LIB. II. Hinc erit $s = 54°, 18', 6'', 52'''$. Si hunc angulum accuratius determinare velimus, majoribus tabulis uti oportet; unde faciamus ſequentes hypotheſes $10''$ differentes

$s =$	$54°, 18', 0''$	$s = 54°, 18', 10''$
	ſeu	ſeu
$s =$	$195480''$	$s = 195490''$
$2s =$	$108°, 36', 0''$	$2s = 108°, 36', 20''$
compl. =	$71°, 24', 0''$	*compl.* = $71°, 23', 40''$
$l.s =$	$5,2911023304$	$5, 2911245466$
ſubtrahe	$5,3144251332$	$5, 3144251332$
	$9,9766771972$	$9, 9766994134$
$l.ſin.2s =$	$9,9767022291$	$9, 9766880552$
	$+ 250319$	$- 113582$
	113582	

$363901 : 250319 = 10'' : 6'', 52''', 43'''', 33'''''$.

Erit ergo $s = 54°, 18', 6'', 52''', 43'''', 33'''''$;
ideoque angulus $ACB = 108°, 36', 13'', 45''', 27'''', 6'''''$,
ejuſque complementum $= 71, 23, 46, 14, 32, 54$,
cujus ſinus Logarithmus, ſeu
$l.ſin.\ 2s = 9,9766924791$,
& ipſe
ſinus $= 0,9477470$.
Deinde erit
$ſin.\ s = AF = BF = 0,8121029$,
ideoque ejus duplum, ſeu
Chorda $AB = 1,6242058$.
Præterea vero erit
Coſinus $CF = 0,5335143$.
Sicque vero proxime Sector quæſitus conſtrui poterit. Q. E. I.

533. Simili modo determinari poteſt Sinus, quo Circuli quadrans in duas partes æquales ſecatur.

PROBLEMA III.

TAB. XXVIII Fig. 113. *In quadrante Circuli* ACB *applicare Sinum* DE *qui Aream quadrantis in duas partes æquales biſecet.*

SOLUTIO