

جلسه چهارم

ترمودینامیک و مکانیک آماری

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مفاهیمی در فیزیک حرارت

مطالب و عناوین:

- مبانی آماری فیزیک حرارت
- ریاضیات مفید
- گرما
- احتمال
- دما و فاکتور بولتزمن
- توزیع ماکسول بولتزمن
- فشار
- اثر افیوژن مولکولی
- پویش آزاد متوسط و برخوردها
- انرژی و قانون اول ترمودینامیک
- فرایندهای همدمای و بی‌دررو
- ماشین‌های حرارتی و قانون دوم ترمودینامیک
- آنتروپی

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{(n-1)} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\Gamma(n + 1) = n\Gamma(n)$$

z	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	2	$\frac{5}{2}$	3	4
$\Gamma(z)$	$\frac{4\sqrt{\pi}}{3}$	$-2\sqrt{\pi}$	$\sqrt{\pi}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$	1	$\frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{4}$	2	6

ریاضیات مفید

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\alpha}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^3}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^3 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\alpha^2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^5}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^5 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha^3}$$

⋮

⋮

ریاضیات مفید

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-x_0)^2} dx = ?$$

$$x - x_0 = y \Rightarrow dx = dy \quad x \rightarrow \pm\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \sqrt{\pi} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-x_0)^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-(x-x_0)^2} dx = ?$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y + x_0) e^{-y^2} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-y^2} dy + x_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = x_0 \sqrt{\pi}$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-x_0)^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-(x-x_0)^2} dx = x_0 \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-(x-x_0)^2} dx = ?$$

$$x - x_0 = y \Rightarrow dx = dy \quad x \rightarrow \pm\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y + x_0)^2 e^{-y^2} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y^2 + 2x_0 y + x_0^2) e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 e^{-y^2} dy + 2x_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-y^2} dy + x_0^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-x_0)^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-(x-x_0)^2} dx = x_0 \sqrt{\pi}$$

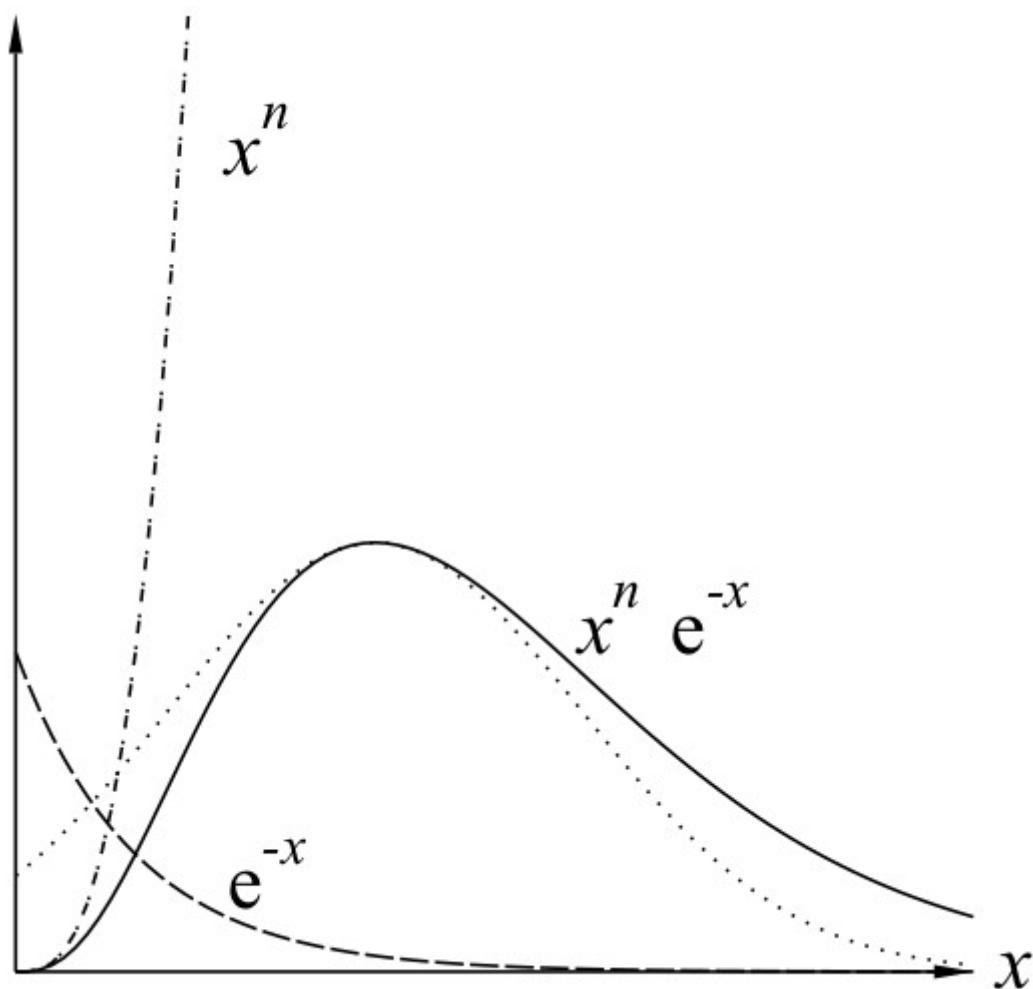
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-(x-x_0)^2} dx = ?$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 e^{-y^2} dy + 2x_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y e^{-y^2} dy + x_0^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 e^{-y^2} dy + x_0^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \sqrt{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + x_0 \right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-(x-x_0)^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + x_0 \right)$$

