

9. BÖLÜM

BÖLÜM FONKSİYONUNUN GENEL ÖZELLİKLERİ

9.1. Darwin-Fowler Yöntemi (İyer-noktası Yöntemi)

M tane özdeş sistem olsun. $M \rightarrow \infty$ olduğunda bulacağımız ifadeler daha emel bulduklarımıza özdeş sistem E_k enerjilerini almaya olsun. ($k=0,1,2,\dots$) Bunun gibi özdeş M sistem olsun. Bunu parçalara ayıralım.

$$\begin{array}{ll} m_0 & E_0 \\ m_1 & E_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_k m_k & = M \\ \sum_k m_k E_k & = \textcircled{UM} \end{array}$$

ort enerji
 bağ koşulları

- birbirinden ayırt edilebilir
 - etkilenebilirler
 - $\therefore$ Boltzman dağılımı $e^{-\beta E_k}$
 hesaplanabilir hem Ort
 hem de Enerjiyi bulabiliriz.

M lar da tam sayı kabul ediyoruz.

En uygun $\{m_k\}$ kümesinin arıyoruz. Çok yolu var onun için tek değil. Bunun sayısı ($\star$ hesaplayan sistemini $\textcircled{I}$ reellement sayı)

$$W\{m_k\} = \frac{M!}{m_0! m_1! \dots}$$

$q_0^{m_0} q_1^{m_1} \dots = I$

$$\langle m_k \rangle = \frac{\sum m_k W\{m_k\}}{\sum_{\{m_k\}} W\{m_k\}}$$

$$\bar{m}_k \rightarrow \langle m_k \rangle$$

$$\Gamma(M, U) \equiv \sum'_{\{m_i\}} W\{\{m_i\}\}$$

$$\frac{M!}{m_0! m_1! \dots}$$

olgun. 0 zaman $\langle m_k \rangle = g_k \frac{\partial}{\partial g_k} \ln \Gamma$

$$\langle m_k \rangle - \langle m_k \rangle^2 = g_k \frac{\partial}{\partial g_k} \left(g_k \frac{\partial}{\partial g_k} \ln \Gamma \right)$$

$$\Gamma \equiv \Gamma(M, U) = M! \sum'_{m_0, m_1, \dots} \left(\frac{g_0^{m_0}}{m_0!} \dots \right)$$

Γ isin deyimine göre:

$$\underline{\underline{E_0 m_0 + E_1 m_1 + \dots}}$$

$$G(M, z) \equiv \sum_{U=0}^{\infty} z^{MU} \Gamma(M, U)$$

$$= \sum_U \sum'_{m_0, m_1, \dots} M! \frac{(z^{E_0} g_0^{m_0})^{m_0}}{m_0!} \dots$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{m_0, m_1, \dots \\ \sum m_k = M}} \frac{M!}{m_0! \dots} \left[(g_0 z^{E_0})^{m_0} \dots \right]$$

teker teker top'ların indepent + $\sum m_k = M$
bq bozuluş.

$$= \underbrace{\left(g_0 z^{E_0} + g_1 z^{E_1} + \dots \right)^M}_{\text{Multinomial exp.}} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k z^{E_k} \right)^M \equiv f(z)$$

