

positus detur in minutis secundis ut sit $= n''$, tum longitudinis istius Arcus Logarithmus reperietur, si a Logarithmo numeri n subtrahatur iste Logarithmus

CAP.
XXII.

5,314425133176459480470060009, vel, si ad Logarithmum numeri n addatur 4, 685574866823540519529939990, & a characteristica summæ 10 subtrahantur.

530. Ex his ergo vicissim Radius & ejus partes quæcunque, cujusmodi sunt Sinus, Tangentes, & Secantes in Arcus converti, hique Arcus more solito secundum gradus, minuta & secunda exprimi possunt. Sit x hujusmodi Linea per Radium 1 ejusque partes decimales expressa; sumatur ejus Logarithmus, ejusque characteristica denario augeatur, quemadmodum in tabulis Logarithmi Sinuum, Tangentium & Secantium representari solent; quo facto vel subtrahatur ab isto Logarithmo 4, 685574866823540519529939990, vel ad eundem Logarithmum addatur 5,314425133176459480470060009; utroque casu prodibit Logarithmus, cujus numerus respondens præbebit Arcum in minutis secundis expressum. Posteriori quidem casu characteristica denario minui debet. Quod si autem quæ-ratur Arcus ipsi radio æqualis; hic sine Logarithmis facilius per regulam auream invenitur, cum sit π ad 180° ut 1 ad Arcum radio æqualem; hinc autem reperitur iste Arcus in gradibus expressus 57° , 295779513082320876798, idem vero Arcus in minutis primis expressus erit

3437', 74677078493925260788; in minutis vero secundis erit idem Arcus $= 206264''$, 8062470963551564728. Con-suetudo autem more hic Arcus expressus continebit

57° , $17'$, $44''$, $48'''$, $22''''$, $29'''''$, $21''''''$,

Hujus Arcus per series in Sectione superiori exhibitæ reperitur

Sinus $= 0,84147098480514$
&

Cosinus $= 0,54030230584341$

quorum numerorum ille per hunc divisus dabit Tangentem anguli 57° , $17'$, $44''$, $48'''$, $22''''$, $29'''''$, $21''''''$, &c.

Euleri *Introduct. in Anal. infin. Tom. II.*

Q q

531.