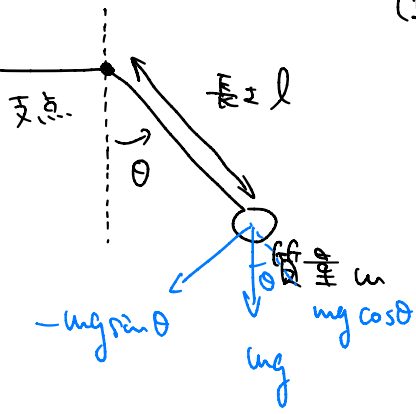


大阪大学大学院

物理学専攻 2019

問題 1

I.



$$(1) \quad m l \ddot{\theta} = -mg \sin \theta \approx -mg \theta$$

ゆえに、微分方程式:

$$\ddot{\theta} = -\frac{g}{l} \theta$$

$$\text{すなわち } \theta = A e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} + B e^{i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} \quad (\text{ただし、})$$

$$\text{また、 } \dot{\theta} = -i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} A e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} + i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} B e^{i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t}$$

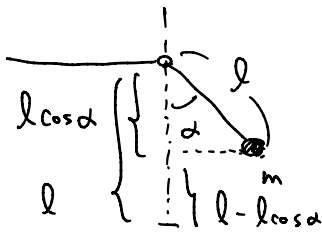
∴ 2" 初期条件 $t=0$ 2" $\theta = \alpha$ と $\dot{\theta} = 0$ とする。

(初速度 $t=0$ 2" $\dot{\theta} = 0$ とする...)

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = A + B \\ 0 = -A + B \end{cases} \rightarrow A = B = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{よって } \theta = \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(e^{-i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} + e^{i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t} \right) \\ = \alpha \cos \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}t$$

(2)



エネルギー保存則より

$$E = mgl(1 - \cos \alpha) \approx mgl \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \right) \right) \\ = \frac{1}{2} mgl \alpha^2$$

(3) 垂直方向の力つ合より $T = mg \cos \theta + ml \dot{\theta}^2$

(4) 振動の平均力 (周期 T) とする。

[解答]

$$T = mg \cos \theta + ml \dot{\theta}^2 \approx mg \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 \right) + ml \dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\therefore \theta = \alpha \cos \omega t, \quad \dot{\theta} = -\omega \alpha \sin \omega t \quad (\omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}})$$

$$= mg - \frac{mg}{2} \alpha^2 \cos^2 \omega t + ml \omega^2 \alpha^2 \sin^2 \omega t$$

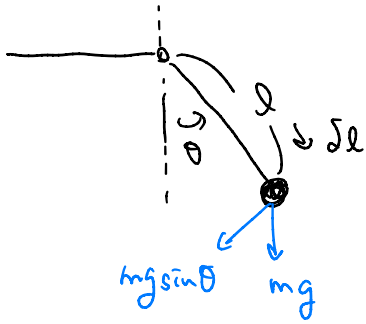
$$\langle T \rangle = mg - \frac{mg}{2} \alpha^2 \langle \cos^2 \omega t \rangle + ml \omega^2 \alpha^2 \langle \sin^2 \omega t \rangle \\ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= mg - \frac{mg}{4} \alpha^2 + \frac{1}{2} ml \omega^2 \alpha^2 = mg - \frac{mg}{4} \alpha^2 + \frac{1}{2} ml \cdot \frac{g}{l} \alpha^2$$

$$= mg + \frac{1}{4} mg \alpha^2 = mg \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \right)$$

II.

