

LIB. 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         |                |

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

Arctissimos ergo obtinuimus limites  $42^\circ$ ,  $20'$ , &  $43^\circ$ , 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 quaesitum, qui suo Cofinui sit æqualis, fore  $= 42^\circ$ ,  $20'$ ,  $47''$ ,  $14'''$ , hujusque Cofinus, seu ipsa longitudo, erit  $= 0,7390847$ . Q. E. I.

TAB. 532. Sector Circuli  $ACB$  a Chorda  $AB$  in duas partes XXVIII secatur, Segmentum  $AEB$  & triangulum  $ACB$ , quorum il-  
Fig. 112. lud hoc minus est si angulus  $ACB$  fuerit exiguus, majus autem si angulus  $ACB$  sit admodum obtusus. Dabitur ergo casus, quo Sector  $ACB$  per Chordam  $AB$  in duas partes æquales secatur, unde nascitur.

## PROBLEMA II.

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

SOLUTIO