

PROB. VIII.

*Sit natura Hyperboliformis definita hac æquatione $y z^3 = a^4$,
& Quadranda sit Area interminata OCMVL.*

EX natura curvæ $\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^4}{y}} = z$ & invenietur curva
V H in qua $PM = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^4}{y}}$ definiri per
 $27 a^4 y^2 = x^6$, Unde $\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{a^4 y^2} = \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{GM}{2} q =$
OCMVL. Et sic quadrantur Hyperboliformes
infinitæ definitæ per $y z^4 = x^5$, $y z^5 = x^6$, $y z^6 = x^7$, &c.

P R O B. IX.

*In Hyperboliformi OCK cujus hac sit proprietas $y^2 z = a^3$
Quadranda sit aera interminata OCMVL.*

EX hujus curvæ natura manifestum est
Fig. 6. $z = \frac{a^3}{y^2} = MC$ quare Quærenda est
curva aliqua, ut distantia inter ejus perpendiculari-
rem & applicatam sit æqualis $\frac{a^3}{y^2}$, & procedendo se-
cundum usitatam Methodum invenio Curvam quæ-
sitam definiri per $y x^2 = n a^3$ & determinando (n) per
Prob. Secundum erit $n = 2$ adeoque æquatio est
 $2 a^3 = y x^2$, quæ itidem est æquatio ad Hyperboli-
formem (sed alterius naturæ) SGH; & quoniam
illiu

DC2

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