

$$2a) Z_1(\epsilon) = (1 - \lambda e^{-\beta\epsilon})^{-1} \quad (1)$$

$$\langle n_\epsilon \rangle = \lambda \frac{\partial \ln Z_1(\epsilon)}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda^{-1} e^{\beta\epsilon} - 1} \quad (2)$$

$$a) Z_1(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda e^{-\beta\epsilon}}$$

$$= \sum_{n_\epsilon=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{n_\epsilon} e^{-n_\epsilon \beta\epsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{n_\epsilon} = \lambda^{n_\epsilon} e^{-n_\epsilon \beta\epsilon} (1 - \lambda e^{-\beta\epsilon}) \quad (3)$$

$$b) \sum_{n_\epsilon=0}^{\infty} n_\epsilon P_{n_\epsilon} = (1 - \lambda e^{-\beta\epsilon}) \sum_{n_\epsilon=0}^{\infty} n_\epsilon \lambda^{n_\epsilon} e^{-n_\epsilon \beta\epsilon}$$

$$= (1 - \lambda e^{-\beta\epsilon}) \frac{\lambda e^{-\beta\epsilon}}{(1 - \lambda e^{-\beta\epsilon})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\lambda^{-1} e^{\beta\epsilon} - 1)} \quad (4)$$

, same as (2)

$$c) b: P_{n_\epsilon}^b = \gamma^{n_\epsilon} (1 - \gamma)$$

$$c: P_{n_\epsilon}^c = \frac{\gamma^{n_\epsilon} e^{-\gamma}}{n_\epsilon!}$$

$$\gamma \ll 1 \quad P_{n_\epsilon}^b = P_{n_\epsilon}^c = 0 \quad \text{if } n_\epsilon \gg 1$$

$$\gamma \ll 1 \quad \text{if } T \gg 1$$