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OBSERVATIONES VARIAE  
IN  
MATHESIN PURAM.

§. I.

Tab. VI. **E**st ea numerorum decimalium indoles, ut non modo in star numerorum naturalium tractari, verum & omnes quantitates utcunque irrationales, seriebus decimalibus exprimi possint. Ut ergo infinita hinc patet serierum decimalium diversitas, sic illas universalissime considerare possumus, ut facta ex multifaria digitorum vel numerorum simplicium combinatione & permutatione enascentia. Nec est quod dubitemus, combinationem istam & permutationem numerorum certis & definitis legibus esse subjectam, quotiescunque formatio seriei decimalis certa lege fuerit innixa. Duo ergo, eaque maxime universalia, hinc existunt problemata, ad quae fere omnia ea reducuntur, quae ad cognoscendam quantitatem per seriem quamcunque expressam & ad patefacienda reconditiona serierum symptomata quidquam faciunt.

I<sup>o</sup>. *Data lege, qua formatur series decimalis, invenire leges, quibus numeri simplices permutari & combinari debent, si inde series proposita emergat.*

II<sup>o</sup>. *Data lege, qua numeri simplices in serie proposita fibi inveni subsecuentes, combinati & permutati sunt, invenire naturam quantitatis, ex qua series formatur, vel cui aequalis est.*

§. 2. Utriusque hujus Problematis Solutio universalis vix speranda, cum & speciales difficillimae sint. Harum tamen sim-

simplicissimam dabo', ut exempli ergo possit esse ceteras inve-  
stigaturo. Notum est, seriem emergere decimalem, nume-  
ratorem fractionis rationalis per ipsius denominatorem divi-  
dendo. Quare divisio numeri rationalis per alium rationa-  
lem ipsi incommensurabilem lex est eaque simplicissima, qua  
infinitae series decimales formantur. Assunta itaque hac lege,  
problema prius mutatur in specialius sequens.

### P R O B L E M A I.

§. 3. Invenire legem, qua numeri in seriebus ex divisio-  
ne numeri rationalis per rationalem provenientibus, sibi invi-  
cem subsequentes combinati & permutati sunt.

### S O L U T I O.

Sit Numerus dividendus =  $A$ , divisor =  $B$ , dividendo incommensurabilis. Instituatur divisio, sitque quotus, ante-  
quam ad partes decimales perveniat =  $C$ , residuum =  $a$ . Continuata concipiatur divisio in partibus decimalibus, sint-  
que successive quoti  $m, n, p, q, \&c.$  residua  $b, c, d, e, f, \&c.$  Jam cum nullum residuorum  $b, c, d, e, f, \&c.$  majus esse pos-  
sit divitore  $B$ , & ex natura divisionis decimalis residuis con-  
stanter adponantur cyphrae, nece<sup>re</sup> est, ut, peractis aliquot  
divisionibus, residuum primum  $a$  revertatur, adeoque ob ean-  
dem rationem revertentur eodem ordine quoti  $m, n, p, q, \&c.$   
eademque residua  $b, c, d, e, f, \&c.$  Usque dum residuum  
primum denuo revertatur. Quod cum in infinitum eodem  
ordine procedat, hinc erit lex serierum ex divisione emergen-  
tium: Numeros sibi invicem subsequentes post certum terminum con-  
stanter eodemque ordine redire, quo initio sibi invicem subsecuti sunt.

§. 4. Quodsi ex residuis  $b, c, d, e, \&c.$  quoddam fuerit  
cyphra, per se evidens est, divisionem terminari, adeoque  
quotum esse seriem decimalem finitam, quod accidit, quoties-  
cunque divisor  $B$  comprehenditur sub formula  $2^n \cdot 5^m$  siue com-  
positus est ex dignitatibus binarii & quinarii, dividendus vero  
ipso incommensurabilis.

Tab. VI. §. 9. Plurimae hic sua sponte se offerunt propositiones & problemata, quorum quaedam tantum indicabimus.

I°. Si numerus integer per alium quemcunque integrum dividatur, quotus erit aut numerus integer, aut series decimalis finita, aut series periodica.

II°. Omnis fractio rationalis aequalis est vel numero integro, vel seriei decimali finitae vel periodicae.

III°. Nulla series periodo carente aequalis est quantitati rationali, & contra

IV°. Omnes quantitates irrationales non nisi seriebus decimalibus aperiodicis aequales esse possunt.

V°. Si quantitas quaecunque A ad aliam B fuerit ut unitas ad seriem decimalem periodo defitutam, ratio ista per quantitatem rationalem exprimi nequit.

VI°. Data longitudine periodi seriei, sive numero membrorum, quibus constat, invenire divisores vel fractiones genetrices sierum, quae periodum hujus longitudinis habeant.

VII°. Data fractione quacunque rationali  $\frac{a}{b}$  invenire formulam longitudinem periodi exhibentem.

VIII°. Si series decimalis formetur ex additione continua fractionum rationalium seriei  $A + B + C + D + \dots$  in series decimales mutatarum, ex lege progressionis proposita seriei invenire, an periodus sierum summas exhibentium continuo major evadat, vel continuo tardius incipiat, nec ne?

§. 10. Tangentem arcus ipso arcu semper esse maiorem, sinum vero minorem, abunde constat. Cum jam tangens  $AT$ , arcus cuiuslibet  $AM$  (Fig. I.) determinetur, ducta ex centro circuli  $C$  recta  $CT$ , sinus vero  $AS$ , ducta recta  $ES$  axi  $AD$  parallela, sive ex punto axis  $AD$  a vertice  $A$  infinite distante, hinc dabitur inter  $C$  &  $D$  punctum quoddam  $P$ , ex quo si per

per  $M$  ducatur recta  $PMQ$ , sit  $AQ$  arcui  $AM$  proxime Tab. VI. omnium aequalis. Sit enim radius = 1, arcus  $AM = v$ , sinus  $AS = y$ , sinus versus  $SM = x$ .  $AP = z$ . ponatur  $AQ = AM = v$ , erit

$$QS: SM = AQ: AP.$$

$$(v-y) : x = v : z$$

$$z = \frac{vx}{v-y}$$

Est vero

$$y = v - \frac{I}{2.3} v^3 + \frac{I}{2.3.4.5} v^5 - \frac{I}{1.2.3.4.5.6.7} v^7 + \text{&c.}$$

$$x = \frac{I}{2} v^3 - \frac{I}{2.3.4} v^4 + \frac{I}{2.3.4.5.6} v^6 - \frac{I}{2.3.4.5.6.7.8} v^8 + \text{&c.}$$

adeoque, facta substitutione, & instituta divisione, erit

$$z = 3 - \frac{I}{10} v^2 - \frac{I}{4200} v^4 + \frac{I}{126000} v^6 + \text{&c.}$$

Quae series distantiam  $AP$  ita exhibet, ut ducta  $PMQ$  sit  $AQ$  exacte arcui  $AM$  aequalis. At cum seriem arcus vel variabilis  $v$  ingrediatur, distantia  $AP$  hoc modo etiam variabilis est, quam tamen, ut analoga sit distantiae  $AC$ , ex qua tangens, vel distantiae infinitae, ex qua sinum duximus, constantem ponimus, fiat ergo  $v=0$ , & erit  $z=3$ . Unde erit  $BP=BC=\text{radio circuli}$ . Plura sunt, quae hinc consequuntur.

I<sup>o</sup>. Rectificatio arcuum circularium quantumvis exacta, eaque in praxi omnium facilissima.

II<sup>o</sup>. Delineatio mapparum majorum ex opticis exactissima.

III<sup>o</sup>. Formulae trigonometricae ipsis in minutis secundis exactae, saltem non continuas.

Tab. VI.

§. 14. Formulas trigonometricas pariter hic omittimus, cum id incommodi habeant, ut pro arcubus, qui  $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  majores,  $672^\circ$  minores sunt, aliis opus sit, quam pro ceteris quadrantis arcubus, ceterumque inventu non adeo sint difficiles.

