

Points to note:

1. This is a closed book quiz. Each problem carries 5 points; total is 20 points.
 2. Be clear; Be specific; Be neat.
 3. Useful formulas are given at the end of the last question.
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1. Assuming that the entropy S and number of states Ω are related through an arbitrary functional form:

$$S = f(\Omega)$$

show that the additive nature of S and the multiplicative character of Ω necessarily require that the function $f(\Omega)$ be of the form

$$S = k_B \ln \Omega$$

2. How much heat must be added to a system at 298 K for the number of accessible states to increase by a factor of 10^6 ?
3. Suppose that Ω varies as

$$\Omega = A e^{\gamma(UV)^{1/2}}$$

where A, γ are constants. How does the temperature vary as a function of energy (U)? For what value of the energy is the temperature zero?

4. A system is composed of two harmonic oscillators each of natural frequency ω_0 and each having permissible energies $(n + 1/2)\hbar\omega_0$, where n is non-negative integer. The total energy of the system is $E = N\hbar\omega_0$, where N is a positive integer. How many microstates are available to the system? What is the entropy of the system?

A second system is also composed of two harmonic oscillators each of natural frequency $2\omega_0$. The total energy of this system of $\tilde{E} = \tilde{N}\hbar\omega_0$ where \tilde{N} is an even integer. How many microstates are available to the system? What is the entropy?

What is the entropy of the system composed of the two preceding subsystems (no exchange of energy and particles)? Express the entropy as a function of E and \tilde{E} .

Useful formulae

1. Boltzmann constant $k_B = 1.380650310^{-23} m^2 kg s^{-2} K^{-1}$
2. Stirling's approximation $\ln n! \simeq n \ln n - n$
3. $\ln(10) = 2.30258509$
4. $\frac{1}{T} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial U}$