

Bolyai.

A. 3.

37

Johann Bolyai Drummkönig.

Inde Anflug des Tages könn
 In no stoff offruben ungen
 villenforlo min Platzmil jann
 thejalt jefinst mit genung
 uechfinken, imil betrieff mit
 nicht ungenig Meistern the
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Zum Schluss möchte ich
 lüney und Vorberichtigung,
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Handschrif von Johann Bolyai

Appendix,
 Scientiam Spatii
 absolute veram exhibens;
 a veritate aut falsitate Axioma
 tis XI. Euclidei (a priori hauri
 unquam decidenda) independen
 tem; adjecta ad casum falsitatis
 quadratura circuli geometrica

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 Caesareo Regio Austriaco
 Castrensium Capitaneo.

Agropoli sive Maras-Vásárhelyi
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354 Bolyai János: Appendix. (A nyomtatott munka B. J. sajátkezű bejegyzéseivel.) 27 levél. Bolyai A. 3. Tud. Akadémia.

Appendix Prima

Scientia Spatii absolute vera;
nulli quoad parallelas
supposito Axiomati (Euclideo
vel alii simili) innixa.

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J. Schmidt

(A, B)

MAGY. TUD. AKADEMIA
KÖNYVTÁRA

Ortitik füzet Boly.

EXPLICATIO SIGNORUM. 3.

MAGY. TUD. AKADEMIA
KÖNYVTÁRA

- \tilde{ab} denotet complexum omnium punctorum cum punctis a, b in recta sitorum.
- \tilde{ab} - - - rectae \tilde{ab} in a bifariam sectae dimidium illud, quod punctum b complectitur.
- \tilde{abc} - - - complexum omnium punctorum, quae cum punctis a, b, c (non in eadem recta sitis) in eodem plano sunt.
- $ab\tilde{c}$ - - - plani \tilde{abc} per \tilde{ab} bifariam secti dimidium, punctum c complectens.
- abc - - - portionum, in quas \tilde{abc} per complexum rectarum \tilde{ba}, \tilde{bc} dividitur, *minorem*; si-ve *angulum*, cuius \tilde{ba}, \tilde{bc} crura sunt.
- $abcd$ - - - (si d in abc sit et \tilde{ba}, \tilde{cd} se invicem non secant) portionem ipsius abc inter $\tilde{ba}, \tilde{bc}, \tilde{cd}$ comprehensam; $bacd$ vero portionem plani \tilde{abc} inter \tilde{ab}, \tilde{cd} sitam.
- \perp - - - perpendiculare.
- \wedge - - - angulum.
- R - - - angulum rectum.
- $ab \cong cd$ - $cab = acd$.
- \equiv - - - congruens *).
- $x \rightsquigarrow a$ - x tendere ad limitem a .
- $\bigcirc r$ - - peripheriam circuli radii r .
- $\odot r$ - - aream circuli radii r .

*) Sit fas, signo hocce, quo summus Geometra GAUSS numeros congruos insignivit; congruentiam geometricam que denotare: nulla ambiguitate exinde metuenda.

MAGY. TUD. AKADEMIA
KÖNYVTÁRA

EXPLICATIO SIGNORUM

ad denotet complexum omnium punctorum eius punctis & in recta situm.
 rectae ad in e dilatare secare dimidi-
 um illud, quod punctum & complectitur
 complexum omnium punctorum
 cum punctis & e non in eadem recta
 atis) in eodem plano sunt
 plani, nec per ad dilatare secare dimi-
 ditur punctum & complectens
 portionum in quas nec per complectitur
 rectam de de dividitur minoratur
 ve angulum, cuius de de circa sunt
 (si d in e sit et de, ad se invicem non
 secant) portionem ipsius nec inter de,
 de, ad comprehendens; nec vero per
 tionem plani nec inter de, ad situm
 perpendicularitate
 angulum
 angulum rectam
 eod = eod
 congruens *)
 a tendere ad limitem &
 peripheriam circuli radii &
 arcum circuli radii &

*) Sit las, signo hoc, duo summae Geometriae (1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

§ 1. (Fig. 1.) Si rectam \tilde{am} non secet plani ejusdem
 recta \tilde{bn} , at secet quaevis \tilde{bp} (in \tilde{abn}): designetur
 hoc per $\tilde{bn} || \tilde{am}$. Dari talem \tilde{bn} , et quidem unicam,
 e quovis puncto b (extra \tilde{am}), atque $\tilde{bam} \dagger \tilde{abn}$ non
 $2R$ esse patet; nam \tilde{bc} circa b mota, donec \tilde{bam}
 $\dagger \tilde{abc} = 2R$ fiat, \tilde{bc} ex \tilde{am} aliquando primum exit, est-
 que tunc $\tilde{bc} || \tilde{am}$. Nec non patet esse $\tilde{bn} || \tilde{em}$, ubi-
 vis sit e in \tilde{am} (supponendo in omnibus talibus
 casibus esse $\tilde{am} \dagger \tilde{ae}$). Et si, puncto c in \tilde{am} abeun-
 te in infinitum, semper sit $\tilde{cd} = \tilde{cb}$: erit semper
 $\tilde{cdb} = (\tilde{cbd} < \tilde{ncb})$; ast $\tilde{ncb} \sim 0$; adeoque et \tilde{adb}
 ~ 0 .

§ 2. (Fig. 2.) Si $\tilde{bn} || \tilde{am}$; est quoque $\tilde{cn} || \tilde{am}$.
 Nam sit d ubicunque in \tilde{macn} . Si c in \tilde{bn} sit; \tilde{bd} ,
 secat \tilde{am} (propter $\tilde{bn} || \tilde{am}$), adeoque et \tilde{cd} secat
 \tilde{am} ; si vero c in \tilde{bp} fuerit; sit $\tilde{bq} || \tilde{cd}$: cadit \tilde{bq} in
 \tilde{abn} (§ 1), secatque \tilde{am} , adeoque et \tilde{cd} secat \tilde{am} .
 Quaevis \tilde{ca} igitur (in \tilde{acn}) secat in utroque casu
 \tilde{am} absque eo, ut \tilde{cn} ipsam \tilde{am} secet. Est ergo sem-
 per $\tilde{cn} || \tilde{am}$.

§ 3. (Fig. 2.) Si tam \tilde{br} quam \tilde{cs} sit $|| \tilde{am}$, et c non
 sit in \tilde{br} ; tum \tilde{br} , \tilde{cs} se invicem haud secant. Si
 enim \tilde{br} , \tilde{cs} punctum d commune haberent; (per
 §. 2.) essent \tilde{dr} et \tilde{ds} simul $|| \tilde{am}$, caderetque (§. 1.)
 \tilde{ds} in \tilde{dr} et c in \tilde{br} (contra hyp).

§ 4. (Fig. 3.) Si $\tilde{man} \dagger \tilde{mab}$; pro quovis puncto
 b ipsius \tilde{ab} datur tale c in \tilde{am} , ut sit $\tilde{bcm} = \tilde{nam}$.
 Nam datur per (§. 1.) $\tilde{bdm} \dagger \tilde{nam}$, adeoque $\tilde{mdp} =$
 \tilde{man} , caditque b in \tilde{nadp} . Si igitur \tilde{nam} juxta \tilde{am} f-
 ratur, usquequo \tilde{an} in \tilde{dp} veniat; aliquando \tilde{an}
 per b transiisse, et aliquid $\tilde{bcm} = \tilde{ncm}$ esse oportet

§ 5. (Fig. 1). Si $bn \parallel am$, datur tale punctum f in am , ut sit $fm \cong bn$. Nam per §. 1. datur $bcm \rangle cbn$; et si $ce \cong cb$, adeoque $ec \cong bc$; patet esse $bem \langle ebn$. Feratur p per ec , $\wedge lo$ bpm semper u , et $\wedge lo$ pbn semper v dicto; patet u esse prius ei simultaneo v minus, posterius vero esse majus. Crescit vero u a bem usque bcm continuo; cum (per §. 4.) nullus $\wedge lus \rangle bem$ et $\langle bcm$ detur, cui u aliquando \cong non fiat; pariter decrescit v ab ebn usque cbn continuo; datur itaque in ec tale f , ut $bfm \cong fbn$ sit. *Analysit blmibt. vult. vltm.*

6. Si $bn \parallel am$, atque ubivis sit e in am , et g in bn : tum $gn \parallel em$ et $em \parallel gn$. Nam (per §. 1.) est $bn \parallel em$, et hinc (per §. 2.) $gn \parallel em$. Si porro $fm \cong bn$ (§. 5.); tum $mfbn \cong nbfm$, adeoque (cum $bn \parallel fm$ sit) etiam $fm \parallel bn$, et (per praec.) $em \parallel gn$.

§ 7. (Fig. 4). Si tam bn quam cp sit $\parallel am$, et c non sit in bn : est etiam $bn \parallel cp$. Nam bn , cp se invicem non secant (§. 3); sunt vero am , bn , cp aut in plano, aut non; atque in casu primo am aut in bn est, aut non. Si am , bn , cp in plano sint, et am in bn cadat; tum quaevis bq (in nbc) secat am in aliquo puncto d (quia $bn \parallel am$); porro cum $dm \parallel cp$ sit (§. 6.), patet dq secare cp , adeoque esse $bn \parallel cp$. Si vero bn , cp in eadem plaga ipsius am sint; tum aliqua earum ex. gr. cp , intra duas reliquas bn , am cadit; quaevis bq (in nba) autem secat am , adeoque et ipsam cp . Est itaque $bn \parallel cp$.

Si mab , mac , $\wedge lum$ efficiant; tum cbn cum abn non nisi bn , am ero (in abu) cum bn , adeoque nbc quoque cum am , nihil commune habent. Perquamvis bd (in nba) autem positum bcd secat am , quia (propter $bn \parallel am$) ba secat am . Moto itaque bcd cir-

ca bc , donec ipsam am prima vice deserat, postremo cadet bcd in bn . Eadem ratione cadet idem in bcp ; cadit igitur bn in bcp . Porro si $br \parallel cp$; tum (quia etiam $am \parallel cp$) pari ratione cadit br in bam ; nec non (propter $br \parallel cp$) in bcp . Itaque br ipsis mab , pcb commune, nempe ipsum bn est, atque hinc $bn \parallel cp$.

Si igitur $cp \parallel am$, et b extra am sit: tum sectio ipsorum bam , bcp , nempe bn est $\parallel am$ ad am , quam ad cp .

§ 8. (Fig. 5). Si $bn \parallel et \cong cp$ (vel brevius $bn \parallel \cong cp$), atque am (in nbc) rectam bc \perp riter bissecet; tum $bn \parallel am$. Si enim bn secaret am , etiam cp secaret am in eodem puncto (cum $mabn \cong macp$), quod et ipsis bn , cp commune esset, quamvis $bn \parallel cp$ sit. Quaevis bq (in cbn) vero secat cp ; adeoque secat bq etiam am . Consequenter $bn \parallel am$.

