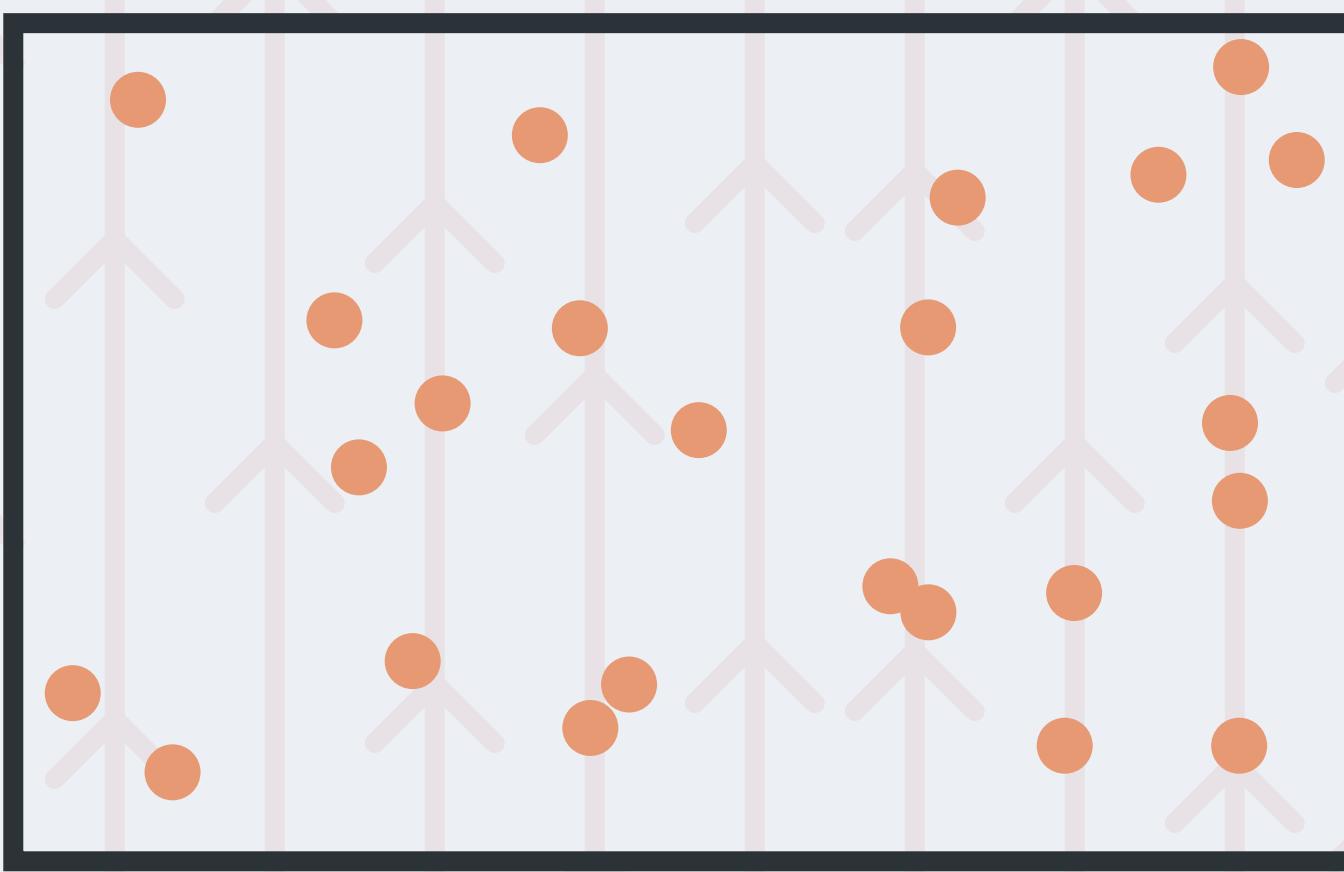
