} T_{ij} \sigma_i \sigma_j - M_B H \sum \sigma_i$$

$$\text{Ising} \quad (M, H) \sim (P, V) \quad U = -\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} \quad \langle M \rangle = N M_B \langle \sigma \rangle \quad X = \frac{(GM)^2}{kT} \quad X = \frac{\partial M}{\partial H} \quad \text{相变} \sim M \text{涨落} \infty$$

平均场  $T_c = \frac{2J}{k_B}$   $d \geq 4$  无限大体系  $\rightarrow$  相变点处无穷发散

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一级} \quad \text{自由能导数不连续} \\ \text{连续} \quad G \text{高阶导数不连续} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} H=0 \text{ = 级} \\ 0 < H < \infty \text{ 一级} \\ T < T_c \quad M(H) \text{ 不连续} \\ T > T_c \quad M(H) \text{ 连续} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Euler} \quad \begin{cases} \phi_{n+1} = \phi_n + \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(\phi, x) dx & \text{显式} \\ \phi_{n+1} = \phi_{n-1} + 2hf(\phi_n, x_n) & \text{隐式} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Verlet} \quad \ddot{x} = f(x, t) \quad x(t+h) = 2x(t) - x(t-h) + h^2 f(x, t) + O(h^4)$$

$$\text{Numerov} \quad \ddot{x} = f(t)x(t) \quad \begin{cases} y(t) = [1 - \frac{h^2 f(t)}{12}] x(t) \\ y(t+h) = 2y(t) - y(t-h) + h^2 f(x, t) + O(h^6) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{多步法} \quad f(x, \phi) = \text{多项 L 插值} \quad \phi_{n+1} = \phi_n + h \left( \frac{3}{2} f_n - \frac{1}{2} f_{n-1} \right)$$

$$\text{Runge-Kutta} \quad \begin{cases} \phi_{n+1} = \frac{h}{2}(F_1 + F_2) \\ F_1 = f(\phi_n, x_n) \\ F_2 = f(\phi_n + h F_1, x_n + \frac{h}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{n+1} = \frac{h}{6}(F_1 + 2F_2 + 2F_3 + F_4) \\ F_1 = f(\phi_n, x_n) \\ F_2 = f(\phi_n + \frac{h}{2}F_1, x_n + \frac{h}{2}) \\ F_3 = f(\phi_n + \frac{h}{2}F_2, x_n + \frac{h}{2}) \\ F_4 = f(\phi_n + h F_3, x_n + h) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{定态: } V(x)=V(-x) \quad \text{打靶法 奇偶称 } \psi(0)=0, \psi'(0) \equiv 1 \Rightarrow \psi_0=0, \psi_1=1 \quad V(x) \text{ 不对称} \quad \text{弧长法.}$$

调整 E 使满足  $\psi(x \pm (L+\Delta L)) = 0$  方势阱

$$\nearrow \text{保证各态历经性} \checkmark \rightarrow \text{失稳性} \rightarrow \text{高阶算法无益处.}$$

- ① 找下一次碰撞  $\Delta t$
- ② 所有粒子位置  $\rightarrow t + \Delta t$
- ③ 计算新速度 新碰撞表
- ④ 是否平衡.

分子动力学  $\rightarrow$  局域性质 (无各态历经性) 初始动量 = 平均动量

平衡态判据: ①速度 Boltzmann's H =  $\langle \ln f \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(v_x) \ln f(v_x) dv_x$  平衡态 达到最小值

② 原子位置无序度 平移序参数  $\lambda \rightarrow 0 \quad (\Delta \lambda)^2 \sim \frac{1}{N}$   $\lambda_i = \frac{\sum \cos(4\pi X_i/a)}{N}$

$\nearrow$  初始位置可重置 均方位移  $\langle \Delta r^2(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum [r_i(t) - r_i(0)]^2$  固体不变 液体  $\propto t$

