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Problema geometricum quo inter omnes ellipses quae per data quatuor puncta traduci possunt ea quaeritur quae habet aream minimam

Leonhard Euler

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PROBLEMA GEOMETRICVM, QVO INTER OMNES ELLIPSES, QVAE PER DATA QVA. TVOR PVNCTA TRADVCI POSSVNT, EA QVAERI-TVR, QVAE HABET AREAM MINIMAM.

= 132 :

Auctore

L. EVLERO.

Conuentui exhib. die 4 Sept. 1777.

§. I.

afum huius problematis, quo quatuor punîta in angulis parallelogrammi reîtanguli conftituta affumuntur, iam olim folutum dedi; verum problema generale tum temporis adgredi non fum aufus, propter ingentem quantitatum numerum, quae in calculum introduci deberent, vnde formulae analyticae penitus inextricabiles orirentur: quamobrem Geometris haud ingratum fore fpero, fi hic folutionem fatis fuccinîtam iftius Problematis difficillimi tradidero.

§. 2. Primo igitur quatuor puncha data ita dispofita effe debent, vt per ea faltem vnam ellipfin ducere liceat, id quod euenit, quando quodlibet iftorum punclorum extra triangulum per terna reliqua formatum incidit. Statim vero atque vnica ellipfis per haec puncha duci poteft, iam fatis latis confratulimul quoque infinitas alias traduci poffe, inter quas ergo noftrum problema 'iubet eam 'inueftigare, cuius area omnium fit, minima.

133 ===

Sint igitin A, B, C, D, quatuor illa puncta, Tab. I. Der Quaerellipies mannie oporteat. Agatur per bina quaeuis Eig. 2. per guaerellipies mannie oporteat. Agatur per bina quaeuis Eig. 2. per bina delegua puncta C et D duda, occurrat in puncto O, ber bina meliqua puncta C et D duda, occurrat in puncto O, von mituum ableiffarum conflituamus. Applicatas vero hic non more folito' axi OAB normales, fed alteri directioni oCD parallelas ftatuamus; feilicet fi vocetur abfeiffa OX=x, applicata ei refpondens X Y = y femper rectae OCD parallela eft concipienda. Vocetur ergo ifte angulus obliquitatis AOC= ω , et quoniam quatuor puncta A, B, C, D, funt data', vocemus eorum diftantias a puncto O vt fequitur OA=a; OB=b; OC=c et OD=d, vnde ftatim tam ipfa latera quam diagonales per haec quatuor puncta tranfeuntes exprimere poterimus. Primo enim erit AB=b-a et CD=d-c; tum vero erunt rectae in figura non expreffae:

 $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{\gamma} (c c + a a - 2 a c \operatorname{cof.} \omega),$ $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{\gamma} (a a + d d - 2 a d \operatorname{cof.} \omega),$ $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{\gamma} (b b + c c - 2 b c \operatorname{cof.} \omega),$ $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{\gamma} (b b + d d - 2 b d \operatorname{cof.} \omega).$

Caeterum hic obferuetur perinde effe, per quaenam datorum punctorum axis traducatur, dummodo directio applicatarum per duo reliqua puncta transfeat; quod notaffe iuuabit, quando forte rectae A B et C D fuerint inter fe parallelae; tum enim axem per puncta A et D vel B et C duci conueniet.

§. 4. Quia nunc curuas per quatuor puncta A, B, C, D, ducendas ellipses effe oportet, aequatio inter coordi-R 3 natas OX = x et XY = y hac forma repraesentetur:

 $A x x + 2 B x y + C y y + 2 D x + 2 E y + F = 0, \quad p$ in qua ergo primo litterae A et C eodem figno debent effe affeltae; praeterea vero earum productum A C maius effe debet, quam BB, quia alioquin curuae in hac aequatione contentae forent hyperbolae. Vt nunc iftam aequationem generalem ad ftatum propofitum accommodemus, ftatuamus primo $\gamma = c$, vnde aequatio abibit in hanc formam: A xx + $^{2}Dx + F = c$, quae ergo praebere debet bina puncta in axe pofita, scilicet A et B, pro quorum illo sit x = a, pro hoc vero x = b, quae ergo effe debent radices illius aequationis • A x x + 2 D x + F = 0; quamobrem flatuamus

A x x + 2 D x + F = m (x - a) (x - b), vnde fiet

$$A \equiv m$$
; $D \equiv -\frac{m(a+b)}{2}$ et $F \equiv m a b$.

