

院試 H28

才110数学.

I
(1). 固有方程式 $|\lambda E - M| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -4 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2 = 0$ より

固有値 $\lambda = 2$. 対応する固有ベクトルは $\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$ とする.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4-2 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ より規格化して } \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

からわかる. ことに直交するノルムベクトルの固有ベクトルは $\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{u} \\ \tilde{v} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ である.

$$U^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 実際に計算可能.

$$\begin{aligned} U M U^{-1} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 25 \\ 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ より.} \end{aligned}$$

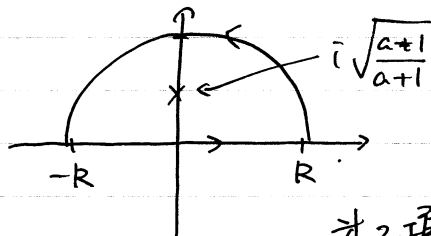
$$\begin{aligned} M^n &= U^{-1} (U M U^{-1})^n U = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & n \cdot 5 \cdot 2^{n-1} \\ 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (n+1)2^n & n 2^{n+1} \\ -n 2^{n-1} & -(n-1)2^n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b3) } \exp M &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{M^n}{n!} = U^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(U M U^{-1})^n}{n!} U = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^2 & 5e^2 \\ 0 & e^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3e^2 & 4e^2 \\ -e^2 & -e^2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

II. (1) $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos\theta}$ $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = t$ とおくと. $\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$ より $\cos\theta = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ 有り.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos\theta} &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} + \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(a-1)t^2 + (a+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{a-1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2 + \frac{a-1}{a+1}} \quad \star \text{ } \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{1}{a-1} \int_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + \frac{a-1}{a+1}}$ $\star$ 以下の積分経路で積分する.



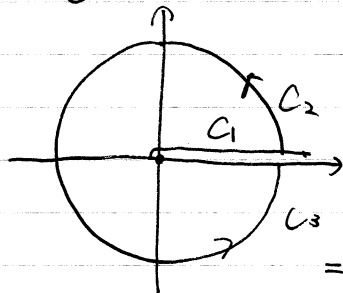
$$\frac{1}{a-1} \int_C \frac{dz}{z^2 + \frac{a-1}{a+1}} = \frac{1}{a-1} \int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{x^2 + \frac{a-1}{a+1}} + \frac{1}{a-1} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{i R e^{i\theta} d\theta}{R^2 e^{2i\theta} + \frac{a-1}{a+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-1} 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2i} \sqrt{\frac{a-1}{a+1}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}$$

$\star$ 2項は $R \rightarrow \infty$ で消えるので

$$\frac{1}{a-1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + \frac{a-1}{a+1}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}$$

(2) $\int_C \frac{(-z)^{\alpha-1}}{z+1} dz$ $\star$ 以下の積分経路で積分する. ここで $(-z)^{\alpha-1}$ は主値をとる.



$$\int_C \frac{(-z)^{\alpha-1}}{z+1} dz = \int_0^R \frac{e^{-(\alpha-1)i\pi} x^{\alpha-1}}{x+1} dx + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(R e^{i\theta})^{\alpha-1}}{R e^{i\theta} + 1} R e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$- \int_0^R \frac{e^{(\alpha-1)i\pi} x^{\alpha-1}}{x+1} dx$$

$$= 2i \sin \alpha \pi \int_0^R \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{x+1} dx + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(R e^{i\theta})^{\alpha-1}}{R e^{i\theta} + 1} R e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi i$$

$\star$ 2項は $R \rightarrow \infty$ で消えるので.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{x+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha \pi}$$

III. $z = \sin \theta$ とする. $\frac{d}{dz} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta}$, $\frac{d^2}{dz^2} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \right)$ となり.

与えられた方程式は.

$$\cos^2 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \right) y - \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \frac{dy}{d\theta} + p^2 y = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{d\theta^2} + p^2 y = 0 \quad \therefore y = Ae^{ip\theta} + Be^{-ip\theta} \\ = \underline{Ae^{ip \operatorname{Arcsin} z} + Be^{-ip \operatorname{Arcsin} z}}.$$

IV.

(1) $F(1) = 1$, $F(x) = -1 + 3x$, $F(x^2) = 1 - 6x + 9x^2$ あり.