§ 9. (Fig. 6). Si $bn \parallel am$, $map \perp mab$, atque \wedge , quem nbd cum nba (in ea plaga ipsius $mabn$, ubi map est) facit, sit $\langle R$: tum map et nbd se invicem secant. Nam sit $bam = R$, ac $\perp bn$ (sive in b cadat c , sive non) et $ce \perp bn$ (in nbd); erit (per hyp.) $ace \langle R$, et $af \perp ce$ in ace cadet. Sit ap sectio (punctum a commune habentium) abf et amp ; erit $bap = bam = R$ (cum sit $bam \perp map$). Si denique abj in abm ponatur (a et b manentibus); cadet ap in am ; atque cum $ac \perp bn$ et $af \perp ac$ sit, patet af intra bn terminari; adeoque bf in abn cadere. Secat autem bj ipsam ap in hoc situ (quia $bn \parallel am$); adeoque etiam in situ primo, cp et bj se invicem secant; estque punctum sectionis ip-

sis $\tilde{m}\tilde{a}\tilde{p}$ et $\tilde{n}\tilde{b}\tilde{d}$ commune: secant itaque $\tilde{m}\tilde{a}\tilde{p}$ et $\tilde{n}\tilde{b}\tilde{d}$ se invicem. Facile ex hinc sequitur $\tilde{m}\tilde{a}\tilde{p}$ et $\tilde{n}\tilde{b}\tilde{d}$ se mutuo secare, si summa internorum, quos cum $\tilde{m}\tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{n}$ efficiunt, $\angle 2R$ sit.

§ 10. (Fig. 7). Si tam $\tilde{b}\tilde{n}$ quam $\tilde{c}\tilde{p}$ sit $\parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$: est etiam $\tilde{b}\tilde{n} \parallel \tilde{c}\tilde{p}$. Nam $\tilde{m}\tilde{a}\tilde{b}$ et $\tilde{m}\tilde{a}\tilde{c}$ aut $\wedge \tilde{l}\tilde{u}\tilde{m}$ efficiunt, aut in plano sunt.

Si prius; bissecet $\tilde{q}\tilde{d}\tilde{f}$ rectam $\tilde{a}\tilde{b}$ \perp riter; erit $\tilde{d}\tilde{q} \perp \tilde{a}\tilde{b}$, adeoque $\tilde{d}\tilde{q} \parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ (§. 8.); pariter si $\tilde{e}\tilde{r}\tilde{s}$ bissecet rectam $\tilde{a}\tilde{c}$ \perp riter, est $\tilde{e}\tilde{r} \parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$; unde $\tilde{d}\tilde{q} \parallel \tilde{e}\tilde{r}$ (§. 7.). Facile hinc (per §. 9.) consequitur, $\tilde{q}\tilde{d}\tilde{f}$ et $\tilde{e}\tilde{r}\tilde{s}$ se mutuo secare, et sectionem $\tilde{f}\tilde{s}$ esse $\parallel \tilde{d}\tilde{q}$ (§. 7.), atque (propter $\tilde{b}\tilde{n} \parallel \tilde{d}\tilde{q}$) esse etiam $\tilde{f}\tilde{s} \parallel \tilde{b}\tilde{n}$. Est porro (pro quovis puncto ipsius $\tilde{f}\tilde{s}$) $\tilde{f}\tilde{b} = \tilde{f}\tilde{a} = \tilde{f}\tilde{c}$, caditque $\tilde{f}\tilde{s}$ in planum $\tilde{t}\tilde{g}\tilde{f}$, rectam $\tilde{h}\tilde{c}$ \perp riter bissecans. Est vero (per §. 7.) (cum sit $\tilde{f}\tilde{s} \parallel \tilde{b}\tilde{n}$) etiam $\tilde{g}\tilde{t} \parallel \tilde{b}\tilde{n}$. Pari modo demonstratur $\tilde{g}\tilde{t} \parallel \tilde{c}\tilde{p}$ esse. Interim $\tilde{g}\tilde{t}$ bissecat rectam $\tilde{h}\tilde{c}$ \perp riter; adeoque $\tilde{t}\tilde{b}\tilde{g}\tilde{n} \equiv \tilde{t}\tilde{g}\tilde{c}\tilde{p}$ (§. 1.) et $\tilde{b}\tilde{n} \parallel \tilde{c}\tilde{p}$.

Si $\tilde{b}\tilde{n}$, $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$, $\tilde{c}\tilde{p}$ in plano sint; sit (extra hoc planum cadens) $\tilde{f}\tilde{s} \parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$; tum (per praec.) $\tilde{f}\tilde{s} \parallel \tilde{c}\tilde{p}$ tam ad $\tilde{b}\tilde{n}$ quam ad $\tilde{c}\tilde{p}$, adeoque et $\tilde{b}\tilde{n} \parallel \tilde{c}\tilde{p}$.

§ 11. Complexus puncti \tilde{a} , atque omnium punctorum, quorum quodvis \tilde{b} tale est, ut si $\tilde{b}\tilde{n} \parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ sit, sit etiam $\tilde{b}\tilde{n} \parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$; dicatur \tilde{F} : sectio vero ipsius \tilde{F} cum quovis plano rectam $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ complectente nominetur \tilde{L} . In quavis recta, quae $\parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ est, \tilde{F} gaudet puncto, et non nisi uno; atque patet \tilde{L} per $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ dividi in duas partes congruentes; dicatur $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ axis ipsius \tilde{L} ; patet etiam, in quovis plano rectam $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ complectente, pro axe $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ unicum \tilde{L} dari. Quodvis eiusmodi \tilde{L} , dicatur \tilde{L} ipsius $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ (in plano, de quo agitur, intelligendo). Patet per \tilde{L} circa $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ revolutum, \tilde{F} describi, cuius $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ axis vocetur, et vicissim \tilde{F} axi $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ attribuat.

§ 12. Si \tilde{b} ubivis in Lipsius $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ fuerit, et $\tilde{b}\tilde{n} \parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ (§. 11.); tum \tilde{L} ipsius $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ et \tilde{L} ipsius $\tilde{b}\tilde{n}$ coincidunt. Nam dicatur \tilde{L} ipsius $\tilde{b}\tilde{n}$ distinctionis ergo \tilde{l} ; sitque \tilde{c} ubivis in \tilde{l} , et $\tilde{c}\tilde{p} \parallel \tilde{b}\tilde{n}$ (§. 11.); erit (cum et $\tilde{b}\tilde{n} \parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ sit) $\tilde{c}\tilde{p} \parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ (§. 10.), adeoque \tilde{c} etiam in \tilde{L} cadet. Et si \tilde{c} ubivis in \tilde{L} sit, et $\tilde{c}\tilde{p} \parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$; tum $\tilde{c}\tilde{p} \parallel \tilde{b}\tilde{n}$ (§. 10.); caditque \tilde{c} etiam in \tilde{l} (§. 11.). Itaque \tilde{L} et \tilde{l} sunt eadem; ac quaevis $\tilde{b}\tilde{n}$ est etiam axis ipsius \tilde{L} , et inter omnes axes ipsius \tilde{L} , $\tilde{a}\tilde{m}$ est. Idem de \tilde{F} eodem modo patet.

§ 13. (Fig. 8). Si $\tilde{b}\tilde{n} \parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$, $\tilde{c}\tilde{p} \parallel \tilde{d}\tilde{q}$, et $\tilde{b}\tilde{a}\tilde{m} + \tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{n} = 2R$ sit; tum etiam $\tilde{d}\tilde{c}\tilde{p} + \tilde{c}\tilde{d}\tilde{q} = 2R$. Sit enim $\tilde{e}\tilde{a} = \tilde{e}\tilde{b}$ et $\tilde{e}\tilde{f}\tilde{m} = \tilde{d}\tilde{c}\tilde{p}$ (§. 4.); erit (cum $\tilde{b}\tilde{a}\tilde{m} + \tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{n} = 2R = \tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{n} + \tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{g}$ sit) $\tilde{e}\tilde{b}\tilde{g} = \tilde{e}\tilde{a}\tilde{f}$; adeoque si etiam $\tilde{h}\tilde{g} = \tilde{a}\tilde{f}$ sit, $\triangle \tilde{e}\tilde{b}\tilde{g} \equiv \triangle \tilde{e}\tilde{a}\tilde{f}$, $\tilde{h}\tilde{e}\tilde{g} = \tilde{a}\tilde{e}\tilde{f}$, cadetque \tilde{g} in $\tilde{f}\tilde{e}$. Est porro $\tilde{g}\tilde{f}\tilde{m} + \tilde{f}\tilde{g}\tilde{n} = 2R$ (quia $\tilde{e}\tilde{g}\tilde{b} = \tilde{e}\tilde{f}\tilde{a}$). Est etiam $\tilde{g}\tilde{n} \parallel \tilde{f}\tilde{m}$ (§. 6.); itaque si $\tilde{m}\tilde{f}\tilde{r}\tilde{s} \equiv \tilde{p}\tilde{c}\tilde{d}\tilde{q}$, tum $\tilde{r}\tilde{s} \parallel \tilde{g}\tilde{n}$ (§. 7.), et \tilde{r} in vel extra $\tilde{f}\tilde{g}$ cadit (si $\tilde{c}\tilde{d}$ non $= \tilde{f}\tilde{g}$, ubi res jam patet).

I. In casu primo, est $\tilde{f}\tilde{r}\tilde{s}$ non $>$ ($2R - \tilde{r}\tilde{f}\tilde{m} = \tilde{f}\tilde{g}\tilde{n}$), quia $\tilde{r}\tilde{s} \parallel \tilde{f}\tilde{m}$; ast cum $\tilde{r}\tilde{s} \parallel \tilde{g}\tilde{n}$ sit, est etiam $\tilde{f}\tilde{r}\tilde{s}$ non $<$ $\tilde{f}\tilde{g}\tilde{n}$; adeoque $\tilde{f}\tilde{r}\tilde{s} = \tilde{f}\tilde{g}\tilde{n}$, et $\tilde{r}\tilde{f}\tilde{m} + \tilde{f}\tilde{r}\tilde{s} = \tilde{g}\tilde{f}\tilde{m} + \tilde{f}\tilde{g}\tilde{n} = 2R$. Itaque et $\tilde{d}\tilde{c}\tilde{p} + \tilde{c}\tilde{d}\tilde{q} = 2R$.