§. 15. Ratio  $QS : ST$  est  $= (1-x) : (3-x)$

Est enim

$$AT = \frac{y}{1-x}, \quad AS = y,$$

$$AQ = \frac{3y}{3-x}.$$

Unde

$$ST = \frac{y}{1-x} - y = \frac{xy}{1-x}$$

$$SQ = \frac{3y}{3-x} - y = \frac{xy}{3-x}$$

$$\text{adeoque } SQ : ST = \frac{xy}{3-x} : \frac{xy}{1-x} = (1-x) : (3-x).$$

Hinc deducuntur sequentia.

I<sup>o</sup>. Cum  $AQ$  proxime sit aequalis arcui  $AM$ , idque eo exaltius, quo minor fuerit arcus, erit  $SQ$  proxime differentia inter arcum & sinum; cumque sit  $ST$  differentia inter sinum & tangentem arcus, erit haec ad illam proxime, ut  $(3-x)$  ad  $(1-x)$ ; adeoque si arcus continuo ponatur minor, haec ratio tandem accedet ad  $3 : 1$ . Quare

II<sup>o</sup>. In arculis valde exiguis pars, qua tangens excedit arcum, dupla est ea, qua arcus excedit sinum.

III<sup>o</sup>. Cum

III<sup>o</sup>. Cum tangens possit considerari ut semilatus polygoni Tab. VI. circumscripti, sinus vero ut semilatus inscripti, hinc quoque erit proxime differentia peripheriae utriusque polygoni, ad differentiam peripheriae circuli & polygoni inscripti, ut  $(3-x)$  ad  $(1-x)$ , quae ratio tandem erit  $= 3 : 1$ , si utrumque polygonum infinita habuerit latera.

IV<sup>o</sup>. Patet hinc, quomodo, datā peripheria utriusque polygoni, longe exactius determinari possit peripheria circuli, ac fieri solet, si pro hac sumatur medium arithmeticum illarum, quae considerantur ut limites arcuum circulorum. Quod ut exemplo illustretur, sumamus illud quod habet KRAFTIUS methodum Gregorianam examinatus, *Inst. Geom. subl.* §. 128. Sumit vero pro limitibus quadrantis, 8. sin.  $11\frac{1}{4}$  gr.  $= 1,56072$ , & 8. tang.  $11\frac{1}{4}$  gr.  $= 1,59130$ , unde medium arithmeticum  $= 1,57601$ , pro longitudine quadrantis, quare hoc modo esset ratio diametri ad peripheriam  $= 1,00000 : 3,15202$  a vera multum recedens. At ex nostro principio debet esse,  $(3-x) : (1-x) = (1,59130 - 1,56072) : \text{diff. arcus}$  &  $156072$ . Est vero  $1-x = \cos. 11\frac{1}{4}$   $= 0,98078$ , unde  $3-x = 2,98078$ , adeoque  $2,98078 : 98078 = 0,03058 : 0,01006$ , quare arcus proxime  $= 1,56072 + 0,01006 = 1,57078$  & diam. ad peripheriam  $= 1,00000 : 3,14156$ . quae ratio antea inventa longe est tolerabilior.

§. 16. Limites quoque, ex dicto theoremate Gregoriano deducti sic exprimi possunt, ut tandem perveniantur ad seriem arcui exakte aequalem. Sit arcus quicunque  $= a$ ; erunt limites arcu minores successive

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a &= 2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a. \\ 4 \sin. \frac{1}{4} a &= \underline{(2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a). (\sec. \frac{1}{4} a)} \\ &\quad \text{rad.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tab. VI. } 8 \sin. \frac{1}{8} a = \frac{(2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a) \cdot (\sec. \frac{1}{4} a) \cdot (\sec. \frac{1}{8} a)}{\text{rad.}} \quad \text{rad.}$$

$$16 \sin. \frac{1}{16} a = (2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a) \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{4} a) \cdot (\sec. \frac{1}{8} a) \cdot (\sec. \frac{1}{16} a)}{\text{rad.}} \&c. \quad \text{rad.}$$

Cum hi limites continuo propius ad veram arcus longitudinem accedant, erit tandem arcus ipse

$$a = (2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a) \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{4} a) \cdot (\sec. \frac{1}{8} a) \cdot (\sec. \frac{1}{16} a) \cdot (\sec. \frac{1}{32} a)}{\text{rad.}} \&c. \quad \text{rad.}$$

five per cosinus

$$a = (2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a) \cdot \frac{\text{rad.}}{(\cos. \frac{1}{4} a)} \cdot \frac{\text{rad.}}{(\cos. \frac{1}{8} a)} \cdot \frac{\text{rad.}}{(\cos. \frac{1}{16} a)} \cdot \frac{\text{rad.}}{(\cos. \frac{1}{32} a)} \&c.$$

similiter limites arcu maiores successive

$$2 (\sin. \frac{1}{2} a) \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{2} a)}{\text{rad.}} = 2 (\sin. \frac{1}{2} a) \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{2} a)}{\text{rad.}}$$

$$(4 \sin. \frac{1}{4} a) \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{4} a)}{\text{rad.}} = (2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a) \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{4} a)^2}{\text{rad.}^2}$$

$$(8 \sin. \frac{1}{8} a) \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{8} a)}{\text{rad.}} = (2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a) \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{4} a)}{\text{rad.}} \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{8} a)^2}{\text{rad.}^2}$$

&c.

Qui cum pariter ad arcum continuo propius accedant, arcus tandem erit ut antea

$$a = (2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a) \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{4} a)}{\text{rad.}} \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{8} a)}{\text{rad.}} \cdot \frac{(\sec. \frac{1}{16} a)}{\text{rad.}} \&c.$$

five

$$a = (2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a) \cdot \frac{(\cos. \frac{1}{4} a)}{(\cos. \frac{1}{8} a)} \cdot \frac{(\cos. \frac{1}{16} a)}{(\cos. \frac{1}{32} a)} \&c.$$

Cum omnes termini huius seriei sepe multiplicent, series mutabitur in aliam, adhibendo logarithmos; erit nempe

log.

$$\log. a = \log. (2 \sin. \frac{1}{2} a) + \log. \left( \frac{\text{rad.}}{\text{cof. } \frac{1}{4} a} \right) + \log. \left( \frac{\text{rad.}}{\text{cof. } \frac{1}{8} a} \right) \text{ Tab. VI.}$$

$$+ \log. \left( \frac{\text{rad.}}{\text{cof. } \frac{1}{16} a} \right) + \text{ &c.}$$

Haec series satis convergens est, cum terminus quisque sequentis sit quadruplo maior.

§. 17. Series, quae pro sinu ex arcu circuli inveniendo datur

$$y = v \underset{2.3.}{\overset{I}{-}} v^3 \underset{2.3.4.5.}{\overset{I}{+}} v^5 - \text{ &c.}$$

artificio singulari, absque calculi infinitesimalis adminiculō eruitur sequentem in modum. Fiat

$$(A) y = a + Av + bv^2 + Bv^3 + cv^4 + Cv^5 + \text{ &c.}$$

in qua serie  $y$  est sinus,  $v$  arcus, radius ponatur  $= 1$ . coefficientes  $a, A, b, B, c, C$  &c. constantes, ut nonnullum determinati. Cum per geometriam elementarem sinus arcui duplo  $= 2v$ , respondens sit  $= 2\sqrt{(y^2 - y^4)}$ , substituatur in proposita serie pro sinu simplo  $y$  sinus arcus dupli  $2\sqrt{(y^2 - y^4)}$  & pro arcu  $v$ , arcus duplus  $2v$ , sic habebitur series altera

(B)  $2\sqrt{(y^2 - y^4)} = a + 2Av + 4bv^2 + 8Bv^3 + 16cv^4 + \text{ &c.}$   
 Quod si iam series  $B$  quadretur, & quadratum  $BB = 4y^2 - 4y^4$  dividatur per 4, prodibit series  $C = BB: 4 = y^2 - y^4$ , quae adeo aequalis erit differentiae quadrati & biquadrati seriei prioris  $A$ . Quare si differentia haec actu quaeratur, & a serie  $C$  subtractatur, remanebit series  $D$ , quae erit  $= 0$ , in qua ergo singularium terminorum coefficientes ponantur  $= 0$ , ut hoc modo determinentur  $a, A, b, B$  &c. coefficientes seriei quae sitae  $A$ . Docet vero calculus hunc in finem institutus,

1º. Coefficientes  $a, b, c, d$  &c. faciendos esse  $= 0$ .

