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Leonhard Euler

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## SOLUTIO PROBLEMATIS MECHANICI NON PARUM CURIOSI

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A U CTORE ·

EULERO.

Conventati exhibuit die 14 Martii 1782.

§. 1. Concipiatur planum inclinatum AO, quod cum hori- Tab I. zonzontali HO angulum constituat  $AOH = \zeta$ . Huic plano primum Fig. 1. in A incumbat discus circularis TaX, cujus centrum sit C et radius CX = a. Manifestum autem est, loco hujus disci circularis assumi posse vel globum vel cylindrum, vel aliud quodvis corpus rotundum, si modo ejus axis perpetuo maneat horizontalis. Ponamus hujus corporis massam = M, momentum vero iuertiae respectu axis = Mbb; ubi quidem assumo centrum gravitatis totius corporis incidere in centrum disci C.

§. 2. Huic porro disco circumvolutum sit filum in sensum AT aX, cujus terminus extremus A in hoc ipso puncto A plano sit affixus. Hinc statim patet, filum impedire, quominus discus, volvendo super plano, descendat; sin autem radendo descensum inchoaret, filum relaxaretur. In calculo autem assumi convenit filum a disco jam evolutum manere in directum extensum. Quamobrem necesse est ut discus partim radendo partim volvendo descendere incipiat. Etiam i autem hoc motu frictio oriretur, coacti tamen sumus ab ea animum abstrahere, quandoquidem calculus nullo modo ad frictionem extendi potest. §. 3. His praemissis primo ponamus elapso tempore t discum nostrum descendendo pervenisse in situm XaT. Tum igitur filum a disco evolutum situm tenebit AT, ita ut in T discum tangat, quamobrem perpetuo erit AT == AX; unde si vocemus spatium percursum AX == x, erit etiam longitudo fili evoluti AT == x. Hinc si ponatur angulus  $XAT == \theta$ , qui a recta CA bifariam secatur, erit tag.  $\frac{1}{2}\theta == \frac{a}{x}$ , ideoque  $x == a \cot \frac{1}{2}\theta$ .

§. 4. Denotante nunc  $\pi$  angulum duobus rectis aequalem, erit angulus  $X CT \equiv \pi - \theta$ . Evidens autem est labente tempore angulum  $\theta$ , qui initio erat  $\equiv \pi$ , continuo decrescere. Hinc jam determinari poterit locus, ubi punctum disci reperiatur, quod initio planum in A tangebat. Concipiatur enim filum TA solutum iterum disco obvolvi et abscindatur arcus Ta rectae  $AT \equiv x$  aequalis, eritque a locus puncti A, qui igitur a situ CX, ad planum nunc normali, distat angulo XCa hicque angulus metitur motum gyratorium, quo discus ab initio jam processit.

§. 5. Ponamus igitur istum angulum  $X C \alpha = \Phi$ , et quia arcus  $T X \alpha = \frac{AT}{CT} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha}$ , ob angulum  $X C T = \pi - \theta$  erit

 $\Phi = \frac{x}{a} - \pi + \theta = \cot \frac{1}{2}\theta + \theta - \pi.$ -Unde patet initio, ubi  $x \equiv 0$  et  $\theta \equiv \pi$ , fuisse etiam  $\Phi \equiv 0$ , uti rei natura postulat. Quare si ponamus  $\pi - \theta \equiv \omega$ , ut sit  $\theta \equiv \pi - \omega$  et initio fuerit  $\omega \equiv 0$ , habebitur  $\Phi \equiv \tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}\omega - \omega$ . Primo igitur initio, ubi angulus  $\omega$  valde parvus, erat  $\Phi \equiv -\frac{1}{2}\omega$ . Mox autem, aucto angulo  $\omega$ , angulus  $\Phi$  ad nihilum redigetur, tum vero evadet positivus.

