LIB. II.

	$s = 70°$	$s = 80°$	$s = 84°$	$s = 85°$
$l.s =$	1,8450980	1,9030900	1,9242793	1,9294189
subtrahe	1,7581226	1,7581226	1,7581226	1,7581226
	0,0869754	0,1449674	0,1661567	0,1712963
$l.\sin.\frac{1}{2}s =$	9,7585913	9,8080675	9,8255109	9,8296833
	9,8455667	9,9530349	9,9916676	0,0009796
Error	+ 0,1544332	0,0469650	+ 83223	— 9796

Unde s continetur intra limites 84°, 53′ & 84°, 54′

Sit ergo

	$s = 84°, 53'$ seu $s = 5093'$	$s = 84°, 54'$ seu $s = 5094'$
	$\frac{1}{2}s = 42°,26\frac{1}{2}'$	$\frac{1}{2}s = 42°, 27'$
$l.s =$	3, 7069737	3, 7070589
subtrahe	3, 5362739	3, 5362739
	0, 1706998	0, 1707850
$l.\sin.\frac{1}{2}s =$	9, 8292003	9, 8292694
	0, 9999001	0, 0000544
Error	+ 998	— 544

Hincque oritur

Arcus $s = AE = 84°, 53', 38'', 51'''$,

&

Arcus $BE = 50°, 6', 21'', 9'''$. *Q. E. I.*

539. Quanquam in primo quadrante omnes Arcus ſunt ſuis Tangentibus minores, tamen in ſequentibus quadrantibus dantur ejuſmodi Arcus qui ſint æquales ſuis Tangentibus, quos in ſequenti Problemate methodo ex ſeriebus petita inveſtigemus.

PROBLEMA IX.

Invenire omnes Arcus, qui Tangentibus ſuis ſint æquales.

SOLUTIO.

Primus Arcus hac proprietate præditus eſt infinite parvus. Tum