

**Examination 1 for PHYS 6450/7450, 19th February 2025**

**First Last**

**First Name**

**Student Name:**

**Instructions: 1) This test is worth a total of 27 points which will be scaled to a weight of 18% of the final letter grade.**

(1) The Helmholtz free energy  $A(N, V, T)$  of a thermodynamic system is an extensive property of some of its arguments. Therefore, it can be written in the form,

$$A(N, V, T) = f(N, V, T) \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial V} \right)_{N, T} + g(N, V, T) \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial N} \right)_{V, T}.$$

Derive this form and hence the expressions for the functions  $f$  and  $g$ . [6 points]

Questions (2) and (3) refer to the same physical system described here. Consider a thermodynamic system of  $N$  identical distinguishable particles with only two allowed energy eigenvalues  $0$  and  $\mathcal{E} > 0$ . The Boltzmann constant is  $k$ .

(2) (a) Find the canonical partition function for a single particle  $Q_1(V, T)$ . [1 point]

(b) Hence, find  $Q_N(V, T)$ . [1 point]

(c) From answer to (b) find the Helmholtz free energy ( $A$ ), the entropy ( $S$ ), the total internal energy ( $U$ ), the pressure ( $P$ ) and the chemical potential ( $\mu$ ). [5 points]

(3) In a microcanonical ensemble find the total number of ways ( $\Gamma$ ) to distribute a total of  $N$  particles in these two energy states. Assume there are  $n_1$  particles in state with energy  $\mathcal{E}$ .

(a) Write an expression for ( $\Gamma$ ) in terms of  $N$  and  $n_1$ . [3 points]

(b) Find the entropy ( $S$ ) in terms of the answer to part (a). [1 point]

(c) Eliminate factorials and  $n_1$  in terms of an appropriate thermodynamic variable. Hence express  $S$  in purely thermodynamic variables. [2 points]

(d) From the answer to (c) find the temperature ( $T$ ), the pressure ( $P$ ), the chemical potential ( $\mu$ ) the total internal energy ( $U$ ), and the Helmholtz free energy ( $A$ ). [5 points]

(e) What is the total number of particles in the ground state at temperature  $T$ ? [1 point]

(f) Consider the case where the total energy of the system at temperature  $T$  is  $U = fN\mathcal{E}$ , where  $0 < f < 1$ . There are unexpected values for  $T$ . What range of  $f$  will yield such values? What are these unexpected values? [2 points]