

# Exercise 4

$$(b) \langle v \rangle = \int_0^{\infty} v p(r) dr = \left( \frac{m}{2\pi\hbar^2 T} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} 4\pi \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{v^2}_{=: g(r)} \underbrace{v \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2\hbar^2 T}\right)}_{=: f'(r)} dr$$

$$= \left( \frac{m}{2\pi\hbar^2 T} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} 4\pi \left[ \underbrace{\left[ v^2 \frac{4\hbar^2 T}{m} \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2\hbar^2 T}\right) \right]_0^{\infty}}_{=0} + \int_0^{\infty} 2 \cancel{1} v \frac{4\hbar^2 T}{m} \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2\hbar^2 T}\right) dr \right]$$

$$= \left( \frac{m}{2\pi\hbar^2 T} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} 4\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \int_0^{\infty} v \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2\hbar^2 T}\right) \cdot \frac{4\hbar^2 T}{m} dv$$

$$= \left( \frac{m}{2\pi\hbar^2 T} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{8}{8} \pi \left[ -\frac{\hbar^2 T^2}{m^2} \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2\hbar^2 T}\right) \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \left( \frac{m}{2\pi\hbar^2 T} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} 8\pi \frac{\hbar^2 T^2}{m^2} = \sqrt{\frac{8\hbar^2 T}{m\pi}} \quad \square$$

$$(c) p = m \cdot v = m \cdot \sqrt{\frac{8\hbar^2 T}{m\pi}}$$

$$\lambda = h \cdot \frac{\sqrt{m \cdot \pi}}{m \sqrt{8\hbar^2 T}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \lambda_T$$

$$(d) T_c = 1450 \text{ K}$$

$$\lambda_c = 0,0929 \text{ \AA} = \cancel{5,806\% \text{ of } 1,6 \text{ \AA}}$$

$$\lambda_{T_c} = 0,059 \text{ \AA} \approx 3,7\% \text{ of } 1,6 \text{ \AA}$$

Classical treatment may be sufficient.