

Contents

1. General Preliminaries	1
1.1 Overview	1
1.1.1 Subjects of Statistical Mechanics	1
1.1.2 Approach to Equilibrium	3
1.2 Averages	4
1.2.1 Probability Distribution	4
1.2.2 Averages and Thermodynamic Fluctuation	9
1.2.3 Averages of a Mechanical System – Virial Theorem	11
1.3 The Liouville Theorem	17
1.3.1 Density Matrix	17
1.3.2 Classical Liouville’s Theorem	19
1.3.3 Wigner’s Distribution Function	21
1.3.4 The Correspondence Between Classical and Quantum Mechanics	24
2. Outlines of Statistical Mechanics	27
2.1 The Principles of Statistical Mechanics	27
2.1.1 The Principle of Equal Probability	27
2.1.2 Microcanonical Ensemble	28
2.1.3 Boltzmann’s Principle	29
2.1.4 The Number of Microscopic States, Thermodynamic Limit	31
a) A Free Particle	31
b) An Ideal Gas	32
c) Spin System	34
d) The Thermodynamic Limit	35
2.2 Temperature	35
2.2.1 Temperature Equilibrium	35
2.2.2 Temperature	38
2.3 External Forces	39
2.3.1 Pressure Equilibrium	39
2.3.2 Adiabatic Theorem	41
a) Adiabatic Change	41
b) Adiabatic Theorem in Statistical Mechanics	43

	c) Adiabatic Theorem in Classical Mechanics	44
	2.3.3 Thermodynamic Relations.	47
2.4	Subsystems with a Given Temperature	49
	2.4.1 Canonical Ensemble	49
	2.4.2 Boltzmann-Planck's Method	51
	2.4.3 Sum Over States	54
	2.4.4 Density Matrix and the Bloch Equation	55
2.5	Subsystems with a Given Pressure	58
2.6	Subsystems with a Given Chemical Potential	60
	2.6.1 Chemical Potential	60
	2.6.2 Grand Partition Function.	62
2.7	Fluctuation and Correlation	63
2.8	The Third Law of Thermodynamics, Nernst's Theorem	64
	2.8.1 Method of Lowering the Temperature.	66
3.	Applications	69
3.1	Quantum Statistics	69
	3.1.1 Many-Particle System	69
	3.1.2 Oscillator Systems (Photons and Phonons).	71
	3.1.3 Bose Distribution and Fermi Distribution	74
	a) Difference in the Degeneracy of Systems	76
	b) A Special Case.	77
	3.1.4 Detailed Balancing and the Equilibrium Distribution.	78
	3.1.5 Entropy and Fluctuations.	80
3.2	Ideal Gases.	84
	3.2.1 Level Density of a Free Particle	84
	3.2.2 Ideal Gas.	86
	a) Adiabatic Change	87
	b) High Temperature Expansion.	87
	c) Density Fluctuation.	88
	3.2.3 Bose Gas.	88
	3.2.4 Fermi Gas	90
	3.2.5 Relativistic Gas	93
	a) Photon Gas	94
	b) Fermi Gas	94
	c) Classical Gas.	95
3.3	Classical Systems	95
	3.3.1 Quantum Effects and Classical Statistics	95
	a) Classical Statistics.	97
	b) Law of Equipartition of Energy.	98
	3.3.2 Pressure	99
	3.3.3 Surface Tension.	101
	3.3.4 Imperfect Gas	102
	3.3.5 Electron Gas.	107
	3.3.6 Electrolytes	108

4. Phase Transitions	113
4.1 Models	113
4.1.1 Models for Ferromagnetism.	113
4.1.2 Lattice Gases	115
4.1.3 Correspondence Between the Lattice Gas and the Ising Magnet	116
4.1.4 Symmetric Properties in Lattice Gases	119
4.2 Analyticity of the Partition Function and Thermodynamic Limit	121
4.2.1 Thermodynamic Limit	121
4.2.2 Cluster Expansion	124
4.2.3 Zeros of the Grand Partition Function	124
4.3 One-Dimensional Systems.	126
4.3.1 A System with Nearest-Neighbor Interaction	127
4.3.2 Lattice Gases	128
4.3.3 Long-Range Interactions	129
4.3.4 Other Models	131
4.4 Ising Systems	132
4.4.1 Nearest-Neighbor Interaction.	132
a) One-Dimensional Systems	132
b) Many-Dimensional Systems	133
c) Two-Dimensional Systems	134
d) Curie Point.	136
4.4.2 Matrix Method	136
a) One-Dimensional Ising System	136
b) Two-Dimensional Ising Systems	138
4.4.3 Zeros on the Temperature Plane.	143
4.4.4 Spherical Model.	144
4.4.5 Eight-Vertex Model	144
4.5 Approximate Theories	146
4.5.1 Molecular Field Approximation, Weiss Approximation	147
4.5.2 Bethe Approximation	148
4.5.3 Low and High Temperature Expansions	150
4.6 Critical Phenomena.	152
4.6.1 Critical Exponents	152
4.6.2 Phenomenological Theory.	156
4.6.3 Scaling	160
4.7 Renormalization Group Method	162
4.7.1 Renormalization Group	162
4.7.2 Fixed Point	165
4.7.3 Coherent Anomaly Method.	167
5. Ergodic Problems	169
5.1 Some Results from Classical Mechanics.	170

5.1.1	The Liouville Theorem	170
5.1.2	The Canonical Transformation	170
5.1.3	Action and Angle Variables	170
5.1.4	Integrable Systems	173
5.1.5	Geodesics	175
5.2	Ergodic Theorems (I)	176
5.2.1	Birkhoff's Theorem	179
5.2.2	Mean Ergodic Theorem	180
5.2.3	Hopf's Theorem	181
5.2.4	Metrical Transitivity	182
5.2.5	Mixing	183
5.2.6	Khinchin's Theorem	183
5.3	Abstract Dynamical Systems	185
5.3.1	Bernoulli Schemes and Baker's Transformation	185
5.3.2	Ergodicity on the Torus	188
5.3.3	K-Systems (Kolmogorov Transformation)	189
5.3.4	C-Systems	191
5.4	The Poincaré and Fermi Theorems	193
5.4.1	Bruns' Theorem	194
5.4.2	Poincaré-Fermi's Theorem	194
5.5	Fermi-Pasta-Ulam's Problem	196
5.5.1	Nonlinear Lattice Vibration	196
5.5.2	Resonance Conditions	198
5.5.3	Induction Phenomenon	201
5.6	Third Integrals	206
5.7	The Kolmogorov, Arnol'd and Moser Theorem	211
5.8	Ergodic Theorems (II)	217
5.8.1	Weak Convergence	217
5.8.2	Ergodicity	218
5.8.3	Entropy and Irreversibility	220
5.9	Quantum Mechanical Systems	222
5.9.1	Theorems in Quantum Mechanical Systems	222
5.9.2	Chaotic Behavior in Quantum Systems	227
5.9.3	Correspondence Between Classical and Quantum Chaos	235
5.9.4	Quantum Mechanical Distribution Function	236
	General Bibliography	241
	References	243
	Subject Index	249