

LETTRES

DE

NICOLAS BERNOULLI

neveu de JACQUES et de JEAN, cousin germain de DANIEL
et auteur du Traité: *De arte conjectandi in jure.*

(né le 10 octobre 1687, mort le 29 novembre 1759)

À

LÉONARD EULER

1742. 1743.

Correspondance mathématique et physique Tome II. pag. 684.

Fac. simili de l'écriture de Nicolas Bernoulli, nouvel de Jean. 1742.

Viro Celeberrimo et Mathematico Acutissimo
Leonardo Eulero
S.P.D.
Nicolaus Bernoulli.

Paterfamilias meus mihi reddidit litteras Tuas .i. totis scriptas, ex quibus
latus intellexi, Tibi responsorias meas ad priores Tuas non prorsus defilicuisse,
simulque vidi me à Te rogare, ut plus temporis impendam ad amplificationem
scientia Mathematica, qua in re Tibi obsecundarem, nisi plura qua
mentem alio distrahant obstarent; adde quod non ea potesam ingendi vi, ut
Te in sublimissimis Tuis speculationibus sequi sedum assequi valeam. quia
tamen permittis, ut rogationi Tuae tantum tribuam, quantum per obitum lice
bit, non egre feret, si hac vice ad ea solum respondeam, qua non multum
meditationis, aut laboris requirunt.

LETTRE I.

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SOMMAIRE. Sommatton des puissances réciproques des nombres naturels.

Celeberrimo et acutissimo Mathematico LEONHARDO
EULERO S. P. D. NIC. BERNOULLI.

Hagnauerus ille I. V. D. Aroviensis hac transiit sub finem mensis februarii, litterasque Tuas humanissimas, quae me maximo gaudio affecerunt, uxori meae cum domi non essem tradidit nunquam postea reversus, ita ut commendationis Tuae multum apud me valentis fructus nullos tulerit. Caeterum pergratum mihi fuit intelligere, me adhucdum in amicorum Tuorum numero haberi, sed velim Tibi quoque persuadeas, me inter admiratores praecellentissimi Tui ingenii non infimum mihi vendicare locum. Doleo sane quam maxime, quod contra animi mei propensionem rebus ma-

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thematicis jam a longo tempore vacare non possim, impeditus variis, praeter academica, negotiis. Falleris si existimas, me elegantissima Tua inventa et scripta, quae uti deceret perlegere otium mihi nondum fuit, examini meo subicere solere. Si quando aliquid mathematici solvendum aut examinandum suscipio, id non nisi rogatus et otium nactus facio. Ignosce igitur, quod petitioni Tuae obsecundare volens tantum temporis mihi sumserim ad hanc responsionem conficiendam.

Perplacent omnia quae de methodis Tuis summandi seriem $1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \text{etc.}$ scripsisti, eam quidem, quam pro altioribus potestatibus ex divisoribus infinitis aequationis $x = s - \frac{s^3}{6} + \frac{s^5}{120} - \text{etc.}$ Te derivasse dicis, nondum vidi. Solummodo a Patruo audiveram, Te ex secundo termino aequationis infiniti gradus $0 = s - \frac{s^3}{6} + \frac{s^5}{120} - \text{etc.}$ invenisse summam seriei $1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \text{etc.}$ esse aequalem $\frac{1}{6} \pi \pi$, denotante π circumferentiam circuli, cujus diameter 1; quod mihi occasionem praebuerat investigandi eandem summam per methodum aliquam, quam tanquam lusum ingenii cum D. Jallabert, tum temporis apud nos degente, nunc professore Genevensi, communicaveram eum solummodo in finem, ut ipsum in seriebus infinitis exercerem; ipsam autem methodum, contra quam scio aliquid objici posse, quod explanatione opus habet, tam parvi aestimaveram, ut nullum illius schediasmatis apographum apud me retinuerim, neque illud Commentariis Academiae Petropolitanae inseri permissem, si id in mea potestate fuisset. In litteris ad Patruum meum A. 1728 scripseram me incidisse, occasione serierum recurrentium, in hoc theorema (quod quidem etiam aliis modis inveniri et demonstrari potest): posito sinu arcus $A = z$,

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ossim, imperis si existita, quae uti examini meo ci solvendum tus et otium uae obsecun- hanc respon-

is summandi uidem, quam is aequationis nondum vidi. indo termino — etc. inve- qualem $\frac{1}{6} \pi \pi$, eter 1; quod em summam ingenii cum nunc profes- odo in finem, a autem me- quod expla- , ut nullum uerim, neque inseri permi- ad Patruelem one serierum tiam aliis mo- arcus $A = z$,

radio = 1, esse sinum arcus

$$n A = \frac{(\sqrt{(1-zz)+z\sqrt{-1}})^n - (\sqrt{(1-zz)-z\sqrt{-1}})^n}{2\sqrt{-1}},$$

quae expressio, posito n numero infinite magno et $z = \frac{s}{n}$,

$$\text{evadit} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n}{2\sqrt{-1}} = s - \frac{s^3}{6} + \frac{s^5}{120} - \text{etc.}$$

