of $(\partial e/\partial p)_v$ provides no guarantee that C_v and $(\partial p/\partial T)_v$ are also constant. In fact different sets of values of C_v and $(\partial p/\partial T)_v$ that satisfy the condition of constant $(\partial e/\partial p)_v$ can be associated with different (T-p-v) equations of state that will give different values of shock temperature.

It is concluded that the values of shock temperature calculated along the isentropes are more realistic than those that would be calculated with models based on less thermodynamic information.

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