Assume a system has two energy levels, where one particle at most can exist at either energy level (indistinguishable / particles of the same type). How many terms will appear in the grand partition function?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 4
D. 7
F. 222

Assume a system has two energy levels: 0eV and 1eV, where one is -0.5eV, what is the most likely state of the system?

- A. Zero particles at either energy level
- B. One particle at the lower energy level
- C. Both energy levels filled (one particle each)
- D. There is more than one state with the highest probability
- F ???

particle at most can exist at either energy level. If the chemical potential

"roughly"? There are two answers (the effects partially cancel each other out).

- A. The statement assumes that the masses of CO and O_2 are the same.
- B. The statement assumes that the bond energies of either molecule to the heme site are the same.
- C. The whole setup assumes one heme site (not realistic).
- D. The statement assumes that Z_{int} for CO and O₂ are the same.
- E. The author is lazy and is just guessing.

In finding μ_{CO} , the textbook says "If it is 100 times less abundant, then its chemical potential is lower by roughly $kT \ln 100 = 0.12 \text{ eV}$." Why does the textbook say



states exist?

- A. 4 if fermions, 15 if bosons
- B. 4 if fermions, 20 if bosons
- C. 3 if fermions, 12 if bosons
- D. 3 if fermions, 18 if bosons
- F ???



Suppose we have three indistinguishable particles and four different spatial wave functions ("orbitals") to put them in. How many different





potential is $\mu = -15kT$?

- A. Much less than 1 boson.
- B. Between 1 and 1000 bosons.
- C. Much greater than 1000 bosons
- D. ???



Suppose we have a bosonic system. What is the expected number of bosons that will be found at energy level E = 0, assuming the chemical