软球 软断势 移位  $u(r) = \begin{cases} u(r) - u(r_c) - u'(r_c)(r-r_c) & r \leq r_c \\ 0 & r \geq r_c \end{cases}$  为势能均连续

周期性边界 - 最小映像判据 (作用力范围  $< L$ )

平衡态: ① 动能 = 转能  $\Delta K = -\Delta U$  涨落 ② 每个速度分量  $\in$  Boltzmann 分布  $f(v_i) \Delta v_i = f(v_j) \Delta v_j \quad \langle v_i^2 \rangle = \langle v_j^2 \rangle$

③  $\Delta$  热力学量  $\sim \frac{1}{N}$  ④ 热力学量对小微扰稳定 (退火后不受扰动) ⑤ 每一小体下平均值同

迭代 Newton  $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{g(x_n)}{g'(x_n)}$  混合输入  $f(x_{n+1}) = f(dx_n + (1-d)x_{n-1}) = x_{n+2}$

混沌 Feigenbaum 常数  $\delta = \frac{\lambda_m - \lambda_{m+1}}{\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m}$   $\alpha = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d\lambda_m}{d\lambda_{m+1}}$  ① 分维性质 ② 内随机性 ③ 善造性 & F<sub>α</sub> 常数

奇异吸引子 ① 初值敏感性 ② 无限嵌套的自相似结构  $\rightarrow$  有分数维 ③ 几何结构不随参数连续变化

Lyapunov 指数  $\lambda' = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(\lambda x_n / \lambda x_0)}{n}$  发散速率  $> 0$  混沌. 个数 = 维数

Julia 集  $z_{n+1} = z_n^2 + c$  Mandelbrot 集 固定  $c$  判断  $|z_n| < \infty$   $c$  的集合 Sierpinski 诡图形

分形 维数  $D = \ln N(\epsilon) / \ln(\frac{1}{\epsilon})$  ( $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ )  $\epsilon$  为测量单元 Cantor 不断挖直线 Koch 不断增加折线

① 处处不连续或不可微 ② 标度不变性 ③  $D >$  拓扑维数, 且一般为分数

布朗运动 ( $\sigma_i = b$ )  $N = (\frac{P}{b})^2 \quad D = 2$  访问格点数 一维  $N' \sim N^{\frac{1}{D}}$  二维  $N' \sim \frac{N}{\log N}$  三维  $N' \sim N$

1. 固定维数 2.  $P^{\frac{1}{D}} = a_0 \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{D}} \varepsilon^{-1} A^{\frac{1}{D}} \Rightarrow (\frac{P}{\varepsilon})^{\frac{1}{D}} = a_0 \frac{A^{\frac{1}{D}}}{\varepsilon}$  面积

周长

面积

6 回转半径法  $N \sim R_g^D$

3.  $A^{\frac{1}{D}} = a_0 \varepsilon^{\frac{2-D}{D}} V^{\frac{1}{D}}$

4. 盒计数法  $N \sim (\frac{1}{\varepsilon})^D$

有目标的格子数

5. Sandbox  $N \sim r^D$

单分形 象素数

$$7. \text{ 变换法} \quad N = \frac{S/R^2}{\text{框面积}} \xrightarrow{\text{曲率}} \ln N \sim \ln \frac{1}{R} \text{ 曲线斜率} \quad 8. \text{ 密度-密度相关函数法} \quad C(\vec{r}) = \langle \frac{p(\vec{r}') p(\vec{r} + \vec{r}')} {N} \rangle$$

标度不变性  $f(r) \sim r^m$  左转 右转

林氏系统 Koch 曲线  $F+F--F+F$  三角链  $FXF-FF-FF$   $F=FF$   $X=--FXF+FF--$

Hilbert 曲线  $X$   $X = -YF + XFX + FY -$   $Y = +XF - YFY - FX +$

仿射变换  $R(\vec{y}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} (\vec{y}) + (\vec{e}) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} (\tan\theta, 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (\vec{y}) + (\vec{e})$  三个点

