

2025

الم رصيف الفيزياء الاحصائية - ص 3 - فيزياء - دورة ف 2 - 11

حاملتوني فان ذري فانغ البرودة في علسة تفاصية لا و برون
تاثيرات التماس بين الذرات وطاقتة

$$H(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x_i^2 \right] + \sum_{i>j} g \delta(x_i - x_j)$$

$$H(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\vec{p}_1^2}{2m} + \frac{\vec{p}_2^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x_2^2 + g \delta(x_1 - x_2)$$

$$H(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\vec{p}_1^2}{2m} + \frac{\vec{p}_2^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x_2^2$$

$$E(\vec{n}) = \hbar \omega \cdot (n_1 + \frac{1}{2}) + \hbar \omega \cdot (n_2 + \frac{1}{2}) ; \vec{n} = (n_1, n_2)$$

$$E(\vec{n}) = \hbar \omega \cdot (n_1 + n_2 + 1) ; \vec{n} = (n_1, n_2)$$

$$\mu_S \equiv r = (n_1, n_2)$$

$$(n) = \begin{pmatrix} n_{11} & n_{12} & n_{13} & \dots & n_{1\infty} \\ n_{21} & n_{22} & n_{23} & \dots & n_{2\infty} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n_{\infty 1} & n_{\infty 2} & n_{\infty 3} & \dots & n_{\infty \infty} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Diagram of a square matrix with a diagonal line} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$n_{11} = (n_1, n_1) ; n_{12} = (n_1, n_2) , \dots$$

$$n_1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty$$

$$n_2 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty$$

II- الغاز الذري مكون من ذري ${}^4_2\text{He}$: مجلة بوزونين .

6- ذرة الهيليوم ${}^4_2\text{He}$ هي بوزون. من أجل البوزونات يمكن أن يكون $n_1 = n_2$ أي أن العناصر القارية مقبولة فيزيائياً. من جهة أخرى، بما أن البوزونات غير قابلة للتمييز، فإن الحالة الميكروية $(n_i, n_j) = n_{ij}$ مطابقة فيزيائياً للحالة الميكروية $(n_j, n_i) = n_{ji}$ وهذا يعني أن الحالات الموجودة (الممتلئة) بالمثل تحت التمرير مطابقة للحالات الميكروية الموجودة فهو مقرر المصفوفة (n) . ويكفي إذن أخذ أحد القسمين. إذن من أجل حيلة مكررة من بوزونين:

$$r = \mu s = \{ (n_1, n_2), n_1 \geq n_2 \}$$

$$(n_B) = \begin{vmatrix} n_{11} & n_{21} & n_{31} & \dots & n_{\infty 1} \\ & n_{22} & n_{32} & \dots & n_{\infty 2} \\ & & n_{33} & \dots & n_{\infty 3} \\ & & & \dots & n_{\infty \infty} \end{vmatrix}$$

مقبولة فيزيائياً

$$Q_B(\beta, \omega) = \sum_{n_1 \leq n_2} e^{-\beta \cdot E(\vec{n})} = \sum_{n_1 \leq n_2} e^{-\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega \cdot (n_1 + n_2 + 1)} \quad -7$$

لما أخذنا $n_1 \leq n_2$ وهذا مكافئ لما $n_1 \geq n_2$.

$$Q_B = \sum_{n=n_1=n_2} e^{-\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega \cdot (n_1 + n_2 + 1)} + \sum_{n_1 < n_2} e^{-\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega \cdot (n_1 + n_2 + 1)}$$

$$Q_B = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega \cdot (2n + 1)} + \sum_{n_1 < n_2} e^{-\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega \cdot (n_1 + n_2 + 1)}$$

نخرج من المجموع الكميات المستقلة عن دليل الجمع:

$$Q_B = e^{-\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega \cdot (2n)} + e^{-\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega} \cdot \sum_{n_1 < n_2} e^{-\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega \cdot (n_1 + n_2)}$$

نفرض أن:

$$\chi = \exp(-\beta \cdot \hbar \cdot \omega) ; \chi^2 = \exp(-2 \cdot \beta \cdot \hbar \cdot \omega)$$

$$Q_B = \chi \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\chi^2)^n + \chi \cdot \sum_{n_1 < n_2} e^{-\beta \cdot \hbar \cdot \omega \cdot n_1} \cdot e^{-\beta \cdot \hbar \cdot \omega \cdot n_2}$$

$$Q_B = \chi \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\chi^2)^n + \chi \cdot \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} (\chi)^{n_1} \cdot \sum_{n_2=n_1+1}^{\infty} (\chi)^{n_2}$$

