

18. We use $N_0 = N(E)P(E) = CE^{1/2} [e^{(E-E_F)/kT} + 1]^{-1}$, where C is given in problem 7(a). At $E = 4.00 \text{ eV}$,

$$\begin{aligned} n_0 &= \frac{\left(6.8 \times 10^{27} \text{ m}^{-3} \cdot (\text{eV})^{-3/2}\right) (4.00 \text{ eV})^{1/2}}{e^{(4.00 \text{ eV} - 7.00 \text{ eV}) / [(8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K})(1000 \text{ K})]} + 1} \\ &= 1.36 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3} \cdot \text{eV}^{-1} , \end{aligned}$$

and at $E = 6.75 \text{ eV}$,

$$\begin{aligned} n_0 &= \frac{\left(6.8 \times 10^{27} \text{ m}^{-3} \cdot (\text{eV})^{-3/2}\right) (6.75 \text{ eV})^{1/2}}{e^{(6.75 \text{ eV} - 7.00 \text{ eV}) / [(8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV/K})(1000 \text{ K})]} + 1} \\ &= 1.67 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3} \cdot \text{eV}^{-1} . \end{aligned}$$

Similarly at $E = 7.00, 7.25$ and 9.00 eV , the values of $n_0(E)$ are $9.0 \times 10^{27} \text{ m}^{-3} \cdot \text{eV}^{-1}$, $9.5 \times 10^{26} \text{ m}^{-3} \cdot \text{eV}^{-1}$ and $1.7 \times 10^{18} \text{ m}^{-3} \cdot \text{eV}^{-1}$, respectively. We note that the latter value is effectively zero (relative to the other results).