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# Meditatio in experimenta explosione tormentorum nuper instituta

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## XXXI.

### Meditatio in Experimenta explosione tormentorum nuper instituta.

Circa motum globorum Duo in computum veniunt, motus globi in tormento et motus extra tormentum, de quorum motuum quolibet seorsim agendum est, primum autem excutiendus est motus extra tormentum, qui determinari poterit ex tempore quo globus in aëre commoratus est, diametro globi et ratione gravitatum specificarum globi et aëris. Ex hisce datis innotescit altitudo ad quam globus pervenit et velocitas initialis qua e tormento erumpit, tempus quoque ascensus et descensus seorsim. Quibus definitis progredi poterimus ad contemplandum motum globi intra tormentum et ex velocitate, qua globus egreditur, cognita, innotescet vis pulveris pyrii multaque alia maximi usus in Pyrotechnia. Suppono autem hic directionem tormenti esse verticalem, et corpus lineam rectam ascensu et descensu describat, motus enim obliquus in linea curva altioris est indagandi.

Designet,  $c$ , diametrum globi in scrup. Pedis Rhenani,  $m:n$ , rationem gravitatis specificae globi ad gravitatem specificam aëris seu medii in quo globus movetur, sit  $t$ , tempus durationis globi in aëre, in minutis secundis sit porro altitudo quaesita ad quam corpus ascendit  $x$ . Scribatur pro numero cujus logarithmus est unitas,  $e$ , qui est 2,7182817... cujus logarithmus secundum Vlacq. est 0,4342944. Indicat porro  $N$  numerum graduum arcus, cujus tangens est:

$$\sqrt{\frac{3nx}{e^{4mc} - 1}}$$

existente sinu toto = 1. Altitudo quesita  $x$ , ex hac aequatione erui debet:

$$t = \frac{m\sqrt{c}}{447650\sqrt{3n(m-n)}} \left( 125N - 7162 \log. \left( \sqrt{\frac{3nx}{e^{4mc} - 1}} - \sqrt{\frac{3nx}{e^{4mc} - 1}} \right) \right).$$

Vocemus ut calculus facilius evadat:  $\sqrt{\frac{3nx}{e^{4mc} - 1}} = y$ , erit  $N$  numerus graduum arcus cujus tangens est  $y$ , erit:

$$t = \frac{m\sqrt{c}}{447650\sqrt{3n(m-n)}} \left( 125N - 7162 \log. (\sqrt{yy+1} - y) \right).$$

Ut logarithmis Vlacqui uti liceat, multiplicari debet logarithmus per 2,7182817. Scribatur  $A$  loco:

$$\frac{447650\sqrt{3n(m-n)}}{m\sqrt{c}},$$

erit:

$$At = 125N - 19468 \log. (\sqrt{yy+1} - y),$$

erit ergo:

$$N = \frac{At + 19468 \log. (\sqrt{yy+1} - y)}{125} = \frac{8At + 155746 \log. (\sqrt{yy+1} - y)}{1000}.$$

Ex qua aequatione tentando  $y$  erui debet, tamdiu alios atque alios substituendo valores loco  $y$  donec resultet aequalitas.

**Experimentum I.**

Factum d. 21. Aug. Anno 1727.

Globus ferreus diametri 225 scrup. explodebatur verticaliter, tempus durationis in aëre erat 45. secund. minut.

Est ergo:

$$c = 225, \quad t = 45, \quad m = 7000 \quad \text{et} \quad n = 1.$$

Erit ergo:

$$A = 618, \quad \text{ergo} \quad At = 27816 \quad \text{et} \quad 8At = 222530.$$

Erit ergo:

$$N = \frac{222530 + 155746 \log. (\sqrt{yy+1} - y)}{1000}.$$

Ponatur  $y = 2,70$ , erit  $\sqrt{yy+1} = 2,879$ , ergo  $\sqrt{yy+1} - y = 0,179$ , consequenter  $\log. (\sqrt{yy+1} - y) = 0,7471$  et  $N = 69 \frac{41}{60} = \frac{69683}{1000}$ , sed ex aequatione invenitur  $N = \frac{106173}{1000}$ . Ergo  $y$  major assumi debet, sit  $y = 3,00$ , erit  $\sqrt{yy+1} = 3,162$ . Ergo  $\sqrt{yy+1} - y = 0,162$ , unde  $\log.$  ejus est  $-0,790$ , unde prodit  $N = 99^{\circ}$ , sit  $y = 4,00$ , erit  $\sqrt{yy+1} = 4,123$  et  $\sqrt{yy+1} - y = 0,123$ , cujus  $\log.$  est  $-0,9100$ . Est ergo  $N = 80,802$ , sed debebat esse  $N = 75^{\circ} 58'$ , sit  $y = 4,10$ , erit  $\sqrt{yy+1} - y = 0,12$ , cuj.  $\log. = -0,9208$ . Est ergo  $N = 79^{\circ} 12'$ , sed debebat esse  $N = 76^{\circ} 18'$ .