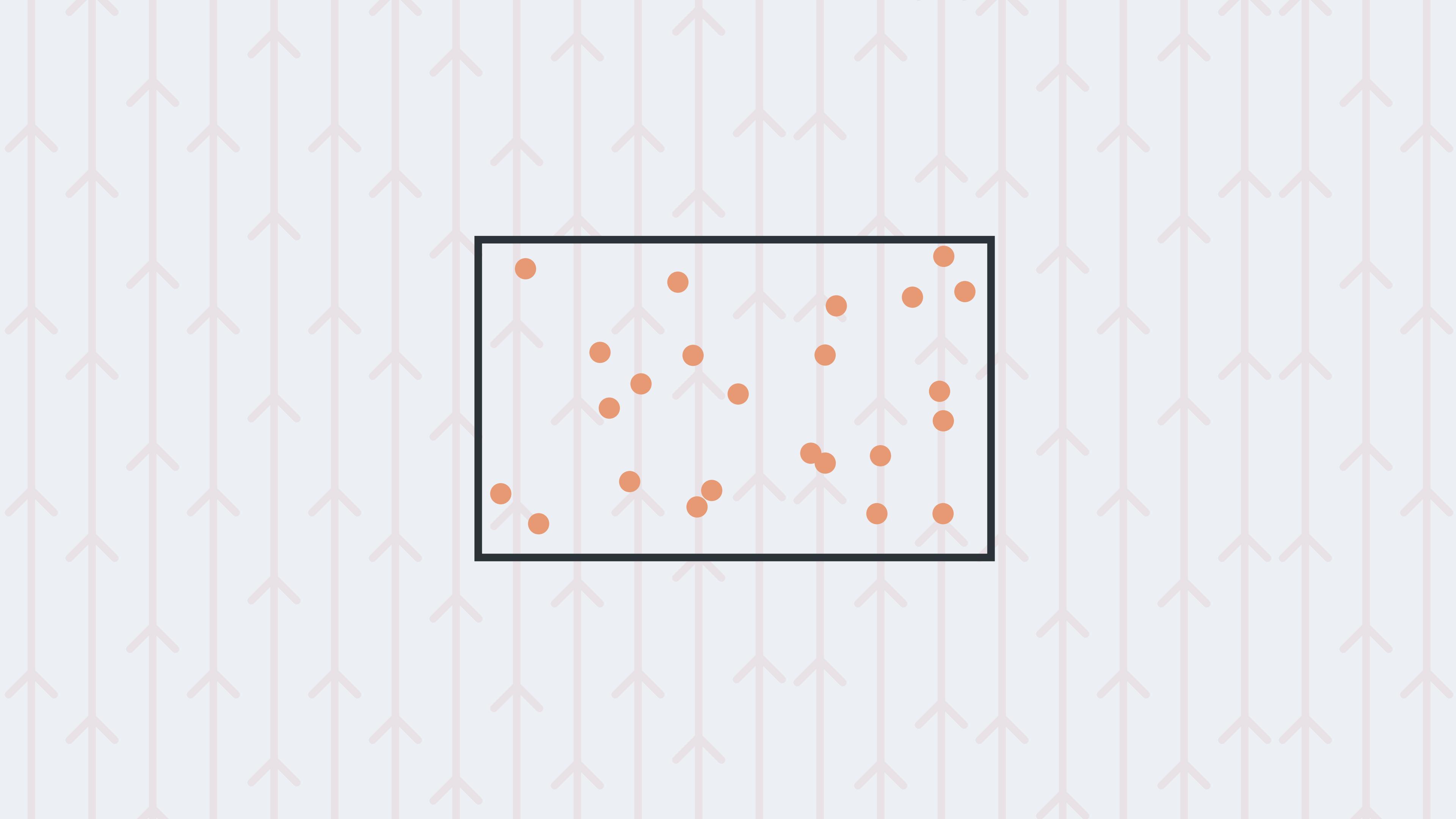
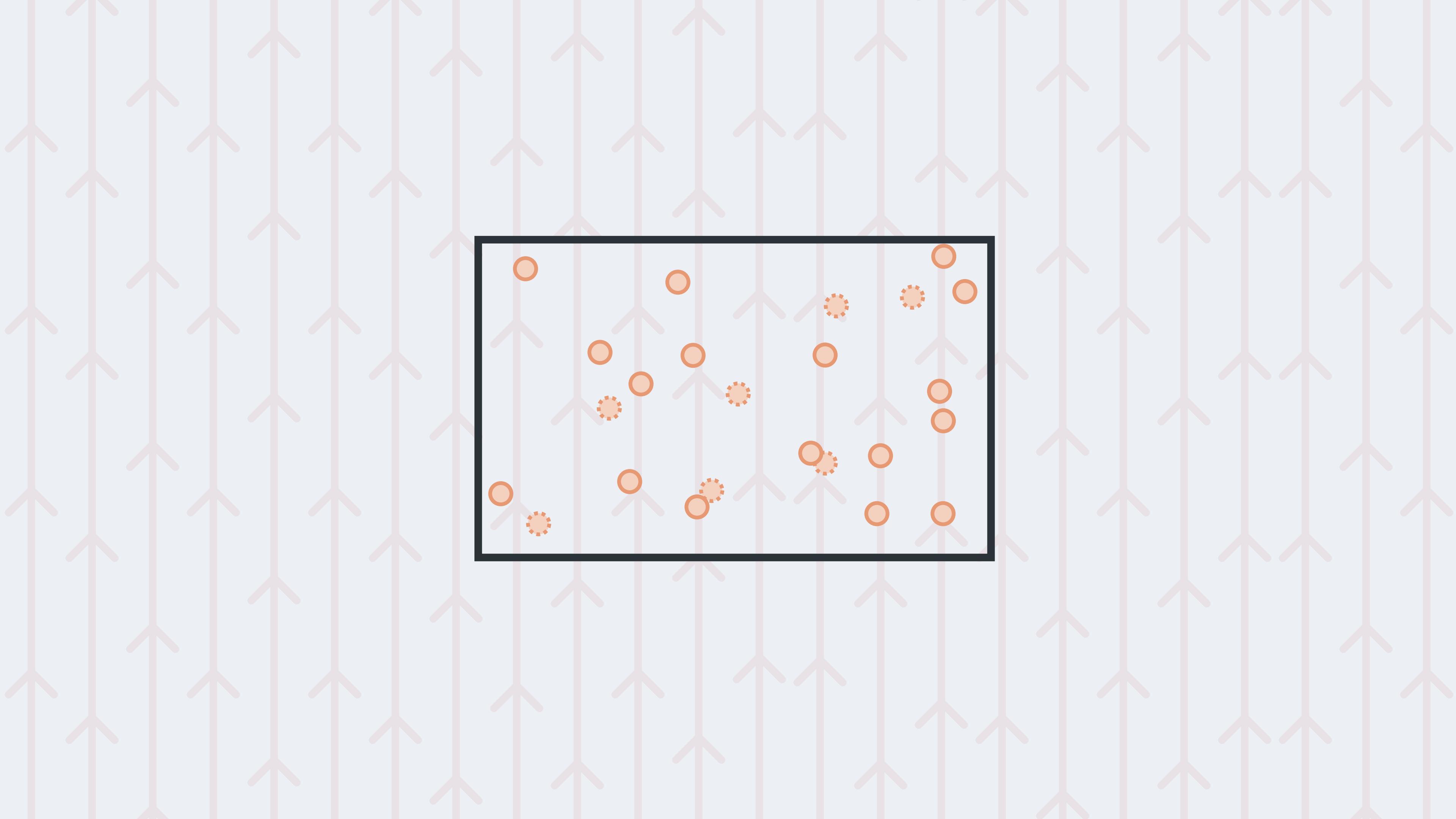
