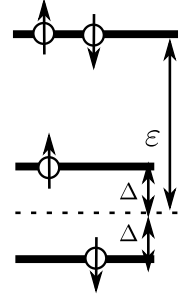


1. Two fermions and fine structure(25)

A single fermion with spin $\sigma_z = \pm\frac{1}{2}$ can occupy either (1) one of the “fine-structure” levels with spin-dependent energy $\pm\Delta$, or (2) a degenerate excited level with spin-independent energy ε . Below, we consider two fermions coexisting in these energy levels and constrained by the Pauli exclusion principle.



(a)(7) Enumerate all energy and spin states of this **two-fermion** system.

(b)(8) Calculate the partition function, the total internal energy, and the entropy of the system as functions of temperature T .

(c)(10) Calculate the total polarization $\langle\sigma_z\rangle = \langle\sigma_z^{(1)} + \sigma_z^{(2)}\rangle$ and the “susceptibility” $\left(\frac{\partial\langle\sigma_z\rangle}{\partial\Delta}\right)_T$.

2. 1D Fermionic gas in a harmonic trap(25)

One-dimensional gas of $N \gg 1$ non-interacting spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ fermions is confined by a harmonic potential, so that the energy per particle is

$$\varepsilon(p, x) = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}\kappa x^2.$$

Assume that the temperature is small $T \ll \varepsilon_F$ compared to the Fermi energy, but large compared to the harmonic level spacing $T \gg \hbar\omega = \hbar\sqrt{\kappa/m}$.

(a)(7) Determine the Fermi energy ε_F and calculate the total energy of the gas $E_0 = E(T = 0)$ at zero temperature.

(b)(8) Find the local number density of fermions $n(x) = \frac{dN}{dx}$.

(c)(10) Calculate magnetic susceptibility of the gas if each fermion has magnetic moment $\pm\mu$ and corresponding additional energy $\Delta\varepsilon = \mp\mu H$ in a magnetic field H .