

$$GH = f \cdot \sin. \theta; CH = f \cdot \cos. \theta; DH = \frac{f \cdot \cos. \theta}{\cos. \Phi}, \text{ \& } CD = \text{CAP. III.}$$

$\frac{f \cdot \cos. \theta \cdot \sin. \Phi}{\cos. \Phi}$. Hinc, ob triangulum DCG ad C rectangulum,

$$\text{erit } DG = \frac{f \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \sin. \theta^2 \sin. \Phi^2)}}{\cos. \Phi}, \text{ \& anguli } DGH \text{ sinus} =$$

$$\frac{\cos. \theta}{\sqrt{(1 + \sin. \theta^2 \sin. \Phi^2)}}, \text{ cosinus} = \frac{\sin. \theta \cdot \cos. \Phi}{\sqrt{(1 + \sin. \theta^2 \sin. \Phi^2)}} \text{ \& tan-}$$

$$\text{gens} = \frac{\cos. \theta}{\sin. \theta \cdot \cos. \Phi}.$$

66. Jam, ex sectionis quæsitæ puncto quovis M in Basin demittatur perpendicularis MQ ; ductaque Applicata QP , sit $CP = x$, $PQ = y$, erit $aacc = aayy + ccxx$. Ducatur QT ipsi CG parallela, in eamque ex G normalis GR ; erit $GR = y$, \& $QR = f - x$. Quoniam igitur angulus $TGR =$

$$GCH = \theta, \text{ erit } GT = \frac{y}{\cos. \theta} \text{ \& } TR = \frac{y \cdot \sin. \theta}{\cos. \theta}; \text{ unde fit}$$

$$QT = f - x + \frac{y \cdot \sin. \theta}{\cos. \theta}. \text{ Ideoque, ob triangula } CDG \text{ \&}$$

$$QMT \text{ similia, erit } CG : DG = QT : TM, \text{ \& } CG : CG -$$

$$QT = DG : DS, \text{ ducta } MS \text{ parallela } GT. \text{ Hinc erit } DS =$$

$$\frac{(x \cdot \cos. \theta - y \cdot \sin. \theta) \sqrt{(1 + \sin. \theta^2 \sin. \Phi^2)}}{\cos. \theta \cdot \cos. \Phi}. \text{ Positis ergo } DS = t, MS$$

$$= u, \text{ erit } x \cdot \cos. \theta - y \cdot \sin. \theta = \frac{t \cdot \cos. \theta \cdot \cos. \Phi}{\sqrt{(1 + \sin. \theta^2 \sin. \Phi^2)}}; y = u \cdot \cos. \theta;$$

unde æquatio inter t \& u reperietur, quæ adhuc erit satis complicata.

67. Quod si autem, loco Axium principalium Basis, ducatur Diameter EF intersectioni TH parallela, ad eamque Diameter conjugata AB , quæ producta ipsi TH occurrat in G . Tum vero maneant eadem, quæ ante posuimus $CG = f$; $GCH = \theta$; $CHD = \phi$, $CA = CB = m$, $CE = CF = n$; fueritque ducta QP Diametro EF parallela, \& positis $CP = x$, $PQ = y$, ut sit $m^2 n^2 = m^2 y^2 + n^2 x^2$, erit $GT = MS = y$; \& $DS = \frac{DG \cdot x}{CG} = \frac{x \sqrt{(1 + \sin. \theta^2 \sin. \Phi^2)}}{\cos. \Phi}$. Quare, positis $DS = t$

Y y 2

\&

APPEND. & $MS = u$, fiet $x = \frac{t \cdot \cos \phi}{\sqrt{(1 + \sin \theta^2 \cdot \sin \phi^2)}}$ & $y = u$, erit vero

$\frac{CG}{D.G}$ cosinus anguli CGD ; unde, si ponatur angulus $CGD = \eta$, erit $x = t \cdot \cos \eta$; ideoque pro sectione quaesita erit $mmnn = m muu + nn t t \cdot \cos \eta^2$, ad Diametros conjugatas, Centro existente in D ; eritque semidiameter in directione $DS = \frac{m}{\cos \eta}$ & alter $= n$. Anguli vero, quo hae Diametri invicem inclinantur $GS M$, tangens erit $= \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \phi}$ & cosinus $= \frac{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \phi}{\sqrt{(1 + \sin \theta^2 \cdot \sin \phi^2)}} = \sin \theta \cos \eta$. Hocque pacto natura sectionis facillime cognoscitur.

