LIB. I.

$n = 20;$	0, 00000095396 1123
$n = 22;$	0, 0000002384 5044 6
$n = 24;$	0, 00000005960 8184
$n = 26;$	0, 0000000149 01555
$n = 28;$	0, 00000000372 5333
$n = 30;$	0, 00000000093 1323
$n = 32;$	0, 00000000023 2830
$n = 34;$	0, 00000000005 8207
$n = 36;$	0, 00000000001 4551

reliquæ ſummæ parium Poteſtatum in ratione quadrupla decreſcunt.

283. Hæc autem Seriei $1 + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{4^n} +$ &c., in productum infinitum converſio etiam directe inſtitui poteſt hoc modo: ſit

$$A = 1 + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{4^n} + \frac{1}{5^n} + \frac{1}{6^n} + \frac{1}{7^n} + \frac{1}{8^n} + \text{\&c., ſubtrahe}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^n} A = \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{4^n} + \frac{1}{6^n} + \frac{1}{8^n} + \text{\&c.,}$$

erit

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) A = 1 + \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{5^n} + \frac{1}{7^n} + \frac{1}{9^n} + \frac{1}{11^n} + \text{\&c.}$$

$= B$: ſic ſublati ſunt omnes termini per 2 diviſibiles,

$$\text{ſubtr. } \frac{1}{3^n} B = \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{9^n} + \frac{1}{15^n} + \frac{1}{21^n} + \text{\&c.,}$$

erit

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{3^n}\right) B = 1 + \frac{1}{5^n} + \frac{1}{7^n} + \frac{1}{11^n} + \frac{1}{13^n} + \text{\&c.} = C:$$

ſic inſuper ſublati ſunt omnes termini per 3 diviſibiles,

ſubtr.