



1862

Recensio litterarum a Cl. D. Bernoullio Basileae die 26. Oct. 1735 ad me datarum, una cum annotationibus meis

Leonhard Euler

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2018-09-25

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Recensio litterarum a Cl. D. Bernoullio Basilea die 26 Oct. 1735 ad me datarum, una cum annotationibus meis.

ab antiquioribus in scriptis reperitur, et cum aliis scriptis, quae ad hunc usque diem in bibliotheca nostra sunt, comparavi, et nonnulla inveni, quae non solum in scriptis, sed etiam in operibus mathematicis, quae in bibliotheca nostra sunt, reperiri viderentur.

Omnes sane Geometrae, sicut nos, ex ea re luctum percepere, quod gravissimi epistolarum commercii, quas per triginta annos Eulerum et Danielem Bernoullium sibi mutuas misisse constat, non nisi pars altera a nobis edi potuit, frustra enixis, ut ipsius Euleri epistolas ad celeberrimum urbis Basileae Mathematicum missas detegeremus. Persuasum vero nobis est, lectores eo laetius commentatiunculam Eulerianam accepturos esse, de re saepius utrinque examinata, i. e. de laminarum elasticarum oscillationibus tractantem, cujus elaborandae epistola Bernoulliana, die 26 Oct. A. 1735 scripta, Eulero occasionem praebuerat. Meditationes, quas commentatio exhibet, etiam responsi Euleriani materiem fuisse, conjicimus. Sed commentatio, quam damus, ut lectores videbunt, non est epistola, sed inscriptionem offert ipsius Euleri manu appositam, qualem citavimus. Epistola Bernoulliana in collectionis nostrae (*Correspondance*) Vol. II pp. 427 ad 430 typis expressa legitur, cujus vero eas partes, quas Recensio Euleriana spectat, hoc loco iterum typis describere idoneum duximus.

— Ich schreite nun zu den Mathematicis. Ew. Observationen *de vibrationibus laminae elasticae* kommen mit meinen überein. Das Notabelste, so dabei auszurechnen, ist dieses: (Fig. 151) *Data longitudine laminae elasticae AD vel AB, dato ejus pondere, dataque distantia DB appenso pondere debita, cujus ope elasticitas habetur, invenire numerum absolutum vibrationum pro dato tempore.* Ich erwarte Ew. mathematischen Brief mit grossem Verlangen. Occasione des Hn. König's problematum, habe ich die leges motuum a percussione, quando directio impulsus non per centrum gravitatis transit, generalissime solviret. Mein Vater ist über diesen Punkt nicht meiner Meinung, und hat eine andere Solution: ich glaube aber, dass er die Sach nur obiter betrachtet, denn ich bin in meiner Solution gewiss. Ew. sagen mir von den oscillationibus einer Wiege; ich habe solche auch ausgerechnet, nämlich deren Durationen, quando sunt infinite parvae. Meine Solution ist diese: (Fig. 151) Sit *ACB* pavementum horizontale, cui se applicat arcus *DCE*, utcumque gravis et oneratus; sit centrum gravitatis totius systematis in *R*, ducatur verticalis *CRF*; sit *F* centrum oscil-

«lationis pro puncto suspensionis C ; sit radius osculi in $C = R$, $CR = b$, $CF = \beta$; erit longitudo
«penduli isochroni cum vibrationibus arcus $DCE = \frac{\beta b}{R-b}$.

«Neulich hat mich ein fremder Gelehrter gebeten zu untersuchen, wie viel Wasser ungetrüb
«in einer Secunde den Rhein hinunterlaufe; da ich gefunden, dass eins ins andere gerechnet, man
«15000 cubische Schuh rechnen könne.

«Es ist wieder ein tomus von den Pariser Mémoires herausgekommen, aber von mathematic
«physicis und mechanicis wenig darin; wenn Sie belieben, kann ich Ihnen eine kleine Recensio
«davon schicken. Der Hr. Bouguer und der Hr. Maupertius haben einige Sachen darin von courbe
«de poursuite, welche nämlich ein Schiff beschreibt, wenn es allezeit grad los läuft auf ein ander
«Schiff, so in einer geraden Linie geht velocitatibus utrobique constantibus. Man könnte über die
«Materie viel problemata erdenken. — — —

Editores.