§. 6. Quod si jam principia mechanica consulamus, sumto elemento temporis  $\partial t$  constante, ac denotante g altitudinem lapsus liberi uno minuto secundo peracti, si hoc tempore ponamus tensionem fili AT = T, hinc orietur vis motu progressivo\*contraria  $T \cos \theta$ . At vero ob gravitatem, seu pondus M, vis secundum directionem plani urgens erit M sin.  $\zeta$ , hinc vis accelerans motum progressivum ita exprimetur:  $\frac{M \sin \zeta - T \cos \theta}{M}$ , cui ergo vi ipsa acceleratio  $\frac{\partial \partial x}{2g \partial t^2}$ aequalis est ponenda, unde pro hoc motu ista habebitur aequatio :  $\frac{\partial \partial x}{2g \partial t^2} = \sin \zeta - \frac{T}{M} \cos \theta$ . At vero pro motu gyratorio habebitur momentum vis gy: antis =  $Ta_r$  quod divisum per momentum vis inertiae Mbb aequale erit accelerationi gyratoriae  $\frac{\partial \partial \phi}{2g \partial t^2}$ , unde oritur ista aequatio :  $\frac{\partial \partial \phi}{2g \partial t^2} = \frac{T}{M} \cdot \frac{a}{bb}$ .

§. 7. His aequationibus totus corporis motus, tam progressivus quam gyratorius, perfecte determinatur. At vero hic probe notandum est, tensionem fili T adhuc prorsus esse incognitam, unde eam ex calculo eliminari conveniet. Hunc in finem ex posteriore aequatione quaeratur  $\frac{T}{M} = \frac{bb}{a} \frac{\partial \partial \Phi}{2g\partial t^2}$ , hocque valore in priore substituto oritur ista aequatio  $\frac{a\partial \partial x + bb\partial \Phi \cos \theta}{2g\partial t^2} = \sin \zeta$ , ad quam resolvendam necesse est ut relatio inter binas variabiles x et  $\Phi$  in computum ducatur, quas ergo variabiles ad angulum  $\theta$  revocemus.

§. 18. Cum igitur sit  $x \equiv a \cot \frac{1}{2}\theta$ , erit  $\partial x \equiv \frac{-\partial \theta}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}\theta^2} \equiv \frac{-a \partial \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$ Porro, ob  $\Phi \equiv \cot \frac{1}{2}\theta + \theta = \pi$ , erit  $\partial \Phi \equiv \frac{-\partial \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} + \partial \theta \equiv \frac{-\partial \theta \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$ , hincque colligitur  $\partial x \equiv \frac{a \partial \Phi}{\cos \theta}$ . Hac relatione inter differentialia  $\partial x$ 

hincque colligitur  $\partial x = \frac{a \partial \Phi}{\cos \theta}$ . Hac relatione inter differentialia  $\partial x$ et  $\partial \Phi$  inventa multiplicemus acquationem differentio - differentialem postremam per  $\partial x = \frac{a \partial \Phi}{\cos \theta}$ , fiet  $\frac{\partial x \partial \partial x + bb \partial \Phi \partial \partial \Phi}{2g \partial t^2} = \partial x \sin \zeta$ , quae acquatio sponte est integrabilis, eaque integrata prodit :  $\frac{\partial x^2 + bb \partial \Phi^2}{4g \partial t^2} = x \sin \zeta$ ,

ubi nulla constantis additione est opus. Si enim faciantus  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = v$ et  $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = u$ , erit v celeritas progressiva et u celeritas angularis seu gyratoria; utraque autem primo initio, ubi x = 0, evanescere debet. <u>Mémoires de l'Acad. T. VII.</u> 4 Facta autem substitutione oritur acquatio  $vv + bb uu = 4gx \sin \zeta$ ex qua simul conservatio principii virium vivarum clucet.

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§. 9. Loco binarum autem variabilium x et  $\phi$  introducamus angulum  $\theta$ ; ope valorum supra pro  $\partial x$  et  $\partial \phi$  inventorum; quibus in praecedente aequatione substitutis oritur sequents aequalitas:

 $\frac{\partial \theta^2}{(1 - \cos \theta)^2} (aa + bb \cos \theta^2) = 4g a \partial t^2 \sin \zeta \cot \frac{1}{2} \theta$ sive  $\partial t^2 = \frac{\partial \theta^2 (aa + bb \cos \theta^2)}{4g d \sin \zeta \sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta)}$ , ob  $\cot \frac{1}{2} \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}}$  of  $\sqrt{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 + \cos \theta)} = \sin \theta$ . Hinc ergo colligitur tempus  $t = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{g} a \sin \xi} \int \partial \theta \sqrt{\frac{a \cdot a + b \cdot b \cos \theta^2}{\sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta)}}$ .

