

L I B . II.

| | $s = 42^\circ$ | $s = 43^\circ$ |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| $l.s =$ | 1, 6232493 | 1, 6334685 |
| subtrahe | 1, 7581226 | 1, 7581226 |
| $l.s =$ | 9, 8651267 | 9, 8753459 |
| | & est | & est |
| $l. Cof.s =$ | 9, 8710735 | 9, 8641275 |
| | + 59468 | - 112184 |
| | 112184 | |

$$171652 : 59468 = 1^\circ : 20', 47''.$$

Arcissimos ergo obtinuimus limites 42° , $20'$, & 43° , $21'$ intra quos verus ipsius s valor contineatur. Hos angulos ad minuta prima revocemus

| | $s = 2140'$ | $s = 2541'$ |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| $l.s =$ | 3, 4048337 | 3, 4050047 |
| subtrahe | 3, 5362739 | 3, 5362739 |
| $l.s =$ | 9, 8685598 | 9, 8687308 |
| $l. cof.s =$ | 9, 8687851 | 9, 8686700 |
| | + 2253 | - 608 |
| | 608 | |

$$2861 : 2253 = 1' : 47'', 14'''$$

Hinc concludimus Arcum quæsumum, qui suo Cosinui sit æqualis, fore $= 42^\circ, 20', 47'', 14'''$, hujusque Cosinus, seu ipsa longitudo, erit $= 0, 7390847$. Q. E. I.

T A B . 532. Sector Circuli ACB a Chorda AB in duas partes XXVIII secatur, Segmentum AEB & triangulum ACB , quorum illud hoc minus est si angulus ACB fuerit exiguis, majus autem si angulus ACB sit admodum obtusus. Dabitur ergo casus, quo Sector ACB per Chordam AB in duas partes æquales secatur, unde nascitur.

P R O B L E M A I I .

Invenire Sectorem Circuli ACB , qui a Chorda AB in duas partes æquales secetur, ita ut Triangulum ACB æquale sit Segmentio AEB .

SOLUTIO