(5) 方位角方向の運動方程式は.



$$ml\ddot{\theta} = -mg\sin\theta \approx -mg\theta$$

$$\therefore \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$m(l+\delta l)\ddot{\theta} = -mg\sin\theta$$

$$\approx -mg\theta$$

$$\therefore \omega' = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l+\delta l}}$$

$$\therefore \delta\omega = \omega' - \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} - \sqrt{\frac{g}{l+\delta l}} = \frac{\delta l}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} //$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{l+\delta l}} = \sqrt{g} l^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{\delta l}{l}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \left(1 - \frac{\delta l}{2l}\right) \right)$$

微小量展開

(b) $\delta W = -\langle T \rangle \delta l$

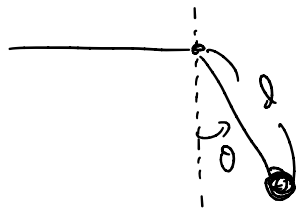
$$= -mg \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{4}\right) \delta l$$

また、問題文より $\delta W = \delta E + \delta U$

単振子の全エネルギー
下降・上昇に伴う
位置エネルギーの変化量

したがって $\delta E = \delta W - \delta U$

すなわち δU は $-mg \delta l (1 - \cos\alpha)$ とおくと



$$\delta E = -mg\delta l - mg \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \delta l$$

$$+ mg\delta l - mg\delta l \cos\alpha$$

$\alpha \approx \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2$

$$= mg\delta l \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha^2\right) //$$

Answer.

$$\delta U = -mg\delta l$$

$$\delta E = \delta W - \delta U$$

$$= -mg\delta l - mg \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \delta l + mg\delta l$$

$$= -mg \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \delta l$$

(7)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d\omega = \frac{\delta l}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \\ \delta E = -mg \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \delta l \end{array} \right. \quad \text{or} \quad -\frac{\alpha^2}{4} mg \delta\omega = \frac{1}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \delta E$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} mg l \alpha^2 d\omega = \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}}_{E} \underbrace{\delta E}_{\omega}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{d\omega}{\omega} = \frac{dE}{E} = \text{const} \quad \text{"Zeit + Energie konstant"}$$

$$\frac{dE}{d\omega} = \frac{E}{\omega} = \text{const} \quad "$$

III

(8) 運動エネルギー - T と、ポテンシャルエネルギー - U は、

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2, \quad U = -mgl \cos \theta$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Diagram: A pendulum of length } l \text{ is shown at an angle } \theta \text{ from the vertical. The horizontal displacement is } x \text{ and the vertical displacement is } y. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = l \cos \theta \quad \dot{x} = -l \sin \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \\ y = l \sin \theta \quad \dot{y} = l \cos \theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \end{array} \right]$$

したがって Lagrangian は、 $L = T - U$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + mgl \cos \theta.$$

一般化運動量 $p = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m l^2 \dot{\theta} \quad \leadsto \quad \dot{\theta} = \frac{p}{m l^2}.$

(9) 振りとエネルギー - E は、運動エネルギーとポテンシャルエネルギーを
表せば、

$$E = T + U = \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - mgl \cos \theta.$$

$\dot{\theta} = \frac{p}{m l^2}$ を代入して、 E を p と θ で表す。

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \cancel{m l^2} \cdot \frac{p^2}{\cancel{m l^2}} - mgl \cos \theta.$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{2m l^2} - mgl \cos \theta$$

$$\approx \frac{p^2}{2ml^2} - mgl \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{2ml^2} + \frac{\theta^2}{2/mgl} - mgl$$

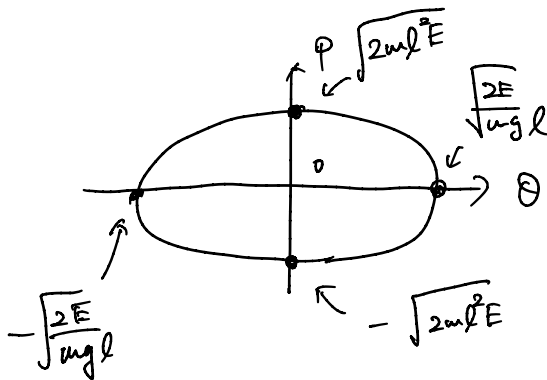
これは「エネルギー」の式。

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2ml^2} + \frac{\theta^2}{2/mgl}$$