= sinui arcus s . Quamquam autem, ut recte dicis, hic sinus sit productum horum factorum

$$s \left(1 - \frac{ss}{\pi\pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{ss}{4\pi\pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{ss}{9\pi\pi}\right) \text{etc.}$$

et singula quadrata $ss = 0, \pi\pi, 4\pi\pi, 9\pi\pi, \text{etc.}$ ita ut aequatio praedicta nullas habeat radices imaginarias, non tamen puto ex hoc solo legitime concludi posse, summam omnium $\frac{1}{ss}$ excepto $\frac{1}{0}$ h. e. $\frac{1}{\pi\pi}, \frac{1}{4\pi\pi}, \frac{1}{9\pi\pi}$ etc. esse $\frac{1}{6}$ = negativae coefficienti secundi termini in hac infinita aequatione $0 = 1 - \frac{ss}{6} + \frac{s^4}{120} - \text{etc.}$ nisi simul demonstretur, seriem $s - \frac{s^3}{6} + \frac{s^5}{120} - \text{etc.}$ esse convergentem et exacte dare sinum arcus s , quicumque valor assignetur ipsi s ; quae quidem convergentia hic locum habet, sed non in serie ista $s - \frac{s^3}{6c^4} + \text{etc.}$ quae invenitur pro sinu arcus elliptici, sumtis 1 et c pro semiaxibus ellipsis. Cramerus, prof. math. Genevensis mihi scripserat nonneminem contra hanc methodum summandi seriem $1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \text{etc.}$ objecisse, quod eodem modo demonstrari posset, hanc summam fore = $\frac{1}{6}$ quadrati circumferentiae cujuscunque ellipsis (sumta nempe tertia proportionali ad axem alterutrum et alterum pro unitate) quod esset absurdum. Haerebam aliquamdiu incertus quomodo resolvenda esset haec difficultas, postea tamen vidi respondendum esse, seriem istam $s - \frac{s^3}{6c^4} + \text{etc.}$ crescente s fieri

divergentem, neque exacte dare valorem sinus arcus elliptici, per consequens coefficientem negativam secundi termini in hac aequatione infinita $0 = 1 - \frac{s^2}{6c^4} +$ etc. non exprimere summam omnium $\frac{1}{s^2}$, seu non esse $= \frac{1}{\pi\pi} + \frac{1}{4\pi\pi} + \frac{1}{9\pi\pi} +$ etc. Fortassis autem ex hac ipsa divergentia seriei vel terminorum aequationis infinitae concludi potest, ejusmodi aequationem infiniti gradus semper habere radices imaginarias, id quod Tibi examinandum relinquo.

Valde ingeniosa est altera illa Tua methodus, quam deduxisti ex integratione quantitatum $\frac{x^{p-1}dx + x^{q-p-1}dx}{1+x^q}$; sed nescio quid per *solitas integrationis regulas* intelligas, quando ais Te per illas invenisse, quod in casu $x = 1$ integralia dictarum quantitatum reducantur ad

$$\frac{\pi}{q \sin. \text{arc. } \frac{p\pi}{q}} \text{ et } \frac{\pi \cos. \text{arc. } \frac{p\pi}{q}}{q \sin. \text{arc. } \frac{p\pi}{q}};$$

sane haec reductio multum laboris et artis postulat. Ecce modum, quo rem perfeci:

Lemma. Posito radio $= 1$, cosinu arcus $A = \frac{m+m^{-1}}{2}$, sinu ejusdem $\frac{m-m^{-1}}{2\sqrt{-1}}$, cosinus arcus qA est $= \frac{m^q+m^{-q}}{2}$, et sinus arcus $qA = \frac{m^q-m^{-q}}{2\sqrt{-1}}$. Ponatur $\frac{x^{p-1}dx}{1+x^q} = \frac{Pdx}{1+mx + mmxx \dots + m^{q-1}x^{q-1}}$,
 $\frac{a+bx+cx\dots+gx^{p-1}\dots+\gamma x^{q-4}+\beta x^{q-3}+ax^{q-2}}{1+mx+mmxx\dots+m^{q-1}x^{q-1}}$,
 erit m vel $\frac{1}{m}$ radix aequationis $1 \pm x^q = 0$, seu m^q et $m^{-q} = \mp 1 =$ cosinui arcuum (posita semi circumferentia $= \pi$)

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi, 3\pi, 5\pi, 7\pi, \text{ etc.} \\ 0, 2\pi, 4\pi, 6\pi, \text{ etc.} \end{array} \right. = \frac{m^q + m^{-q}}{2}, \text{ ergo per lemma praemisum est}$$

$$\frac{m+m^{-1}}{2} \text{ cosin. arcuum } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\pi}{q}, \frac{3\pi}{q}, \frac{5\pi}{q}, \frac{7\pi}{q}, \text{ etc.} \\ 0, \frac{2\pi}{q}, \frac{4\pi}{q}, \frac{6\pi}{q}, \text{ etc.} \end{array} \right.$$

Invenitur autem

$$\begin{array}{ll} a = -P & \alpha = Pm^{q-2} \\ b = am - Pm = -2Pm & \beta = \frac{\alpha}{m} + Pm^{q-3} = 2Pm^{q-3} \\ c = bm - Pmm = -3Pmm & \gamma = \frac{\beta}{m} + Pm^{q-4} = 3Pm^{q-4} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ g = (1-p)Pm^{p-1} & = (q-p)Pm^{p-1} \end{array}$$

$$\text{hinc } P = \frac{1}{qm^{p-1}} \text{ et } \int \frac{P \cdot x}{1-mx} = \int \frac{m^{-p+1} dx}{q(1-mx)} = \frac{m^{-p}}{q} \log. \frac{1}{1-mx},$$

$$\text{et } \int \frac{x^{p-1} dx}{1+x^q} = \text{aggregato omnium } \frac{m^{-p}}{q} \log. \frac{1}{1-mx}, \text{ positis}$$