表現行列を A_F とする.

$$(F(1), F(x), F(x^2)) = (1 \ x \ x^2) A_F = (1 \ x \ x^2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) G_a の表現行列は $A_{G_a} = \begin{pmatrix} -a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-a & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-a \end{pmatrix}$ (基底は $\{1, x, x^2\}$).

よって $\operatorname{Ker} G_a = \operatorname{Ker} A_{G_a} \gg 1$ となるのは $\det A_{G_a} = 0$.

$$\det A_{G_a} = -a(1-a)(2-a) = 0 \text{ あり} \quad \underline{a = 0, 1, 2}.$$

$a = 0$ のとき

$$A_{G_{a=0}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ あり. } \underline{\operatorname{Ker} G_{a=0} = \{c \mid c \in \mathbb{Q}\}}.$$

$a = 1$ のとき

$$A_{G_{a=1}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ あり. } \underline{\operatorname{Ker} G_{a=1} = \{bx \mid b \in \mathbb{Q}\}}.$$

$a = 2$ のとき

$$A_{G_{a=2}} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ あり } \underline{\operatorname{Ker} G_{a=2} = \{ax^2 + 2ax \mid a \in \mathbb{Q}\}}.$$

才2内 物理学 (1).

I

(1) $[a, a^\dagger] = 1$. かつ $a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle$, $a^\dagger|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle$ である.
 $\hat{q} = \frac{a+a^\dagger}{2\alpha}$, $\hat{p} = \frac{a-a^\dagger}{2i\beta}$ と置く.

$$\langle \hat{q} \rangle_n \equiv \langle n | \hat{q} | n \rangle = \langle n | \frac{a+a^\dagger}{2\alpha} | n \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \hat{p} \rangle_n \equiv \langle n | \hat{p} | n \rangle = \langle n | \frac{a-a^\dagger}{2i\beta} | n \rangle = 0$$

(2) $\{(\Delta \hat{q} + i\lambda \Delta \hat{p})|\psi\rangle\}^\dagger (\Delta \hat{q} + i\lambda \Delta \hat{p})|\psi\rangle \geq 0$ である.

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{左辺}) &= \langle \psi | (\Delta \hat{q} - i\lambda \Delta \hat{p})(\Delta \hat{q} + i\lambda \Delta \hat{p}) | \psi \rangle \\ &= (\delta \hat{q})^2 - \hbar \lambda \langle \psi | \psi \rangle + \lambda^2 (\delta \hat{p})^2 \geq 0. \text{ for } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

よって (左辺の判別式) $= \hbar^2 \langle \psi | \psi \rangle^2 - 4(\delta \hat{q})^2 (\delta \hat{p})^2 \leq 0$

$$\therefore (\delta \hat{q})^2 (\delta \hat{p})^2 \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \langle \psi | \psi \rangle^2$$

よって規格化すれば $(\delta \hat{q})^2 (\delta \hat{p})^2 \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$ と得る.

(3) $\Delta \hat{q}_n \equiv \hat{q} - \langle n | \hat{q} | n \rangle = \hat{q}$, $\Delta \hat{p}_n \equiv \hat{p} - \langle n | \hat{p} | n \rangle = \hat{p}$

$$(\Delta \hat{q}_n)^2 = \hat{q}^2 = \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} (a^2 + a a^\dagger + a^\dagger a + a^{\dagger 2}) = \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} (a^2 + a^{\dagger 2} + 2\hat{n} + 1) \text{ 有り.}$$

$$(\delta \hat{q}_n)^2 = \frac{1}{4\alpha^2} \langle n | (a^2 + a^{\dagger 2} + 2\hat{n} + 1) | n \rangle = \frac{2n+1}{4\alpha^2}, \text{ 同様に.}$$

$$(\delta \hat{p}_n)^2 = -\frac{1}{4\beta^2} \langle n | (a^2 + a^{\dagger 2} - 2\hat{n} - 1) | n \rangle = \frac{2n+1}{4\beta^2} \text{ 有り.}$$

$$(\delta \hat{q}_n)^2 (\delta \hat{p}_n)^2 = \frac{(2n+1)^2}{16\alpha^2\beta^2} = (2n+1)^2 \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

従って $n=0$; 基底状態の時、最小波束が実現される.