$$G(M, z) \equiv f^M(z) = \sum_U z^{MU} \Gamma(M, U)$$

$$\oint \frac{f^M(z)}{z^{MU+1}} dz = 2\pi i \Gamma(M, U)$$

$$= \oint \sum \frac{z^{MU} \Gamma(M, U)}{z^{MU+1}} dz$$

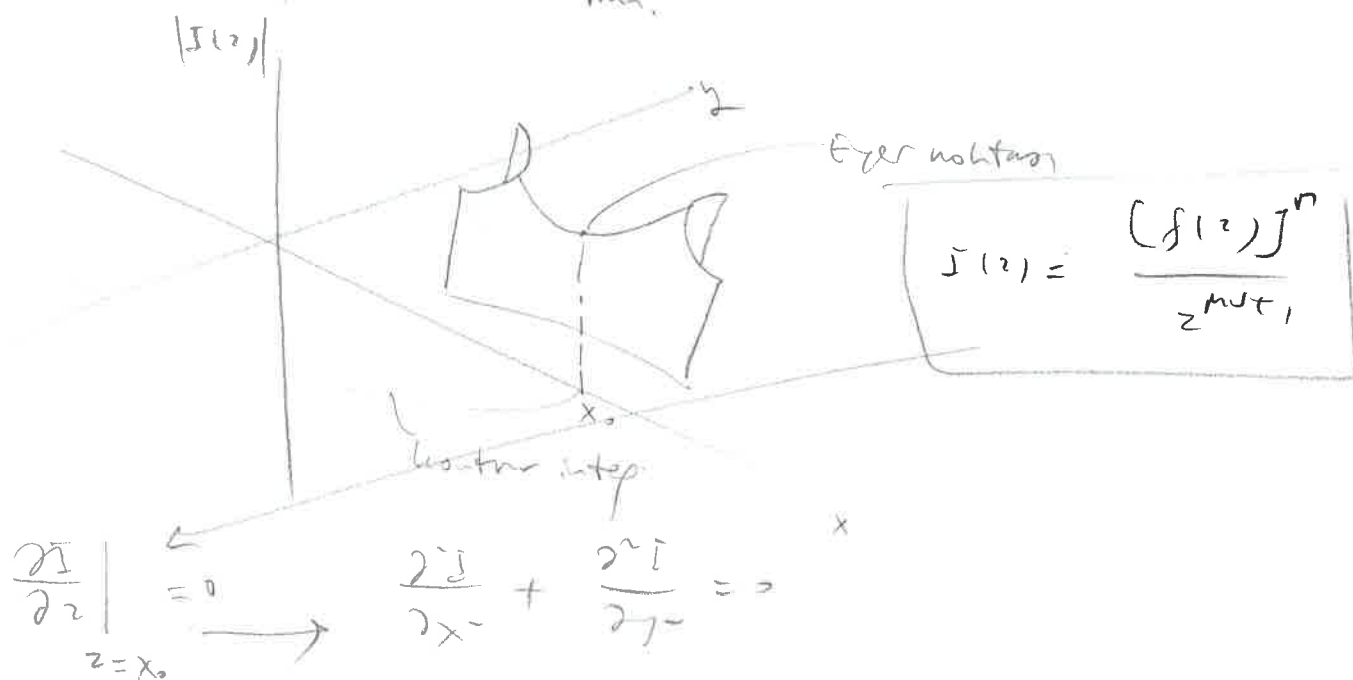
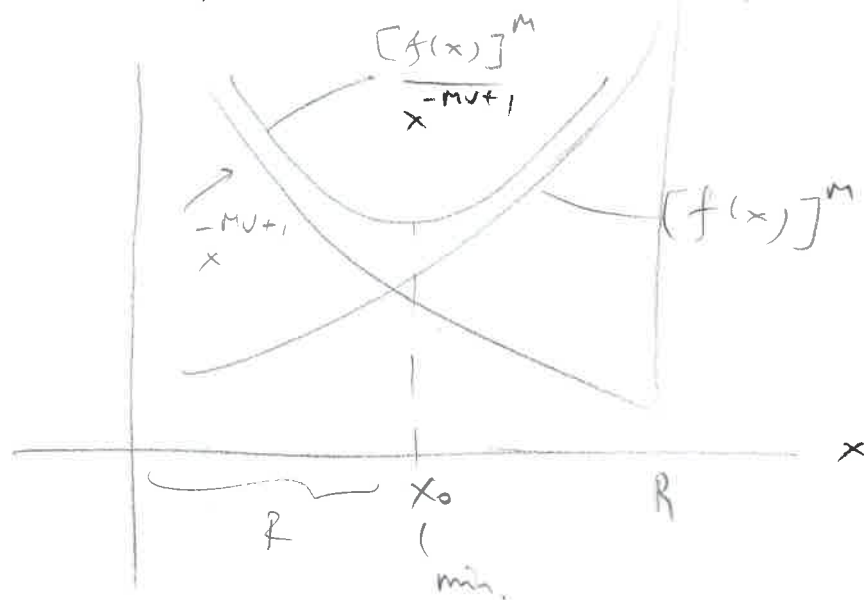
$$= \sum \Gamma(M, U) \left(\oint \frac{z^{U(U-U')}}{z} dz \right) = 2\pi i \delta_{UU'}$$

$$\Gamma(M, \nu) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{[f(z)]^M}{z^{\nu+1}}$$

$\bar{E}_0 \rightarrow$ aldim. $f(z) = 1 + z^{\bar{E}_1} + \dots$

$\bar{E}_1 \leq \bar{E}_2 \leq \dots \leq \bar{E}_h$ Herhangi bir α tah bölm.