Hoc continuando reperitur  $y = 4,31$ , hoc in casu exacte admodum obtinetur aequatio, ut ne in centesimis erretur. Et erit  $N = 76^{\circ} 56'$  ut inveniatur altitudo ad quam corpus pertigit, erit:

$$\sqrt{\frac{3nx}{e \frac{4mc}{-1}} - 1} = y, \quad \text{adeoque} \quad e \frac{3nx}{4mc} = 49,5761, \quad \text{ergo} \quad \frac{3nx}{4mc} \cdot 0,4342944 = 1,2915908,$$

seu:

$$x = \frac{210000 \cdot 1,2915908}{0,4342944} = 6245 \text{ ped. Rhen.}$$

Hinc innotescit velocitas initialis, seu altitudo ad quam eodem impetu in vacuo pervenisset, est enim:

$$e \frac{3nx}{4mc} = \frac{4c(m-n) + 3nK}{4c(m-n)},$$

denotante,  $K$ , altitudine in vacuo describenda, erit ergo:

$$K = 20997,1857,61 \text{ scrup.} = 39004 \text{ ped. Rhenan.}$$

Tempus quod globus in ascensu consumit est aequale,  $= \frac{mN\sqrt{c}}{3581\sqrt{3n(m-n)}}$  min. secund. id est (ob  $N = 76,93$  et  $\sqrt{c} = 15$ )  $= 15 \frac{1}{2}$  minut. secund. Tempus ergo descensus est  $29 \frac{1}{2}$  minut. secund. ut adeo differentia inter tempus ascensus et descensus sit 14 minut. secund.

**Experimentum II.**

*Eodem die institutum*

Ex eodem tormento idem globus explodebatur, dimidia pulveris quantitate, mansit ille in aëre 34 minut. secund.

Est ergo:  $c = 225, \quad t = 34, \quad m = 7000, \quad n = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad A = 618,$

erit:  $At = 21012 \quad \text{et} \quad 8At = 168096.$

Est ergo:  $N = \frac{168096 + 155746 \log. \sqrt{yy + 1} - y}{1000},$

ponatur  $y = 2,00$ , erit  $\sqrt{yy + 1} - y = 0,236$ , cujus log. est  $\frac{1}{1000} = 0,6270$ , hinc invenitur  $N = 70,91$  et debet esse  $63^\circ 26'$ , hoc modo tentando invenitur tandem sumi debere loco  $y, 2,185$ , erit  $N = 65^\circ 25'$ , erit ergo

$$\sqrt{\frac{3nz}{4mc} - 1} = 2,185 \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{3nz}{4mc} = 5,7742.$$

Ergo:  $\frac{3nz}{4mc} = \frac{\log. 5,7742}{0,43429} = \frac{0,76147}{0,43429}$ , unde  $x = \frac{2100000 \cdot 0,76147}{0,43429}$  scrup. = 3682 ped. Rhen.

Dein altitudo ad quam in vacuo pervenisset est 10025,862 ped. Rhenanis. Tempus ascensus est 13,19 minut. secund., Ergo tempus descensus est 20,81 minut. secund.

**Experimentum III.**

*Factum d. 23. Aug. Anno 1727.*

Idem globus diametri 225 scrup. explodebatur verticaliter, et tempus erat 2 minut. secund. quantitas pulveris 1 Loth seu  $\frac{1}{8}$  pars praecedentis.

Est ergo ut supra:  $c = 225, \quad m = 7000, \quad n = 1, \quad \text{sed} \quad t = 2.$   
Ergo ob:  $A = 618, \quad \text{est} \quad At = 1236, \quad \text{ergo} \quad 8At = 9888.$

Consequenter erit:  $N = \frac{9888 + 155746 \log. (\sqrt{yy + 1} - y)}{1000}$

Tentando quid loco  $y$  substituendum sit reperietur esse  $y = 0,075$ , unde est  $N = 4^\circ 19'$ . Est ergo:

$$\sqrt{\frac{3nz}{4mc} - 1} = 0,075 \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{3nz}{4mc} = 1,005625.$$

Ergo:  $\frac{3nz}{4mc} = \frac{0,002300}{0,4343}$  et  $x = \frac{2100000 \cdot 0,0023}{0,4343} = 11122$  scrup.

pervenit ergo globus ad altitudinem 11 pedum.

Dein est  $0,005625 = \frac{3nK}{4c(m-n)}$ . Ergo  $K = 2099700 \cdot 0,005625 = 11800$  scrup. Differentia ergo altitudinum in vacuo et aëre est 678 scrup. Tempus autem ascensus est  $\frac{7000 \cdot 4,32 \cdot 15}{3581 \cdot 144} = 0,88$  minut. secund., ergo tempus descensus est 1,12 minut. secund.