Ponamus nunc fimili modo abfciffam $x \equiv 0$, **§**. 5. vnde aequatio euadit $C \gamma \gamma + 2 E \gamma + F = \circ$, cuius radices dare debent puncta C et D, fiue eius radices effe debent $y \equiv c$ et $y \equiv d$; quamobrem flatuatur:

 $C_{\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Y}+2}E_{\mathcal{Y}+F}=n(\mathcal{Y}-c)(\mathcal{Y}-d),$ vnde fit

 $C \equiv n$; $E \equiv -\frac{n(c+d)}{2}$ et $F \equiv n c d$.

Ante vero inueneramus F = m a b, qui valores vt congruant, capiatur m = c d et n = a b, quocirca aequatio generalis quatuor data punsta complettetur

$$A = c d$$
; $C = a b$; $2 D = -c d d d$

2E = -ab(c+d) et F = abcd, = -cd(a+b);

ita vt iam omnes litterae, praeter B, fint determinatae. Hoc

ergo

ego modo littera B indeterminata relinquitur, ac pro varns valonbuss innumerabiles nafcentur ellipfes per eadem quatuor ponda A, B, C, D transeuntes, dummodo acciplater $BB \ge AC$, curua toret gaaabola, fue ellipfis infinite longa, cuius ergo area eram foret infinita, quamobrem quaeftio propofita ad mi-miniam aream acturingitur. Sin autem adeo effet BB>AC outoac forent-hyperbolae, ideoque a noftro problemate exeladuntur.

the sup t

f. 6. Quaeramus nunc applicatam XY. Manifestim autem eft cuilibet absciffae $\mathbf{\tilde{C}} X = x$ geminam applicatam respondere debere XY et XY', quandoquidem ifta Tab. I. applicata curuam lecabit in duobus punctis Y et Y', quae Fig. 3. ergo applicatae erunt radices acquationis noftrae generalis, cuius relolutio dabit

 $\frac{\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{E} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{v} \left[(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x})^2 - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} - 2\mathbf{C} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{F} \mathbf{C} \right]}{\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{E} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{v} \left[(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x})^2 - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} - 2\mathbf{C} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{F} \mathbf{C} \right]},$ the syle the

quorum duorum valorum alter dabit applicatam XY alter vero applicatam XY', ita vt fit:

 $\mathbf{X} \mathbf{Y} = - \frac{\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{\gamma} \left[(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x})^2 - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} - 2 \mathbf{C} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{F} \mathbf{C} \right]}{\mathbf{C}} \text{ et}$ $X Y' = - \frac{E - Bx + \gamma [(E + Bx)^2 - ACxx - 2CDx - FC]}{C}$

7. Quia nunc ambo punda Y et Y' fita funt in appending ellipfi per puncta A, B, C, D transeunte, interuallum YY intra ellipfin continebitur. Quare cum fit Y Y' = X Y' — XY, crit iftud interuallum:

 $\frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{Y' Y'}{Y'} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{2 \cdot Y \left[(E + B x)^2 - A C x x - 2 C D x - F C \right]}{C}$

Quod fi iam illi applicatae ducatur proxima x y y', ea a priore remota est internallo x v (ducta scilicet ex x in ΧY 薄腹腔 ()

= 136 ____

X Y perpendiculari xv, quae ob X $x \equiv \partial x$ et angulum $x X v \equiv \omega$, erit $xv \equiv \partial x$ fin. ω) per quod fi internallum Y Y' multiplicetur, orietur elementum areae Y Y'yy', quod ergo erit

 $= \frac{2 \partial x \int m \omega}{C} \sqrt{[(E + B x)^2 - A C x x - 2 C D x - F C]},$ cuius ergo integrale, per totam ellipfin extenfum, dabit totam aream ellipfis quam confideramus.