جری تغییر متغیر :

$$k = n_2 - n_1 - 1 \Rightarrow n_2 = k + n_1 + 1$$

$$\text{if } n_2 = n_1 + 1 \Rightarrow k = n_1 + 1 - n_1 - 1 = 0$$

$$Q_B = \chi \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\chi^2)^n + \chi \cdot \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} (\chi)^{n_1} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\chi)^{k+n_1+1}$$

$$Q_B = \chi \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\chi^2)^n + \chi^2 \cdot \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} (\chi)^{2 \cdot n_1} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \chi^k$$

$$(\chi)^{2 \cdot n_1} = (\chi^2)^{n_1} ; k \leftrightarrow n ; n_1 \leftrightarrow n$$

$$Q_B = \chi \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\chi^2)^n + \chi^2 \cdot \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} (\chi^2)^{n_1} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \chi^n$$

$$Q_B = \chi \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\chi^2)^n + \chi^2 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\chi^2)^n \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \chi^n$$

$$Q_B = \chi \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\chi^2)^n \cdot \left\{ 1 + \chi \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \chi^n \right\}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \chi^n = \frac{1}{1-\chi} ; \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\chi^2)^n = \frac{1}{1-\chi^2}$$

$$Q_B = \frac{\chi}{1-\chi^2} \cdot \left\{ 1 + \frac{\chi}{1-\chi} \right\} = \frac{\chi}{1-\chi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\chi}$$

$$1-\chi^2 = (1-\chi) \cdot (1+\chi)$$

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$$\Phi_B = \frac{x}{(1+x) \cdot (1-x)^2} ; x = x(\beta) = \exp(-\hbar \cdot \omega \cdot \beta)$$

$$F_B(\beta, \omega) = -k \cdot T \cdot L_n(\Phi_B) = -\beta^{-1} \cdot L_n(\Phi_B)$$

$$F_B(\beta, \omega) = -\beta^{-1} \cdot L_n \left[\frac{x}{(1+x) \cdot (1-x)^2} \right]$$

$$U_B(\beta, \omega) = - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} L_n(\Phi_B) \right]_{N, V}$$

$$[L_n u(x)]' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$U_B = - \frac{(1+x) \cdot (1-x)^2}{x} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[\frac{x}{(1+x) \cdot (1-x)^2} \right]}_T$$

$$T = \frac{x' \cdot (1+x) \cdot (1-x)^2 - x \cdot [(1+x) \cdot (1-x)^2]'}{(1+x)^2 \cdot (1-x)^4}$$

$$T = \frac{x' \cdot (1+x) \cdot (1-x)^2 - x \cdot [x' \cdot (1-x)^2 + 2 \cdot (1+x) \cdot (-x') \cdot (1-x)]}{(1+x)^2 \cdot (1-x)^4}$$

$$T = x' \cdot \frac{(1+x) \cdot (1-x)^2 - x \cdot (1-x)^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot (1+x) \cdot (1-x)}{(1+x)^2 \cdot (1-x)^4}$$

$$T = x' \cdot \frac{(1+x) \cdot (1-x) - x \cdot (1-x) + 2 \cdot x \cdot (1+x)}{(1+x)^2 \cdot (1-x)^3}$$

$$U_B = - \frac{(1+x) \cdot (1-x)^2}{x} \cdot x' \cdot \frac{(1+x) \cdot (1-x) - x + x^2 + 2 \cdot x + 2 \cdot x^2}{(1+x)^2 \cdot (1-x)^3}$$

$$U_B = - \frac{x'}{x} \cdot \frac{1-x+x-x^2+x+3 \cdot x^2}{(1+x) \cdot (1-x)}$$

فقط المخرج والمقام

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$$U_B = - \frac{\chi'}{\chi} \cdot \frac{2\chi^2 + \chi + 1}{(1+\chi)(1-\chi)}$$

$$\chi' = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \chi = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} e^{-\hbar \cdot \omega \cdot \beta} = -\hbar \cdot \omega \cdot e^{-\hbar \cdot \omega \cdot \beta} = -\hbar \cdot \omega \cdot \chi$$

$$\chi' = -\hbar \cdot \omega \cdot \chi \Rightarrow \frac{\chi'}{\chi} = -\hbar \cdot \omega \Rightarrow$$

$$U_B(\beta, \omega) = +\hbar \cdot \omega \cdot \frac{2\chi^2 + \chi + 1}{(1+\chi)(1-\chi)}$$