Sahip olmasın. $f(\cdot)$ monoton artan bir fonk. z reel ise



$$\left. \frac{\partial J}{\partial z} \right|_{z=x_0} = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial J}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x^2} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial y^2} < 0 \text{ olmalı.}$$

$$I(z) = e^{Mg(z)} \quad \text{dem.} = \frac{[f(z)]^M}{z^{M+1}} \quad (= I(z))$$

$$Mg(z) = M \ln f(z) - M \ln z - \ln z$$

$$g(z) = \ln f(z) - \ln z \quad \frac{1}{M(M+1)} \ln z$$

$$g'(x_0) = 0 = \frac{f'(x_0)}{f(x_0)} - \frac{1}{x_0} \Rightarrow 1 = x_0 \frac{f'(x_0)}{f(x_0)}$$

$$f'(z) = E_1 z^{E_1-1} + E_2 z^{E_2-1} + \dots$$

$$x_0 f'(x_0) = E_1 x_0^{E_1} + E_2 x_0^{E_2} + \dots$$

$$U = \frac{\sum_k E_k x_0^{E_k}}{\sum_k x_0^{E_k}}$$

$$E_0 = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial I}{\partial x} \right|_{x_0} = M f''(x_0) e^{Mg(x_0)} \Big|_{M=0} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\gamma(M, 0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{[f(z)]^M}{z^{M+1}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint e^{Mg(z)} dz \quad \text{if } z=x \text{ is on the branch cut.}$$

$$g(z) = g(x_0) + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(z-x_0)^2}_{x+iy} g''(x_0) + \dots$$

$$z-x_0 = iy$$

$$\mathcal{Z}(M, U) \approx \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint e^{Mg(x_0)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{M}{2} g''(x_0) \gamma^2} d\gamma$$

$$z - x_0 = i\gamma$$

$$\approx \frac{e^{Mg(x_0)}}{\sqrt{2\pi M g''(x_0)}}$$

$$\frac{1}{M} \ln \mathcal{Z}(M, U) \approx g(x_0) - \frac{1}{2M} \ln [2\pi M g''(x_0)]$$

$$\ln \Gamma \approx M g - \frac{1}{2} \ln (2\pi M g'')$$

$$M g(x_0) = M \ln f(x_0) - (U+1) \ln 2$$

$$\frac{1}{M} \ln \Gamma \xrightarrow{M \rightarrow \infty} g(x_0) \rightarrow g(x_0) = \ln f(x_0) - U \ln 2$$

$$g''(x_0) = \frac{f''(x_0)}{f(x_0)} - \frac{U(U-1)}{x_0^2}$$

$$\lambda_0 = e^{-\beta} \text{ solution. } g(x_0) = \ln \left(\sum g_k e^{-\beta E_k} \right) + \beta U$$

$$g''(x_0) = e^{x_0 \beta} \langle (E - U)^2 \rangle \quad \left[f(x) = \sum_k g_k x^{E_k} \right] \text{ hat solution } x_0$$

$$\frac{1}{M} \ln \Gamma = \ln \left(\sum g_k e^{-\beta E_k} \right) + \beta U - \frac{1}{2M} \ln ()$$

$$\langle m_k \rangle = g_k \frac{\partial}{\partial g_k} \ln \Gamma$$

$$\frac{\langle m_k \rangle}{M} = \frac{e^{-\beta E_k}}{\sum_k e^{-\beta E_k}}$$

$$\frac{\langle m_k^2 \rangle - \langle m_k \rangle^2}{M^2} \rightarrow 0$$

8.2. BÖLÜŞÜM FONK.'NUN KLASİK LİMİTİ

$$\mathcal{H} = \underbrace{\underbrace{K}_{\text{kin.}} + \underbrace{U}_{\text{pot.}}}_{\text{min.}}$$

N özdeş spinin perçaalıdır.

$$K = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_i \nabla_i^2 \quad \text{laplacian} \quad U = \sum_{i,j} \underbrace{U_{ij}}_{\text{pot.}} \equiv U(|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|)$$

$$K\psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_i^2 \psi$$

$$\psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N) \rightarrow \psi(1, 2, \dots, N) \quad U\psi = U\psi$$

$$\mathcal{H}\psi = E\psi$$

$$Q_N = \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}} \right) = \sum_n \left(\Phi_n, e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}} \Phi_n \right)$$

Yüksek sıcaklıklarda, $\Downarrow$

$$Q_N \approx \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int d^3p \, d^3r \, e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(p,r)}$$

$$\mathcal{H}(p,r) \equiv \sum \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + U(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N) \quad \text{klasik Ham.}$$

çözümleri yazılabileceğini iddia ediyoruz.