ریاضیات مفید



$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$\ln n! = ?$: وقتی n عدد بزرگی است

تعریف $e^{f(x)} = x^n e^{-x}$

$$\ln e^{f(x)} = \ln(x^n e^{-x})$$

$$f(x) = n \ln x - x$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$\ln n! = ?$: وقتی n عدد بزرگی است

$$e^{f(x)} = x^n e^{-x} \quad f(x) = n \ln x - x$$

$$\text{برای پیدا کردن نقطه ماکزیمم} \quad \frac{d}{dx} e^{f(x)} = 0$$

$$e^{f(x)} \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n}{x} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = n$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$\ln n! = ?$: وقتی n عدد بزرگی است

$$e^{f(x)} = x^n e^{-x} \quad f(x) = n \ln x - x$$

بسط تابع $f(x)$ حول نقطه $x = n$

$$f(x) = f(n) + \left(\frac{df}{dx} \right)_{x=n} (x-n) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} \right)_{x=n} (x-n)^2 + \dots$$

$$f(x) = f(n) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} \right)_{x=n} (x-n)^2 + \dots, \quad \left(\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} \right)_{x=n} = ?$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$\ln n! = ?$: وقتی n عدد بزرگی است

$$e^{f(x)} = x^n e^{-x} \quad f(x) = n \ln x - x$$

بسط تابع $f(x)$ حول نقطه $x = n$

$$f(x) = f(n) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} \right)_{x=n} (x - n)^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{n}{x} - 1, \quad \left(\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} \right)_{x=n} = \left(-\frac{n}{x^2} \right)_{x=n} = -\frac{1}{n}$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$\ln n! = ?$: وقتی n عدد بزرگی است

$$e^{f(x)} = x^n e^{-x} \quad f(x) = n \ln x - x$$

بسط تابع $f(x)$ حول نقطه $x = n$

$$f(x) = f(n) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} \right)_{x=n} (x - n)^2 + \dots, \quad \left(\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} \right)_{x=n} = -\frac{1}{n}$$

$$f(x) = n \ln n - n - \frac{1}{2n} (x - n)^2 + \dots,$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$\ln n! = ?$: وقتی n عدد بزرگی است