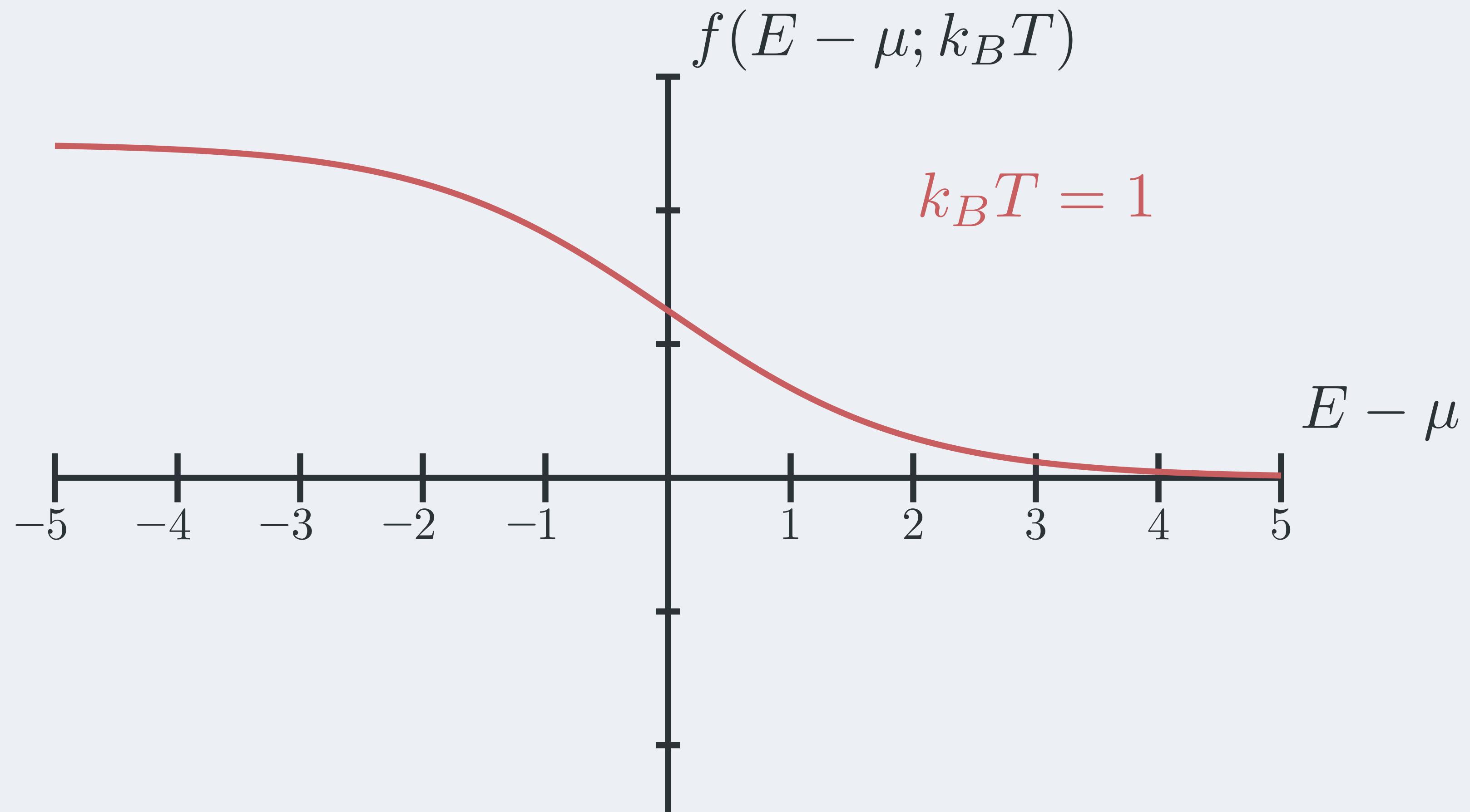