これは「エネルギー」。

これを「エネルギー」。

$$Q = \frac{p^2}{2ml^2 E} + \frac{\theta^2}{2E/mgl}$$



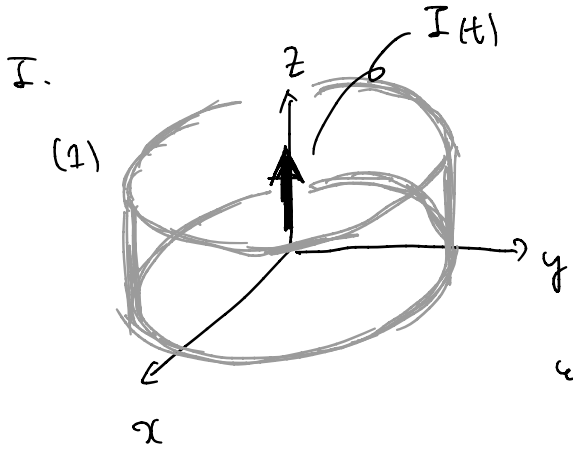
(10)

$\oint p d\theta = (\text{楕円 A の面積}) \times 2$ であるから。

$$\oint p d\theta = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2E}{mgl}} \cdot \sqrt{2ml^2 E} = 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{E}{\omega} = \text{const.}$$

したがって、エネルギーが一定ならば $\oint p d\theta$ は一定である。

大問 2



$\vec{r} = r\hat{r} = r\hat{\phi} = r\hat{z}$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_0 I$$

$$2\pi r B \hat{\phi} = \mu_0 I$$

とたいてい

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \hat{\phi}$$

(2) 右辺の単位ベクトルに注目して計算する。

$$(\hat{r} + \hat{\phi} + \hat{z}) \times \hat{\phi} = \underbrace{\hat{r} \times \hat{\phi}}_{\hat{z}} + \underbrace{\hat{z} \times \hat{\phi}}_{-\hat{r}}$$

とたいてい。右辺にも電流ベクトルは \hat{z} の成分をもつので電場は \hat{r} の成分を持つ必要がある。

ゆえに、 $-\otimes \hat{r} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$ より $E = -\otimes \hat{r}$

とたいてい。右辺は電流ベクトルと同じ向きに電場は \hat{z} 向き。

II.

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \end{cases} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{E} = -\dot{\mathbf{A}} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0 \end{array} \right) \quad (1)$$

(i) $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$.

$$\nabla \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{A} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) = 0$$

\rightarrow 満足される。

(ii) $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\dot{\mathbf{B}}$.

$$\nabla \times \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{A} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

\rightarrow 満足される。

(iii) $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0$.

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0$$

\rightarrow 満足される。

(4) (iv) $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \mu_0 \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{A} \right)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) &= \mu_0 \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{A} \right) \\ \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} &= \mu_0 \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t) - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \mathbf{A} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \left(\nabla^2 - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

$$\therefore \left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad "$$

III

$$(5) \quad \mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dx' dy' dz' \frac{\mathbf{j}(r', t - \frac{|r-r'|}{c})}{|r-r'|}$$

$$\mathbf{j}(r', t) = I(t) \delta(x') \delta(y') \hat{z}$$

$$= I \Theta(t) \delta(x') \delta(y') \hat{z}$$

$$\Theta(t) := \begin{cases} 0 & (t < 0) \\ 1 & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$|r-r'| = \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + z'^2}$$

$$\text{für } z' > 0 \quad \mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dz' \frac{I \Theta(t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c}) \hat{z}}{\sqrt{r^2+y'^2+z'^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dz' \frac{I \Theta(t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c}) \hat{z}}{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}$$

(a) $r > ct$ a. E. F.