Facile autem patet hanc integrationem neque ad logarithmos neque ad arcus circulares reduci posse. Concessis antem quadraturis non solum pro quovis angulo  $\theta$  tsmpus t, sed etiam ad quodvis tempus t vicissim angulus  $\theta$  assignari poterit.

§. 10. Hanc formulam integralem ita integrari oportet, ut initio motus, ubi  $\theta \equiv \pi$ , evanescat. Scribamus autem., ut supra,  $\pi - \omega$  loco  $\theta$ ; quo integratio a termino  $\omega \equiv 0$  incipiat, et: quia tum cos.  $\theta \equiv -\cos \omega$  et sin.  $\theta \equiv \sin \omega$ , habebimus

$$t = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{g} a \sin \zeta} \int \partial \omega \sqrt{\frac{a a + b b \cos \omega^2}{\sin \omega (1 + \cos \omega)}}.$$

Relatio igitur inter tempus t et angulum  $\omega$  tanquam cognita spectari poterit.

§. 11. Hinc etiām: ad quodvis tempus binas celeritates, progressivam  $v = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$  et angularem  $u = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}$ , per angulum  $\omega$  commode exprimere licet. Cum enim sit

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{a}{1 + \cos \omega} \text{ et } \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = \frac{-\partial \omega}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{\cos \omega}{1 + \cos \omega}, \text{ obv}$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = \frac{2}{2} \sqrt{\frac{g.a \sin \zeta \sin \omega (1 + \cos \omega)}{a a + b b \cos \omega^2}}, \text{ reperietur}$$

$$u = 2 a \sqrt{\frac{g.a \sin \zeta \tan \omega (1 + \cos \omega)}{a a + b b \cos \omega^2}} \text{ et } u = -2 \cos \omega \sqrt{\frac{g.a \sin \zeta \tan \zeta \tan \varepsilon (1 + \cos \omega)}{a a + b b \cos \omega^2}},$$

Unde patet, quamdin angulus a recto est minor, celeritatem angularem u esse negativam sive in sensum X a T X vergere; ubi autem angulus & est rectus, ista celeritas gyratoria prorsus evanescit; deinceps vero evadit positiva.

### Investigatio tensionis.

§. 12. Tensio T immediate deducitur ex posteriore acquatione differentiali secundi gradus:  $\frac{\partial \partial \Phi}{\frac{1}{2}B\partial t^2} = \frac{T_A}{Mbb}$ , ex qua fit  $T = \frac{Mb\partial \partial \Phi}{2aB\partial t^2}$ , ubi valor differentio - differentialis 220 ad differentialia primi gradus reduci debet, id quod sequenti modo praestabitur. Cum sit,  $\partial x = \frac{a \partial \Phi}{\cos \Phi}$  (§. 8.), erit  $\partial \partial x = \frac{a \partial \partial \Phi}{\cos \theta} + \frac{a \partial \Phi \partial \delta \sin \theta}{\cos \theta^2}$ , qui valor in acquatione differentio - differentiali §. 7. data

 $a \partial \partial x + b b \partial \partial \phi \cos \theta = 2 a g \partial t^2 \sin \zeta$ ,

substitutus praebet

 $\frac{\partial \partial \phi(\dot{a} \, a + \dot{b} \, b \, \cos \, \theta^2)}{\cos \, \theta} + \frac{a \, \dot{a} \, \partial \phi \, \partial \theta \, \sin \, \theta}{\cos \, \theta^2} = 2 \, a \, g \, \partial t^2 \, \sin \, \zeta.$ 

Si jain differentialis  $\partial \Phi$  loco valor supra inventus, qui erat  $\partial \Phi = \frac{\partial \theta \cos \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$ , introducatur, acquatione in ordinem redacta prodibit ista relatio:

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial} \partial \Phi \left( a a - \frac{1}{2} b b \cos \theta^2 \right) = \frac{\partial \theta^2 \left( a a \cos \theta - b b \cos \theta - 2 a a \sin \theta^2 \right)}{2 \sin \theta \left( 1 - \cos \theta \right)},$ 

ubi sollicet etiam loce  $2ag\partial t^{e}$  sin.  $\zeta$  valorem per angulum  $\theta$ , sci-. licet 29? (a a + b b cos. 0?) substituimus. Ex hac autem acquatione colligimus differentiale