S 2

2º. Coef.

Tab. VI. 2<sup>o</sup> Coefficientem  $A$  esse indeterminatum.  
3<sup>o</sup>. Faciendum esse

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \frac{I}{A^2} \\ &\quad 2.3. \\ C &= \frac{I}{A^3} \\ &\quad 2.3.4.5. \\ D &= \frac{I}{A^4} \\ &\quad 2.3.4.5.6.7. \\ &\quad \text{&c.} \end{aligned}$$

adeoque esse

$$x = Av - \frac{I}{A^3 v^3} + \frac{I}{A^5 v^5} - \frac{I}{A^7 v^7}$$

2.3.            2.3.4.5.            2.3.4.5.6.7.

$\ddagger$  &c.

Unde simul patet, ponendum esse  $A = 1$ .

§. 18. Simili modo inveniri possunt series pro sinu verso, cosinu, tangente &c. nec non series pro numero logarithmi ex dato logarithmo inveniendo, quam solam ob brevitatem adiungemus. Sit numerus  $= n$ , logarithmus  $= l$ , Fiat

$$n = A \ddagger B l \ddagger C l^2 \ddagger D l^3 \ddagger E l^4 \ddagger \text{&c.}$$

erit

$$nn = A \ddagger 2 B l \ddagger 4 C l^2 \ddagger 8 D l^3 \ddagger 16 E l^4 \ddagger \text{&c.}$$

Quodsi ergo series prior quadretur, quadratum a serie altera subtrahatur, remanebit series, quae erit  $= 0$ , cuiusque singuli termini poni poterunt  $= 0$ , ut determinentur coefficientes  $A, B, C, D, \text{ &c.}$  qui calculo ipso instituto erunt  $A = 1$ ,

$$B = 1, C = \frac{1}{2}, D = \frac{I}{2.3.4.5.6.7.} \text{ &c. adeoque series quaesita}$$

I  
1. 2. 3.

$$n = 1 \ddagger 1 \ddagger \frac{l^2}{2} \ddagger \frac{l^3}{2.3.} \ddagger \frac{l^4}{2.3.4.} \ddagger \text{&c.}$$

§. 19. Equi-

§. 19. Evidem his nil novi detegitur, cum tamen utile Tab. VI. sit, inventionum referare fontes, licebit adhuc adnectere inventionem seriei LEIBNIZIANÆ ex formulis, quas pro sinibus arcum multiplorum eruit summus NEWTONUS. Sit sinus arcus simpli =  $a$ , cosinus =  $b$ , radius =  $r$ , sinus anguli vel arcus  $m$  tupli =  $x$ , erit  $x = \frac{m}{r^{m-1}} \left( b a^{m-1} - \frac{(m-1)(m-2)}{2 \cdot 3} b^3 a^{m-5} &c. \right)$

$$b^3 a^{m-3} + \frac{m-1}{2}, \frac{m-2}{3}, \frac{m-3}{4}, \frac{m-4}{5} b^5 a^{m-5} &c.$$

Hinc erit sinus  $m$  tupli  $x$  pars  $\frac{1}{m}$

$$\frac{x}{m} = \frac{1}{r^{m-1}} \left( b a^{m-1} - \frac{(m-1)(m-2)}{2 \cdot 3} b^3 a^{m-3} + &c. \right)$$

Quodsi iam ponatur  $m$  infinite parva, sive = 0 erit  $\frac{x}{m}$  =  $\frac{x}{0}$  arcus sinui  $b$  respondens, adeoque  $\frac{x}{0} = v = r$   
 $\left( \frac{b}{a} - \frac{b^3}{3 a^3} + \frac{b^5}{5 a^5} - \frac{b^7}{7 a^7} + &c. \right)$

Sit tangens huius arcus =  $t$ , erit  $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{t}{r}$ , unde  $v =$

$$t - \frac{t^3}{3 r^2} + \frac{t^5}{5 r^4} - \frac{t^7}{7 r^6} + &c.$$

Eadem haec series ex formula tangentium  $x = m$   
 $\left( r^m t - \frac{m-1}{2} \frac{m-2}{3} r^{m-2} t^3 + \frac{m-1}{2} \frac{m-2}{3} \frac{m-3}{4} \frac{m-4}{5} r^{m-4} t^5 - &c. \right) \frac{1}{r^m} - \frac{m(m-1)}{2} r^{m-2} t + \frac{m(m-2)}{2} \frac{m-3}{3} r^{m-4} t^5 - &c.$

$AB \alpha A$ ,  $BcCB$ ,  $CbAC$ , cui ergo si addantur spatia triangulo-  
rum  $DACD$ ,  $EABE$ ,  $FBCF$ , nota erit summa sectorum  
 $ADC$ ,  $AEB$ ,  $BFC$ , quam ponemus  $= a$ . Sint iam radii  
 $AD = a$ ,  $AE = b$ ,  $BF = c$ , anguli  $ADC = e$  grad.,  
 $AEB = f$ ,  $BFC = g$ , erunt sectores ut  $a^2e$ ,  $b^2f$ ,  $c^2g$ .  
Quare

$$\begin{aligned}(a^2e + b^2f + c^2g) : a &= a^2e : AbCDA \\ &= b^2f : BaAEB. \\ &= c^2g : BcCFB.\end{aligned}$$

Unde dantur singuli Sectores, qui cum sint ad totam circuli  
aream, ut angulorum gradus ad gradus 360; singulorum cir-  
culorum area, his erutis, amplius latere nequit.

§. 28. Inventio radicum aequationum cuiuscunq; gra-  
dus posteris videtur esse relinquenda. Dabimus interea radic-  
um omnium aequationum summas quadratorum, cubo-  
rum &c. in genere omnium dignitatum, et si ipsae radices  
nullo modo hinc innotescant.

### §. 29. Sit aequationum formula generalissima

$$0 = x^m - Ax^{m-1} + Bx^{m-2} - \dots + Hx^2 - Ix + L$$

Sint radices, quarum numerus est  $m$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$  &c.

Fiat ipsarum

$$\text{summa } \alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \&c = sr$$

$$\text{summa quadratotum } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 + \&c = sr^2$$

$$\text{summa cuborum } \alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 + \delta^3 + \&c = sr^3$$

&c.

Cum iam in aequatione proposita singulae radices  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  
&c. substitui possint pro  $x$ , fiat haec substitutio, siveque aequatio  
abit in speciales sequentes

$$0 = a^m$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 o &= a^m - Aa^{m-1} \pm Ba^{m-2} - \dots + Ha^2 - IaK. \text{ Tab. VI.} \\
 o &= b^m - Ab^{m-1} \pm Bb^{m-2} - \dots + Hb^2 - IbK. \\
 o &= y^m - Ay^{m-1} \pm By^{m-2} - \dots + Hy^2 - IyK. \\
 o &= \delta^m - A\delta^{m-1} \pm B\delta^{m-2} - \dots + H\delta^2 - I\delta K. \\
 &\text{&c.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Quarum summa erit

$$o = sr^m - Asr^{m-1} \pm Bsr^{m-2} - \dots + Hsr^2 - Isr \pm mK$$

adeoque

$$sr^m = Asr^{m-1} - Bsr^{m-2} \pm \dots - Hsr^2 + Isr - mK$$

Dependet ergo summatio digitatum superiorum a formatione omnium inferiorum, quae vero facile inveniuntur substituendo pro  $m$  successive 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. sic enim erit

$$sr = A$$

$$sr^2 = Asr - 2B$$

$$sr^3 = Asr^2 - Bsr \pm 3C$$

$$sr^4 = Asr^3 - Bsr^2 \pm Csr - 4D$$

$$sr^5 = Asr^4 - Bsr^3 \pm Csr^2 - Dsr \pm E$$

$$sr^6 = Asr^5 - Bsr^4 \pm Csr^3 - Dsr^2 \pm Esr - 6F$$

&c.

