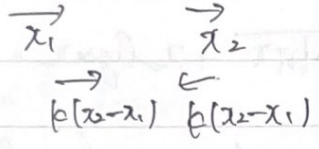
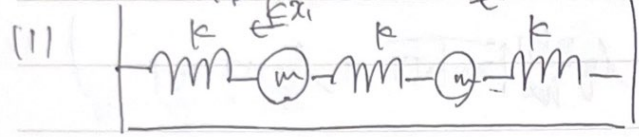


2020 春 統計力学



$$m\ddot{x}_1 = k(x_2-x_1) - kx_1$$

$$m\ddot{x}_2 = -k(x_2-x_1) - kx_2$$

$$\begin{cases} X = \frac{mx_1 + mx_2}{m+m} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \\ \lambda = x_2 - x_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{c7b.}$$

$$m(\ddot{x}_1 + \ddot{x}_2) = -k(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$m\ddot{X} = -kX$$

$$m(\ddot{x}_2 - \ddot{x}_1) = -k(x_2 - x_1) - k(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$m\ddot{\lambda} = -3k\lambda$$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{X} = -\frac{k}{m} X \\ \ddot{\lambda} = -\frac{3k}{m} \lambda \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathcal{H} = \frac{p_X^2}{2m} + \frac{p_\lambda^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 X^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\omega'^2 \lambda^2$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{h} \int e^{-\frac{\mathcal{H}}{kT}} dp dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \int e^{-\frac{p_X^2}{2mkT}} e^{-\frac{p_\lambda^2}{2mkT}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 X^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}m\omega'^2 \lambda^2} dp_X dp_\lambda dx d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \left[\left(\sqrt{\frac{2\pi kT}{m}} \right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{2kT}{m\omega^2}} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{k}{h} \left(\frac{2\pi kT}{m\omega^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(6k_B^2 T^2 \pi)}{h \omega^2}$$

$$Z_1^N = Z_N = \left(\frac{(6k_B^2 T^2 \pi)}{h \omega^2} \right)^N$$

次に $\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}$

$$U = k_B T^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \log Z_N = k_B T^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (N \log T^2)$$

$$= N k_B T^2 \frac{1}{T^2} \times 2T = 2N k_B T$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} = 2N k_B$$

(1) | k_B は定数 $2N k_B T$ の $2N k_B$ だけ増加する $\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} = 2N k_B$