 $\partial \partial \Phi = \frac{\partial \theta^2 (a \ a \ \cos \theta \ + \ b \ b \ \cos \theta^3 \ + \ 2 \ a \ a \ \sin \theta^2)}{2 \ \sin \theta \ (1 \ - \ \cos \theta) \ (a \ a \ + \ b \ \cos \theta^2)}$ 

6, 13. Cum igitur supra §. 9. invenerimus

 $\partial t^2 = \frac{\partial \theta^2 (\alpha a + b b \cos \theta^2)}{4 g a \sin \zeta \sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta)},$ 

per hunc valorem dividendo fit

 $\frac{\partial \partial \Phi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{2 g a \sin \beta (\sigma a \cos \theta + b b \cos \theta)^2}{(a a + b b \cos \theta^2)^2}$ 

unde denique tensio  $T = \frac{M b b}{2 g a} \cdot \frac{\partial \partial \Phi}{\partial t^2}$  per quantitatem mere finitam exprimitur, cum inde prodeat

$$\mathbf{T}_{i}^{*} = \frac{\mathbf{M} b b \sin \beta \left(a a \cos \theta + b b \cos \theta + 2 a a \sin \theta^{2}\right)}{(a a + b b \cos \theta^{2})^{2}},$$

sive, si loço anguli  $\theta$  angulus  $\omega$  introducatur, erit

 $\mathbf{T} := \mathbf{M} \ b \ b \ \sin \zeta \times \frac{2 \ a \ a \ \sin \omega^2 - a \ a \ \cos \omega - b \ b \ \cos \omega^3}{(a \ a \ + \ b \ b \ \cos \omega^2)^2} \ .$ 

§. 14. Hinc perspicimus, circa ipsum motus initium, ubi angulus  $\omega$  est valde parvus, tensionem fili esse negativam. Erit enim, ob  $\omega$  minimum:

 $T = - M b b \sin \zeta \times \frac{a a + b b - 2 a a \omega \omega}{(a a + b b)^2},$ hacque tensio tamdiu manet negativa, donec fiat

 $2 a a \sin \omega^2 = a a \cos \omega + b b \cos \omega^3$ ,

quem autem terminum in genere determinare non licet, nisi per resolutionem aequationis cubicae. Dum antem tensio negativa admitti potest, necesse est fili naturam ita comparatam statuere, ut non solum extensioni sed etiam contractioni resistat. Quoniam autem revera, simulac filum relaxatur, nullam vim sese extendendi exerit, verus corporis motus circa initium penitus a calculo aberrabit, propterea quod tensio, ubi calculus eam monstrat negativam; potius ad nihilum redigi est censenda, atque ex hoc principio novo calculo opus erit, ut motus verus assignari possit.

## Rectificatio calculi: praecedentis.

§. 15. Quia : circa, motus, initium, filum, relaxatur, ;, ideoque nullam, vim in corpus exerit, propter, remotam frictionem corpus solo motu progressivo, sive rependo, super plano, inclinato descendet, hocque motu, tamdiu progredi perget, quamdiu filum manet laxum, neque ullus motus angularis se admiscebit. Locum igitur investigari oportet ubi filum tendi, incipiet. §. 16. Quo haec clarius intelligantur teneat discus noster Tab. I. situm CBD super plane inclinato AO. A puncto fixo A ducatur Fig. 2. situm CBD super plane inclinato AO. A puncto fixo A ducatur Fig. 2. tangens: AD, quae aequalis erit spatio percurso AB = x; ductisque tangens: AD, quae aequalis erit spatio percurso AB = x; ductisque tangens AD, quae aequalis erit spatio percurso AB = x; ductisque complementum ad duos rectos  $BCD = \omega$ . Cum igitur filum ab arcu BD evolutum longitudirem habeat  $= a\omega$ , filum erit laxum quandim distantia AD minor est hoc arcu; unde quaeri oportet locum nostri disci, ubi fili recta: AD = AB = x aequalis arcui  $BD = a\omega$ . Cum igitur sit x = a tag:  $\frac{1}{2}\omega = \frac{a \sin \omega}{1 + \cos \omega}$ , filum tum demum intendi incipiet, ubi fit tag:  $\frac{1}{2}\omega = \omega$ , ita tur quaeri deheat arcus cujus tangens duplo ejus sit major. Calculo autem rite instituto deprehenditur; fore hunc angulum  $66^{\circ}$ ,  $46^{\circ}$ ,  $56^{\prime\prime}$ , qui si ponatur  $= \frac{1}{2}\alpha$ , ita tut in hoc statu  $\omega = \alpha$ , erit  $AB = \alpha a_{1}$  sive in partibus radii  $AB = 2,331178 \cdot a$ .

