

DE
INNUMERIS CURVIS ALGEBRAICIS,
QUARUM LONGITUDINEM PER ARCUS
ELLIPTICOS METIRI LICET.

Auctore
L. E U L E R O.

Convent. exhib. die 10 Junii 1776.

§. 1.

Pro Ellipsi, cujus singuli arcus nobis mensuram curvarum quaesitarum suppeditare debent, sit abscissa $= v$, applicata vero $= n \sqrt{(1 - v v)}$, unde elementum arcus colligitur $= \frac{\partial v \sqrt{[1 + (n n - 1) v v]}}{\sqrt{(1 - v v)}}$; quamobrem sequens nobis propositum sit problema.

P r o b l e m a.

Pro coordinatis x et y ejusmodi functiones algebraicas ipsius v investigare, ut fiat

$$\sqrt{(\partial x^2 + \partial y^2)} = \frac{(\partial v \sqrt{[1 + (n n - 1) v v]}}{\sqrt{(1 - v v)}}.$$

S o l u t i o.

§. 2. Ut formulae $\sqrt{(\partial x^2 + \partial y^2)}$ formam praescriptam conciliemus, quoniam denominator $\sqrt{(1 - v v)}$ duos habet factores $\sqrt{(1 + v)}$ et $\sqrt{(1 - v)}$, statuamus $\partial x = \frac{(p+q)\partial v}{\sqrt{2(1+v)}}$, $\partial y = \frac{(p-q)\partial v}{\sqrt{2(1-v)}}$,