

$$R^{2n-2} = (1 - 1) + (1 - RR) + (1 - R^4)$$

$\dots + (1 - R^{2n-2})$  cuius aggregati partes singulae per  $1 - RR$  sunt diuisibiles. Hinc

$$\frac{n}{1 - RR} = 1 + (1 + RR) + (1 + RR + R^4)$$

$$\dots + (1 + RR + R^4 \dots + R^{2n-4}) = (n - 1)$$

$$+ (n - 2)RR + (n - 3)R^4 \dots + R^{2n-4};$$

quocirca multiplicando per 2, subtrahendo o =  $(n - 1)(1 + RR + R^4 \dots + R^{2n-2})$  rursus-

$$\text{que per } R \text{ multiplicando fit } \frac{2nR}{1 - RR} = (n - 1)$$

$$R + (n - 3)R^3 + (n - 5)R^5 \dots - (n - 3)R^{2n-3} = (n - 1)R^{2n-1}, \text{ vnde protinus}$$

$$\text{deducitur cosec}\omega = \frac{1}{n}((n - 1)\sin\omega + (n - 3)\sin 3\omega \dots - (n - 1)\sin(2n - 1)\omega) =$$

$$\frac{2}{n}((n - 1)\sin\omega + (n - 3)\sin 3\omega - \text{etc.} + 2\sin(n - 2)\omega), \text{ quae formula etiam ita exhi-}$$

beri potest

$$\text{cosec}\omega = - \frac{2}{n}(2\sin 2\omega + 4\sin 4\omega + 6\sin 6\omega \dots + (n - 1)\sin(n - 1)\omega).$$

IV. Multiplicando valorem ipsius  $\frac{n}{1 - RR}$

supra traditum per  $1 + RR$  et substrahendo o

$$= (n - 1)(1 + RR + R^4 \dots + R^{2n-2}),$$

$$\text{prodit } \frac{n(1 + RR)}{1 - RR} = (n - 2)RR + (n - 4)R^4$$

$$+ (n - 6)R^6 \dots - (n - 2)R^{2n-2}, \text{ vnde sta-}$$

$$\text{tim sequitur cotang}\omega = \frac{1}{n}((n - 2)\sin 2\omega + (n - 4)\sin 4\omega + (n - 6)\sin 6\omega \dots - (n - 2)$$

$$\sin(n - 2)\omega) = \frac{2}{n}((n - 2)\sin 2\omega + (n - 4)\sin 4\omega \dots + 3\sin(n - 3)\omega + \sin(n -$$

$\omega$ ), quam formulam etiam hocce modo exhibere licet

$$\cotang \omega = -\frac{2}{n}(\sin \omega + 3\sin 3\omega \dots + (n-2)\sin(n-2)\omega).$$

363. Quemadmodum, supponendo  $n-1 = ef$ , functio  $X$  in  $e$  factores  $f$  dimensionem resolui potest, simulac valores omnium  $e$  aggre-gatorum  $f$  terminorum innotuerunt (art. 348): ita tunc etiam, supponendo  $Z = 0$  esse aequationem  $n-1^{\text{ti}}$  ordinis cuius radices sint sinus aut quaelibet aliae functiones trigonometricae aegulorum  $\frac{P}{n}, \frac{2P}{n}, \frac{(n-1)P}{n}$ , functio  $Z$  in  $e$  factores  $f$  dimensionum resolui poterit, cuius rei praecipua momenta haec sunt.

Constat  $\Omega$  ex  $e$  periodis  $f$  terminorum his  $(f, 1) = P, P', P''$  etc., periodusque  $P$  e radicibus  $[1], [a], [b], [c]$  etc.;  $P'$  ex his  $[a'], [b'], [c']$  etc.;  $P''$  ex his  $[a''], [b''], [c'']$  etc. etc. Respondeat radici  $[1]$  angulus  $\omega$ , adeoque radicibus  $[a], [b]$  etc. anguli  $a\omega, b\omega$  etc., radicibus  $[a'], [b']$  etc. anguli  $a'\omega, b'\omega$  etc., radicibus  $[a''], [b'']$  etc. anguli  $a''\omega, b''\omega$  etc. etc: perspicieturque facile, omnes hos angulos simul sumtos cum angulis  $\frac{P}{n}, \frac{2P}{n}, \frac{3P}{n} \dots \frac{(n-1)P}{n}$  respectu functionum trigonometricarum \*) con-

\*) Hoc respectu duo anguli conueniunt, quorum differentia vel peripheriae integrae vel alicui eius multiplo aequalis est, quales secundum peripheriam congruos vocare possemus, si congruentiam sensu aliquantum latiori intelligere luberet.

uenire. Quodsi itaque functio de qua agitur per characterem  $\phi$  angulo praefixum denotetur; productum ex  $e$  factoribus  $x = \phi\omega$ ,  $x = \phi a\omega$  etc. statuatur  $= Y$ , productum ex his  $x = \phi a'\omega$ ,  $x = \phi b'\omega$  etc.  $= Y'$ , productum ex his  $x = \phi a''\omega$ ,  $x = \phi b''\omega$  etc.  $= Y''$  etc.: necessario erit productum  $YY'Y'' \dots = Z$ . Superest iam, vt demonstremus, omnes coëfficientes in functionibus  $Y$ ,  $Y'$ ,  $Y''$  etc. ad formam talem  $A + B(f, 1) + C(f, g) + D(f, gg) \dots + L(f, g^{e-1})$  reduci posse, quo facto manifesto omnes pro cognitis habendi erunt, simulaç valores omnium aggregatorum  $f$  terminorum innotuerunt: hoc sequenti modo efficiemus.

Sicuti  $\cos\omega = \frac{1}{2}[1] + \frac{1}{2}[1]^{n-1}$ ,  $\sin\omega = -\frac{1}{2}i[1] + \frac{1}{2}i[1]^{n-1}$ , ita per art. praec. reliquae quoque functiones trigonometricae anguli  $\omega$  ad formam talem reduci possunt  $\mathfrak{A} + \mathfrak{B}[1] + \mathfrak{C}[1]^2 + \mathfrak{D}[1]^3 + \text{etc.}$ , nulloque negotio perspicietur, functionem anguli  $k$ , tunc fieri  $= \mathfrak{A} + \mathfrak{B}[k] + \mathfrak{C}[k]^2 + \mathfrak{D}[k]^3 + \text{etc.}$  denotante  $k$  integrum quemcunque. Iam quum singuli coëfficientes in  $Y$  sint functiones rationales integrae inuariabiles ipsarum  $\phi\omega$ ,  $\phi a\omega$ ,  $\phi b\omega$  etc., perspicuum est, si pro his quantitatibus valores sui substituantur, singulos coëfficientes fieri functiones rationales integras inuariabiles ipsarum [1], [a], [b] etc.; quamobrem per art. 347 ad formam  $A + B(f, 1) + C(f, g) + \text{etc.}$  reducentur. Et prorsus simili ratione etiam omnes coëfficientes in  $Y'$ ,  $Y''$  etc. ad formam similem reducere licebit. Q. E. D.

364. Circa problema art. praec. quasdam adhuc obseruationes adiicimus.