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# De motu trium corporum se mutuo attrahentium super eadem linea recta

Leonhard Euler

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# MOTV TRIVM CORPORVM SE MVTVO ATTRAHENTIVM SVPER EADEM

DE

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LINEA RECTA.

Auctore

#### $L. \quad E \lor L E R O.$

Conuent. exhib. d. 12 Decemb. 1776.

#### §. I.

Loc argumentum continet fine dubio cafum fimpliciffimum celeberrimi illius problematis, quo motus trium corporum fe inuicem attrahentium inueftigandus proponitur. Quamobrem fi praefens quaeftio, qua tria illa corpora fuper eadem linea recta moueri fumuntur, omnem fagacitatem Geometrarum eludit, atque adeo vires analyfeos fuperare videtur, nullo certe modo problematis illius generalis folutio fperari poterit. Hanc ob rem haud inutile erit, iftum cafum fimpliciffimum accuratius euolnere, atque omnes difficultates, quae eius folutionem impediunt, omni adhibita attentione perpendere, quo clarius appareat, quanta adhuc analyfeos incrementa defiderentur, antequam problematis generalis folutio cum fucceffu fufcipi queat.

§. 2. Sit igitur O V linea recta, fuper qua tria corpora ABC fe inuicem attrahentia moueantur, quorum massas

per

per easdem litteras A, B, C indicemus. Iam in illa recta accipiatur pro lubitu punctum fixum O, a quo ad quoduis tempus diftantias illorum corporum inueftigari oporteat. Elapfo igitur tempore quocunque =t, vocentur iftae diftantiae OA=x, OB=y, et OC=z, vbi quidem affumimus effe y > x et z > y, ficque binorum corporum A et B diftantia erit A B = y - x, diftantia vera AC=z-x, et diftantia BC=z-y, quarum diftantiarum quadratis vires, quibus bina horum corporum fe mutuo attrahunt, reciproce proportionales flatnuntur. Hinc ergo corpus A a corpore B trahitur vi  $= \frac{B}{(y-x)^2}$  atque a C vi  $= \frac{c}{(z-x)^2}$ . Deinde vero corpus B ad A trahitur vi  $= \frac{A}{(y-x)^2}$  et ad C vi  $= \frac{c}{(z-y)^2}$ . Denique corpus C trahitur ad A vi  $= \frac{A}{(z-x)^2}$  et ad B vi  $= \frac{B}{(z-y)^2}$ .

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§. 3. Ex his igitur viribus secundum principia motus orientur tres sequentes acquationes:

I. Pro motu corporis A  $\frac{\partial \partial x}{\partial t^2} = + \frac{B}{(y-x_1)^2} + \frac{C}{(z-x_1)^2}$ II. Pro motu corporis B  $\frac{\partial \partial y}{\partial t^2} = - \frac{A}{(y-x_1)^2} + \frac{C}{(z-y_1)^2}$ III. Pro motu corporis C  $\frac{\partial \partial z}{\partial t^2} = - \frac{A}{(z-x_1)^2} - \frac{B}{(z-y_1)^2};$ 

atque in his tribus acquationibus omnia continentur, quibus motus horum trium corporum determinatur. Vbi imprimis notari oportet, has formulas tam diu tantum valere, quam diu fuerit y > x et z > y, veluti figura oftendit. At vero fi nunc fuerit y > x, in motus continuatione intervallum A B = y - x cousque tantum imminui poteft, quoad corpora A et B ad contactum

Tab. 111, Fig. 3. tactum perueniant: statim vero atque hoc contigerit, collisio fiet, qua totus motus aliam indolem accipiet, prouti corpora fuerint elastica nec ne, qui effectus neutiquam in nostris formulis continetur; vnde euidens est, motum in his formulis contentum diutius durare non posse, quam donec duo horum corporum ad contactum peruenerint.

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§. 4. Statim autem patet, ob ternas diftantias variabiles  $x, y \ll z$ , quibuscum etiam variabilitas temporis coniungi debet, nullam harum trium aequationum per se integrationem admittere posse. Per certas autem combinationes aequationes inde integrabiles derivari possunt, quarum praecipua est haec: I. A + II. B + III. C, quae praebet hanc aequationem:

 $\underline{A \partial \partial x + B \partial \partial y + C \partial \partial z}_{D^{+2}} = 0$ 

quae ducta in  $\partial t$  et integrata praebet;  $\ldots$   $\ldots$ 

hincque denuo integrando como construction de  $x = x + B \partial y + C \partial x = a \partial x$ 

A  $x + By + Cz = \alpha t + \beta$ , vbi litterae  $\alpha$  et  $\beta$  denotant conflantes per geminam integrationem ingreffas.

