

$$Z = \sum_i e^{-\beta E_i} \rightarrow \text{funktoria } \beta \text{ (a temperatura } T)$$

↳ \sum_i - sklopiti summa (v Pansivishon nishon)

summa od vsilky mibroshtoy sistema

$$\mu_i = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\beta E_i} \Rightarrow \text{sklopiti sklopny}$$

$$\langle \mu \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left(-\frac{\partial E_i}{\partial \nu} \right) e^{-\beta E_i} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial \nu}$$

Temperatura

sklopni energiya $F = -\frac{1}{2} \log Z$

"nisha" • Proumo oblyum = Proumo luyage"

$$S = -k \sum_i \mu_i \log \mu_i = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}$$

• sklopilaynyy system - 1 sklopica

$$\begin{aligned} - E_2 &= \xi \\ - E_1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

als upyretayni mibroshtoy?

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{i=1} & \\ \frac{1}{i=2} & \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_1 = 1 + e^{-\beta \xi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\beta \xi} \\ \mu_2 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-\beta \xi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle E \rangle = 0 \cdot \mu_1 + \xi \cdot \mu_2 = \frac{\xi}{2} e^{-\beta \xi}$$

als

$$\begin{aligned} \langle E \rangle &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log Z = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log (1 + e^{-\beta \xi}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\beta \xi}} e^{-\beta \xi} (+\xi) = \frac{\xi e^{-\beta \xi}}{1 + e^{-\beta \xi}} \end{aligned}$$

• due degenerate states (rotational)

$$Z = \sum_0^2 \text{ multiplicity} = \sum_0^2 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

systeme $Z_{AB} = Z_A \cdot Z_B$ as k_a, B, a_i 'non-interacting'

(2)

$$Z_2 = 1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon} + e^{-2\beta \epsilon} + e^{-3\beta \epsilon} + \dots = 1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon} + e^{-2\beta \epsilon} = (1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon})^2$$

$$\langle E \rangle = -\frac{\partial \log Z_1}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{\partial \log (1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon})}{\partial \beta} = \frac{e^{-\beta \epsilon}}{1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon}}$$

• N degenerate systems (rotational)

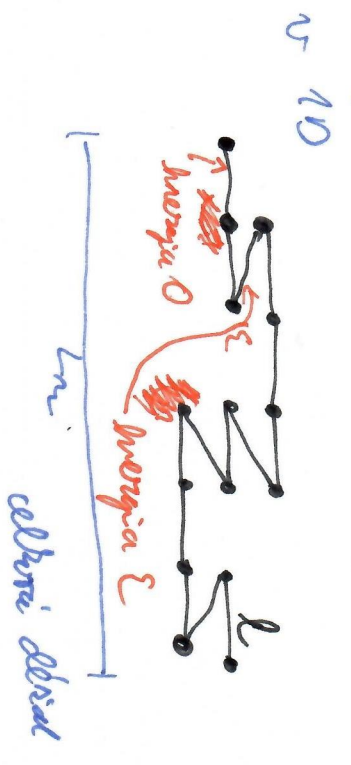
$$Z = Z_1^N = (1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon})^N$$

total number of states $Z = \sum_{n=0}^N \binom{N}{n} e^{-n\beta \epsilon} = e^{-\beta \epsilon} \sum_{n=0}^N \binom{N}{n} e^{(n-1)\beta \epsilon} = e^{-\beta \epsilon} (1 + e^{\beta \epsilon})^N = (1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon})^N$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{N \sum e^{-\beta \epsilon}}{1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon}} = \frac{N \epsilon}{e^{\beta \epsilon} + 1}$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log Z = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log (1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon})^N = N \frac{-e^{-\beta \epsilon}}{1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon}} = -N \frac{e^{-\beta \epsilon}}{1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon}}$$

• Model polymer - N links, number of links n and number of states Z



$$Z = (1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon})^N$$

$n = \#$ of links between two states

$$L_m = nL - (N - n)L = L(n - N)$$

$$\langle L \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i e^{-\beta \epsilon_i} = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{i=1}^N L_i (N) e^{(2m-1)\epsilon} = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta N \epsilon} e^{+\beta N \epsilon} = \dots \quad (3)$$

↑
všoh mibroskav

$$\frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta N \epsilon} e^{+\beta N \epsilon} \left[\sum_{n=0}^N \binom{N}{n} n e^{+\beta \epsilon} - N (1 + e^{+\beta \epsilon})^N \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta N \epsilon} e^{+\beta N \epsilon} \left[2N e^{+\beta \epsilon} (1 + e^{+\beta \epsilon})^{N-1} - N (1 + e^{+\beta \epsilon})^N \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta N \epsilon} e^{+\beta N \epsilon} \left[\frac{2}{1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon}} - 1 \right] = \frac{2N}{1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon}} - N = \langle L \rangle$$

↳ mibroskaviti
↳ ditiha profunkcija

prema do ovih sabiti!

$$N \left(\frac{e^{-\beta \epsilon}}{1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon}} - \frac{e^{-\beta \epsilon}}{1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon}} \right)$$

obraditi desnu jednacinu

• is radi $\langle L \rangle$ u nekom limitnom kolutu? $T \rightarrow 0$; $\beta \rightarrow \infty$; $\beta \rightarrow 0$; $\langle L \rangle \rightarrow 2N \frac{1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon}}{1 + 1 - e^{-\beta \epsilon}} =$

$$2N \frac{1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon}}{2} = \frac{2N}{2} = N$$

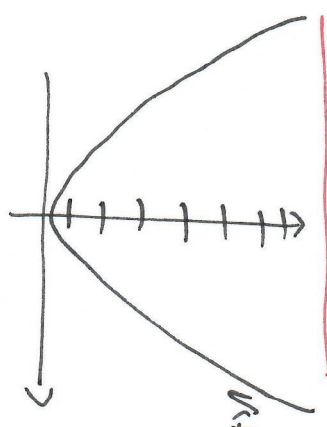
koliko molekula hmoti \Rightarrow molekuli ditiha

$T \rightarrow 0$; $\beta \rightarrow \infty$
 $e^{-\beta \epsilon}$ je veliki mali
 $\langle L \rangle = N e (1 - e^{-\beta \epsilon}) (1 - e^{-\beta \epsilon}) =$
 $= N e (1 - 2 e^{-\beta \epsilon})$

• wie Maximiere nicht nur je n prinzipiell

(gel 1 Maximiere k 2 Maximiere \rightarrow nicht relevant)

• LHO - Parameter



$$E_n = \hbar \omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$Z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta \hbar \omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2} \beta \hbar \omega} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta \hbar \omega n}$$

$(e^{-\beta \hbar \omega})^n$

$=$ geometrische Reihe

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2} \beta \hbar \omega} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{2} \beta \hbar \omega} - e^{-\frac{1}{2} \beta \hbar \omega}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \sinh \left(\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2} \right)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cosh x = \sinh x$$

$$\langle E \rangle = - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log Z = - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log \left(\frac{1}{2 \sinh \left(\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2} \right)} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log \left(2 \sinh \left(\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cosh \left(\frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2} \right)} \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}$$

L'Hôpital's rule $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{1+x - 1-x}{1+x + 1-x} = x$$

$$\frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \frac{1}{\cosh \frac{\beta \hbar \omega}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}$$