

DNA molecule.

(*)

$$Z = \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} G^p \cdot e^{-\beta \epsilon p} = \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} x^p = \frac{1-x^{N+1}}{1-x} \left[x = G e^{-\beta \epsilon} \right] \quad (*)$$

$$\langle p \rangle = \frac{\sum_p p x^p}{\sum_p x^p} = x \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial x} = \frac{N x^N}{x^N - 1} - \frac{x}{x-1}$$

as $x=1$ (use l'Hôpital's rule)

$$x = 1 + \eta \rightarrow \eta = x - 1$$

$\eta \ll 1$ (small η), $N \gg 1$

$$(*) \frac{N(1+\eta)^N}{(1+\eta)^{N-1}} \approx \frac{N(1 + N\eta + \frac{1}{2}N^2\eta^2 + \frac{1}{6}N^3\eta^3 + O(\eta^4))}{N\eta(1 + \frac{1}{2}N\eta + \frac{1}{6}N^2\eta^2 + \frac{1}{24}N^3\eta^3 + O(\eta^4))}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{N\eta(1 + \frac{1}{2}N\eta)} \right] = \frac{1}{N\eta(1+\epsilon)} \approx \frac{1}{N\eta} (1 - \epsilon + \epsilon^2) = \frac{1}{N\eta} (1 - \frac{1}{2}N\eta + \frac{N^2\eta^2}{12} + O(N^3\eta^3))$$

$$(*) = \frac{1}{\eta} (1 + N\eta + \frac{1}{2}N^2\eta^2 + \frac{1}{6}N^3\eta^3) (1 - \frac{1}{2}N\eta + \frac{N^2\eta^2}{12} + O(N^3\eta^3))$$

$$\left. \frac{N x^N}{x^N - 1} - \frac{x}{x-1} \right|_{x \approx 1} \approx \frac{1}{\eta} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}N\eta + \frac{N^2\eta^2}{12} + O(N^3\eta^3) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\eta} + 1 \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{N}{2} \left[1 + \frac{N}{6}\eta + \dots \right]$$

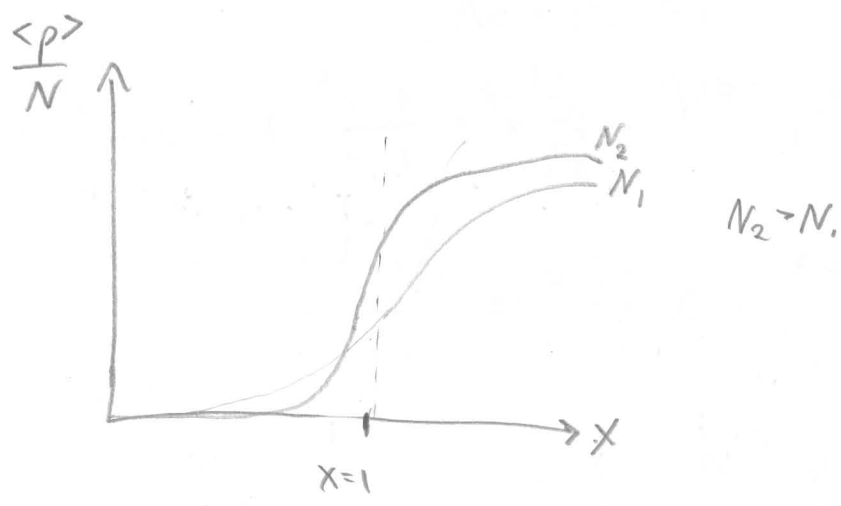
$$= \frac{N}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{6}(x-1) + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial \langle p \rangle}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial \langle p \rangle}{\partial \eta} = \frac{1}{12} N - \frac{1}{240} N^3 \eta^2$$

$x=1$

as $N \rightarrow \infty$ & $\eta \rightarrow 0$ $\frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial \langle p \rangle}{\partial x} \rightarrow \infty$

concl. In the limit of large N and small η , the average number of bound sites $\langle p \rangle$ is approximately $\frac{N}{2} (1 + \frac{1}{6}(x-1))$.