nempe pro m successive omnibus valoribus radicum aequationis $1 \pm x^q = 0$, inter quos cum etiam sit $\frac{1}{m}$, erit semper

$$\text{haec quantitas } \frac{m^{-p}}{q} \log. \frac{1}{1-mx} + \frac{m^p}{q} \log. \frac{1}{1-m^{-1}x} \text{ realis; ni-}$$

$$\text{mirum } \log. \frac{1}{1-mx} + \log. \frac{1}{1-m^{-1}x} = \log. \frac{1}{1-mx - m^{-1}x + xx},$$

$$\text{et } \log. \frac{1}{1-mx} - \log. \frac{1}{1-m^{-1}x} = \int \frac{m dx}{1-mx} - \int \frac{m^{-1} dx}{1-m^{-1}x} =$$

$$\int \frac{m dx - m^{-1} dx}{1-mx - m^{-1}x + xx} = (\text{posito } x = \frac{m+m^{-1}}{2} + t \text{ et } \frac{m-m^{-1}}{2\sqrt{-1}} = r)$$

$$\int \frac{m dt - m^{-1} dt}{rr + tt} = \frac{m - m^{-1}}{rr} \cdot S = \frac{-4}{m - m^{-1}} \cdot S, \text{ ubi } S \text{ significat}$$

summam duorum arcuum circularium, quorum tangentes sunt

$$t \text{ et } \frac{m+m^{-1}}{2}, \text{ et radius } = r, \text{ quae integratio ita fit, quia in}$$

$$\text{casu } x=0 \text{ seu } t = \frac{-m-m^{-1}}{2} \text{ integrale } \log. \frac{1}{1-mx} - \log. \frac{1}{1-m^{-1}x}$$

evanescit; hinc posito L pro $\log. \frac{1}{1-mx-m^{-1}x+xx} =$
 $\log. \frac{1}{1-mx} + \log. \frac{1}{1-m^{-1}x}$, invenitur

$\log. \frac{1}{1-mx} = \frac{-2S}{m-m^{-1}} + \frac{1}{2}L$, et $\log. \frac{1}{1-m^{-1}x} = \frac{2S}{m-m^{-1}} + \frac{1}{2}L$;
 per consequens

$$\frac{m^p}{q} \log. \frac{1}{1-m^{-1}x} + \frac{m^{-p}}{q} \log. \frac{1}{1-mx} = \frac{2m^p-2m^{-p}}{q(m-m^{-1})} \cdot S + \frac{m^p+m^{-p}}{2q} \cdot L$$

$$= \left(\text{si } \frac{m+m^{-1}}{2} \text{ significet cosinum et } \frac{m-m^{-1}}{2\sqrt{-1}} \text{ sinum arcus } A \right)$$

$$\frac{m^p-m^{-p}}{q\sqrt{-1} \sin A} \cdot S + \frac{m^p+m^{-p}}{2q} \cdot L = \frac{2 \sin pA}{q \sin A} \cdot S + \frac{\cos pA}{q} \cdot L.$$

Integralis igitur ipsius $\frac{x^{p-1}dx}{1+x^q}$ est composita ex tot quanti-
 tatibus hanc formam $\frac{2 \sin pA}{q \sin A} \cdot S + \frac{\cos pA}{q} \cdot L$ habentibus, quot
 sunt unitates in $\frac{1}{2}q$, si q sit numerus par, vel quot sint in
 $\frac{q-1}{2}$, si q sit numerus impar, quo casu adhuc addi debet

$$+ \text{vel } - \frac{1}{q} \log. \frac{1}{1+x},$$

prout p est numerus par vel impar, nam tunc posito $m=-1$,
 est $1-mx=1-m^{-1}x=1+x$ unus ex divisoribus ipsius
 $1+x^q$. Pro $\int \frac{x^{p-1}dx}{1-x^q}$ vero sumi debent tot quantitates

$\frac{2 \sin pA}{q \sin A} \cdot S + \frac{\cos pA}{q} \cdot L$ quot sunt unitates in $\frac{1}{2}q-1$ si q sit
 par, vel in $\frac{q-1}{2}$ si q sit impar, et aggregato illarum addi

+ vel $-\frac{1}{q} \log. \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{q} \log. \frac{1}{1-x}$ in priori casu, et
 $\frac{1}{q} \log. \frac{1}{1-x}$ in posteriori. Si pro p substituatur $q-p$

habebitur $\int \frac{x^{q-p-1}dx}{1+x^q}$, et integralis ipsius $\frac{x^{p-1}dx+x^{q-p-1}dx}{1+x^q}$
 erit composita ex solis quantitatibus hanc formam

$$\frac{m^p-m^{-p}+m^{q-p}-m^{-q+p}}{q\sqrt{-1} \sin A} \cdot S + \frac{m^p+m^{-p}+m^{q-p}+m^{-q+p}}{2q} \cdot L$$

