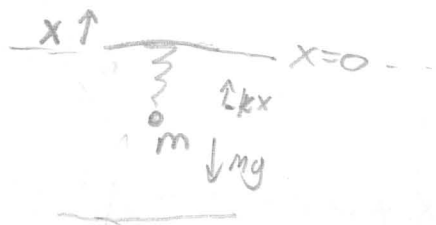


D22 (HW 2008, 10.23)
 (HW 2009, 10.2)



(k)

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kx^2 + mgx$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_T} = \int \frac{dp}{2\pi\hbar} \cdot e^{-\frac{\beta p^2}{2m}}$$

הכיוון של המסה

$$Z = \frac{1}{\lambda_T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\beta(\frac{1}{2}kx^2 + mgx)} = \frac{1}{\lambda_T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d(x + \frac{mg}{k}) e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}k(x + \frac{mg}{k})^2 + \frac{\beta m^2 g^2}{2k}}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{\lambda_T} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\beta k}} \cdot e^{\frac{\beta m^2 g^2}{2k}}$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda_T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \frac{mg}{k}) e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}k\tilde{x}^2} e^{\frac{\beta m^2 g^2}{2k}} d\tilde{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z} \cdot e^{\frac{\beta m^2 g^2}{2k}} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda_T} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{x} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}k\tilde{x}^2} d\tilde{x} - \frac{mg}{k} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}k\tilde{x}^2} d\tilde{x} \right]$$

$$\langle X \rangle = -\frac{mg}{k}$$

$$\langle X \rangle = \langle \tilde{x} - \frac{mg}{k} \rangle = -\frac{mg}{k}$$

הכיוון של המסה

$$\langle X \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial X} \rangle = k_B T$$

$$= \langle X \cdot (kX + mg) \rangle = k \langle X^2 \rangle + mg \langle X \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \langle X \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial X} \rangle = \frac{k_B T}{k} = \langle X^2 \rangle - \langle X \rangle^2 = \langle \delta X^2 \rangle$$

הכיוון של המסה והכיוון של המסה

$$\frac{k_B T}{k} \ll \frac{m^2 g^2}{k^2} \Rightarrow m^2 \gg \frac{k_B T \cdot k}{g^2} \Rightarrow m \gg \sqrt{\frac{k_B T \cdot k}{g^2}}$$

הכיוון של המסה והכיוון של המסה

$$\mathcal{H}_1 = \frac{p}{m} F \rightarrow \dot{x} = +\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}_1}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{m} F \rightarrow \ddot{x} = \frac{1}{m} \dot{F}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\gamma \tilde{x} + A - \frac{k}{m} \tilde{x} - \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$$

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$$\dot{x}_t = v_t$$

- (0,2) (2'0)

$$-i\omega x_\omega = v_\omega \rightarrow x_\omega = \frac{1}{\omega} v_\omega$$

$$-i\omega v_\omega = -\gamma v_\omega + A\omega - \frac{i k}{m\omega} v_\omega + \frac{i\omega F}{m}$$

100N

$$v_\omega = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{i\omega F_\omega}{\gamma + i(\frac{k}{m\omega} - \omega)} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{i\omega(\gamma - i(\frac{k}{m\omega} - \omega))}{\gamma^2 + (\frac{k}{m\omega} - \omega)^2} F_\omega$$

" $d_v(\omega)$

$\text{Im } d_v(\omega) = \frac{\omega \gamma}{m(\gamma^2 + (\frac{k}{m\omega} - \omega)^2)}$

100N

$$\phi_{\tilde{x}}(\omega) = \frac{\phi_A(\omega)}{(\frac{k}{m} - \omega^2)^2 + \gamma^2 \omega^2}$$

100N

$$= \frac{C}{(\frac{k}{m} - \omega^2)^2 + \gamma^2 \omega^2} = \left(\frac{k_B T}{m} \cdot 2\gamma\right) \frac{1}{(\frac{k}{m} - \omega^2)^2 + \gamma^2 \omega^2}$$

(100N) (100N) (100N)
Wiener-K.

$$\phi_v(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega} \phi_{\tilde{x}}(\omega) = \left(\frac{k_B T}{m} \cdot 2\gamma\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{k}{m\omega} - \omega)^2 + \gamma^2}$$

$$\frac{2k_B T}{\omega} \cdot \text{Im } d_v(\omega) = \left(\frac{2k_B T \gamma}{m}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{k}{m\omega} - \omega)^2 + \gamma^2}$$

$$\frac{2k_B T}{\omega} \text{Im } d_v(\omega) = \phi_v(\omega)$$

- (0,2) (100N)