

sed quia  $z$  vel  $FD$  superior erit  $\sqrt{\frac{xy}{xx} - xx} - 1 + \sqrt{1 - xx}$  igitur substitue  
 mens realem referat  $xy$ , et

$$z \text{ erit } \sqrt{\frac{16944 + 2,1694 + 169}{400} - xx} - 1 + \sqrt{1 - xx}$$

Sic jam invenienda  $z$  dum  $x$   $y$  nihil.  
 In hoc casu  $z$   $y$   $\sqrt{\frac{16944 + 2,1694 + 169}{400}}$

$$\text{tandem } z \text{ } y \frac{49}{231}$$

possent iam invenire  $z$  dum  $x$   $y$   $\frac{7}{25}$

$$\text{Quoniam } z \text{ } y \text{ erit } \sqrt{\frac{16944 + 2,1694 + 169}{400} - xx} - 1 + \sqrt{1 - xx}$$

Substituatur  $\frac{7}{25}$  pro  $x$  et  $\frac{49}{625}$  pro  $xx$

$$\text{erit } z \text{ } y \sqrt{\frac{16944 + 3384 + 169}{400} - \frac{49}{625}} - \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\text{et } z + \frac{1}{25} \text{ } y \sqrt{\frac{16944 + 3384 + 169}{400} - \frac{49}{625}}$$

$$\text{et tandem } z \text{ } y \frac{9691}{5775}$$

Quandoquidem vero Author pag. 3 l. 10 meminit, rationem  
 linearum  $AL$  et  $GF$  esse ut 20 et 13, igitur operi prebium  
 me factum credo, si exposuerim, quo artificio rationis  
 dicti numeri investigari queant.

Sumatur vas  $ABCD$  forma parallelepipedæ, sitq; seu ligneum,  
 seu lapideum, seu cupreum, seu æneum  $F$ : (vel sumatur  
 Parallelepipedum ex vitro, si rationem inter radicem  
 incidentem in aere et ætherum in vitro inquirere est animus.)

$F$  quo re-  
 pleatur  
 aqua