

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

$$\begin{array}{l} a, \quad \epsilon, \quad \gamma \\ a', \quad \epsilon', \quad \gamma' \\ a'', \quad \epsilon'', \quad \gamma'' \end{array}$$

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

I. Quando  $a, a', a''$  (qui idem signum habebunt) omnes sunt inaequales, supponamus  $a < a', a' < a''$  (si aliis magnitudinis ordo adest, eaedem conclusiones prorsus simili modo eruentur). Tunc aequ. prima in ( $\Omega$ ) manifesto requirit vt sit  $a' = a'' = 0$ , adeoque  $a = \pm 1$ ; hinc per aequ. 4, 5 erit  $\epsilon = 0$ ,  $\gamma = 0$ ; similiter ex aequ. 2 erit  $\epsilon'' = 0$ , et proin  $\epsilon' = \pm 1$ ; hinc fit, per aequ. 6,  $\gamma' = 0$ , et per 3,  $\gamma'' = \pm 1$ , ita vt (ob signorum ambiguitatem independentem) omnino habeantur 8 transformationes diuersae.

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 possunt; si vero  $f$  est forma indefinita, methodus omnino diuersa adhibenda, transformationumque multitudo infinita erit.

ponamus primo  $\alpha < \alpha'$ . Tunc eodem modo vt in casu praec. erit  $\alpha' = 0$ ,  $\alpha'' = 0$ ,  $\alpha = \pm 1$ ,  $\epsilon = 0$ ,  $\gamma = 0$ ; 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,  $\alpha > \alpha'$ , eaedem 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 vtraque ex aequ. 4, 5 erit  $\alpha' = 0$ ,  $\alpha'' = 0$ , atque ex 1,  $\alpha = \pm 1$ . Habentur itaque, pro vtroque casu, 16 transformationes diuersae. — Duo casus reliqui, vbi vel  $\alpha = \alpha''$ , vel  $\alpha = \alpha'$ , prorsus simili modo absoluuntur, si modo characteres  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha'$ ,  $\alpha''$  in priori cum  $\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon'$ ,  $\epsilon''$ , in posteriori cum  $\gamma$ ,  $\gamma'$ ,  $\gamma''$  resp. commutantur.

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

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \alpha & \alpha & \alpha' & \alpha' & \alpha'' & \alpha'' \\ \hline \epsilon & \epsilon'' & \epsilon & \epsilon'' & \epsilon & \epsilon' \\ \hline \gamma'' & \gamma' & \gamma'' & \gamma' & \gamma & \gamma' \\ \hline \end{array} = \pm 1 \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \alpha & \alpha & \alpha' & \alpha' & \alpha'' & \alpha'' \\ \hline \epsilon & \epsilon'' & \epsilon & \epsilon'' & \epsilon & \epsilon' \\ \hline \gamma'' & \gamma' & \gamma'' & \gamma' & \gamma & \gamma' \\ \hline \end{array} = \pm 1 \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \alpha & \alpha & \alpha' & \alpha' & \alpha'' & \alpha'' \\ \hline \epsilon & \epsilon'' & \epsilon & \epsilon'' & \epsilon & \epsilon' \\ \hline \gamma'' & \gamma' & \gamma'' & \gamma' & \gamma & \gamma' \\ \hline \end{array} = \pm 1$$

Coëfficients seni reliqui = 0

ita vt 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  $x = \delta y + \varepsilon y' + \zeta y''$ ,  $x' = \delta'y + \varepsilon'y' + \zeta'y''$ ,  $x'' = \delta''y + \varepsilon''y' + \zeta''y''$ , omnes transf. formae  $f$  in  $f'$  contineri sub schemate sequente:

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c} x & x & x' & x' & x'' & x'' \\ \hline x' & x'' & x & x'' & x & x' \\ \hline x'' & x' & x'' & x & x' & x \end{array} = \pm (\delta y + \varepsilon y' + \zeta y'')$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c} & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & \end{array} = \pm (\delta'y + \varepsilon'y' + \zeta'y'')$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c} & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & \end{array} = \pm (\delta''y + \varepsilon''y' + \zeta''y'')$$

eo discrimine, ut 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 terniarum expositione ad quaedam applicationes speciales progredimur, inter quas primum locum meretur sequens.