II

(4) $|\psi(0)\rangle = \sum_n C_n(0) |n\rangle$ とかける。

≡ 2レテリニカ一 方程式より $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi(t)\rangle$

これを解いて。

$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{\hat{H}t}{\hbar}} |\psi(0)\rangle$ 此に d 式を代入して。

$$\sum_n C_n(t) |n\rangle = e^{-i\frac{\hat{H}t}{\hbar}} \sum_n C_n(0) |n\rangle = \sum_n e^{-iE_n t/\hbar} C_n(0) |n\rangle$$

$\{|n\rangle\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ は正規直交基底だから $C_n(t) = e^{-iE_n t/\hbar} C_n(0)$

$$(5) |\psi(0)\rangle = \frac{|2\rangle + |5\rangle + |8\rangle}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(4) \text{ から } |\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{e^{-i2\Omega t}|2\rangle + e^{-i5\Omega t}|5\rangle + e^{-i8\Omega t}|8\rangle}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= e^{-i8\Omega t} \frac{e^{i6\Omega t}|2\rangle + e^{i3\Omega t}|5\rangle + |8\rangle}{\sqrt{3}}$$

全てのオブザーバブルの期待値が等しくなるには、これから $|\psi(0)\rangle$ と
位置のずれのみを許さる。

$$\therefore 6\Omega t = 2m\pi \quad \text{かつ} \quad 3\Omega t = 2n\pi$$

$$\text{よって } t_{\min} = \frac{2\pi}{3\Omega}$$

III

(6) Schrödinger 方程式は。

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_a} \nabla_a^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \nabla_e^2 - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{|\vec{r}_e - \vec{r}_a|} \right) \Psi(\vec{r}_a, \vec{r}_e) = E_{\text{tot}} \Psi(\vec{r}_a, \vec{r}_e) - 0$$

$$\Psi(\vec{r}_a, \vec{r}_e) = \phi(\vec{r}_{\text{cm}}) \psi(\vec{r}_{\text{rel}}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{r}_{\text{cm}} = \frac{m_e \vec{r}_e + m_a \vec{r}_a}{m_e + m_a} \\ \vec{r}_{\text{rel}} = \vec{r}_e - \vec{r}_a \end{array} \right.$$

と変数分離すると、これは

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla_{\text{rel}}^2 - \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{|\vec{r}_{\text{rel}}|} \right) \psi(\vec{r}_{\text{rel}}) = E_{\text{rel}} \psi(\vec{r}_{\text{rel}}) \quad \mu = \left(\frac{1}{m_e} + \frac{1}{m_a} \right)^{-1} \\ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla_{\text{cm}}^2 \phi(\vec{r}_{\text{cm}}) = E_{\text{cm}} \phi(\vec{r}_{\text{cm}}) \quad M = m_e + m_a \quad \text{とわかる。} \end{array} \right.$$

ここで上の式は (8) の形をしていふため、基底状態のエネルギー E_1^{rel} と波動関数 $\psi_1^{\text{rel}}(\vec{r})$ は、

$$E_1^{\text{rel}} = -\frac{e^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 \tilde{a}}, \quad \psi_1^{\text{rel}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \tilde{a}^3}} e^{-\frac{r}{\tilde{a}}} \quad \tilde{a} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{e^2} \frac{m_a + m_e}{m_a m_e}.$$

束縛エネルギーは

$$|E_1^{\text{rel}}| = \frac{e^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 \tilde{a}}.$$

$$(7) \quad \langle r \rangle = \int d^3x \psi_1^{\text{rel}*}(\vec{r}) r \psi_1^{\text{rel}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{3}{2} \tilde{a} = \frac{6\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{e^2} \frac{m_a + m_e}{m_a m_e}.$$

(8) 実際の基底状態を $\begin{cases} E_1 \\ |\psi_1\rangle \end{cases}$ と表す。

$$E_1 = E_1^{\text{rel}} + \lambda E_1^{\text{rel}(1)} + \lambda^2 E_1^{\text{rel}(2)} + \dots$$

