



1783

# Problematis cuiusdam Pappi Alexandrini constructio

Leonhard Euler

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Record Created:

2018-09-25

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## Recommended Citation

Euler, Leonhard, "Problematis cuiusdam Pappi Alexandrini constructio" (1783). *Euler Archive - All Works*. 543.  
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PROBLEMATIS CUIUSDAM  
PAPPI ALEXANDRINI  
CONSTRUCTIO.

Auctore

L. EYLERO.

Theorema.

Si a terminis rectae cuiuscunque AB ad circuli cuius-Tab. I.  
cunque punctum quoduis P ducantur rectae AP Fig. 1.  
et BP, circulum secantes in A et B, tum vero  
puncta F et G ita capiantur, ut sit

$$AF = \frac{AP \cdot Aa}{AB} \text{ et } BG = \frac{BP \cdot Bb}{AB},$$

tum semper erit

$$FP \cdot Ff = GP \cdot Gg = AF \cdot BG.$$

Demonstratio.

Repraesentetur positio rectae AB cum punctis F  
et G respectu centri illius circuli O, ac ponatur AO = a,  
BO = b, radius circuli Om = On = r et AB = c; tum  
vero sit FO = f, GO = g, eritque AP \cdot Aa = An \cdot Am.  
Est vero An = a + r et Am = a - r, ideoque

$$AP \cdot Aa = aa - rr.$$

M 2

Simili

Simili modo erit

$$B P . B b = B \nu . B \mu = (b + r)(b - r),$$

siue

$$B P . B b = b b - r r.$$

Eodem modo colligitur fore

$$F P . F f = f f - r r \text{ et } G P . G g = g g - r r.$$

Sumtis igitur

$$A F = \frac{a a - r r}{c} \text{ et } B G = \frac{b b - r r}{c},$$

demonstrandum est fore<sup>a</sup>

$$f f - r r = g g - r r = \frac{(a a - r r)(b b - r r)}{c c},$$

quem in finem sequens Lemma in subsidium erit vocandum.

### Lemma.

Tab. I. Si ex trianguli A O B puncto O ad lateris oppositi  
Fig. 2. AB punctum datum F ducatur recta O F, erit  
$$F O^2 = \frac{A O^2 . B F + B O^2 . A F}{A B} - A F . B F.$$

### Demonstratio.

Demisso ex E in A B perpendiculo O II erit

$$A O^2 = A \Pi^2 + \Pi O^2 = (A F + F \Pi)^2 + F O^2 - F \Pi^2,$$

siue

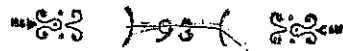
$$A O^2 = A F^2 + F O^2 + 2 A F . F \Pi;$$

eodemque modo erit

$$B O^2 = B F^2 + F O^2 - 2 B F . F \Pi.$$

Si prior harum aequationum ducta in B F ad alteram in A F ductam addatur, prodibit

$$A O^2.$$



$$AO^2 \cdot BF + BO^2 \cdot AF = BF(AF^2 + FO^2) + AF(BF^2 + FO^2)$$

siue

$$AO^2 \cdot BF + BO^2 \cdot AF = FO^2 \cdot AB + BF \cdot AF \cdot AB,$$

vnde

$$FO^2 = \frac{AO^2 \cdot BF + BO^2 \cdot AF}{AB} - AF \cdot BF. \quad Q. E. D.$$

Continuatio prioris demonstrationis.

$$\text{Ponatur } AF = \frac{aa - rr}{c} = \alpha, \quad BG = \frac{bb - rr}{c} = \beta, \quad \text{Tab. I. Fig. 1.}$$

eritque

$$aa = ac + rr \quad \text{et} \quad bb = \beta c + rr.$$

Iam ex Lemmate erit

$$cff = aa(c - \alpha) + bb\alpha - ac(c - \alpha),$$

et si loco  $aa$  et  $bb$  substituantur valores modo dati, habebitur

$$cff = crr + \alpha\beta c, \quad \text{siue} \quad ff - rr = \alpha\beta.$$

Cum porro sit

$$GO^2 = \frac{BO^2 \cdot AF + AO^2 \cdot BF}{AB} - AF \cdot BF,$$

eodem modo demonstratur fore

$$cgg = crr + \alpha\beta c, \quad \text{siue} \quad gg - rr = \alpha\beta$$

hincque

$$ff - rr = gg - rr = \frac{(aa - rr)(bb - rr)}{c^2}. \quad Q. E. D.$$

Hinc sequens formari potest

### Theorema.

Si ex trianguli ABC puncto O ad basin AB duae Fig. 2.

ducantur rectae inter se aequales OF et OG, erit

$$AO^2 - AB \cdot AF = BO^2 - AB \cdot BG.$$

### Demonstratio.

Demisso ex vertice O perpendicularo O II, erit  
 $F II = G II = \frac{1}{2} FG.$