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habentibus, sed quia m^q et m^{-q} est $= \mp 1$, est $\pm m^{q-p} = -m^{-p}$
 et $\pm m^{-q+p} = -m^p$, adeoque evanescit quantitas per L
 multiplicata, et altera fit $\frac{2m^p - 2m^{-p}}{q\sqrt{-1} \sin A} \cdot S = \frac{4 \sin p A}{q \sin A} \cdot S$. In
 casu $x = 1$ fit $S = \sin A (\frac{1}{2} \pi - \frac{1}{2} A)$, et

$$\frac{4 \sin p A}{q \sin A} \cdot S = \frac{2 \sin p A}{q} (\pi - A).$$

Substitutis igitur pro A ejus valoribus $\frac{\pi}{q}, \frac{3\pi}{q}, \frac{5\pi}{q} \dots$ usque
 ad $\frac{q-1}{q} \pi$ vel $\frac{q-2}{q} \pi$, et $\frac{2\pi}{q}, \frac{4\pi}{q}, \frac{6\pi}{q} \dots$ usque ad $\frac{q-2}{q} \pi$
 vel $\frac{q-1}{q} \pi$, omissis nempe illis qui proveniunt ex radicibus

$$m = \mp 1, \text{ et posito } B = \frac{p\pi}{q}, \text{ evadit } \int \frac{x^{p-1} dx + x^{q-p-1} dx}{1+x^q} =$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{q} (\sin B + \sin 3B + \sin 5B \dots \text{ usque ad } \sin (q-1) \text{ vel } (q-2) B)$$

$$- \frac{2\pi}{qq} (\sin B + 3 \sin 3B + 5 \sin 5B \dots \text{ usque ad } (q-1) \sin (q-1) B$$

$$\text{vel } (q-2) \sin (q-2) B), \text{ aut } \frac{2\pi}{q} (\sin 2B + \sin 4B + \sin 6B \dots$$

$$\text{usque ad } \sin (q-2) \text{ vel } (q-1) B) - \frac{2\pi}{qq} (2 \sin 2B + 4 \sin 4B +$$

$$6 \sin 6B \dots \text{ usque ad } (q-2) \sin (q-2) B \text{ vel } (q-1) \sin (q-1) B):$$

$$\text{quia vero posito sinu arcus } B = \frac{n-n^{-1}}{2\sqrt{-1}} \text{ est } \sin 3B = \frac{n^3-n^{-3}}{2\sqrt{-1}},$$

$$\sin 5B = \frac{n^5-n^{-5}}{2\sqrt{-1}} \text{ et ita porro, et hae quantitates compo-}$$

$$\text{nuntur ex terminis progressionis geometricae, habetur pro}$$

$$\text{summa horum sinuum } \frac{2n-n^{q+1}-n^{-q+1} \text{ vel } 2n-n^q-n^{-q+2}}{(1-nn)2\sqrt{-1}} =$$

$$\frac{2-n^q-n^{-q} \text{ vel } 2-n^{q-1}-n^{-q+1}}{(n^{-1}-n)2\sqrt{-1}} = \frac{1-\cos qB \text{ vel } (q-1)B}{2 \sin B};$$

$$\text{summa autem seriei } \sin B + 3 \sin 3B + 5 \sin 5B + \text{etc. in-}$$

$$\text{venitur } = \frac{\sin (q+1)B \text{ vel } qB}{2 \square \sin B} \frac{(q+1) \cos qB \text{ vel } q \cos (q-1)B}{2 \sin B}, \text{ simi-}$$

$$\text{militer summa seriei } \sin 2B + \sin 4B + \sin 6B + \text{etc. in-}$$

venitur $= \frac{\cos B - \cos(q-1) \text{ vel } qB}{2 \sin B}$, et series $2 \sin 2B + 4 \sin 4B + 6 \sin 6B + \text{etc.} = \frac{\sin qB \text{ vel } (q+1)B}{2 \square \sin B} = \frac{q \cos(q-1)B \text{ vel } (q+1) \cos qB}{2 \sin B}$.

Substitutis igitur valoribus harum serierum erit

$$\frac{\int x^{p-1} dx + x^{q-p-1} dx}{1+x^q} = \frac{\pi}{q \sin B} \left[1 - \cos qB \text{ vel } (q-1)B - \frac{\sin(q+1)B \text{ vel } qB}{q \sin B} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right) \cos qB \text{ vel } \cos(q-1)B \right] = \frac{\pi}{q \sin B} \left[1 + \frac{1}{q} \cos qB - \frac{\sin(q+1)B}{q \sin B} \right] \text{ vel } \left[1 - \frac{\sin qB}{q \sin B} \right] = \left(\text{quia } \sin qB = \sin p\pi = 0 \text{ et } \sin(q+1)B = \sin qB \cos B + \sin B \cos qB \right) \frac{\pi}{q \sin B} = \frac{\pi}{q \sin \frac{p\pi}{q}}; \text{ pari ratione est}$$

$$\frac{\int x^{p-1} dx - x^{q-p-1} dx}{1-x^q} = \frac{\pi}{q \sin B} \left[\cos B - \cos(q-1)B - \frac{\sin qB}{q \sin B} + \cos(q-1)B \right] \text{ vel } \left[\cos B - \cos qB - \frac{\sin(q+1)B}{q \sin B} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right) \cos qB \right] = \frac{\pi \cos B}{q \sin B} = \frac{\pi \cos \frac{p\pi}{q}}{q \sin \frac{p\pi}{q}}. \text{ Q. E. I.}$$

Sed tanto apparatu opus non esse mihi videtur ad concludendum, quod, cum eadem formulae per series integratae in casu $x = 1$ dent

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q-p} - \frac{1}{q+p} - \frac{1}{2q-p} + \frac{1}{2q+p} + \frac{1}{3q-p} - \frac{1}{3q+p} - \frac{1}{4q-p} + \text{etc.}$$

et

$$\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q-p} + \frac{1}{q+p} - \frac{1}{2q-p} + \frac{1}{2q+p} - \frac{1}{3q-p} + \frac{1}{3q+p} - \frac{1}{4q-p} + \text{etc.},$$

posito $\frac{p}{q} = z$ sit

$$\frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{1+z} - \frac{1}{2-z} + \frac{1}{2+z} + \frac{1}{3-z} - \text{etc. et}$$

$$\frac{\pi \cos \pi z}{\sin \pi z} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{1+z} - \frac{1}{2-z} + \frac{1}{2+z} - \frac{1}{3-z} + \text{etc.}$$