Consequitur hinc, quod omnino notabile videtur, summas quaruncunque dignitatum radicum necessario rationales esse, quotiescumque coeffidentes  $A, B, C$  &c. rationales fuerint, ut radices ipsae maxime fuerint irrationales. Unde deducere licet, qua forma radices sint exprimendae, ut huic conditioni satisfaciant. Porro hinc evidens est summas quadratorum, cuborum &c. radicum aequationum diversi gra-

Tab. VI. dux esse aequales, si omnes istae aequationes & quatenus coefficientes  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$ , &c. habuerint aequales. Eadem formulae ex consideratione coefficienium aequationis eruuntur. Est enim secundi termini coefficiens  $A$  summa omnium radicum, unde  $\sqrt{r} = A$ . Huius vero quadratum compositum est ex quadratis singularium radicum, quorum summa  $= \sqrt{r^2}$ , & productorum ex radicum singulis binis duplo, adeoque est

$$A^2 = \sqrt{r^2} + 2B, \text{ unde}$$

$$\sqrt{r^2} = A^2 - 2B = A\sqrt{r} - 2B$$

similique modo reperientur  $\sqrt{r^3}$ ,  $\sqrt{r^4}$  &c.

Ceterum in aequatione signa  $\pm$  — alternantia assumuntur, ut omnes radices essent positivae; quod si in casu speciali fecerit, etiam mutanda erunt signa in contraria, aut radices omnes in veras.

§. 30. Etsi vero hoc modo nulla radicum determinetur, hinc tamen deducere licebit medium cuiuscunque aequationis radicem maximam & minimam approximatione affequandi. Cum enim dignitates quantitatum crescent in ratione ipsarum quantitatum, hinc radicis maximae dignitates altiores tantae evadent, ut summae ceterarum veluti dispareant; Quare  $\sqrt{r^{n+1}}$  per  $\sqrt{r^n}$  dividendo, quotus eo magis ad verum radicis maximae valorem accedet, quo maior fuerit dignitas  $n$ . Ex. gr. sit aequatio cubica —

$$x^3 - 15x^2 + 60x - 84 = 0.$$

erit.  $A = 15$ ,  $B = 60$ ,  $C = 84$ , coefficientes  $D$ ,  $E$ ,  $F$   
 $\&c = 0$ .

Unde

$$\sqrt{r} = 15$$

$$\sqrt{r^2} = 225 - 120 = 105$$

$$\sqrt{r^3}$$

$$\sqrt{r^3} = 1575 - 900 \frac{+}{-} 252 = 927$$

Tab. VI.

$$\sqrt{r^4} = 14905 - 6300 \frac{+}{-} 1260 = 8865$$

$$\sqrt{r^5} = 132975 - 55620 \frac{+}{-} 8820 = 86175$$

$$\sqrt{r^6} = 1292620 - 531900 \frac{+}{-} 77868 = 838593$$

&c.

Hinc valor radicis habetur successive

$$\sqrt{r^2} : \sqrt{r} = \frac{105}{15} = 7,00$$

$$\sqrt{r^3} : \sqrt{r^2} = \frac{927}{105} = 8,82$$

$$\sqrt{r^4} : \sqrt{r^3} = \frac{8865}{927} = 9,56$$

$$\sqrt{r^5} : \sqrt{r^4} = \frac{86175}{8865} = 9,71$$

$$\sqrt{r^6} : \sqrt{r^5} = \frac{838593}{8865} = 9,73$$

&c.

Radix vero minor invenitur, si signa secundi, quarti &c. termini aequationis immutentur, hoc enim modo radices verae abeunt in falsas, postea aequatio ita immutatur, ut omnes evadant verae, quod fit, si ipsis addatur numerus radice maxima iam reperta paullo maior.

S. 31. Possunt quoque ex formulâ dignitatum series deduci, radicem aequationis maximam exhibentes, quod exemplo aequationum quadraticarum docebimus.

Sit enim aequatio secundi gradus

$$x^2 - ax \frac{+}{-} b = 0$$

erit

$$\sqrt{r} = a$$

$$\sqrt{r^2} = a^2 - 2b$$

$$\sqrt{r^3} = a^3 - 3ab$$

$$\sqrt{r^4} = a^4 - 4a^2b \frac{+}{-} 2b^2$$

T 2

$\sqrt{r^4}$

Tab. VI.

$$\int r^5 = a^5 - 5a^3b + 5ab^2$$

$$\int r^6 = a^6 - 6a^4b + 9a^2b^2 - 2b^3$$

$$\int r^7 = a^7 - 7a^5b + 14a^3b^2 - 7ab^3$$

$$\int r^8 = a^8 - 8a^6b + 20a^4b^2 - 16a^2b^3 + 2b^4$$

&amp;c.

in genere

$$\int r^m = a^m - ma^{m-2}b + m \cdot \frac{m-3}{2} a^{m-4}b^2 - m \cdot \frac{m-4}{2} \frac{m-5}{3} a^{m-6}b^3$$

$$- m \cdot \frac{m-5}{2} \frac{m-6}{3} \frac{m-7}{4} a^{m-8}b^4 + &c.$$

Unde valor radicis maioris erit

$$x = \frac{\int r^m}{\int r^{m-1}} = \frac{a^m - ma^{m-2}b + m \cdot \frac{m-3}{2} a^{m-4}b^2 - &c.}{a^{m-1} - (m-1) a^{m-3}b + \frac{m-1}{2} \frac{m-4}{3} a^{m-5}b^2 - &c.}$$

five divisione acta instituta

$$x = a - \frac{b}{a} - \frac{b^2}{a^3} - \frac{2b^3}{a^5} - \frac{5b^4}{a^7} - \frac{14b^5}{a^9} - &c.$$

Quae series non convergit, nisi fuerit  $a^2 > 4b$ . quod tamen semper obtinet, si utraque radix fuerit vera.

§. 32. Cum iam in eo simius, ut aequationum radices approximando quaeramus, alias libet adponere methodos, inter quas sequens plus uno respectu sese commendat.

§. 33. Sit aequatio generalissima

$$o = a - bx + cx^2 - dx^3 + ex^4 - fx^5 + &c. + px^n.$$

Fiat  $x = k + y$ . erit

$$o = + a$$

$$- bk - by$$

$$+ c k^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + ck^2 + 2cky + cy^2 \\
 & - dk^3 - 3dk^2y - 3dky^2 - dy^3 \\
 & + ek^4 + 4ek^3y^2 + 6ek^2y^3 + 4eky^3 + ey^4 \\
 & \text{&c.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Abiciantur termini secundum sequentes, erit

$$\begin{aligned}
 o &= a - bk + ck^2 - dk^3 + ek^4 - \text{&c.} \\
 &\quad - by + 2cky - 3dk^2y + 4ek^3y - \text{&c.}
 \end{aligned}$$

adeoque

$$y = \frac{a - bk + ck^2 - dk^3 + ek^4 - fk^5 + \text{&c.}}{b - 2ck + 3dk^2 - 4ek^3 + 5fk^4 - \text{&c.}}$$

$$\text{et ob } x = k + y$$

$$x = \frac{a - ck^2 + 2dk^3 - 3ek^4 + 4fk^5 - \text{&c.} - (m-1)pk^m}{b - 2ck + 3dk^2 - 4ek^3 + 5fk^4 - \text{&c.} - mpk^{m-1}}.$$

Quae est formula quae sita, bis insignita proprietatibus.

1º. Si pro  $k$  substituatur  $x$ , id est quaevis radicum, formula dabit valorem istius radicis substitutae, quod evidens est, si perpendamus hoc casu fieri  $y = 0$ , si cogitemus, substitutione facta formulam abire in aequationem initio propositam.

2º. Si pro  $k$  substituatur numerus  $A$  quantumvis magnus, si tantus, ut ceteri termini formulae praे terminis  $(m-1)pk^m$  &  $mpk^{m-1}$  dispareant, erit hoc modo

$$x = \frac{(m-1)pk^m}{mpk^{m-1}} = \frac{m-1}{m}A.$$

cum vero sit  $m > m-1$ , erit  $\frac{m-1}{m}A < A$ . quare prima hac operatione sic ad valorem radicis acceditur, ut ex assumptō ipius valore  $A$  longe nimio, iam ha-

Tab. VI.

beatur minor  $\frac{m-1}{m} A$ . quo denuo pro  $k$  substituto , ita-  
rum pervenietur ad valorem minorem , & radici ma-  
ximae propiorem.