i) serbest parçacıklar için $U=0 \quad V=L^3$

$$K \Phi_p(1, 2, \dots, N) = K_p \Phi_p \quad p \equiv \{\vec{p}_1, \dots, \vec{p}_N\}$$

N momentum

$$K_p = \frac{1}{2m} (p_1^2 + \dots + p_N^2)$$

V içinde perçaalı olan kuantum durumları enjane edilebilir

$$\vec{p}_i = \frac{2\pi}{V^{1/3}} \hbar \vec{n}_i$$

$$\vec{n} \equiv (n_x, n_y, n_z)$$

$$0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\Phi_P(1, \dots, N) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum_P \delta_P [U_{\vec{p}_1}(P1) \dots U_{\vec{p}_N}(PN)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \sum_P \delta_P [\psi_{\vec{p}_1}(1) \dots \psi_{\vec{p}_N}(N)]$$

A2

$$\psi_{\vec{p}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} e^{i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} / \hbar}$$

bestest possible
circular

$$\delta_P = \begin{cases} +1 \\ -1 \end{cases} \text{ Fermi}$$

$$\delta_P = 1 \text{ Boson}$$

$$\sum_P \rightarrow \frac{V}{h^3} \int d^3\vec{p}$$

$$\text{Tr}(e^{-\beta K}) = \sum_{\vec{p}} (\Phi_{\vec{p}}, e^{-\beta K} \Phi_{\vec{p}})$$

$$= \frac{V^N}{N! h^{3N}} \int d^{3N}\vec{r} d^{3N}\vec{p} |\Phi_P(1, 2, \dots, N)|^2 e^{-\beta K}$$

$$|\Phi_P|^2 = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_P \sum_{P'} \delta_P \delta_{P'} [U_{\vec{p}_1}(P1) U_{\vec{p}'_1}(P'1)] \dots$$

A2

$$\times [U_{\vec{p}_N}(PN) U_{\vec{p}'_N}(P'N)]$$

$$= \sum_P \delta_P [U_{\vec{p}_1}(P1) U_{\vec{p}_1}(1)] \dots$$

$$\text{modelling} = \frac{1}{V^N} \sum_P \delta_P \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \vec{p}_1 \cdot (\vec{r}_1 - P\vec{r}_1) + \dots + \vec{p}_N \cdot (\vec{r}_N - P\vec{r}_N) \right\}$$

$$f(\vec{r}_1) = \frac{\int d^3\vec{p}_1 e^{-\beta \vec{p}_1^2 / 2m + i\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_1 / \hbar}}{\int d^3\vec{p}_1 e^{-\beta \vec{p}_1^2 / 2m}} = e^{-\mu r^2 / \lambda^2}$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{2\pi\hbar^2 / m k_B T}$$

similarity

$$\int d^3 \vec{p} e^{-\beta K_p} f(\vec{r}_1) \dots f(\vec{r}_N) = \int d^3 \vec{p} e^{-\beta K_p} e^{i \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}_1 / \hbar} \dots$$

$$\text{Tr}(e^{-\beta K}) = \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int d^{3N} p d^{3N} r e^{-\beta K_p} \sum_p f(\vec{r}_1 - p \vec{r}_1) \dots \times f(\vec{r}_N - p \vec{r}_N)$$

$$f(\vec{r}_1) = e^{-p r_1 / \lambda^2}$$

$$\sum_p f(\vec{r}_1 - p \vec{r}_1) \dots f(\vec{r}_N - p \vec{r}_N)$$

$$= 1 \pm \sum_{i,j} f_{ij}^2 + \sum f_{ij} f_{ik} f_{kj} + \dots$$

$$f_{ij} = f(|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|)$$

$|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j| \gg \lambda$ termel degen boyun $\ll$ porcacll... m...