$ct < r < \sqrt{r^2+z'^2}$ z' nicht da. $t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c} < 0$ für

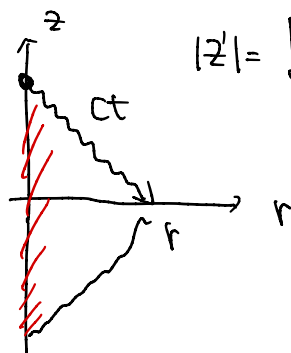
$$\Theta = 0 \text{ für } \mathbf{A} = 0$$

(b) $0 < r < ct$ a. E. F.

$ct > \sqrt{r^2+z'^2} > r$ z' da. $t - \frac{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}{c} > 0$ für z'.

$$\Theta = 1 \text{ für}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int dz' \frac{I \hat{z}}{\sqrt{r^2+z'^2}}$$



$$|z'| = \sqrt{(ct)^2 - r^2} \text{ für } z' > 0$$

$$\frac{z'}{ct} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r}{ct}\right)^2} = F$$

$$A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{-Fct}^{Fct} dz' \frac{I \hat{z}}{\sqrt{r^2 + z'^2}} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \hat{z} \left[\log(z' + \sqrt{z'^2 + r^2}) \right]_{-Fct}^{Fct}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \log \left\{ \frac{Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}}{-Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}} \right\} \hat{z}$$

(b) (a) $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0, B = 0$

(b) $\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \hat{x} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \hat{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} \left[\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \right] = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{r \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}} - \frac{r \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-Fct + \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}} \right\}$$

" $\frac{y}{r}$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I y}{2\pi r^2} \left\{ \frac{-Fct \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{r^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{-\mu_0 I y Fct \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} = \frac{-\mu_0 I x Fct \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{x}{r} \hat{r} - \frac{y}{r} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\frac{y}{r} \hat{r} + \frac{x}{r} \hat{\phi} = \hat{y}$$

いす. $B = \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \hat{x} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \hat{y}$

$$= \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{r} \hat{r} - \frac{y}{r} \hat{\phi} \right) - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{r} \hat{r} + \frac{x}{r} \hat{\phi} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I Fct \{ (Fct)^2 + r^2 \}^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2\pi r^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I Fct}{2\pi r \sqrt{(Fct)^2 + r^2}} \hat{\phi}$$

(7)

$$|B| = \frac{\mu_0 I F c}{2\pi r \left\{ (Fc)^2 + \left(\frac{r}{c}\right)^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \\ t \rightarrow \infty \\ F \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \quad \frac{\mu_0 I c}{2\pi r c} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

大問 3

I (1) $\frac{\hat{L}_\pm}{\hbar} |L, m_L\rangle = \sqrt{L(L+1) - m_L(m_L \pm 1)} |L, m_L \pm 1\rangle$ 式1

$$\frac{\hat{L}_-}{\hbar} |1, 1\rangle = \sqrt{2} |1, 0\rangle$$

$$\frac{\hat{L}_-}{\hbar} |1, 0\rangle = \sqrt{3} |1, -1\rangle$$

$$\frac{\hat{L}_-}{\hbar} |1, -1\rangle = 0$$

$$\frac{\hat{S}_-}{\hbar} |\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = |\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$\frac{\hat{S}_-}{\hbar} |\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = 0$$

(2) $\frac{\hat{J}_-}{\hbar} |\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\rangle = \sqrt{3} |\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\hat{J}_-}{\hbar} |\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\rangle &= \frac{\hat{L}_- + \hat{S}_-}{\hbar} |1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle \\ &= \frac{\hat{L}_-}{\hbar} |1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \frac{\hat{S}_-}{\hbar} |1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{2} |1, 0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + |1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

よって

$$|\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |1, 0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

(3) $J = \frac{1}{2}$ のとき、 $|\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \alpha |1, 0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \beta |1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$ と仮定し $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$

正交条件より

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \alpha \langle 1, 0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | 1, 0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle \\ &\quad + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \beta \langle 1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | 1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \alpha + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \beta = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\alpha + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\beta = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = -\sqrt{2}\alpha \\ \alpha^2 + 2\alpha^2 = 1 \\ 3\alpha^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{3} \\ \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \beta = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{L.K.E. } \left| \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \left| 1, 0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left| 1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle //$$

