

$$E = \frac{3}{2} kT g_s \frac{V}{\lambda^3} f_{5/2}(z)$$

$$f_{3/2}(z) = \frac{\lambda^3}{g_s \sigma}$$

Sommerfeld:  $f_\nu(z) = \frac{(\log z)^\nu}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \left[ 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \frac{\nu(\nu-1)}{(\log z)^2} + O((\log z)^{-4}) \right]$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $z \gg 1$

T baja (V, N fijos)  $\Rightarrow \lambda^3 \gg \sigma \Rightarrow f_{3/2}(z) \gg 1$

$\Rightarrow z \gg 1 \Rightarrow$  Aplique Sommerfeld:

$$f_{3/2}(z) = \frac{(\cancel{\lambda^3})^{3/2}}{\Gamma(5/2)} \left[ 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{8} \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^2 + O\left( \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^4 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_s \sigma} \left( \frac{h^2}{2\pi m} \right)^{3/2} \left( \frac{1}{kT} \right)^{3/2}$$

Ec. para N

$$\rightarrow \mu = \left( \frac{\pi^{3/2}}{g_s \sigma} \right)^{2/3} \frac{h^2}{2\pi m} \left[ 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{8} \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^2 + O\left( \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^4 \right) \right]^{-2/3}$$

$\mu(T=0)$   
 $\equiv$   
 $E_F$

$(\log z)^{-4} = (\beta/\mu)^{-4}$   
 $= \left( \frac{1}{\mu/\beta} \right)^4$

$$= E_F \left[ 1 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\pi^2}{8} \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^2 + O\left( \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^4 \right) \right]$$

$\frac{2}{3} \frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$

$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + O(x^2)$

$$= \boxed{\epsilon_F \left[ 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left( \frac{kT}{\epsilon_F} \right)^2 + O(T^3) \right] = \epsilon_F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_F(T) &= \epsilon_F(0) + O(T) \\ &= \epsilon_F + O(T) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{kT}{\epsilon_F} \right)^2 = \left[ \frac{kT}{\epsilon_F (1 + O(T))} \right]^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{kT}{\epsilon_F} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1}{1 + O(T)} \right)^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{kT}{\epsilon_F} \right)^2 (1 + O(T))$$

$$= \left( \frac{kT}{\epsilon_F} \right)^2 + O(T^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_F &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2\pi m} \left( \frac{\Gamma(5/2)}{g_s \nu} \right)^{2/3} \\
 &\stackrel{h=2\pi\hbar}{=} \frac{2\pi \frac{\hbar^2}{m}}{2\pi m} \left( \frac{\Gamma(5/2)}{g_s \nu} \right)^{2/3} \\
 &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{8\pi^{3/2} \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{4} \Gamma(5/2)}{(4\pi)^{3/2} g_s \nu} \right)^{2/3} \\
 &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{6\pi^2}{g_s \nu} \right)^{2/3} = \epsilon_F
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \frac{3}{2} kT g_s \frac{V}{\lambda^3} \Gamma(5/2) \\
 &\stackrel{\text{Sommerfeld}}{=} \frac{3}{2} kT g_s \frac{V}{\lambda^3} \frac{(\beta \hbar)^{5/2}}{\frac{5}{2} \Gamma(5/2)} \left[ 1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{8} \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^2 + O\left( \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^4 \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Sommerfeld

$$\Gamma(\nu+1) = \nu \Gamma(\nu)$$

$\Gamma(\nu+1) = \nu!$

$$= \frac{3}{2} g_s V \left( \frac{2\pi m}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \frac{5}{2} \Gamma(5/2) \left[ 1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{8} \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^2 + O\left( \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^4 \right) \right]$$

"  $-3/2$   
 $N E_F$

$$1 - \frac{5\pi^2}{24} \left( \frac{kT}{E_F} \right)^2 + O(T^3)$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} N E_F^{-3/2} E_F^{5/2} \left[ 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left( \frac{kT}{E_F} \right)^2 + O(T^3) \right]^{5/2} \times$$

$$\times \left[ 1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{8} \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^2 + O\left( \left( \frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^4 \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{5\pi^2}{8} \left( \frac{kT}{E_F} \right)^2 + O(T^3)$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} N E_F \left[ 1 - \frac{5\pi^2}{24} \left( \frac{kT}{E_F} \right)^2 + O(T^3) \right] \left[ 1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{8} \left( \frac{kT}{E_F} \right)^2 + O(T^3) \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} N \epsilon_F \left[ 1 + 5\pi^2 \underbrace{\left( \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{24} \right)}_{= \frac{1}{12}} \left( \frac{kT}{\epsilon_F} \right)^2 + O(T^3) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{3}{5} N \epsilon_F \left[ 1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{12} \left( \frac{kT}{\epsilon_F} \right)^2 + O(T^3) \right]$$

A  $T=0$ ,  $E = \frac{3}{5} N \epsilon_F \neq 0$