§. 8. Quoniam quadratura ellipfis pendet a quadratura circuli, hoc integrale commodifime inueniemus, fi rem ad circulum referamus. Confideremus igitur circulum, cu-Tab. I. ius radius fit $ar \equiv r$, ideoque eius area $\equiv \pi r r$, in quo Fig. 4. capiatur elementum analogum Y'y'yY, ad quod ex centro a ducatur normalis $aT \equiv t$, eritque $YY' \equiv 2 \sqrt{(rr - tt)}$, ideoque elementum areae $YY'y'y \equiv 2 \partial t \sqrt{(rr - tt)}$. Hinc difcimus, fi integrale per totam figuram extendatur, fore $\int 2 \partial t \sqrt{(rr - tt)} \equiv \pi rr$, vnde fi vtrinque per n multiplicemus, erit

 $\int 2 \partial t \sqrt{(n n r r - n n t t)} = \pi n r r, \quad \text{for } t = \pi n r r$

 $\int 2m \partial t \gamma' (nnrr - nntt) \equiv \pi mnrr.$

§. 9. Quo nunc hanc formam ad noftrum inftitutum accommodemus, fumamus t = x + f, eritque

 $\int 2 m \partial x \sqrt{[n n r r - n n (x + f)^2]} = \pi m n r r,$ hincque

 $\int 2 m \partial x \operatorname{fin.}\omega \sqrt{[n n r r - n n (x + f)^2]} = \pi m n r r \operatorname{fin.}\omega.$ Tantum igitur fupereft, vt iftam formulam ad noftrum cafum accommodemus, id quod fiet fumendo $m = \frac{1}{c}$, deinde vero

nnrr

 $f_{37} = \frac{1}{2} f_{37} = \frac{1}{2} (E + Bx)^2 - ACxx - 2CDx - FC,$ Grave representation evolution it is in the first set of the point of the poin

quens expressio: $\frac{\pi (CDD - 2BDE + AEE) \text{ fin. } \omega}{\pi (AC - BB)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{\pi F \text{ fin. } \omega}{\sqrt{(AC - BB)}},$

quae area etiam hoc modo exhiberi poteft: $\pi \text{ fin. } \omega \left(\frac{\text{C D D} + \text{A E E} - 2 \text{ B D E}}{(\text{A C} - \text{B B})^2} - \frac{\text{F}}{\sqrt{(\text{A C} - \text{B B})}} \right)^{!}$

Haec expression ideo maxime est notatu digna, quod eius ope omnium ellipsium areae totae satis expedite assignari possunt ex sola aequatione inter coordinatas, fiue eae sint restangulae siue obliquangulae. Ita si habeatur aequatio notissima pro ellipsi: ff x x + gg y y = ffgg, inter coorditissima Acad. Imp. Scient. Tom. IX. S natas

I38

natas reflangulas, erit primo fin. $\omega = 1$; tum vero A = ff; B=0; C=gg; D=0; E=0; F=-ffgg, vnde tota area huius ellipfis per regulam noftram erit = πfg .

§. 10. Quoniam igitur hoc modo omnium ellipfium per data quatuor puncta A, B, C, D, transfeuntium areae innotescunt, tantum superest, vt inter omnes has areas minima inuestigetur. Quare cum praeter litteram B reliquae omnes per quatuor data puncta fint determinatae, siquidem inuenimus esse A = cd; C = ab; 2D = -cd(a+b); 2E = -2ab(c+d) et F = abcd: quaestio huc redit, vt quaeratur valor litterae B, qui formulam modo inuentam reddat omnium minimam, siue vt, posito breuitatis gratia CDD+AEE = Δ , haec formula:

$$\frac{\Delta - 2 B D E}{(A C - B B)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{F}{\sqrt{(A C - B B)}},$$

minima efficiatur.