T A B. 68. Expositis ergo sectionibus Cylindri, ad Conum progre-
 XXXV. diamur, five rectum five scalenum: eo vero tantum Conum
 Fig. 134. scalenum a recto differre considero, quod in scaleno sectiones ad Axem Coni normales sint Ellipses sua Centra in Axe Coni habentes; dum in recto hae sectiones sunt Circuli. Sit igitur $O a e b f O$ Conus quicunque Verticem in O & Axem $O c$ habens; quem ad planum tabulae pono normalem, ita ut tabula representet planum per Coni Verticem O ductum & ad Axem Coni $O c$ normale. Ducantur per O in plano tabulae rectae AB , EF Axibus $a b$ & $e f$ cujusque sectionis Axi normalis parallelae. Quod si ergo ex sectionis $a e b f$ puncto quocunque M ad planum tabulae demittatur normalis $M Q$, & ex Q ad AB perpendicularum $P Q$; si ponantur $O P = x$, $P Q = y$, $Q M = z$, erit quoque sectionis Abscissa $c p = x$, Applicata $p M = y$; unde, cum Axes $a b$, $e f$ ad $O c = Q M = z$, constantem teneant rationem, si ponatur $a c = b c = m z$ & $e c = f c = n z$, erit $m^2 n^2 z z = m m y y + n n x x$; quae est aequatio naturam Superficie Conicae exprimens, inter tres variables x , y & z .

69. Cum igitur omnes sectiones Axi $O c$ normales sint Ellipses, uti ex aequatione $m^2 n^2 z^2 = m^2 y^2 + n^2 x^2$ (tribuendo ipsi

ipſi z valorem conſtātem) apparet; ſimili modo facile co-
 gnoſcentur ſectiōes , quæ vel ad rectā AB vel EF erunt
 normales. Si enim iſte Conus ſecetur plano ad AB normali
 & per punctum P tranſeunte , poſito $OP = a$, iſta pro ſectiō-
 ne habebitur æquatio $m^2 n^2 z^2 = m^2 y^2 + n^2 a^2$; inter Coor-
 dinatas $Pp = z$, & $pM = y$; quam propterea patet eſſe
 Hyperbolam Centrum in P habentem, cujus ſemiaxis tranſ-
 verſus erit $= \frac{a}{m}$, & ſemiaxis conjugatus $= \frac{n a}{m}$. Pari

modo, ſi y ponatur conſtans, ſectiō rectæ EF normalis in-
 telligetur eſſe Hyperbola Centrum habens in ipſa recta EF .

TAB.
 XXXVI.
 Fig. 135.

70. Si planum, quo Conus ſecatur, ſit quidem perpendi-
 culare ad planum $AEBF$, at vero ad neutram Linearum
 AB , EF normale, facile quoque ſectiō Coni definitur. Sec-
 cet enim hoc planum Baſin $AEBF$ rectā BE , ac vocetur
 $OB = a$, $OE = b$. Jam, ex puncto ſectiōnis quovis M
 demittatur normalis MQ , & ex Q Applicata QP , ut ſit
 $OP = x$, $PQ = y$, & $QM = z$; atque, ex natura
 Coni, $m^2 n^2 z^2 = m^2 y^2 + n^2 x^2$. Erit ergo $a : b = a - x : y$,
 ſeu $y = b - \frac{bx}{a}$. Ponantur ſectiōnis Coordinatæ $BQ = t$,
 & $QM = z$: erit $b : \sqrt{(aa + bb)} = y : t$; ideoque $y =$
 $\frac{bt}{\sqrt{(aa + bb)}}$, & $a - x = \frac{at}{\sqrt{(aa + bb)}}$. Sit $\sqrt{(aa + bb)}$
 $= c$; erit $y = \frac{bt}{c}$; $x = a - \frac{at}{c}$, atque prodibit inter t &
 z ſequens æquatio

$$m^2 n^2 c^2 z^2 = m^2 b^2 t^2 + n^2 a^2 c^2 - 2nnaat + nnaatt.$$

$$\text{Fiat } t - \frac{nnaac}{m^2 b^2 + n^2 a^2} = GQ = u, \text{ exiſtente } BG =$$

$$\frac{nnaac}{m^2 b^2 + n^2 a^2}, \text{ \& erit } m^2 n^2 c^2 z^2 = (m^2 b^2 + n^2 a^2) uu +$$

$$\frac{m^2 n^2 a^2 o^2 c^2}{m^2 b^2 + n^2 a^2}.$$

71. Erit ergo hæc Coni ſectiō Hyperbola Centrum habens

Y y 3

in

APPEND. in puncto G , cujus semiaxis transversus erit $Ga =$

$\frac{ab}{\sqrt{(m^2b^2 + n^2a^2)}}; \& \text{ semiaxis conjugatus} = \frac{mnabc}{m^2b^2 + n^2a^2}$. Asym-
totæ vero hujus Hyperbolæ, quæ Axem Ga in Centro G
decussabunt, cum Axe Ga facient angulum, cujus tangens
est $= \frac{mnc}{\sqrt{(m^2b^2 + n^2a^2)}}$. Quo ergo sectio fiat Hyperbola æ-

quilatera, oportet esse $m^2n^2aa + m^2n^2b^2 = m^2b + n^2a^2$, seu
 $\frac{b}{a} = \text{tang. } OBE = \frac{n\sqrt{(mn-1)}}{m\sqrt{(1-mn)}}$. Nisi ergo sit $\frac{m-1}{1-mn}$

major nihilo, Hyperbola æquilatera hoc modo oriri ne-
quit. In Cono recto, quidem ubi est $m=n$, anguli, quem
Asymtotæ cum Axe sectionis constituunt, tangens erit $= m$,
& angulus $=$ angulo aOc .

