



LXIV. Note on "Minimum deviation through a prism"

R. Chartres

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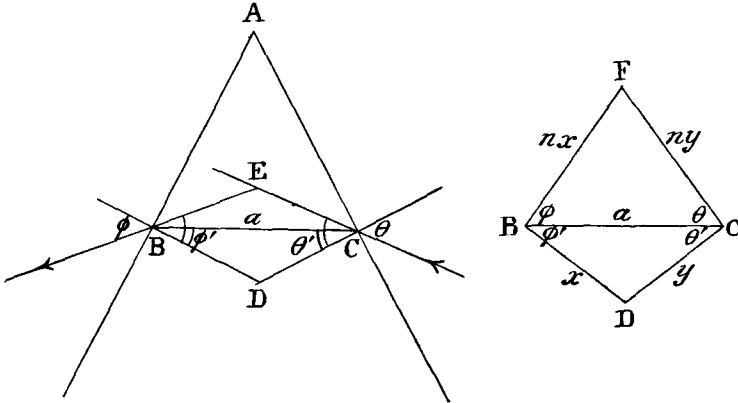


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LXIV. Note on "Minimum Deviation through a Prism."
By R. CHARTRES*.



$$\theta + \phi = \text{minimum.} \quad \theta' + \phi' = \text{constant.} \quad \sin \theta = \mu \sin \theta'. \quad \sin \phi = \mu \sin \phi'.$$

Make $F C B = \theta$, $F B C = \phi$,
then F is to be a maximum, while D is constant.

$$\therefore \cos F - \cos D = \frac{a^2(n^2 - 1)}{2n^2xy} \text{ is a minimum.}$$

$$\therefore xy = \text{maximum.} \quad \therefore x = y, \text{ or } \theta' = \phi', \text{ or } \theta = \phi.$$

LXV. Mr. J. H. Jeans' Theory of Gases. (Note on his
Paper in *Phil. Mag.* June 1903.) By S. H. BURBURY,
F.R.S.†

MR. JEANS proposes in this paper to put the Theory of Gases on a new basis.

The orthodox theory rests, he says, on the *molekular ungeordnet* hypothesis of Boltzmann. But this has never been explained either by its author or by anybody else. And Jeans concludes from Boltzmann's practice that the orthodox theory is effectively based on what in my Kinetic Theory of Gases I called assumption A. That assumption is that the chance of any molecule having its velocities within assigned limits is everywhere and at every instant independent of the

* Communicated by the Author.

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