

1. Sketch the probability distribution of velocity along one direction for a gas of nitrogen molecules, and calculate the root-mean-square (rms) value of the velocity of the molecules for
 - (a) room temperature ($T=300\text{K}$)
 - (b) near the liquid state ($T=77\text{K}$)

The distributions should have a particular shape and a particular variance (width). Draw the plots on the same graph so their scale is obvious.

2. Consider $N = 7$ noninteracting distinguishable particles with a total energy of $E = 6$. Each individual particle can take on integer energies $0, 1, \dots$. Write down all the possible configurations of occupation numbers $\mathbf{n} = n_1, n_2, \dots$ and the number of ways $W(\mathbf{n})$ the particles can have each configuration. Recall that n_i counts how many particles have an energy E_i . Work out the probability of a particular particle having an energy E_i , and sketch the resulting plot of probability (vertical axis) versus energy (horizontal axis).
3. Make an estimate for the average kinetic energy of the “free” electrons in a metal, assuming they obey Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics. Assume the system is at temperature T . How does this compare with the actual result and why is it different? (Hint: electrons do not obey Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics because they are identical Fermions)