

Numeratur primum per signa \rightarrow id est, plus & minus: Majus minori id coque affirmatum negato præponitur: ut dices non $7 \rightarrow 8$, sed $8 \leftarrow 7$.

Additio & subdu $\ddot{\text{o}}$ tio in iisdem signis habent idem signum, in diversis additio est subdu $\ddot{\text{o}}$ tio, & reliquus habet signum majoris.

Subdu $\ddot{\text{o}}$ tio contra est additio, & totus habet signum superioris.

Subducendus si desit a quo subducatur, relinquetur cum diverso signo: Itē si major est in iisdem signis, tollitur ab eo superior, & reliquus habet diversum signum.

Additionis exempla.

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 6 \\ 6 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 8 \\ \hline 16 \rightarrow 12 \rightarrow 14 \end{array} \quad | \quad \begin{array}{r} 7 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 4 \\ 4 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 4 \\ \hline 11 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

Subductionis exempla.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \rightarrow 14 \rightarrow 12 \\ 5 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 8 \\ \hline 3 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 4 \end{array} \quad | \quad \begin{array}{r} 8 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 9 \\ 5 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 19 \rightarrow 7 \\ \hline 3 \rightarrow 17 \rightarrow 28 \rightarrow 7 \end{array} \quad | \quad \begin{array}{r} 14 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 4 \\ 9 \rightarrow 12 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 9 \\ \hline 5 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 5 \end{array}$$

Multiplicatio & divisio ex iisdem signis plus, ē diversis minus efficit.

Multiplicationis exempla.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \rightarrow 9 \\ 8 \rightarrow 9 \\ \hline 72 \rightarrow 81 \\ 64 \rightarrow 72 \\ \hline 64 \rightarrow 144 \rightarrow 81 \end{array} \quad | \quad \begin{array}{r} 8 \rightarrow 9 \\ 8 \rightarrow 9 \\ \hline 72 \rightarrow 81 \\ 64 \rightarrow 72 \\ \hline 64 \rightarrow 144 \rightarrow 81 \end{array}$$

In secundo exemplo ē duobus negatis fit affirmatus, quia multiplicator non est integer. Itaque si multiplices separatim, veluti quadratos & inter se & cum numeris, fiet ē quadratis biquadratus, ē numeris numerus, ē quadrato & numero quadratus, tumque planus factus per negatum in subdu $\ddot{\text{o}}$ tione negatus affirmabitur: quia tollendus relinquetur cum diverso signo, ut hic vides:

$$\begin{array}{r} 8q \rightarrow 9 \\ 8 \\ \hline 64bq \rightarrow 72q \\ 8q \rightarrow 9 \\ 9 \\ \hline 72q \rightarrow 81 \end{array}$$