§. 5. Haec autem aequatio oftendit, commune centrum grauitatis trium corporum noftrorum motu vniformi fuper recta OV proferri. Quod fi enim hoc tempore commune centrum grauitatis corporum A, B et C flatuatur in puncto G, eiusque diftantia ab O vocetur O G = v, ex natura centri grauitatis notum eft fore A. x + B. y + C. z = (A + B + C) v.Hinc igitur erit

 $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}) v \equiv \alpha t + \beta;$ 

vnde

vnde cum celeritas progressiua istius centri grauitatis fit  $= \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$ , erit ista celeritas  $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{\alpha}{A + B + C}$ , ideoque constans. Vnde manifestum est, quomodocunque tria corpora inter se moueantur, eorum comune centrum grauitatis G perpetuo motu vniformi proferri, nisi forte eueniat, vt prorsus quiescat, quod siet, si fuerit  $\alpha = 0$ .

§. 6. Deinde etiam alia aequatio integrabilis ex tribus inuentis formari potest, ope huius combinationis:

I. A  $\partial x + \text{II. B } \partial y + \text{III. C } \partial z$ ,

quando quidem hinc sequens aequatio nascetur:

 $\underbrace{A \partial x \partial \partial x + B \partial y \partial \partial y + C \partial z \partial \partial z}_{\partial t^2} =$ 

 $\frac{AB(\partial x - \partial y)}{(y - x)^2} + \frac{AC(\partial x - \partial z)}{(z - x)^2} + \frac{BC(\partial y - \partial z)}{(z - y)^2}.$ 

cuius integrale manifesto colligitur esse

 $\frac{A \partial x^2 + B \partial y^2 + C \partial z^2}{2 \partial t^2} = \frac{A B}{y - x} + \frac{A C}{z - x} + \frac{B C}{z - y} + \Delta.$ 

§. 7. Haec aequatio continet principium foecundifimum virium viuarum, vel etiam minimae actionis. Cum enim  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$  exprimat celeritatem corporis A,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$  celeritatem corporis B, et  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$  celeritatem corporis C, quibus corpora a puncto fixo O recedunt, vires viuae horum corporum erunt: primi  $A = \frac{A \partial x^2}{\partial t^2}$ , fecundi  $B = \frac{B \partial y^2}{\partial t^2}$  et tertii  $C = \frac{C \partial x^2}{\partial t^2}$ ; inde aequatio modo inventa nobis declarat, fummam virium viuarum femper aequari huic formulae:

 $\frac{2AB}{y-x} + \frac{2AC}{z-x} + \frac{2BC}{z-y} + \Delta;$ 

quae ergo quantitas eatenus increscit, quatenus distantiae binorum corporum fiunt minores; dum contra, si corpora a se invicem recedant, summa virium viuarum diminuitur.

Noua Acta Acad. Imp. Sc. T. III.

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§. 8.

§. 8. Duas igitur iam nacti fumus aequationes integratas, quarum prior adeo duplicem integrationem admisit: vnde fi quis insuper vnicam aequationem integratam eruere posset, is certe plurimum praessitisse esset confendus, quanquam tractatio harum aequationum differentialium primi gradus adhuc maximis difficultatibus foret inuoluta, ita vt etiam tum vix vlla solutio idonea expectari posset. Quantumuis autem Geometrae in hac inuessigatione elaborauerint, nulla tamen etiamnunc aequatio integrabilis deduci potuit. Interim tamen fequenti modo aequationem maxime memorabilem deducere licet, vnde haud parum lucis expectari poterit.

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§. 9. Eucluamus scilicet hanc combinationem: I. Ax + II. By + III. Cz, quae dabit hanc aequationem:

 $\frac{A \times \partial \partial x + B y \partial \partial y + C \times \partial \partial z}{\partial t^2} = - \frac{AB}{y - x} - \frac{AC}{z - x} - \frac{BC}{z - y}$ Ante autem per integrationem inuenimus

 $\frac{A\partial x^2 + B\partial y^2 + C\partial z^2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{2AB}{y - x} + \frac{2AC}{z - x} + \frac{2BC}{z - y} + \Delta,$ 

vnde fi has duas acquationes inuicem addamus, ob  $x \partial \partial x + \partial x^2 \equiv \partial x \partial x \equiv \frac{1}{2} \partial \partial x x,$ 

fimilique modo ob

 $y \partial \partial y + \partial y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \partial \partial . y y$  et  $z \partial \partial z + \partial z^2 = \frac{1}{2} \partial \partial . z z,$ 

nascetur sequens aequatio maxime memorabilis:

