$q^6 - 6q^4 + 9qq - 2$, $(2, 7) = q^7 - 7q^5$ $14q^3 - 7q$, $(2, 8) = q^8 - 8q^6 + 20q^4 - 16qq + 2$, $(2, 9) = q^9 - 9q^7 + 27q^5 - 30q^3 + 9q$. Commodius quam per praecepta art. 346 hae aequationes in casu praesenti per reflexiones sequentes euolui possunt. Supponendo $[1] = \cos\frac{kP}{19} + i\sin\frac{kP}{19}$, fit $[18] = \cos\frac{18kP}{19} + i\sin\frac{18kP}{19} = \cos\frac{kP}{19} - i\sin\frac{kP}{19}$, adeoque $(2, 1) = 2\cos\frac{kP}{19}$; nec non generaliter $[\lambda] = \cos\frac{\lambda kP}{19} + i\sin\frac{\lambda kP}{19}$, adeoque $(2, \lambda) = [\lambda] + [18\lambda] = [\lambda] + [-\lambda] = 2\cos\frac{\lambda kP}{19}$. Quare si $\frac{1}{2}q = \cos\omega$, erit $(2, 2) = 2\cos 2\omega$, $(2, 3) = 2\cos 3\omega$ etc., vnde per aequationes notas pro cosinubus angulorum multiplicium eaedem formulae vt supra deriuantur. — Iam ex his formulis valores numerici sequentes eliciuntur:

$(2,2) =$	$-0,1651586909$	$(2,6) =$	$0,4909709743$
$(2,3) =$	$1,5782810188$	$(2,7) =$	$-1,7589475024$
$(2,4) =$	$-1,9727226068$	$(2,8) =$	$1,8916344834$
$(2,5) =$	$1,0938963162$	$(2,9) =$	$-0,8033908493$

Valores ipsorum $(2, 7)$, $(2, 8)$ etiam ex aequatione (B), cuius duae reliquae radices sunt, elici possunt, dubiumque, *vtra* harum radicum fiat $(2, 7)$ et vtra $(2, 8)$, vel per calculum approximatum secundum formulas praecc., vel per tabulas sinuum tolletur, quae obiter tantum consultae ostendunt, fieri $(2, 1) = 2\cos\omega$ ponendo $\omega = \frac{7}{19}P$, vnde fieri oportet $(2, 7) = 2\cos\frac{49}{19}P = 2\cos\frac{8}{19}P$, et $(2, 8) = 2\cos\frac{56}{19}P = 2\cos\frac{1}{19}P$. — Similiter aggregata $(2, 2)$, $(2, 3)$, $(2, 5)$ etiam per aequationem $x^3 - (6, 2)xx + ((6, 1) + (6, 2))x - 2 - (6, 4) = 0$, cuius radices sunt, inuenire licet, incertitudoque, quaenam radices illis aggregatis *resp.* aequales statuendae sint, prorsus eodem modo remouebitur, vt ante; et perinde etiam aggregata $(2, 4)$, $(2, 6)$, $(2, 9)$ per aequationem $x^3 - (6, 4)xx + ((6, 2) + (6, 4))x - 2 - (6, 1) = 0$ elici poterunt.

Denique [1] et [18] sunt radices aequationis $xx - (2, 1)x + 1 = 0$, quarum altera fit $= \frac{1}{2}(2, 1) + i\sqrt{(1 - \frac{1}{4}(2, 1)^2)} = \frac{1}{2}(2, 1) + i\sqrt{(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}(2, 2))}$, altera $= \frac{1}{2}(2, 1) - i\sqrt{(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}(2, 2))}$, hinc valores numerici $= - 0{,}6772815716 \pm 0{,}7357239107i$. Sedecim radices reliquae vel ex euolutione potestatum vtriusuis harum radicum, vel e solutione octo aliarum similium aequationum deduci possunt, vbi in methodo posteriori vel per tabulas sinuum vel per artificium in ex. sq. explicandum decidi debebit, pro vtra radice parti imaginariae signum positiuum et pro vtra negatiuum praefigendum sit. Hoc modo inuenti sunt valores sequentes, vbi signum superius radici priori, inferius posteriori respondere supponitur.

$$\begin{array}{lrl}
[1] \text{ et } [18] = & -0{,}6772815716 & \pm\, 0{,}7357239107\,i \\
[2] \text{ et } [17] = & -0{,}0825793455 & \mp\, 0{,}9965844930\,i \\
[3] \text{ et } [16] = & 0{,}7891405094 & \pm\, 0{,}6142127127\,i \\
[4] \text{ et } [15] = & -0{,}9863613034 & \pm\, 0{,}1645945903\,i \\
[5] \text{ et } [14] = & 0{,}5469481581 & \mp\, 0{,}8371664783\,i \\
[6] \text{ et } [13] = & 0{,}2454854871 & \pm\, 0{,}9694002659\,i \\
[7] \text{ et } [12] = & -0{,}8794737512 & \mp\, 0{,}4759473930\,i \\
[8] \text{ et } [11] = & 0{,}9458172417 & \mp\, 0{,}3246994692\,i \\
[9] \text{ et } [10] = & -0{,}4016954247 & \pm\, 0{,}9157733267\,i
\end{array}$$

354. *Exemplum secundum pro* $n = 17$. Hic habetur $n - 1 = 2.2.2.2$, quamobrem calculus radicum Ω ad quatuor aequationes quadraticas reducendus erit. Pro radice primitiua hic accipiemus numerum 3, cuius potestates residua minima sequentia secundum modulum 17 suppeditant:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc}
0. & 1. & 2. & 3. & 4. & 5. & 6. & 7. & 8. & 9. & 10. & 11. & 12. & 13. & 14. & 15 \\
1. & 3. & 9. & 10. & 13. & 5. & 15. & 11. & 16. & 14. & 8. & 7. & 4. & 12. & 2. & 6
\end{array}$$

Hinc emergunt distributiones sequentes complexus Ω in periodos duas octonorum, quatuor quaternorum, octo binorum terminorum:

$$\Omega = (16, 1) \begin{cases} (8, 1) \begin{cases} (4, 1) \begin{cases} (2, 1) \ldots [1], [16] \\ (2, 13) \ldots [4], [13] \end{cases} \\ (4, 9) \begin{cases} (2, 9) \ldots [8], [9] \\ (2, 15) \ldots [2], [15] \end{cases} \end{cases} \\ (8, 3) \begin{cases} (4, 3) \begin{cases} (2, 3) \ldots [3], [14] \\ (2, 5) \ldots [5], [12] \end{cases} \\ (4, 10) \begin{cases} (2, 10) \ldots [7], [10] \\ (2, 11) \ldots [6], [11] \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$