II. Si \tilde{r} extra $\tilde{f}\tilde{g}$ cadat; tunc $\tilde{n}\tilde{g}\tilde{r} = \tilde{m}\tilde{f}\tilde{r}$, sitque $\tilde{m}\tilde{f}\tilde{g}\tilde{n} \equiv \tilde{n}\tilde{g}\tilde{h}\tilde{l} \equiv \tilde{h}\tilde{k}\tilde{o}$ et ita porro, usquequo $\tilde{f}\tilde{k} =$ vel prima vice $>$ $\tilde{f}\tilde{r}$ fiat. Est heic $\tilde{k}\tilde{o} \parallel \tilde{h}\tilde{l} \parallel \tilde{f}\tilde{m}$ (§. 7.). Si \tilde{k} in \tilde{r} cadat; tum $\tilde{k}\tilde{o}$ in $\tilde{r}\tilde{s}$ cadit (§. 1.); adeoque $\tilde{r}\tilde{f}\tilde{m} + \tilde{f}\tilde{r}\tilde{s} = \tilde{h}\tilde{f}\tilde{m} + \tilde{f}\tilde{k}\tilde{o} = \tilde{h}\tilde{f}\tilde{m} + \tilde{f}\tilde{g}\tilde{n} = 2R$; si vero \tilde{r} in $\tilde{h}\tilde{k}$ cadat, tum (per I.) est $\tilde{r}\tilde{h}\tilde{l} + \tilde{h}\tilde{r}\tilde{s} = 2R = \tilde{r}\tilde{f}\tilde{m} + \tilde{f}\tilde{r}\tilde{s} = \tilde{d}\tilde{c}\tilde{p} + \tilde{c}\tilde{d}\tilde{q}$.

§ 14. Si $\tilde{b}\tilde{n} \parallel \tilde{a}\tilde{m}$, $\tilde{c}\tilde{p} \parallel \tilde{d}\tilde{q}$, et $\tilde{b}\tilde{a}\tilde{m} + \tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{n} <$ $2R$ sit; tum etiam $\tilde{d}\tilde{c}\tilde{p} + \tilde{c}\tilde{d}\tilde{q} <$ $2R$. Si enim $\tilde{d}\tilde{c}\tilde{p} + \tilde{c}\tilde{d}\tilde{q}$ non esset $<$, adeoque (per §. 1.) esset $= 2R$; tum (per §. 13.) etiam $\tilde{b}\tilde{a}\tilde{m} + \tilde{a}\tilde{b}\tilde{n} = 2R$ esset (contra hyp).

§ 15. Perpensis §§. 13. et 14. Systema Geometriae, hypothesi veritatis Axiomatis Euclidei XI. insistens dicatur Σ ; et hypothesi contrariae super-

structum sit S . Omnia, quae expresse non dicuntur, in Σ vel in S esse; absolute enuntiarī, i. e. illa, sive Σ sive S re ipsa sit, vera asserti intelligatur.

§ 16. (Fig. 5). Si am sit axis alicujus L ; tum L in Σ recta $\perp am$ est. Nam sit e quovis puncto b ipsius L axis bn ; erit in Σ $bam + abn = 2bam = 2R$, adeoque $bam = R$. Et si c quodvis punctum in \tilde{ab} sit, atque $cp \parallel am$; est (per §. 13.) $cp = am$, adeoque c in L (§. 11.)

In S vero nulla 3 puncta a, b, c ipsius L vel F in recta sunt. Nam aliquis axium am, bn, cp (ex gr. am) intra duos reliquos cadit; et tunc (per §. 14.) tam bam quam $cam < R$.

§ 17. L est etiam in S linea, et F superficies. Nam (per §. 11.) quodvis planum ad axem am (per punctum aliquod ipsius F) $\perp re$, secat ipsum F in periphēria circuli, cuius planum (per §. 14.) ad nullum alium axem bn $\perp re$ est. Revolvatur F circa bn ; manebit (per §. 12.) quodvis punctum ipsius F in F , et sectio ipsius F cum plano ad bn non $\perp ri$, describet superficiem: atqui F (per §. 12.) quaecunque puncta a, b fuerint in eo, ita sibi congruere poterit, ut a in b cadat; est igitur F superficies uniformis. Patet hinc (per §. 11. et 12) L esse lineam uniformem.

§ 18. (Fig. 7). Cujusvis plani, per punctum a ipsius F ad axem am oblique positi, sectio cum F in S periphēria circuli est. Nam sint a, b, c , 3 puncta hujus sectionis; et bn, cp axes; facient $ambn, amcp \triangle lum$; nam secus planum (ex §. 16.) per a, b, c determinatum ipsam am complecteretur (contra hyp). Plana igitur, rectas $ab, ac \perp riter$ bissecantia se mutuo secant (§. 10.) in aliquo axe fs (ipsius F), atque $fb = fa = fc$. Sit $ah \perp fs$, et revolvatur fah circa fs ; describet a periphēriam radii ha , per b et c euntem, et simul in F et \tilde{abc} sitam

nec F et \tilde{abc} praeter O ha quidquam commune habent (§. 16.). Patet etiam portione fa lineae L (tanquam radio) in F circa f mota ipsam O hk describi.

§ 19. (Fig. 5). $\perp ris$ bt ad axem bn ipsius L (in planum ipsius L cadens) est in S tangens ipsius L . Nam L in bt praeter b nullo puncto gaudet (§. 14.), si vero bq in tbn cadat, tum centrum sectionis plani per bq ad $tbn \perp ris$ cum F ipsius bn (§. 18.) manifesto in bq locatur, et si bc diameter sit, patet bq lineam L ipsius bn in c secare.

§ 20. Per quaevis 2 puncta in F linea L determinatur (§. 11. et 18.); atque (cum ex §§. 16. et 19. $L \perp$ ad omnes suos axes sit) quivis $\triangle L$ lineus in F , $\triangle lo$ planorum ad F per crura $\perp rium$, = est.

§ 21. (Fig. 6). Duae lineae L formae ap, bd in eodem F , cum tertia L formi ab summam interiorum $< 2R$ efficientes, se mutuo secant (per \tilde{ap} in F intelligendo L per a, p ductum, per ap vero dimidium illud eius ex a incipiens, in quod p cadit). Nam si am, bn axes ipsius F sint; tum amp, bnd secant se invicem (§. 9.); atque F secat eorundem sectionem (per §§. 7. et 11.); adeoque et ap, bd se mutuo secant.

Patet ex hinc Axioma XI. et omnia, quae in Geometria Trigonometriaque (plana) asseruntur, absolute constare in F , rectorum vices lineis L subeuntibus: idcirco functiones trigonometricae ab hinc eodem sensu accipientur, quo in Σ veniunt; et periphēria circuli, cuius radius L formis $= r$ in F , est $= 2\pi r$, et pariter $\odot r$ (in F) $= \pi r^2$ (per π intelligendo $\frac{1}{2} \odot 1$ in F , sive notum 3,1415926...)

§ 22. (Fig. 9. Si ab fuerit L ipsius \tilde{am} , et c in \tilde{am} ; atque $\triangle cab$ (e recta \tilde{am} et L formi linea

\widetilde{ab} compositus) feratur prius juxta \widetilde{ab} , tum juxta \widetilde{ba} semper porro in infinitum: erit via \widetilde{cd} ipsius c linea L ipsius cm . Nam (posteriori l dicta) sit punctum quodvis d in \widetilde{cd} , $dn \parallel cm$, et b punctum ipsius L in \widetilde{dn} cadens; erit $bn \cong am$, et $ac = bd$, adeoque $dn \cong cm$, consequ. d in l . Si vero d in l et $dn \parallel cm$, atque b punctum ipsius L ipsi dn commune sit; erit $am \cong bn$ et $cm \cong dn$, unde manifesto $bd = ac$, cadetque d in viam puncti c , et sunt l et \widetilde{cd} eadem. Designetur tale l per $l \parallel L$.

§. 23. (Fig. 9) Si linea L formis $cds \parallel abe$ (§. 22.), et $ab = be$, atque am, bn, ep sint axes; erit manifesto $cd = df$; et si quaelibet 3 puncta a, b, e fuerint ipsius \widetilde{ab} , ac $ab = n \cdot cd$. erit quoque $ae = n \cdot cf$; adeoque (manifesto etiam pro ab, ae, dc incommensurabilibus) $ab : cd = ae : cf$, estque $ab : cd$ ab ab independens, et per ac prorsus determinatum. Denotetur quotus iste, nempe $ab : cd$ littera majori eiusdem nominis (puta per X), quo ac littera minuscula (ex.gr. x) insignitur.

24. Quaecunque x et y fuerint; est $X = X^x$ (§. 23) Nam aut erit alterum (ipsorum x, y) multipulum alterius (ex.gr. y ipsius x), aut non.

Si $y = nx$; sit $x = ac = cg = gh$, usque quo $ah = y$ fiat; sit porro $cd \parallel gk \parallel hl$; erit (§. 23.) $X = ab : cd = cd : gk = gk : hl$; adeoque $\frac{ab}{hl} = \left(\frac{ab}{cd}\right)^n$, sive $Y = X^n = X^{\frac{y}{x}}$. Si x, y multipla ipsius i sint, puta $x = mi$, et $y = ni$; est (per praec.) $X = I^m$, $Y = I^n$,

consequ. $Y = X^{\frac{n}{m}} = X^{\frac{y}{x}}$. Idem ad casum incommensurabilitatis ipsorum x, y facile extenditur. Si vero fuerit $q = y - x$; erit manifesto $Q = Y : X$. Nec non manifestum est, in Σ pro quovis x es-

*sed (exhinc) unde o. minime, nequ. lego
Semeimpon, tu. sed q. utrumque cogitabile*

se $X = 1$; in S vero $X > 1$ esse, atque pro quibusvis ab, abe dari tale $cdf \parallel abe$, ut sit $cdf = ab$, unde $ambn \cong amep$ erit, etsi hoc illius qualevis multipulum sit; quod singulare quidem est, sed absurditatem ipsius S (evidenter) non probat.

§. 25. (Fig. 10) In quovis rectilineo Δ lo sunt peripheriae radiorum lateribus aequalium, uti sinus Δ lorum oppositorum.

Sit enim $abc = R$, et $am \perp bac$, atque sint $bn, cp \parallel am$; erit $cab \perp ambn$, adeoque (cum $cb \perp ba$ sit) $cb \perp ambn$, consequ. $cpbn \perp ambn$. Secet F ipsius cp , rectas bn, am (respective) in d, e , et fascias $epbn, epam, bnam$ in lineis L formibus cd, ce, de ; erit (§. 20.) $cde = \Delta$ lo ipsorum ndc, nde , adeoque $= R$; atque pari ratione est $ced = cab$. Est autem (per §. 21.) in L lineo Δ ced (heic radio semper $= 1$ posito) $ec : dc = 1 : \sin dec = 1 : \sin cab$. Est quoque (per §. 21.) $ec : dc = \odot ec : \odot dc$ (in F) $= \odot ac : \odot bc$ (§. 18.); adeoque est etiam $\odot ac : \odot bc = 1 : \sin cab$; unde assertum pro quovis Δ lo liquet.

