

Contents

Preface — V

1	Basic principles of statistics — 1
1.1	Introduction — 1
1.2	Distribution functions — 2
1.3	Statistical independence — 7
1.4	Liouville theorem — 9
1.5	Role of energy, microcanonical distribution — 13
1.6	Partial distribution functions* — 17
1.7	Density matrix — 21
1.7.1	Pure ensemble — 22
1.7.2	Mixed ensemble — 24
1.8	Quantum Liouville equation — 27
1.9	Microcanonical distribution in quantum statistics — 28
1.10	Partial density matrices* — 30
1.11	Entropy — 33
1.11.1	Gibbs entropy. Entropy and probability — 33
1.11.2	The law of entropy growth — 36
2	Gibbs distribution — 45
2.1	Canonical distribution — 45
2.2	Maxwell distribution — 50
2.3	Free energy from Gibbs distribution — 53
2.4	Gibbs distribution for systems with varying number of particles — 54
2.5	Thermodynamic relations from Gibbs distribution — 57
3	Classical ideal gas — 63
3.1	Boltzmann distribution — 63
3.2	Boltzmann distribution and classical statistics — 64
3.3	Nonequilibrium ideal gas — 66
3.4	Free energy of Boltzmann gas — 69
3.5	Equation of state of Boltzmann gas — 70
3.6	Ideal gas with constant specific heat — 72
3.7	Equipartition theorem — 74
3.8	One-atom ideal gas — 75
4	Quantum ideal gases — 79
4.1	Fermi distribution — 79
4.2	Bose distribution — 81
4.3	Nonequilibrium Fermi and Bose gases — 82

4.4	General properties of Fermi and Bose gases —	84
4.5	Degenerate gas of electrons —	87
4.6	Relativistic degenerate electron gas* —	90
4.7	Specific heat of a degenerate electron gas —	91
4.8	Magnetism of an electron gas in weak fields —	93
4.9	Magnetism of an electron gas in high fields* —	97
4.10	Degenerate Bose gas —	99
4.11	Statistics of photons —	102
5	Condensed matter —	107
5.1	Solid state at low temperature —	107
5.2	Solid state at high temperature —	110
5.3	Debye theory —	111
5.4	Quantum Bose liquid —	115
5.5	Superfluidity —	119
5.6	Phonons in a Bose liquid* —	124
5.7	Degenerate interacting Bose gas —	127
5.8	Fermi liquids —	132
5.9	Electron liquid in metals* —	137
6	Superconductivity —	141
6.1	Cooper instability —	141
6.2	Energy spectrum of superconductors —	145
6.3	Thermodynamics of superconductors —	154
6.4	Coulomb repulsion* —	157
6.5	Ginzburg–Landau theory —	161
7	Fluctuations —	171
7.1	Gaussian distribution —	171
7.2	Fluctuations in basic physical properties —	175
7.3	Fluctuations in ideal gases —	179
8	Phase transitions and critical phenomena —	183
8.1	Mean-field theory of magnetism —	183
8.2	Quasi-averages* —	190
8.3	Fluctuations in the order parameter —	194
8.4	Scaling —	200
9	Linear response —	211
9.1	Linear response to mechanical perturbation —	211
9.2	Electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility —	217
9.3	Dispersion relations —	221

10	Kinetic equations — 227
10.1	Boltzmann equation — 227
10.2	H -theorem — 233
10.3	Quantum kinetic equations* — 235
10.3.1	Electron–phonon interaction — 236
10.3.2	Electron–electron interaction — 241
11	Basics of the modern theory of many-particle systems — 243
11.1	Quasi-particles and Green’s functions — 243
11.2	Feynman diagrams for many-particle systems — 253
11.3	Dyson equation — 256
11.4	Effective interaction and dielectric screening — 260
11.5	Green’s functions at finite temperatures — 263
A	Motion in phase space, ergodicity and mixing — 267
A.1	Ergodicity — 267
A.2	Poincare recurrence theorem — 273
A.3	Instability of trajectories and mixing — 276
B	Statistical mechanics and information theory — 279
B.1	Relation between Gibbs distributions and the principle of maximal information entropy — 279
B.2	Purging Maxwell’s “demon” — 284
C	Nonequilibrium statistical operators — 291
C.1	Quasi-equilibrium statistical operators — 291
C.2	Nonequilibrium statistical operators and quasi-averages — 295
Bibliography — 299	
Index — 301	