

$$1) 1 = e^{\beta \Omega} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} e^{\beta \mu N} Q_N$$

$$Q_N = \int \frac{d^3p d^3q}{h^3 N!} e^{-\beta H}$$

$$\beta \Omega = \ln \left( \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} e^{\beta \mu N} Q_N \right)$$

$$\Omega = -\frac{1}{\beta} \ln(Z_{gk}) = -pV = F - \mu N$$

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$$-\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \mu}_{T,V} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} (\ln(Z_{gk})) = \frac{1}{\beta Z_{gk}} \frac{\partial Z_{gk}}{\partial \mu}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta Z_{gk}} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} Q_N \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} (e^{\beta \mu N}) = \frac{1}{Z_{gk}} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N Q_N e^{\beta \mu N}$$

$$\text{Analog: } \langle N^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{Z_{gk}} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N^2 Q_N e^{\beta \mu N} = \frac{1}{Z_{gk}} \frac{1}{\beta^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} Z_{gk}$$

$$(\Delta N)^2 = \langle N^2 \rangle - \langle N \rangle^2 = \frac{1}{Z_{gk}} \frac{1}{\beta^2} \frac{\partial^2 Z_{gk}}{\partial \mu^2} - \frac{1}{Z_{gk}^2} \frac{1}{\beta^2} \left( \frac{\partial Z_{gk}}{\partial \mu} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left( \frac{1}{Z_{gk}} \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial Z_{gk}}{\partial \mu} \right) = \frac{1}{\beta^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} (\ln(Z_{gk})) = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \langle N \rangle}{\partial \mu}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial N}{\partial p}_{T,V} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \mu}_{T,V} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{N}{V} \frac{\partial N}{\partial p}_{T,V}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{N}{V} \frac{1}{\frac{\partial p}{\partial N}_{T,V}} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{N}{V} \frac{1}{-\frac{\partial p}{\partial V}_{T,N} \cdot \frac{V}{N}} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{N^2}{V^2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial p}_{T,N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\Omega &= dF - Nd\mu - \mu dN \\ &= -SdT - pdV - Nd\mu \\ \text{tot. Dif} &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial p}{\partial \mu} = \frac{N}{V} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{N^2}{V^2} \kappa_T$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta N}{\langle N \rangle} = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa_T}{\beta V}} \quad \checkmark$$

~~4~~

A1	A2	A3	A4	Ges
4	/	4	3,5	11,5

Blatt 10



$$3) H = \sum_{n=1}^N c |\vec{p}_n| \quad (\text{Schreibe } \sum_{n=1}^N \text{ als } \Sigma)$$

④ im Volumen  $V$  mit  $c > 0$

$$a) Z_{gk} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \int \frac{d^3p d^3q}{h^{3N} N!} e^{-\beta(H - \mu N)}$$

$$= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \int \frac{V^N e^{\beta \mu N}}{h^{3N} N!} \int d^3p e^{-\beta H}$$

$$\int d^3p e^{-\beta H} = \int d^3p e^{-\beta \sum_{n=1}^N c |\vec{p}_n|} = \prod_{n=1}^N \int d^3p_n e^{-\beta c |\vec{p}_n|}$$

$$= \left( \int d^3p e^{-\beta c |\vec{p}|} \right)^N \quad \text{mit } x = \beta c |\vec{p}| \quad \text{und} \quad dx = \beta c d|\vec{p}|$$

$$= \left( \int x^2 e^{-x} dx \frac{4\pi}{\beta^3 c^3} \right)^N = \left( \frac{4\pi}{\beta^3 c^3} (2!) \right)^N \quad \text{und } d^3p \rightarrow 4\pi d|\vec{p}| |\vec{p}|^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{8\pi}{\beta^3 c^3} \right)^N \quad (*) \quad \checkmark \quad \text{gut! ;)$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{gk} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} e^{\beta \mu N} \frac{V^N}{h^{3N} N!} \left( \frac{8\pi}{\beta^3 c^3} \right)^N = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{e^{\beta \mu} 8\pi V}{h^3 \beta^3 c^3} \right)^N \frac{1}{N!}$$