§. 26. In quovis sphaerico Δ lo sunt sinus laterum, uti sinus Δ lorum iisdem oppositorum.

Fig. 11. Nam sit $abc = R$, et $ced \perp ad$ sphaerae radium oa ; erit $ced \perp aob$, et (cum etiam $boc \perp boa$ sit) $cd \perp ob$. In $\Delta \Delta ceo, cdo$ vero est (per §. 25.) $\odot ec : \odot oc : \odot dc = \sin cae : 1 : \sin cod = \sin ac : 1 : \sin bc$; interim (§. 25.) etiam $\odot ec : \odot dc = \sin cde : \sin ced$; Itaque $\sin ac : \sin bc = \sin cde : \sin ced$; est vero $cde = R = cba$, atque $ced = cab$. Consequenter $\sin ac : \sin bc = 1 : \sin a$. E quo promanans Trigonometria sphaerica, ab Axiomate XI independenter stabilita est.

§. 27. (Fig. 12.) Si ac, bd sint $\perp ab$, et feratur cab juxta \widetilde{ab} ; erit (via puncti c dicta heic cd): $ab = \sin u : \sin v$. Nam sit $de \perp ca$; est in $\Delta \Delta ade, adb$ (per §. 25.) $\odot ed : \odot ad : \odot ab = \sin u : 1 : \sin v$. Revoluto $bacd$ circa ac , describetur $\odot ab$ per b , $\odot ed$ per d ; et via dictae cd denotetur heic per $\odot dc$.

*hic
abcd
= abg
ade*

Y = X^{\frac{y}{x}}

Sit porro polygonum quodvis $bf\bar{g}$ --- ipsi $\odot ab$ inscriptum; nascetur per plana ex omnibus lateribus bf, fg & ad $\odot ab$ \perp ria, in $\odot cd$ quoque figura polygonalis totidem laterum; et demonstrari ad instar §. 23 potest, esse $cd : ab = dh : bf = hk : fg$ &, adeoque $dh + hk$ & $bf + fg$ & $= cd : ab$. Quovis laterum bf, fg --- ad limitem o tendente, manifesto $bf + fg$ --- $\odot ab$, et $dh + hk$ --- $\odot ed$. Itaque etiam $\odot ed : \odot ab = cd : ab$. Erat vero $\odot ed : \odot ab = \sin v : \sin u$. Consequ. $cd : ab = \sin u : \sin v$.

Remoto ac a bd in infinitum, manet $cd : ab$, adeoque etiam $\sin u : \sin v$ constans; u vero $\sim R$ (§. 1.), et si $dm \parallel bn$ sit, $v \sim z$; unde fit $cd : ab = 1 : \sin z$. Via dicta cd denotabitur per $cd \parallel ab$.

§. 28. (Fig. 13.) Si $bn \parallel am$, et c in \tilde{am} , atque $ac = x$ sit: erit X (§. 23.) $= \sin u : \sin v$. Nam si cd et ae sint $\perp bn$, et $bf \perp am$; erit (ad instar §. 27.) $\odot bf : \odot cd = \sin u : \sin v$. Est autem evidenter $bf = ae$: quamobrem $\odot ea : \odot dc = \sin u : \sin v$. In superficiebus vero f formibus ipsorum am et cm (ipsum $ambn$ in ab et cg secantibus) est (per §. 21.) $\odot ea : \odot dc = ab : cg = X$. Est itaque etiam $X = \sin u : \sin v$.

§. 29. (Fig. 14.) Si $bam = R$, $ab = y$, et $bn \parallel am$ sit; erit in S , $Y = \cot \frac{1}{2} u$. Nam si fuerit $ab = ac$, et $cp \parallel am$ (adeoque $bn \parallel cp$), atque $pcd = qcd$, datur (§. 19.) $ds \perp c\tilde{d}$, ut $ds \parallel cp$, adeoque (§. 1.) $dt \parallel cq$ sit. Si porro $be \perp ds$; erit (§. 7.) $ds \parallel bn$, adeoque (§. 6.) $bn \parallel es$, et (cum $dt \parallel cq$ sit) $bq \parallel et$; consequ. (§. 1.) $ebn = ebq$. Repraesententur, bcf ex L ipsius bn , et fg, dh, ck et el ex L formibus lineis ipsorum ft, dt, cq et et ; erit evidenter (§. 22.) $hg = df = dk = he$; itaque $cg = 2ch = 2v$. Pariter patet, $bg = 2bl = 2z$ esse. Est vero $bc = bg - cg$; quapropter $y = z - v$, adeoque (§. 24.) $Y = Z : V$. Est de mum (§. 28.) $Z = 1 : \sin \frac{1}{2} u$, et $V = 1 : \sin (R - \frac{1}{2} u)$ consequ. $Y = \cot \frac{1}{2} u$.

§. 30. (Fig. 15.) Verumtamen facile (ex §. 25) patet, resolutionem problematis *Trigonometriæ planæ* in S , peripheriæ per radium expressæ indigere; hoc vero rectificatione ipsius L obtineri potest. Sint $ab, cm, c'm' \perp ac$, atque b ubivis in ab ; erit (§. 25.) $\sin u : \sin v = \odot p : \odot y$, et $\sin u' : \sin v' = \odot p' : \odot y'$; adeoque $\frac{\sin u}{\sin v} \cdot \odot y = \frac{\sin u'}{\cos v'} \cdot \odot y'$.

Est vero (per §. 27) $\sin v : \sin v' = \cos u : \cos u'$; consequ. $\frac{\sin u}{\cos u} \odot y = \frac{\sin u'}{\cos u'} \odot y'$; seu $\odot y : \odot y' = \tan u' : \tan u = \tan w : \tan w'$. Sint porro $cn, c'n' \parallel ab$, et $cd, c'd'$ lineæ L formes ad $ab \perp$ res; erit (§. 21.) etiam $\odot y : \odot y' = r : r'$, adeoque $r : r' = \tan w : \tan w'$. Crescat iam p ab a incipiendo in infinitum; tum $w \sim z$, et $w' \sim z'$; quapropter etiam $r : r' = \tan z : \tan z'$. Constans $r : \tan z$ (ab r independens) dicatur i ; dum $y \sim o$, est $(\frac{r}{y} = i \tan z) \sim 1$, adeoque $\frac{y}{\tan z} \sim i$. Ex §. 29 fit $\tan z = \frac{1}{2} (Y - Y^{-1})$; itaque $\frac{2y}{Y - Y^{-1}} \sim i$,

seu (§. 24.) $\frac{2y I^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2y} \sim i$.

Notum autem est, expressionis istius (dum $y \sim o$) limitem esse $\frac{i}{\log \text{nat } i}$; est ergo $\frac{i}{\log \text{nat } i} = r$, et $I = e = 2, 7182818$ ---, quæ quantitas insignis hic quoque elucet. Si nempe abhinc i illam rectam denotet, cuius $I = e$ sit, erit $r = i \tan z$. Erat autem (§. 21.) $\odot y = 2\pi r$; est igitur $\odot y = 2\pi i \tan z = \pi i (Y - Y^{-1}) = \pi i (e^{\frac{1}{2} \log Y} - e^{-\frac{1}{2} \log Y}) = \frac{\pi y}{\log \text{nat } Y} (Y - Y^{-1})$ (per §. 24.)

§. 31. (Fig. 16.) Ad resolutionem omnium Δ lorum rectangulorum rectilinearum trigonometricam (e qua omnium Δ lorum resolutio in promptu est) in S ,

3 aequationes sufficiunt: nempe (α, b cathetos, c hypotenusam, et α, β \wedge los cathetis oppositos denotantibus) aequatio relationem exprimens 1mo inter a, b, α ; 2do inter a, α, β ; 3tio inter a, b, c ; nimirum ex his reliquae 3 per eliminationem prodeunt.

I. Ex §. 25. et 30. est $1: \sin \alpha = (C - C^{-1}) : (A - A^{-1}) = (e^{\frac{c}{2}} - e^{-\frac{c}{2}}) : (e^{\frac{a}{2}} - e^{-\frac{a}{2}})$ (aequatio pro α, c, a).

II. Ex §. 27. sequitur (si $\beta m \parallel \gamma n$ sit) $\cos \alpha : \sin \beta = 1 : \sin u$; ex §. 29 autem fit $1 : \sin u = \frac{1}{2} (A + A^{-1})$; itaque $\cos \alpha : \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} (A + A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\frac{a}{2}} + e^{-\frac{a}{2}})$ (aequatio pro α, β, a).

III. Si $\alpha\alpha' \perp \beta\alpha\gamma$, atque $\beta\beta' \perp \gamma\gamma'$ fuerint $\parallel \alpha\alpha'$, (§. 27), atque $\beta'\alpha'\gamma' \perp \alpha\alpha'$; erit manifesto (uti in §. 27) $\frac{\beta\beta'}{\gamma\gamma'} = \frac{1}{\sin u} = \frac{1}{2} (A + A^{-1})$; $\frac{\gamma\gamma'}{\alpha\alpha'} = \frac{1}{2} (B + B^{-1})$, ac $\frac{\beta\beta'}{\alpha\alpha'} = \frac{1}{2} (C + C^{-1})$; consequ. $\frac{1}{2} (C + C^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2} (A + A^{-1}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (B + B^{-1})$, sive $(e^{\frac{c}{2}} + e^{-\frac{c}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\frac{a}{2}} + e^{-\frac{a}{2}}) (e^{\frac{b}{2}} + e^{-\frac{b}{2}})$ (aequatio pro a, b, c).

§. 32. Si $\gamma\alpha d = R$, et $\beta d \perp \alpha d$ sit; erit $\odot c : \odot a = 1 : \sin \alpha$, et $\odot c : \odot (d = \beta d) = 1 : \cos \alpha$, adeoque ($\odot x^2$ pro quovis x factum $\odot x$, $\odot x$ denotante) manifesto $\odot a^2 + \odot d^2 = \odot c^2$. Est vero (per §. 27. et II.)

$$\odot d = \odot b \cdot \frac{1}{2} (A + A^{-1}), \text{ consequ. } (e^{\frac{c}{2}} - e^{-\frac{c}{2}})^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{a}{e^{\frac{a}{2}}} + \frac{-a}{e^{-\frac{a}{2}}} \right]^2 \cdot \left[\frac{b}{e^{\frac{b}{2}}} - \frac{-b}{e^{-\frac{b}{2}}} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{+a}{e^{\frac{a}{2}}} - \frac{-a}{e^{-\frac{a}{2}}} \right]^2,$$

alia aequatio pro a, b, c , (cuius membrum 2dum

facile ad formam *symmetricam* seu *invariabilem* reducitur.) Denique ex $\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{1}{2} (A + A^{-1})$, at-

que $\frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} (B + B^{-1})$, fit (per III.) $\cot \alpha \cdot \cot \beta = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\frac{c}{2}} + e^{-\frac{c}{2}})$ (aequatio pro a, β, c).