IFS 规则  $R_i - \text{几率 } P_i$

元胞自动机  $K^{k^{2r+1}}$  状态  $k$ , 邻域  $2r+1$  编码  $\begin{array}{cccc} 111 & 110 & \dots & 000 \\ D_7 & D_6 & & D_0 \end{array}$

= 维数 ① 服从多数  $\rightarrow$  成核, 溶解 ② 服从少数  $\rightarrow$  退火 ③ Ising 局部能量守恒

④ FHP 格位信息  $s(r, t) = (a, b, c, d)$  正方网格, 各向异性 动力学模型,  $E_C$

⑤ FHP 三角网络 满足各向同性 ⑥ 沙堆规则 ⑦ Langton 蚂蚁规则 ⑧ 森林火灾模型

⑨ 蟑螂礁模型

测量 同一种方法  $N$  次  $\sigma = \frac{\overline{\delta x}}{\sqrt{N}}$  不同种方法  $\sigma \approx \frac{\overline{\delta x}_{\max}}{N}$

布朗运动  $\langle x \rangle = \frac{\sum R_i}{N} = \frac{\sum \sum x_{ij}}{N}$   $\text{Var}(X_i) = \langle x_i^2 \rangle - \langle x_i \rangle^2 = l^2$   $\text{Var}(R_i) = NL^2$

$\text{cov}\{x, y\} = \langle xy \rangle - \langle x \rangle \langle y \rangle$  涨落  $S(t) = A(t) - \langle A \rangle$

自相关函数  $C(t) = \text{cov}\{A(t), A(0)\} = \langle S(t) S(0) \rangle = C(-t) = \begin{cases} \langle A^2 \rangle & t=0 \\ \langle A \rangle^2 & t \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$

自发涨落回归假说 非平衡扰动的涨落 平衡系统自发涨落回归 相同规律 e.g. 接近平衡态的极低浓度溶质

$C(\vec{r}, t) = \langle \delta p(\vec{r}, t) \delta p(0, 0) \rangle$  回归律  $\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 C$   $\begin{cases} \langle v_x^2 \rangle = \frac{kT}{m} \\ \langle v_x \rangle^2 = v_{x(0)}^2 e^{-\frac{kt}{m}} \end{cases}$

$\frac{d\langle x \rangle}{dt} = \langle v \rangle$   $\frac{d\langle x^2 \rangle}{dt} = 2\langle xv \rangle$   $\frac{d}{dt} \text{Var}(x) = 2\text{cov}(x, v)$   $\frac{d}{dt} \text{Var}(\vec{r}(t), \vec{r}(0)) = 2 \int_0^t \langle v(t) v(0) \rangle dt$

$\Rightarrow D = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^\infty \langle v(t) v(0) \rangle dt = \int_0^\infty C(t) dt$  微观速度自相关系数  $\xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 2dD$  ( $d$  为维数)

$$= \int_0^\infty C(t) e^{-\frac{kt}{m}} dt = \frac{kT}{mT} = \frac{kT}{mv_0^2}$$

Langevin  $m\dot{v} = -\frac{v}{B} + F(t)$   $\langle F(t) \rangle = 0$   $\langle F(t) F(0) \rangle = D S(t)$   $C(t) = C(0) e^{-\frac{kt}{m}}$

$$v(t) = v(0) e^{-\frac{kt}{m}} + e^{-\frac{kt}{m}} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{kt}{m}} A(t') dt' \quad \langle v(t) \rangle = \langle v(0) \rangle e^{-\frac{kt}{m}} = \int v p dv$$

$$\Rightarrow p(v) = \text{Gauss} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi m k T}} e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}} \quad \langle v^2(t) \rangle = \langle v^2(0) \rangle e^{-\frac{2kt}{m}} + D t (1 - e^{-\frac{2kt}{m}})/2 = \int v^2 p dv$$

