decreasing. Finally, in the compound expansion and the compound contraction, when both DO' and DO" are varying in the same direction, one cannot say at once whether cross-over equilibrium requires DH to be positive, zero, or negative; later it will be argued from general considerations that the tendency of a compound expansion is to require DH to be negative in a first period and positive in a second, while the tendency of a compound contraction is to require DH first to be positive and then negative.

The change in DH required per interval in the different phases if cross-over equilibrium is to be maintained, is indicated in the third column of the table of ~~definitions and~~ names and definitions of the phases (see above). Whether the change in DH is effected by a change in G' or a change in G" is immaterial; but it is worth noting that a smaller change in G' does as much as a greater change in G", for G' is the denominator in G"/G'. The point is illustrated in the following table:

G': \ G"	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%
5%	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
10%	9.5	9	8.5	8	7.5	7	6.5	6
15%	6.3	6	5.6	5.3	5	4.6	4.3	4
20%	4.75	4.5	4.25	4	3.75	3.5	3.25	3
25%	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3	2.8	2.6	2.4
30%	3.16	3	2.83	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.16	2
35%	2.7	2.57	2.43	2.28	2.14	2	1.85	1.7
40%	2.37	2.25	2.12	2	1.87	1.75	1.62	1.5

The independent variables are G' and G" given in percentages, G' of DO' and G" of DO"; the corresponding value of G"/G' is found at the intersection of the row and column marked by the percentage.