 $\frac{\underline{A} \cdot \partial \partial . x x + \underline{B} \cdot \partial \partial . y y + \underline{C} \cdot \partial \partial . z z}{z \partial t^2} = \frac{\underline{A} \underline{B}}{y - x} + \frac{\underline{A} \underline{C}}{z - x} + \frac{\underline{B} \underline{C}}{z - y} + \underline{\Delta}.$ 

Neque tamen etiamnunc patet, qualis fructus hinc percipi queat, quoniam integrale membri dextri, fi per  $\partial t$  multiplicetur, nullo modo sperari potest.

§. 10. Quoniam autem iam inuenimus centrum grauitatis commune trium nostrorum corporum vniformiter in directum

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rectum progredi, vnde ad quoduis tempus eius fitum feu diftantiam  $O G \equiv v$  facillime affignare licebit, hoc obferuato fufficiet binas tantum diftantias inter corpora noffe, quo pacto tota inueftigatio ad pauciores quantitates variabiles reducetur. Si enim ponamus diftantiam  $A B \equiv p$  et diftantiam  $B C \equiv q$ , ita vt fit  $y - x \equiv p$  et  $z - y \equiv q$ , erit  $z - x \equiv p + q$ . Deinde ob  $y \equiv x + p$  et  $z \equiv x + p + q$ , tres aequationes primo inuentae has induent formas:

I. 
$$\frac{\partial \partial x}{\partial t^2} = \frac{B}{pp} + \frac{C}{(p+q)^2};$$
  
II.  $\frac{\partial \partial x + \partial \partial p}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{A}{pp} + \frac{C}{qq};$   
III.  $\frac{\partial \partial x + \partial \partial p}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{A}{(p+q)^2} - \frac{B}{qq};$ 

vnde fi prima a fecunda, tum vero fecunda a tertia fubtrahatur, impetrabuntur binae fequentes aequationes pro definiendis ad quoduis tempus t binis nouis variabilibus p et q:

I. 
$$\frac{\partial \partial p}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{(A+B)}{pp} + \frac{c}{qq} - \frac{c}{(p+q)^2};$$
  
II.  $\frac{\partial \partial q}{\partial t^2} = \frac{A}{pp} - \frac{A}{(p+q)^2} - \frac{(B+C)}{qq}.$ 

§. 11. Quoniam primo inuenimus esse

 $A x + By + Cz \equiv \alpha t + \beta$ ,

fi loco y et z valores fupra affignatos fubfituamus, habebimus  $(A+B+C) x + (B+C) p + Cq \equiv \alpha t + \beta.$ 

Per centrum autem grauitatis G reperta est haec aequatio:  $(A + B + C) v \equiv \alpha t + \beta$ ,

vnde tres quantitates x, y et z definire poterimus; erit scilicet

6. I2.

 $x = v - \frac{(B+C)p-Cq}{A+B+C}$ 

hincque porro fiet

1.1.

 $y = v + \frac{Ap - cq}{A + B + C} \text{ et}$  $z = v + \frac{Ap - cq}{A + B + C} \text{ et}$ 

§. 12. Quia centrum grauitatis G vel quiefcit vel vniformiter in directum progreditur, pofteriore cafu, fi toti fyftemati motus aequalis et contrarius ei, quo centrum grauitatis procedit, imprimi concipiatur, centrum grauitatis ad quietem redigetur. Quare cum pihil impediat, quominus punctum fixum O in ipfo centro grauitatis G conftituamus, ponamus v = 0, eritque multo fimplicius:

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$$x = \frac{-(B+C)p-Cq}{A+B+C} \equiv GA,$$
  

$$y = \frac{Ap-Cq}{A+B+C} \equiv GB,$$
  

$$z = \frac{Ap+(A+B)q}{A+B+C} \equiv GC,$$

Sicque fimulac quantitates p et q assignare licuerit, etiam fingulorum corporum loca innotescent.

