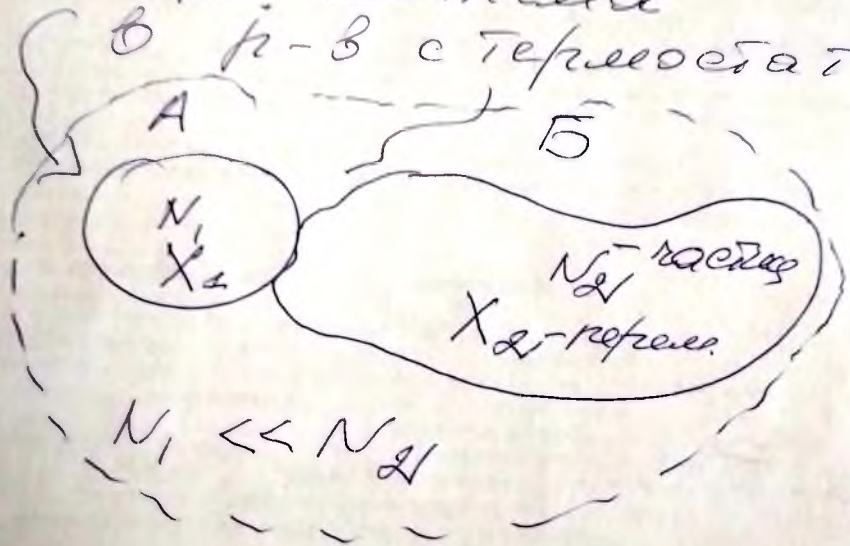


Каноническое
распределение с Гиббса

Изотерм системы
в μ -в с термобатарей



$$A + B = C$$

общая
ока адриабатическая
измеряемая

Для общей $C = A + B$
справедливо линейно

$$\omega(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\Omega(E)} \delta(E - H(x_1, x_2))$$

$$H(x_1, x_2) = H_1(x_1) + H_2(x_2) + U_{12}(x_1, x_2)$$

взаимодействие.

$$\omega(x_1) = \int \omega(x_1, x_2) dx_2$$

(x_2)

$$1) H_1 \gg U_{12}; H_2 \gg U_{12}$$

$$U_{12}(x_1, x_2) \approx 0$$

$$2) N_1 + N_2 = N \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{E}{N} = \frac{3}{2} \Theta = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{E}{N_1 + N_2} \approx \frac{E}{N_2} = \frac{3}{2} \Theta$$

\ll

$$3) H_1(x_1) \ll E$$

$$\omega(x_1) = \frac{1}{\Omega(H)} \int \delta[E - H_1(x_1) - H_2(x_2)] dx_2$$

$$H_2(x_2) = K_2(P_2) + U_2(Q_2)$$

$$\omega(x) = \frac{1}{\Omega(H)} \int \delta[E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2) - K_2(P_2)] dP_2 dQ_2$$

$$\Omega_k [E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2)] = \int \delta[E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2) - K_2(P_2)] dP_2$$

$$\Omega_k [E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2)] = \frac{\int_{(P_2)} \delta[E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2)]}{d[E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2)]}$$

$$\Gamma_k [E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2)] = \int \dots dP_2$$

$$(K_2(P_2) \leq E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2))$$

$$k_2(P_2) = \sum_{n=1}^{N_2} \frac{P_n^2}{2m_n} = \sum_{n=1}^{N_2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \frac{1}{2m_n} (P_\alpha)_n^2$$

$$g_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m_n}} (P_\alpha)_k \quad k = 3(n-1) + \alpha$$

$$E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2) = \sum_{k=1}^{3N_2} g_k^2 - 3N_2 \text{ средн } \frac{1}{2}$$

срелна

$$R = [E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

оддер
срелна

$$\Gamma = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = \Omega [E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2)]^{\frac{3}{2} N_2}$$

$$\Omega = \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial E} = \Omega [E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2)]^{\frac{3}{2} N_2 - 1}$$

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$$w(x_1) = \frac{b}{Q_2(E)} \int_{(Q_2)} [E - H_1(x_1) - U_2(Q_2)]^{\frac{3N_2-1}{2}} dQ_2$$

$$w(x_1) = \frac{b}{Q_2(E)} [E - H_1(x_1)]^M \int [1 - \frac{U_2(Q_2)}{E - H_1(x_1)}]^M dQ_2$$

$$w(x_1) = \frac{b E^M}{Q_2(E)} \int [1 - \frac{H_1(x_1)}{E}]^M \int [1 - \frac{U_2(Q_2)}{E - H_1(x_1)}]^M dQ_2$$

$$\frac{E}{N_2} = \frac{3}{2} \Theta \quad M = \frac{3}{2} N_2 - 1 =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{E}{\Theta} \frac{2}{3} - 1 = \frac{E}{\Theta}$$

$$E = M \Theta$$

$$w(x_1) = \left[1 - \frac{H_1(x_1)}{M \Theta}\right]^M \cdot \mathcal{D}(\Theta, M) \int_{Q_2} \left[1 - \frac{U_2(Q_2)}{M \Theta - H_1(x_1)}\right]^M dQ_2$$

$$w(x_1) = \left[1 - \frac{H_1(x_1)}{M \Theta}\right]^M \mathcal{D}(\Theta, M)$$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{y}{M}\right)^M = e^{-y}$$

$$w(x_1) = \mathcal{D} e^{-\frac{H_1(x_1)}{\Theta}}$$

$$w(x_1) = e^{\frac{\psi(\Theta, \Theta) - H(x_1, \Theta)}{\Theta}}$$

- КДИОНУЗ

распр. Гусса

Параметр $\psi(\theta, \alpha)$ из условия
нормировки

$$\int \omega(x) dx = 1$$

$$(X) \quad \int e^{\frac{\psi(\theta, \alpha) - H(x, \alpha)}{\theta}} dx = 1$$

$$e^{\frac{\psi(\theta, \alpha)}{\theta}} \int e^{-\frac{H(x, \alpha)}{\theta}} dx = 1 \quad | \cdot e^{-\frac{\psi(\theta, \alpha)}{\theta}}$$

$$\frac{\psi(\theta, \alpha)}{\theta} + \underbrace{\ln \int e^{-\frac{H(x, \alpha)}{\theta}} dx}_Z = 0$$

$$\frac{\psi(\theta, \alpha)}{\theta} + \ln Z(\theta, \alpha) = 0$$

$$\psi(\theta, \alpha) = -\theta \ln Z(\theta, \alpha)$$

$$Z(\theta, \alpha) = \int e^{-\frac{H(x, \alpha)}{\theta}} dx$$

(X) \rightarrow статистический интеграл