§. 32. Restat adhuc modum *problemata* in S resolvendi breviter ostendere, quo (per exempla magis obvia) peracto, demum quid theoria haecce praestet, candidè dicetur.

I. (Fig. 17.) Sit ab linea in plano, et $y = f(x)$ aequatio eius (pro coordinatis \perp ribus), et quodvis incrementum ipsius z dicatur dz , atque incrementa ipsorum x, y , et areae u , eidem dz respondentia, respective per dx, dy, du denotentur; sitque $bh \parallel cf$, et exprimatur (ex §. 31.) $\frac{bh}{dx}$ per y , ac quaeratur ipsius $\frac{dy}{dx}$ *limes* tendente dx ad *litem* o , (quod ubi eiusmodi *limes* quaeritur, subintelligatur): innotescet exinde etiam *limes* ipsius $\frac{dy}{bh}$, adeoque tang hbz ; eritque (cum hbc manifesto nec $>$ nec $<$ adeoque $= R$ sit), *tangens* in b ipsius bg per y determinata.

II. Demonstrari potest, esse $\frac{dz^2}{dy^2 + bh^2} \sim 1$; Hinc *limes* ipsius $\frac{dz}{dx}$, et inde z integratione (per x expressum) reperitur. Et potest lineae cuiusvis in *concreto datae* aequatio in S inveniri, e. g. ipsius L . Si enim am axis ipsius L sit; tum quaevis cb ex am secat L (cum (per §. 19.) quaevis recta ex a praeter am ipsum L secet); (est vero (si bn axis sit), $X = 1 : \sin \alpha$ (§. 28.), atque $Y = \cot \frac{1}{2} \alpha$ (§. 29.) unde fit $Y = X + \sqrt{X^2 - 1}$, seu $e^{\frac{y}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \alpha} +$

$\sqrt{(e^{\frac{2x}{i}} - 1)}$ aequatio quaesita. Erit hinc $\frac{dy}{dx} \sim$

$X(X^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$; atqui $\frac{bh}{dx} = 1 : \sin cbn = X$; adeo-

que $\frac{dy}{bh} \sim (X^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$; $1 + \frac{dy^2}{bh^2} \sim X^2 (X^2$

$- 1)^{-1}$; $\frac{dz^2}{bh^2} \sim X^2 (X^2 - 1)^{-1}$, atque $\frac{dz}{dx} \sim$

$X(X^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$; $\frac{dz^2}{bh^2} \sim X^2 (X^2 - 1)^{-1}$, atque $\frac{dz}{dx} \sim$

$X(X^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$; unde per integrationem

invenitur $s = i(X^2 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = i \cot cbn$ (uti §. 30.).

III. Manifesto $\frac{dz}{dx} \sim \frac{hfcbh}{dx}$, quod (nonni-

si ab y dependens) iam primum per y exprimen-

dum est; unde u integrando prodit.

Si (Fig. 12.) $ab = p$, $ac = q$, et $cd = r$, atque $cabdc = s$ sit; poterit (uti in II.) ostendi, esse $\frac{ds}{dg} \sim r$,

quod $= \frac{1}{2} p (e^{\frac{q}{i}} + e^{-\frac{q}{i}})$ atque integrando $s =$

$\frac{1}{2} pi (e^{\frac{q}{i}} - e^{-\frac{q}{i}})$. Potest hoc absque integratione

quoque deduci. Aequatione e. g. circuli (ex §. 31,

III), rectae (ex §. 31, II), sectionis conici (per praec)

expressis; poterunt areae quoque his lineis clau-

sae exprimi.

Palam est, superficiem t ad figuram planam p (in distantia q) $llam$, esse ad p in ratione poten-

$$\# = \frac{1}{4} p \sin 42q + \frac{1}{2} pq$$

omnia solidum a p et t ac complexu omnium re-
ctarum ad p L rium fines ipsorum p, t connectenti-
um, clausum quaerendum esse. Reperitur solidum
istud (tam per integrationem quam sine ea) $= \frac{1}{8}$

$pi [e^{\frac{2q}{i}} - e^{-\frac{2q}{i}}] + \frac{1}{2} pq$. Superficies quoque cor-

porum in S determinari possunt, nec non *curva-*

turae, evolutae, evolventesque linearum qualium-

vis \mathcal{C} . Quod curvaturam attinet; ea in S aut

ipsius L est, aut per radium circuli, aut *distan-*

tiam curvae ad rectam $llae$ ab hac recta, determi-

natur; cum e praecedentibus facile ostendi possit,

praeter L , lineas circulares, ac rectae $llae$, nullas

in plano alias lineas uniformes dari.

IV. Pro circulo est (uti in III.) $\frac{d \circ x}{dx} \sim \circ x$,

unde (per §. 29.) integrando fit $\circ x = \pi i^2 [e^{\frac{x}{i}} - 2$

$+ e^{-\frac{x}{i}}]$.

V. Pro area $cabdc = u$ (Fig. 9.) (linea L formi ab

$= r$, huic $llae$ $cd = y$, ac rectis $ac, bd = x$ clausa)

est $\frac{du}{dx} \sim y$; atque (§. 24.) $y = re^{-\frac{x}{i}}$; adeoque

(integrando) $u = ri (1 - e^{-\frac{x}{i}})$. Crescente x in in-

et hinc $\text{O}bc = p \sin u$. Interim est $x = \frac{pu}{2\pi}$, ac dx

$= \frac{pdu}{2\pi}$. Est porro $\frac{dz}{dx} \sim \text{O}bc$, et hinc $\frac{dz}{du} \sim$

$\frac{p^2}{2\pi} \sin u$, unde (integrando) $z = \frac{\sin u}{2\pi} p^2$. Cogite-

tur F in quod p (per mediatullium f segmenti transiens) cadit; planis fem , cem per af , ac ad F \perp riter positis, ipsumque in feg , ce secantibus; et considerentur L formis cd (ex c ad $feg \perp$ ris) nec non L formis cf ; erit $cef = u$ (§.20.), et (§.21.)

$\frac{fd}{p} = \frac{\sin u}{2\pi}$, adeoque $z = fd.p$. Ast (§.21.) $p = \pi$.

fdg ; itaque $z = \pi.f.d.fdg$. Est autem (§.21.) $fd.fdg = fc.fc$; consequi $z = \pi.fc.fc = \text{O}fc$ in F . Sit iam

(Fig.14.) $bj = cj = r$; erit (§.29.) $2r = i$ ($Y - Y - 1$),

adeoque (§.21.) $\text{O}2r$ (in F) $= \pi i^2 (Y - Y - 1)^2$. Est quoque (IV) $\text{O}2y = \pi i^2 (Y^2 - 2 + Y - 2)$; igitur $\text{O}2r$

(in F) $= \text{O}2y$, adeoque et $z = \text{O}2y$, sive superficies z segmenti sphaerici aequatur circulo, chorda fc tanquam radio descripto. Hinc tota sphae-

rae superficies $= \text{O}fg = fdg.p = \frac{p^2}{\pi}$, suntque super-

ficies sphaerarum, uti $2da$ e potentiae peripheriarum earundem maximarum.

VII. Soliditas sphaerae radii x in S reperitur simili modo $= \frac{1}{2} \pi i^3 (X^2 - X^{-2}) - 2\pi i^2 x$; superficies

per revolutionem lineae cd (Fig.12.) circa ab orta $= \frac{1}{2} \pi ip (Q^2 - Q^{-2})$, et corpus per $cabdc$ descriptum $= \frac{1}{2} \pi i^2 p (Q^2 + Q^{-2})$. Quomodo vero omnia a (IV.) hucusque tractata, etiam absque

integratione perfici possint brevitatis studio sup-

primitur.

Demonstrari potest, omnis expressionis literam i continentis (adeoque hypotesi, quod detur i ;

$i = \frac{1}{2} \pi i^2 p (Q^2 + Q^{-2}) = \frac{1}{2} \pi i^2 p (Q^2 + Q^{-2})$

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innixae) limitem, crescente i in infinitum, exprimere quantitatem plane pro Σ (adeoque pro hypotesi nullius i), siquidem non eventiant aequationes identicae. Cave vero intelligas putari, systema ipsum variari posse (quod omnino in se et per se determinatum est) sed tantum hypotesin, quod successive fieri potest, donec non ad absurdum perducti fuerimus. Posito igitur, quod in tali expressione litera i pro casu, si S esset re ipsa, illam quantitatem unicam designet, cuius $I = e$ sit; si vero revera Σ fuerit, limes dictus loco expressionis accipi cogitetur: manifesto omnes expressiones ex hypotesi realitatis ipsius S oriundae (hoc sensu) absolute valent, etsi prorsus ignotum sit, num Σ sit, aut non sit.

Ita e. g. ex expressione in §.30. obtenta facile (et quidem tam differentiationis auxilio, quam absque eo) valor notus pro Σ prodit $\text{O}x = 2\pi x$; ex I. (§.31.) rite tractato, sequitur I: $\sin \alpha = c : a$; ex

II. vero $\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} = 1$, adeoque $\alpha + \beta = R$; aequatio prima in III. fit indentica, adeoque valet pro Σ , quamvis nihil in eo determinet; ex secunda autem fuit $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$. Aequationes notae fundamentales trigonometriae planae in Σ . Porro inveniuntur (ex §.32.) pro Σ area et corpus in IV, utrumque $= 2y$;

ex IV. $\text{O}x = \pi x^2$; (ex VII) sphaera radii $x = \frac{4}{3} \pi x^3$ &c. Sunt quoque theoremata ad finem (VI) enuntiata manifesto inconditionate vera.

§.33. Superest adhuc quid theoria ista sibi velit, (in §.32 promissum) exponere.