In his experimentis erat longitudo tormenti 7260 scrupula. In sequentibus autem idem tormentum adhibitum est sed abbreviatum ut ejus longitudo erat saltem 5808 scrupula. In primo experimento erat quantitas pulveris 16 Loth, in secundo 8 Loth, in tertio 1 Loth.

**Experimentum IV.**

Factum d. 2. Sept. Anno 1727.

Idem globus diam. 225 scrup. explodebatur verticaliter, pulvere 4 Loth et cecidit demum post 8 minut. secund.

Est iterum:  $c = 225, m = 7000, n = 1, t = 8.$

Inde erit:  $N = \frac{39552 + 155746 \log. (\sqrt{yy+1} - y)}{1000}$

Inde reperitur:  $y = 0,33. \text{ Erit ergo } N = 18^{\circ} 25'.$

Est ergo:  $e^{\frac{3nx}{4mc}} = 1,1089 \text{ et } x = \frac{2100000 \cdot 0,04458}{0,4343}$

Est ergo: altitudo ad quam globus ascendit, 215 ped., 4 dig., 7 lin., altitudo autem ad quam in vacuo pervenisset,

est  $K = 2099700 \cdot 0,1089 = 228 \text{ ped., } 5 \text{ dig., } 8 \text{ lin. Tempus autem ascensus est } = \frac{7000 \cdot 18,41 \cdot 15}{3581 \cdot 144} = 3,7 \text{ secund.}$

Ergo tempus descensus erat = 4,3 secund.

**Experimentum V.**

Eodem die factum.

Idem globus ex eodem tormento, pulvere 4 Loth onerato, explodebatur, et tempus quo in aëre mansit fuit 20 minut. secund.

Est ergo:  $c = 225, m = 7000, n = 1, t = 20.$

Est ergo:  $N = \frac{98880 + 155746 \log. (\sqrt{yy+1} - y)}{1000} = 18,018$

Est ergo:  $y = 0,93, \text{ ergo } N = 42^{\circ} 56', e^{\frac{3nx}{4mc}} = 1,8649.$

Ergo:  $x = \frac{2100000 \cdot 0,27044}{0,43429} = 1307,707 \text{ ped.}$

Dein  $K = 2099700 \cdot 0,8649 = 1816,025 \text{ ped. Tempus autem ascensus est:}$

$= \frac{7000 \cdot 42,93 \cdot 15}{3581 \cdot 144} = \frac{210 \cdot 4293}{103849} = 8,6 \text{ secund.}$

Ergo tempus descensus erat = 11,4 minut. secund.

**Experimentum VI.**

Eodem die factum.

Idem globus ex eodem tormento, pulvere 8 Loth onerato, explodebatur, et tempus quo in aëre mansit fuit 28 secund. minut.

Est ergo:  $c = 225, m = 7000, n = 1, t = 28.$

Ergo: 
$$N = \frac{138432 + 155746 \log. (\sqrt{yy+1} - y)}{1000}$$

Hinc reperitur:  $y = 1,52$  et  $N = 56^{\circ} 39'$ ,  $e^{\frac{3nx}{4mc}} = 3,3104$

unde: 
$$x = \frac{2100000 \cdot 0,519828}{0,43429} = 2513,621 \text{ ped. Rhen.}$$

At  $K = 20997,31,04 = 4851,150 \text{ ped. Rhen.}$  Tempus autem ascensus est  $= \frac{7000 \cdot 56,66,15}{3581,144} = 11,45 \text{ secund.$

Tempus ergo descensus est  $= 16,55 \text{ secund.}$

**Experimentum VII.**

*Dicto die institutum.*

Ex eodem tormento, sed 12 Loth onerato, ejaculabatur globus idem et tempus donec cecidit erat 32 minuti.

Ob:  $c = 225$ ,  $m = 7000$ ,  $n = 1$ ,  $t = 32$

Erit: 
$$N = \frac{158202 + 155746 \log. (\sqrt{yy+1} - y)}{1000}$$

Unde consequitur esse:  $y = 1,93$ . Ergo  $N = 62^{\circ} 37'$  Erit  $e^{\frac{3nx}{4mc}} = 4,7249$ .

Ergo: 
$$x = \frac{2100000 \cdot 0,6733099}{0,43429} = 3255,776 \text{ ped. Rhen. seu } 3255,776 \text{ scrup.}$$

Sed erit: 
$$K = 20997,372,49 = 7821,172 \text{ ped.}$$

Tempus autem ascensus est  $= \frac{210,6261}{103849} = 12,67 \text{ minut. secund. et tempus descensus erit } = 19,33$