- 3°. Quod si contra ponatur  $k = 0$ , formula erit  $x = \frac{a}{b}$  ;  
quae quantitas denuo magis ad valorem radicis minoris  
accedit, quam assumptus 0, qui manifesto minor est,  
ob positas omnes radices veras.
- 4°. Hinc tandem conficitur, pro  $k$  posse assumi numerum  
quemcumque, & formulam dare valorem ad eam ra-  
dicem accendentem, quae numero assumpto propior est.
- 5°. Quodsi ergo pro & substituatur coefficiens secundi ter-  
mini, hoc modo perveniemus ad valorem radici maxi-  
mae propiorem ; quo denuo substituto, novus hinc  
emergens valor ipsi radici iterum erit propior &c.
- 6°. Quodsi fiat  $k = 0$ , eodem modo approximando dete-  
getur radix minor.
- 7°. Si fiat  $k =$  secundo termino per numerum radicum se-  
quationis  $m$  diviso , pervenietur ad unam radicum  
mediarum.
- 8°. Tribus his radicibus a summa radicum subtractis , & re-  
siduo per  $m-3$  diviso , quotus pro  $k$  substituatur, sic  
perveniri poterit ad aliam radicum mediarum, si qui-  
dem aquatio plures habeat &c. Addamus exemplum.

S. 34. Sit aquatio quarti gradus

$$0 = x^4 - 17x^3 + 104x^2 - 268x + 240$$

erit  $m = 4$ ,  $a = 240$ ,  $b = 268$ ,  $c = 104$ ,  $d = 17$ .

$e = 1$ . adeoque formula

$$x = \frac{3k^4 - 34k^3 + 104k^2 - 240}{4k^3 - 51k^2 + 208k - 268}$$

Quae-

Quaeramus iam radicem maximam; hunc in finem pro k sub-Tab. VI. stituendus esset coefficiens secundi termini. 17, at cum praevideri possit ex consideratione aequationis, radices non multum inter se differre, ob facilitatem calculi ponemus k = 10. sic foret

$$x = \frac{30000 - 34000 + 10400 - 240}{4000 - 5100 + 2080 - 268} = \frac{6160}{712} = 8\frac{2}{3}$$

Esset adeo valor radici propior assumto =  $8\frac{2}{3}$ , pro quo iam, cum approximatio satis adhuc notabilis sit, substituemus 7 in locum valoris veri k, eritque

$$x = \frac{7203 - 11662 + 5096 - 240}{1372 - 2499 + 1456 - 268} = \frac{397}{61} = 6\frac{1}{2}.$$

Valer itaque radici propior est  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , pro quo si assumatur 6, fiatque k = 6. erit

$$x = \frac{3888 - 7344 + 3744 - 240}{864 - 1836 + 1248 - 268} = \frac{48}{8} = 6$$

Cum itaque valor hac operatione repertus, substituto sit aequalis, id indicio est, verum radicis maximae valorem esse 6. Ut porro inveniatur radix minima, ponatur

k = 0, sic prima operatione reperietur

$$x = \frac{240}{268} = \frac{8}{9} \text{ id est fere } = 1.$$

unde fiat k = 1, & secunda operatione habetur

$$x = \frac{3 - 34 + 104 - 240}{4 - 51 + 208 - 268} = \frac{167}{107} = 1,6$$

Fiat denuo k = 1,6, reperietur eodem quo antea modo

$$x = \frac{93,3632}{49,3760} = 1,9 \text{ fere } = 2.$$

Quod si denuo fiat k = 2, erit

$$x = \frac{48 - 272 + 416 - 240}{32 - 204 + 416 - 268} = \frac{48}{24} = 2.$$

Cum

Teb. VI. Cum igitur denuo valor hac operatione repertus substituto sit aequalis, erit radix minima exacte  $= 2$ .

Dividatur porro summa radicum  $\sqrt{7}$  per ipsarum numerum 4, quorum  $\frac{17}{4} = 4.25$  accedit ad unam mediarum; Ponamus ergo  $k = 4.2$  sic habebimus

$$x = \frac{933,5088 - 25 \cdot 18,992 + 1834,56 - 240}{296,352 - 899,64 + 873,6 - 268} = \frac{9,0768}{2,312} = 3,926$$

Fiat igitur denuo  $k = 3,9$ , erit

$$x = \frac{694,0323 - 2016,846 + 1581,84 - 240}{237,276 - 775,71 + 711,2 - 268} = \frac{19,0263}{4,766} = 3,992$$

Unde si pro hoc valore 3,992 substituatur 4, erit

$$x = \frac{768 - 2176 + 1764 - 240}{256 - 816 + 832 - 268} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$$

Cum ergo & hic valor inventus substituto sit aequalis, hinc consequitur radicem esse exacte  $= 4$ .

Quodsi iam summa trium radicum  $\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4} = 12$  a summa omnium  $\sqrt{7}$  subtrahatur, relinquetur  $\frac{5}{4}$  quarta radix, cum aequatio proposita plures non habeat.

§. 35. Alter modus radices aequationum approximando inveniendi, maxime est naturalis & simplex. Quem ut pacis indicemus, ordiamur ab aequatione primi gradus. Sit nempe

$$x + px = q.$$

erit

$$\text{I}^{\circ}. \quad x < q$$

$$\text{unde } px < pq$$

$$x + px < x + pq > q$$

$$\text{II}^{\circ}. \quad x > q - pq$$

$$\begin{aligned} px &> pq - p^2q \\ x + px &> x + pq - p^2q < q \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{III}^{\circ}. \quad x < q - pq + p^2q$$

$$\text{I}^{\circ}. \quad x < q : p$$

$$x + px < q : p + px > q$$

$$\text{II}^{\circ}. \quad x > q : p - q : p^2$$

$$x + px > q : p - q : p^2 + px < q$$

$$\text{III}^{\circ}. \quad x < q : p - q : p^2 + q : p^3$$

&c.

$x < q$

Quare in utroque casu successive limites radicis erunt

Tab. VI.

$$\begin{array}{ll} x \leq q & x \leq q:p \\ x > q - pq & x > q:p - q:p^2 \\ x \leq q - pq + p^2q & x \leq q:p - q:p^2 + q:p^3 \\ x > q - pq + p^2q - p^3q & x > q:p - q:p^2 + q:p^3 - q:p^4 \\ & \text{&c.} \end{array}$$

Erit ergo tandem in casu priori, quo nempe  $p \leq 1$

$$x = q - pq + p^2q - p^3q + p^4q - \text{&c.} = q:(1+p)$$

in posteriori, quo  $p > 1$

$$x = q:p - q:p^2 + q:p^3 - q:p^4 + \text{&c.} = q:(p+1)$$

§. 36. Sit aequatio secundi gradus

$$x^2 + px = q.$$

erit

$$\begin{array}{l} q > px \\ x \leq q:p \\ xx \leq q^2:p^2 \\ x^2 + px \leq q^2:p^2 + px > q \\ 1^{\circ}. \quad x > q:p - q^2:p^3 \\ 2^{\circ}. \quad x x > q^2:p^2 - 2q^3:p^4 + q^4:p^6 \\ \quad x^2 + px > q^2:p^2 - 2q^3:p^4 + q^4:p^6 + px < q \\ 3^{\circ}. \quad x < q:p - q^2:p^3 + 2q^3:p^5 - q^4:p^7 \\ \quad \text{&c.} \end{array}$$

Unde limites radicis

$$\begin{array}{l} x \leq q:p \\ x > q:p - q^2:p^3 \\ x \leq q:p - q^2:p^3 + 2q^3:p^5 - q^4:p^7 \\ x > q:p - q^2:p^3 + 2q^3:p^5 - 5q^4:p^7 + 6q^5:p^9 - 6q^6:p^{11} \\ \quad + 4q^7:p^{13} - q^8:p^{15} \\ \quad \text{&c.} \end{array}$$

Tab. VI. semper esse convergentem. Ex his iam patescit, quomodo formula

$$x^m + px = q$$

five generalior  $ax^m + bx^\lambda = d$   
sit immutanda, ut series inde deducta convergat.

§. 40. Cum, ut series ex formula  $x^m + px = q$ , directe eruta convergens sit, debeat esse  $(m-1)^{m-1} p^m > m^m q^{m-1}$   
hinc pro aequatione cubica

$$x^3 + px = q$$

ob  $m=3$ , oportet sit  $4p^3 > 27q^2$  five  $\frac{1}{27}p^3 > \frac{1}{4}q^2$ . Qui causus praecise illum complectitur, qui hactenus nullo modo perfecte solvi potuit. V. Cel. CLAIRAUT Elem. Algebr. P. IV. §. 8.