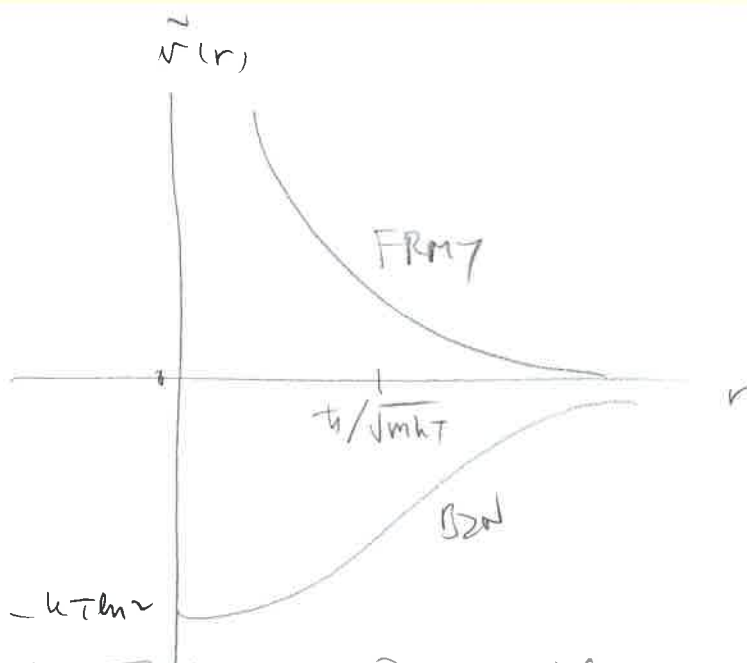
$$\text{Tr}(e^{-\beta K}) = \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int d^{3N} p d^{3N} r e^{-\beta K_p} [1 \pm \sum_{i,j} f_{ij}^2 + \dots]$$

$$\approx \prod_{i,j} (1 \pm f_{ij}^2) = e^{-\beta \sum_{i,j} \tilde{v}_{ij}} \quad \text{broadeni } \tilde{v}_{ij}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{v}_{ij} = -kT \ln(1 \pm f_{ij}^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int d^{3N} p d^{3N} r e^{-\beta K_p - \beta \sum \tilde{v}_{ij}}$$

$$\tilde{v}_{ij} = -kT \ln \left[1 \pm e^{-(2\pi/\lambda^2) |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|^2} \right]$$



(ii) Exakter Integral

\$\Omega \neq 0\$ oluyorsa \$e^{-\beta \Omega}\$ yi hesapla

$$e^{-\beta \Omega} = e^{-\beta(k+\Omega)} \neq e^{-\beta k} e^{-\beta \Omega}$$

BCTe $e^{-\beta \Omega} = e^{-\beta(k+\Omega)} = e^{-\beta k} e^{-\beta \Omega} C_0 e^{\beta C_1} e^{\beta C_2}$

$$\partial_{\beta} e^{-\beta \Omega} = -(k+\Omega) e^{-\beta(k+\Omega)} \quad (\Rightarrow) \beta \ll 1$$

$$= -k e^{-\beta k} + \dots$$

$$+ e^{-\beta k} (-\Omega) e^{-\beta \Omega} \dots$$

$$+ e^{-\beta k} e^{-\beta \Omega} C_0 e^{\beta C_1} + \dots$$

$$+ e^{-\beta k} e^{-\beta \Omega} C_0 e^{\beta C_1} 2\beta C_2 e^{\beta C_2} + \dots$$

$$\beta \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow -(k+\Omega) = -(k+\Omega) + C_1 \quad C_1 = 0$$

bir here daha fazla \$\beta \rightarrow 0\$ limitine bak!

$$C_0 = 0 \quad C_1 = 0 \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{2} [k, \Omega]$$

$$e^{-\beta(u+\lambda)} \simeq e^{-\beta u} e^{-\beta \lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2[u, \lambda]}$$

$$Q_N(V, T) = \text{Tr} \left[e^{-\beta u} e^{-\beta \lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta^2[u, \lambda]} \right] = \langle \Phi | (1 + \Phi) \rangle$$

$$k = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{\nabla}_i^2 \quad \lambda = \lambda(1, 2, \dots, N)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [k, \lambda] &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_i [\nabla_i^2, \lambda] \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_i (\nabla_i^2 \lambda + 2(\nabla_i \lambda) \cdot \nabla_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$w_{ij} = w(|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|) = w_{ji}$$

$$w(r) = \nabla^2 V(r) \quad \lambda = \sum_{i,j} V(|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|)$$

$$\nabla_i \lambda = -\vec{F}_{ji} = \vec{F}_{ij}$$

$$Q_N(V, T) = \frac{V^N}{N! h^{3N}} \int d^{3N} \vec{r} d^{3N} \vec{p} |\Phi_p(1, \dots, N)|^2$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ -\beta \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \frac{i\beta\hbar}{2m} \vec{G}_i \cdot \vec{p}_i \right) - \beta \sum_{i,j} \left(V_{ij} - \beta \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} w_{ij} \right) \right\}$$

$$\vec{G}_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^N \vec{F}_{ji} \quad \Omega' = \frac{\beta\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_{i,j} w_{ij} \quad \vec{G}' = \frac{\beta\hbar^2}{2m} \vec{G}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int d^{3N} \vec{r} d^{3N} \vec{p} e^{-\beta u(r_1, \dots) + \beta \Omega'}$$