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$$(q-1)B \Big] =$$

$$1 - \frac{\sin qB}{q \sin B} \Big] =$$

$$B = \sin qB \cos B$$

one est

$$\cos(q-1)B - \frac{\sin qB}{q \sin B}$$

$$\frac{\sin(q+1)B}{q \sin B} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right)$$

quippe eadem aequationes sine integratione formularum

$$\int \frac{x^{p-1} dx + x^{q-p-1} dx}{1+x^q}$$

obtinentur. Quia enim sinus πz est productum factorum $\pi z (1-zz) (1-\frac{1}{2}zz) (1-\frac{1}{3}zz)$ etc., sumendo differentialia logarithmorum harum quantitatum et dividendo per dz habetur statim

$$\frac{\pi \cos \pi z}{\sin \pi z} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{1+z} - \frac{1}{2-z} + \frac{1}{2+z} - \frac{1}{3-z} + \text{etc.}$$

Omitto brevitatis causa resolutionem fractionis $\frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z}$, quae

aliquanto prolixior est, quamque non uno modo fieri posse

existimo, $= \frac{1}{z(1-zz)(1-\frac{1}{2}zz)$ etc. in fractiones simpliciores

$$\frac{\alpha}{z} + \frac{\beta}{1-z} + \frac{\gamma}{1+z} + \frac{\delta}{1-\frac{1}{2}z} + \frac{\epsilon}{1+\frac{1}{2}z} + \text{etc.}$$

Sed in eo, quod caput rei est, haereo, nempe in applicatione harum serierum ad inventionem summae seriei

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^m} + \frac{1}{3^m} + \frac{1}{4^m} + \text{etc.}$$

Video equidem quomodo ex eo, quod per primam differentiationem habetur

$$\frac{\pi \pi}{\sin^2 \pi z} = \frac{1}{zz} + \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+z)^2} + \frac{1}{(2-z)^2} + \frac{1}{(2+z)^2} + \frac{1}{(3-z)^2} + \text{etc.}$$

facto $z = \frac{1}{2}$, summa reciprocorum quadratorum inveniatur, sed

rem in altioribus potestatibus continuata differentiatione succedere vix credo; inveni enim seriem ex secunda differentiatione

ortam dare quidem summam seriei $1 - \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{5^3} - \frac{1}{7^3} + \text{etc.}$

sed non seriei, in qua omnes termini sunt affirmativi.

Haec sunt, Vir Celeberrime, quae ad petitionem Tuam respondenda esse duxi, pro premio obsequii nil aliud, quam

ut a Te meliora edocear; expecto. Vale et me ama. Dabam

Basileae d. 13 Jul. 1742.



esse mihi videtur ad con-

formulae per series integratae

$$\frac{1}{3q-p} - \frac{1}{3q+p} - \frac{1}{4q-p} + \text{etc.}$$

$$\frac{1}{5q-p} + \frac{1}{5q+p} - \frac{1}{4q-p} + \text{etc.},$$

$$\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2+z} + \frac{1}{3-z} - \text{etc. et}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{1}{2+z} - \frac{1}{3-z} + \text{etc.}$$

LETTRE II.

SOMMAIRE. Suite des recherches précédentes. Développement des fonctions trigonométriques en produits infinis. Différentes recherches analytiques.

Viro Celeberrimo et Mathematico acutissimo
LEONHARDO EULERO S. P. D. NIC. BERNOULLI.

Patruelis meus mihi reddidit litteras Tuas d. 1 Septembris scriptas, ex quibus laetus intellexi, Tibi responsorias meas ad priores Tuas non prorsus displicuisse, simulque vidi me a Te rogari, ut plus temporis impendam ad amplificationem scientiae mathematicae, qua in re Tibi obsecundarem, nisi plurima quae mentem alio distrahunt obstarent; adde quod non ea polleam ingenii vi, ut Te in sublimissimis Tuis speculationibus sequi nedum assequi valeam. Quia tamen permittis, ut rogationi Tuae tantum tribuam, quantum per otium licebit, non aegre feres, si hac vice ad ea solum respondeam, quae non multum meditationis aut laboris requirunt.

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Videris mihi non recte percepisse mentem meam in iis, quae dixi de usu coefficientis secundi termini in serie

$$s - \frac{s^3}{6} + \frac{s^5}{120} - \text{etc.}$$

Non negavi quod si fuerit

$$s - \frac{s^3}{6} + \frac{s^5}{120} - \text{etc.} = s \left(1 - \frac{ss}{\pi\pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{ss}{4\pi\pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{ss}{9\pi\pi}\right) \text{etc.}$$

legitime concludi possit esse

$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{\pi\pi} + \frac{1}{4\pi\pi} + \frac{1}{9\pi\pi} + \text{etc.};$$

hoc utique certum est: Sed hoc negavi, quod etiamsi sinus arcus s sit $= s \left(1 - \frac{ss}{\pi\pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{ss}{4\pi\pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{ss}{9\pi\pi}\right) \text{etc.}$ et $= \left(\left(1 + \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n\right) : 2\sqrt{-1}$, eadem inde conclusio sequatur, nisi simul demonstretur seriem