«Jam pridem D. Bernoullius mihi proposuit problema de oscillationibus laminae elasticae, alter

termino muro infixae determinandis; cujus problematis solutionem quoque nuper in dissertatione de
minimis oscillationibus cujusque generis corporum fuisse sum persecutus (*). Perscripsi etiam jam ante
aliquot menses solutionem meam Cl. D. Bernoullio, qui in his litteris mihi significat meam solu-
tionem cum sua egregie convenire. Proponit mihi autem de eadem materia hanc novam quaestionem
ut ipse oscillationum numerus, quas data lamina dato tempore sit editura, definiatur. Pendet vero
ut ego etiam in citata dissertatione ostendi, celeritas oscillationum tum a longitudine laminae, tum
a quantitate elasticitatis. Quamobrem ad hanc quaestionem resolvendam requiritur, ut certo quodam
experimento quantitas elasticitatis determinetur. Ipse igitur D. Bernoulli mecum communicat eandem
qua ipse utitur, elasticitates metiendi rationem, quo eo facilius de consensu nostrarum solutionum
constet. Eandem laminam (Fig. 151) Ba muro in B infixam, cujus oscillationum numerus desideratur
ope ponderis Q ex situ naturali Ba in statum BA deduci jubet, et tum observari distantiam Aa
Datis enim pondere Q et distantia Aa una cum longitudine laminae BA , quantitas elasticitatis inde
determinatur. Assumsi ego vero in dissertatione mea litteram A ad absolutam elasticitatis quan-
tatem exprimendam, et laminae incurvatae vim elasticam in singulis punctis posui aequalem ipsi
 $\frac{A}{r}$, denotante r radium osculi in quovis loco. Posita vero longitudine laminae $= a$, inveni in ci-
lico laminae hujus oscillationes minimas isochronas fore cum oscillationibus penduli simplicis, cujus
longitudo sit $= \frac{2a^2}{25A}$. Quocirca quo ista longitudo absolute determinetur, oportet quantitatem A
supra posito experimento per Aa et pondus Q determinare.

Quia lamina nostra Ba a pondere Q in statum aequilibrum est deducta, curva BMA erit elastica
cujus naturam per eadem data investigari oportet. Ducta applicata $PM = y$, sit abscissa $Pa = x$
et curva $AM = s$, itemque radius osculi in $M = r$, qui est $= -\frac{ds dy}{ddx}$ vel $\frac{ds dx}{ddy}$, posito ds constante
Erit ergo vis elastica in M meo exprimendi modo, quo in ipso problemate sum usus, $= \frac{A}{r} = \frac{A dy}{ds dx}$
quae per generale meum theorema aequalis esse debet Qx , unde prodit ista aequatio $\frac{A dy}{ds} = \frac{Qx^2}{2} + C$

(*) Commentarii Acad. Petrop. T. VII. p. 99.

incidente M in B , quia lamina ibi est muro infixae, erit ibi $dx = ds$. Ponatur ergo $Ba = h$, erit
 $\frac{2A dy}{ds} = Qx^2 - Qh^2$. ipsa vero curva AMB sit $= a$ longitudini laminae oscillantis. Habetur ergo ista aequatio
 $\frac{2A dy}{ds} = Qx^2 - Qh^2$. Sit distantia Aa , quae est data $= b$, debeat ista aequatio ita integrari, ut
 facto x vel $s = 0$, fiat $y = b$. Deinde posito $y = 0$, seu $x = h$, fieri debet $s = a$, unde quantitas
 determinabitur, quae formula inventa substituta dabit veram penduli simplicis isochroni longitu-
 dinem. Prohibent autem sequentes aequationes

$$dy = \frac{-dx(h^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{4A^2}{Q^2} - (h^2 - x^2)^2\right)}} \quad \text{et} \quad ds = \frac{\frac{2A}{Q} dx}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{4A^2}{Q^2} - (h^2 - x^2)^2\right)}}$$

Posito $\frac{2A}{Q} = C$, si haec aequationes differentiales integrentur praescripto modo et post integrationem
 ponatur $x = h$, habebuntur per series sequentes aequationes

$$\frac{b}{h} = \frac{2}{1.3} C + \frac{4.6}{3.5.7} C^3 + \frac{6.8.10}{5.7.9.11} C^5 + \text{etc.}$$

$$\text{et} \quad \frac{a}{h} = 1 + \frac{4}{3.5} C^2 + \frac{6.8}{5.7.9} C^4 + \text{etc.}$$

