

Galilaeus quin
titates idem
intelligit de qua
equis aequaliori
excludunt
divisores commi
tē aut divisores
tantum radicis ab
fractione vel si
aequaliori ex am
pliū aliud
in eo considerat ut
aequaliones vel
quantitates dicta
determinantur:
cetera vide:

~~Si sic~~
~~etiam~~ pro granitate
~~aa - bb~~ ex solo cognitio
constantē ponimus
~~aa~~ i causa ac
~~aa~~ ~~bb~~ ~~aa + bb~~ ~~aa - bb~~
~~(aa - bb)~~
~~aa + bb~~ ~~aa - bb~~
~~aa - bb~~ granitate
ex cognitis et incognitis
constantē a + b + x
coro a + b gonit c ento
et x:

Ultimo de hisce reductionibus nobis quod si in operatione
duarum aut plures incognitæ quantitates occurvant in unaquacumque
scosim ad unam partem operationis esse indicanda, in quaod in præ-
dictis inde terminatis, ^{ad aliæ} ~~ad aliæ~~ tunc.

Ejdem ad minor terminos redactio

*Dissertatione, h. quin. in hisce agitationibus & onus sit ubi suffici
abbreviatur, quod fieri possum, iste quoque infallibiliter ob-
nabit simplicissimos terminos ad quos praeceptio redire potest
sit ante hoc vel*

Divisione sic $\frac{ax^3}{x-a} \geq \frac{ax^3}{x+a}$ dividit denominatoribus
 si $x+a$ est $\frac{ax^3}{x+a} \geq \frac{ax^3 - aa}{x+a}$ ac proinde $x^3 \geq ax^3 - 2ax + a^3$

*¶ Idem si $\frac{ax}{a-x}$ p $\frac{a+x}{x}$ divisio numeratorijs p est $\frac{ax}{a-x}$
p $\frac{a+x}{x}$ exstante abr+ad+acpx act delect. ubiq; in divi-
sio facit $\frac{a+x}{x}$ Methodus autem cognoscendi an:*

X Sublatione si dico gigantibus, quia ab intray aquaboris
parte inde signis vel ab una latrū quā contraxis bellat.

Substitutione ~~Si~~ pro Vaa - ~~Si~~ substitutione e qua loco
placis operatione alterius instituimus ob calculi molesti

amevisitanda: vel si yyx^2 - $decker$ - $detrx$
 + $cflgpx$ + cfx } $+ bfgx$
 + $bwtx$ } $- bfgx$
 $\frac{y}{2n}$ $+ bfgx$ - $bfgx$
 + $bfgx$ - $bfgx$
 et pro huius radice $ym - \frac{nx}{2} + \sqrt{m^2 + ox - \frac{b^2}{4}}$ $\frac{c}{2} \frac{e}{2}$
 p̄mir: pr̄mo termino s̄mme, illorū ~~quantitas~~ ^{termi} ~~quantitas~~ qui eā
 deni quantitatis quam invenire videntur et ratiōne equationis
 appellantur, denominationē fortinim⁹ vel in minūtis yyx^2
 $2y - xy + ex - xx$ et $4x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \sqrt{1 + 4x - \frac{3}{4}x^2}$. sumendo F ob
 inveniam aequationē multis terminis implicata in
 minūtis ~~termis~~ evidēt ab alijs ita et gradū ~~gradū~~ ^{gradū} et
 quoad construēndi metādū facilitanda.

Valonim redditus de qua regula sequens. Quantitateq[ue]a
lignis semel inventis (ita ut haec ab una parte, aequaliter
(sic et in aliis) ab altera parte sint) o[mn]i amplius ibet d[icitur] si forte
opus sit, sed illis aequalibus

Post operationem solita jam equatione probacione si in
stibere poteris in auxilium ~~concessione regum~~ ~~terminari non debet~~
si nullis contet terminis ~~et~~ plurimis dimenticari legitima
ies si substitutas jam inveni ogniambitatem pro incogni
bit exig juxta questionis indicationem pragmatis ius estiff
cer cognoscas videlicet merito