§. 41. Quodsi in aequatione secundi gradus

$$x^2 + px = q.$$

fiat  $p=a$ ,  $q=-y^2$ . erit

$$xx - xx = yy$$

aequatio ad circulum, unde (§. 36.)

$x=y^2$ :  $a+\gamma y^4$ :  $a^3+\gamma 2y^6$ :  $a^5+\gamma 5y^8$ :  $a^7+\gamma 14y^{10}$ :  $a^9+\gamma \text{ &c.}$

adeoque series

$$\int y dx = \frac{2y^3}{3a} + \frac{4y^5}{\gamma a^3} + \frac{6 \cdot 2 \cdot y^7}{7a^5} + \frac{8 \cdot 5 \cdot y^9}{9a^7} + \text{ &c.}$$

aream segmentorum circuli exhibens, quae plane non convergit, nisi fuerit  $y=\frac{1}{2}a$  aut minor. Unde quadrantem circuli exprimet haec series, posita diametro  $a=1$

$$\text{quadrans} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{3}{224} + \frac{5}{576} + \frac{35}{1642} + \frac{63}{13212} + \frac{77}{20480} + \text{ &c.}$$

§. 42. Plurimas quantitates five calculo integrali, five ex aequationibus magis complexis erutas non aliter, quam seriebus infinitis vel in casibus specialibus seriebus decimalibus exprimi posse, Geometris notissimum est. Et molesta licet, tamen tolerata.

lerabilis foret eiusmodi serierum tractatio , si omnes ita forent convergentes , ut paucis additis terminis , totius seriei summa quam proxime determinaretur , quod vero longe plurimis casibus secus est . Neque sperandum videtur medium , seriem quamcunque lentius convergentem in aliam permutandi , quae voto magis satisfaciat . Sequeretur enim inde , omnes quantitates , utcunque variabiles , aequatione patuerorum terminorum generaliter & quam proxime exhiberi posse . Cum autem in re tam ardua utcunque profecisse juvet , quae circa istam mihi sese obtulerunt , exponam , ansam fortasse ulterius progrediendi aliis daturus .

§. 43. Attendendum vero est ad legem convergentiae terminorum in serie proposita , quae detegitur , rationem inter terminos proxime sibi invicem subsequentes quaerendo . Haec ratio in omnibus seriebus , solis geometricis exceptis , variabilis est , quare hinc pendet infinita , quoad maiorem minoremve convergentiam , serierum varietas , quas adeo hoc respectu in aliquot classes dispertiamur , ut quales commode magis fieri possint convergentes , a ceteris distinguiamus .

§. 44. Loquimur vero potissimum de iis , in quibus , ut plerumque obtinet , quantitas variabilis in progressione geometrica progreditur , coefficientes vero noti sint , & signa aut constanter eadem , aut alternantia . Unde sola respicienda erit ratio inter coefficientes .

§. 45. Ponimus iam , seriem niediocriter esse convergentem , si exponentis rationis coefficientium fuerit circiter  $\frac{1}{2}$  , id est si coefficientis termini cuiuscunque in coefficiente proxime praecedentis bis contineatur , quod fit in progressione geometrica exacte

$$y = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{1}{8}x^4 + \frac{1}{16}x^5 + \text{&c.}$$

aut circiter in seriebus parum ab ea diversis , v. gr.

$$y = x + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{3}{13}x^3 + \frac{4}{33}x^4 + \frac{5}{81}x^5 + \text{&c.}$$

Tab. VI.

§. 46. Quodsi exponens rationis minor fuerit  $\frac{1}{2}$ , aut continuo minor fiat, series haberi potest pro satis convergenti, praecipue si ratio, qua minor fit, continuo augeatur, v. gr. in serie logarithmi

$$n = 1 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{23}t^3 + \frac{1}{2.3.4}t^4 + \text{&c.}$$

§. 47. Contra ea, si exponens rationis vel maior sit, vel continuo maior evadat quam  $\frac{1}{2}$ , series istas inter minus convergentes referemus. v. gr. in serie Leibniziana pro circulo

$$v = t - \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{5}t^5 - \frac{1}{7}t^7 + \text{&c.}$$

In his casibus, ut plurimum exponens rationis, ad numerum quendam constantem, quem ponemus  $= a$  continuo magis accedit, nec unquam maior fit, v. gr. in serie Leibniziana innumerisque similibus accedit ad unitatem, in serie secunda §. 45. ad  $\frac{1}{2}$ , in seriebus §. 36. 37. & in omnibus sub formula §. 38. contentis ad  $m^n q^{m-n-1} : (m-1)^{m-1} p^m$  &c.

In omnibus his casibus, qui plerumque pessimi sunt, datur medium quoddam, series in alias mutandi, eo magis convergentes, quo citius exponens rationis ad eam quantitatem accedit.

§. 48. Sit iam, ut a serie Leibniziana ordiamur, quae inter lentius convergentes refertur,

$$v = t - \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{5}t^5 - \frac{1}{7}t^7 + \frac{1}{9}t^9 - \frac{1}{11}t^{11} + \frac{1}{13}t^{13} - \text{&c.}$$

In hac serie exponens rationis coefficientium accedit ad 1, sive est  $a = 1$ , variabilis vero ratio constans est  $= t^2$ , & signa sunt alternantia; Quare multiplicetur per  $(1 + t^2)^n$ . Hoc enim modo efficitur, ut quicunque terminus per  $n$  multiplicatus aequaliter subtrahatur, est nempe

$$\frac{(1+t^2)^n}{2} v = t - \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{5}t^5 - \frac{1}{7}t^7 + \frac{1}{9}t^9 - \frac{1}{11}t^{11} + \frac{1}{13}t^{13} - \text{&c.}$$

$$+ t^3 - \frac{1}{3}t^5 + \frac{1}{5}t^7 - \frac{1}{7}t^9 + \frac{1}{9}t^{11} - \frac{1}{11}t^{13} + \text{&c.}$$

adeoque facta reductione

$$(1+t^2)v = t + \frac{2}{3}t^3 - \frac{2}{15}t^5 + \frac{2}{35}t^7 - \frac{2}{63}t^9 + \frac{2}{99}t^{11} - \frac{2}{143}t^{13} + \text{&c.}$$

Hoc enim modo cuiusque termini coefficiens est differentia coeffi-

coefficientium utriusque seriei, quibus productum ex serie prima in ( $\frac{1}{2} t^2 n^2$ ) constare potest, si totam seriem respicias, omnium minima. Unde series proposita mutari potest in sequentem magis convergentem

$$\left( \frac{1 + \frac{t^2 n^2}{2}}{2} \right) v = \frac{1}{2} t^2 + \frac{1}{3} t^3 - \frac{1}{15} t^5 + \frac{1}{35} t^7 - \frac{1}{63} t^9 + \frac{1}{99} t^{11} - \frac{1}{143} t^{13} + \text{&c.}$$

Nec vitio erit ducendum, quod iam series habeatur non ipsi  $v$  sed  $\frac{1 + \frac{t^2 n^2}{2}}{2} v$  aequalis, cum series vel ideo desideretur magis convergens, ut ex data tangente habeatur arcus  $v$ , qui omnino hoc modo facilius citiusque haberi potest.