Cum vero h ex observatione aequae pro quantitate cognita haberi possit ac a et b , ponamus eam
 datam, eritque proxime

$$C = \frac{h^2 Q}{2A} = \frac{3b}{2h} - \frac{81b^3}{70h^3} = \frac{105bh^2 - 81b^3}{70h^3}$$

ideoque $\frac{2A}{Q} = \frac{35h^5 Q}{105bh^2 - 81b^3}$. Sumsi autem in expressione penduli simplicis isochroni $\frac{2a^4}{25A}$ quantitatem
 pro pondere laminae oscillantis, quam pro longitudine laminae. Quo igitur pondus Q cum
 pondere laminae comparari queat, pono pondus laminae $= P$, eritque longitudo penduli simplicis
 isochroni $= \frac{2a^3 P}{25A}$. Quamobrem quaesita longitudo penduli simplicis isochroni erit

$$= \frac{6a^3 b P (35h^2 - 27b^2)}{875h^5 Q}$$

quamproxime. Cum autem longitudo penduli simplicis singulis minutis secundis oscillantis sit
 $3166 \frac{1}{4}$ scrupulorum pedis Rhenani, si longitudo laminae a in hujusmodi scrupulis exhibeatur, dabit

$$\frac{667h^2 \sqrt{hQ}}{a \sqrt{abP} (35h^2 - 27b^2)}$$

numerum oscillationum, quas ista lamina uno minuto secundo absolvet. Si ergo unico experimento
 investigetur, quousque laminam datum pondus Q de situ verticali deducere valeat, ope hujus for-
 mulae cognoscetur statim numerus oscillationum, quas ista lamina oscillans uno minuto secundo
 absolvet. Haec quidem expressio, quam dedi, tantum est verae proxima; nihilo tamen minus ista
 solutio veram oscillationum determinationem continet, cum hinc simul intelligatur, a quibusnam
 quadraturis vera oscillationum duratio pendeat. Problema ergo isthoc Bernoullianum huc redit, ut
 experimento quopiam valor litterae A , qua elasticitatem absolutam designavi, definiatur, id, quod

Fig. 150. p. 125.

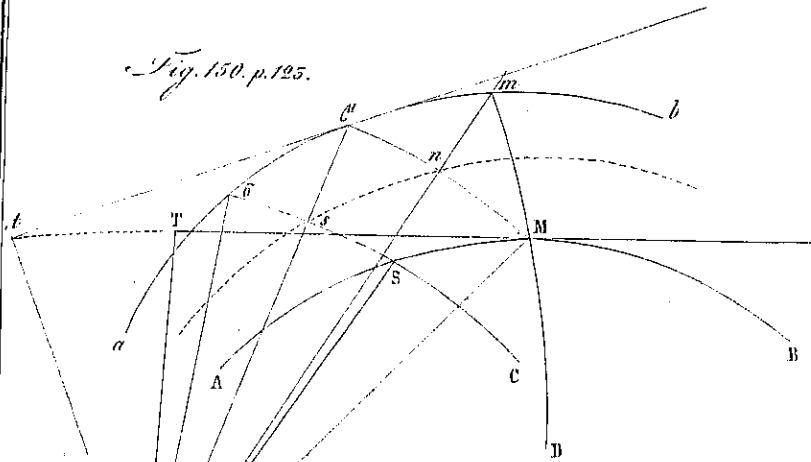


Fig. 152. p. 125.

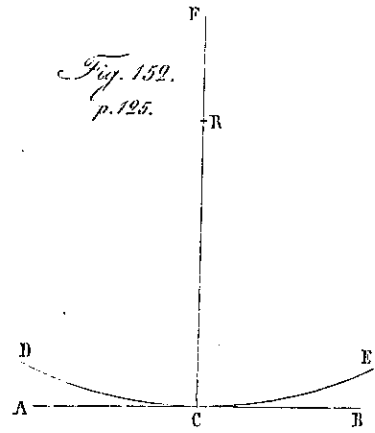


Fig. 157. p. 130.

Fig. 156. p. 129.

Fig. 154. p. 129.

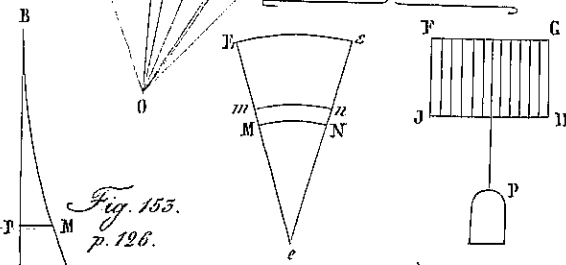


Fig. 153. p. 126.

