

Zentralübung

Thermodynamik und Statistische Physik (T4)

Lösungsskizze Blatt 1

WiSe 2019/20

Aufgabe 1: Partielle Ableitungen

- a) Variablen paarweise unabhängig, $x = x(y, z) \Rightarrow dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z dy + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y dz$ und $y = y(x, z) \Rightarrow dy = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_z dx + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_x dz$. Dann dy in dx einsetzen:

$$dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_z dx + \left(\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_x\right) dz.$$

Aus Koeffizientenvergleich: $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_z = 1$ (und $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_x = 0$).

- b) Variablen *paarweise* unabhängig, $x = x(y, w) = x(z, w) \Rightarrow dx = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_w dy + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial w}\right)_y dw \stackrel{(1)}{=} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_w dz + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial w}\right)_z dw$, und $y = y(z, w) \Rightarrow dy = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_w dz + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial w}\right)_z dw$. dy in dx einsetzen und durch (1) Koeffizienten vergleichen:

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_w \left(\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_w dz + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial w}\right)_z dw\right) + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial w}\right)_y dw = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_w dz + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial w}\right)_z dw$$

Es folgt $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_w \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_w = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_w$ (und $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_w \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial w}\right)_z + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial w}\right)_y = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial w}\right)_z$).

- c) Aus 1a) 'extra' Resultat: $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_x = -\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_x = -1$. Mit 1a) folgt $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_y \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_x = -1$

Aufgabe 2: Differentialformen vs. Vektorfelder

- a) Wir berechnen

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \vec{F} &= \left(\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z}\right) \vec{e}_x + \left(\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x}\right) \vec{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y}\right) \vec{e}_z \\ &= (6y^2z - 6y^2z)\vec{e}_x + (0 - 0)\vec{e}_y + (2x - 2x)\vec{e}_z = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

Also gibt es eine Lösung für $\nabla f = \partial_x f \vec{e}_x + \partial_y f \vec{e}_y + \partial_z f \vec{e}_z = \vec{F}$, durch Integration: $f(x, y, z) = x^2y + q(y, z) = x^2y + y^3z^2 + w(x, z) = y^3z^2 + r(x, y)$, also $f(x, y, z) = x^2y + y^3z^2$ ist eine Lösung.

- b) Es gilt dass $\vec{G} = \vec{F} + (-2y\vec{e}_x - x\vec{e}_y)$, also $\nabla \times \vec{G} = \nabla \times \vec{F} + \nabla \times (-2y\vec{e}_x - x\vec{e}_y) = \vec{0} + (2-1)\vec{e}_z \neq \vec{0}$ also gibt es keine Lösung.
- c) Ja, beide werden in \mathbb{R}^3 eindeutig durch die Funktion f definiert: $\vec{F} = \nabla f = \partial_x f \vec{e}_x + \partial_y f \vec{e}_y + \partial_z f \vec{e}_z \rightsquigarrow df = \partial_x f dx + \partial_y f dy + \partial_z f dz$.

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