$$64bq \longrightarrow 72q$$
$$72 \ q \longrightarrow 81$$
$$\overline{\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad}$$
$$64bq \longrightarrow 144q \longrightarrow 81$$

Divisionis exempla.

$$9 \longrightarrow 4 \left(3 \longrightarrow 1\tfrac{1}{2}: \quad 18 \longrightarrow 12\left(4\tfrac{1}{2} \longrightarrow 3\right.\right.$$
$$3 \quad\quad 3 \quad\quad\quad\quad 4 \quad\quad 4$$

Atque hæc numeratio est communis: numeratio irrationalium magis hic peculiaris est ac primo simplicium. Additio & subductio simplicium irrationalium symmetrorum numeros reducit ad quadratos per communem divisorem, & é reductorum lateribus totum vel reliquuum primo per se pro suo genere multiplicatum rursus per communem divisorem multiplicat, factique latus invenit.

Additionis exempla in quadratis.

l 27 ad l 12		l $\tfrac{9}{16}$ ad l $\tfrac{25}{16}$	
3)9	4	$\tfrac{1}{16}$)9	25
3	2	3	5
5		8	
25		64	
l 75		l $\tfrac{64}{16}$ id est $\tfrac{8}{4}$ vel 2.	

Si latus ad idem latus addendum sit, reductio erit eadem, ut l 7 ad l 7, sic:

$$l\ 7 \quad l\ 7$$
$$7)1 \quad 1$$
$$1 \quad 1$$
$$2$$
$$4$$
$$l\ 28$$

Additionis exempla in biquadratis.

ll 32 ad ll 162		ll $\tfrac{81}{16}$ ad ll $\tfrac{625}{16}$	
2)16	81	$\tfrac{1}{16}$)81	625
4	9	9	25
2	3	3	5
5		8	
625		$\tfrac{4096}{16}$	
ll 1250		ll 256, id est, 4	

Subductio-