

Course 565 / 665 Lecturer Prof. Cavagnero
 Day 2.3.04 Date 9:55 am
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$$\left. \frac{dV(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=\text{minimum}} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{\text{min}} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2V(x)}{dx^2} = 2mg > 0 \quad \nearrow \text{verify this is a minimum.}$$

Extremum Principle #1 (part A)

Systems tend towards a state of minimum energy.

In other words, systems tend to a state where they minimize their degrees of freedom.

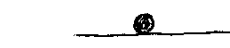
degrees of freedom — variables that is allowed to change

Equilibrium (Eq.) is a state of a system where the system "tends to go and stay", i.e., A state where energy $\rightarrow V$ is minimized. $f = \frac{-dV(x)}{dx} = 0$
 force

A state where the forces acting upon a system (f) are "Zero".



① stable Eq.
 $V = V_{\text{min}}$



② neutral Eq.
 V is a constant.



③ metastable Eq.
 $V = V_{\text{local min.}}$



④ unstable Eq.
 $V = V_{\text{max}}$

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Criteria for different kinds of Eq.:

①: $\frac{dV}{dx} = 0$ $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} > 0$

②: $\frac{dV}{dx} = 0$ for all x .

③: $\frac{dV}{dx} = 0$, $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} > 0$, if you perturb the system

for: $|x - x_{\min}^{\text{loc.}}|$ small (small displacement)

$$V(x) - V(x_{\min}) > 0$$

for: $|x - x_{\min}^{\text{loc.}}|$ large (large displacement)

systems evolves towards "stable Eq."

$$V(x) - V(x_{\min}) < 0$$

④ $\frac{dV}{dx} = 0$ $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} < 0$

$$V(x) - V(x_{\max}) < 0$$

Extreme Principle #1 Part B

Systems tend towards a state of "stable Equilibrium"

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For a binomial distribution =

$$P_{\text{comp.}} = P_{\text{req.}} \cdot W = P_H^m (1 - P_H)^{N-m} \frac{N!}{m! (N-m)!}$$

consider $N=4$. $N=10$. W_{max} for $m=N/2$ (general case actually)

Extreme principle # 2

Systems tend towards a state of maximum W
(all other states become negligibly populated as
 N increase)

\Rightarrow This max $W \Rightarrow$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 50\% T \\ 50\% H \end{array} \right.$
(for coin flips)

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