$$s - \frac{s^3}{6} + \frac{s^5}{120} - \text{etc.}$$

per quam idem sinus exprimi solet, esse convergentem; ratio negationis est, quia si esset divergens, illa non foret aequalis sinui arcus s aut producto factorum

$$s \left(1 - \frac{ss}{\pi\pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{ss}{4\pi\pi}\right) \text{etc.}$$

et hac ratione resolvitur objectio illa petita a serie pro sinu arcus elliptici $s - \frac{s^3}{6c^4} + \text{etc.}$ quae crescente s fit divergens, unde non concludi potest, ut in circulo, ubi series non est divergens, coefficientem negativam secundi termini in hac aequatione infinita $0 = 1 - \frac{ss}{6c^4} + \text{etc.}$ h. e. $\frac{1}{6c^4}$ exprimere summam omnium $\frac{1}{ss}$, seu esse $= \frac{1}{\pi\pi} + \frac{1}{4\pi\pi} + \frac{1}{9\pi\pi} + \text{etc.}$

Petis a me, ut Tecum communicem methodum demonstrandi independenter a seriebus a Te memoratis et provenientibus ab integratione formularum $\frac{x^{p-1} dx}{1+x^q}$, quod sinus

*

RE II.

écédentes. Développement des fonctions
s. Différentes recherches analytiques.

Mathematico acutissimo
P. D. NIC. BERNOULLI.

litteras Tuas d. 1 Septembris
Alexi, Tibi responsorias meas
displicuisse, simulque vidi me
impendam ad amplificationem
n re Tibi obsecundarem, nisi
strahunt obstarent; adde quod
t Te in sublimissimis Tuis spe-
qui valeam. Quia tamen per-
m tribuam, quantum per otium
vice ad ea solum respondeam,
s aut laboris requirunt.

arcus πz sit aequalis producto factorum

$$\pi z (1 - z z) (1 - \frac{1}{4} z z) (1 - \frac{1}{9} z z) \text{ etc.}$$

Miror Te istud petere, cum facile observare potueris, hanc demonstrationem eodem modo confici posse, quo Tu ostendisti cosinum arcus s , seu hanc seriem

$$1 - \frac{s s}{2} + \frac{s^4}{24} - \frac{s^6}{720} + \text{etc.}$$

vel hanc quantitatem

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n \text{ si } n = \infty,$$

esse productum horum factorum

$$\left(1 - \frac{4 s s}{\pi \pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{4 s s}{9 \pi \pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{4 s s}{25 \pi \pi}\right) \text{ etc.}$$

Ecce quomodo hanc demonstrationem pro utroque, sinu et cosinu, investigaverim. Quoniam sinus arcus s est =

$$\left(\left(1 + \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n\right) : 2\sqrt{-1} = s - \frac{s^3}{6} + \frac{s^5}{120} - \text{etc.}$$

unus factorum simplicium, qui sinum componunt, est s , prodeunte in quoto $1 - \frac{s s}{6} + \frac{s^4}{120} - \text{etc.}$ pro quolibet reliquo-

rum ponatur $1 - \frac{s}{m}$, qui si fingatur = 0, crit $s = m$,

et ipse sinus vel $\left(1 + \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n = 0$, vel

substituendo m pro s , erit $\left(1 + \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n = \left(1 - \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n$ seu

$$\left(1 + \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n : \left(1 - \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n \text{ et } \left(1 - \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n : \left(1 + \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n = 1,$$

per consequens

$$\left(1 + \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n : \left(1 - \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n + \left(1 - \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n : \left(1 + \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n =$$

$2 = 2 \cos 2 p \pi$, posito $p \pi$ pro multiplo quocunque semi-circumferentiae, ergo per lemma in litteris meis prioribus communicatum:

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$$\left(1 + \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right) : \left(1 - \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right) : \left(1 + \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right) =$$

$$\left(2 - \frac{2mm}{nn}\right) : \left(1 + \frac{mm}{nn}\right) = 2 \cos \frac{2p\pi}{n} = 2\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{2p\pi}{n}} =$$

(ob n infinite magnum) $2\sqrt{1 - \frac{4pp\pi\pi}{nn}} = 2\left(1 - \frac{2pp\pi\pi}{nn} - \text{etc.}\right)$,

id est $\left(1 - \frac{mm}{nn}\right) : \left(1 + \frac{mm}{nn}\right) = 1 - \frac{2pp\pi\pi}{nn} - \text{etc.}$ seu

$$1 - \frac{mm}{nn} = 1 - \frac{2pp\pi\pi}{nn} + \frac{mm}{nn} - \text{etc.}$$
 seu $\frac{2pp\pi\pi}{nn} = \frac{2mm}{nn} - \text{etc.}$

seu neglectis terminis infinite minoribus $pp\pi\pi = mm$, h. e. $m = \pm p\pi$, quo valore substituto evadit factor quaesitus $1 - \frac{s}{p\pi}$ vel $1 + \frac{s}{p\pi}$, et ex his compositus $1 - \frac{ss}{pp\pi\pi}$; scriptis igitur pro p omnibus numeris integris, sinus arcus s evadit compositus ex factoribus

$$s \left(1 - \frac{ss}{\pi\pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{ss}{4\pi\pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{ss}{9\pi\pi}\right) \text{ etc.}$$

seu facto $s = \pi z$, sinus arcus πz est =

$$\pi z \left(1 - z z\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} z z\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{9} z z\right) \text{ etc.}$$

Eodem modo si ponatur $1 - \frac{s}{m}$ pro quolibet factorum simplicium quantitatis