put together

$$X = \sum_p \mathcal{C}_p \left[f(r_1 - p\vec{r}_2 + \vec{G}'_1) \dots f(r_p - p\vec{r}_p + \vec{G}'_p) \right]$$

$$X \approx \prod_{i=1}^N f(\vec{q}_i') \prod_{i,j} \left[1 \mp \frac{f(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j + \vec{q}_i') f(\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i + \vec{q}_j')}{f(\vec{q}_i') f(\vec{q}_j')} \right]$$

fermions

$$f \sim e^{-r^2/\lambda}$$

$$Q_N(r, T) = \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int d^{3N} \vec{r} d^{3N} \vec{p} e^{-\beta H_{\text{eff}}(r, p)}$$

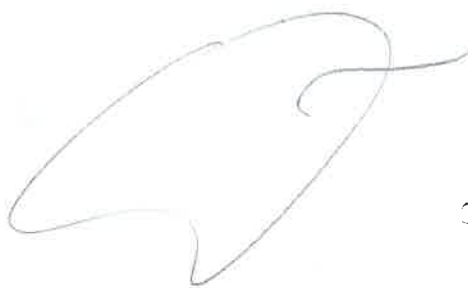
$$H_{\text{eff}}(\vec{p}, \vec{r}) = H + H_1 + H_2 + H_3$$

$$H_1 = \sum_{i,j} V_{ij}$$

$$H_2 = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi} \sum_{i,j} w_{ij}$$

$$H_3 = \frac{\lambda}{16\pi} \sum_{i,j,k} F_{ij} F_{ik}$$

9.3. Faz Geçişleri ve Singüleriteler

 V kuantumda N mol. olmur.

$$H = H + H(1, 2, \dots, N)$$

$$H = \sum_{i,j} V(|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|)$$

moleküller arası pot. olmur. $V(r) = \infty$

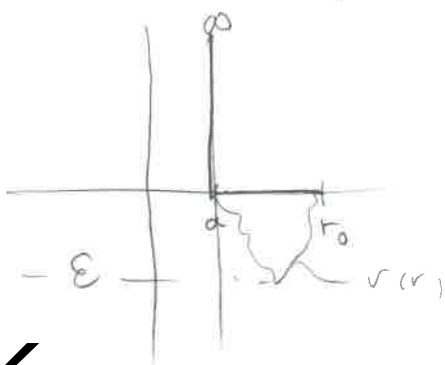
$$r < a$$

$$= 0$$

$$r \geq r_0$$

$$0 < V < -\epsilon$$

$$a < r < r_0$$



$$Q_N(V, T) = \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int d^{3N}p \, d^{3N}r \, e^{-\beta H(p, r)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int d^{3N}r \, e^{-\beta U}$$

$$\lambda = (2\pi\hbar^2/mkT)^{3/2}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} z^N Q_N(V, T)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\beta P &= \frac{1}{V} \ln \mathcal{Z} \\ \frac{1}{V} &= \frac{1}{V} z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ln \mathcal{Z} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{dinin her iki parametresini yazalım.}$$

maksimum parçacık sayısı belli. $N_m(V)$ V ye kompatiblek
maks. parçacık sayısıdır.

$$N > N_m(V) \Rightarrow Q_N = 0$$

$\mathcal{Z}$ N_m . dereceden bir polinomdur. ✓

$$\mathcal{Z}(z, V, T) = 1 + z Q_1 + \dots + z^{N_m} Q_{N_m}$$

tüm $Q_i > 0$ tir. Bu nedenle bu polinomun her bir
gerçek kökü yoldur.

0 zama 0 ye kompleks z -dönüşümde bakılır.

$$\frac{1}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \frac{z Q_1 + z^2 Q_2 + \dots}{1 + z Q_1 + \dots}$$

$$\beta P = \frac{1}{V} \ln [1 + z Q_1 + \dots]$$

$$(a) \quad P \geq 0$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{V}{N_m} \leq v < \infty$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial v} \leq 0 \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{v^2 (\partial v / \partial v)} = \frac{hT}{v^2 [\langle n^+ \rangle - \langle n^- \rangle]} \leq 0$$

$v \rightarrow \infty$ iken $\rightarrow 0$ olur. v sbt olarak seçilirse V 'yi

as a opture cepir.

$$\beta P = \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{V} \ln Z \right]$$