§. 11. Tradetur ergo littera B tanquam variabilis, huiusque expressionis differentiale nihilo aequale statuatur, vnde nascetur sequens aequatio:

2 D E	BF	$3 B (\Delta - 2 B D F)$	C)
$(A C - B B)^{\frac{3}{2}}$	$(AC - BB)^{\frac{3}{2}}$	$(A C - B B)^{\frac{5}{2}}$	-/ == 0,,
quae dulla in (A C	$(-BB)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ produc	et hanc aequation	nem:
-2 ACDE+	3 CDDB-4]	$D E B B + F B^3$	
╘╌┨╼╴	3 A E E B	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>
	ACFB	5	

5. 12

§. 12. Ecce ergo tota folutio problematis propofiti perduda eft ad refolutionem aequationis cubicae, quae cum femper habeat radicem realem, certum eft, quomodocunque quatuor punda fuerint disposita, semper vnam elhpfin affignari posse per quatuor illa punda transfeuntem, cuius area omnium sit minima, pro qua aequatio inter coordinatas x et y exhiberi poterit, si modo loco B radix ex illa aequatione cubica oriunda fubstituatur. Quodfi forte eueniat vt aequatio illa cubica tres admittat radices reales, totidem quoque folutiones locum habebunt, quarum autem indolem aliis perscrutandam relinquo.

139

APPLICATIO

huius solutionis ad casum, quo ellipsis minima dato parallelogrammo circumscribenda quaeritur.

5. 13. Cum hic latera opposita fint inter se parallela, neutrum eorum pro axe accipi conuenit; quamobrem alteram diagonalem pro axe fumamus, alteri vero applicatas parallelas statuamus. Sit igitur ADBC parallelo-Tab. I. grammum propositum, cuius diagonales AB et CD se mu-Fig. 5. tuo in O interfecent, vocenturque AO = BO = a et CO = OD = c, angulus vero AOC = θ . Quibus positis ponatur abscissa quaecunque, super diagonali AB a puncto O sumta, OX = x, eique applicata respondens, alteri diagonali CD parallela, XY = y, sitque aequatio relationem inter x et y exprimens:

A xx + 2Bxy + Cyy + 2Dx + 2Ey + F = 0, atque fupra §. 9. vidimus aream ellipfis effe

S 2

 π fin. θ

$$\pi \text{ fin. } \theta \left(\frac{\text{C D D} + \text{A E E} - 2 \text{ B D E}}{(\text{A C} - \text{B B})^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{\text{F}}{\sqrt{(\text{A C} - \text{B} \cdot \text{B})}} \right)_{1}$$

§. 14. Accommodemus igitur istam acquationem generalem ad casum propositum, ac primo quidem manifestum est, applicatam y euanescere debere in punclis A et B, pro quibus st x = +a et x = -a, vnde oriuntur hae duae acquationes:

> A $a a + 2 D a + F \equiv 0$ et A $a a - 2 D a + F \equiv 0$,

vnde fequitur effe F = -A a a et D = 0. Deinde pofito x = 0, fieri debet tam y = +c quam y = -c, vnde oriuntur hac duae aequationes:

$$Ccc + 2Ec + F = 0 \text{ et.}$$

$$Ccc - 2Ec + F = 0,$$

hincque fit F = -Ccc et E = 0. Cum igitur effe debeat A a a = Ccc, fumi conueniet A = cc et C = aa, ita vt fit F = -aacc, ideoque aequatio pro curua noftra erit

 $c c x x + 2 B x y + a a y y - a a c c \equiv 0.$

§. 15. —Hinc ergo area iftius ellipfis hoc modo exprimetur : $\frac{\pi a a c c fin. \theta}{\gamma (a a c c - B B)}$, quae omnium fit minima fumto B = c. Sit igitur B = c, atque pro ellipfi omnium minima habebimus hanc aequationem:

 $c c x x + a a \gamma \gamma - a a c c \equiv 0$,

cuius area erit $\equiv \pi a c$ fin. θ . Vbi notetur aream huius parallelogrammi effe $\equiv 2 a c$ fin. θ , ita vt area ellipfis fe habeat ad aream parallelogrammi vt π ad 2.

