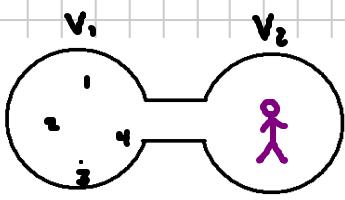


# Lecture 17.4 Microstates Macrosstates & more particles

Note Title

3/18/2012



macrostate

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

1234

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

123 4

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

124 3

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

134 2

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

234 1

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

12 34

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

13 24

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

14 33

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

23 14

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

14 33

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

34 12

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

4 123

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

3 124

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

2 134

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

1 234

$\checkmark \quad V_1 \quad V_2$

1234

$w=1$

$w=4$

$w=6$   
grandst = microstates  
greatest entropy

$w=1$

- What is the probability of any of these macrostates occurring?

- Total ways to distribute 4 particles in two volumes:

$$1 + 4 + 6 + 4 + 1 = 16$$

16 diff ways to arrange

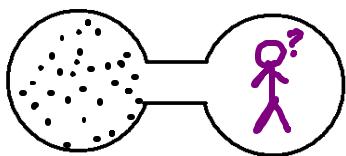
4 particles in two volumes.  
No gas in  $V_1$  to breath.

Macrostate	Probability	
$V_1$	$V_2$	
$w=1$	$\therefore$	$\frac{1}{16} \cdot 100 = 6.25\%$
$w=4$	$\therefore$	$\frac{4}{16} \cdot 100 = 25\%$
$w=6$	$\therefore$	$\frac{6}{16} \cdot 100 = 37.5\%$
$w=4$	$\therefore$	$\frac{4}{16} \cdot 100 = 25\%$
$w=1$	$\therefore$	$\frac{1}{16} \cdot 100 = 6.25\%$

most probable to have gas particles evenly dist between the two Vol  
most prob.  $\Rightarrow$  highest entropy

How does this change,  
for more particles?

50!



oooooooooooooo

Very slim chance that we'll have "0" molecules to breath.