§. 13. Hinc etiam aequationem, quam supra integrare licuit, quae erat

 $\frac{1}{A\partial x^2 + B\partial y^2 + C\partial z^2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{2AB}{p} + \frac{2AC}{p+q} + \frac{2BC}{q} + \Delta,$ ad iftum cafum accommodare licebit. Ponamus autem breuitatis gratia A + B + C =  $\Sigma$ , eritque

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{A} \,\partial x^2 = \frac{\mathbf{A}}{\Sigma^2} \left( \mathbf{B}^2 \,\partial p^2 + 2\mathbf{B} \,\mathbf{C} \,\partial p (\partial p + \partial q) + \mathbf{C}^2 (\partial p + \partial q)^2 \right), \\ \mathbf{B} \,\partial y^2 = \frac{\mathbf{B}}{\Sigma^2} \left( \mathbf{A}^2 \,\partial p^2 - 2 \,\mathbf{A} \,\mathbf{C} \,\partial p \,\partial q + \mathbf{C}^2 \,\partial q^2 \right), \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{C} \partial z^2 = \frac{c}{c} \left( \mathbf{A}^2 (\partial p + \partial q)^2 + 2 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \partial q (\partial p + \partial q) + \mathbf{B}^2 \partial q^2 \right) \mathbf{A}^2$$

quae tres formulae in vnam summam collectae dabunt:

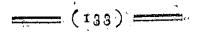
 $\stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{\Xi^2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \operatorname{AB}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \partial p^2 + \operatorname{AC}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{C}) (\partial p + \partial q)^2 \\ + \operatorname{BC}(\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}) \partial q^2 + 2 \operatorname{ABC}(\partial p + \partial q)^2 \end{array} - 2 \operatorname{ABC} \partial p \partial q \right\},$ 

quae porro reducitur ad hanc formam:

$$\frac{1}{2} (A B \partial p^2 + B C \partial q^2 + A C (\partial p + \partial q)^2),$$

quo valore fubstituto aequatio illa integrata transmutabitur in hanc formam:

$$\frac{\partial p^2 + BC \partial q^2 + AC (\partial p + \partial q)^2}{(A + B + C) \partial t^2} = \frac{2AB}{p} + \frac{2AC}{p+q} + \frac{2BC}{q} + \Delta.$$
  
(A + B + C)  $\partial t^2$  (A - C)  $\partial t^2$  (A



§. 14. Quanquam haec aequatio fatis est concinna et elegans, neutiquam tamen vlla via patet, inde solutionem quaestionis deriuandi, ita vt ista quaestio merito profundissimae indaginis sit censenda, et quicunque studium et operam in his aequationibus resoluendis consumere voluerit, mox percipiet, se oleum et operam perdidisse; vnde manifesto liquet, quid de iis sit iudicandum, qui se iactant, in solutione problematis generalis de motu trium corporum se mutuo attrahentium satis felici cum successi

§. 15. Praecipua causa harum difficultatum in eo posita effe videtur, quod ista quaestio adhuc nimis est generalis, quoniam ad massas trium corporum quascunque atque ad motus quoscunque, qui iis imprimi potuerunt, extenditur. Datur enim vtique casus maxime specialis, quo motum horum trium corporum reuera assignare licet; semper enim eiusmodi motum in his corporibus concipere datur, vt binae distantiae p et qperpetuo eandem inter se rationem fervent, ad quem casum euoluendum ponatur q = np, ac duae aequationes §. 10. datae se fequentem formam induent:

I. 
$$\frac{\partial \partial p}{\partial t^2} \longrightarrow \frac{(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})}{p p} + \frac{\mathbf{C}}{n n p p} \longrightarrow \frac{\mathbf{C}}{(\mathbf{I} + n)^2 p p^2}$$
  
II.  $\frac{n \partial \partial p}{\partial t^2} \longrightarrow \frac{\mathbf{A}}{p p} \longrightarrow \frac{\mathbf{A}}{(\mathbf{I} + n)^2 p p} \longrightarrow \frac{(\mathbf{B}^{\dagger} + \mathbf{C})}{n n p p}$ 

§. 16. Statim autem hic perfpicitur, eiusmodi relationem inter numerum n-et maffas A, B, C existere posse, vt hae duae aequationes euadant identicae, id quod eueniet, si membrum dextrum prius per n multiplicatum aequale statuatur posteriori, ex quo nascetur haec aequatio:

 $-n (A + B) + \frac{c}{n} - \frac{nc}{(1+n)^2} = A - \frac{A}{(1+n)^2} - \frac{(B+C)}{nn},$ when numerum *n* per refolutionem, elicere licebit; have autenn R 3 acquatio acquatio statim contrahitur in hanc formam:

 $\frac{-n (A + B) + \frac{(1 + 2n)C}{n (1 + n)^2} - \frac{(2n + nn)A}{(1 + n)^2}}{(1 + n)^2}$ quae ducta in  $n^2 (1 + n)^2$  a fractionibus liberabitur, eritque