J. 16.

5. 16. Apparet ergo huius ellipfis centrum cadere in iplum pundum O, atque ambas diagonales AB et CD eius fore diametros coniungatos, fub angulo obliquitatis $AOC = \theta$ inuicem inclinatos; ex quo fequitur tangentes in pundis A et B diametro CD effe parallelas, tangentes reroraine pundis, C et D, parallelas diametro AB, vnde haec curua facile describitur. Quodfi angulus & fuerit rectus, parallelegrammum, abit in rhombum, cuius diagonales AB et CD erunt axes principales ellipfis.

141 ===

§. 17. Sin autem ambae diagonales AB et CD fuerint inter fe aequales, manente angulo θ obliquo, parallelogrammum moftrum abit in reflangulum; huncque cafum iam olimi fum contemplatus, ellipfinque minimam determinemi talis reflangulo circumferibendam, quae folutio quoque cum praefenti egregiel conuenit.

§. 18. Videamus nunc etiam quomodo axes princi- Tab. II. pales ellipfis inuentae in genere definiri oporteat. Pofitis Fig. 1. ergo coordinatis OX = x et XY = y, exiftente angulo $AXY = \theta$, inuenimus hanc aequationem:

= c c x x + a a y y - a a c c = 0.

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Ponamus nunc OF effe femiaxem principalem huius ellipfis, inclinatum ad reftam OA fub angulo $AOF = \Phi$, et referamus punctum ellipfis Y ad iftum axem OF, per coordinatas orthogonales Ox = X et xY = Y. Quem in finem ex x ducamus prioribus coordinatis parallelas xu et xt, atque in triangulo Oxt erit angulus $Oxt = \theta - \Phi$; in triangulo vero xuY, ob angulum $Oxu = \Phi$, erit angulus $uxY = 90^{\circ} - \Phi$, et angulus xYu complementum anguli $\theta = \Phi$, tum vero angulus $xuY = \theta$.

S 3

§. 19.

§. 19. Iam refolutio horum triangulorum praebet: $Ot = \frac{x fin. (\theta - \Phi)}{fin. \theta}$ et $tx = \frac{fin. \Phi}{fin. \theta}$;

: I42 ====

porro vero

 $x u = \frac{Y \operatorname{cof.} (\theta - \Phi)}{\operatorname{fin.} \theta}$ et $Y u = \frac{Y \operatorname{cof.} \Phi}{\operatorname{fin.} \theta}$,

vnde per X et Y priores coordinatae x et y ita determinantur, vt fit

 $x = \frac{X \operatorname{fin.} (\theta - \Phi) - Y \operatorname{cof.} (\theta - \Phi)}{\operatorname{fin.} \theta} \text{ et } y = \frac{X \operatorname{fin.} \Phi + Y \operatorname{cof.} \Phi}{\operatorname{fin.} \theta}$

qui valores in aequatione:

 $c c x x + a a y y \equiv a a c c,$ fubftituti producunt inter X et Y hanc aequationem: $c c X X fin. (\theta - \phi)^2 - 2 c c X Y fin. (\theta - \phi) cof. (\theta - \phi)$

 $+ c c Y Y \operatorname{cof.} (\theta - \phi)^{2} = a a c c \operatorname{fin.} \theta^{2}$ $+ a a X X \operatorname{fin.} \phi^{2} - 2 a a X Y \operatorname{fin.} \phi \operatorname{cof.} \phi$ $+ a a Y Y \operatorname{cof.} \phi^{2}$

In hac igitur aequatione, quia ad axem principalem refertur, ante omnia termini continentes XY fe mutuo deftruere debent, vnde fit

 $c c \text{ fin.} (\theta - \Phi) \text{ cof.} (\theta - \Phi) \equiv a a \text{ fin.} \Phi \text{ cof.} \Phi$, ex qua aequatione angulum Φ eruere licet. Cum enim fit $a a \text{ fin.} 2 \Phi \equiv c c \text{ fin.} (2 \theta - 2 \Phi) \equiv c c \text{ fin.} 2 \theta \text{ cof.} 2 \Phi$

