## 1 Code for problem e)

```
1 % proglem_e.m
3
4 % Setup
5 q = 6;
6 \text{ N}_{-}A = 2;
7 \text{ N}_{-}B = 2;
9
10
11 % Setup
P = zeros(q+1,1);
a_{mult} = zeros(q+1,1);
b_{mult} = zeros(q+1,1);
ab_mult = zeros(q+1,1);
disp('q_value A_mult B_mult AB_mult P(q_A)')
19 % Calculate
tot_mult = nchoosek((q+N_A+N_B-1),q);
121 for i=1:(q+1)
      q_{-}A = q_{-}(i-1);

a_{-}mult = nchoosek((q_{-}A+N_{-}A-1), q_{-}A);
22
23
       b_{mult} = nchoosek((q-q_A+N_B-1),(q-q_A));
24
25
       ab_mult = a_mult*b_mult;
      P \, = \, a\_mult*b\_mult/tot\_mult \, ;
26
                                         \%g
                                                 \%g
                                                          %g', i-1,
      disp(sprintf('%i
27
       a_mult, b_mult, ab_mult, P));
28 end
30
31 % Output:
32 % q_value
               A_mult B_mult AB_mult P(q_A)
33 % 0
                                7 0.0833333
               7 1
                                         0.142857
34 % 1
               6
                       2
                                12
35 % 2
               5
                       3
                                 15
                                         0.178571
36 % 3
                                         0.190476
               4
                        4
                                 16
37 % 4
               3
                        5
                                         0.178571
                                15
38 % 5
               2
                        6
                                 12
                                         0.142857
39 % 6
                                         0.0833333
```

## 2 Code for problem g)

```
1 % problem_g
2
3 % Setup
4 N = 101;
5
6 N.A = 30;
7 N.B = 70;
8
9 % Setup
10 q.a = zeros(1,N);
```

```
P = zeros(1,N);
 12
13 % Make it so
q_b = 0;
_{15} for i = 1:N
                                                              q_a(i) = 100 - q_b;
16
                                                             \begin{array}{l} {\rm P(i) = (nchoosek(q_{-}a(i) + N_{-}A - 1,\ q_{-}a(i))*nchoosek(q_{-}b + N_{-}B - 1,\ q_{-}b))\ /\ nchoosek((q_{-}a(i) + q_{-}b) + (N_{-}A + N_{-}B) - 1,\ q_{-}a(i) + 1,\ q_{-}a(i) +
  17
                                                                          q_b);
 18
                                                                 q_b++;
19 end
20
21 %q_a
_{22} %P
23 plot (q_a, P);
24 xlabel('q_a');
25 ylabel('P(q_a)')
27
28 pause()
```

## 3 Code for problem m)

```
1 % problem_m
2
3 %
4 N = 60;
n = 50000;
s = zeros(n, 1);
8 %
9 for i = 1:n
       A = randi([0,1],N,1);
10
       S_{plus} = sum(A);
11
       S_{minus} = N - S_{plus};
12
       s(i) = (S_plus - S_minus)/2;
13
14 end
15
16 %
mean_s = -sum(s)/n;
n_{\text{vec}} = 1:n;
plot (n_vec, -s);
20 hold on
plot([0 n], [mean_s mean_s], 'r—')
22 xlabel('Microstate "')
ylabel('Energy')
legend('Total E in microstate', 'Mean energy')
25 hold off
26
27 %
28 figure()
hist(-s, 50)
xlabel('Energy of the system')
31 ylabel ('Number of occurences')
32 hold on
plot_vec = linspace(-20,20,n);
```

```
34 y = 5150*exp(-2*plot_vec.^2/N);
35 plot(plot_vec, y, 'r—')
36 legend('Histogram of results', 'Normal distribution')
37
38
39 pause()
```