$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(2\pi \hbar)^3} \int d^3p \int d^3x \cdot \exp(-\beta H)$$

$$N-mad$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi h} \right)^{3} \int d^{3}y \left(\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x^{2} \right) \int d^{3}y \left(\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x^{2} \right) \int d^{3}y \left(\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x^{2} \right) \int d^{3}y \left(\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{2}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16 \pi^2 V & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -16 \pi^2 V & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 16 \pi^2 V & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 \pi \hbar^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \pi \hbar^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Man hann dus Integral losan. Halker ar schon

Matematica light hier:

$$Z_{c,1} = \frac{V}{2 \sqrt{3}^{2} h^{3} (\sqrt{3} \sqrt{6})^{3/2}} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{8}^{1} h^{3} \sqrt{3}^{3}} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{8}^{1} h^{3} \sqrt{3}^{3}}$$

$$Decaus: F = -k_{B}T N ln \left(\frac{V}{\sqrt{8}(h/5)^{3}} \left(\frac{m}{8} \right)^{3/2} \right)$$

(b)
$$(x^2) = \frac{1}{Z_2} \sum_{\alpha} \exp(-\beta H) x^2$$
Dudwich hommy zu der Integretion bei Ze
mach en x^2 . Mail schauen, www. Mathemeticae
dort macht.
$$(x^2) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\beta x} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{k_B T}{x}$$

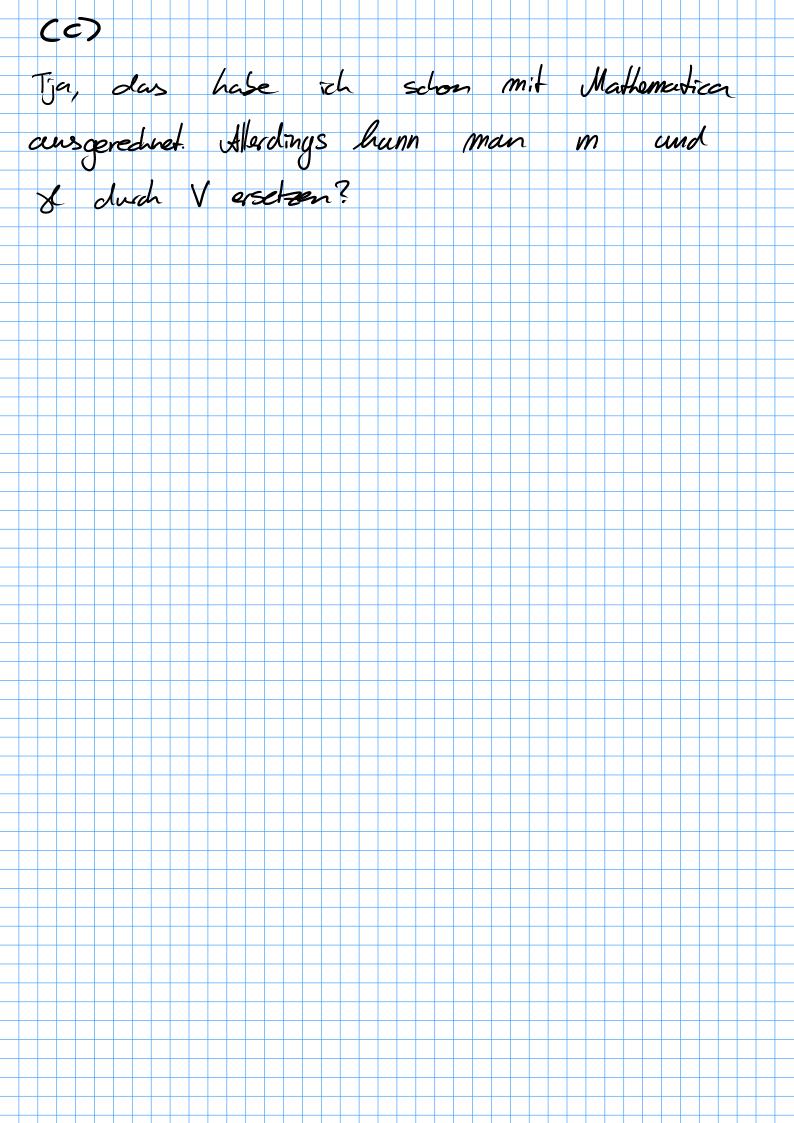
$$[k_B T] = 3 - kg \frac{m^2}{5^2}$$

$$[x_B T] = \frac{3}{m^2} - kg \frac{m^2}{5^2}$$

$$[x_B T] = \frac{3}{m^2} - kg \frac{m^2}{5^2}$$

$$[x_B T] = \frac{3}{m^2} - kg \frac{m^2}{5^2}$$

$$V = \frac{3}{4} T R^3 = \frac{3}{4} T \left(\frac{3}{2} \frac{k_B T}{x^2}\right)^2$$



(d) mus an den Druck hommen. F = -PV + MN $F = -kBTN ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{m}^{3/2}}{\sqrt{8}(hB)^3} \left(\frac{m}{8} \right)^{3/2} \right)$ $P = k_B T N - \frac{3}{8} (t_B)^3 \left(\frac{m}{8}\right)^3 \left(\frac{m}{8}\right)^$ P(V) ist eine einfache Hyperbel. Aber wie ham Eith V ävden, wenn N und T hantaut bletsen? Finden sich m oder &?