

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).

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

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b) The following inequality<sup>ies</sup> 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....., where .....and.....) in the form

$$\dots R.p. 388$$

(4a)  
(4b)

For.....these correspond to ~~the~~<sup>a</sup> "cigar" symmetrical with respect to the straight line joining the melting points of the components :