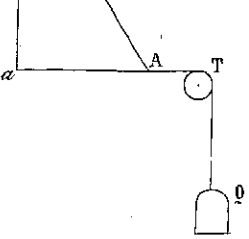
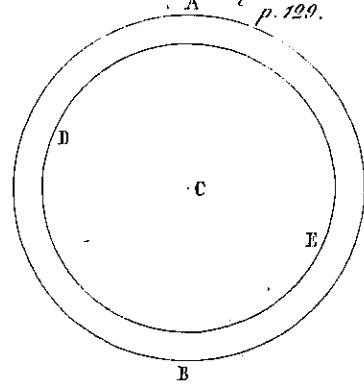
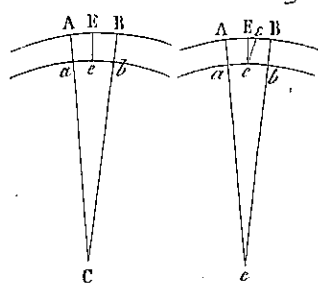
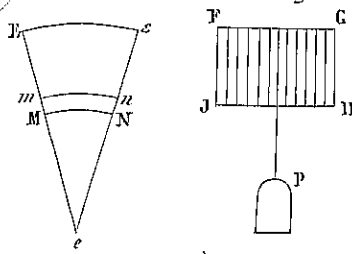


Fig. 155. p. 129.

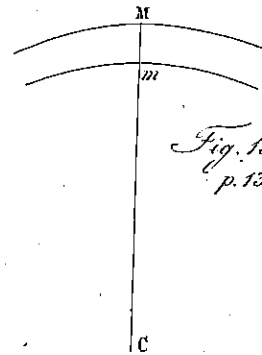
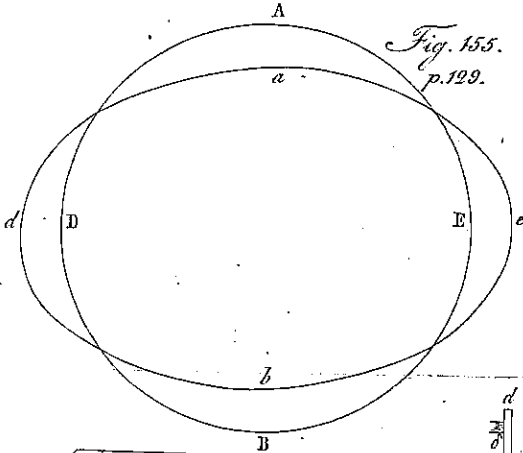


Fig. 158. p. 130.

Fig. 151. p. 125.

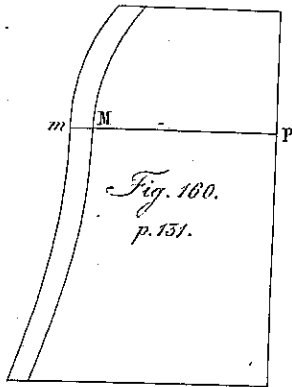
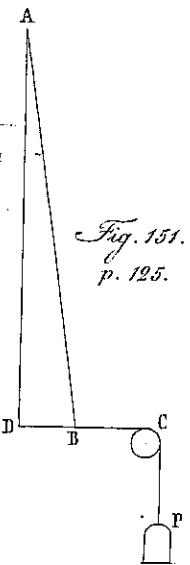


Fig. 160. p. 131.

Fig. 162. p. 146.

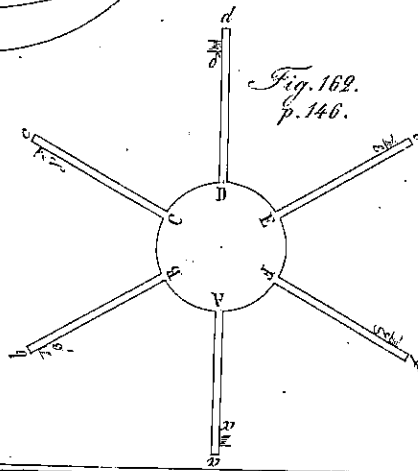


Fig. 159. p. 131.

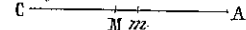


Fig. 161. p. 133.

