

### 10.1 Master equation(25)

Consider Pauli's equation (also known as the kinetic balance or master equation)

$$\frac{\partial w_i}{\partial t} = \sum_j (P_{ij}w_j - P_{ji}w_i) \quad (1)$$

where  $P_{ij} \geq 0$  is the rate of transition from state  $j$  to state  $i$ , and  $w_i$  are probabilities for the system states

$$w_i = \langle i | \rho | i \rangle \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \rho = \sum_i |i\rangle w_i \langle i|$$

The rates are symmetric  $P_{ij} = P_{ji}$ .

- (a) Prove that the normalization of probabilities  $\sum_i w_i$  governed by equation (1) is conserved
- (b) Prove that the entropy of the system described by equation (1) can only increase monotonically.
- (c) Find the time-dependent probabilities  $w_i(t)$  for a two-level system with  $P_{12} = P_{21} = p$  and initial  $w_1(t=0) = 1$ .

### 10.2 Frequency-dependent conductivity(25)

Use the relaxation time approximation to generalize the formula for the conductivity of a degenerate Fermi gas  $\sigma(\omega=0) = n_e q^2 \tau / m$  (Drude's formula) for the case of alternating current and voltage with frequency  $\omega$ ,

$$\sigma(\omega) = \frac{\sigma(\omega=0)}{1 - i\omega\tau}. \quad (2)$$

Discuss the Joule heat generation in the limit of large frequency  $\omega \gg \tau^{-1}$ .

### 10.3 Transport phenomena in ideal gas(25)

Calculate the electric conductivity  $\sigma$ , the thermal conductivity  $\kappa$ , and the thermoelectric coefficient  $\mathcal{S}$

$$\text{thermo e.m.f. } \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \mathcal{S} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \quad (3)$$

for a classical ideal gas of charged particles in relaxation time approximation with the relaxation time  $\tau$ . Assume that the Coulomb interaction is completely screened, and the relaxation time is caused by short-range interactions.