

**Problem 1 (Sethna 3.5):**

(a)  $[A - \pi(2r)^2(N-1)]^N \rightarrow$  configuration part  
 $\Rightarrow$  momentum part:  $\mu = \frac{\pi^N R^{2N}}{N!}$  (eq'n. 3.13) for  $2N$   
 $R = \sqrt{2mE}$

$$\mu = \frac{\pi^N (2mE)^N}{N!}$$

$\rightarrow$  surface area of sphere:  $\frac{d\Omega}{dR} = 2N \pi^N (2mE)^{N-1/2} \xrightarrow{N \gg 1/2} 2N \pi^N (2mE)^N$

$$\Omega(E) = \frac{[A - \pi(2r)^2(N-1)]^N}{N! h^{2N}} \frac{2N \pi^N (2mE)^N}{N!}$$

$$S(E) = k \ln \Omega = [N \ln [A - N \pi (2r)^2] - N \ln N + N - 2N \ln h + \ln 2N + N \ln \pi + N \ln 2mE - N \ln N + N] k$$

~~$= N \ln \left[ \frac{A - \pi(2r)^2}{N} \right]$~~   
 $= \left[ N \ln \left[ \frac{A}{N} - \pi(2r)^2 \right] + 2N + N \ln \left( \frac{2mE \pi}{N h^2} \right) + \ln 2N \right] k$   
 $\infty N \gg \infty$  small

$$S(E) = 2Nk + N \ln \left[ a - b \right] \left[ \frac{2mE \pi}{h^2 N} \right] \quad \begin{matrix} a = \frac{A}{N} \\ b = \pi(2r)^2 \end{matrix}$$

configurational entropy:  $k \ln \Omega(E) = Nk \ln [A - \pi(2r)^2(N-1)] - N(\ln N)k + Nk$

$$S_{\text{conf}} = Nk \ln [a - b] + Nk \quad \begin{matrix} b = \pi r^2 \\ a = A/N \end{matrix}$$

pressure:  $T ds = dE + p dV = \mu dN \quad V \rightarrow A$

$$\frac{p}{T} = \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_{E, N} \Rightarrow \frac{p}{T} = \frac{Nk}{(a-b)N} \Rightarrow p(a-b) = kT$$

$$p(A - Nb) = NkT$$

ideal gas law!  $\Rightarrow pA = NkT$

Problem 2 (Sethna 3.8):

a.) Eqn. 3.79  $\frac{\partial \langle \rangle}{\partial E} = \frac{1}{T}$

$$\frac{1}{k_B} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial E^2} = -\frac{1}{k_B T^2} \frac{\partial T}{\partial E} = -\frac{1}{k_B T} \frac{1}{N C_V}$$

b.) 
$$\sigma_{E_i}^2 = -\frac{k_B}{\frac{\partial^2 S_1}{\partial E_i^2} + \frac{\partial^2 S_2}{\partial E_i^2}} = +\frac{k_B}{k_B \left( \frac{1}{N T^2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{C_V^{(1)}} + \frac{1}{C_V^{(2)}} \right)}$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{N k_B T^2}{\frac{1}{C_V^{(1)}} + \frac{1}{C_V^{(2)}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C_V^{(1)}} + \frac{1}{C_V^{(2)}} = \frac{N k_B T^2}{\sigma_{E_i}^2}$$

c.) equipartition thm.:  $\frac{R}{\nu} = \frac{3 k_B}{2}$

$$C_V^{(1)} = \frac{\partial \langle K \rangle}{\partial T} = \frac{3 k_B}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3 k_B} + \frac{1}{C_V^{(2)}} = \frac{N k_B T^2}{\sigma_K^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{C_V^{(2)}} = \frac{N k_B T^2}{\sigma_K^2} - \frac{2}{3 k_B}$$

$$= \frac{3 N k_B T^2 - 2 \sigma_K^2}{3 k_B \sigma_K^2}$$

$$C_V^{(2)} = \frac{3 k_B \sigma_K^2}{3 N k_B T^2 - 2 \sigma_K^2}$$

total: 
$$C_V = C_V^{(1)} + C_V^{(2)}$$

$$= \frac{3 k_B}{2} + \frac{3 k_B \sigma_K^2}{3 N k_B T^2 - 2 \sigma_K^2}$$

### Problem 3:

Consider a system of  $L$  lattice sites. At each lattice site there is a spin which can be either up (spin  $s=1/2$ ) or down (spin  $s=-1/2$ ). Under an external magnetic field  $B$ , the energy of this system is given by

$$E = - \sum_{i=1}^L \mu B s_i$$

where  $\mu$  is a constant.

1. Calculate the entropy, temperature, specific heat of this system in the microcanonical ensemble.

$$E = - \sum_{i=1}^L \mu B s_i = \mu B (N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow})$$

$\mu \Rightarrow 1/2 \quad \downarrow - \uparrow \rightarrow -1/2$

$$E(M) = -M \mu B + \mu B (L - M) = \mu B (L - 2M)$$

$$\Omega(E) = \frac{L!}{M!(L-M)!} \quad \frac{E}{\mu B} = L - 2M \Rightarrow M = \frac{L}{2} - \frac{E}{2\mu B}$$

$$S(M) = k [L \ln L - M \ln M - (L-M) \ln (L-M)]$$

$$S(E) = k \left[ L \ln L - \left( \frac{L}{2} - \frac{E}{2\mu B} \right) \ln \left( \frac{L}{2} - \frac{E}{2\mu B} \right) - \left( \frac{L}{2} + \frac{E}{2\mu B} \right) \ln \left( \frac{L}{2} + \frac{E}{2\mu B} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial E} = \frac{1}{T} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{kT} = \frac{1}{2\mu B} \ln \left( \frac{L}{2} - \frac{E}{2\mu B} \right) + \frac{1}{2\mu B} \ln \left( \frac{L}{2} + \frac{E}{2\mu B} \right)$$

$$e^{\frac{2\mu B}{kT}} = \frac{\mu B L - E}{\mu B L + E} \Rightarrow \frac{\mu B L - E}{\mu B L + E} = e^{\frac{2\mu B}{kT}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\mu B}{k \ln \left( \frac{\mu B L - E}{\mu B L + E} \right)}$$

$$E = \mu B L \tanh \left( \frac{\mu B}{kT} \right)$$

$$C = \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} = \frac{\mu B L}{kT^2} \left[ 1 - \tanh^2 \left( \frac{\mu B}{kT} \right) \right]$$