と展開。

$$|\psi_1\rangle = |\psi_1^{\text{rel}}\rangle + \lambda |\psi_1^{\text{rel}(1)}\rangle + \lambda^2 |\psi_1^{\text{rel}(2)}\rangle + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{そこで } E_1^{\text{rel}(1)} &= \langle \psi_1^{\text{rel}} | \delta(\vec{r}) | \psi_1^{\text{rel}} \rangle = \int d^3x \psi_1^{\text{rel}*}(\vec{r}) \delta(\vec{r}) \psi_1^{\text{rel}}(\vec{r}) \\ \text{ここ } \delta(\vec{r}) &= \frac{\delta(r)}{4\pi r^2} \text{ を用いて } \rightarrow = \int_0^\infty dr \delta(r) e^{-\frac{2r}{\tilde{a}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \tilde{a}^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi \tilde{a}^3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(9) \quad E_{\text{rel}} \frac{E_1^{\text{rel}}}{E_1} = \frac{a}{\tilde{a}} \approx \frac{1}{25} \text{ あり.}$$

$$E_1^{\text{rel}} \approx -\frac{1}{25} \cdot 14 \text{ eV} = -5.6 \times 10^{-1} \text{ eV. (束縛エネルギー)} = \underline{5.6 \times 10^{-1} \text{ eV}}.$$

$$\langle r \rangle \approx 25 \times \frac{3}{2} \times 5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} \approx \underline{1.9 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}}.$$

★3内物理学(2).

I

$$(1) \quad \frac{dV}{V} = \alpha dT - \kappa_T dp \quad \text{より} \quad -\kappa_T = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T \quad \therefore \kappa_T = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right)_T$$

$$(2) \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P = \frac{1}{V} \cdot \frac{Nk_B}{P} = \frac{Nk_B}{PV} = \frac{Nk_B}{R} \cdot \frac{R}{Nk_B T} = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\kappa_T = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial}{\partial P} \left(\frac{Nk_B T}{P} \right) = \frac{Nk_B T}{P^2 V} = \frac{Nk_B T}{P^2} \cdot \frac{P}{Nk_B T} = \frac{1}{P}$$

$$(3) \quad dU = -pdV + d'Q$$

$$U = U(T, V) \text{ として } dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T dV$$

$$d'Q = dU + pdV = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T + P \right\} dV$$

定積比熱では $V = \text{const}$ i.e., $dV = 0$ あり.

$$C_V = \left(\frac{d'Q}{dT} \right)_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\text{次に } V(p, T) \text{ とする. } p = \text{const} \text{ ときは } dV = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P dT.$$

$$\therefore d'Q = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T + P \right\} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P dT$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V + \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T + P \right\} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P \right] dT.$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{d'Q}{dT} \right)_P = C_P = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V + \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T + P \right\} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P$$

$$\text{よって } \boxed{1} \text{ は } \lambda \text{ なのは } \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_T$$

$$(4) \quad C_P - C_V = T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P = T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P^2 \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V} \right)_P$$

$$= -T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P^2 \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \right)_T$$

熱力学第2法則から導かれる平衡状態の条件 $d'Q \leq \frac{dS d'Q}{T} \leq dS$

$\frac{d'Q}{T} > dS$ の2次変分ととれば $-T \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \right)_T > 0$ が必要となり, $C_P - C_V > 0$.

↓ 定性的な意味は?

II.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad Z_A &= \frac{1}{N_A!} \frac{1}{h^{3N}} \int dT \exp \left[-\beta \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{p_i^2}{2m} \right] \quad dT = \prod_{i=1}^{3N} dz_i dp_i \\
 &= \frac{1}{N_A!} \cdot \frac{V^N}{h^{3N}} \int \prod dp_i \exp \left(-\frac{\beta}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{3N} p_i^2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{V^N}{N_A!} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2\pi m k_B T}}{h} \right)^{3N} = \frac{V^N}{N_A! \lambda_T^{3N}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad F_A = -k_B T \log Z_A = N_A k_B T \left(\log N_A - 1 - \log V + \frac{3}{2} \log \frac{h^2}{2\pi m k_B T} \right)$$

$$\mu = \frac{\partial F_A}{\partial N_A} = k_B T \left(\log N_A - \log V + \frac{3}{2} \log \frac{h^2}{2\pi m k_B T} \right)$$

$$p = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} = \frac{N_A k_B T}{V}$$

