§. 29. *Theorema.*

$$\overset{p}{r}A^{\frac{\pm n}{m}} = A^{\frac{\pm n}{m \times p}}.$$

Demonstratio. Est enim $A^{\frac{\pm n}{m}} = \overset{m}{r}A^{\pm n}$ (§. 13), proinde $\overset{p}{r}A^{\frac{\pm n}{m}} = \overset{p}{r}\left(\overset{m}{r}A^{\pm n}\right) = \overset{p.m}{r}A^{\pm n}$ (§. 26), = $A^{\frac{\pm n}{m.p}}$ (§. 13).

§. 30. *Coroll.*

Hinc quoque $\left(A^{\frac{\pm n}{m}}\right)^{\frac{\pm p}{q}} = A^{\frac{\pm n \times \pm p}{m.q}}$.

§. 31. *Coroll.*

Est itaque $A^{\frac{\pm n}{m}} = A^{\frac{\pm n \times p}{m \times p}}$. Multiplicatione enim exponentis radicis *m*, per *p*, extrahitur e dato numero expotentiali $A^{\frac{\pm n}{m}}$ radix gradus *p*ti (§. 29). Jam vero multiplicacatione exponentis potentiae $\pm n$ per numerum *p*, radix illa rursum ad potentiam gradus *p*ti retro elevatur (§. 28), proinde valor numeri dati exponentialis manet idem (§. 6). E. g. $A^{\frac{5}{3}} = A^{\frac{5 \times 2}{3 \times 2}} = A^{\frac{10}{6}}$.

§. 32. *Coroll.*

Inde etiam sequitur, si in numero exponentiali $A^{\frac{\pm n}{m}}$ sit $n = \alpha.\beta.\gamma.\delta$, et $m = g.$

h.