

Math Diversion Problem 303

P. Reany

January 26, 2025

The human mind has never invented a labor-saving
machine equal to algebra.
— J. Willard Gibbs

The website is found at:

Source: Wikipedia page on the Lambert W function, under
'Thermodynamic equilibrium'.

1 The Problem

Given the relation

$$\ln K = \frac{a}{T} + b + c \ln T, \quad (1)$$

find the real values of T .

2 The Preparation

I intend to use the Lambert W function, which goes as follows: If

$$ze^z = B, \quad (2)$$

then

$$z = W(B), \quad (3)$$

where there are domain constraints on B that we won't go into here. Warning:
This can be a complicated (multi-valued) function to deal with.

From Wikipedia: Some special cases for the Lambert W function:

$$W_0(0) = 0.$$

$$W_0(e) = W(1 \cdot e^1) = 1.$$

$$W_0(e^{1+e}) = e.$$

$$W_0\left(\frac{e^{1/2}}{2}\right) = 1/2.$$

$$W_0\left(\frac{e^{1/n}}{n}\right) = 1/n.$$

$$W_0(1) \equiv \Omega = e^{-W_0(1)} = -\ln W_0(1) \approx 0.567143.$$

$$W_0(-1) \approx -0.31813 + 1.33723i.$$

$$W_0(-\pi/2) = i\pi/2.$$

$$W_0(x^{x+1} \ln x) = x \ln x.$$

3 The Solution

Let's introduce α as

$$\alpha = \ln K - b, \tag{4}$$

Then (1) becomes

$$\alpha = \frac{a}{T} + c \ln T, \tag{5}$$

Next, let

$$T = e^R, \tag{6}$$

where R is just a temporary variable, like α . So, (5) becomes

$$\alpha = a e^{-R} + cR. \tag{7}$$

Divide through by c :

$$\frac{\alpha}{c} = \frac{a}{c} e^{-R} + R. \tag{8}$$

Now, let

$$y = -R + \frac{\alpha}{c}, \tag{9}$$

So, (8) becomes

$$y = \frac{a}{c} e^{-\alpha/c} e^y. \tag{10}$$

Next, multiply through by $-e^{-y}$, which yields

$$-y e^{-y} = -\frac{a}{c} e^{-\alpha/c}. \tag{11}$$

Now, finally, we take the Lambert W function across the equation, to get

$$-y = W\left(-\frac{a}{c} e^{-\alpha/c}\right). \tag{12}$$

Taking a step back, we have that

$$R = W\left(-\frac{a}{c}e^{-\alpha/c}\right) + \frac{\alpha}{c}. \quad (13)$$

From (4), we get

$$R = W\left(-\frac{a}{c}e^{(b-\ln K)/c}\right) + \frac{\ln K - b}{c}. \quad (14)$$

Only one more step:

$$T = \exp\left\{W\left(-\frac{a}{c}e^{(b-\ln K)/c}\right) + \frac{\ln K - b}{c}\right\}. \quad (15)$$