涨落耗散定理: 摩擦  $\downarrow$ , 涨落力  $\uparrow$   $\langle r^2 \rangle = \frac{2d k T}{m} \tau^2 \begin{cases} \frac{t}{\tau} - 1 + e^{-\frac{kt}{m}} \\ \frac{2dt}{\tau} \quad (t > \tau) \end{cases}$  直线行走 随机行走

例 1  $I = \int_0^\infty (x - \bar{x})^2 f(x) dx$   $f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta P(d)} \left(\frac{x}{d}\right)^{\beta-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\beta}}$   $I = \bar{x}^2$  为  $f(x)$  方差

$$\text{设 } T(x \rightarrow x') = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{|x-x'|^2}{2}} \quad \frac{P_1 T_1}{P_2 T_2} = r \quad x_{\text{eff}} = \begin{cases} x' & |x| < \min(1, r) \\ x & |x| > \min(1, r) \end{cases}$$

Ising 平均场  $E = -\frac{1}{2} \sum \delta J \langle \sigma \rangle \sigma_i - \mu_B H \sum \sigma_i$   $Z = \left( \sum_{\sigma_{\pm 1}} e^{\epsilon \sigma / k_B T} \right)^N = [2 \cosh(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T})]^N$

$$M = kT \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial H} = N \mu_B \tanh(\frac{\epsilon}{kT}) \quad \langle \sigma \rangle = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M}{N \mu_B} = \tanh(\frac{\epsilon}{kT})$$

$$H=0 \Rightarrow \langle \sigma \rangle = \tanh\left[\frac{\epsilon T}{2kT} \langle \sigma \rangle\right] \Rightarrow T_c = \frac{\epsilon T}{2k} \quad H \neq 0 \text{ 时} \quad \langle \sigma \rangle = \sqrt{3 \frac{T}{T_c^2} (T_c - T)} \sim (T_c - T)^{\beta} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \xrightarrow{H \rightarrow 0} \frac{T_c/T}{\cosh^2(\langle \sigma \rangle T_c/T) - T_c/T} \quad T > T_c, \langle \sigma \rangle \approx 0, x \sim (T - T_c)^{-1} \quad T < T_c \text{ 时} \quad x \sim (T_c - T)^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 \sim L \sim T - T_c^{-1-\nu} \\ M \sim (T_c - T)^{\beta} \rightarrow L^{-\beta} \\ C \sim |T - T_c|^{-\alpha} \rightarrow L^{\alpha/\nu} \\ x \sim |T - T_c|^{-\gamma} \rightarrow L^{\gamma/\nu} \end{cases}$$

临界指数与格子形式无关.

$$\text{球面抽样} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos \theta = 2z - 1 \\ \phi = 2\pi \eta \end{array} \right. \quad \text{变换抽样} \quad f(u, v) du dv = g(x, y) \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv$$

```

MPI #include "mpi.h"
main (int argc, char **argv) {
    int NumProcs, MyID, i, j, k;
    MPI_Status status;
    char msg[20];
    MPI_Init (&argc, &argv);
    MPI_Comm_size (MPI_COMM_WORLD, &NumProcs);
    MPI_Comm_rank (MPI_COMM_WORLD, &MyID);
    if ...
        MPI_Send (" ", strlen "+1, MPI_CHAR, 1, 99, MPI_COMM_WORLD);
        MPI_Recv (" ", 长度, MPI_CHAR, 0, 99, MPI_COMM_WORLD, &status);
    MPI_Finalize ();
}

```

临界慢化 成键几率  $p = 1 - e^{-\frac{|I|}{kT} \delta \sigma_i \sigma_j}$  → 集团标识  $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$  tag 随机数 → 整个集团赋值.

主方程描述 粗粒平均，随机动力学变量代替略去的微观细节，产生相关较慢自由度的随机跳跃（不同尺度下，将 Liouville 方程改写为主方程  
一级相变终止于临界点。

Monte carlo 借助概率模型解决不直接具有随机性的确定性问题  $\xrightarrow{\text{大数法则}}$  中心极限定理  
减小方差，增加点数 or 重要抽样。