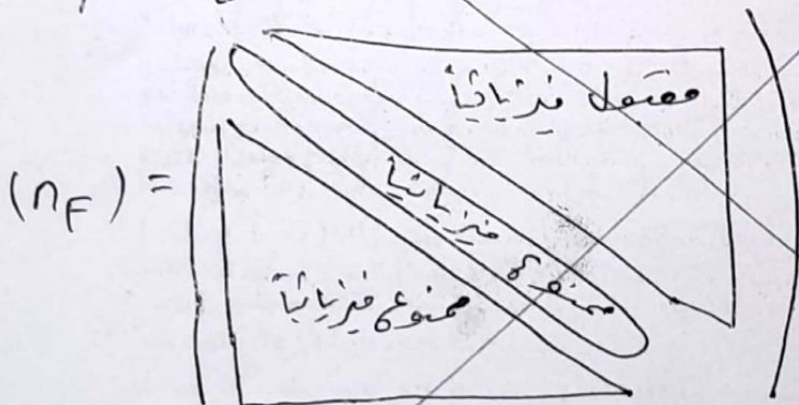
$$S_B(\beta, \omega) = k \cdot \beta \cdot U_B + k \cdot \ln(\mathcal{Q}_B)$$

$$S_B(\beta, \omega) = k \cdot \hbar \cdot \omega \cdot \beta \cdot \frac{2\chi^2 + \chi + 1}{(1+\chi)(1-\chi)} + k \cdot \ln \left[\frac{\chi}{(1+\chi)(1-\chi)^2} \right]$$

III - الغاز الذري مكون من ذري ^3He : جملة فرسيونين

11 - من أجل فرسيونين $n_1 = n_2$ محذورة فيزيائياً. إذن قطر المصفوفة (n_F) محذور فيزيائياً. وبما أن المصفوفة غير قابلة للتناظر فإن $(n_1, n_2) = (n_2, n_1)$ ونأخذ فقط الحالات (n_1, n_2) بحيث $n_2 < n_1$ أو $n_1 < n_2$.

$$r = \mu S = \{ (n_1, n_2), n_1 < n_2 \}$$



$$\mathcal{Q}_F(\beta, \omega) = \sum_{n_1 < n_2} e^{-\beta \cdot E(\vec{n})} = \sum_{n_1 < n_2} e^{-\beta \cdot \hbar \cdot \omega \cdot (n_1 + n_2 + 1)} \quad -12$$

$n_1 \neq n_2$ and $n_1 < n_2$ for fermions.

$$\mathcal{Z}_F = \chi \cdot \sum_{n_1 < n_2} e^{-\beta \cdot \hbar \cdot \omega \cdot (n_1 + n_2)} = \chi \cdot \sum_{n_1 < n_2} e^{-\beta \cdot \hbar \cdot \omega \cdot n_1} \cdot e^{-\beta \cdot \hbar \cdot \omega \cdot n_2}$$

$$f(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\beta \epsilon}}$$

$$D(p) \cdot dp = \frac{v}{h^3} \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 \cdot dp, \quad \epsilon = c \cdot p$$

$$D(\epsilon) \cdot d\epsilon = \frac{v}{h^3 \cdot c^3} \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon^2 \cdot d\epsilon$$

$$\langle N \rangle = \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \cdot f(\epsilon) \cdot D(\epsilon) = \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot v}{h^3 \cdot c^3} \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \cdot \frac{\epsilon^2}{1 + e^{\beta \epsilon}}$$

$$\langle N \rangle = \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot v}{h^3 \cdot c^3} \cdot (k \cdot T)^3 \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 \cdot dx}{1 + e^x}$$

$$\frac{\langle N \rangle}{v} = \frac{4 \cdot \pi}{h^3 \cdot c^3} \cdot (k \cdot T)^3 \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 \cdot dx}{1 + e^x}$$

$$T = 2,7 \text{ K} \rightarrow \frac{\langle N \rangle}{v} = 7,6 \cdot 10^6 \cdot T^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-3} \approx 150 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^{-3}$$

$$\langle H \rangle = \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \cdot f(\epsilon) \cdot \epsilon \cdot D(\epsilon)$$