§...17. Ad hunc igitur locum usque B, corpus motu solo progressivo super plano inclinato descendet, qui motus ex sola formula  $\frac{\partial \partial x}{x g \partial t^2} = \sin \zeta$  derivari poterit. Hace enim acquatios per  $\partial x$ multiplicata et integrata dat  $\frac{\partial x^2}{4g \partial t^2} = x \sin \zeta$ , unde colligitur  $\partial t = \frac{\partial x}{\sqrt{g x \sin \zeta}}$ , hincque  $t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{g \sin \zeta}}$ . Facto igitur  $x = a \alpha$  tempus descensus ab A ad B' usque erit  $t = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha a \alpha}{g \sin \zeta}}$ , quod tempus Jam an minutis secundis erit expression. Reacterea vero hoer loco, a. quo motus mixtus incipiet, percurso scilicet spatio AB =  $a \alpha$ , enit angulus B'C D =  $\alpha = 133^{\circ}, 33', 52^{\circ}$  et i angulus B'A D =  $46^{\circ}, 26', 8''$ .

§. 18. Promotu sequente determinando eaedein manebunt aequationes differentiales secundi gradus, quas supra tractavimus, sellicet  $\frac{\partial \partial \Phi}{a g \partial t^2} = \frac{Ta}{M b b}$  et  $\frac{\partial \partial x}{a g \partial t^2} = \sin \zeta - \frac{T}{M} \cos \theta$ , quas autem i nunc ita integrari i oportet, ut posito x = a a fiat angulus  $\Phi = 0$ atque insuper ut fiat  $\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t^2} = 4 g a a \sin \zeta$ . 6. 19. Cum igitur sit  $\frac{T}{M} = \frac{b b \partial \partial \Phi}{2 a g \partial t^2}$ , hoc valore in altera acquatione substituto colligitur fore  $\sin \zeta = \frac{a \partial x + b b \partial \Phi \cos \theta}{2 a g \partial t^2}$ , quae acquatio ducta in  $\partial x = \frac{a \partial \Phi}{\cos \theta}$  et integrata sequentem subministrat :  $\frac{\partial x^2 + b b \partial \Phi^2}{4 g \partial t^2} = C + x \sin \theta$ .

Hic ad constantem C definiendam loco  $\partial \phi$  restituendus est ejus valor  $\frac{\partial x \cos \theta}{a}$ , quo facto aequatio illa hanc induct formam :

$$\frac{\partial x^2(a d + b b \cos \theta^2)}{\partial x^2(a d + b b \cos \theta^2)} = C + x \sin \zeta.$$

Quoniam igitur motus initio esse debet  $x \equiv aa$  et  $\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t^2} \equiv 4gaa \sin \zeta$ , his substitutis fiet constans  $C \equiv + \frac{a \ bb \ cos, \ a^2 \ sin, \zeta}{a}$ . Hinc igitur, posito brevitatis gratia  $\frac{a \ b \ b \ cos, \ a^2}{a} \equiv f$ , erit  $\frac{\partial x^2 (aa + bb \ cos, \ \theta^2)}{4aag \ dt^2} \equiv (x + f) \ sin, \zeta_*$ 