(7) N_B 個の M 個の $1/\bar{\omega}$ 個の $\bar{\omega} <$,

$$W(N_B) = M + N_B - 1 \quad C_M = \frac{(M + N_B - 1)!}{M! (N_B - 1)!} = \frac{1}{N(N_B)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \quad Z_B &= W(N_B) e^{-\beta N_B \varepsilon} \\
 &= \frac{(M + N_B - 1)!}{M! (N_B - 1)!} e^{-\frac{N_B \varepsilon}{k_B T}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$F_B(N_B, T) = -k_B T \log \frac{(M + N_B - 1)!}{M! (N_B - 1)!} + N_B \varepsilon$$

(9) $F_A(N-X, T, V) + F_B(X, T)$ は X の関数として.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X} (F_A(N-X, T, V) + F_B(X, T)) = - \left. \frac{\partial F_A}{\partial N_A} \right|_{N_A=N-X} + \left. \frac{\partial F_B}{\partial N_B} \right|_{N_B=X} = 0$$

2"ある" $\bar{\omega}$...

$$\therefore \mu = \frac{\partial F_B}{\partial N_B} \approx \varepsilon - k_B T \log \frac{M+X^*}{X^*} \quad \therefore X^* = \frac{M}{e^{(\varepsilon-\mu)/k_B T} - 1}$$

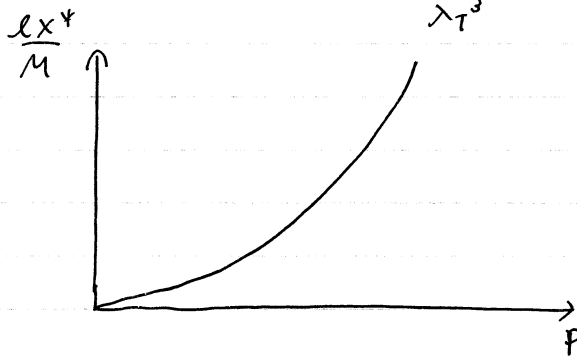
$$110). \mu = k_B T \left(\log \frac{N_A}{V} + \frac{3}{2} \log \frac{h^2}{2m\pi k_B T} \right)$$

$$p = \frac{N_A k_B T}{V} \quad \therefore \frac{N_A}{V} = \frac{p}{k_B T} \quad \text{или}$$

$$\mu = k_B T \left(\log \lambda_T^3 \frac{p}{k_B T} \right) \quad \therefore \frac{\lambda_T^3}{k_B T} p = e^{\mu/k_B T}.$$

§ 2

$$X^* = \frac{M}{e^{\mu/k_B T} - 1} = \frac{M p}{\frac{k_B T e^{\mu/k_B T}}{\lambda_T^3} - p} \quad \text{или } \lambda_T^3$$



★4内 物理学 (3)

I

1) 密度 $\rho = \frac{M}{\pi(3a)^2}$ とする.

$$I = \int d\theta \rho r^2 = \rho \int_0^{3a} dr \cdot r^3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \frac{9Ma^2}{2}$$

12) O 周りの <リトル> 部分の慣性モーメントは.

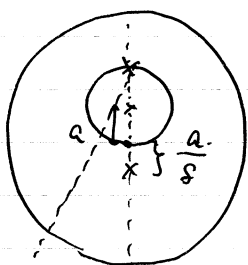
$$\tilde{I} = \rho \int_0^a dr r^3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta + \rho \pi a^2 \cdot a^2 = \frac{Ma^2}{6} \quad \text{平行軸}$$

よってこの板の O 周りの慣性モーメントは

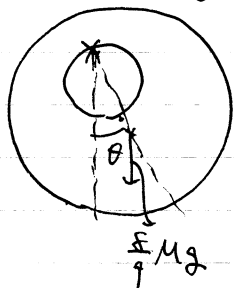
$$I_0 = \frac{9Ma^2}{2} - \frac{Ma^2}{6} = \frac{13Ma^2}{3}$$

よって $I = \frac{13Ma^2}{3} + \frac{8}{9} M \times (2a + \frac{a}{8})^2 = \frac{71}{9} M a^2$

(3)



この板の重心は
O から $\frac{9}{8}a$ 下の所にある.



$$I \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{8}{9} Mg \times (2a + \frac{a}{8}) \sin\theta$$

$$= -\frac{8}{9} Mg \times \frac{17}{8} a \sin\theta$$

$$\therefore \frac{71}{9} Ma^2 \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{8}{9} Mg \times \frac{17}{8} a \sin\theta$$

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{17}{71} \frac{g}{a} \sin\theta$$

14) $\sin\theta \approx \theta$ とし. $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{17}{71} \frac{g}{a} \theta$

従って $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\frac{17}{71} \frac{g}{a}}}$

II

(5) $\frac{mc^2}{2}$

(6) 静止系で見るとの光子は.

$$\left(\frac{mc^2}{2}\right)^2 = (pc)^2 \quad \therefore p = \pm \frac{mc}{2}$$

π 中間子が $+v$ に運動するためには、静止系から見てこの慣性系は $-v$ に動いているから.