$$= \exp \left( \frac{e^{\beta \mu} 8\pi V}{h^3 \beta^3 c^3} \right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$b) -k_B T \ln Z_{gk} = \Omega = -pV \quad (1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$= -k_B T \frac{e^{\beta \mu} 8\pi V}{h^3 \beta^3 c^3}$$

mit

$$N = - \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \mu} \Big|_{T,V} = k_B T \frac{8\pi V}{h^3 \beta^3 c^3} \frac{\partial e^{\beta \mu}}{\partial \mu} = \frac{8\pi V}{h^3 \beta^3 c^3} e^{\beta \mu}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{\beta \mu} = N \frac{h^3 \beta^3 c^3}{8\pi V} \quad \checkmark \quad (**)$$

in (1)

$$pV = k_B T \frac{8\pi V}{h^3 \beta^3 c^3} N \frac{h^3 \beta^3 c^3}{8\pi V} = N k_B T$$

$$\Rightarrow f(p, V, T) = 0 = pV - N k_B T$$

sehr schön!



$$c) \langle H \rangle = \frac{1}{Z_{gk}} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{\int d\vec{p} d\vec{q}}{h^{3N} N!} H e^{-\beta(H - \mu N)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z_{gk}} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{V^N e^{\beta \mu N}}{h^{3N} N!} \int d\vec{p} H e^{-\beta H}$$

$$\int d\vec{p} H e^{-\beta H} = \int d\vec{p} \sum_n c |\vec{p}_n| e^{-\beta \sum_m c |\vec{p}_m|}$$

$$= \sum_n \int d\vec{p} c |\vec{p}_n| \prod_{m=1}^N e^{-\beta c |\vec{p}_m|}$$

$$= \sum_n \int d\vec{p} c |\vec{p}_n| e^{-\beta c |\vec{p}_n|} \prod_{m \neq n} e^{-\beta c |\vec{p}_m|}$$

$$= \sum_n \int d^3 p_n c |\vec{p}_n| e^{-\beta c |\vec{p}_n|} \underbrace{\prod_{m \neq n} \int d^3 p_m e^{-\beta c |\vec{p}_m|}}_{\stackrel{(*)}{=} \left( \frac{8\pi}{\beta^3 c^3} \right)^{N-1}}$$

$$\int d^3 p_n c |\vec{p}_n| e^{-\beta c |\vec{p}_n|} = 4\pi \int_0^{\infty} d|\vec{p}_n| c |\vec{p}_n|^3 e^{-\beta c |\vec{p}_n|}$$

(mit  $x = +\beta c |\vec{p}_n|$ )  
 $dx = \beta c d|\vec{p}_n|$

$$= 4\pi \frac{c}{\beta^4 c^4} \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} dx x^3 e^{-x}}_{3! = 6} = 24\pi \frac{1}{\beta^4 c^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int d\vec{p} H e^{-\beta H} = \frac{3}{\beta} N \left( \frac{8\pi}{\beta^3 c^3} \right)^N$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle H \rangle = \frac{1}{Z_{gk}} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{V^N e^{\beta \mu N}}{h^{3N} N!} \frac{3}{\beta} \left( \frac{8\pi}{\beta^3 c^3} \right)^N \frac{1}{N!}$$

Indexhüpf!

$$= \frac{V e^{\beta \mu}}{h^3 \beta^3 c^3} \frac{8\pi}{Z_{gk} \beta} \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{V e^{\beta \mu} 8\pi}{h^3 \beta^3 c^3} \right)^N \frac{1}{N!} = \frac{3}{\beta} \frac{Z_{gk}}{Z_{gk}} \frac{V e^{\beta \mu} 8\pi}{h^3 \beta^3 c^3}$$

