Mahdollisesti hyödyllisiä tietoja / potentially useful information

$k_B = 1.3805 \times 10^{-23}\,\mathrm{J/K}$, $R = k_B N_A = 8.3143\,\mathrm{J/(mol\,K)}$, $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}\,\mathrm{1/mol}$

$k_B \times 11600\ \mathrm{K} \approx 1\ \mathrm{eV}$, $0\,^\circ\mathrm{C} = 273.15\,\mathrm{K}$, $1\ \mathrm{atm} = 1.013 \times 10^5\ \mathrm{Pa}$, $g = 9.82\,\mathrm{m/s^2}$, $c = 2.998 \times 10^8\,\mathrm{m/s}$

$\hbar = 1.054 \times 10^{-34}\ \mathrm{Js}$, $1\,\mathrm{J} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19}\,\mathrm{eV}$, $m_e c^2 = 511\,\mathrm{keV}$ $1u = 1.66 \times 10^{-27}\,\mathrm{kg}$

$dU = \delta Q + \delta W \overset{\mathrm{rev}}{=} TdS - PdV$, $dU = TdS - PdV + \mu dN$

$F = U - TS$, $G = U - TS + PV$, $H = U + PV$, $\Omega = U - TS - \mu N = -PV$

$S = k_B \ln \Omega$, $F = -k_B T \ln Z$, $U = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z$, $ln(n!) \approx n \ln n - n$, $\binom{N}{n} \equiv \frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!}$

$C_V = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{V,N}$, $C_P = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{P,N} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_{P,N}$, $\kappa_T = -\frac{1}{V}\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_{T,N}$, $\kappa_S = -\frac{1}{V}\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_{S,N}$

$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z = \left[\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_z\right]^{-1}$, $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial w}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)_z$, $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)_x \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)_y = -1$

$S = -k_B \sum_i p_i \ln p_i$, $p_i = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta E_i}$, $Z = \sum_i e^{-\beta E_i}$, $\beta \equiv \frac{1}{k_B T}$

$\Omega(T,V,\mu) = -k_B T \ln \mathcal{Z}$, $p_i = \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}} e^{-\beta(E_i - \mu N_i)}$, $\mathcal{Z} = \sum_i e^{-\beta(E_i - \mu N_i)}$

$\lambda_T = \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m k_B T}\right)^{1/2}$, $Z_1(T,V) = V\lambda_T^{-3}$, $Z_N(T,V) = \frac{1}{N!}\left[Z_1(T,V)\right]^N$

$PV = Nk_BT = nRT$, $U = \frac{3}{2} N k_B T$, $\left(\frac{dP}{dT}\right)_{\mathrm{cx}} = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta V} = \frac{L_{1\to 2}}{T\Delta V_{1\to 2}}$

$\langle n_i \rangle_{\mathrm{FD}} = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu)} + 1} \overset{T \to 0}{\to} \theta(\epsilon_F - \epsilon_i)$, $\frac{\partial \langle n_i \rangle_{\mathrm{FD}}}{\partial \epsilon_i} \overset{T \to 0}{\to} -\delta(\epsilon_i - \epsilon_F)$, $\langle n_i \rangle_{\mathrm{BE}} = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu)} - 1}$, $\langle n_i \rangle_{\mathrm{MB}} = e^{-\beta(\epsilon_i - \mu)}$

$\Omega_{\mathrm{FD}} = -k_B T \sum_i \ln[1 + e^{-\beta(\epsilon - \mu)}] \overset{T \to 0}{\to} -\sum_i (\mu - \epsilon_i)\theta(\mu - \epsilon_i)$, $\Omega_{\mathrm{BE}} = k_B T \sum_i \ln[1 - e^{-\beta(\epsilon - \mu)}]$

$\sum_i f(k_i) \approx \frac{gV}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dk k^2 f(k)$, $\epsilon(k) = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$ (NR) , $\epsilon(k) = \hbar c k$ (UR)

$u(\omega, T) = \frac{\hbar}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{\omega^3}{e^{\beta\hbar\omega} - 1}$, $u(T) = aT^4$, $I(T) = \sigma T^4$, $a = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^4}{15\hbar^3 c^3}$, $\sigma = \frac{ac}{4}$

$\int_0^\infty dx \frac{x^p}{e^x - 1} = p!\zeta(p+1)$, $\int_0^\infty dx \frac{x^p}{e^x + 1} = (1 - 2^{-p})\zeta(p+1)$

$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^s}$, $\zeta(\frac{3}{2}) \approx 2.61$, $\zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$, $\zeta(\frac{5}{2}) \approx 1.34$, $\zeta(3) \approx 1.20$, $\zeta(\frac{7}{2}) \approx 1.13$, $\zeta(4) = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$

$\Gamma(p+1) = p!$, $\Gamma(z+1) = z\Gamma(z)$, $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$

$\int_0^\infty dx e^{-ax^2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$, $\int_0^\infty dx x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} = (-1)^n \left[\frac{d^n}{da^n} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}\right]_{a=1}$

$\int_0^\infty dx x e^{-ax^2} = \frac{1}{2a}$, $\int_0^\infty dx x^{2n+1} e^{-ax^2} = (-1)^n \left[\frac{d^n}{da^n} \frac{1}{2a}\right]_{a=1}$

$\int d\epsilon \frac{f(\epsilon)}{e^{\beta(\epsilon - \mu)} + 1} \approx \int_0^\mu d\epsilon f(\epsilon) + \frac{\pi^2}{6}(k_B T)^2 \left.\frac{df(\epsilon)}{d\epsilon}\right|_\mu + \mathcal{O}(T^4)$

$\sum_{n=0}^\infty a x^n = \frac{a}{1-x}, |x| < 1,$, $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{x^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x),\ |x| < 1$, $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^n}{n!}$, $(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla} f + \dot{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla}_{\mathbf{p}} f = -\frac{1}{\tau}(f - f_0)$, $\dot{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{v}$, $\dot{\mathbf{p}} = \mathbf{F}$

If $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 0$ and $f = f_0 + f'$ and $f' \ll f_0$, then$f' \approx -\tau(\dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla} f_0 + \dot{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla}_{\mathbf{p}} f_0)$