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

Page 232, equation (4.412)

The definition of mixture free energy, (4.92), is substituted into the definition of mass fraction (4.22):

$$f = \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n} \frac{\rho_{\gamma}}{\rho} f_{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\rho} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n} \rho_{\gamma} f_{\gamma}$$

from which follows:

$$\rho \hat{f} = \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n} \rho_{\gamma} \hat{f}_{\gamma}.$$
 (1)

Upon substitution of (1) into the definition of chemical potential, (4.161), we obtain:

$$g_{\alpha} = \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho_{\alpha}} \left(\rho_{\gamma} \hat{f}_{\gamma} \right) = \hat{f}_{\alpha} + \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n} \rho_{\gamma} \frac{\partial \hat{f}_{\gamma}}{\partial \rho_{\alpha}} = \hat{f}_{\alpha} + \rho_{\alpha} \frac{\partial \hat{f}_{\alpha}}{\partial \rho_{\alpha}} \equiv \frac{\partial \rho_{\alpha} \hat{f}_{\alpha}}{\partial \rho_{\alpha}};$$
$$\alpha = 1, \dots, n$$

which is $(4.412)_1$. The function $(4.412)_2$ follows from the fact that $f_{\alpha} = \hat{f}_{\alpha}(\rho_{\alpha}, T)$, cf. (4.411).