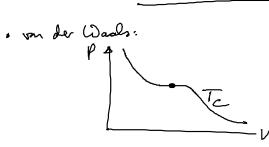
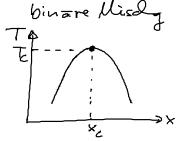
## 6.7 Theorie der brit. Opalezenz





 $S(t \to 0) = 1 + \langle g \rangle \int d^3r \, h(r)$   $= \frac{1}{1 - 1 - 2}$ = <8> 6TX\_ -> 00 f= T->T\_ (6,67)

$$[c(k\rightarrow 0) = 4\pi \int_{0}^{\infty} dr \, r^{2} \, c(r) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{\langle g \rangle} \int_{0}^{\infty} T \rightarrow T_{c}$$

... c(r) bleibt fur veidweitig for T->

Solution father 
$$S(k)$$
 male  $T_c$ :

(i) Bredne went  $c(k)$ :

$$gc(k) = g \int d^3 r e^{-ik \cdot r} c(r)$$

$$= 2\pi \int dr r^2 \frac{1}{-ikr} e^{-ikr\cos 2r} c(r)$$

$$= 2\pi \int dr r^2 \frac{1}{-ikr} (e^{-ikr}e^{$$

(2) Dentry on §:

$$h(r) \stackrel{\text{det}}{=} 1 \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{d^{2}k}{2\pi} e^{i\frac{k\cdot r}{2}} \left[S(k)-1\right] \qquad 27/5$$

$$h(r) \stackrel{\text{det}}{=} 2 \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{d^{2}k}{2\pi} e^{i\frac{k\cdot r}{2}} \left[S(k)-1\right] \qquad 27/5$$
... Yn hours-form de Karrehkane

int Reich weit §!

(3) bei T=Tc:

$$S'=\infty' \longrightarrow h(r) \Big[ \sim \frac{1}{r} \quad bzw S(k) \Big[ \sim \frac{1}{4^{2}} \Big]$$
... algebraicher Abfell

$$= coet reichele Karrehkane!$$
. Messay om  $S(h)$ :

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} S(k) = c_{2} \left( \frac{r}{2} + \frac{r}{k^{2}} \right) \left( \frac{6.74}{1} \right)$$
beschigt durch Experient! Korp. Myon

· sel nale bei Tc od selr kloine  $k$ :

Abweid y om  $(6.74)$  in Experient.

Ren or mingraphysical Rooms:

$$h(r) \Big[ \sim \frac{1}{r^{2}} e^{i\frac{k\cdot r}{2}} \right] \stackrel{\text{det}}{=} 0.04 \quad (6.75)$$

$$S(k) \Big[ \sim \frac{1}{r^{2}} e^{i\frac{k\cdot r}{2}} \right] \stackrel{\text{de}}{=} 0.04 \quad (6.75)$$

## 7. Therie de lineare Antwert & Fluthalins -Dissipations Reven

· Lit .: 1. David Challer, Introduction to bloden Sphistical blechaines

- 2. Hansen & Mc Dardy
- 3. Orginallit: R. Kubo, J. Phys. Soc. Jap. 12, 570 (1857)

<...> ube viele Kalisiege van x (7) im famische GG

NB: Ergode hypo Pere -<x(0)x(t)>= lim 1/1 (x(t'+t)) 1 dt'

· verein fadte Verian de Ableitz de Raise de L.A.

Newtonsde Gudgbidg:

mx + xx + mwx = f(t) (71)

x = 6 Trya ... Stokessde leibigshoeff.

a ... kadics de kingl

uskoe Plussigkeit wo... Eige fregome
(Warnebad)

· Beharlige im Kamplexen: 
$$\times \in L$$
  
· Losege on (7.1) for homonisde Kraft:  
 $F(t) = F(\omega) \in C$   
Leg. A sale:  $\times (t) = \times (\omega) \in C$  is  $t = 2$   
 $\times (\omega) = \times (\omega) = C$   $\times (\omega) = F(\omega)$   
 $\times (\omega) = \times (\omega) = C$ 

$$m(-\omega^{2}-2g^{2}i\omega+\omega_{0}^{2})\times(\omega)=F(\omega)$$

$$\times(\omega)=\chi(\omega)F(\omega)$$

$$=\frac{1}{m(\omega_{0}^{2}-\omega^{2}-2i\omega_{p})}$$

$$=\chi'(\omega)+i\chi''(\omega)$$
.... dynomisele Suszephinitat
Atzart fultion

NB: [Fx] = Engie

bel. Kraft: 
$$F(t) = \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} F(\omega) e^{-i\omega t} \int Founier hafe$$
  
Ansle-log:  $\chi(t) = \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \times (\omega) e^{-i\omega t} \int (FT)$ 

Anslo-log: 
$$\chi(t) = \int \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} \chi(\omega) C$$

(7.2) Fall-posalo  $\chi(t) = \int \chi(t-t') F(t') dt'$ 
 $\chi(\tau) = \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \chi(\omega) e^{-i\omega \tau}$ 
 $\chi(\tau) = \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \chi(\omega) e^{-i\omega \tau}$ 

... Grande Fritish (7-1)

Bow: (i) 
$$\chi(\tau)$$
 ist Lsg. on (7.1) for  $f(t') = S(t')$ 
(ii) Kansalitat:  $\chi(\tau) = 0$  for  $\tau < 0$