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 $-(A+B)n^{3}(1+n)^{2}+Cn(1+2n)=An^{2}(2n+nn)$ -(B+C)(1+n)<sup>2</sup>,

in qua aequatione incognita n ad quintam poteftatem affurgit, ideoque difficillimam refolutionem poftulat. Notetur autem hanc aequationem fecundum litteras A, B et C dispofitam fieri

 $An^{3}(3+3n+nn)-B(1+n)^{2}(1-n^{3})-C(1+3n+3nn)=0.$ Certum autem eft hanc acquationem vnam ad minimum habere radicem realem, quae fi fuerit pofitiua, folutionem pracbet defideratam. At quia hinc coëfficiens fupremi termini fit A+B, 'ideoque femper pofitiuus, terminus autem abfolutus' eft = (B+C), ideoque femper negatiuus, id indicium' eft, iftam acquationem certe habere radicem realem pofitiuam, qua' ergo negotium noftrum conficietur.

§. 17. Cafus hic imprimis notatu dignus occurrit, quo ambo corpora extrema A et C ftatuuntur inter fe aequalia, pofito enim C = A, aequatio habebit hanc formam:

 $A(n-1)(n^4+4n^3+7nn+4n+1-B(n+1)^2(1-n^3)=0,$ quae manifesto habet factorem n-1, ita vt sit n=1 et q=p; hoc ergo casu, si modo ambo corpora extrema a medio suerint aequaliter remota et aequales motus acceperint, tum perpetuo a corpore medio aequaliter distabunt, et motus fatis regulari eo pertingent. Postquam autem illam aequationem per n-1 diuiserimus, prodit ista:

A  $(n^4+4n^3+7nn+4n+1)$  + B  $(n+1)^2(nn+n+1) \equiv 0$ , cuius nullam amplius radicem positiuam effe posse manifestum est. §. 18.

Inuento autem valore idoneo pro littera n. S. 18. quoniam ambae acquationes principales identicae cuadunt, fi ponamus — A — B +  $\frac{c}{n n}$  —  $\frac{c}{(1+n)^2}$  = N, totus motus definiri debebit ex hac acquatione:  $\frac{\partial \partial p}{\partial t^2} = \frac{N}{p \cdot p}$ , quae ducta in  $\partial p$  et integrata dat  $\frac{\partial p^2}{2 \partial t^2} = -\frac{N}{p} + \frac{N}{a}$ ; vbi cum  $\frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$  exprimat celeritatem corporis, euidens eft, corpus fuisse in quiete vbi fuerit

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$$p \equiv a$$
. Cum igitur fit  $\frac{\partial p}{\partial t x' a} \equiv \frac{\sqrt{N(p-a)}}{a}$ , inde colligitu

$$\partial t \sqrt{2 N} = \frac{\partial p \sqrt{a p}}{\sqrt{(p-a)}} = \frac{p \partial p \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{(p p-a p)}}$$

quae per logarithmos facile integratur. Sin autem quantitas N fuerit negativa, puta N = -M, acquatio erit

$$t \sqrt{2} \mathbf{M} \stackrel{p \rightarrow p \sqrt{a}}{=} \frac{p \rightarrow p \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{(a + p - p + q)}},$$

cuius integratio per arcus circulares abfoluitur. Facile autem oftendi poteft, valorem N femper effe negatiuum; fi enim foret positiuus, quia motus initio fuerat p = a, fequeretur de-inceps distantiam p augeri, feu ex formula  $\sqrt{(p-a)}$  fequeretur, deinceps fieri p > a, quod est absurdum.

§. 19. Confideremus cafum fupra memoratum quo C = A et n = 1, ideoque q = p; aequatio igitur motum definiens, ob  $N = -B - \frac{1}{4}$  ideoque negatiuum, et  $M = B + \frac{1}{4}A$ , erit

 $\partial t \gamma' (2 B + \frac{1}{2} A) = \frac{p \partial p \gamma' a}{\gamma'(a p - p p)}$ . Cum igitur fit

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \sqrt{ap-pp}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} a \partial p - p \partial p}{\sqrt{ap-pp}}, \text{ erit}$$

$$\frac{p \partial p}{\sqrt{ap-pp}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} a \partial p}{\sqrt{(ap-pp)}} - \partial \sqrt{(ap-pp)},$$

t V

vnde integrando erit

$$t\sqrt{\frac{2B+\frac{1}{2}A}{a}} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}a\partial p}{\sqrt{(ap-pp)}} - \sqrt{(ap-pp)}.$$

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Eft vero

$$\int \frac{\frac{1}{a} a \partial p}{\sqrt{(a p - p p)}} \equiv a \operatorname{A} \operatorname{fin.} \sqrt{(\frac{p}{a})},$$

ita vt habeamus:

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{(2B + \frac{1}{2}A)}} (a \operatorname{A fin.} \sqrt{\frac{p}{a}} - \sqrt{a} p - p p).$$

Quoniam autem cafus quo q = n p vnicus eff, quem etiam nunc refoluere licet, is vtique meretur vt eius folutionem clarius ob oculos ponamus.