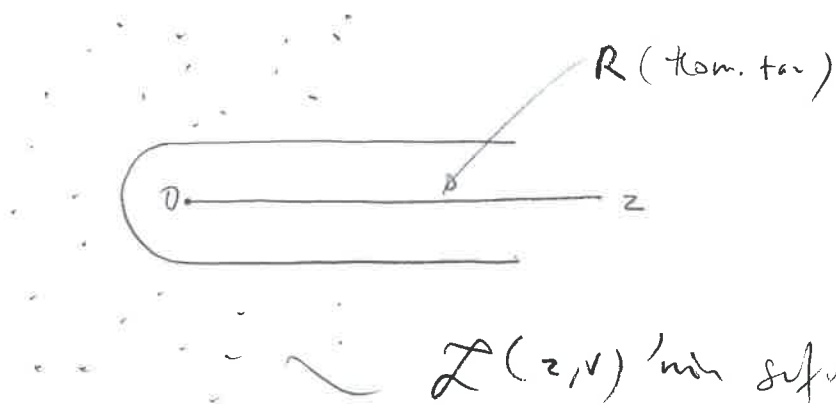
$$\frac{1}{v} = \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{V} \ln Z \right] \quad Z \text{ büyüyen bir fonksiyon}$$

$$[\lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \ln Z] = 0$$

Yang ve Lee teoremi:

Sonunda V için $Z(\tau, v, T) = 0$ 'ın kökleri pozitif reel eksen hariç, kompleks z -düzleminde $v \rightarrow \infty$ limitinde birim daireye yaklaşıyor. bu yüzden z 'ye diverse far geçi vardır.

z düzleminde reel ($+$) z ekseninde bir pozitif z eksen ve Z 'nin sıfırları olmayan bir bölge homojen tek bir fazına karşılık gelir.



Teorem (1)

$$F_{\infty}(z) = \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{V} \ln Z(z, V, T)$$

Limit tüm $z > 0$ 'lar için vardır ve z 'nin sürekli azalmaya
başlar. Yüzey alanı $V^{2/3}$ den hızla artan ise limit
hacimden bağımsızdır.

(2) Kompleks z düzleminde pozitif reel eksen boyunca ilerler

ve $Z(z, V, T) \rightarrow 0$ köhlenin içermeyen bir bölge (R)
olsun. O zaman bir bölge

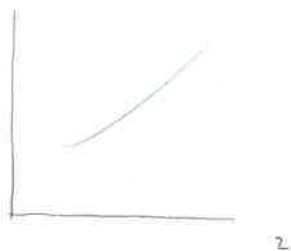
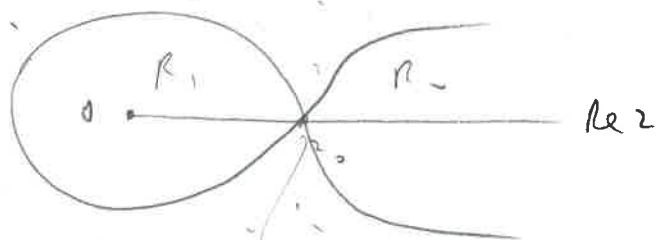
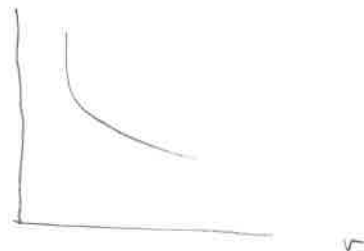
$$\frac{1}{V} \ln Z$$

uzunluğu V ya da T den bir limite daha yakın olma
yakınsar. Bu lim. R aklı $\lim z$ her $z > 0$ 'nın mutlak
başlar.

Dünya Denk.: $\beta P(z) = F_{\infty}(z)$

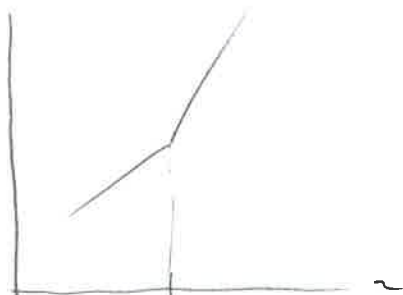
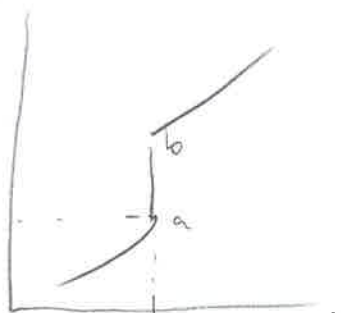
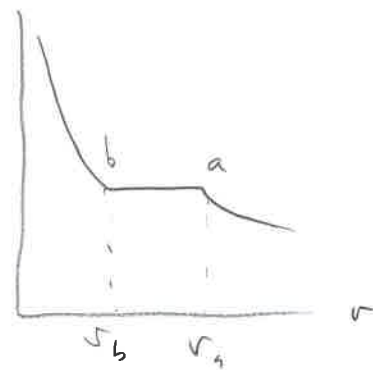
$$\frac{1}{V(z)} = z \partial_z F_{\infty}(z)$$