§. 49. At & in hac serie exponens rationis inter coefficientes ad unitatem accedit. Quare denuo instituatur multiplicatio per  $\frac{1 + \frac{t^2 n^2}{2}}{2}$ , siveque erit

$$\frac{(1 + \frac{t^2 n^2}{2})}{2.4.} v = \frac{t}{8} + \frac{t^3}{24} + \frac{t^5}{1.3.5} - \frac{t^7}{3.5.7} + \frac{t^9}{5.7.9} - \frac{t^{11}}{7.9.11} \\ - \frac{t^{13}}{9.11.13} - \text{&c.}$$

Similiter

$$\frac{(1 + \frac{t^2 n^2}{2})}{2.4.6.} v = \frac{t}{48} + \frac{t^3}{18} + \frac{11 t^5}{240} + \frac{t^7}{1.3.5.7} - \frac{t^9}{3.5.7.9} + \frac{t^{11}}{5.7.9.11} \\ - \frac{t^{13}}{7.9.11.13} + \text{&c.}$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{t^2 n^2}{2}}{2.4.6.8} v = \frac{t}{384} + \frac{11 t^3}{1152} + \frac{73}{5760} t^5 + \frac{31}{13440} t^7 + \frac{t^9}{1.3.5.7.9} \\ - \frac{t^{11}}{3.5.7.9.11} + \frac{t^{13}}{5.7.9.11.13} + \text{&c.}$$

Ut iam convergentiam harum serierum invicem comparamus, exempli ergo quaeremus octantem peripheriae, ponendo  $t = 1$ . & erit octans per seriem

$$\text{Tab. VI. } I^m = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \&c.$$

$$II^{am} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1.3} - \frac{1}{3.5} + \frac{1}{5.7} - \frac{1}{7.9} + \frac{1}{9.11} - \frac{1}{11.13} + \&c.$$

$$III^{am} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{12} + \frac{2}{1.3.5} - \frac{2}{3.5.7} + \frac{2}{5.7.9} - \frac{2}{7.9.11} + \frac{2}{9.11.13} - \&c.$$

$$IV^{am} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{11}{40} + \frac{6}{1.3.5.7} - \frac{6}{3.5.7.9} + \frac{6}{5.7.9.11} - \frac{6}{7.9.11.13} + \&c.$$

$$V^{am} = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{11}{48} + \frac{73}{240} + \frac{93}{560} + \frac{24}{1.3.5.7.9} - \frac{24}{3.5.7.9.11} + \&c.$$

Quodsi iam primi septem termini harum serierum in summa colligantur, erit octantis longitudo

	vera = 0, 78540...	differentia
ex serie	I <sup>a</sup> = 0, 82093	+ 0, 03553
	II <sup>a</sup> = 0, 78247	- 0, 00293
	III <sup>a</sup> = 0, 78597	+ 0, 00057
	IV <sup>a</sup> = 0, 78519	- 0, 00021
	V <sup>a</sup> = 0, 78552	+ 0, 00012

§. 50. Si in serie quadam omnia signa fuerint positiva vel omnia negativa, multiplicatio instituenda erit per  $1 - ax^m$ , intelligendo per  $x^m$  exponentem rationis variabilis in progressione geometrica progredientis, per  $a$  vero quantitatem illam, ad quam exponens rationis inter coefficientes terminorum continuo accedit. Ex. gr. sit series

$$y = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1.3}{2.5} x^2 + \frac{1.3.5}{2.5.8} x^3 + \frac{1.3.5.7}{2.5.8.11} x^4 + \frac{1.3.5.7.9}{2.5.8.11.13} x^5 + \&c.$$

In hac coefficientes terminorum ita decrescunt, ut tan. Tab. VI. dem exponens rationis evadat  $= \frac{2}{3}$ , unde multiplicanda est series per  $1 - \frac{2}{3}x$ , & erit

$$(1 - \frac{2}{3}x)y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 15}x^2 - \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 24}x^3 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 33}x^4 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdot 42}x^5 + \text{&c.}$$

five

$$(1 - \frac{2}{3}x)y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{30}x^2 - \frac{1}{80}x^3 - \frac{1}{176}x^4 - \frac{1}{352}x^5 - \text{&c.}$$

$$(1 - \frac{2}{3}x)^2 y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{11}{30}x^2 + \frac{7}{720}x^3 + \frac{7}{2340}x^4 + \frac{1}{1056}x^5 + \text{&c.}$$

§. 51. Ceterum convergentia in seriebus hoc modo erutis eo maior est, quo minus progressio coefficientium a geometrica differt, v. gr. sit

$$y = x + \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{3}{13}x^3 + \frac{4}{33}x^4 + \frac{5}{81}x^5 + \frac{6}{193}x^6 + \text{&c.}$$

erit  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ , quare

$$(1 - \frac{1}{2}x)y = x - \frac{1}{10}x^2 + \frac{2}{81}x^3 + \frac{5}{858}x^4 + \frac{6}{5343}x^5 + \frac{7}{31266}x^6 + \text{&c.}$$

§. 52. Si progressio exacte fuerit geometrica, v. gr.

$$y = x + mx^2 + m^2x^3 + m^3x^4 + m^4x^5 + \text{&c.}$$

erit  $a = m$ , adeoque

$$(1 - mx)y = x + * + * + * + \text{&c.}$$

Omnis adeo termini, primo excepto disparent, eritque  $y = \frac{x}{1 - mx}$

Est adeo haec methodus facillima summationem geometricarum serierum demonstrandi.

§. 53. Possunt quoque, quod alterum medium est, ex serie data termini quotlibet tolli, & praecipue in seriebus magis, aut saltem uniformiter convergentibus, termini sublatos frequentes adeo erunt parvi, ut omitti possint. Hoc ergo modo summa totius seriei quam proxime exprimetur per fractionem rationalem. En exempla quaedam.

Tab. VI. §. 14. Sit series pro sinu verso ex arcu  $v$  determinando

$$x = \frac{1}{2} v^2 - \frac{1}{2.3.4} v^4 + \frac{1}{2.3.4.5.6} v^6 - \frac{1}{2.3.4.5.6.7.8} v^8 + \text{etc.}$$

multiplicetur per  $1 + m v^2 + n v^4$ , ut duos terminos tollamus, erit

$$(1 + m v^2 + n v^4) x = \frac{1}{2} v^2 - \frac{1}{2.3.4} v^4 + \frac{1}{2.3.4.5.6} v^6 - \frac{1}{2.3.4.5.6.7.8} v^8 + \text{etc.}$$

$$+ \frac{m}{2} v^4 - \frac{m}{2.3.4} v^6 + \frac{m}{2.3.4.5.6} v^8 + \text{etc.}$$

$$+ \frac{n}{2} v^6 - \frac{n}{2.3.4} v^8 + \text{etc.}$$

Cum in hac serie  $m$  &  $n$  determinari possint ad libitum, determinentur ita, ut terminus tertius & quartus evadat = 0, quare faciendum

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3.4.5.6} - \frac{m}{1.2.3.4} + \frac{n}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8} - \frac{m}{1.2.3.4.5.6} + \frac{n}{1.2.3.4} = 0$$

$$\text{unde erit } m = \frac{11}{4.7.9}, \quad n = \frac{13}{2.3.5.7.8.9}.$$

his valoribus substitutis, erit

$$x \left( 1 + \frac{11}{4.7.9} v^2 + \frac{13}{2.3.5.7.8.9} v^4 \right) = \frac{1}{2} v^2 - \frac{5}{4.7.9} v^4 + \text{etc.}$$

$$+ \frac{59}{2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.2.3.7} v^{10} + \text{etc.}$$

adeoque termino quinto & sequentibus omissis, erit proxime Tab. VL

$$x = \frac{7960 v^2 - 300 v^4}{15120 + 660 v^2 + 13 v^4}$$

Qui valor sinus versi adeo est exactus, ut etiamsi ponatur  
 $v = \text{five} = 57^\circ, 17', 44''', 49''''$  habeatur sinus versus a vero  
 vix partibus radii 0, 000006 five 8 minutis tertiiis aberrans.

§. 55. Sit hypothenus trianguli rectanguli = 1, ipsius  
 catheti  $x$  &  $y$ , erit  $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$  five

$$y = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 - \frac{1}{16}x^6 - \frac{5}{128}x^8 - \frac{7}{256}x^{10} - \&c.$$

Hac serie ut antea per  $1 + m x^2 + n x^4$  multiplicata, deter-  
 minabitur  $m = -\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $n = \frac{1}{16}$ , & erit

$$(1 - \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^4) y = 1 - \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{5}{16}x^4 * * - \frac{1}{316}x^{10} + \&c.$$

five proxime

$$y = \frac{16 - 20x^2 + 5x^4}{16 - 12x^2 + x^4}.$$

Ex. gr. sit  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ , erit  $y = \frac{181}{209} = 0, 8660287$ , cum deberet  
 esse 0, 8660253, differentia tantum 0, 0000034, ut plurimum  
 contempnenda.