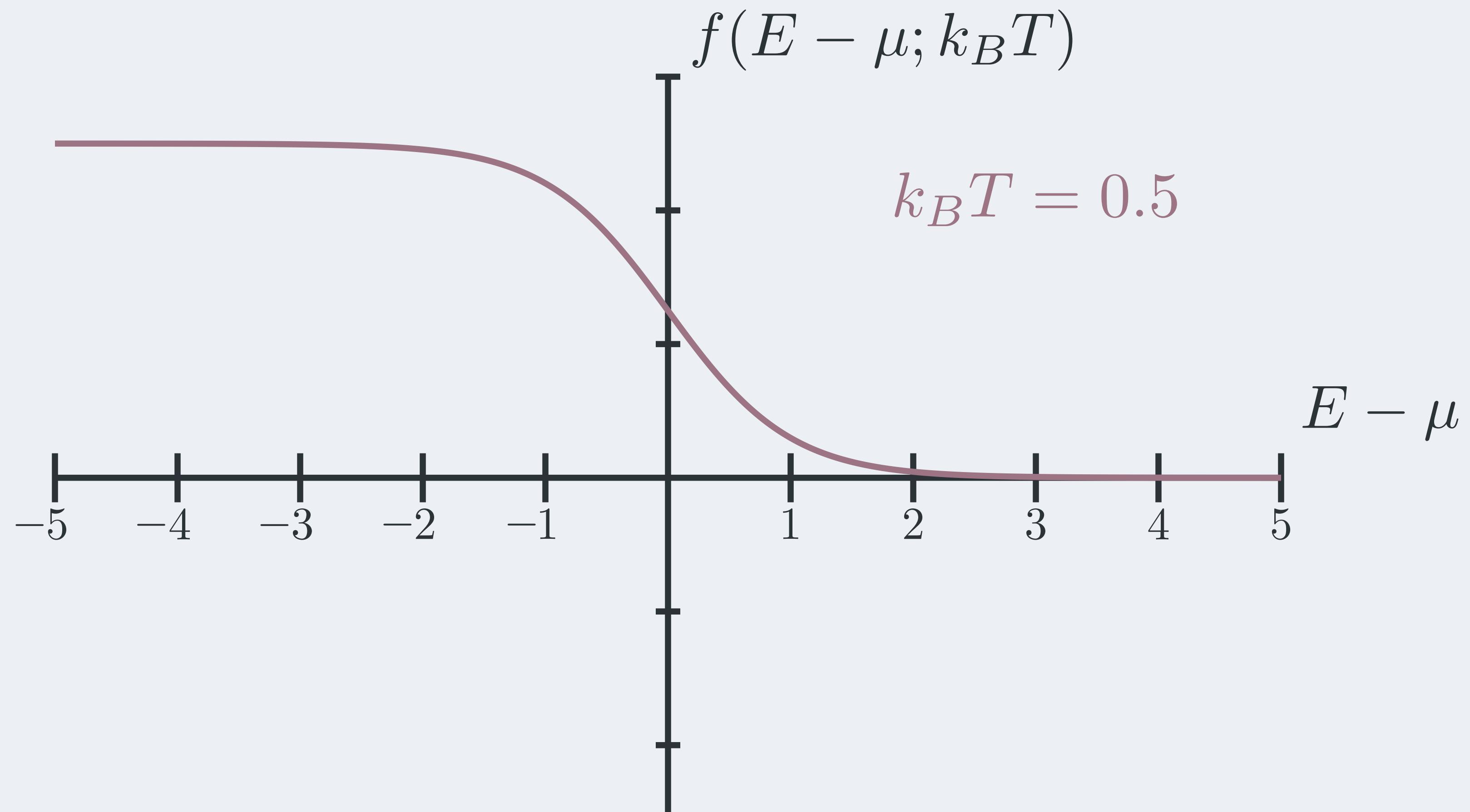
Hola







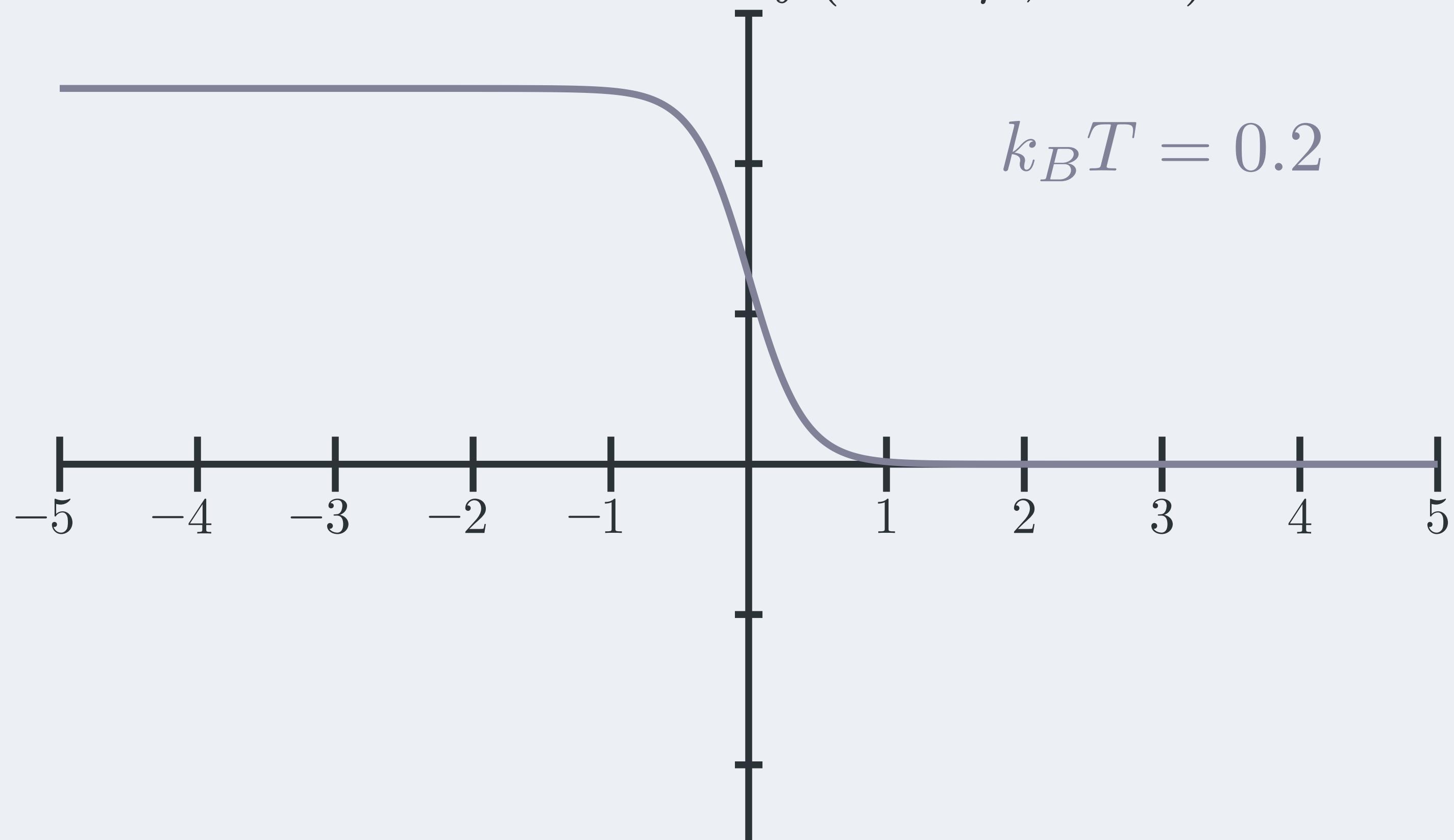




$$f(E - \mu; k_B T)$$

$$k_B T = 0.2$$

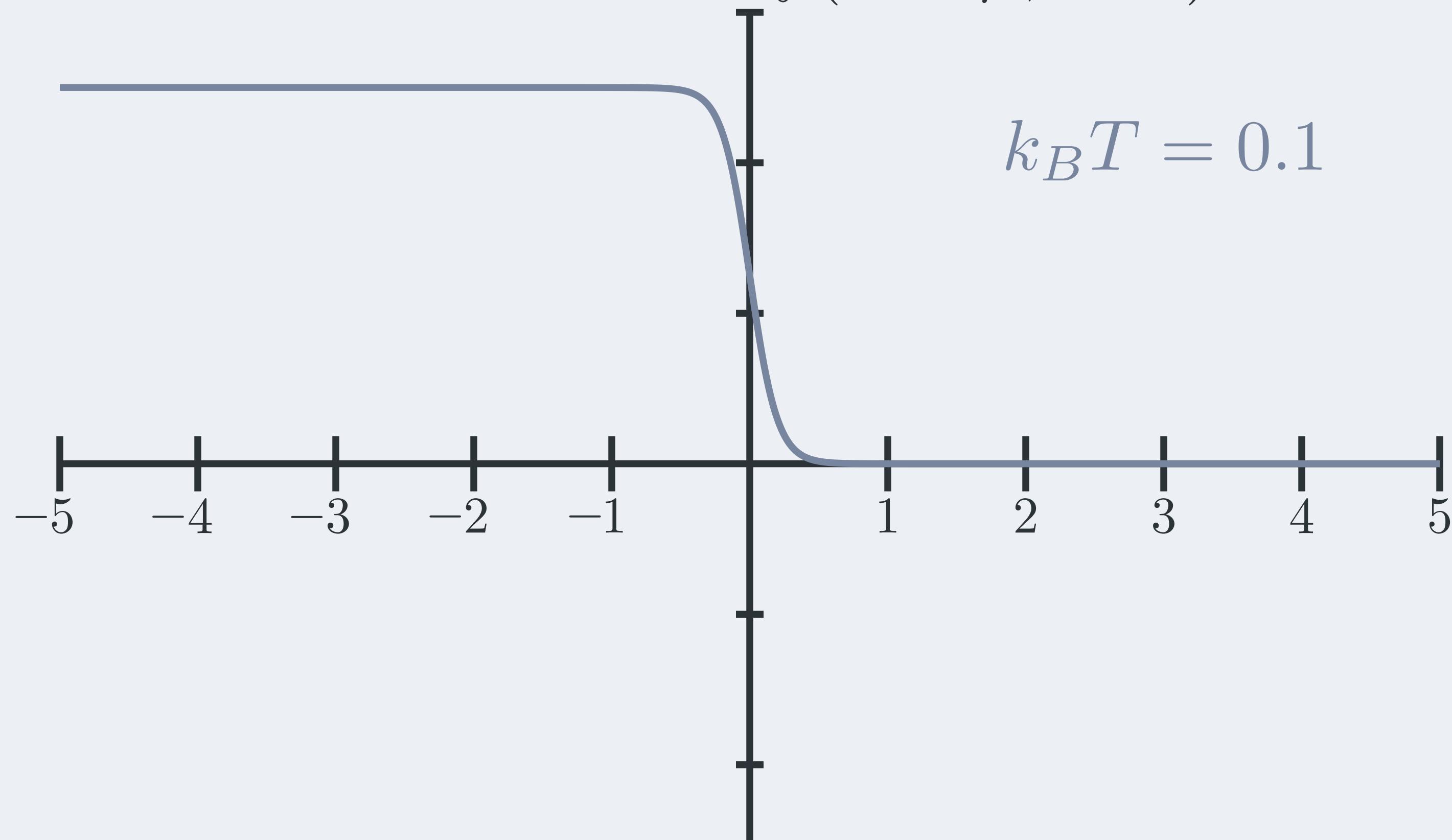
$$E - \mu$$



$$f(E - \mu; k_B T)$$

$$k_B T = 0.1$$

