$$dW_c/d\xi + dW_F^{I}/d\xi + dW_F^{II}/d\xi = 0 \qquad (6)$$

$$d^2W_c/d\xi^2 + d^2W_F^{I}/d\xi^2 + d^2W_F^{II}/d\xi^2 = C_H \qquad (7)$$

$$d^2W_c/d\eta^2 + d^2W_F^{I}/d\eta^2 + d^2W_F^{II}/d\eta^2 = C_{66} \qquad (8)$$

The density of states at the Fermi level may be calculated from measurements of the electronic specific heat. The data reported by Clement[20], gives the total density of states per unit energy range at the Fermi level as $N_f = 8.73 \times 10^{33}$ erg$^{-1}$ cm$^{-3}$.

In order to explore for solutions, Equations 6, 7 and 8 can be graphed with the free parameters $Z^2$ and $\alpha_o$ as coordinates. In this form the slopes of the lines are the ratio of the numerical coefficient of $\alpha_o$ to the coefficient of $Z^2$ (Table 3), and the $Z^2$ intercepts are related to the appropriate derivative of $W_F^{II}$ (a function of $n_i$, $N_i$, $E_i$). Values of the $n_i$ and $E_i$ were first estimated from free electron theory (the $n_i$ then automatically complying with Equation 4) and reasonable values of the $N_i$ that satisfy Equation 5 were chosen. This graph is shown in Fig. 3 and the lack of intersections demonstrates the unavailability of simultaneous solutions for the three equations with a physically possible value of $Z^2$.