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# De infinitis curvis algebraicis, quarum longitudo indefinita arcui elliptico aequatur

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INFINITIS CURVIS ALGEBRAICIS,  
 QUARUM LONGITUDO INDEFINITA ARCUI ELLIPTICO  
 AEQUATUR.

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Conventui exhibita die 20. Aug. 1781.

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§. 1. Proposueram ante aliquot annos duo Theoremata, quae mihi quidem omni attentione digna videbantur, quorum altero statui, nullam prorsus dari curvam algebraicam, cujus longitudo indefinita cuiquam logarithmo aequatur; altero vero negavi, praeter circulum ullam exhiberi posse curvam algebraicam, cujus longitudo indefinita arcui cuiquam circulari aequatur. Utrum vero aliae dentur lineae curvae quarum rectificatio ita ipsis sit propria, ut eadem nullis aliis curvis algebraicis conveniat, quaestio est maxime ardua.

§. 2. Inveni quidem nonnullas curvas algebraicas, quarum longitudo indefinita aequatur arcui elliptico atque adeo etiam parabolico; at vero nullam adhuc investigare mihi licuit ejusmodi curvam algebraicam, cujus rectificatio cum hyperbola conveniret. Nuper autem incidi in ejusmodi formulas quae infinitas praebent curvas algebraicas quarum omnium longitudo indefinita ad arcum ellipticum reduci potest, quas idcirco curvas hic in medium attulisse operae pretium videtur, siquidem hoc argumentum plane est novum neque a quoquam satis dilucide pertractatum.

§. 3. Condideravi scilicet curvam, cujus coördinatae orthogonales  $x$  et  $y$  his formulis exprimantur:

$$x = \frac{a \cos (n+1) \Phi}{n+1} + \frac{b \cos (n-1) \Phi}{n-1},$$

$$y = \frac{a \sin (n+1) \Phi}{n+1} + \frac{b \sin (n-1) \Phi}{n-1}.$$

Hinc ergo erit:

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \Phi} = -a \sin (n+1) \Phi - b \sin (n-1) \Phi$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \Phi} = a \cos (n+1) \Phi + b \cos (n-1) \Phi.$$

Hinc ergo erit elementum curvae:

$$\sqrt{\partial x^2 + \partial y^2} = \partial \Phi \sqrt{aa + bb + 2ab \cos 2\Phi},$$

quae formula manifesto rectificationem ellipsis involvit. Nam si coordinatae statuuntur in ellipsi:

$$X = f \cos \Phi \text{ et } Y = g \sin \Phi \text{ erit}$$

$$\sqrt{\partial X^2 + \partial Y^2} = \partial \Phi \sqrt{ff \sin^2 \Phi + gg \cos^2 \Phi},$$

quae formula, ob  $\sin^2 \Phi = \frac{1 - \cos 2\Phi}{2}$  et  $\cos^2 \Phi = \frac{1 + \cos 2\Phi}{2}$  abit in hanc:  $\partial \Phi \sqrt{\frac{ff + gg}{2} + \frac{gg - ff}{2} \cos 2\Phi}$ , ubi, si sumamus  $g = a + b$  et  $f = a - b$  ipsa nostra formula resultat, ita ut ellipseos eandem rectificationem habentis sint semiaxes  $a + b$  et  $a - b$ .

§. 4. Quoniam igitur in elemento curvae  $\sqrt{\partial x^2 + \partial y^2}$  numerus  $n$  non inest, ideoque arbitrio nostro prorsus relinquitur, manifestum est, innumerabiles exhiberi posse curvas algebraicas, quarum arcus adeo datae ellipseos arcibus aequentur, quae omnes curvae inter se maxime erunt diversae, atque pro variis valoribus, loco  $n$  assumtis, ad ordines curvarum algebraicarum plurimum diversos erunt referendae. Neque tamen hinc sequitur, etiamsi circulus sit species ellipsis, pro circulo quoque alias diversas curvas ejusdem rectificationis hoc modo assignari posse. Cum enim circulus prodeat, si ambo semiaxes  $f$  et  $g$  statuuntur aequales, necesse est ut vel  $a$  vel  $b$  evanescat. Sumto autem  $b = 0$  erit:

$$x = \frac{a \cos (n+1) \Phi}{n+1} \text{ et } y = \frac{a \sin (n+1) \Phi}{n+1},$$

sicque erit  $xx + yy = \frac{aa}{(n+1)^2}$ ; quicquid pro  $n$  accipiatur semper igitur circulus oritur.

§. 5. Cum autem casu in istas formulas tantum incidissim, utique operae pretium erit in ejusmodi Analysin inquirere, quae, proposita Ellipsi, via directa ad formulas supra §. 3. allatas manuducat, quem in finem sequens Problema resolvendum suscipio.