### EVOLVTIO CASVS

quo binae diftantiae A B et B C perpetuo eandem inter fe rationem conferuant.

§. 20. Cum pofuerimus A C = p et B C = q, flatuamus, vt modo fecimus, q = np, ac vidimus, hunc numerum n ex ifta acquatione definiri debere:

A  $n^3(nn+3n+3)$ —B $(1+n)^2(1-n^3)$ —C(1+3n+3nn)=0, quae fecundum potestates ipsius *n* disposita hanc formam accipit:

$$(A+B) n^{5} + (3 A+2 B) n^{4} + (3 A+B) n^{3} - (3 C+B) nn - (3 C+2 B) n - B - C = 0,$$

quae, cum fit ordinis quinti, et termini contrariis fignis afficiantur, femper vnam habebit radicem realem pofitiuam, quae ergo ad noftrum inflitutum erit accommodata, propterea quod diftantia BC = q per hypothefin eft pofitiua.

§. 21.

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§. 21. Inuento autem tali valore idoneo pro-*n*, quaeratur quantitas M, vt fit  $M = A + B - \frac{c}{nn} + \frac{c}{(1+n)^2}$ . Cum igitur ex fuperiore aequatione fit

 $\mathbf{B} \xrightarrow{(n n)^{\underline{A}} n^{\underline{3}} (n n + 3n + 3)}_{(1 + n)^{\underline{2}} (1 - n^{\underline{3}})} C(1 + 3n + 3n + 3n n)},$ 

hoc valore introducto erit

 $\mathbf{M} \stackrel{=}{=} \frac{\mathbf{A} \left( \mathbf{L} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n} \frac{n}{n+2} + \frac{1}{2n^3} + \frac{n^4}{n^4} \right)}{(1 + n)^2 \left( \mathbf{L} - n^3 \right)} \stackrel{\mathbf{C} \left( \mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{n} \frac{n}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^4} \right)}{n n \left( \mathbf{I} + n \right)^2 \left( \mathbf{I} - n^3 \right)},$ fine  $\mathbf{M} \stackrel{=}{=} \frac{(\mathbf{A} \frac{n}{n} n - \mathbf{C}) \left( \mathbf{I} + \frac{2n}{n+2n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^4} + \frac{1}{n^4} \right)}{n n \left( \mathbf{I} + n \right)^2 \left( \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^4} \right)},$ 

qui valor, cum vt iam observauimus semper debeat este positinus, hinc concludere licet, quoties fuerit A n n > C, toties essente debere n < 1; contra vero si fuerit A n n < C, tum semper sore n > 1.

「「生活」になってなっていた。 語言 ひょう

 $\S_{22}$ . His circa numerum M observatis, supra invenimus hanc acquationem differentialem inter p et s

 $\partial t \sqrt{2} \mathbf{M} = \frac{p \partial p \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{(ap-pp)}};$ 

vnde cum  $\frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$  exprimat celeritatem, qua interuallum  $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{p}$ crefcit, erit ista celeritas  $\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \frac{\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{m} (a \cdot \mathbf{p} - p \cdot \mathbf{p})}{p \cdot \mathbf{q}}$ . Sin autem distantiae inter corpora decrefcant, quoniam extractio radicis quadratae huc perduxit, scribi debet

 $\partial t \gamma' 2 \mathbf{M} = \frac{p \partial p \gamma a}{\gamma(a p - p p)}$ 

Vtroque caíu ergo discimus, vbi fiet p = a ideoque  $q = n a_{j}$ tum vtramque corporis celeritatem fieri = 0. At fi eueniat p = 0, id quod in ipso corporum contactu contingit, tum vtramque celeritatem fieri infinitam. Verum, ob extensionem corporum, fieri nequit, vt haec tria corpora in vnum punctum conueniant.

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§. 23.