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n,$$

quae exprimit cosinum arcus s , invenitur $m = \pm \frac{1}{2}\pi$, vel $\pm \frac{5}{2}\pi$, vel $\pm \frac{9}{2}\pi$ etc. unde factor

$$1 - \frac{s}{m} \text{ fit } = 1 - \frac{2s}{(2p-1)\pi} \text{ vel } = 1 + \frac{2s}{(2p-1)\pi},$$

et factor ex his duobus compositus $1 - \frac{4ss}{(2p-1)^2\pi\pi}$, quo modo Tu ope theorematis Cotesiani invenisti, in quo si loco $2R - 1$ ponas $2R$, ut $aa - 2ab \cos A \cdot \frac{2R}{n}\pi + bb$ sit divisor quantitatis

$$a^n - b^n = \left(1 + \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n - \left(1 - \frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n$$

$z = \infty$.

) etc.

troque, sinu et
is s est =

$$-\frac{s^3}{6} + \frac{s^5}{120} - \text{etc.}$$

munt, est s , pro
quolibet reliquo

0, crit $s = m$,

$$\left(\frac{s\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n = 0, \text{ vel}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n \text{ seu}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n = 1,$$

)ⁿ: $\left(1 + \frac{m\sqrt{-1}}{n}\right)^n =$
quocunque semi-
eris meis prioribus

invenies pro factore generali seriei $1 - \frac{s^2}{6} + \frac{s^4}{120} - \text{etc.}$ quantitatem $1 - \frac{s^2}{R R \pi \pi}$. Mea demonstratio non opus habet theoremate Cotesiano, sed continet in se ipsam hujus theorematis demonstrationem. Inventis factoribus, qui sinum et cosinum arcus πz componunt, fore

$$\frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{1+z} - \frac{1}{2-z} + \frac{1}{2+z} + \frac{1}{3-z} - \frac{1}{3+z} - \frac{1}{4-z} + \text{etc. sic demonstro:}$$

$$\frac{\sin \pi z}{\cos \pi z} = \frac{\pi z(1-zz)(1-\frac{1}{4}zz)(1-\frac{1}{9}zz)(1-\frac{1}{16}zz) \text{ etc.}}{(1-4zz)(1-\frac{4}{9}zz)(1-\frac{4}{25}zz)(1-\frac{4}{49}zz) \text{ etc.}}$$

$$\text{diff. log. } \frac{\sin \pi z}{\cos \pi z} = \frac{d. \sin \pi z}{\sin \pi z} - \frac{d. \cos \pi z}{\cos \pi z} = \frac{\pi dz \cos \pi z}{\sin \pi z} + \frac{\pi dz \sin \pi z}{\cos \pi z} =$$

$$\frac{\pi dz}{\sin \pi z \cdot \cos \pi z} = \frac{2\pi dz}{\sin 2\pi z} = d. \log. \frac{\pi z(1-zz)(1-\frac{1}{4}zz)(1-\frac{1}{9}zz) \text{ etc.}}{(1-4zz)(1-\frac{4}{9}zz)(1-\frac{4}{25}zz) \text{ etc.}}$$

ergo posito z loco $2z$ erit

$$\frac{\pi dz}{\sin \pi z} = \text{diff. log. } \frac{\frac{1}{2}\pi z(1-\frac{1}{4}zz)(1-\frac{1}{16}zz)(1-\frac{1}{36}zz) \text{ etc.}}{(1-zz)(1-\frac{1}{9}zz)(1-\frac{1}{25}zz) \text{ etc.}} =$$

$$dz \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{1+z} - \frac{1}{2-z} + \frac{1}{2+z} + \text{etc.} \right)$$

et dividendo per dz constat propositum.

Fateor me in ea fuisse opinione, Te generaliter summationem seriei $1 + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{4^n} + \text{etc.}$ etiam ubi n est numerus impar, in Te recepisse; sed vide, Vir Acutissime, annon juste in hanc opinionem fuerim deductus per haec Tua verba „Inventis hoc modo (nampe per primam differentiationem) summis serierum reciprocarum quadratorum, secunda differentiatio ad summam cuborum deducet, etc.“

Optima est methodus Tua inveniendi numeratores constantes A fractionum $\frac{A}{a+\beta x}$, in quas fractio data $\frac{M}{N}$, cujus

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$$1 - \frac{s^2}{6} + \frac{s^4}{120} - \text{etc.}$$

ratio non opus habet se ipsam hujus theofactoribus, qui sinum

$$\frac{1}{2+z} + \frac{1}{3-z} - \frac{1}{3+z} -$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}z)(1 - \frac{1}{8}z^2) \text{etc.}}{\frac{1}{5}z)(1 - \frac{4}{25}z^2) \text{etc.}}$$

$$\frac{\pi dz \cos \pi z}{\sin \pi z} + \frac{\pi dz \sin \pi z}{\cos \pi z} =$$

$$\frac{(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^2)(1 - \frac{1}{9}z^2) \text{etc.}}{(1 - \frac{4}{9}z^2)(1 - \frac{16}{81}z^2) \text{etc.}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{6}z)(1 - \frac{1}{36}z^2) \text{etc.}}{z)(1 - \frac{1}{25}z^2) \text{etc.}} =$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2+z} + \text{etc.})$$

tum.