*Problema.*

*Proposita ellipsi, cujus coordinatae orthogonales X et Y his formulis definiantur:*

$$X = 2f \cos \theta \text{ et } Y = 2g \sin \theta,$$

*invenire innumerabiles alias curvas algebraicas, quae cum ista ellipsi communem rectificationem sortiantur.*

*Solutio.*

§. 6. Sint  $x$  et  $y$  coordinatae curvarum quaesitarum, et cum esse oporteat  $\partial x^2 + \partial y^2 = \partial X^2 + \partial Y^2$  haec conditio implebitur, si sumatur:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial x &= \partial X \cos \Phi + \partial Y \sin \Phi \\ \partial y &= \partial X \sin \Phi - \partial Y \cos \Phi. \end{aligned}$$

Jam quia hae formulae differentiales integrationem admittere debent, integrentur, qua fieri licet, more solito, ac reperietur:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= X \cos \Phi + Y \sin \Phi + \int \partial \Phi (X \sin \Phi - Y \cos \Phi) \\ y &= X \sin \Phi - Y \cos \Phi - \int \partial \Phi (X \cos \Phi + Y \sin \Phi). \end{aligned}$$

§. 7. Cum jam sit  $X = 2f \cos \theta$  et  $Y = 2g \sin \theta$  sumamus angulum  $\Phi = n\theta$  eritque per notas angulorum reductiones:

$$\begin{aligned} X \sin \Phi &= f \sin (n+1)\theta + f \sin (n-1)\theta \\ X \cos \Phi &= f \cos (n+1)\theta + f \cos (n-1)\theta \\ Y \sin \Phi &= -g \cos (n+1)\theta + g \cos (n-1)\theta \\ Y \cos \Phi &= g \sin (n+1)\theta - g \sin (n-1)\theta. \end{aligned}$$

Ex his jam valoribus colligitur :

$$X \sin \Phi - Y \cos \Phi = (f - g) \sin(n+1)\theta + (f+g) \sin(n-1)\theta$$

$$X \cos \Phi + Y \sin \Phi = (f - g) \cos(n+1)\theta + (f+g) \cos(n-1)\theta,$$

quae aequationes, ductae in  $\partial \Phi = n \partial \theta$ , et integratae, si brevitatis gratia ponatur  $f+g = b$  et  $f-g = a$ , dabunt :

$$\int \partial \Phi (X \sin \Phi - Y \cos \Phi) = - \frac{na \cos(n+1)\theta}{n+1} - \frac{nb \cos(n-1)\theta}{n-1}$$

$$\int \partial \Phi (X \cos \Phi + Y \sin \Phi) = + \frac{na \sin(n+1)\theta}{n+1} + \frac{nb \sin(n-1)\theta}{n-1}.$$

§. 8. Si igitur pro integralibus hi valores substituantur, nostrae coordinatae erunt :

$$x = \frac{a \cos(n+1)\theta + b \cos(n-1)\theta}{n+1} - \frac{nb \cos(n-1)\theta}{n-1}$$

$$y = \frac{a \sin(n+1)\theta + b \sin(n-1)\theta}{n+1} - \frac{nb \sin(n-1)\theta}{n-1}.$$

At binis membris rite conjunctis istae coordinatae pro curvis quaesitis cum ellipsi communem rectificationem habentibus, ita erunt expressae :

$$x = \frac{a}{n+1} \cos(n+1)\theta - \frac{b}{n-1} \cos(n-1)\theta$$

$$y = \frac{a}{n+1} \sin(n+1)\theta - \frac{b}{n-1} \sin(n-1)\theta,$$

quae expressiones a supra allatis aliter non differunt nisi quod hic littera  $b$  negative sit sumpta. Ubi notandum, casu quo  $n = 0$  ipsam ellipsin esse prodituram. Posito enim  $n = 0$  fiet :

$$x = (a + b) \cos \theta \quad \text{et} \quad y = (a - b) \sin \theta.$$

§. 9. Si sumatur  $n = 2$  prodibit sine dubio curva post ellipsin simplicissima. Reperietur autem :

$$x = \frac{a}{3} \cos 3\theta - b \cos \theta \quad \text{et} \quad y = \frac{a}{3} \sin 3\theta - b \sin \theta.$$

Loco  $\frac{a}{3}$  scribamus litteram  $c$  et quaeramus chordam  $\sqrt{xx+yy} = z,$

eritque  $zz = cc + bb - 2bc \cos 2\theta$ , consequenter  $\cos 2\theta = \frac{bb + cc - zz}{2bc}$ ,  
 hincque  $\sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{zz - (b-c)^2}{2bc}}$  et  $\cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{(b+c)^2 - zz}{2bc}}$ . Hinc,  
 cum sit  $\sin 3\theta = 4 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin \theta$  et  $\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$ ,  
 si angulus  $\theta$  eliminetur eruetur aequatio inter ipsas coordinatas  $x$   
 et  $y$ , quae autem ad plures dimensiones assurget.

§. 10. Methodus, qua has formulas indagavimus etiam  
 multo latius patet atque ad alias curvas loco ellipsis assumtas ex-  
 tendi poterit. Si enim coordinatae pro curva data fuerint:

$$X = 2f \cos \alpha \theta + 2f' \cos \beta \theta + \text{etc.}$$

$$Y = 2g \sin \alpha \theta + 2g' \sin \beta \theta + \text{etc.}$$

pro reliquis curvis cum proposita communem rectificationem habentibus, ponendo iterum:

$$f - g = a; f + g = b \text{ et } f' - g' = a'; f' + g' = b',$$

fiet

$$x = \frac{\alpha a}{n + \alpha} \cos(n + \alpha)\theta - \frac{\alpha b}{n - \alpha} \cos(n - \alpha)\theta + \frac{\beta a'}{n + \beta} \cos(n + \beta)\theta \\ - \frac{\beta b'}{n - \beta} \cos(n - \beta)\theta + \text{etc.}$$

$$y = \frac{\alpha a}{n + \alpha} \sin(n + \alpha)\theta - \frac{\alpha b}{n - \alpha} \sin(n - \alpha)\theta + \frac{\beta a'}{n + \beta} \sin(n + \beta)\theta \\ - \frac{\beta b'}{n - \beta} \sin(n - \beta)\theta + \text{etc.}$$

Ubi iterum, ob  $n$  numerum indefinitum innumerabiles curvae prodeunt.