The Thermodynamics of Linear Fluids and Fluid Mixtures by Pekař & Samohýl

## Page 214, equation (4.333)

Writing (4.209) in space gradients gives:

$$\sum_{\beta=1}^{n-1} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n} \omega_{\beta\gamma} \operatorname{grad} \rho_{\gamma} = -\operatorname{grad} P_n + \rho_n \operatorname{grad} g_n - \rho_n \frac{\partial \hat{f}_n}{\partial T} \operatorname{grad} T$$
(1)

and similarly for (4.208):

$$\sum_{\gamma=1}^{n} \omega_{\beta\gamma} \operatorname{grad} \rho_{\gamma} = -\operatorname{grad} P_{\beta} + \rho_{\beta} \operatorname{grad} g_{\beta} - \rho_{\beta} \frac{\partial \hat{f}_{\beta}}{\partial T} \operatorname{grad} T.$$
(2)

Henceforth, equilibrium is supposed and its symbol <sup>o</sup> omitted.

Insertion of (4.320), (4.327) and (4.317) into (1) gives (remember that  $\operatorname{grad} \rho \equiv \mathbf{h}$  and  $\operatorname{grad} T \equiv \mathbf{g}$ ):

$$\sum_{\beta=1}^{n-1} \mathbf{k}_{\beta} = -\rho_n(\mathbf{b}_n + \mathbf{i}_n) - \mathbf{k}_n + \rho_n \text{grad } g_n$$

and with respect to (4.328):

$$\rho_n(\mathbf{b}_n + \mathbf{i}_n) = \rho_n \operatorname{grad} g_n. \tag{3}$$

Similar substitution into (2) results in

$$\mathbf{k}_{\beta} = \rho_{\beta}(\mathbf{b}_{\beta} + \mathbf{i}_{\beta}) + \mathbf{k}_{\beta} - \rho_{\beta} \operatorname{grad} g_{\beta}, \ \beta = 1, ..., n - 1$$

and

$$\operatorname{grad} g_{\beta} = (\mathbf{b}_{\beta} + \mathbf{i}_{\beta}), \ \beta = 1, ..., n - 1.$$
(4)

Equations (3) and (4) together (and not omitting the symbol  $^{o}$ ) form (4.333).