

gimus, vbi f est forma definita cuius coëfficien-
tes 4, 5, 6 omnes $= 0$ *). Sit itaque $f =$
 $\begin{pmatrix} a, a', a'' \\ 0, 0, 0 \end{pmatrix}$, exhibeanturque omnes substitutio-
nes, per quas f in se ipsam transit, indefinite per

$$\alpha, \epsilon, \gamma$$

$$\alpha', \epsilon', \gamma'$$

$$\alpha'', \epsilon'', \gamma''$$

ita vt satisfieri debeat aequationibus $(\Omega) \dots a\alpha\alpha$
 $+ a'\alpha'\alpha' + a''\alpha''\alpha'' = a$, $a\epsilon\epsilon + a'\epsilon'\epsilon' + a''\epsilon''\epsilon''$
 $= a'$, $a\gamma\gamma + a'\gamma'\gamma' + a''\gamma''\gamma'' = a''$, $a\alpha\epsilon +$
 $a'\alpha'\epsilon' + a''\alpha''\epsilon'' = 0$, $a\alpha\gamma + a'\alpha'\gamma' + a''\alpha''\gamma''$
 $= 0$, $a\epsilon\gamma + a'\epsilon'\gamma' + a''\epsilon''\gamma'' = 0$. Iam tres
casus sunt distinguendi:

I. Quando a, a', a'' (qui idem signum ha-
bebunt) omnes sunt inaequales, supponamus
 $a < a', a' < a''$ (si alius magnitudinis ordo ad-
est, eadem conclusiones prorsus simili modo
eruentur). Tunc aequ. prima in (Ω) manifesto
requirit vt sit $\alpha' = \alpha'' = 0$, adeoque $\alpha = \pm 1$;
hinc per aequ. 4, 5 erit $\epsilon = 0$, $\gamma = 0$; simi-
liter ex aequ. 2 erit $\epsilon'' = 0$, et proin $\epsilon' = \pm 1$;
hinc fit, per aequ. 6, $\gamma' = 0$, et per 3, $\gamma'' =$
 ± 1 , ita vt (ob signorum ambiguitatem indepen-
dentem) omnino habeantur 8 transformationes di-
uersae.

II. Quando e numeris a, a', a'' duo sunt
aequales, e. g. $a' = a''$, tertius inaequalis, sup-

*) Casus reliqui vbi f est forma definita ad hunc reduci pos-
sunt; si vero f est forma indefinita, methodus omnino di-
versa adhibenda, transformationumque multitudo infinita erit.

ponamus primo $a < a'$. Tunc eodem modo ut in casu praec. erit $a' = 0$, $a'' = 0$, $a = \pm 1$, $\epsilon = 0$, $\gamma = 0$; ex aequ. 2, 3, 6 autem facile deducitur, esse debere vel $\epsilon' = \pm 1$, $\gamma' = 0$, $\epsilon'' = 0$, $\gamma'' = \pm 1$, vel $\epsilon' = 0$, $\gamma' = \pm 1$, $\epsilon'' = \pm 1$, $\gamma'' = 0$. Si vero, secundo, $a > a'$, eadem conclusiones sic obtinentur: ex aequ. 2, 3 necessario erit $\epsilon = 0$, $\gamma = 0$, et vel $\epsilon' = \pm 1$, $\gamma' = 0$, $\epsilon'' = 0$, $\gamma'' = \pm 1$, vel $\epsilon' = 0$, $\gamma' = \pm 1$, $\epsilon'' = \pm 1$, $\gamma'' = 0$; pro suppositione utraque ex aequ. 4, 5 erit $a' = 0$, $a'' = 0$, atque ex 1, $a = \pm 1$. Habentur itaque, pro utroque casu, 16 transformationes diuersae. — Duo casus reliqui, ubi vel $a = a'$, vel $a = a'$, prorsus simili modo absoluuntur, si modo characteres a , a' , a'' in priori cum ϵ , ϵ' , ϵ'' , in posteriori cum γ , γ' , γ'' resp. commutantur.

III. Quando omnes a , a' , a'' aequales sunt, aequationes 1, 2, 3 requirunt, ut e tribus numeris a , a' , a'' , nec non ex ϵ , ϵ' , ϵ'' , ut et ex γ , γ' , γ'' bini sint $= 0$, tertius $= \pm 1$. Per aequ. 4, 5, 6 autem facile intelligitur, e tribus numeris a , ϵ , γ vnum tantummodo $= \pm 1$ esse posse, similiterque ex a' , ϵ' , γ' , nec non ex a'' , ϵ'' , γ'' . Quamobrem sex tantummodo combinationes dantur

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \left| \begin{array}{l} a \\ a' \\ a'' \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} a' \\ a'' \\ a \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} a'' \\ a \\ a' \end{array} \right| \\ \epsilon \left| \begin{array}{l} \epsilon \\ \epsilon' \\ \epsilon'' \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \epsilon' \\ \epsilon'' \\ \epsilon \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \epsilon'' \\ \epsilon \\ \epsilon' \end{array} \right| \\ \gamma \left| \begin{array}{l} \gamma \\ \gamma' \\ \gamma'' \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \gamma' \\ \gamma'' \\ \gamma \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \gamma'' \\ \gamma \\ \gamma' \end{array} \right| \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} = \pm 1 \\ = \pm 1 \\ = \pm 1 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \text{Coëfficientes seni reli-} \\ \text{qui} = 0 \end{array}$$

ita ut ob signorum ambiguitatem omnino 48 transformationes habeantur. — Idem typus etiam

casus praecedentes complectitur: sed e sex columnis primis prima sola accipi debet, quando a, a', a'' omnes sunt inaequales; columna prima et secunda, quando $a' = a''$; prima et tertia, quando $a = a'$; prima et sexta, quando $a = a''$.

Hinc colligitur, si forma $f = axx + a'x'x' + a''x''x''$ in aliam aequivalentem f' transeat per substitutionem $x = \delta y + \epsilon y' + \zeta y''$, $x' = \delta' y + \epsilon' y' + \zeta' y''$, $x'' = \delta'' y + \epsilon'' y' + \zeta'' y''$, omnes transf. formae f in f' contineri sub schemate sequente:

$$\begin{array}{l} x \left| x \right| x' \left| x' \right| x'' \left| x'' \right| = \pm (\delta y + \epsilon y' + \zeta y'') \\ x' \left| x'' \right| x \left| x'' \right| x \left| x' \right| = \pm (\delta' y + \epsilon' y' + \zeta' y'') \\ x'' \left| x' \right| x'' \left| x \right| x' \left| x \right| = \pm (\delta'' y + \epsilon'' y' + \zeta'' y'') \end{array}$$

eo discrimine, vt sex columnae primae omnes adhibendae sint, quando $a = a' = a''$; columna 1 et 2, quando a', a'' aequales, a inaequalis; 1 et 3, quando $a = a'$; 1 et 6, quando $a = a''$; denique columna prima sola, quando a, a', a'' omnes inaequales. In casu primo transformationum multitudo erit 48, in secundo, tertio et quarto 16, in quinto 8.

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Ab hac succincta primorum elementorum theoriae formarum ternariarum expositione ad quaedam applicationes speciales progredimur, inter quas primum locum meretur sequens