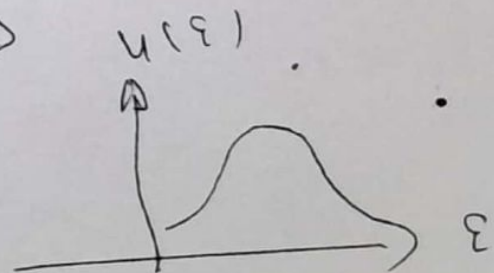
$$\langle H \rangle = \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot v}{h^3 \cdot c^3} \int_0^\infty d\epsilon \cdot \frac{\epsilon^3}{1 + e^{\beta \epsilon}} = \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot v}{h^3 \cdot c^3} \cdot (k \cdot T)^4 \int_0^\infty \frac{x^3 \cdot dx}{1 + e^x}$$

$$\langle H \rangle = \frac{v}{h^3 \cdot c^3} \cdot (k \cdot T)^4 \cdot \frac{7 \cdot \pi^5}{30}$$

$$\frac{\langle H \rangle}{v} = 3,3 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot T^4 \cdot \text{J} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$$

$$u(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{v} \cdot \epsilon \cdot f(\epsilon) \cdot D(\epsilon) \Rightarrow$$

$$u(\epsilon) = \frac{4 \cdot \pi}{h^3 \cdot c^3} \cdot \frac{\epsilon^3}{1 + e^{\beta \epsilon}}$$



جسم في حقل $\vec{B}$

جبهة N جسم في حقل $\vec{B}$

$$\hat{H} = -\vec{B} \cdot \vec{M}_s = -\vec{B} \cdot \left(g_s \cdot \frac{q}{2 \cdot m} \right) \cdot \vec{S}$$

$$\vec{M}_s = \sum_{i=1}^N g_s \cdot \frac{q}{2 \cdot m} \cdot \vec{S}_i = g_s \cdot \frac{q}{2 \cdot m} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{S}_i$$

$$\vec{S} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{S}_i ; \vec{M}_s = g_s \cdot \frac{q}{2 \cdot m} \cdot \vec{S}$$

$$\hat{H} = -\vec{B} \cdot \vec{M}_s = -(\vec{B} \cdot \vec{u}_3) \cdot \vec{M}_s = -B \cdot M_{s,3}$$

$$\hat{H} = -B \cdot g_s \cdot \frac{q}{2 \cdot m} \cdot \hat{S}_3$$

مصادرة القيم صالحة الى هنا لانه الجسيمات:
 $e_i = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2} \equiv \sqrt{S_i} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2}$

$$\hat{S}_{3i} |S_i, m_i\rangle = e_i |S_i, m_i\rangle$$

$$\hat{S}_{3i} |S_i, m_i\rangle = \sqrt{S_i} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2} \cdot |S_i, m_i\rangle$$

نضرب طرفي المعادلة في الجيب بالكمية
 $\prod_{j \neq i} |S_j, m_j\rangle$

$$\hat{S}_{3i} |S_i, m_i\rangle \cdot \prod_{j \neq i} |S_j, m_j\rangle = \sqrt{S_i} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2} \cdot |S_i, m_i\rangle \cdot \prod_{j \neq i} |S_j, m_j\rangle$$

$$\hat{S}_{3i} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^N |S_i, m_i\rangle = \sqrt{S_i} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^N |S_i, m_i\rangle$$

$$|\Psi_s\rangle = \prod_{i=1}^N |S_i, m_i\rangle \equiv |S, M_s\rangle$$

$$\hat{S}_{3i} |\Psi_s\rangle = \sqrt{S_i} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2} \cdot |\Psi_s\rangle$$

لنضرب N مصادرة من هنا الشكل (نقوم بحجم هذه المصادرات)