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§. 23. Denuo autem istam acquationem differentialem integrare licebit; cum enim fit

$$\frac{\partial t \sqrt{a} m}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{p \partial p}{\sqrt{(a p - p p)}} = -\sqrt{(a p - p p)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a p - p p)}},$$
  
integrale

crit integrale

$$-t \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} = a - \sqrt{(ap - pp)} + a \operatorname{A fin} \sqrt{\frac{p}{a}},$$

in qua formula figna erunt mutanda, fi distantia p decrescat. Verum ipfe calculus istud discrimen innuit: si enim tempus s computemus ab eo flatu, quo fuerat p = a, atque adeo celeritas concursus nulla, constantem a hinc definire licet; fiet enim  $o = \alpha + \frac{a\pi}{a}$ , vnde fit  $\alpha = -\frac{a\pi}{a}$ . Quoniam autem ab hoc statu corpora ad se mutuo accedunt, mutatis fignis crit

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{a}} \equiv \frac{a\pi}{a} + \sqrt{(a p - p p - a A fin)},$$

vnde patet, corpora inuicem effe coifura, ponendo p = 0, elapío tempore  $t = \frac{1}{2} \pi \frac{a \sqrt{a}}{2}$ 

Second And And And And Anter Strengthener Propius ad vium accommodemus, introducamus angulum  $\Phi$ , cuius finus fit  $\sqrt{2}$ , vnde fiet  $p \equiv a$  fin.  $\phi^*$  et  $q \equiv n a$  fin.  $\phi^*$ ; tum autem erit

 $\sqrt{(a p - p p)} \equiv a \sqrt{\text{fin.}} \oplus \text{cof.} \oplus \equiv \frac{1}{2} a \text{ fin.} 2 \oplus \frac{1}{2}$ Hinc igitur acquatio nostra integralisterit  $t: \psi \xrightarrow{a} \frac{a\pi}{a} \xrightarrow{a\pi} \frac{a\pi}{a} \stackrel{e}{\to} \frac{a\pi}{a} \stackrel{e}$  $t = \frac{a \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2M}} \left( \frac{\pi}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{fin.} 2 \Phi - \Phi \right).$ 

Quod fi hic porro ponamus  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \phi = \frac{1}{2}\omega$ , crit fin.  $2\phi = fin.\omega$ . hocque valore fubilituto fiet and in suchas and a start

$$t = \frac{a \sqrt{a}}{a \sqrt{a}} (\omega + \text{fin.} \omega).$$

and the second second

tum tempus t quaeri debeat angulus ω, ita vt fit

 $\omega + \text{fin.} \ \omega = \frac{2t \ \gamma' 2M}{a \gamma' a}$ 

quo inuento, cum fit  $\Phi = 90^{\circ} - \frac{1}{2}\omega$ , ideoque fin  $\Phi = cof.\frac{1}{2}\omega$ , pro hoc tempore reperietur distantia

A B =  $p = a \operatorname{cof.} \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} a (1 + \operatorname{cof.} \omega)$ , et

 $q = \frac{1}{2} n a \left( \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \cos \theta \right).$ 

## CONSIDERATIO CASVS

quo massa vnius corporis plane euanescit.

and for here water

§. 26. Quoniam maffae trium corporum praecipuam cauffam continent omnium difficultatum, quibus haec quaeftion premitur, non immerito fulpicari licet, has difficultates maximam partem diffipari debere, fi vni trium corporum tribuatur maffa euanefcens, ita vt ab hoc corpore motus duorum reliquorum plane non turbetur, quae ergo inter fe motu maxime regulari ferentur, quafi tertium corpus plane abeffet.) Pofito autem C = 0, diftantiis vero vt fupra A B = p et B C = q, pro motu, determinando habebuntur duae fequentes aequationes: I.  $\frac{\partial \partial p}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{(A+B)}{p}$  et II.  $\frac{\partial \partial q}{\partial t^2} = \frac{A}{pp} - \frac{B}{qq} - \frac{A}{(p+q)^2}$ .

§. 27. Hic flatim acquationem priorem integrare licet, quae posito breuitatis gratia A + B = m fit  $\frac{\partial p^2}{\partial d^2} = + \frac{m}{p} - \frac{m}{a} = \frac{m(a-p)}{ap}$ , vnde fit  $\partial t^2 = \frac{a p \partial p^2}{2m(a-p)}$ , qui valor fi in altera acquatione substituatur, prodibit acquasio binas tantum variabiles pi et q inuoluens, sa cuius ergo refolutione totum negotium pendebit. Cum autem in altera acquatione elementum  $\partial t$  pro con-S 2 flante

ftante fit affumtum, quo hacc confideratio exuatur, multiplicetur acquatio per  $\partial q$ , et repracfentari poterit sub hac forma:

$$\cdot \partial \cdot \frac{\partial q^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\Lambda \partial q}{\phi \phi} - \frac{B \partial q}{q q} - \frac{\Lambda \partial q}{(\phi + q)^2},$$

vnde, facta fubstitutione, inter quantitates p et q obtinebitur ista aequatio :

$$\partial \cdot \frac{2m(a-p)\partial q^2}{ap\partial p^2} - \frac{\lambda \partial q}{pp} - \frac{B\partial q}{qq} - \frac{\lambda \partial q}{(p+q)^2}$$