前方の光子について.

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_f/c \\ p_f' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma \frac{v}{c} \\ \gamma \frac{v}{c} & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{mc}{2} \\ \frac{mc}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \frac{m}{2} (c+v) \\ \gamma \frac{m}{2} (c+v) \end{pmatrix}$$

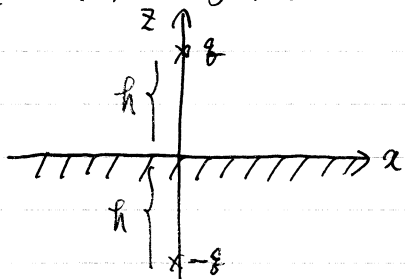
従って $E_f = \frac{mc(c+v)}{2\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$

後方の光子については.

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_b/c \\ p_b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma \frac{v}{c} \\ \gamma \frac{v}{c} & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{mc}{2} \\ -\frac{mc}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \frac{m}{2} (c-v) \\ -\gamma \frac{m}{2} (c-v) \end{pmatrix}$$

従って $E_b = \frac{mc(c-v)}{2\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$

IV. 以下の電荷の配置と等価である.



(7) $\phi(x,y,z)$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z-h)^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z+h)^2}} \right)$$

(8) $E_z = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2qh}{(x^2+y^2+h^2)^{3/2}}$

導体上に出来る電場は $E = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} z$ のから.

$$\rho(x,y) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{2qh}{(x^2+y^2+h^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{qh}{(x^2+y^2+h^2)^{3/2}}$$

(9) Maxwell eq (真空中) なら.

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \vec{E} = 0 \quad \text{--- ① から導出できるから.}$$

① に代入して x 成分を見る.

$$(-E_0 k^2 + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \omega^2 E_0) \text{Re}(e^{i(\omega t + kz)}) = 0$$

$$\therefore \underline{\epsilon_0 \mu_0 \omega^2 = k^2}$$

磁場は

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = (0, E_0 k \text{Re}(i e^{i(\omega t + kz)}), 0) = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\text{より } \underline{\vec{B} = (0, -\frac{k}{\omega} E_0 \text{Re}(e^{i(\omega t + kz)}), 0)}$$

(10) ② に入れた式に代入.

$$-\nabla^2 \vec{E} + \mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \vec{E} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \vec{E}$$

$$= \left(E_0 \text{Re} \left[(\beta^2 + i\omega\mu_0\sigma - \omega^2\mu_0\epsilon_0) e^{i(\omega t + \beta z)} \right], 0, 0 \right) = 0 \text{ より}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\beta^2 = -i\omega\mu_0\sigma + \omega^2\mu_0\epsilon_0}$$

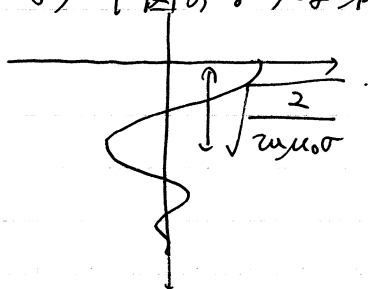
$$(11) \quad \beta^2 = \omega\mu_0\sigma \left(-i + \frac{\omega\epsilon_0}{\sigma} \right) \sim -i\omega\mu_0\sigma \text{ より}$$

$$\beta \approx \sqrt{\omega\mu_0\sigma} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\text{よって } E_x = E_0 \text{Re} \left[e^{i(\omega t + (\sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu_0\sigma}{2}} - i\sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu_0\sigma}{2}})z)} \right]$$

$$= E_0 e^{\sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu_0\sigma}{2}}z} \text{Re} \left[e^{i(\omega t - \sqrt{\frac{\omega\mu_0\sigma}{2}}z)} \right]$$

$z < 0$ より 下図のようは減衰振動になる.



才5[カ] 物理学 (4).

I.

(1) Schrödinger eq は.