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \hat{S}_{3i} \right) |\Psi_s\rangle = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \sqrt{S_i} \right) \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2} \cdot |\Psi_s\rangle$$

$$\hat{S}_3 |\Psi_s\rangle = -B \cdot g_s \cdot \frac{q}{2 \cdot m} \cdot |\Psi_s\rangle$$

$$-\beta \cdot g_s \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot m} \cdot \sum_j |\Psi_j\rangle = -\beta \cdot g_s \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot m} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_i \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot |\Psi_j\rangle$$

$$\hat{H} |\Psi_j\rangle = -\beta \cdot g_s \cdot \underbrace{\frac{q \cdot \hbar}{4 \cdot m}}_{\mathcal{E}} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_i \right) \cdot |\Psi_j\rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{H} |\Psi_j\rangle = E_s \cdot |\Psi_j\rangle \\ E_s = -\beta \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_i ; \mathcal{E} = g_s \cdot \frac{q \cdot \hbar}{4 \cdot m} \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla_i = \pm 1 \quad \forall i \in [1, N]$$

$$P_+ = \frac{e^{-\beta \cdot E_+}}{Z} ; Z = e^{-\beta \cdot E_+} + e^{-\beta \cdot E_-} \quad -2$$

$$E_s = -\beta \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_i = -\beta \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot [N_+ \cdot (+1)] - \beta \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot [N_- \cdot (-1)] \quad -3$$

$$E_s = -\beta \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot N_+ + \beta \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot N_-$$

$$\begin{cases} E_s = E_+ + E_- \\ E_+ = -\beta \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot N_+ ; E_- = +\beta \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot N_- \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_s &= -\beta \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot (N_+ - N_-) \\ N &= N_+ + N_- \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow E_s = -\beta \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot (N_+ - N + N_+) \Rightarrow E_s = -\beta \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot (2 \cdot N_+ - N) \Rightarrow$$

$$N_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(N \pm \frac{E_s}{\beta \cdot \mathcal{E}} \right)$$

$$S(N, N, E) = k \cdot \ln \Omega_s(N, N, E)$$

$$S = k \cdot \ln(N!) - k \cdot \ln(N_+!) - k \cdot \ln(N_-!)$$

$$\ln(N!) = N \cdot \ln(N) - N$$

Stirling تقريب

$$S = k \cdot N \cdot \ln(N) - k \cdot N_+ \cdot \ln(N_+) + k \cdot N_+$$

$$- k \cdot N_- \cdot \ln(N_-) + k \cdot N_-$$

$$S = k \cdot N \cdot \ln(N) + k \cdot N - k \cdot N_+ \cdot \ln(N_+) - k \cdot N_- \cdot \ln(N_-)$$

$$S = k \cdot N \cdot [1 + \ln(N)] - k \cdot N_+ \cdot \ln(N_+) - k \cdot N_- \cdot \ln(N_-)$$

$$S = k \cdot N \cdot \ln(e \cdot N) - k \cdot N_+ \cdot \ln(N_+) - k \cdot N_- \cdot \ln(N_-)$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E_s} \right)_{N, B} = -k \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{dN_+}{dE_s} \right) \cdot \ln(N_+) + N_+ \cdot \frac{d \ln(N_+)}{dE_s} + \left(\frac{dN_-}{dE_s} \right) \cdot \ln(N_-) + N_- \cdot \frac{d \ln(N_-)}{dE_s} \right\}$$

$$\left(\frac{dN_+}{dE_s} \right) = \frac{d}{dE_s} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(N - \frac{E_s}{B \cdot \epsilon} \right) = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot B \cdot \epsilon} \cdot \frac{dE_s}{dE_s} = - \frac{1}{2 \cdot B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{d \ln(N_+)}{dE_s} = \frac{1}{N_+} \cdot \frac{dN_+}{dE_s} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(N - \frac{E_s}{B \cdot \epsilon} \right)} \cdot \frac{-1}{2 \cdot B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{d \ln(N_+)}{dE_s} = - \frac{1}{B \cdot \epsilon \cdot N - E_s}$$

$$\frac{dN_-}{dE_s} = \frac{d}{dE_s} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(N + \frac{E_s}{B \cdot \epsilon} \right) = + \frac{1}{2 \cdot B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{d \ln(N_-)}{dE_s} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(N + \frac{E_s}{B \cdot \epsilon} \right)} \cdot \frac{+1}{2 \cdot B \cdot \epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{d \ln(N_-)}{dE_s} = \frac{1}{B \cdot \epsilon \cdot N + E_s}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = -k \cdot \left\{ \left(- \frac{1}{2 \cdot B \cdot \epsilon} \right) \cdot \ln \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(N - \frac{E_s}{B \cdot \epsilon} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(N - \frac{E_s}{B \cdot \epsilon} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{B \cdot \epsilon \cdot N - E_s} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2 \cdot B \cdot \epsilon} \right) \cdot \ln \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(N + \frac{E_s}{B \cdot \epsilon} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(N + \frac{E_s}{B \cdot \epsilon} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{B \cdot \epsilon \cdot N + E_s} \right) \right\}$$