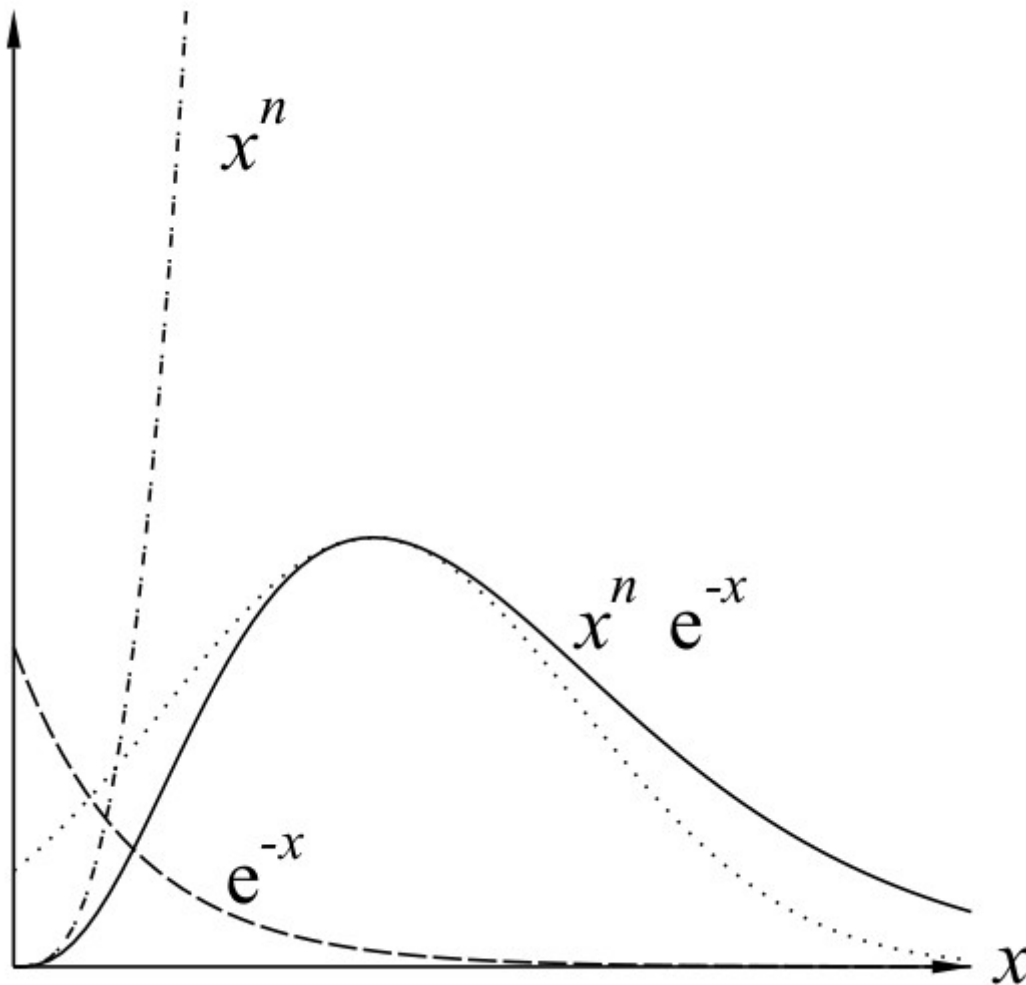
$$e^{f(x)} = x^n e^{-x}, \quad f(x) = n \ln n - n - \frac{1}{2n}(x-n)^2 + \dots$$

$$e^{f(x)} = e^{n \ln n - n} e^{-\frac{(x-n)^2}{2n}} + \dots$$

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{f(x)} dx = e^{n \ln n - n} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-n)^2}{2n}} + \dots dx$$

$$n! \sim e^{n \ln n - n} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-n)^2}{2n}} dx$$

