

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL NOTIONS. THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATION
OF EXTENSION-IN-PHASE.

	PAGE
Hamilton's equations of motion	3-5
Ensemble of systems distributed in phase	5
Extension-in-phase, density-in-phase	6
Fundamental equation of statistical mechanics	6-8
Condition of statistical equilibrium	8
Principle of conservation of density-in-phase	9
Principle of conservation of extension-in-phase	10
Analogy in hydrodynamics	11
Extension-in-phase is an invariant	11-13
Dimensions of extension-in-phase	13
Various analytical expressions of the principle	13-15
Coefficient and index of probability of phase	16
Principle of conservation of probability of phase	17, 18
Dimensions of coefficient of probability of phase	19

CHAPTER II.

APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATION OF
EXTENSION-IN-PHASE TO THE THEORY OF ERRORS.

Approximate expression for the index of probability of phase	20, 21
Application of the principle of conservation of probability of phase to the constants of this expression	21-25

CHAPTER III.

APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATION OF
EXTENSION-IN-PHASE TO THE INTEGRATION OF THE
DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS OF MOTION.

Case in which the forces are function of the coördinates alone	26-29
Case in which the forces are functions of the coördinates with the time	30, 31

xiv CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IV.

	PAGE
ON THE DISTRIBUTION-IN-PHASE CALLED CANONICAL, IN WHICH THE INDEX OF PROBABILITY IS A LINEAR FUNCTION OF THE ENERGY.	
Condition of statistical equilibrium	32
Other conditions which the coefficient of probability must satisfy	33
Canonical distribution — Modulus of distribution	34
ψ must be finite	35
The modulus of the canonical distribution has properties analogous to temperature	35–37
Other distributions have similar properties	37
Distribution in which the index of probability is a linear function of the energy and of the moments of momentum about three axes	38, 39
Case in which the forces are linear functions of the displacements, and the index is a linear function of the separate energies relating to the normal types of motion	39–41
Differential equation relating to average values in a canonical ensemble	42–44
This is identical in form with the fundamental differential equation of thermodynamics	44, 45

CHAPTER V.

AVERAGE VALUES IN A CANONICAL ENSEMBLE OF SYSTEMS.	
Case of ν material points. Average value of kinetic energy of a single point for a given configuration or for the whole ensemble $= \frac{3}{2} \Theta$	46, 47
Average value of total kinetic energy for any given configuration or for the whole ensemble $= \frac{3}{2} \nu \Theta$	47
System of n degrees of freedom. Average value of kinetic energy, for any given configuration or for the whole ensemble $= \frac{n}{2} \Theta$	48–50
Second proof of the same proposition	50–52
Distribution of canonical ensemble in configuration	52–54
Ensembles canonically distributed in configuration	55
Ensembles canonically distributed in velocity	56

CHAPTER VI.

EXTENSION-IN-CONFIGURATION AND EXTENSION-IN-VELOCITY.	
Extension-in-configuration and extension-in-velocity are invariants	57–59

CONTENTS. xv

	PAGE
Dimensions of these quantities	60
Index and coefficient of probability of configuration	61
Index and coefficient of probability of velocity	62
Dimensions of these coefficients	63
Relation between extension-in-configuration and extension-in-velocity	64
Definitions of extension-in-phase, extension-in-configuration, and extension-in-velocity, without explicit mention of coördinates	65-67

CHAPTER VII.

FARTHER DISCUSSION OF AVERAGES IN A CANONICAL ENSEMBLE OF SYSTEMS.

Second and third differential equations relating to average values in a canonical ensemble	68, 69
These are identical in form with thermodynamic equations enunciated by Clausius.	69
Average square of the anomaly of the energy — of the kinetic energy — of the potential energy	70-72
These anomalies are insensible to human observation and experience when the number of degrees of freedom of the system is very great	73, 74
Average values of powers of the energies	75-77
Average values of powers of the anomalies of the energies	77-80
Average values relating to forces exerted on external bodies	80-83
General formulæ relating to averages in a canonical ensemble	83-86

CHAPTER VIII.

ON CERTAIN IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF THE ENERGIES OF A SYSTEM.

Definitions. V = extension-in-phase below a limiting energy (ϵ). $\phi = \log dV/d\epsilon$	87, 88
V_q = extension-in-configuration below a limiting value of the potential energy (ϵ_q). $\phi_q = \log dV_q/d\epsilon_q$	89, 90
V_p = extension-in-velocity below a limiting value of the kinetic energy (ϵ_p). $\phi_p = \log dV_p/d\epsilon_p$	90, 91
Evaluation of V_p and ϕ_p	91-93
Average values of functions of the kinetic energy	94, 95
Calculation of V from V_q	95, 96
Approximate formulæ for large values of n	97, 98
Calculation of V or ϕ for whole system when given for parts	98
Geometrical illustration	99

xvi CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IX.

