

Problem 1

Stirling's formula is widely used in statistical mechanics. According to this formula for $n \gg 1$

$$\ln n! \approx n \ln n - n.$$

Check the accuracy of this formula by comparing the two sides of the formula for $n = 10, 10^2, 10^3, 10^4, 10^5,$ and 10^6 .

Problem 2

Consider a system of a single particle of mass m confined to a cubical box of volume V .

- (a) Write a computer code to find for integer values of ε^* between 200 and 300 the number of microstates $\Omega(\varepsilon^*)$ consistent with macrostates of the system having well defined energy ε . ε^* is defined as $\varepsilon^* \equiv \frac{8mV^{2/3}\varepsilon}{h^2}$, where h is the Planck's constant.
- (b) Plot $\Omega(\varepsilon^*)$ versus ε^* for the values you find in (a). Comment on the behavior of $\Omega(\varepsilon^*)$.
- (c) Modify your code to find the number of microstates $\Sigma(\varepsilon^*)$ consistent with all macrostates of the system with energies less than ε . Evaluate $\Sigma(\varepsilon^*)$ for values of ε^* between 200 and 300 twice; in one time, include lattice points with coordinates equal to zero, and, in the second time, do not include them.
- (d) Plot $\Sigma(\varepsilon^*)$ versus ε^* for the values you find in (c) and eqs. 14, 15, 16 on page 18 of your textbook. Comment on the behavior of $\Sigma(\varepsilon^*)$. and compare your result with Figure 1.2 of your textbook.

Problem 3

Problem 1.9 from your textbook (Pathria).

Problem 4

Consider a system of N non-interacting particles. The energy of any particle can assume one of the two fixed energy values $+\varepsilon$ or $-\varepsilon$.

- (a) What is the number of microstates of the system expressed as a function of N and the total energy of the system E ?
- (b) For the case $N \gg 1$ and $E/\epsilon \ll N$, show that the distribution of the microstates is a Gaussian function of E . What is the width of this distribution?
- (c) Suppose you have two isolated systems of these particles in equilibrium, one with $N_1=10$ and $E_1 = 6 \epsilon$ and the other with $N_2 = 20$ and $E_2 = -2 \epsilon$. Suppose you allow these systems to exchange energy with each other. Based on your physical intuition, guess the new equilibrium value of E_1 . Give a simple argument to support your expectation.
- (d) Plot the number of microstates of the composite system as a function of E_1 and verify that it peaks at the position you guessed in (c)
- (e) With the help of the formula you obtained in (b), what is the width of this distribution of the microstates of the composite system as a function E_1 ? Comment on the width as you increase N_2