I. Num Σ aut S aliquod re ipsa sit, indecisum manet.

II. Omnia ex hypotesi falsitatis Ax. XI. deducta (semper sensu §.32. intelligendo) absolute valent, adeoque hoc sensu nulli hypotesi inveniuntur. Habetur idcirco trigonometria plana a priori in qua solum systema ipsum ignotum adeo-

$am \triangleq bn$; si (per §. 34.) construatur extra $n\tilde{b}m$, $gt \parallel bn$, et fiant $bg \perp gt$, $ge = gb$, atque $cp \parallel gt$; ponaturque $tg\tilde{d}$ ita, ut efficiat cum $tg\tilde{b}$ \sphericalangle ium illi aequalem, quem $pc\tilde{a}$ cum $pc\tilde{b}$ facit; atque quaeratur (per §. 36.) sectio dq ipsorum $tg\tilde{d}$, $n\tilde{b}a$; fiatque $ba \perp dq$. Erit enimvero ob \triangle lorum L lineorum in F ipsius bn exortorum similitudinem (§. 21.) manifesto $db = da$, et $am \triangleq bn$.

Facile hinc patet (L lineis per *solos terminos* datis) reperiri posse etiam *terminos* proportionis \triangle tum ac medium, atque omnes constructiones geometricas, quae in Σ in plano fiunt, hoc modo in F absque XI. *Axiomate* perfici posse. Ita e. g. $4R$ in quovis partes aequales geometricè dividi potest, si sectionem istam in Σ perficere licet.

§. 38. (Fig. 14.) Si construatur (per §. 37.) e. g. $nbq = \frac{1}{3}R$, et fiat (per §. 35) in S ad bq \perp ris $am \parallel bn$, atque determinetur (per §. 37.) $jm \triangleq bn$; erit, si $ja = x$ sit, (§. 28.) $X = 1 : \sin \frac{1}{3}R = 2$, atque x *geometricè* constructum. Et potest nbq ita computari, ut ja ab i quovis dato minus discrepet, cum nonnisi $\sin nbq = \frac{1}{2}$ esse debeat.

§. 39. (Fig. 19.) Si fuerint (in plano) pq et st , \parallel rectae mn (. 27.), et ab, cd sint \perp res ad mn aequales; manifesto est $\triangle dec \equiv \triangle bea$, adeoque \sphericalangle li (forsan mixtilinei) ecp , eat congruent, atque $ec = ea$. Si porro $cf = ag$, erit $\triangle acf \equiv \triangle cag$, et utrumque *quadrilateri* $fagc$ dimidium est. Si $fagc, hagk$ duo eiusmodi quadrilatera fuerint ad ag , inter pq et st ; aequalitas eorum (uti apud *Euclidem*), nec non \triangle lorum agc, agh eidem ag insistentium, vertexque in pq habentium aequalitas patet. Est porro $acf = cag$, $gcq = cga$, atque $acf + acg + gcq = 2R$

(§. 32.), adeoque etiam $cag + acg + cga = 2R$; itaque in quovis eiusmodi \triangle lo acg summa 3 \sphericalangle lorum $= 2R$. Sive in ag (quae $\parallel mn$) ceciderit autem *recta* ag , sive non; \triangle lorum *rectilineorum* agc, agh , *tam ipsorum, quam summarum* \sphericalangle lorum *ipsorumdem, aequalitas* in aperto est.

§. 40. (Fig. 20.) Aequalia \triangle la abc, abd (*abhinc rectilinea*) uno latere aequali gaudentia, summas \sphericalangle lorum aequales habent. Nam dividat mn bifariam tam ac quam bc , et sit pq (per c) $\parallel mn$; cadet d in pq . Nam si $b\tilde{d}$ ipsum $m\tilde{n}$ in puncto e , adeoque (§. 39.) ipsum pq ad distantiam $ef = eb$ secet; erit $\triangle abc = \triangle abf$, adeoque et $\triangle abd = \triangle abf$, unde d in f cadit: si vero $b\tilde{d}$ ipsum $m\tilde{n}$ non secuerit, sit e punctum, ubi \perp ris rectam ab bissecans ipsum pq secat, atque $gs = ht$ ita, ut st productam $b\tilde{d}$ in puncto aliquo k secet (quod fieri posse modo simili patet, ut §. 4.); sint porro $sl = sa$, $lo \parallel st$, atque o sectio ipsorum $b\tilde{k}$ et $l\tilde{o}$: esset tum $\triangle abl = \triangle abo$ (§. 39.), adeoque $\triangle abc > \triangle abd$ (contra hyp).

§. 41. (Fig. 21.) Aequalia \triangle la abc, def , aequalibus \sphericalangle lorum summis gaudent. Nam secet mn tam ac , quam bc , ita pq tam df quam fe bifariam, et sit $rs \parallel mn$, atque $to \parallel pq$; erit \perp ris ag ad rs aut \perp ris dh ad to , aut altera e. g. dh erit maior: in quovis casu $\odot df$ e centro a cum gs punctum aliquod k commune habet, eritque (§. 39.) $\triangle abk = \triangle abc = \triangle def$. Est vero $\triangle akb$ (per §. 40.) \triangle lo dfe , ac (per §. 39.) \triangle lo abc *aequiangulum*. Sunt igitur etiam \triangle la abc, def *aequiangula*.

In S *converti* quoque theorema potest. Sint enim \triangle la abc, def *reciproce aequiangula*, atque $\triangle bal = \triangle def$; erit (per praec.) alterum alteri, adeoque etiam $\triangle abc$ \triangle lo abl *aequiangulum*, et hinc manifesto $bal + ble + blc = 2R$. Atqui (ex §. 31.) cuiusvis

Δ^{li} Λ^{lorum} summa in S , est $\leq 2R$: cadit igitur Δ^{li} in c .

§. 42. (Fig. 22.) Si fuerit complementum summae Λ^{lorum} $\Delta^{\text{li}} abc$ ad $2R$, u , $\Delta^{\text{li}} def$ vero v ; est $\Delta abc : \Delta def = u : v$. Nam si quodvis Δ^{lorum} acg , gch , hcb , dfk , kfe sit $= p$, atque $\Delta abc = mp$, $\Delta def = np$; sitque s summa Λ^{lorum} cuiusvis Δ^{li} quod $= p$ est; erit manifesto $2R - u = ms - (m-1)2R = 2R - m(2R-s)$, et $u = m(2R-s)$, et pariter $v = n(2R-s)$. Est igitur $\Delta abc : \Delta def = m : n = u : v$. Ad casum incommensurabilitatis Δ^{lorum} abc , def quoque extendi facile patet.

Eodem modo demonstratur Δ^{la} in superficie sphaerica esse uti excessus summarum Λ^{lorum} eorundem supra $2R$. Si $2 \Delta^{\text{li}}$ Δ^{li} sphaerici recti fuerint, tertius z erit excessus dictus; est autem Δ^{li} istud (peripheria maxima p dicta) manifesto $= \frac{z}{2\pi}$

$\frac{p^2}{2\pi}$ (§. 32. VI.); consequi quodvis Δ , cuius Λ^{lorum} excessus $= e$, est $= \frac{zp^2}{4\pi^2}$.

§. 43. (Fig. 15.) Jam area Δ^{li} rectilinei in S per summam Λ^{lorum} exprimetur. Si ab crescat in infinitum: erit (§. 42) $\Delta abc : (R-u-v)$ constans. Est vero $\Delta abc \sim bacn$ (§. 32. V.), et $R-u-v \sim z$ (§. 1.); adeoque $bacn : z = \Delta abc : (R-u-v) = bac'n' : z'$. Est porro manifesto $bd'c'n' : bd'c'n' = r : r' = \text{tang } z : \text{tang } z'$ (§. 30.). Pro $y' \sim o$ autem est $\frac{bd'c'n'}{bac'n'} \sim 1$, nec non $\frac{\text{tang } z'}{z'} \sim 1$; consequi $bd'c'n' : bacn = \text{tang } z : z$. Erat vero (§. 32) $bd'c'n' = ri = i^2 \text{ tang } z$; est igitur $bacn = zi^2$. Quovis Δ^{lo} cuius Λ^{lorum} summae complementum ad $2R$, z est, in posterum breviter Δ dicto, erit idcirco $\Delta = zi^2$

Facile hinc liquet, quod si (Fig. 14.) $or \parallel am$ et $ro \parallel ab$ fuerint; area inter or , st , bc , compre-

hensa (quae manifesto limes absolutus est areae triangulorum rectilineorum sine fine crescentium, seu ipsius Δ pro $z \sim 2R$), sit $= \pi r^2 = \odot i$, in F . Limite isto per \square denotato, erit porro (Fig. 15) (per §. 30) $\pi r^2 = \text{tang } z^2 \square = \odot r$ in F (§. 21) $= \odot s$ (per §. 32. VI.), si chorda dc , s dicatur. Si jam radio dato s , circuli in plano (sive radio L formi circuli in F) L riter bisecto, construat (per §. 34) $db \parallel \cong cn$; demissa L ri ca ad db , et erecta L ri cm ad ca ; habebitur z ; unde (per §. 37) $\text{tang } z^2$, radio L formi ad libitum pro unitate assumpto, geometricè determinari potest, per duas lineas uniformes ejusdem curvaturae (quae solis terminis datis, constructis axibus, manifesto tanquam rectae commensurari, atque hoc respectu rectis aequivalentes spectari possunt).

Porro (Fig. 23) construitur quadrilaterum ex gr. regulare $= \square$, ut sequitur. Sit $abc = R$, $bac = \frac{1}{2}R$, $acb = \frac{1}{4}R$, et $bc = x$; poterit X (ex §. 31. II) per meras radices quadraticas exprimi, et (per §. 37) construi: habitoque X , (per §. 38, sive etiam 29 et 35) x ipsum determinari potest. Estque octuplum Δabc manifesto $= \square$, atque per hoc, circulus planus radii s , per figuram rectilineam, et lineas uniformes ejusdem generis (rectis, quoad comparisonem inter se, aequivalentes) geometricè quadratus; circulus F formis vero eodem modo complanatus: habeturque aut Axioma XI Euclidis verum, aut quadratura circuli geometrica; etsi hucusque indecisum manserit, quodnam ex his duobus revera locum habeat. Quoties $\text{tang } z^2$ vel numerus integer vel fractio rationalis fuerit, cujus (ad simplicissimam formam reductae) denominator aut numerus primus formae $2^m + 1$ (cujus est etiam $2 = 2^0 + 1$) aut productum fuerit e quocunque primis hujus formae, quorum (ipsum 2, qui solus quotvis vicibus occurrere potest, excipiendo) quivis semel ut factor occurrit: per theoriam po-

lyponorum ill. **GAUSS** (praeclarum nostri imo
 omnis aevi inventum), etiam ipsi tang $x^2 \square = \odot$ s
 (et nonnisi pro talibus valoribus ipsius x) figuram
 rectilineam aequalem constituere licet. Nam *divi-*
sio ipsius \square (theoremate § 42 facile ad quaelibet
 polygona extenso) manifesto *sectionem* ipsius $2R$
 requirit, quam (ut ostendi potest) unice sub dicta
 conditione geometricae perficere licet. In omnibus
 autem talibus casibus praecedentia facile ad scopum
 perducent. Et potest quaevis figura rectilinea in
 polygonum regulare n laterum geometrico converti,
 siquidem n sub formam *GAUSSianam* eadat.