ریاضیات مفید



$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$\ln n! = ?$: وقتی n عدد بزرگی است

$$f(x) = n \ln n - n$$

$$-\frac{1}{2n}(x - n)^2 + \dots$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$\ln n! = ?$: وقتی n عدد بزرگی است

$$e^{f(x)} = x^n e^{-x}, \quad f(x) = n \ln n - n - \frac{1}{2n}(x-n)^2 + \dots$$

$$e^{f(x)} = e^{n \ln n - n} e^{-\frac{(x-n)^2}{2n}} + \dots$$

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{f(x)} dx = e^{n \ln n - n} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-n)^2}{2n}} + \dots dx$$

$$n! \sim e^{n \ln n - n} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-n)^2}{2n}} dx$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$\ln n! = ?$: وقتی n عدد بزرگی است

$$e^{f(x)} = x^n e^{-x}, \quad f(x) = n \ln n - n - \frac{1}{2n}(x-n)^2 + \dots$$

$$e^{f(x)} = e^{n \ln n - n} e^{-\frac{(x-n)^2}{2n}} + \dots$$

$$n! \sim e^{n \ln n - n} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-n)^2}{2n}} dx \quad \text{داریم} \quad \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$n! \sim e^{n \ln n - n} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$\ln n! = ?$: وقتی n عدد بزرگی است

$$e^{f(x)} = x^n e^{-x}, \quad f(x) = n \ln n - n - \frac{1}{2n}(x-n)^2 + \dots$$

$$e^{f(x)} = e^{n \ln n - n} e^{-\frac{(x-n)^2}{2n}} + \dots$$

$$n! \sim e^{n \ln n - n} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n}}{2}$$

$$\ln n! \sim n \ln n - n + \ln \sqrt{2n\pi} - \ln 2,$$

$$\ln n! \sim n \ln n - n + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2n\pi$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$\ln n! = ?$: وقتی n عدد بزرگی است

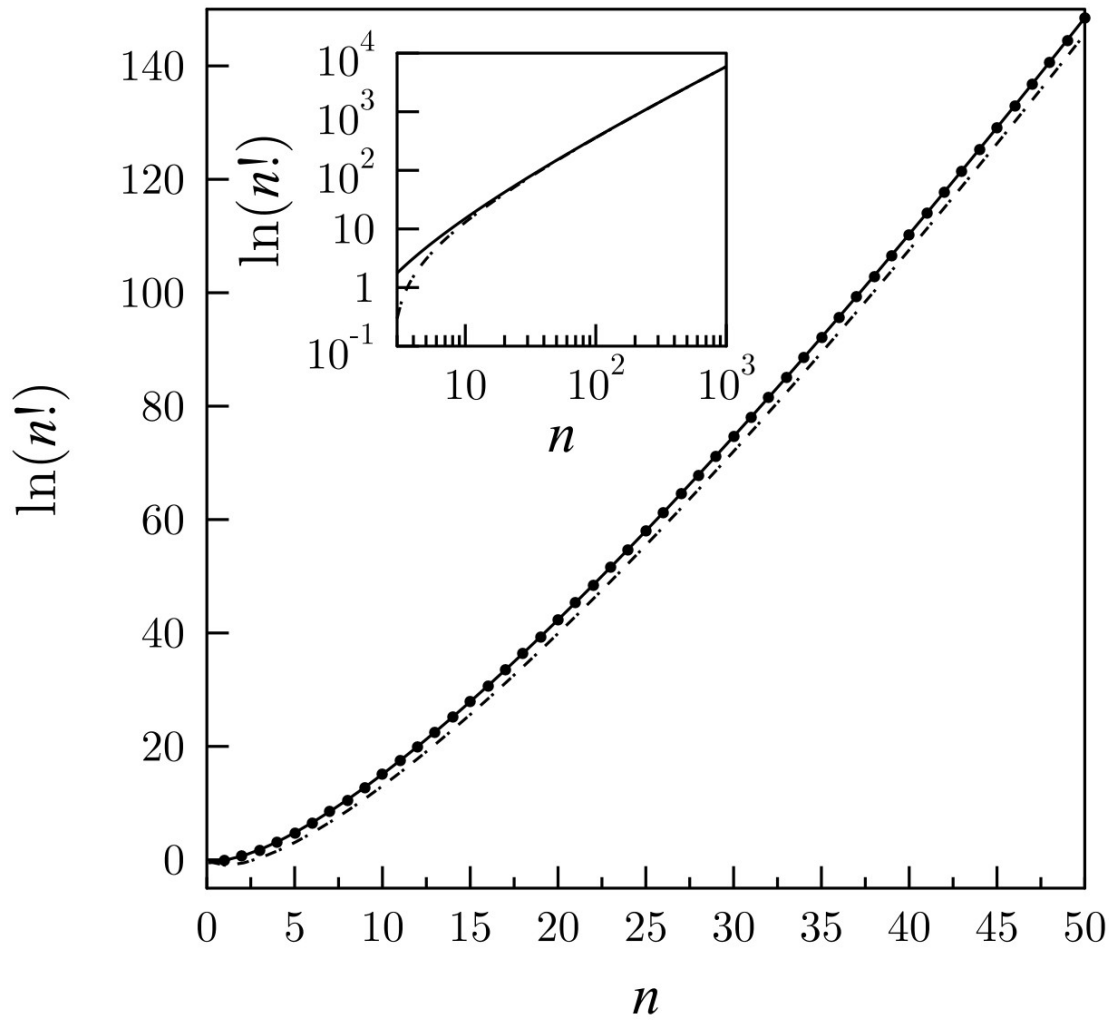
$$e^{f(x)} = x^n e^{-x}, \quad f(x) = n \ln n - n - \frac{1}{2n}(x - n)^2 + \dots$$