 $-c c \operatorname{cof.} 2\theta \operatorname{fin.} 2\Phi,$

per fin. 2 \$\Phi\$ dividendo habebimus:

 $a a \equiv c c \text{ fin. } 2 \theta \text{ cof. } 2 \phi - c c \text{ cof. } 2 \theta$

hincque fiet

cof. $2 \oplus \frac{a a + c c cof. 2\theta}{c c fin. 2\theta}$,

vnde duplex valor pro angulo Φ elicitur, pro vtriusque axis principalis positione.

J. 20**.**

143

erit 5. 20. Sublato iam termino XY aequatio noftra $\{ X \times [cc \operatorname{fin} (\theta - \phi)^2 + a a \operatorname{fin} \phi^2] \} = a a c c \operatorname{fin} \theta^2,$ $\int \left\{ + \frac{Y}{2} Y \left[c c col. \left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \phi \right)^2 + a a col. \phi^2 \right] \right\}$ vnde ambo femiaxes principales, qui fint f et g, fequenti modo definientur: $\frac{a \, a \, c \, c \, fin. \theta^2}{c \, c \, fin. (\theta - \Phi)^2 + a \, a \, fin. \Phi^2} \quad \text{et } g \, g = \frac{a \, a \, c \, c \, fin. \theta^2}{c \, c \, c \, c \, c \, c \, (\theta - \Phi)^2 + a \, a \, c \, c \, 0 \, \Phi^2}$ ficque erit $\frac{a \, a \, c \, c \, fin. \, \theta^2}{ff} = c \, c \, fin. \, (\theta - \Phi)^2 + a \, a \, fin. \, \Phi^2 \text{ et}$ $\frac{a \, a \, c \, c \, fin. \, \theta^2}{g \, \delta} = c \, c \, cof. \, (\theta - \Phi)^2 + a \, a \, cof. \, \Phi^2,$ vnde ob iam inuentum angulum Φ ambo femiaxes principales f et g determinari poterunt. §. 21. Si duae postremae acqualitates addantur, orietur ifta aequatio: $a_{a,a,c,c,fin,\theta^2}(ff + gg) = cc + aa, fiue$ $\frac{ff+gg}{ffgg} \xrightarrow{--} \frac{aa+cc}{aaccfn} \theta^2$ Deinde vero fi in prioris acquationis $\frac{a \, a \, c \, c \, \text{fin.} \, \theta^2}{f f} \equiv c \, c \, \text{fin.} \, (\theta - \phi)^2 + a \, a \, \text{fin.} \, \phi^2,$ membro dextro loco cc fcribatur valor $\frac{a a fin. \Phi cof. \Phi}{fin. (\theta - \Phi) cof. \theta - \Phi)}$, prodibit haec acquatio: $\frac{c \ c \ fin. \ \theta^2}{f \ f} = \frac{fin. \ \phi \ cof. \ \phi \ fin. \ (\theta - \phi)}{cof. \ (\theta - \phi)} - fin. \ \phi^2$ $= \frac{fin. \ \phi \ [cof. \ (\theta - \phi) + fin. \ \phi \ cof. \ (\theta - \phi)]}{cof. \ (\theta - \phi)} = \frac{fin. \ \phi \ fin. \ \theta}{cof. \ (\theta - \phi)}$ fique erit $\frac{c \ c \ fin. \ \theta}{ff} = \frac{fin. \ \phi}{cof. \ (\theta - \phi)}$. Tum vero fi in alterius aequationis $\frac{a \, a \, c \, c \, fin. \, \theta^2}{p \, p} = c \, c \, cof. \, (\theta - \phi) + a \, a \, cof. \, \phi^2.$ mem-

membro dextro loco αa foribatur valor $\frac{c c \int in.(\theta - \Phi) co'.(\theta)}{\int in.\Phi co'.\Phi}$ prodibit haec aequatio:

$$\frac{a \ a \ fin. \ \theta^{2}}{g \ g} = cof. \ (\theta - \Phi)^{2} + \frac{fin. \ (\theta - \Phi) \ cof. \ (\theta - \Phi) \ cof. \ \Phi}{fin. \ \Phi}$$
$$= \frac{cof. \ (\theta - \Phi)}{fin. \ \Phi} [fin. \ \Phi \ cof. \ (\theta - \Phi) + cof. \ \Phi \ fin. \ (\theta - \Phi)] = \frac{fin. \ \theta \ cof. \ (\theta - \Phi)}{in. \ \Phi},$$
$$ade fit \ \frac{a \ a \ fin. \ \theta}{g \ g} = \frac{cof. \ (\theta - \Phi)}{fin. \ \Phi}.$$

vn

§. 22. Nunc binae postremae aequalitates in se invicem du lae dabunt $\frac{a \ a \ c \ c \ fin^2 \ \theta^2}{f \ g \ g} \equiv 1$, ideoque

$$ffgg \equiv a \ a \ c \ c \ fin. \ \theta^2$$
,

confequenter fg = ac fin. θ , in qua aequatione continetur infignis illa proprietas, qua parallelogrammum circa binos diametros coniugatos defcriptum aequale perhibetur parallelogrammo circa axes principales descripto. Cum deinde fupra inuenerimus $\frac{ff+gg}{ffgg} = \frac{aa+cc}{aacc|in-\theta^2}$, quoniam modo vidi-mus effe aa+cc fin. $\theta^2 = ffgg$, hinc refultat altera principalis proprietas, qua est aa + cc = ff + gg, scilicet in omni ellipfi fummae quadratorum duorum diametrorum femper aequales funt summae quadratorum axium principalium.

Applicemus haec ad cafum reftangulorum 23. iam dudum tractatum, pro quo est $c \equiv a$, atque pro fitu axium principalium nunc habebitur ifta aequatio:

col. 2
$$\Phi = \frac{1 + col. 2\theta}{fin. 2\theta}$$
,

vnde colligitur

col.
$$2 \oplus \frac{1 + col. 2\theta}{\gamma 2(1 + col. 2\theta)} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + col. 2\theta}{2}}$$
.

Conftat autem effe

 $\gamma^{\frac{1+\cos(2\theta)}{2}} = \pm \cos(\theta),$

vnde

vnde file vel $2\Phi = \theta$; pideoque $\Phi = \frac{1}{2}\theta$; vel $2\Phi = \pi + \theta$, ideocne $\Phi = 962 + 1\theta$. Hinc igitur patet alterum axem Tab. II. Officient in OF angulum Alo C of bilecare, lalterunque Fig. 2 OC indic normalem, angulum BQC bilecare. Deinde vero

VS Davonno euj∕ == g == TAG, ADPTO 5/ VO ATU.

 $(f = g)^2 = 2^a a \left(f_1 = fin_1 \phi \right) = 4 a cof. \left(45^o - \frac{1}{2} \phi \right)^2,$ deoque ent

 $f + g = 2 a \operatorname{cof.} (45^{\circ} + \theta).$ Simili modo habebitu: $(1-fin, \theta) \equiv 4 a a fin. (45^0 - \frac{1}{2}\theta)^2$,

Confectente

quoetrea-thaleebimus $f \stackrel{\text{\tiny col.}}{=} a \, [\text{col.} \, (45^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\theta) + \text{fin.} \, (45^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\theta)] = a \, \text{col.} \frac{1}{2}\theta \cdot 1/2,$ milique modo

 $g = a [cof. (45^{\circ} - \frac{1}{2}\theta) - fin. (45^{\circ} - \frac{1}{2}\theta)] = a fin. \frac{1}{2}\theta. \sqrt{2},$ out valores manifesto satisfaciunt; fit enim $fg = a a \text{ fin. } \theta \text{ et } ff + gg = 2 a a,$

naecque dolutio perfecte congruit cum ea quam colim dederam.ero rig tunsists

SO

NOTE OF L

no fans an A sant a Noua Acta Acad. Imp. Scient. Tom. IX.