~~$$= \frac{3}{\beta} \frac{Z_{gk}}{Z_{gk}} \frac{V e^{\beta \mu} 8\pi}{h^3 \beta^3 c^3}$$~~

$$\stackrel{(**)}{=} N \frac{3}{\beta} = 3N k_B T \quad \checkmark$$

funktioniert:), aber einfacher wenn ihr eure bereits berechnete Zustandssumme benutzt



4)  $X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

$XM = \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}$   $MX = \begin{pmatrix} b & a \\ d & c \end{pmatrix}$

$MXMX = \begin{pmatrix} b^2 + ad & ba + ac \\ db + cd & da + c^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$MXMX = \begin{pmatrix} c^2 + da & cd + db \\ ac + ba & bd + b^2 \end{pmatrix}$   $MXXM = \begin{pmatrix} bc + a^2 & ab + bd \\ ca + ac & cb + d^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{Tr}(XM) = c + b = \text{Tr}(MX)$  ✓

$\text{Tr}(MXMX) = c^2 + 2ad + b^2 = \text{Tr}(MXXM)$  ✓

$\text{Tr}(MXXM) = a^2 + 2bc + d^2$  ✓

Während  $XM$  und  $MX$  einzeln vertauschbar sind, wenn es darum geht die Spur zu erhalten, müssen sobald zwei dieser Matrizen aneinander multipliziert werden beide dieselbe sein um die Spur zu erhalten.

Da  $XX = \mathbb{1}$  lässt sich die letztere Matrix auch schreiben als  $MM$ , während bei den anderen beiden  $M$  zunächst durch  $X$  gedreht wurde. Generell darf in einer Spur zyklisch vertauscht werden, ohne das Ergebnis zu verändern ✓

b) hermitesch:  $M^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} a^* & c^* \\ b^* & d^* \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{!}{=} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = M$

$\Rightarrow a, d \text{ reell}; b = c^*$  imaginär oder 0

$\text{Tr}(M) \stackrel{!}{=} 1 \Rightarrow a + d = 1$

pos semidefinit: EW:  $\begin{pmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ c & d-\lambda \end{pmatrix} : (a-\lambda)(d-\lambda) - bc = 0$

$M = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda^2 - (a+d)\lambda - bc = 0$

$\lambda_{1/2} = \frac{a+d}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{(a+d)^2}{4} + bc} \stackrel{!}{\geq} 0$

$\lambda_2 = \frac{a+d}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{(a+d)^2}{4} + bc} \stackrel{!}{\geq} 0$

$\Rightarrow bc = 0 \Rightarrow b = c = 0$  ff

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = a + d \geq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 0$  ✓

c)  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 0 \rightarrow$  Eigenvektoren bestimmen aus  $(M - \lambda_i E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$  (✓)

Projektor bestimmen als  $\vec{v}_i^T \vec{v}_i \rightarrow g = \sum_i \vec{v}_i^T \vec{v}_i \lambda_i = \sum_i |v_i\rangle \langle v_i|$  ✓

d) Reine Zustände  $g^2 = g$  und  $\text{Sp } g^2 = \text{Sp } g$

$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$  und  $a^2 + d^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow a = 1, d = 0 \vee a = 0, d = 1 \rightarrow M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \vee M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow$  Rang 1 Außerdem: Da nur einen der Eigenwerte von 0



verschieden ist ist  $M = |v_1\rangle\langle v_1|$  Nur 1 möglicher Zustand

→ Rang 1

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & 1-a \end{pmatrix}$$

↑  
alle reell  
 $b=c^*=c$

$$\begin{array}{cc|cc} a & b & 1 & 0 \\ b & 1-a & 0 & 1 \\ \hline a & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & b^2-a & b & -a \end{array}$$

$$b \cdot I - a II \quad 0 \quad b^2-a \quad b \quad -a$$

Damit Rang 1  $b^2 + a^2 - a = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a^2+bc & ab+bd \\ ca+dc & cb+d^2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{!}{=} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a^2+b^2 & b \\ b & b^2+(1-a)^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & 1-a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - a = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

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