$V \rightarrow \infty$ (a) (b), (c) her değer için bir sonuç.

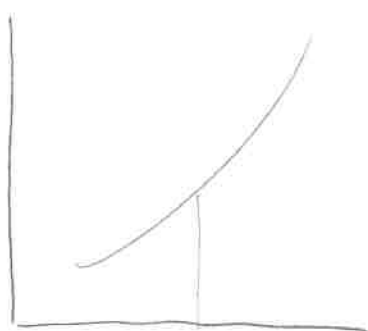
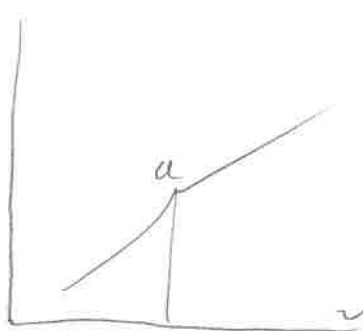
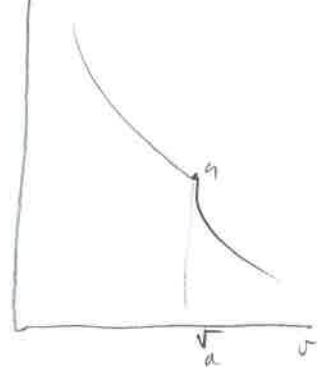
$P(z)$  $1/\psi(z)$  $\beta(v)$ 

$V \rightarrow \infty$ den höchsteden
WZ.

1. methoden

 P  z_0 $1/\psi$  z_0 $\beta(v)$ 

$z = z_0$ da $P(z)$ sticht tunci sticht

 P  z_0 $1/\psi$  z_0 $\beta(v)$  v_a

2. methoden

$\partial P / \partial z \big|_{z_0}$ ist stabil

$\partial \beta / \partial v \big|_{v_a}$ ist stabil

Çelini etkilermeli örf qazı : (Yang-Lee cember tesemi)

potansiyel : $u = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{iki atom aynı yerde} \\ < 0 & \text{iki farklı} \end{cases}$

$Z(\tau, \nu) = 0$ köhleri komplekts z dürlümü üzeride bñim

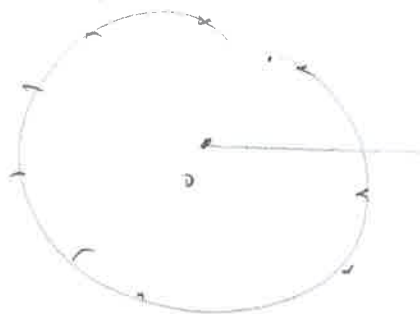
cember üzerinde. Çünkü ν dñ köhle cember üzerinde komplekts elemñit olarak ver alır. $\nu \neq \infty$ alırsak köhlerden bñidi $z=1$ e yakılasır.

$Z(\tau, \nu) = 0$ köhleri z_k dñ

$$1 = \prod_k \left(1 - \frac{z}{z_k}\right)$$

$$z_k = r_k e^{i\theta_k}$$

$$Z(\tau, \nu) = \frac{\prod_k (z - e^{i\theta_k})}{\prod_k (-e^{i\theta_k})}$$



$$\frac{1}{\nu} \ln Z = \frac{1}{\nu} \sum_k \ln(z - e^{i\theta_k})$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} \sum_k \sim \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta g(\theta) \quad g(\theta) = g(-\theta)$$

$$\frac{P}{L\tau} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta g(\theta) \ln(z - 2z \cos \theta + 1)$$

$$= 2z \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta g(\theta) \frac{z - \cos \theta}{1 - 2z \cos \theta + z^2}$$

$z=1$ $\theta=0$ için
resonans

$\theta = 0$ $\gamma(0) = 0$ for quasi $\gamma > 0$

$\gamma(0) \neq 0$ " var.

$\gamma(0) \neq 0$ $z=1$ de teluit naktta vande