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Problematis cuiusdam Pappi Alexandrini constructio

Leonhard Euler

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PROBLEMATIS CUIVSDAM PAPPI ALEXANDRINI CONSTRUCTIO.

Auctore

L. EULER O.

Theorema.

Si a terminis rectae cuiuscunque AB ad circuli cuius-Tab. I.
cunque punctum quodvis P ducantur rectae AP Fig. 1.
et BP, circumsecantes 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.Aa = An.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^a

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

quem in finem sequens Lemma in subsidium erit vocandum.

Lemma.

Tab. I.
Fig. 2.

Si ex trianguli A O B puncto O ad lateris oppositi A B 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

$$A O^2.$$

AO².BF + BO².AF = BF(AF² + FO²) + AF(BF² + FO²)

siue

AO².BF + BO².AF = FO².AB + BF.AF.AB,

vnde

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

Continuatio prioris demonstrationis.

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

eritque

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

Iam ex Lemmate erit

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

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

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

Cum porro sit

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

eodem modo demonstratur fore

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

hincque

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

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

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

M 3

Demon-

Demonstratio.

Demisso ex vertice O perpendiculo O II, erit
 $FI = GI = \frac{1}{2} FG$.

Cum igitur sit

$$AO^2 = AF^2 + FO^2 + 2 AF \cdot FI, \text{ siue}$$

$$AO^2 = AF^2 + FO^2 + AF \cdot FG, \text{ erit}$$

$$AO^2 = FO^2 + AF \cdot AG.$$

Simili modo erit $BO^2 = FO^2 + BF \cdot BG$. Ex priore fit

$$FO^2 = AO^2 - AF \cdot AG, \text{ vnde}$$

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

Ex altera fit

$$FO^2 = BO^2 - BE \cdot BG, \text{ consequenter}$$

$$FO^2 - AF \cdot BG = BO^2 - AB \cdot BG,$$

vnde sequitur

$$AO^2 - AB \cdot AF = BO^2 - AB \cdot BG. \text{ Q. E. D.}$$

Corollarium.

Quotius igitur fuerit

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

binæ rectæ FO et GO erunt inter se æquales, simul-
 que erit $FO^2 - AF \cdot BG = \Delta$. Quod si ergo capiatur

$$AF = \frac{AO^2 - \Delta}{AB} \text{ et } BG = \frac{BO^2 - \Delta}{AB}$$

erit FO = GO. At in præcedente Theoremate erat

$$AF = \frac{aa - rr}{c} \text{ et } BG = \frac{bb - rr}{c}, \text{ vnde}$$

$$\Delta = rr, AF = \frac{AO^2 - rr}{AB}, BG = \frac{BO^2 - rr}{AB} \text{ et}$$

$$FO^2 - rr = AF \cdot BG.$$

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 intervallum $BF = \frac{b \cdot b - 1}{AB}$ eritque $FO^2 - 1 = \frac{BF(a \cdot a - 1)}{AB}$. Tum iuncta recta FC , super ea capiatur intervallum

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

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

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-

aequales, tum ductis ex a rectis ab ipsi CB , et bc ipsi ABA 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-