

Quod totum dividit potest per  $4ax + 4bx$  & manet.

$$xx + \frac{3}{2}ax - \frac{3}{2}bx + \frac{1}{2}aa - 2ab + \frac{1}{2}bb \quad \gamma \circ.$$

siue

$$xx + \frac{3}{2}ax - \frac{3}{2}bx \quad \gamma - \frac{1}{2}aa + 2ab - \frac{1}{2}bb.$$

vel q' idē q'.

$$\frac{xx + 3ax - 3bx}{2} \quad \gamma. + \frac{4ab - aa - bb}{2}$$

Jam ut subcas  $x$ . alle o semis coefficientis, id est  $\frac{3a-3b}{4}$   
ad quantitatem post signa  $\gamma$ . positam, nimirum ad  $\frac{4ab - aa - bb}{2}$

Sumato ergo primo o le  $\frac{3a-3b}{4}$

erit illud  $\frac{9aa - 18ab + 9bb}{16}$

Huius ut addi queat  $\frac{4ab - aa - bb}{2}$  redigatur prius ad eandem

denominatā,

$$\text{erit} \quad \frac{9aa - 18ab + 9bb}{16} \quad \& \quad \frac{-8aa + 32ab - 8bb}{16}.$$

unde summa erit  $\frac{+aa + 14ab + bb}{16}$ .

Ab hinc quantitatis  $+aa + 14ab + bb$  radicis subtrahenda  
semis se coefficientis, ut subcas  $\frac{16}{x}$ .

$$\gamma \gamma = \frac{3a+3b}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{aa + 14ab + bb}{16}}$$

Sto. Quia vero  $\gamma$  numerus rationalis esse  
debet, necesse est, ut quod  $aa + 14ab + bb$  relictis denominatore  
sit numerus quadratus, quocirca ut hoc obtineamus, ponemus 21

posterioris

$x^2 - 4bx^3$   
ergo  
e quantitatis

summa ignota

$x + 6bbxx$

$bx^2$

matris, &

$-6abbx$