

## Some definitions

### **Irreversible Process:**

Spontaneous process with change of external parameters; will not occur spontaneously in reverse.

### **Fundamental Postulate of Statistical Mechanics:**

Over time an isolated system in equilibrium will be found in each accessible microstate with equal probability.

### **Second Law of Thermodynamics:**

Spontaneous processes always tend toward a macrostate with the largest number of accessible microstates.

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### Irreversible Process:

Spontaneous process with change of external parameters; will not occur spontaneously in reverse.

Or, spontaneous process in which number of accessible microstates ( $\Omega$ ) increases.

Note dissipative processes are included but not necessary.

### Fundamental Postulate of Statistical Mechanics:

Over time an isolated system in equilibrium will be found in each accessible microstate with equal probability.

### Second Law of Thermodynamics:

Spontaneous processes always tend toward a macrostate with the largest number of accessible microstates.

Or,  $\Omega$  always increases.

## Some more definitions

### Probability distributions:

Probability in interval  $dx$ :  $P(x) dx$

mean value of  $x$ :  $\langle x \rangle = \int x P(x) dx$   
(or may write as  $\bar{x}$ )

$k^{\text{th}}$  moment of  $x$  about mean:

$$\langle (x - \bar{x})^k \rangle = \int (x - \bar{x})^k P(x) dx$$

### Stirling's approximation:

$$\ln(N!) \cong N \ln(N) - N \left[ + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi N) \right]$$