§. 56. Methodus hactenus exposita eo nititur fundamen-  
 to universaliori, ut a serie data alia series aut plures subtra-  
 hantur, quarum termini, terminis homologis seriei datae  
 proxime sint aequales. Hoc pacto enim residuum erit series,  
 cuius singuli termini, terminis seriei datae sunt minores. Hac  
 conditione servata, vel me tacente patet, seriem assumi posse  
 qualemque ipsi satisfacentem, nec adeo opus esse, ut mul-  
 tiplicationis ope eruatur.

§. 57. Hinc deducere licebit methodum sequentem. Sit se-  
 ries data quaecunque. Sumatur alia, cuius summa sit nota, ter-  
 mini

Tab. VI. mini vero a terminis analogis seriei datae quam minime differentant. Differentia utriusque seriei erit series data magis convergens & summarum differentiae aequalis.

§. 58. Ex. gr. Proposita sit series

$$x = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{36} + \text{ &c.}$$

in aliam magis convergentem mutanda

subtrahatur ab illa series

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{35} + \text{ &c.}$$

cuius summa =  $\frac{3}{4}$ , remanet

$$x = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{72} - \frac{1}{240} - \frac{1}{800} - \frac{1}{2400} - \text{ &c.}$$

series longe magis convergens.

§. 59. Similiter sit diameter circuli = 1, erit quadrans

$$q = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \text{ &c.}$$

sive reductione facta

$$\frac{1}{2}q = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{99} + \frac{1}{195} + \frac{1}{323} + \text{ &c.}$$

Subtrahatur ab hac serie sequens

$$\frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{96} + \frac{1}{192} + \frac{1}{323} + \text{ &c.}$$

erit

$$\frac{1}{2}q = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{3}{120} - \frac{3}{960} - \frac{3}{3840} - \frac{3}{103360} - \text{ &c.}$$

cuius lex progressionis

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}q &= \frac{19}{24} - \frac{3}{(6^2-1).(6^2-4)} - \frac{3}{(10^2-1).(10^2-4)} - \frac{3}{(14^2-1).(14^2-4)} \\ &\quad - \frac{3}{(18^2-1).(18^2-4)} - \text{ &c.} \end{aligned}$$

§. 60. Sit series

Tab. VI.

$$y = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2.7} + \frac{1.3}{2.4.11} + \frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6.15} + \frac{1.3.5.7}{2.4.6.8.19} + \text{&c.}$$

subtrahatur ab ipsa

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2.8} + \frac{1.3}{2.4.12} + \frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6.16} + \frac{1.3.5.7}{2.4.6.8.20} + \text{&c.}$$

remanebit

$$y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \frac{1}{2.7.8} + \frac{1.3}{2.4.11.12} + \frac{1.3.5}{2.4.6.15.16} + \frac{1.3.5.7}{2.4.6.8.19.20}$$

Quae series multo magis convergit. Est enim series prima terminis reductis

$$x = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{3}{88} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{35}{2432} + \text{&c.}$$

sed inventa

$$x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{112} + \frac{1}{352} + \frac{1}{768} + \frac{35}{48640} + \text{&c.}$$

§. 61. Series subtrahenda vero plerumque invenitur eodem modo, quo gignitur series in aliam mutanda. Sic enim in primo exemplo series proposita (§. 58)

$$x = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{25} + \text{&c.}$$

resolvitur in sequentem

$$x = 1 + \frac{1}{2.2} + \frac{1}{3.3} + \frac{1}{4.4} + \frac{1}{5.5} + \text{&c.}$$

a qua sequens non multum differt

$$y = \frac{1}{1.3} + \frac{1}{2.4} + \frac{1}{3.5} + \frac{1}{4.6} + \text{&c.}$$

Tab. VI. haec vero nascitur ex serie

$$z = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \text{ &c.}$$

si mutilata duobus primis terminis a semetipsa subtrahatur.  
Est enim

$$z = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \text{ &c.}$$

$$z - 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \text{ &c.}$$


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Unde

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{2}{24} + \frac{2}{35} + \frac{2}{48} + \text{ &c.}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = y = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{35} + \frac{1}{48} + \text{ &c.}$$

§. 62. Similiter in secundo exemplo series ( §. 59 )

$$\frac{1}{2}q = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{35} + \frac{1}{99} + \frac{1}{195} + \text{ &c.}$$

resolvitur in sequentem

$$\frac{1}{2}q = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{9 \cdot 11} + \frac{1}{13 \cdot 15} + \text{ &c.}$$

a qua non multum differt haec

$$y = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 8} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot 12} + \frac{1}{12 \cdot 16} + \text{ &c.}$$

quae invenitur seriem

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{20} + \text{ &c.}$$

primo termino truncatam a semetipsa subtrahendo, & residuum Tab. VI.

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{4.8} + \frac{4}{8.12} + \frac{4}{12.16} + \frac{4}{16.20}, \text{ &c.}$$

per 4 dividendo. *Vid. Cel. JAC. BERNOULLI Tract. de seriebus, in fin. §. XVII.*

§. 63. Denique series exempli tertii (§. 60) nascitur ex integratione differentialis  $xx\,dx$ :  $\nu(a^4 - x^4)$  cui analogum est differentiale  $x^3\,dx : \nu(a^4 - x^4)$  perfecte integrabile. Est vero

$$y = \int x^2 dx : v(a^4 - x^4) = \frac{x^3}{3a^2} + \frac{x^7}{2.7.a^6} + \frac{1.3.x^{11}}{2.4.11.a^{10}} + \frac{1.3.5.x^{15}}{2.4.6.15.a^{14}} + \text{etc}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \& \int x^3 dx : \nu(a^4 - x^4) = \frac{1}{2} a^2 - \frac{1}{2} \nu(a^4 - x^4) \\ & = \frac{x^4}{4a^2} + \frac{x^8}{2 \cdot 8 a^6} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 x^{12}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 12 a^{10}} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 x^{16}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 16 a^{14}} + \text{etc.} \end{aligned}$$

Serie hac per  $\chi$  divisa & a priori subtracta, remanebit

$$y = \frac{a^2 - \sqrt{(a^4 - x^4)}}{2x} + \frac{x^3}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot a^2} + \frac{1 \cdot x^7}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot a^6} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot x^{11}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot a^{10}} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x^{15}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 15 \cdot 16 \cdot a^{14}} + \text{etc.}$$

Ex qua formula generaliori habetur series individualis exempli (§.60) ponendo  $a = x = 1$ .

## §. 64. Similiter series (§. 51.)

$$y = x + \frac{2}{5}x^2 + \frac{3}{13}x^3 + \frac{4}{33}x^4 + \frac{5}{81}x^5 + \frac{6}{193}x^6 + \text{etc.}$$

parum differt a geometrica

$$\frac{x}{1 - \frac{1}{2}x} = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{1}{8}x^4 + \frac{1}{16}x^5 + \frac{1}{32}x^6 + \text{etc.}$$

Hac

Hac ergo ab illa subtrahata, erit

$$y = \frac{x}{1 - \frac{1}{2}x} - * - \frac{1}{10}x^2 - \frac{1}{52}x^3 - \frac{1}{264}x^4 - \frac{1}{1296}x^5 - \frac{1}{6176}x^6 - \text{&c.}$$

Quodsi & ab hac subtrahatur series geometrica

$$\frac{-x^2}{10 - 2x} = -\frac{1}{10}x^2 - \frac{1}{50}x^3 - \frac{1}{250}x^4 - \frac{1}{1250}x^5 - \frac{1}{6250}x^6 - \text{&c.}$$

erit

$$y = \frac{x}{1 - \frac{1}{2}x} - \frac{x^2}{10 - 2x} + \frac{1}{1300}x^3 + \frac{7}{33000}x^4 + \frac{23}{810000}x^5 - \frac{37}{1930000}x^6 - \text{&c.}$$

§. 65. Ex omnibus exemplis hactenus allatis (§. 48-63) patet, in singulis casibus, dispari quidem successu, obtineri series propositis magis convergentes, saepissime tamen convergentiam initio tantum serierum maxime esse notabilem, cum in plurimis seriebus hoc modo erutis termini citissime ad rationem aequalitatis accedant, quod caveri non poterit, nisi series mutari possit in aliam, serie geometrica magis convergentem.

