

実際の計算

最初の ag  $(U_1, V_0, N_0) \xleftrightarrow{ag} (U_0, \bar{V}, N_0)$

$$U_1^{\frac{2}{3}} V_0 = U_0^{\frac{2}{3}} \bar{V}$$

$$\bar{V} = \left(\frac{U_1}{U_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} V_0$$

$(U_1, V_0, N_0) \xleftrightarrow{ag} (U_0, \left(\frac{U_1}{U_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} V_0, N_0)$

よって

$((1-\lambda)S_0, \lambda S_1)$

$\xleftrightarrow{ag} ((1-\lambda)U_0, (1-\lambda)V_0, (1-\lambda)N_0)$

$(\lambda U_1, \lambda \left(\frac{U_1}{U_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} V_0, \lambda N_1)$

$\xleftrightarrow{ag} (U_0, (1-\lambda)V_0, (1-\lambda)N_0, \lambda \left(\frac{U_1}{U_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} V_0, \lambda N_1)$

(左)  $\xleftrightarrow{ag}$  (右)  $\xleftrightarrow{ag}$

↑ 全2初状態

2つめの ag  $(U_1, (1-\lambda)V_0, (1-\lambda)N_0, \bar{V}, \lambda N_1)$

↑  $\lambda$  は一定 ↑  $\bar{V}$  は一定

$(1-\lambda)V_0$	$\bar{V}$	
$(1-\lambda)U_1$	$\lambda U_1$	$\rightarrow \bar{V} \rightarrow \bar{V} + \delta \bar{V}$
$(1-\lambda)N_0$	$\lambda N_0$	$\rightarrow \bar{V} \rightarrow \bar{V} + \delta \bar{V}$

$$\Delta W = -P \Delta V$$

$$\Delta U = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{\lambda U}{\bar{V}} \Delta \bar{V}$$

$$\frac{dU}{d\bar{V}} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{\lambda U}{\bar{V}}$$

よって  $U(\bar{V})^{\frac{2}{3}} = \text{一定}$

2つめの ag  $(U_0, \dots, \lambda \left(\frac{U_1}{U_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} V_0, \dots) \xleftrightarrow{ag} (\bar{U}, \dots, \lambda \bar{V}, \dots)$

$$U_0 \left[ \lambda \left(\frac{U_1}{U_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} V_0 \right]^{\frac{2}{3}} = \bar{U} \lambda (\lambda \bar{V})^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\bar{U} \lambda = U_0 \left(\frac{U_1}{U_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \lambda = U_0^{1-\lambda} U_1^{\frac{3}{2}\lambda}$$

よって

$((1-\lambda)S_0, \lambda S_1) \xleftrightarrow{ag} (U_0^{1-\lambda} U_1^{\frac{3}{2}\lambda}, (1-\lambda)V_0, (1-\lambda)N_0, \lambda \bar{V}, \lambda N_1)$

$\xleftrightarrow{ag} (U_0^{1-\lambda} U_1^{\frac{3}{2}\lambda}, \bar{V}, N_0)$

エントロピー - 状態より  $U_0 < U_1 < \bar{U}$ , 定対数

$U_0^{1-\lambda} U_1^{\frac{3}{2}\lambda} = \bar{U}$  よって  $\bar{\lambda}$  を求めよ

$(1-\bar{\lambda}) \log U_0 + \bar{\lambda} \log U_1 = \log \bar{U}$

$$\rightarrow \bar{\lambda} = \frac{\log \bar{U} - \log U_0}{\log U_1 - \log U_0}$$

$$1 - \bar{\lambda} = \frac{\log U_1 - \log \bar{U}}{\log U_1 - \log U_0}$$

よって

$S(U, V_0, N_0) = \max_{\lambda} [(1-\lambda)S_0 + \lambda S_1] \xrightarrow{a} (U_0, V_0, N_0) \text{ 状態}$

$= (1-\bar{\lambda}) S_0 + \bar{\lambda} S_1$

$= \frac{S_1 - S_0}{\log U_1 - \log U_0} \log U$

$+ \frac{S_0 \log U_1 - S_1 \log U_0}{\log U_1 - \log U_0}$

定数 A, B を使って

$S_0 = A \log U_0 + B$

$S_1 = A \log U_1 + B$  よって

よって  $U_0 \leq U_1 \leq \bar{U}$ , 定対数  $U$  なら

$S(U, V_0, N_0) = A \log U + B$

A を求めよ

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{dS(U, V_0, N_0)}{dU} = \frac{A}{U}$$

$U = AT$

よって理想気体の  $U = \frac{3}{2} NRT$   $\therefore A = \frac{3}{2} N_0 R$