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi(\vec{r}) = E \psi(\vec{r}). \quad \text{これを解いて. } \psi(\vec{r}) = A e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \quad A: \text{const.}$$

$$\text{これから } E = \frac{\hbar^2 |\vec{k}|^2}{2m}$$

さらに境界条件から. $k_x L = k_y L = k_z L = 2n\pi$.

$$\therefore \vec{k} = \frac{2\pi}{L} (n_x, n_y, n_z) \quad \text{これを規格化して.}$$

$$\psi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L^3}} \exp \left[i \frac{2\pi}{L} (n_x x + n_y y + n_z z) \right],$$

$$E_{n_x, n_y, n_z} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^2 (n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2) \quad \text{を得る.}$$

(2) 絶対零度では系は基底状態にあるの211.

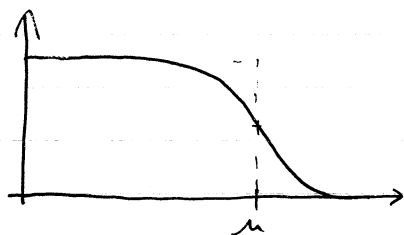
$$N(\varepsilon) = 2 \times \frac{4\pi}{3} |\vec{k}|^2 \times \left(\frac{L}{2\pi} \right)^3 = \frac{L^3}{3\pi^2 \hbar^3} (2m\varepsilon)^{3/2}$$

↓
εより小さいεに属する系の
粒子の数

$$\therefore \frac{L^3}{3\pi^2 \hbar^3} (2m\varepsilon_F)^{3/2} = n L^3 \quad \therefore \varepsilon_F = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (3n\pi^2)^{2/3}$$

$$(3) \quad \phi(\varepsilon) = \frac{dN(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} = \frac{L^3}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3} (2m)^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon} \quad \text{より 従う.}$$

(4) 以下の如に712.



(5) $\int_0^{\mu} \mathcal{D}(\epsilon) f(\epsilon) d\epsilon = N$ であるから,

$$(左辺) \approx \int_0^{\mu} \mathcal{D}(\epsilon) d\epsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \left. \frac{d\mathcal{D}(\epsilon)}{d\epsilon} \right|_{\epsilon=\mu} \quad - \textcircled{1}$$

222" $\mu = \mu_0 + \Delta\mu = \epsilon_F + \Delta\mu$ として展開する

$$\textcircled{1} \approx \int_0^{\epsilon_F} \mathcal{D}(\epsilon) d\epsilon + \Delta\mu \mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \frac{d\mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F)}{d\epsilon}$$

$$= N + \Delta\mu \mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \frac{d\mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F)}{d\epsilon} = N$$

$$\therefore \Delta\mu = -\frac{\pi^2}{6} \frac{\mathcal{D}'(\epsilon_F)}{\mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F)} (k_B T)^2$$

$$\therefore \mu = \epsilon_F - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \frac{\mathcal{D}'(\epsilon_F)}{\mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F)} (k_B T)^2$$

(6). 同様に

$$E = \int_0^{\infty} \epsilon \mathcal{D}(\epsilon) f(\epsilon) d\epsilon \approx \int_0^{\mu} \epsilon \mathcal{D}(\epsilon) d\epsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \left(\frac{d(\epsilon \mathcal{D}(\epsilon))}{d\epsilon} \right)_{\epsilon=\mu}$$

$$\approx \epsilon_F \mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F)$$

$$\approx \int_0^{\epsilon_F} \epsilon \mathcal{D}(\epsilon) d\epsilon + \Delta\mu \epsilon_F \mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \left(\frac{d\mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F)}{d\epsilon} + \epsilon_F \right)$$

$$\approx \int_0^{\epsilon_F} \epsilon \mathcal{D}(\epsilon) d\epsilon + \Delta\mu \epsilon_F \mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \left(\mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F) + \epsilon_F \frac{d\mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F)}{d\epsilon} \right)$$

$$= E_0 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \frac{\mathcal{D}'(\epsilon_F)}{\mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F)} \mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F) (k_B T)^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \left(\mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F) + \epsilon_F \mathcal{D}'(\epsilon_F) \right)$$

$$= E_0 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F) (k_B T)^2$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \approx \frac{\pi^2}{3} \mathcal{D}(\epsilon_F) k_B^2 T$$