$$e^{f(x)} = e^{n \ln n - n} e^{-\frac{(x-n)^2}{2n}} + \dots$$

$$n! \sim e^{n \ln n - n} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n}}{2}$$

$$\ln n! \sim n \ln n - n + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi n, \quad \ln n! \sim n \ln n - n$$

ریاضیات مفید



$$n! = \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$$\ln n! \sim n \ln n - n + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2n\pi$$

$$\ln n! \sim n \ln n - n$$

ریاضیات مفید

برای سه متغیر x, y, z

$$x = x(y, z) : \quad dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z dy + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y dz$$

$$y = y(z, x) : \quad dy = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x dz + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx$$

$$z = z(x, y) : \quad dz = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_y dx + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)_x dy$$

قضیه

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z = 1 \quad \text{یا} \quad \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z}$$

reciprocal

ریاضیات مفید

برای سه متغیر x, y, z

$$x = x(y, z) : \quad dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z dy + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y dz$$

$$y = y(z, x) : \quad dy = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x dz + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx$$

$$z = z(x, y) : \quad dz = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_y dx + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)_x dy$$

قضیه $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y = 0$ یا $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_y = -1$

reciprocity

ریاضیات مفید

$$dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z dy + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y dz$$

$$dy = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x dz + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx$$

$$dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left[\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x dz + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx \right] + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y dz$$

$$dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x dz + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y dz$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z dy + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y dz$$

$$dy = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x dz + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx$$

$$dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x dz + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y dz$$

$$dx = \left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y \right] dz + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z dy + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y dz$$

$$dy = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x dz + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx$$

$$dx = \left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y \right] dz + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y = 0$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z dy + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y dz$$

$$dy = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x dz + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx$$

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$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x = - \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z dy + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y dz$$

$$dy = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x dz + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx$$

$$dx = \left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y \right] dz + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx$$

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$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x = - \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_y}$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z dy + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y dz$$

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$$dx = \left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)_y \right] dz + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z dx$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)_z}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)_x \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_y = -1$$

$$f = f(x, y)$$

$$df = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_y dx + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_x dy$$

$$df = \underbrace{\left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_y \hat{i} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_x \hat{j} \right]}_{= \nabla f} \cdot \underbrace{(\hat{i} dx + \hat{j} dy)}_{= d\vec{r}} \Rightarrow df = \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla f = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 0$$

$$f = f(x, y)$$

$$df = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_y dx + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_x dy = \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla f = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 0$$

$$\oint \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \cancel{\nabla \times \nabla f} \cdot dS \quad 0$$

$$\oint df = 0 \quad \text{مشتقات کامل} \quad f = f(x, y)$$

ریاضیات مفید

$$f = f(x, y)$$

$$df = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_y dx + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)_x dy$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla f = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 0$$

$$\int_1^2 df = f(2) - f(1)$$