Cum igitur fit

$$A O^2 = A F^2 + F O^2 + 2 A F \cdot F II, \text{ siue}$$

$$A O^2 = A F^2 + F O^2 + A F \cdot FG, \text{ erit}$$

$$A O^2 = F O^2 + A F \cdot A G.$$

Simili modo erit  $B O^2 = F O^2 + B F \cdot B G.$  Ex priore fit

$$F O^2 = A O^2 - A F \cdot A G, \text{ vnde}$$

$$F O^2 - A F \cdot B G = A O^2 - A B \cdot A F.$$

Ex altera fit

$$F O^2 = B O^2 - B E \cdot B G, \text{ consequenter}$$

$$F O^2 - A F \cdot B G = B O^2 - A B \cdot B G,$$

vnde sequitur

$$A O^2 - A B \cdot A F = B O^2 - A B \cdot B G. \quad Q. E. D.$$

### Corollarium.

Quotius igitur fuerit

$$A O^2 - A B \cdot A F = B O^2 - A B \cdot B G = \Delta,$$

binæ rectæ FO et GO erunt inter se aequales, simul-  
 que erit  $F O^2 - A F \cdot B G = \Delta.$  Quod si ergo capiatur

$$A F = \frac{A O^2 - \Delta}{A B} \text{ et } B G = \frac{B O^2 - \Delta}{A B}$$

erit  $F O = G O.$  At in praecedente Theoremate erat

$$A F = \frac{a a - r r}{c} \text{ et } B G = \frac{b b - r r}{c}, \text{ vnde}$$

$$\Delta = r r, \quad A F = \frac{A O^2 - r r}{A B}, \quad B G = \frac{B O^2 - r r}{A B} \text{ et}$$

$$F O^2 - r r = A F \cdot B G.$$

Proble-

**Problema.**

Circulo dato, centro O descripto, triangulum *abc* Tab. I. inscribere, cuius tria latera *ab*, *ac*, *bc*, producta, Fig. 3. per data tria puncta C, B, A, transeant.

**Constructio.**

Sint A, B, C, tria puncta data, quorum distantiae a centro circuli O sint  $AO = a$ ,  $BO = b$ ,  $CO = c$ , radio circuli existente = 1. Iam ex puncto B capiatur interuallum  $BF = \frac{b \cdot b - 1}{AB}$  eritque  $FO^2 - 1 = \frac{BF(a \cdot a - 1)}{AB}$ . Tum iuncta recta FC, super ea capiatur interuallum

$$FK = \frac{FO^2 - 1}{FC} = \frac{BF(a \cdot a - 1)}{AB \cdot FC}, \text{ eritque}$$

$$KO^2 - 1 = \frac{FK(c \cdot c - 1)}{FC}.$$

Iam ex centro O talis ducatur radius Om, vt fit cosinus anguli KOm =  $\frac{\cos. BFC}{KO}$ . Tum bisecetur angulus BFC recta FS, cui ex puncto m parallela agatur recta mb, eritque b unus angulorum trianguli quaesiti, ad quem si ex puncto A ducatur recta AB, ea producta circulum in C secabit. Ex hoc puncto C ad B ducatur recta CB circulum secans in a; tum vero latus ba productum per tertium punctum datum C transibit, eritque abc triangulum quaesitum.

**Corollarium 1.**

Sint duo punctorum datorum A et C infinite distantia in rectis ABA, CBC se mutuo in B decussantibus. Ex B ducatur recta Bca, resicans a circulo arcum ca, cui in peripheria insistant anguli, angulo CBA aequa-

Fig. 4.

aequales, tum ductis ex  $a$  rectis  $ab$  ipsi  $CB$ , et  $bc$  ipsi  $BA$  parallelis, erit  $abc$  triangulum quaesitum.

Corollarium 2.

Tab. I.  
Fig. 5.

Cadant omnia tria puncta data ad distantias infinitas in rectis  $OA$ ,  $OB$ ,  $OC$ ; tum rectae  $OA$  parallela agatur recta  $bc$  ad distantiam a centro  $O$   $X = \cos. BOC$ ; tum ductis rectis  $ba$  ipsi  $OC$  et  $ca$  ipsi  $OB$  parallelis habebitur triangulum quaesitum.

Scholion 1.

Ceterum hic probe notandum est, constructionem supra datam duas solutiones suppeditare, prout angulus  $KOm$  dextrorsum siue sinistrorsum accipitur. Praeterea vero, cum tria puncta  $A, B, C$ , inter se sint permutabilia, sex diuersis modis constructio hic data institui potest, qui ergo omnes easdem binas solutiones praebere debent, cuius rei tamen nulla ratio patet.

Scholion 2.

Fig. 6.

Hoc Problema etiam pro sphaera resolui potest, ita vt circulo minori in sphaera descripto triangulum sphaericum  $abc$  inscribi debeat, ita comparatum, vt eius latera producta  $ab, ac, bc$ , transeant per data tria puncta in sphaerae superficie,  $C, B, A$ . Concipiatur enim planum, sphaeram in centro circuli  $O$  tangens, super quo triangulum planum modo praescripto iam sit constructum; eiusque translatio ad superficiem sphaerae erit facillima, cum omnes anguli circa centrum in superficie tam plani quam sphaerae sint iidem, distantiae vero punctorum datorum  $A, B, C$  et angulorum trianguli  $a, b, c$  a centro  $O$  in tangentes abeant.

SOLV-