$\langle p \rangle = \frac{1}{2} N$ for $x=1$

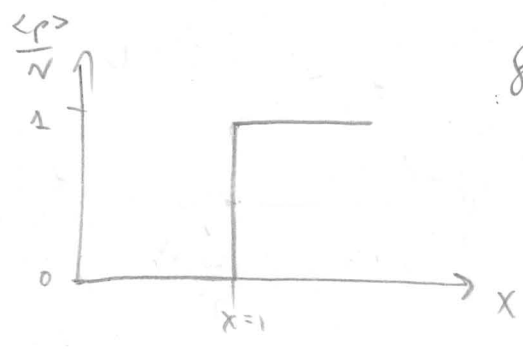
$\langle p \rangle / N = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 1 \\ 0 & x < 1 \end{cases}$

for $N \rightarrow \infty$ $\lambda \neq 1$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \langle p \rangle / N \rightarrow 1 \\ \langle p \rangle / N \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right)$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow +\infty \\ N \rightarrow \infty \\ x \rightarrow 0 \\ N \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right)$

$\left(\langle p \rangle / N = \frac{x^N}{x^N - 1} - \frac{1}{N} \frac{x}{x-1} \right)$



$S = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (kT \ln Z) = kT \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial T} + k \ln Z$

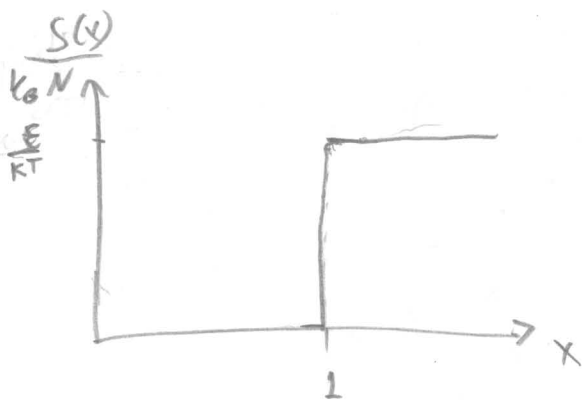
$\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial T} = -\frac{1}{kT^2} \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} = +\frac{1}{kT^2} \langle U \rangle = +\frac{1}{kT^2} E \langle p \rangle$

$\frac{S}{k_B} = \frac{E \langle p \rangle}{k_B T} + k_B \ln \left(\frac{1-x^N}{1-x} \right) \Big|_{x \rightarrow 1} = \frac{\langle p \rangle E}{kT} + \ln N$

↑
L'Hôpital
= $\ln N$

$\frac{S}{k_B} \approx \frac{\langle p \rangle E}{k_B T}$

pd $(\ln N) \ll (\langle p \rangle \sim N)$ for $(N \gg 1)$



$$\left. \frac{S}{k_B N} \right|_{x=1} = k \left. \frac{\langle p \rangle}{N} \right|_{x=1} \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{kT}$$

בפרט "הקפיצה" במטרותיה מסתיר לקורה $x=1$ שיהיה $\frac{\langle p \rangle}{N}$ בין מספר מספר

$$\frac{\Delta S}{k_B N} = \frac{\epsilon}{kT}$$

כמה מהמאגר מסדר טיפוס ?

לפי הקיבול חום: $\frac{\partial x}{\partial T} = \frac{\epsilon}{kT^2} x$

$$C_V = T \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = \frac{k \epsilon \langle p \rangle}{kT} + k \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x^N} \right) \left(\frac{1-x^N}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{N x^{N-1}}{1-x} \right) \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{kT} x$$

$$C_V \Big|_{x=1} = -k \frac{\epsilon \langle p \rangle}{kT} + \frac{k}{2} N \frac{\epsilon}{kT} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} = \frac{1}{2}(N-1) = \frac{1}{2} N$$

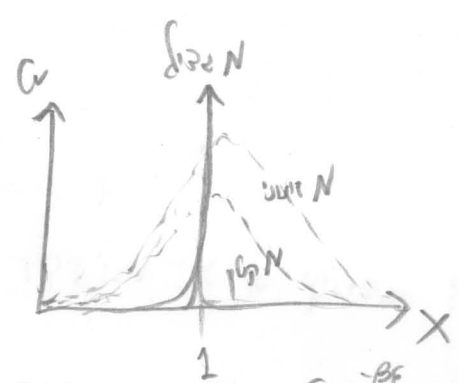
$$\langle p \rangle \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{N}{2} \quad \text{לבט}$$

$$C_V \Big|_{x=1} = \infty$$

ואילו מקבילים

$$C_V = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial (\epsilon \langle p \rangle)}{\partial T} = \epsilon \frac{\partial \langle p \rangle}{\partial T} = \epsilon \left(\frac{\partial \langle p \rangle}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial T}$$

יש להשוות את התוצאות האלו -



שבו נמדדו בטמפרטורה מסוימת.

מה קורה בה? בן ארצ?

$$G e^{-\beta \epsilon} < 1$$

האם אדם מסוגל לראות את המאגר? האם אדם מסוגל לראות את המאגר? האם אדם מסוגל לראות את המאגר?