

regulam multiplico $\frac{1}{2} r + y$ per ny , my & productum $\frac{nry}{2} + my^2$ pono æquale quadrato ab x , nempe $\frac{nry}{2} + my^2 = x^2$ quæ est æquatio ab curvam quæsitam.

Exemp. 3. Esto $PM = \frac{y^2}{a} + a$ & quæ- Fig. 2.
ratur curva AC , in qua Sit $PM = \frac{y^2}{a} + a$.
multiplico $\frac{y^2}{a} + a$ per ny , my , eritque productum $\frac{n y^3}{a} + m a y = x^2$.

Exemp. 4. Sit $PM = \frac{y^4}{a a a} + \frac{y^3}{a a} + \frac{y^2}{a} + y$, Fig. 2.
& querenda sit æquatio istius curvæ natu-
ram definiens, secundum regulam multiplico $\frac{y^4}{a} +$
 $\frac{y^3}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a} + y$, per ny , my , ly , hy , eritque $\frac{n y^5}{a^3} +$
 $\frac{m y^4}{a^2} + \frac{l y^3}{a} + h y^2 = x^2$ qua est æquatio quæsitam.

Deniquesit $PM = \frac{a^3}{y^2}$, multiplico $\frac{a^3}{y^2}$ per Fig. 3
 $n y$. erit productum $\frac{n a^3}{y} = x^2$, vel $n a^3 = y x^2$.
fed quia n , m , l , h , &c. adhuc sint incognita, modum
ostendam ea determinendi. *Here methody prevail*
but cum PM sunt summabilis

PROB. II.

Quantitates l , m , n , &c. in præcedenti Problemate usurpa-
tas determinare.

PEr æquationem inventam investigo PM (pro-
cedendo secundum vulgarem aliquam metho-
dum inveniendi Tangentes) & ejus valorem compa-
ro cum valore dato, nempe singulos hujus cum sin-
gulis illius terminis quæ comparatio determinabit,
 l , m , n , &c. Uc

