LIB. II. Hanc ob rem erit $\frac{1}{2}s = 20°, 54', 3'', 30'''$,

inde

$$s = 41°, 48', 7'', 0''' = BE$$

ideoque Arcus quæſitus

$$AE = 138°, 11', 53'', 0'''.$$

Erit vero Linea

$DE = 0,6665578$, & $AD = 1,7454535$. *Q. E. F.*

537. Comparemus nunc Arcus cum ſuis Tangentibus; &, cum in primo quadrante Tangentes ſint Arcubus minores, quæramus Arcum, qui ſuæ Tangentis ſemiſſi ſit æqualis, quo ſolvetur

PROBLEMA VII.

TAB. XXIX. Fig. 117. *Abſcindere Sectorem* ACD, *qui ſit ſemiſſis Trianguli* ACE *a Radio* AC, *Tangente* AE *&* *Secante* CE *comprehenſi.*

SOLUTIO.

Poſito Arcu $AD = s$, erit Sector $ACD = \frac{1}{2}s$, Triangulum vero $ACE = \frac{1}{2}.\,tang.\,s$: unde debet eſſe $\frac{1}{2}.\,tang.\,s = s$, ſeu $2s = tang.s$. Faciamus ergo has hypotheſes

	$s = 60°$	$s = 70°$	$s = 66°$	$s = 67°$
$l.\,2s =$	2,0791812	2,1461280	2,1205739	2,1271048
	1,7581226	1,7581226	1,7581226	1,7581226
$l.\,2s =$	0,3210586	0,3880054	0,3624513	0,3689822
$l.\,tang.\,s =$	0,2385606	0,4389341	0,3514169	0,3721481
	+ 824980	− 509287	+ 110344	− 31659

Hinc ipſius s reperiuntur limites arctiores $66°, 46'$, & $66°, 47'$: quare fiat

$s =$