Problem 3.1. Use Table 3.1 to compute the temperatures of solid A and solid B when $q_A = 1$. Then compute both temperatures when $q_A = 60$. Express your answers in terms of ϵ/k, and then in kelvins assuming that $\epsilon = 0.1$ eV.

q_A	Ω_A	S_A/k	q_B	Ω_B	S_B/k	Ω_{total}	S_{total}/k
0	1	0	100	2.8×10^{81}	187.5	2.8×10^{81}	187.5
1	300	5.7	99	9.3×10^{80}	186.4	2.8×10^{83}	192.1
2	45150	10.7	98	3.1×10^{80}	185.3	1.4×10^{85}	196.0
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
11	5.3×10^{19}	45.4	89	1.1×10^{76}	175.1	5.9×10^{95}	220.5
12	1.4×10^{21}	48.7	88	3.4×10^{75}	173.9	4.7×10^{96}	222.6
13	3.3×10^{22}	51.9	87	1.0×10^{75}	172.7	3.5×10^{97}	224.6
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
59	2.2×10^{68}	157.4	41	3.1×10^{46}	107.0	6.8×10^{114}	264.4
60	1.3×10^{69}	159.1	40	5.3×10^{45}	105.5	6.9×10^{114}	264.4
61	7.7×10^{69}	160.9	39	8.8×10^{44}	103.5	6.8×10^{114}	264.4
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
100	1.7×10^{96}	221.6	0	1	0	1.7×10^{96}	221.6

Table 3.1. Macrostates, multiplicities, and entropies of a system of two Einstein solids, one with 300 oscillators and the other with 200, sharing a total of 100 units of energy.