THE FUNCTION ϕ AND THE CANONICAL DISTRIBUTION. PAGE

When $n > 2$, the most probable value of the energy in a canonical ensemble is determined by $d\phi/d\epsilon = 1/\Theta$ 100, 101

When $n > 2$, the average value of $d\phi/d\epsilon$ in a canonical ensemble is $1/\Theta$ 101

When n is large, the value of ϕ corresponding to $d\phi/d\epsilon = 1/\Theta$ (ϕ_0) is nearly equivalent (except for an additive constant) to the average index of probability taken negatively ($-\bar{\eta}$) . . 101-104

Approximate formulæ for $\phi_0 + \bar{\eta}$ when n is large 104-106

When n is large, the distribution of a canonical ensemble in energy follows approximately the law of errors 105

This is not peculiar to the canonical distribution 107, 108

Averages in a canonical ensemble 108-114

CHAPTER X.

ON A DISTRIBUTION IN PHASE CALLED MICROCANONICAL IN WHICH ALL THE SYSTEMS HAVE THE SAME ENERGY.

The microcanonical distribution defined as the limiting distribution obtained by various processes 115, 116

Average values in the microcanonical ensemble of functions of the kinetic and potential energies 117-120

If two quantities have the same average values in every microcanonical ensemble, they have the same average value in every canonical ensemble 120

Average values in the microcanonical ensemble of functions of the energies of parts of the system 121-123

Average values of functions of the kinetic energy of a part of the system 123, 124

Average values of the external forces in a microcanonical ensemble. Differential equation relating to these averages, having the form of the fundamental differential equation of thermodynamics . 124-128

CHAPTER XI.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM PROPERTIES OF VARIOUS DISTRIBUTIONS IN PHASE.

Theorems I-VI. Minimum properties of certain distributions . 129-133

Theorem VII. The average index of the whole system compared with the sum of the average indices of the parts 133-135

CONTENTS. xvii

	PAGE
Theorem VIII. The average index of the whole ensemble compared with the average indices of parts of the ensemble . . .	135-137
Theorem IX. Effect on the average index of making the distribution-in-phase uniform within any limits	137-138

CHAPTER XII.

ON THE MOTION OF SYSTEMS AND ENSEMBLES OF SYSTEMS THROUGH LONG PERIODS OF TIME.

Under what conditions, and with what limitations, may we assume that a system will return in the course of time to its original phase, at least to any required degree of approximation? . . .	139-142
Tendency in an ensemble of isolated systems toward a state of statistical equilibrium	143-151

CHAPTER XIII.

EFFECT OF VARIOUS PROCESSES ON AN ENSEMBLE OF SYSTEMS.

Variation of the external coördinates can only cause a decrease in the average index of probability	152-154
This decrease may in general be diminished by diminishing the rapidity of the change in the external coördinates	154-157
The mutual action of two ensembles can only diminish the sum of their average indices of probability	158, 159
In the mutual action of two ensembles which are canonically distributed, that which has the greater modulus will lose energy . . .	160
Repeated action between any ensemble and others which are canonically distributed with the same modulus will tend to distribute the first-mentioned ensemble canonically with the same modulus . . .	161
Process analogous to a Carnot's cycle	162, 163
Analogous processes in thermodynamics	163, 164

CHAPTER XIV.

DISCUSSION OF THERMODYNAMIC ANALOGIES.

The finding in rational mechanics an <i>à priori</i> foundation for thermodynamics requires mechanical definitions of temperature and entropy. Conditions which the quantities thus defined must satisfy	165-167
The modulus of a canonical ensemble (Θ), and the average index of probability taken negatively ($\bar{\eta}$), as analogues of temperature and entropy	167-169

	PAGE
The functions of the energy $d\epsilon/d \log V$ and $\log V$ as analogues of temperature and entropy	169–172
The functions of the energy $d\epsilon/d\phi$ and ϕ as analogues of temperature and entropy	172–178
Merits of the different systems	178–183
If a system of a great number of degrees of freedom is microcanonically distributed in phase, any very small part of it may be regarded as canonically distributed	183
Units of Θ and η compared with those of temperature and entropy	183–186

CHAPTER XV.

SYSTEMS COMPOSED OF MOLECULES.

Generic and specific definitions of a phase	187–189
Statistical equilibrium with respect to phases generically defined and with respect to phases specifically defined	189
Grand ensembles, petit ensembles	189, 190
Grand ensemble canonically distributed	190–193
Ω must be finite	193
Equilibrium with respect to gain or loss of molecules	194–197
Average value of any quantity in grand ensemble canonically distributed	198
Differential equation identical in form with fundamental differential equation in thermodynamics	199, 200
Average value of number of any kind of molecules (ν)	201
Average value of $(\nu - \bar{\nu})^2$	201, 202
Comparison of indices	203–206
When the number of particles in a system is to be treated as variable, the average index of probability for phases generically defined corresponds to entropy	206