

should have the same type of crystal lattice in the solid phase ; on the approximation taken for the calculation, this corresponds to having the same change in entropy for the two components on melting, , in which k is Boltzmann's constant and q is the change in entropy referred to one particle).

Fig. 1. Cu-Ni. 1) Experimental curve ; 2) ; 3)erg/particle.

b) The following inequality^{ies} should be satisfied :

$$\dots R.p. 387$$

(1)(2)

where x and y are the concentrations of the liquid and solid solutions.

The latter inequalities may in practice be written /4/ in the form:

$$\dots R.p. 387$$

(2a)

since the products $x(1-x)$ and $y(1-y)$ are always..... . The equations of the lines $x = x(T)$ and $y = y(T)$ bounding the region of phase separation

$$\dots R.p. 387$$

(3)

may approximately be represented (after expanding the logarithms of the denominators into series in powers of.....and....., whereand.....) in the form

$$\dots R.p. 388$$

(4a)
(4b)

For.....these correspond to ^athe "cigar" symmetrical with respect to the straight line joining the melting points of the components :