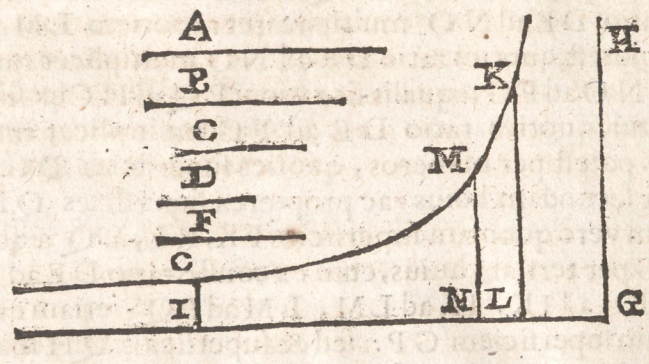
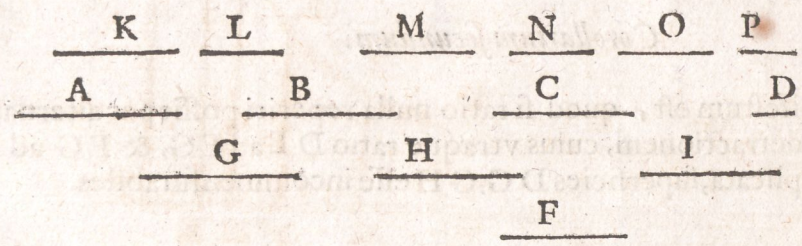


Conſtructio & Demonſtratio.

COnſtituantur rectæ GH, GI ad angulos rectos, fiatque vt B, ad A, ita GL ad GN: ex punctis autem L & N erigantur LK & NM æquales quidem aut proportionales lineis A & B, parallelæ verò ad GH, erunt per primam huius K, M puncta ad hyperbolam cuius aſymptoti ſint HG, GI. denique fiat vt F ad A, ita GL ad GI, erectaque IO æquali ipſi F, aut certè quæ ad KL eandem rationem habeat quam F ad KL, parallela autem ſit ad GH, erit & O punctum ad eandem hyperbolam.

Dico ſi ſuperficies KN commenſurabilis eſt ſuperficiei NO, quod F ſit in aliqua ſerierum in qua tota ſeries A, B, C, D conſtitui poteſt vt pars. Si verò ſuperficies KN, NO incommenſurabiles ſint, in illo caſu linea F in nulla ſerierum inueniri poterit in qua ſit ſeries A, B, C, D vt pars. Quod quidem ex præcedentibus eſt manifeſtum. Demonſtrauimus enim Prop. 7. cum ſuperficies KN, NO commenſurabiles ſunt, rectas KL, MN eſſe in aliqua ſerierum in qua poſſit exhiberi F. cum verò duæ illæ ſuperficies incommenſurabiles ſunt inter ſe, tũc etiam oſtenſum eſt Prop. 6. quod magnitudo OI numquam poſſit exhiberi in vllâ ſerierum quæ ſeriem A, B, C, D contineat. Dedimus autem praxim Prop. 8. & in Coroll. ſecundo quomodo inueſtigari debeat an ſuperficies KN commenſurabilis ſit ſuperficiei NO. determinatũ eſt igitur an F ſit in vlla ſerie reperibile in qua erit aſſignare ſeriem A, B, C, D, quod erat faciendum.

Scholion.



ADmiratione certè dignum videtur, quod datâ progreſſione ſeriei A, B, C, D, & magnitudine aliqua F, quòd ea quantitas talis eſſe poſſit, vt neſcio quo fato, excluſa ſit non ſolum à ſerie A, B, C, D, ſed vt etiam ita excludatur vt in nulla ſerie inueniri poſſit, quæ ſeriem A B C D complectatur vt partẽ. Nam termini illi A & B, non ſolum aſſignari poſſunt in ſerie rationis A & B, ſed & in ſerie rationis, cuius ratio A ad B erit duplicata, triplicata, centuplicata, millecuplicata & ſic in infinitum per Prop. 5. huius. nam inter A & B, & B, & C, interſeri poſſunt G & H mediæ proportionales, tunc alia ſeries orietur A, G, B, H, C, I, D rationis A ad G, cuius rationis ratio A ad B erit duplicata: item interſeri poſſunt inter A & B duæ mediæ K & L, itẽ inter B & C duæ mediæ M & N, & tunc orietur ſeries A, K, L, B, M, N, C, & c. rationis A ad K, cuius ratio A ad B erit triplicata, & ſic in infinitum atque