

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= 40^\circ \\
 &\text{eritque} \\
 l. 40 &= 1,6020600 \\
 &\text{subtrahe } \underline{1,7581226} \\
 l. Arc. 40^\circ &= 9,8439374 \\
 &\text{at est} \\
 l. cof. 40 &= 9,8842540
 \end{aligned}$$

hinc intelligitur Arcum quæsitus aliquanto majorem esse quam  $40^\circ$ , hancque ob rem fingamus  $s = 45^\circ$ , erit

$$\begin{aligned}
 l. 45 &= 1,6532125 \\
 &\text{subtrahe } \underline{1,7581226} \\
 l. Arc. 45^\circ &= 9,8950899 \\
 &\text{at est} \\
 l. cof. 45^\circ &= 9,8494850
 \end{aligned}$$

continetur ergo angulus quæsitus inter  $40^\circ$ , &  $45^\circ$ : atque adeo hinc proxime definiri poterit. Nam, posito  $s = 40^\circ$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{est error} &= + 403166: \\
 \text{posito autem } s &= 45^\circ, \\
 \text{est error} &= - \underline{456049}, \\
 \& \text{differentia} = & 859215,
 \end{aligned}$$

Fiat ergo ut  $859215$  ad  $403166$  ita differentia hypothesum  $5^\circ$  ad excessum Arcus quæsiti supra  $40^\circ$ , unde Arcus quæsitus major fit quam  $42^\circ$ , limites enim illi nimis sunt remoti, quam ut exactius definire queamus. Sumamus ergo limites propiores

Q q 2       $s = 42^\circ$