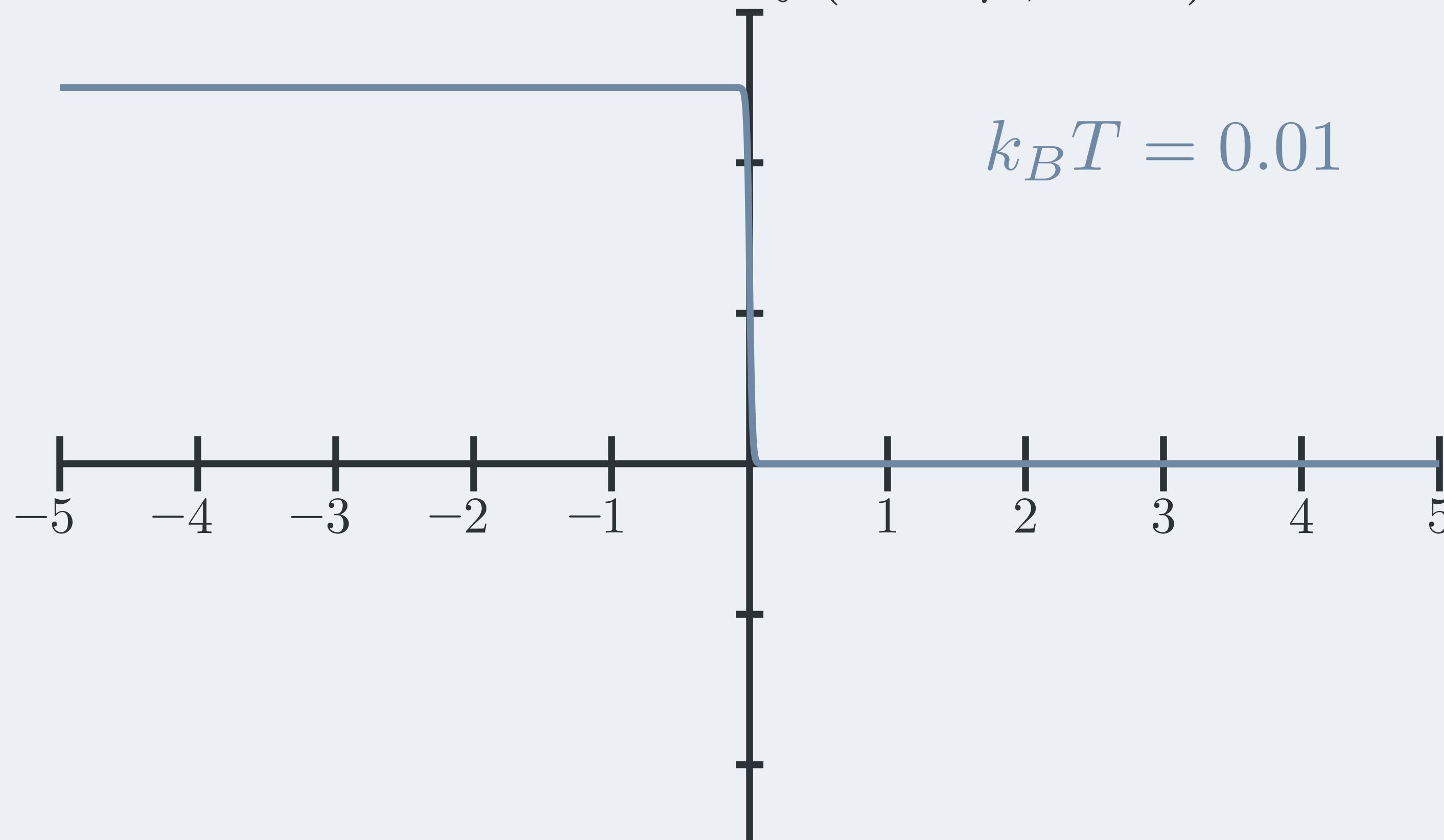
$$E - \mu$$



$$f(E - \mu; k_B T)$$

$$k_B T = 0.01$$

$$E - \mu$$



$$N_+ = \begin{cases} \frac{4\pi V}{3h^3} \left(2m\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\epsilon_F - \mu_B H\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} & \text{si } \epsilon_F > \mu_B H \\ 0 & \text{si } \epsilon_F < \mu_B H \end{cases}$$

$$N_- = \frac{4\pi V}{3h^3} \left(2m\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\epsilon_F + \mu_B H\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

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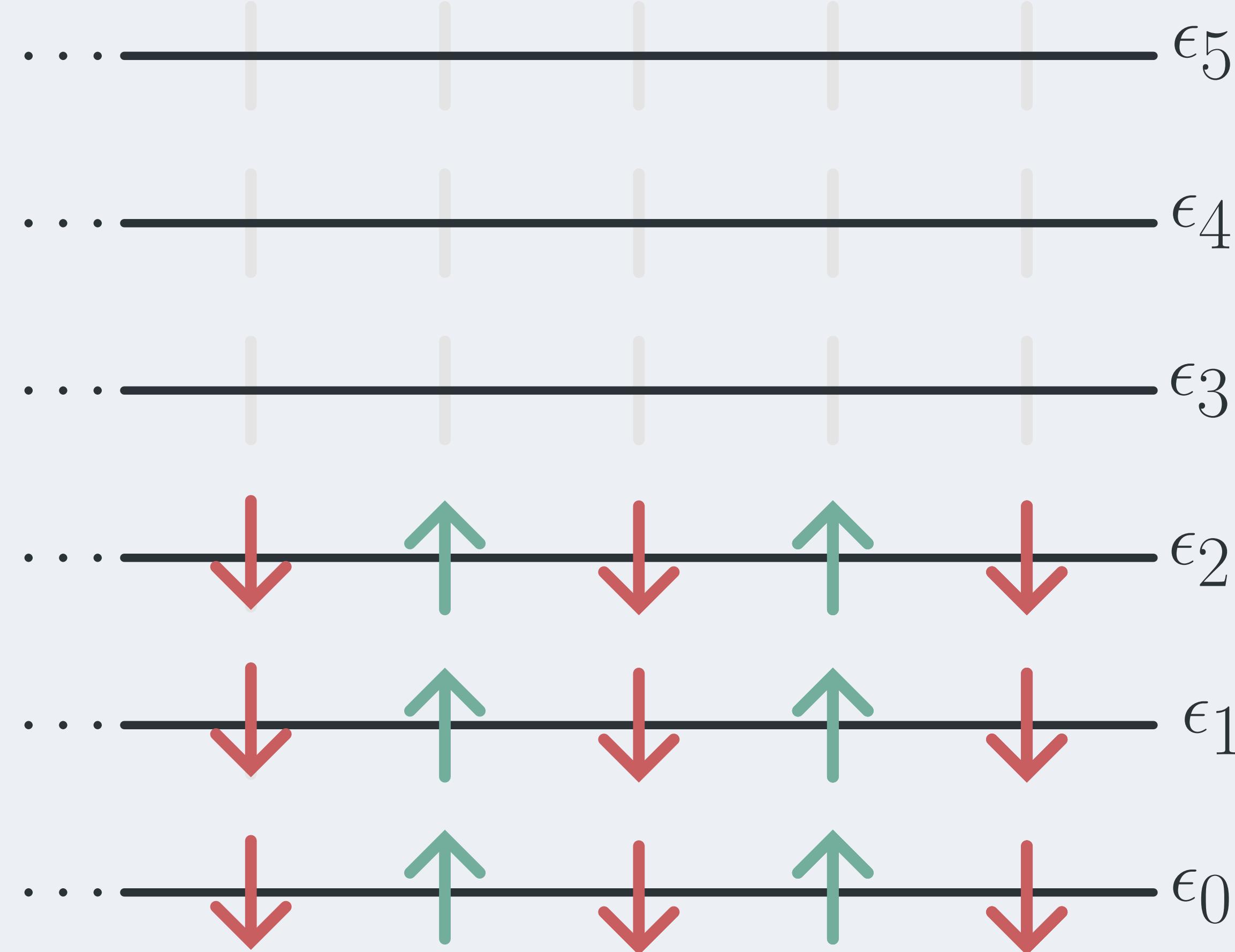
...que se puede escribir de forma compacta como...