Superesset denique, (ut res omni numero absol-
 vatur), impossibilitatem, (absque suppositione
 aliqua) decidendi, num Σ , aut aliquod (et quod-
 nam) S sit, demonstrare: quod tamen *occasione*
magis idoneae reservatur.

(mirrored bleed-through text from the reverse side of the page)



omnes, Ax XI Eucl. demonstrandi necessario irritos
 fuisse): at muneris ratio huic amplius vacare haud
 permittens, alii occasione reservare jubet.



(12)
omnes ad huc demonstrationi necessario trites
habetur et numeris ratio hinc amplius vacare hand
permissum, nisi occasionali reservare labor.



ERRATA.

- §. 1. l. 6. pro ex $a\tilde{m}$ primum exit, lege, primo non secat $a\tilde{m}$.
- §. 4. linea 2 pro ab lege ab ; l. 3. lege (per §. 1.), ultima l. lege nam ;
- Pag. 4. pro 6 lege § 6; l. ult. pro $b\tilde{a}$ lege $b\tilde{a}$. Pro bissecare, lege ubique bisecare.
- Pag. 5. l. 5. a calce, lege $af < ac$; penultima et ult. l. lege $a\tilde{p}$ et $b\tilde{f}$.
- §. 7. Casu 3tio *praemisso* duo priores, adinstar casus 2ai §. 10. brevius ac elegantius simul absolvi possunt.
- §. 10. a calce, l. 4. lege $tg\tilde{b}n$.
- §. 11. l. 7. et in calce, lege $a\tilde{m}$;
- Pag. 9. l. 2, pro portione, lege, extremitate portionis.
- §. 17. Demonstrationem ad S restringere haud necesse est; quum facile ita proponatur, ut absolute (pro S et Σ) valeat.
- §. 19. penultima L et ult. pro e lege q.
- §. 20. l. 2 post 19 claudatur, linea penult. lege, L lineus.
- §. 21. l. 1. deleatur comma post: in; et l. penult. lege $\frac{1}{2} \bigcirc 1$.
- §. 22. post Fig. 9. claudatur.
- §. 23. l. 4. lege, $ab = n.cd$.
- §. 24. l. 1. lege $Y = X^x$
- Pag. 11. in calce lege $\bigcirc cd$, l. penult. lege $\bigcirc ed$.
- Pag. 13. l. 7. et 8 lege $\frac{\sin u'}{\sin v}$, $\bigcirc f$

Pag. 14. l. 4. lege a, c, α ; linea 7 lege, pro α .

III. l. 3. lege $\frac{yy'}{aa'}$, linea penult. post $e^{-\frac{b}{z}}$ claudatur; §. 32. deleatur.

Pag. 15. ante §. 32. l. penult. duae priores quantitates parenthesibus inclusae quadrari debent, et primus terminus 3tiae exponentem positivum habere. l. ult. lege α, β, c

§. 32. I. l. 3. a calce, pro hba , lege hbg .

Pag. 16. l. 3. lege $\frac{dy}{bh}$, linea 4 lege, atque $\frac{dx}{bh}$; li-

nea 5 lege $X(X^2-1)^{\frac{-1}{2}}$, et dele quod inter duo commata est. III. l. 1. lege $\frac{du}{ax}$; l. 5. lege $\frac{ds}{dg}$,

l. 4. a calce, quantitas inclusa quadretur.

Pa. 17. VI. l. 1. post segmenti, inserte, x ;

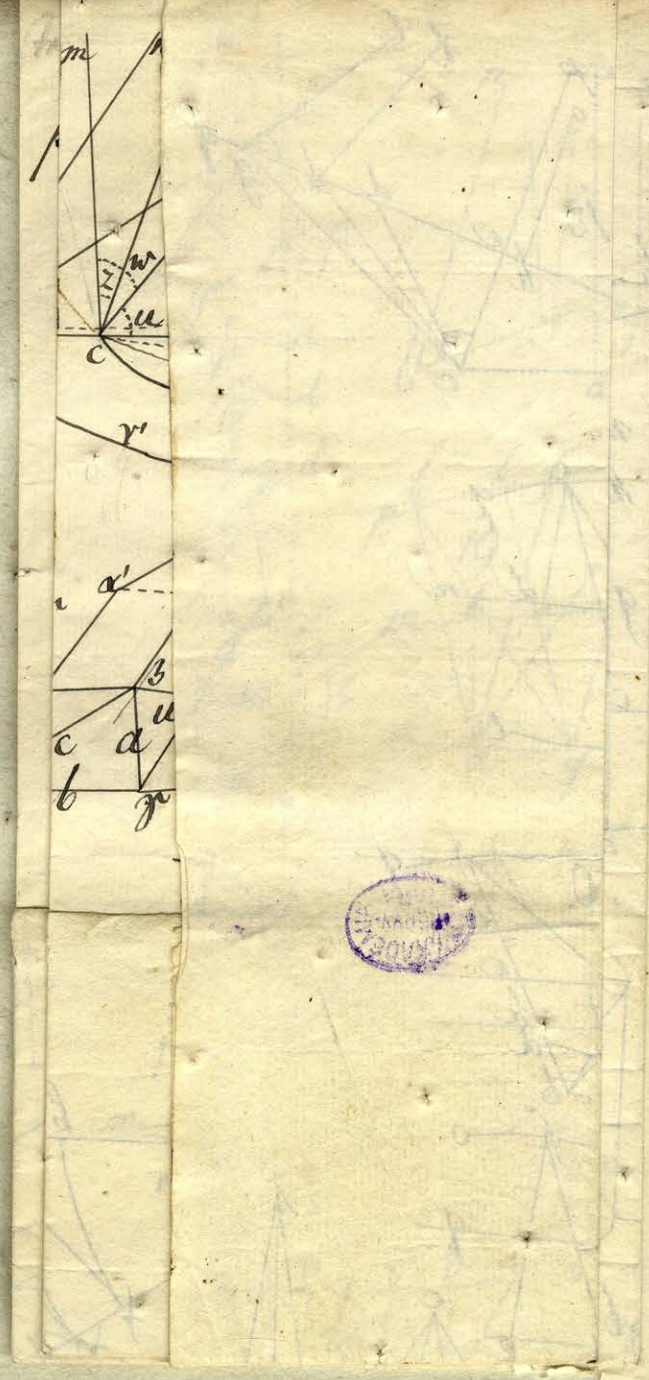
Pa. 18. linea 12. pro $=$ (§ 29). lege (§ 30); linea 6. ante VII. dele $x = \odot 2y$, sive; et VII

linea 5, lege $\frac{1}{4} \pi i^2 p(Q-Q^{-1})$;

