Et propterea $b \times \frac{\gamma}{b} = \gamma = \frac{4}{3}\square \begin{cases} \text{minor quam } \frac{3}{2} \times \sqrt{1\frac{1}{3}}. \\ \text{major quam } \frac{3}{2} \times \sqrt{1\frac{1}{4}}. \end{cases}$

Hoc est, $\square \begin{cases} \text{minor quam } \frac{3 \times 3}{2 \times 4} \times \sqrt{1\frac{1}{3}}. \\ \text{major quam } \frac{3 \times 3}{2 \times 4} \times \sqrt{1\frac{1}{4}}. \end{cases}$

Et (pari ratione) erit $\delta = c \times \frac{\delta}{c} = \frac{4 \times 6}{3 \times 5}\square \begin{cases} \text{minor quã } \frac{3 \times 5}{2 \times 4} \times \sqrt{1\frac{1}{5}}. \\ \text{major quã } \frac{3 \times 5}{2 \times 4} \times \sqrt{1\frac{1}{6}}. \end{cases}$

Hoc est, $\square \begin{cases} \text{minor quam } \frac{3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5}{2 \times 4 \times 4 \times 6} \sqrt{1\frac{1}{5}}. \\ \text{major quam } \frac{3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5}{2 \times 4 \times 4 \times 6} \sqrt{1\frac{1}{6}}. \end{cases}$ $\frac{225}{192} \sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}$

Et (continuata ejusmodi operatione juxta Tabellæ leges) invenietur

$\square \begin{cases} \text{minor quam } \frac{3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 7 \times 9 \times 9 \times 11 \times 11 \times 13 \times 13}{2 \times 4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 6 \times 8 \times 8 \times 10 \times 10 \times 12 \times 12 \times 14} \times \sqrt{1\frac{1}{13}}. = \sqrt{\frac{14}{13}} \\ \text{major quam } \frac{3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 7 \times 9 \times 9 \times 11 \times 11 \times 13 \times 13}{2 \times 4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 6 \times 8 \times 8 \times 10 \times 10 \times 12 \times 12 \times 14} \times \sqrt{1\frac{1}{14}}. = \sqrt{\frac{15}{14}} \end{cases}$

Et sic deinceps quousq; libet. Ita nempe ut fractionis Numerator fiat continue multiplicando numeros impares 3, 5, 7, &c. bis positos; Denominator vero, continue multiplicando numeros pares, 2, 4, 6, &c, bis item positos, exceptis primo & ultimo, qui semel ponuntur: Et tota deniq; ratio seu fractio, sic facta, ducatur in Radicem-quadraticam Unitatis aliquotâ parte sui auctæ; eâ nempe quæ denominatorem habet eum qui est ultimus numerorum, continue multiplicatorum, imparium, si quæramus numerum justo majorem, vel parium, si justo minorem.

pro $\sqrt{1\frac{1}{13}}$ seu $\sqrt{\frac{14}{13}}$ sumatur $\frac{27}{26}$, quae paulo major est. Item pro $\sqrt{1\frac{1}{14}}$ seu $\sqrt{\frac{15}{14}}$ sumatur $\frac{30}{29}$ quae paulo minor est.

Atq; hoc pacto eousq; tandem pervenietur donec majoris & minoris differentia evadat quavis assignata minor; (quæ propterea, si supponatur in infinitum continuanda operatio, tan-