Interim tamen haec aequatio, quomodocunque tractetur, omne fludium in ea refoluenda fruftra impendi deprehendetur, folo caíu excepto, quo ambae quantitates p et q conftantem inter fe tenent rationem. Si enim ponamus q = np, ob  $\partial q = n\partial p$ , aequatio hanc induet formam:

 $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{10} \frac{2mnn(a-p)}{(114p)} \xrightarrow{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{n}{p} \frac{p}{p} \xrightarrow{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{n}{p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial p} \xrightarrow{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{n}{p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial p} \frac{n}{p} \frac{\partial p}{p} \frac{\partial p}{p} \frac{\partial p}{p} \frac{n}{p} \frac{\partial p}{p} \frac{\partial p}{p} \frac{\partial p}{p} \frac{n}{p} \frac{\partial p}{p} \frac{n}{p} \frac{\partial p}{p} \frac{n}{p} \frac{\partial p}{p} \frac$ 

 $mn n = n A - \frac{B}{n} - \frac{n A}{(1+n)^2}$ , quae nullam amplius variabilem continet, fed ipfi numero *n* inueniendo inferuit. Facile autem patet ob m = A + B, eandem haberi acquationem, quam iam fupra pro numero *n* definiendo dedimus, fi quidem ponatur C = 0, vnde huic cafui immorari fuperfluum foret.

ftrum, ac fumendo elementum  $\partial p$  constants, haec acquatio euoluta emerget:

 $\frac{2m(a-p)\partial \partial g}{p p \partial p} = \frac{m \partial q}{p p \partial p} = \frac{A}{p p} = \frac{A}{q q} = \frac{A}{(p+q)^2},$ pro, qua refoluenda nulla plane via patet, atque omnia artificia, quae adhuc funt inuenta, nequicquam in fubfidium vo-<sup>12</sup> cantur. Quin etiam, quamuis fumamus  $a = \infty$ , quo cafu aequatio acquatio fit homogenea, nihil tamen praestari posse deprehendemus; acquatio autem habebit hanc formam;

 $\frac{2m \partial \partial q}{p \partial p^2} - \frac{m \partial q}{p p \partial p} = \frac{A}{p p} - \frac{B}{q q} - \frac{A}{(p + q)^2}$ Facile enim intelligitur, fi haec aequatio vires noftras fuperet, prioris folutionem fruftra fufcipi.

§. 29. Quoniam haec postrema aequatio est homogenea, eam more solito tractemus, ponendo q = up et  $\partial q = s \partial p$ , vnde statim sit  $\frac{\partial p}{s} = \frac{\partial u}{s - u}$ . Facta autem hac substitutione ipfa aequatio induct sequentem formam:

$$\frac{2m \partial s}{p \partial p} - \frac{m s}{p p} - \frac{\lambda}{p p} - \frac{B}{u u p p} - \frac{\lambda}{p p (1 + u)^2},$$
  
quae multiplicata per  $p \partial p$  praebet

 $2m \partial s = \frac{\partial p}{p} \left( m s + A - \frac{B}{u u} - \frac{A}{(1 + u)^2} \right),$ 

vnde fi loco  $\frac{\partial p}{p}$  fcribatur valor modo datus  $\frac{\partial u}{s-u}$ ; per eumque dividatur, peruenietur ad hanc aequationem:

$$\frac{m \partial s (s-u)}{2} - \frac{m}{m} \frac{s-1}{2} A - \frac{A}{(x+u)^2} - \frac{B}{uu},$$

vbi notetur effe m = A + B, quae quanquam eft primi gradus et duas tantum variabiles *s* et *u* inuoluit, frustra tamen omnis labor in ea foluenda impendi videtur, vnde multo minus quicquam circa aequationem aliquanto generaliorem, in qua inerat constans *a*, sperare licebit, niss forte quis obsiicere velit, si insuper vel massa A vel B euanescens statueretur, solutionem facile perfici posse, quod quidem per se est perspicuum, neque hic efferri meretur.

SO.