

Potest huius exempli operatio, si placet, etiam sic institui.

$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ ra. in se.} \\ 1 \text{ pri.} \\ \hline - 25 \text{ N} \\ \hline \text{quare } 1 \text{ pri.} - 25 \text{ N} \end{array}$	aqua.	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ ra.} - 1 \text{ N in se.} \\ 1 \text{ pri.} + 1 \text{ N} - 2 \text{ ra.} \\ \hline + 284 \text{ N} \\ \hline 1 \text{ pri.} + 285 \text{ N} - 2 \text{ ra.} \end{array}$
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7. Est numerus unus ad alterum sesquiquartus. Quoniam autem de maiori 8 ablatis, minori uerò numero 8 uel 4 additis, collectum ad residuum  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rationem constituit, quoniam sint illi duo numeri, queritur.

Facit, ubi quidem adduntur  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8, \\ 4 \text{ uerò,} \end{array} \right.$   $16\frac{8}{17}$  maior,  $13\frac{2}{17}$  uerò minor  $11\frac{5}{17}$ .

OPERATIO.

Numeri rationis  $1 \text{ ra. } \frac{4}{7} \text{ ra.}$  residuum  $1 \text{ ra.} - 8 \text{ N.}$  colle.  $\frac{4}{7} \text{ ra.} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right. \text{ N}$

Quantitates proportionales,

$\frac{4}{7} \text{ ra.} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 4 \end{array} \right. \text{ N, } 1 \text{ ra.} - 8 \text{ N ut } 5, \text{ 2. Quare}$

$1\frac{3}{7} \text{ ra.} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \\ 8 \end{array} \right. \text{ N equal. } 5 \text{ ra.} - 40 \text{ N}$

8. Numerus in tres partes diuisus est. Quoniam autem prima pars respectu diuisi, subsequialteram: secunda uero, subduplam: ac tertia deinde, & ipsa respectu diuisi, postquam tamen 4 aliunde acceperit, subsequitertiam rationem constituit, quantus sit ipse totus numerus, quantae etiam singulae partes, queritur.

Facit, Impossibile, cum tertia pars nihil sit, propterea quod duabus prioribus totum & plus etiam conueniat.

Velfacit Totus quidem numerus  $4\frac{4}{11}$   
 partes uerò prima  $2\frac{10}{11}$  secun.  $2\frac{2}{11}$  tertia  $-\frac{8}{11}$

Id quod examinari potest in hunc modum:

Totus diuisus	prima	Partes uerò secunda	tertia
$4\frac{4}{11}$	$2\frac{10}{11}$	$2\frac{2}{11}$	$-\frac{8}{11}$
Pars prima $2\frac{10}{11}$	totus diuisus $4\frac{4}{11}$		pars secun. $2\frac{2}{11}$
cum $3$ $8\frac{8}{11}$	cum $2$ $8\frac{8}{11}$	bis $4\frac{4}{11}$	

Aequales numeri, bene igitur.

Totus diuisus, bene igitur.