$$E_s = B \cdot N \cdot \epsilon \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

$$E_s = -N \cdot B \cdot \epsilon \cdot \tanh \left(\frac{B \cdot \epsilon}{k \cdot T} \right)$$

$$\tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$E = \sum_i N_i \cdot E_i = \text{const}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = S + \lambda [E - \sum_i N_i \cdot E_i]$$

$$d\mathcal{L} = dS - \sum_i dN_i \cdot \lambda \cdot E_i$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N_i \gg 1 \\ g_i \gg 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} g_i + N_i - 1 \approx g_i + N_i \\ g_i - 1 \approx g_i \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \Omega_{BE} = \prod_i \frac{(g_i + N_i)!}{g_i! \cdot N_i!} \quad -2$$

$$S = k_B \cdot \ln \Omega_{BE} \approx k_B \cdot \ln \prod_i \frac{(g_i + N_i)!}{g_i! \cdot N_i!}$$

$$S = k_B \cdot \sum_i \{ \ln(g_i + N_i)! - \ln(g_i!) - \ln(N_i!) \}$$

نقطة تقريب stirling مع الحد :

$$\ln(N!) \approx N \cdot \ln(N) - N$$

$$S = k_B \cdot \sum_i \{ (g_i + N_i) \cdot \ln(g_i + N_i) - (g_i + N_i) - g_i \cdot \ln(g_i) + g_i - N_i \cdot \ln(N_i) + N_i \}$$

$$S = k_B \cdot \sum_i \{ (g_i + N_i) \cdot \ln(g_i + N_i) - N_i \cdot \ln(N_i) - g_i \cdot \ln(g_i) \}$$

نقطة التقريب على أن $g_i = \text{const}$:

$$dS = k_B \cdot \sum_i \left\{ dN_i \cdot \ln(g_i + N_i) + (g_i + N_i) \cdot \frac{1}{(g_i + N_i)} \cdot dN_i - dN_i \cdot \ln(N_i) - N_i \cdot \frac{1}{N_i} \cdot dN_i \right\}$$

$$dS = k_B \cdot \sum_i dN_i \cdot \{ \ln(g_i + N_i) + 1 - 1 - \ln(N_i) \}$$

$$dS = k_B \cdot \sum_i dN_i \cdot \ln\left(\frac{g_i + N_i}{N_i}\right)$$

3- نفرض $d\mathcal{L}$ في dS :

$$d\mathcal{L} = k_B \cdot \sum_i dN_i \cdot \ln\left(\frac{g_i + N_i}{N_i}\right) - \sum_i dN_i \cdot \lambda \cdot E_i$$

$$dL = \sum_i dN_i \cdot \left\{ k_B \cdot \ln \left(\frac{g_i + N_i}{N_i} \right) - \lambda \cdot E_i \right\}$$

بعد مبدأ الاحتمال الرمدينا يمكن الاظفيس أو الاثر وبيح العظم:

$$dL = 0 \quad \forall \{dN_i\} \Rightarrow k_B \cdot \ln \left(\frac{g_i + N_i}{N_i} \right) - \lambda \cdot E_i = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{g_i + N_i}{N_i} = \exp \left(\frac{\lambda}{k_B} \cdot E_i \right) \Rightarrow \frac{g_i}{N_i} = -1 + \exp \left(\frac{\lambda \cdot E_i}{k_B} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$N_i^0 = \frac{g_i}{-1 + \exp \left(\frac{\lambda}{k_B} \cdot E_i \right)}$$

4- جاب ٥ : dg(P)

$$dg(P) = g(S) \cdot \frac{V}{h^3} \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot P^2 \cdot dP$$

$$E^2 = P^2 \cdot c^2 + m^2 \cdot c^4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ m=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow E^2 = P^2 \cdot c^2 \Rightarrow E = P \cdot c ; P = \frac{E}{c}$$

$$E = h \cdot \omega \Rightarrow P = \left(\frac{h}{c} \right) \cdot \omega$$

$$P^2 = \left(\frac{h}{c} \right)^2 \cdot \omega^2 ; dP = \left(\frac{h}{c} \right) \cdot d\omega$$

$$dg(\omega) = g(S) \cdot \frac{V}{h^3} \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{h}{c} \right)^2 \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \left(\frac{h}{c} \right) \cdot d\omega ; h = \frac{h}{2 \cdot \pi}$$

$$dg(\omega) = g(S) \cdot \frac{V}{2 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot c^3} \cdot \omega^2 \cdot d\omega$$