§. 20. Cum hujus motus initio, quod in puncto B statuimus, sit  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \equiv 2\sqrt{g} \alpha a \sin \zeta$ , ob  $\partial \Phi \equiv \frac{\partial x \cos \theta}{a}$  et  $\cos \theta \equiv -\cos \alpha$ erit hoc momento celeritas angularis  $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \equiv \cos \alpha \sqrt{\frac{4g \alpha \sin \zeta}{a}}$ , cum tamen fuisset  $\Phi \equiv 0$ , id quod insigne paradoxon videtur, dum primo instanti subito celeritas angularis finita generatur, cujus rei caussa est, quod, simulae filum in directum extenditur, ne minimam quidem elongationem admittere in calculo statuitur. Totum autem hoc paradoxon diluitur, quando filo vim quandam sese quam minime expandendi tribuimus. Tum enim, quod hic calculus puncto temporis evenire ostendit, tempusculo quodam valde parvo peragetur. Similis autem saltus deprehenditur in collisione corporum, prouti vulgo proponi solet; ubi etiam in instanti maxima motus mutatio contingere deberet.

§. 21. Ex illa acquatione §. 19. inventa deducitur quadratum celeritatis progressivae, scilicet  $\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{4 \, a \, a \, g \, (x + f) \, sin. \zeta}{a \, a + b \, b \, cos. \theta^2}$ , ex qua porro concluditur  $\partial t = \frac{-\partial \theta}{2 \sqrt{g \sin \xi}} \sqrt{\frac{a \cdot a + b b \cos \theta^2}{(x+f)(1-\cos \theta)^2}}$ , cujus integratio a termino  $\pi - a$  inchoari debet, atque integrale dabit tempus descensus a loco B in minutis secundis expressum.

§: 22: Deinde ipsa tensio fili simili modo ac supra definiri poterit, dum loco  $x \sin \zeta$  scribitur ratione constantis adjectae. valor  $(x + f) \sin \zeta$ . Quia igitur est  $x = \frac{a \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$  erit

$$x \rightarrow f = \frac{a \sin \theta + f (1 - \cos \theta)}{1 - \cos \theta}$$

Unde patet, si loco x scribendum sit x + f, loco  $a \sin \theta$  scribendum fore  $a \sin \theta + f(1 - \cos \theta)$ : Expressioning tur tensionis  $\mathbb{R}$ supra §. 13. exhibita, qua erat:

 $\tilde{T} = Mbb \sin \zeta \times \frac{a a \cos \theta + b b \cos \theta + 2 a \sin \theta \cdot a \sin \theta}{(a a + b b \cos \theta^2)^2}$ facta substitutione pro  $a \sin \theta$  pro hoc motu erit:

 $T = M b b \sin \mathcal{L} \times \frac{a a \cos \theta + b b \cos \theta + 2 a \sin \theta (a \sin \theta + f(1 - \cos \theta))}{(a a + b b \cos \theta^2)^2}$ 

§ 23. Hinc pro initio motus posterioris in loco B, ubit  $\theta \equiv \pi - \alpha$ , ideoque sin.  $\theta \equiv \sin \alpha$  et cos.  $\theta \equiv -\cos \alpha$ , haece tensionis expressio sequentem induit formam:

 $T = Mbb \sin \zeta \times \frac{24 \sin \alpha (a \sin \alpha + f(1 + \cos \alpha) - a a \cos \alpha - b b \cos \alpha^2)}{(a a + b b \cos \alpha^2)^2}$ quae substituto valore  $f = \frac{a b b \cos \alpha^2}{a} = \frac{b b \sin \alpha \cos \alpha^2}{a(1 + \cos \alpha)}$  (ob  $\alpha = \tan \beta \cdot \frac{1}{2} \alpha \cos \alpha^2$   $= \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$ , reducitur ad hanc ::  $T = M b b \sin \zeta \times \frac{2 \sin \alpha^2 - \cos \alpha}{a a + b b \cos \alpha^2}$ 

§. 24. Cum autem celeritas angularis in puncto B subitofinita evadat, ut supra §. 20. monuimus, ad eam generandam viadeo infinita opus est., quod autem hic longe secus evenit; under novum paradoxon sese offert, quod autem facile resolvitur. Nam quia pro toto hoc motu sumsimus  $\partial \Phi = \frac{\partial x \cos \theta}{a}$ , haec aequatio, quae in motu praecedente neutiquam locum habet, in postefioris motus initio nondum valere potest. Quamobrem, cum hac relatione usi simus ad tensionem T determinandam, mirum non est eam in ipso initio B a veritate aberrare. Quoties enim hujusmodi saltus occurrit, calculus nunquam congruere potest.