

## P R O B. I.

Data relatione inter  $PM$  ( quæ distantiam inter Curvæ perpendicularem  $PC$  & ordinatim applicatam  $MC$  designat ) & abscissam  $AM$  ( quæ distantiam inter applicatam & verticem  $A$  designat ) æquationem invenire Curvæ lineæ  $AC$  naturam definientem. Fig. 2.

**U**T omnes Curvas sub unâ Regulâ generali comprehendam adnoto in quacunque linea Curva  $AC$  fore semper  $PM \times MT = CM^2$  propter angulum rectum  $PCT$  Quare multiplico singulos terminos  $PM$  denotantes per terminum  $AM$  ( prius in diversis numeros incognitos multiplicatum ) & productum pono æquale Quadrato applicatæ  $CM$ . Ratio hujus regulæ colligi potest, ex Methodo inveniendi Tangentes à Clarissimo Slusio edita in *Actis Philosophicis* Reg: Societatis Anglicanæ. Exemplis rem illustrabo.

Exemp. 1. Fig. 2. Detur  $PM = \frac{1}{2}r$ , & vocetur  $AM$   $y$ ,  $CM$   $x$ ,  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ ,  $i$ , &c. denotent quantitates cognitæ & determinatas, item  $l$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $h$ ,  $k$  &c. numeros incognitos. Jam juxta regulam multiplico  $\frac{1}{2}r$  per  $ny$ , & productum  $\frac{n}{2}y = x^2$  quæ est æquatio ad parabolam.

Exemp. 2. (Fig. 2.) Sit  $PM = y + \frac{1}{2}r$  & quærenda sit æquatio illam curvam determinans: procedens secundum regulam