

Aufgabe 1

(a) Sei $T \in \mathbb{R}^+$ als Temperatur gegeben.

$$\rho_v: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \rho_v(v) := \frac{8\pi h}{c^3} v^3 \left[\exp\left(\frac{hv}{k_B T}\right) - 1 \right]^{-1}$$

$$\lambda: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+, \quad \lambda(v) := \frac{c}{v} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda'(v) = -\frac{c}{v^2}$$

Seien nun $v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+$ mit $v_1 \leq v_2 \Rightarrow \lambda(v_1) \geq \lambda(v_2)$

Es muss gelten:

$$\int_{v_1}^{v_2} \rho_v(v) dv \stackrel{!}{=} \int_{\lambda(v_2)}^{\lambda(v_1)} \rho_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mit} \\ \rho_\lambda: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Substitutionsregel}) &= \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \rho_\lambda(\lambda(v)) \cdot \lambda'(v) dv \\ &= \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \rho_\lambda(\lambda(v)) \frac{c}{v^2} dv \end{aligned}$$

Weil v_1, v_2 beliebig gilt: $\rho_v(v) = \rho_\lambda(\lambda(v)) \frac{c}{v^2}$ für alle $v \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_\lambda(\lambda(v)) = \frac{v^2}{c} \rho_v(v), \quad v \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_\lambda(\lambda) = \frac{[\lambda^{-1}(\lambda)]^2}{c} \rho_v(\lambda^{-1}(\lambda)), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_\lambda(\lambda) = \frac{8\pi h c}{\lambda^5} \left[\exp\left(\frac{hc}{k_B T \lambda}\right) - 1 \right]^{-1}, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$(b) \quad \rho_v'(v) = \frac{8\pi h}{c^3} \left[3v^2 \left[\exp\left(\frac{hv}{k_B T}\right) - 1 \right]^{-1} - v^3 \left[\exp\left(\frac{hv}{k_B T}\right) - 1 \right]^{-2} \frac{h}{k_B T} \exp\left(\frac{hv}{k_B T}\right) \right]$$

$$\rho_v'(v^*) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v^3 \left[\exp\left(\frac{hv^*}{k_B T}\right) - 1 \right]^{-2} \frac{h}{k_B T} \exp\left(\frac{hv^*}{k_B T}\right) = 3v^2 \left[\exp\left(\frac{hv^*}{k_B T}\right) - 1 \right]^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{hv^*}{k_B T} \exp\left(\frac{hv^*}{k_B T}\right) = 3 \left[\exp\left(\frac{hv^*}{k_B T}\right) - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - \frac{hv^*}{k_B T} = 3 e^{-\frac{hv^*}{k_B T}} \Rightarrow 3 - x = 3e^{-x}, \quad x := \frac{hv^*}{k_B T}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \approx 2.82 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{v^* = 2.82 \frac{k_B T}{h}}}$$

$$S'_\lambda(\lambda) = 8\pi hc \left[-5 \frac{1}{\lambda^6} \left[\exp\left(\frac{hc}{k_B T \lambda}\right) - 1 \right]^{-1} + \frac{1}{\lambda^5} \left[\exp\left(\frac{hc}{k_B T \lambda}\right) - 1 \right]^{-2} \exp\left(\frac{hc}{k_B T \lambda}\right) \cdot \frac{hc}{k_B T} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^6} \right]$$

$$S'_\lambda(\lambda^*) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad (\text{analoge Umformung wie bei } S'_\nu)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = -5 + 5 \exp\left(-\frac{hc}{k_B T \lambda^*}\right) + \frac{hc}{k_B T \lambda^*}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 - x = 5 e^{-x}, \quad x := \frac{hc}{k_B T \lambda^*} \Rightarrow x \approx 4,97$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\lambda^* \approx 0,201 \frac{hc}{k_B T}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(\nu^*) \neq \lambda^* \quad \text{Die Werte stimmen nicht überein!}$$

Aufgabe 2

(a)