$$N_{\pm} = \frac{4\pi V}{3h^3} (2m)^{\frac{3}{2}} (\epsilon_F \mp \mu_B H)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Theta(\epsilon_F \mp \mu_B H)$$

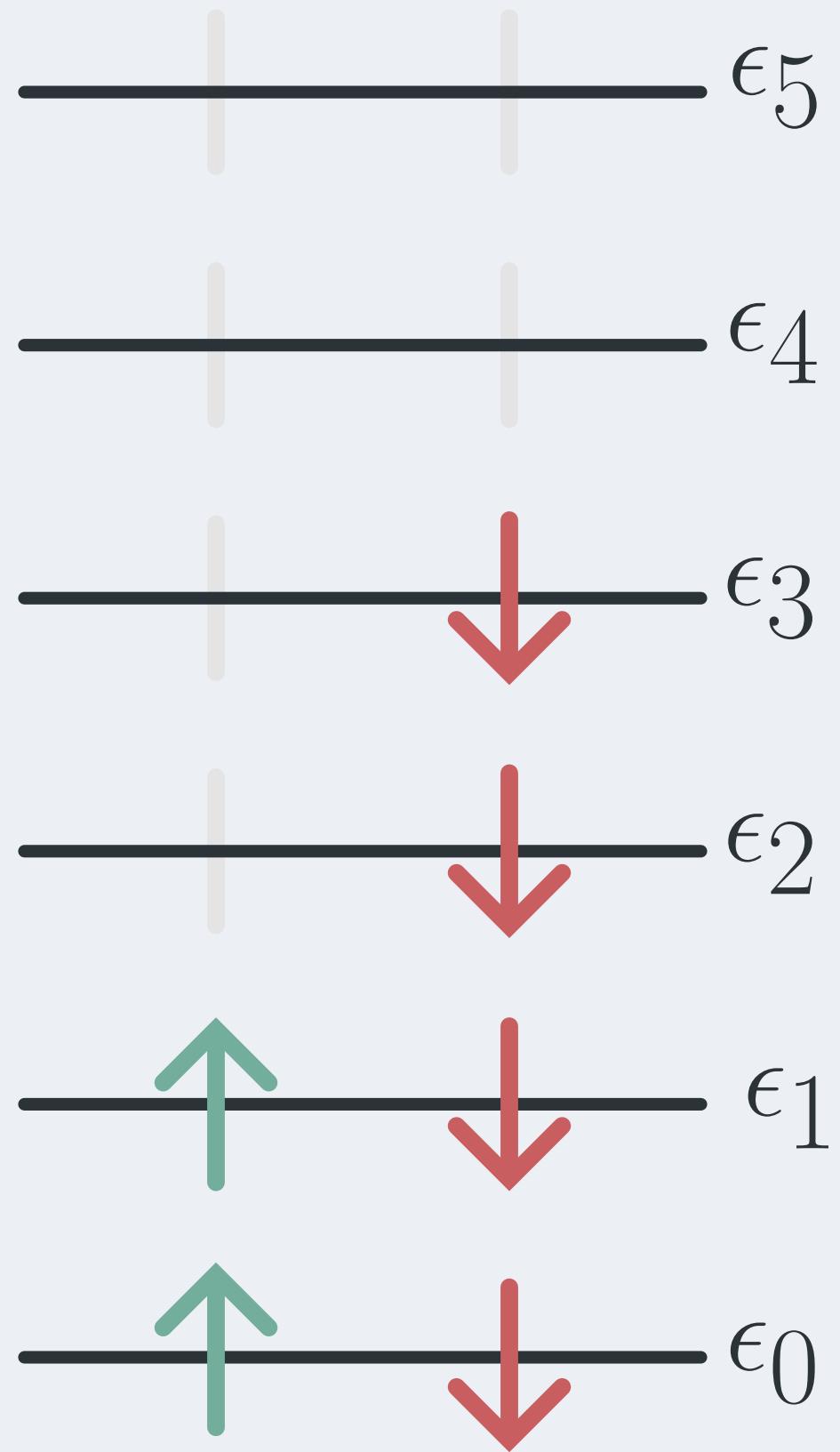
Cálculo de la energía media

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \sum_{\sigma \in \{-1,1\}} \int \frac{d^3q d^3p}{h^3} \frac{z e^{-\beta E(\sigma, q, p)}}{Z} E(\sigma, q, p) \\ \cdots &= \int_0^\infty d\epsilon g_+(\epsilon)(\epsilon + \mu_B H) + \int_0^\infty d\epsilon g_-(\epsilon)(\epsilon - \mu_B H) \\ \cdots &= \frac{3}{5} N(\epsilon_F + \mu_B H) - N\mu_B H \end{aligned}$$









Probemos calcularlo usando el teorema pi

Dependencias de χ

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Por definición, M va como $N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow}$, por lo tanto

$$M \sim \frac{V}{h^3} \times \text{cosas} \implies \chi = \frac{\partial M}{\partial H} \Big|_{H=0} \sim \frac{V}{h^3} \times \frac{\partial \text{cosas}}{\partial H} \Big|_{H=0}$$

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