72. Sit nunc sectio obliqua, ita tamen ut ejus intersectio
 BT cum plano $AEBF$ sit normalis ad rectam AB . Ponatur
 $OB=f$, & angulus inclinationis plani ad planum Basis, seu
angulus $OBc=\phi$, ita ut hoc planum secans Axem Coni
 OC in puncto C trajiciat; erit $BC = \frac{f}{\cos \phi}$; & $OC =$

$\frac{f \sin \phi}{\cos \phi}$. Ex sectionis quæsitæ puncto quovis M ad BT ducatur perpendicularis MT ; tum vero ad planum Basis perpendiculum MQ ; & ex Q ad OB normalis QP : ita ut, positis
 $OP=x$, $PQ=y$, & $QM=z$, habeatur $m^2n^2z^2 = m^2y^2 + n^2x^2$. Ponantur pro sectione Coordinatæ $BT=t$,
 $TM=u$; erit, ob angulum $QTM=\phi$, $QM=z = u \sin \phi$; $TQ = u \cos \phi = f - x$; unde fit $y=t$; $z = u \sin \phi$;
& $x = f - u \cos \phi$; ideoque

$$m^2n^2u^2 \sin^2 \phi = m^2t^2 + n^2(f - u \cos \phi)^2.$$

73. Ponatur $BC = \frac{f}{\cos \phi} = g$, ut fiat $f = g \cos \phi$, erit
 $x = (g - u) \cos \phi$; atque pro sectione erit

$$m^2 n^2 u^2 . \sin . \Phi^2 = m^2 t^2 + n^2 g^2 . \cos . \Phi^2 - 2 n^2 g u . \cos . \Phi^2 + n^2 u^2 . \cos . \Phi^2 . \text{CAP. III.}$$

$$\text{Statuatur } u = \frac{g . \cos . \Phi^2}{\cos . \Phi^2 - m^2 . \sin . \Phi^2} = SG = s, \text{ ducta } MS$$

$$\text{parallela ipsi } BT, \text{ sumtaque } BG = \frac{g . \cos . \Phi^2}{\cos . \Phi^2 - m^2 . \sin . \Phi^2} =$$

$$\frac{f . \cos . \Phi}{\cos . \Phi^2 - m^2 . \sin . \Phi^2} = \frac{f . \cos . \Phi}{1 - (1 + m^2) . \sin . \Phi^2}; \text{ ita ut Coordina-}$$

tæ sint $GS = s$ & $SM = t$, atque nascetur hæc æquatio

$$m^2 t t + n n (\cos . \Phi^2 - m^2 . \sin . \Phi^2) s s - \frac{m m n n f f \sin . \Phi^2}{(\cos . \Phi^2 - m^2 . \sin . \Phi^2)} = 0.$$

Erit ergo Curva Sectio conica Centrum habens in G . Eritque ergo Parabola si Centrum G in infinitum abit, quod fit T A B.
XXXV.

si $\tan g . \Phi = \frac{1}{m}$; seu, si recta BC fuerit lateri Coni $O a$ Fig. 134.

parallela. Hoc vero casu erit $m m t t + n n f f - 2 n n f u . \cos . \Phi = 0$: T A B.

Vertex Parabolæ erit in G , sumta $EG = \frac{f}{2 \cos . \Phi}$; & Latus XXXVI.
Fig. 136.

$$\text{rectum erit} = \frac{2 m n f . \cos . \Phi}{m m}.$$

74. Quoniam sectio est Parabola, si fuerit $\cos . \Phi^2 - m^2 . \sin . \Phi^2 = 0$; manifestum est eam fore Ellipsin, si sit $\cos . \Phi^2$ major quam $m^2 . \sin . \Phi^2$, seu $\tan g . \Phi$ major quam $\frac{1}{m}$, quo qui-

dem casu recta BC sursum converget cum latere Coni opposito

$O a$. Cum igitur sit $BG = \frac{g}{1 - m^2 . \tan g . \Phi^2}$, erit BG major

quam BC , existente G sectionis quæsitæ Centro. Erit ergo sectionis quæsitæ semiaxis in directione BC positus =

$$\frac{m f . \sin . \Phi}{\cos . \Phi^2 - m^2 . \sin . \Phi^2}, \text{ alter vero semiaxis conjugatus} =$$

$$\frac{n f . \sin . \Phi}{\sqrt{(\cos . \Phi^2 - m^2 . \sin . \Phi^2)}}, \text{ \& semilatus rectum} = \frac{n n}{m} f . \sin . \Phi.$$

Unde sectio erit Circulus, si fuerit $m = n \sqrt{(\cos . \Phi^2 - m^2 . \sin . \Phi^2)}$

seu $m m = n n - n n (1 + m m) . \sin . \Phi$; hincque fit $\sin . \Phi =$

$$\frac{\sqrt{m m - m m n n}}{n \sqrt{(1 + m m)}} = \sin . OBC, \text{ \& } \cos . \Phi = \frac{m \sqrt{(1 + m m)}}{n \sqrt{(1 + m m)}}.$$

Nisi ergo sit n major quam m , nulla hujusmodi sectio esse poterit Circulus.