4.3.2 Das H-Theorem

Theorem

Theorem

Falls
$$f(q, p, t)$$
 die Bolkmann-Gleichgerfillt, gilt

für $H(t) = \int d_q^3 d_p^3 f(q, p, t) \ln f(q, p, t),$

daß $\frac{dH}{dt} \leq 0$.

Bolkmann Gl. bescheibt inversible Ungarge,

ob woll die zugende liegenden mitros topischen Glm. reverible Prozena vlamber!

· Keweis:

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \int dV \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \ln f + f \frac{1}{f} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$= \int dV \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \ln f \right)$$

$$= \int dV \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \ln f \right) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \ln f \right) \int dV \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \ln f \right)$$

$$= -\int dV \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \ln f \right) \int dL \int dV \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \int dV \frac{$$

$$\int (q,p) = N(q) + \alpha(q) \cdot p - \beta(q) \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$\int (q,p) = N(q) \exp \left[\alpha(q) \cdot p - \beta(q) \frac{p^2}{2m}\right] \quad (h,28)$$

$$e^{\alpha(q)} \cdot (ababas Geodoganicht:$$

$$Norminary, \int d^2p \int (q,p) = n(q,t) \dots \text{ Teilde 2-lldische}$$

$$(a28) N(q) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (dp_i \exp(\alpha_i p_i - p_i \frac{p^2}{2m})) = 1,2,3, & \text{ dime Endingential in Summarians}$$

$$= N(q) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (dp_i \exp(\frac{p_i}{2m}) - \frac{p_i}{p_i}) + \frac{m\alpha^2}{2m} \left(\frac{p_i}{2m}\right)$$

$$= N(q) \frac{(2\pi m)^{3/2}}{p_i} \exp(\frac{m\alpha^2}{2p_i}) \quad (4.23a)$$

$$\frac{(4.22a) \cdot m(4.22)}{p_i} \prod_{i=1}^{n} (q_i,p_i) + n(q_i,p_i) \frac{1}{(2\pi m)^n} \prod_{i=1}^{n} (q_i,p_i)$$

$$= N(q,p_i) - n(q_i,p_i) - n(q_i,p_i) \frac{1}{(2\pi m)^n} \prod_{i=1}^{n} (q_i,p_i)$$

$$= N(q,p_i) - n(q_i,p_i) - n(q_i,p_i) \frac{1}{(2\pi m)^n} \prod_{i=1}^{n} (q_i,p_i)$$

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$$= N(q_i,p_i) - n(q_i,p_i) - n(q_i,p_i) - n(q_i,p_i) - n(q_i,p_i) - n(q_i,p_i) - n(q_i,p_i)$$

$$= N(q_i,p_i) - n(q_i,p_i$$

(ii) Zustandogleichung: für Gas mit Wielde in Vol. V · Druck & Kraft auf Word un reflektiede Teilde