5- تقريبات النهاية الكلاسيكية:

$$N_i^0 \rightarrow dN(E) = \frac{dg(E)}{-1 + \exp(\beta \cdot E)}$$

نقوم بتغيير متحول يؤدي لتغيير تابع:

$$dN(E) \xrightarrow{E = h \cdot \omega} dN(\omega) ; dg(E) \xrightarrow{E = h \cdot \omega} dg(\omega)$$

$$dN(\omega) = \frac{dg(\omega)}{-1 + \exp(\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega)}$$

$$g(S) = 2 \Rightarrow dN(\omega) = \frac{V}{\pi^2 \cdot c^3} \cdot \frac{\omega^2 \cdot d\omega}{-1 + \exp(\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega)}$$

من الطاقة الداخلية للفوتونات التي يتوزع توزيعاً في المجال
بالمدى: $[\omega, \omega + d\omega]$

$$dU(\omega) = dN(\omega) \cdot (h \cdot \omega) \rightarrow$$

$$dU(\omega, T) = \frac{h \cdot V}{\pi^2 c^3} \cdot \frac{\omega^3 \cdot d\omega}{-1 + \exp(\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega)} ; \beta = \frac{1}{k_B \cdot T}$$

$$U = \int_0^\infty dU(\omega, T) = \frac{h \cdot V}{\pi^2 c^3} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{\omega^3 \cdot d\omega}{-1 + \exp(\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega)}$$

$$x = \beta \cdot h \cdot \omega \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{x}{\beta \cdot h} \Rightarrow d\omega = \frac{dx}{\beta \cdot h}$$

$$U = \frac{h \cdot V}{\pi^2 c^3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\beta \cdot h} \right)^4 \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{x^3 \cdot dx}{-1 + \exp(x)} ; \int_0^\infty \frac{x^3 \cdot dx}{-1 + \exp(x)} = \frac{\pi^4}{15}$$

$$U = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \cdot \frac{k_B^4 \cdot T^4}{h^3} \cdot \frac{\pi^4}{15} = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^4}{15 \cdot c^3 \cdot h^3} \cdot V \cdot T^4$$

$$\sigma_{SB} = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^4}{60 \cdot h^3 \cdot c^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi^2 k_B^4}{h^3 \cdot c^2} = 60 \cdot \sigma_{SB}$$

نقوض في عبارة U :

$$U = \frac{60 \cdot \sigma_{SB} \cdot V \cdot T^4}{15 \cdot c} \Rightarrow U(T, V) = \frac{4 \cdot \sigma_{SB}}{c} \cdot V \cdot T^4$$

$$N = \langle N \rangle = \int dN(\omega) = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{\omega^2 \cdot d\omega}{-1 + \exp(\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega)}$$

$$N = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \cdot \frac{1}{h^3 \cdot \beta^3} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 \cdot dx}{-1 + \exp(x)} = \frac{V \cdot k_B^3 \cdot T^3}{\pi^2 c^3 \cdot h^3} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 \cdot dx}{-1 + e^x}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 \cdot dx}{-1 + \exp(x)} = 2 \cdot \zeta(3) \rightarrow N = \frac{k_B^3}{\pi^2 c^3 \cdot h^3} \cdot (2) \cdot \zeta(3) \cdot V \cdot T^3$$

$$N = \langle N \rangle = \frac{2}{\pi^2} \cdot \left(\frac{k_B}{h \cdot c} \right)^3 \cdot \zeta(3) \cdot V \cdot T^3$$

~~$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\omega^3 \cdot d\omega}{-1 + \exp(\beta \cdot h \cdot \omega)} = \frac{1}{\beta^4 \cdot h^4} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{x^3 \cdot dx}{-1 + \exp(x)} = \frac{1}{15} \cdot \left(\frac{T \cdot \pi^2 \cdot k_B}{h} \right)^4$$~~

6 - نقوض قيمة الثابت
نقوض في عبارة F :