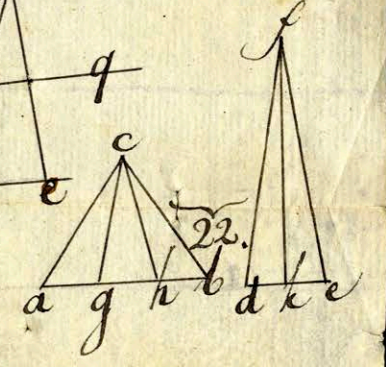
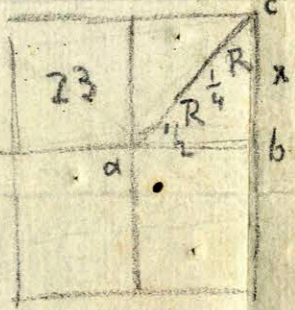
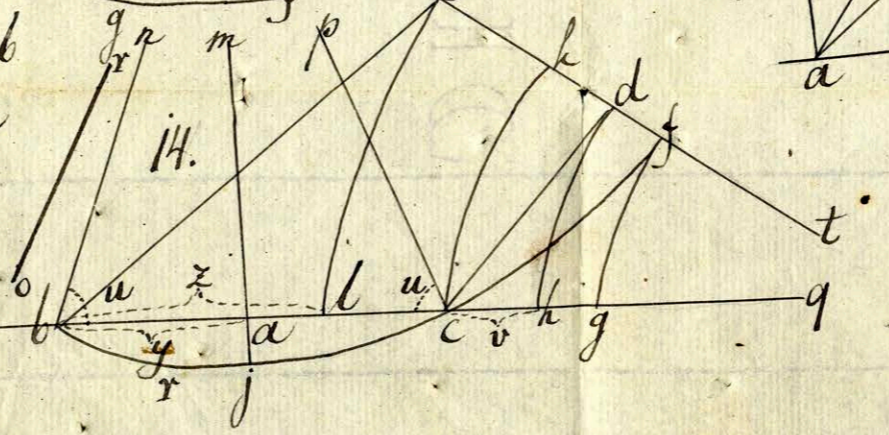
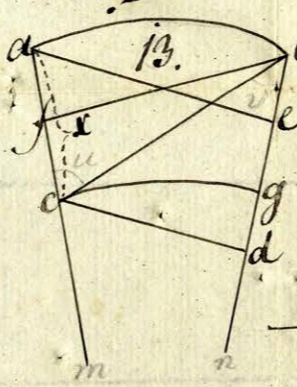
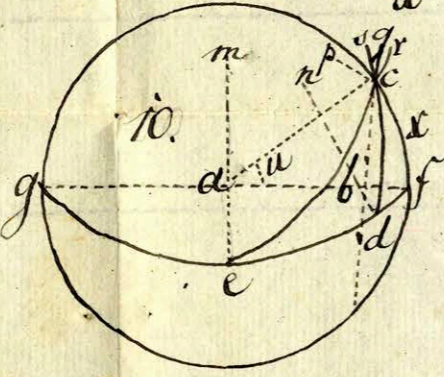
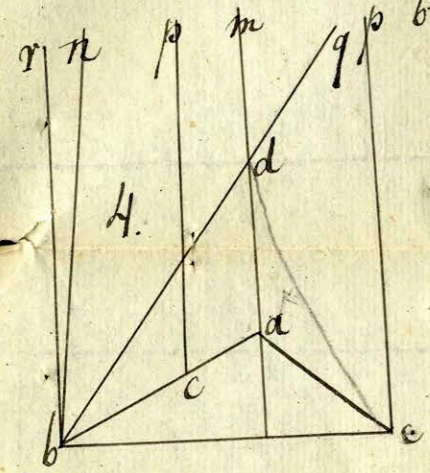
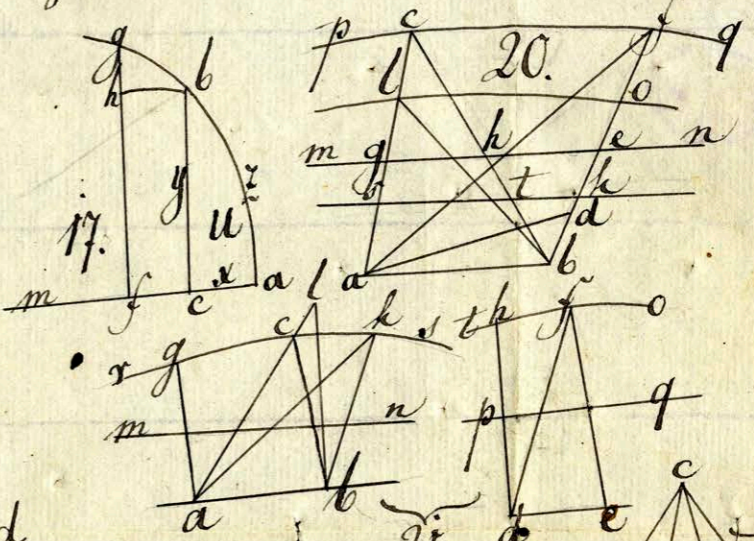
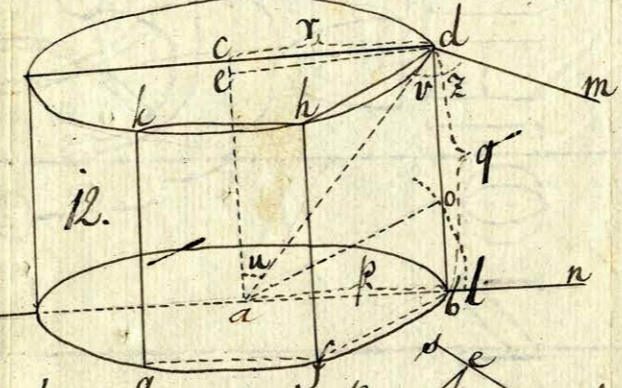
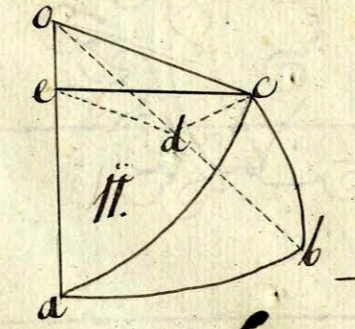
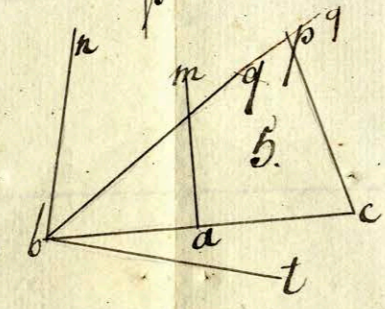
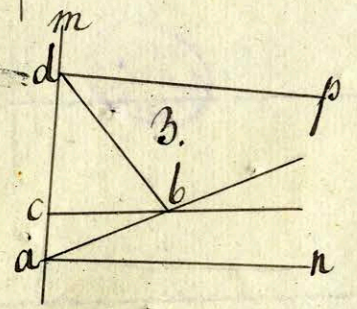
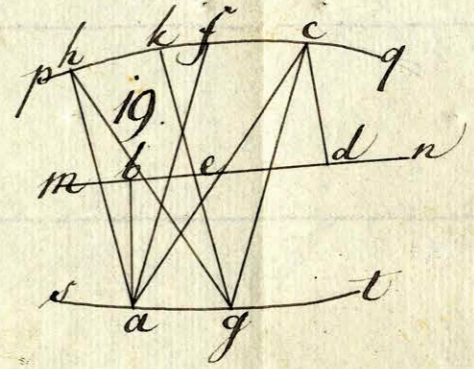
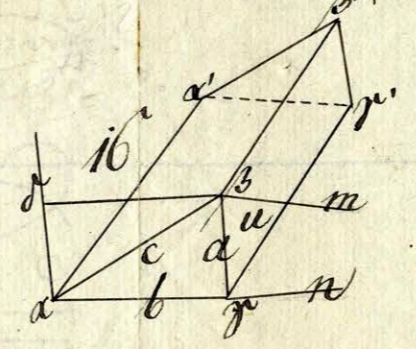
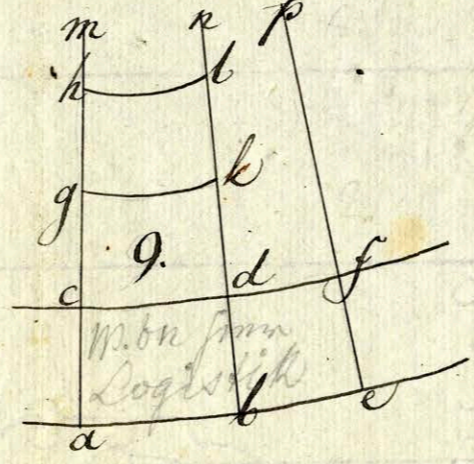
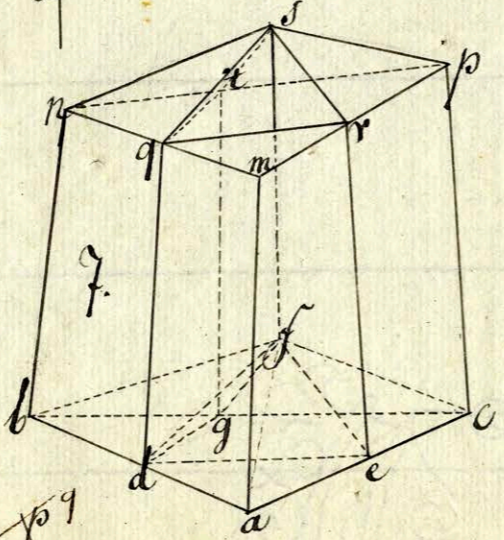
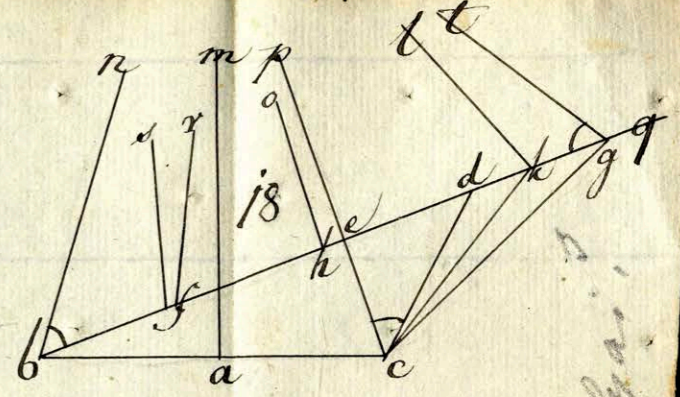
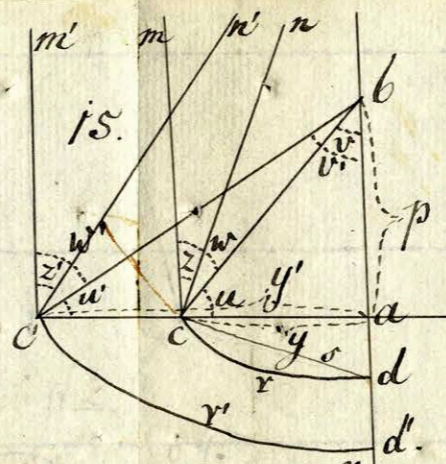
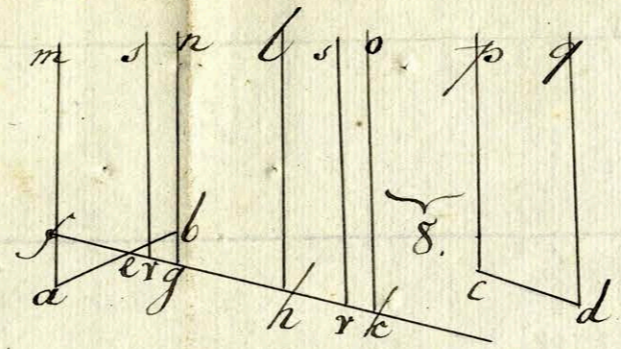
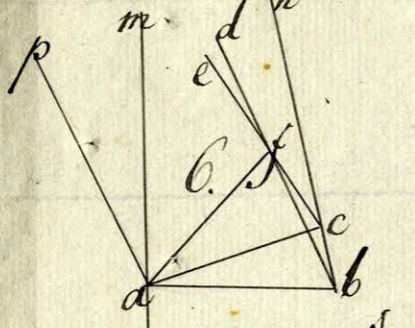
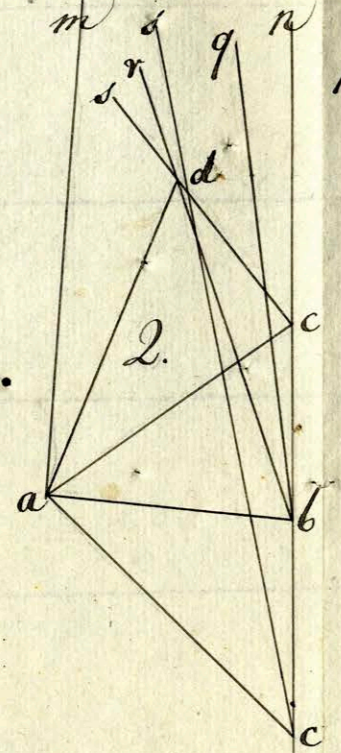
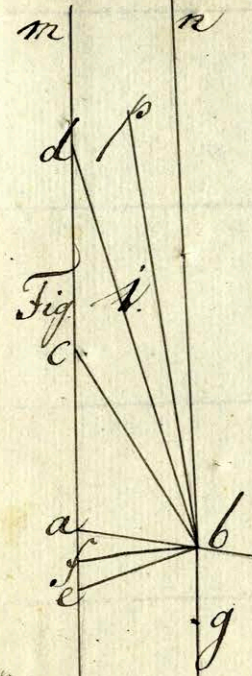
Pag. 19. l. 10. lege $=e$; linea 16. lege §. 30; linea 13. a calce, lege, III. et in calce, pro ipsum lege, verum.

Pag. 20. l. 15. lege ber pro ber ; linea 3. a calce, lege (§. 25.); linea 2. lege $=aob$;

Pag. 21. l. 2. post $unum$, dele punctum; et l. 3. a. calce pro $sectio$, lege $sectio$.



M. D. p. n. fig. B. d. m. (K. d. t. a. u. y. <)



Original Zeichnung von Joh. Adolph...

Fig. 1.

