

## 4 Advanced Physical Chemistry – Exercises

**4.1** How many ways are there to assign positions to the 10 field players of a soccer team? What do you obtain if you apply Stirling's approximation?

**4.2** ... an old safety problem: Should an airplane that is used for crossing the Atlantic Ocean have 1, 2, 3, or 4 motors?

**4.3** What is the probability that at least 2 people from a group of 30 celebrate their birthday on the same date?

For simplicity's sake assume that a year has 365 days (ignore switch years) and that there are no seasonal fluctuations of the birth rate.

**4.4** Natural carbon consists mostly of the nuclide  $^{12}\text{C}$ . The nuclide  $^{13}\text{C}$  constitutes merely 1.1%. There are more nuclides, but they can be neglected here.

- Use the binomial distribution to compute the fractions of molecules in a sample of pentane which contain 0, 1, ..., 5  $^{13}\text{C}$  atoms.
- What is the fraction of pentane molecules in which two  $^{13}\text{C}$  atoms occupy neighbour positions?
- Solve a) using the Poisson distribution. Are there deviations? If yes, why?

**4.5** Consider the binomial distribution  $P_n(k)$  for very large values of  $n$  and  $k$  (so that it is permissible to use Stirling's approximation): What is the most probable value of  $k$ ?

Does the Poisson distribution give the same result?

**4.6** The speed distribution function of the molecules of an ideal gas in  $x$  direction is

$$f(v_x) dv_x = A \exp\left(-\frac{mv_x^2}{2k_B T}\right) dv_x ,$$

where  $m$  denotes the molecular mass and  $k_B$  Boltzmann's constant. Analogous expression exist for the  $y$  and  $z$  directions.

- Calculate the normalizing factor  $A$ !
- Give expressions for the average speed, the average absolute speed, and the average kinetic energy of the molecules!

useful equations:

$$\int_0^\infty x^k e^{-\lambda x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^{-\frac{k+1}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right) \quad \text{for } \lambda > 0, k > -1$$
$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi} \quad \Gamma(1) = 1$$
$$\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$$