(4) (3) ∈ ~~an~~ \mathbb{R}^2 .

$$\left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \alpha \left| 1, 0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \beta \left| 1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\alpha - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\beta = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\alpha - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\beta = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \sqrt{2}\beta \\ 2\beta^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \\ \beta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left| 1, 0; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \left| 1, 1; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

大問4

$$I (1) z_1 = \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) + \exp\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right)$$

手元. \Rightarrow z_1 の N 個の独立な粒子の z の積 $= z$ の N 乗.

$$\begin{aligned} z &= z_1^N \\ &= \left\{ \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) + \exp\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) \right\}^N \\ &= \left(2 \cosh \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right)^N \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} -\beta \epsilon \\ \log \frac{2}{e} \end{array}$$

(2) 系の内部分のエネルギー E は.

$$\begin{aligned} E &= - \frac{\partial \log z}{\partial \beta} \quad (\text{E.E. 便宜的 } \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}) \\ &= - N \frac{\partial \log 2 \cosh \beta \epsilon}{\partial \beta} \\ &= - N \frac{2 \sinh \beta \epsilon}{2 \cosh \beta \epsilon} \cdot \epsilon \\ &= - N \epsilon \tanh \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 系の比熱 C は.

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial T} \frac{\partial E}{\partial \beta} \\ &= - \frac{1}{k_B T^2} \cdot \left(- N \epsilon \frac{\epsilon}{\cosh^2 \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} \right) \\ &= N k_B \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}} \end{aligned}$$

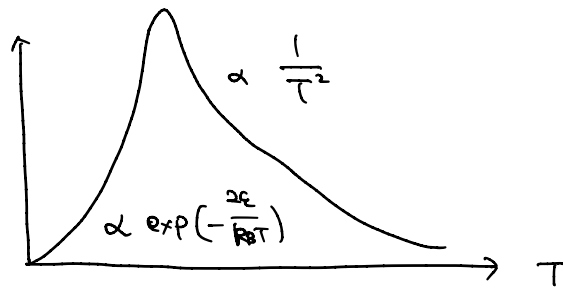
$T \rightarrow 0$ のとき, $\cosh \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \sim \frac{\exp\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right)}{2}$ となる

$$\begin{aligned} C &\sim N k_B \cdot \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\exp\left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right)} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{4 N \epsilon^2}{k_B T^2} \exp\left(-\frac{2\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$T \rightarrow \infty$ のとき, $\cosh \frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \sim 1$ となる

$$C \sim N k_B \cdot \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T} \right)^2 = \frac{N \epsilon^2}{k_B T^2}$$

上へ上へ



II

(4) $-\mu H$ の固有状態のエネルギーの確率は $\frac{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T}) + \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}$

↑ ありのとき、
$$N_{\uparrow} = \frac{N \exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T}) + \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}$$

同様にして、
$$N_{\downarrow} = \frac{N \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T}) + \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}$$

(5) 磁化 M は、各粒子の磁気モーメントの総和とありのとき。

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \mu N_{\uparrow} - \mu N_{\downarrow} \\ &= \mu N \left\{ \frac{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T}) - \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})}{\exp(\frac{\mu H}{k_B T}) + \exp(-\frac{\mu H}{k_B T})} \right\} = \mu N \tanh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \\ &= \mu H \tanh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \end{aligned}$$

(6) 配関数 $Z = (2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T})^N$ である。

自由エネルギー $F = -k_B T \log Z$ である。

$$F = -k_B T N \log 2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T}$$

エントロピー $S = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}$ である。

$$\begin{aligned} S &= -\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left\{ k_B T N \log 2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \right\} \\ &= k_B N \log 2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} + k_B N \cdot \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T}}{2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T}} \cdot \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{T^2}\right) \\ &= k_B N \log 2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} - \frac{\mu H N}{T} \tanh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \\ &= k_B N \left\{ \log 2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} - \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \tanh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

(7) 断熱変化 $n \ll 1$ $S = -$ 一定値ありから.

$$S = k_B N \left\{ \log 2 \cosh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} - \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \tanh \frac{\mu H}{k_B T} \right\}$$

□ N - 粒 ϵ 粒子に等. H と T は 一定. n の関係で ϵ の値が異なる.
 H の弱さ ϵ 3 ϵ . T は 一定. n の関係で ϵ の値が異なる.

7 2). H の弱さ $\frac{1}{T_0}$ ϵ 粒子 ϵ . T は $\frac{1}{T_0}$ ϵ 粒子.

III (8) 1 粒子 $n = 1/2$ 粒子.

$$Z_1 = 1 + \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_1}{k_B T}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_2}{k_B T}\right)$$

この系が独立に存在する n 粒子から. 分配関数 Z は.

$$Z = Z_1^N = \left\{ 1 + \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_1}{k_B T}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_2}{k_B T}\right) \right\}^N$$

(9) n 粒子の自由エネルギー F は.

$$F = -k_B T \log Z$$

$$= -k_B T N \log \left(1 + \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_1}{k_B T}\right) + \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_2}{k_B T}\right) \right)$$

≈ 2

(i) $k_B T \ll \epsilon_1 (\ll \epsilon_2)$ とき $\approx \log 1$

$$F \sim 0 \quad \text{よって} \quad S \sim 0$$

(ii) $\epsilon_1 \ll k_B T \ll \epsilon_2$ とき. $\approx \log 2$

$$F \sim -k_B T N \log 2 \quad \therefore S = k_B N \log 2$$

(iii) $k_B T \gg \epsilon_2 (\gg \epsilon_1)$ とき $\approx \log 3$

$$\rightarrow 1 \gg \frac{\epsilon_2}{k_B T} \gg \frac{\epsilon_1}{k_B T} \rightarrow 0$$

$$F \sim -k_B T N \log 3 \quad \therefore S = k_B N \log 3$$

(9) ϵ の値が一定でないとき
 (平均) 状態数 n の関係...

(10) $\bar{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln 2$. $\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$

$$E = - \frac{\partial \log Z}{\partial \beta}$$

$$= - N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log \{ 1 + \exp(-\beta \epsilon_1) + \exp(-\beta \epsilon_2) \}$$

$$= N \frac{\epsilon_1 \exp(-\beta \epsilon_1) + \epsilon_2 \exp(-\beta \epsilon_2)}{1 + \exp(-\beta \epsilon_1) + \exp(-\beta \epsilon_2)}$$

$\epsilon_2 \gg \epsilon_1$

$$\approx N \frac{\epsilon_1 \exp(-\beta \epsilon_1)}{1 + \exp(-\beta \epsilon_1)} \approx \frac{N \epsilon_1}{\exp(\beta \epsilon_1) + 1}$$

$$C = \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial T} \frac{\partial E}{\partial \beta}$$

$$= + \frac{1}{k_B T^2} N \epsilon_1 \frac{1}{(\exp(\beta \epsilon_1) + 1)^2} \cdot \epsilon_1 \exp(\beta \epsilon_1)$$

$$= k_B N \left(\frac{\epsilon_1}{k_B T} \right)^2 \frac{\exp(\beta \epsilon_1)}{(\exp(\beta \epsilon_1) + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\exp(\beta \epsilon_1) + 2 + \exp(-\beta \epsilon_1)}$$

(i) $T \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \infty$

$$C \sim k_B N \left(\frac{\epsilon_1}{k_B T} \right)^2 \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_1}{k_B T}\right)$$

(ii) $T \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \beta \rightarrow 0$

$$C \sim k_B N \left(\frac{\epsilon_1}{k_B T} \right)^2$$