Te generaliter summate. etiam ubi n est nu-

l vide, Vir Acutissime, rim deductus per haec umpe per primam differenciarum quadratorum, horum deducet, etc."

niendi numeratores cons fractio data $\frac{M}{N}$, cujus

termini M et N sunt functiones quaecunque rationales quantitatis x , resolvi potest, posito denominatores binomiales $\alpha + \beta x$ esse divisores cognitos denominatoris N ; quae breviter huc redit, ut fiat $A = \frac{\beta M dx}{dN}$, et divisis terminis per dx , pro x substituatur $\frac{-a}{\beta}$. Observo eam extendi ad fractiones, quarum numeratores M sunt functiones irrationales ipsius x , et generaliore esse ea, quam Moivraeus ex doctrina serierum recurrentium deduxit in Miscellaneis analyticis. Sed in hoc Tibi non assentior, quod existimes omnem quantitatem algebraicam, si non in factores simplices reales $\alpha + \beta x$, saltem in factores trinomiales $\alpha + \beta x + \gamma x^2$, qui omnes sint reales, resolvi posse, et radices imaginarias aequationum semper ita comparatas esse, ut binae in se multiplicatae productum reale praebeant. Ex. gr. hujus quantitatis $x^4 - 4x^3 + 2xx + 4x + 4$ nulli dantur factores reales duarum dimensionum, nec aequationis

$$x^4 - 4x^3 + 2xx + 4x + 4 = 0$$

quatuor radices $x = 1 + \sqrt{(2 + \sqrt{-3})}$, $x = 1 - \sqrt{(2 + \sqrt{-3})}$, $x = 1 + \sqrt{(2 - \sqrt{-3})}$, $x = 1 - \sqrt{(2 - \sqrt{-3})}$ ita sunt comparatae, ut binae earum in se multiplicatae productum reale constituent.

Elegans est theorema, quod dividendo unitatem per productum $(1 - n)(1 - n^2)(1 - n^3)(1 - n^4)$ etc. oriatur series $1 + 1n + 2n^2 + 3n^3 + 5n^4 + 7n^5 + 11n^6 + 15n^7 + 22n^8 + 30n^9 + 42n^{10} + 56n^{11} + \text{etc.}$ in qua cujuslibet termini coefficientis indicat, quot variis modis exponens ipsius n per additionem componi possit. Vix credo dari posse terminum generalem hujus seriei, at legem progressionis ostendi et terminos sequentes ex praecedentibus levi negotio conflari posse

existimo; en pro hac re novam speciem trianguli arithmetici
cujus talis est constructio:

- 1. I.
- 1. 1. II.
- 0. 1. 2. III.
- 0. 1. 1. 3. IV.
- 0. 0. 1. 1. 5. V.
- 0. 0. 1. 1. 2. 7. VI.
- 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 2. 11. VII.
- 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 1. 4. 15. VIII.
- 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 2. 4. 22. IX.
- 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 1. 2. 7. 30. X.
- 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 1. 3. 8. 42. XI.
- 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 1. 2. 4. 12. 56. XII.
- 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 1. 2. 5. 14. 77. XIII.
- 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 1. 1. 3. 6. 21. 101. XIV.

Quaelibet series horizontalis incipit ab unitate praefixis tot
cyphris, quot unitates continentur in dimidio numeri, qui
exponit quotum seriei unitate vel binario minutum; sic
series horizontalis VII^{ma} incipit a 0. 0. 0. 1. Ex numeris cu-
juslibet seriei horizontalis formantur numeri illius seriei ver-
ticalis, cui imminet numerus romanus seriei horizontali ad-
scriptus hoc modo: Summa totius seriei horizontalis dat pri-
mum terminum seriei verticalis, ex gr. summa seriei VII^{mae}
0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 2. 11 dat 15; eadem summa, demto ultimo termino
seriei horizontalis, praebet secundum terminum seriei verti-
calis, ex gr. $15 - 11 = 4$; ab hoc numero si dematur pen-
ultimus ejusdem seriei horizontalis, residuum erit tertius
numerus seriei verticalis, ex gr. $4 - 2 = 2$; ab hoc si de-
matur antepenultimus seriei horizontalis, remanet quartus in
serie verticali, ex gr. $2 - 1 = 1$, et ita porro; sed quam

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In

speciem trianguli arithmetici

II.

2. IX.
 7. 30. X.
 3. 8. 42. XI.
 2. 4. 12. 56. XII.
 1. 2. 5. 14. 77. XIII.
 1. 1. 3. 6. 21. 101. XIV.
 cipit ab unitate praefixis tot
 ptur in dimidio numeri, qui
 e vel binario minutum; sic
 a 0. 0. 0. 1. Ex numeris cu
 untur numeri illius seriei ver
 omanus seriei horizontali ad
 tius seriei horizontalis dat pri
 s, ex gr. summa seriei VII^{mae}
 summa, demto ultimo termino
 undum terminum seriei verti
 hoc numero si dematur pen
 ntalis, residuum erit tertius
 gr. $4 - 2 = 2$; ab hoc si de
 rizontalis, remanet quartus in
 $= 1$, et ita porro; sed quam

primum pervenitur ad unitatem, nihil amplius subtrahendum est, sed reliqui omnes loci vacui in serie verticali per unitatem sunt supplendi. Usus trianguli hic est: Primus terminus cujusque seriei verticalis ostendit quot modis per additionem componi possit numerus romanus eidem superscriptus; sic VIII 22 modis componi potest; idemque tanquam ultimus in serie IX horizontali ostendit quot modis numerus IX componi potest ita, ut maximus componentium semel tantum sumatur; penultimus in serie IX horizontali, nempe 4, ostendit quot modis numerus IX componi potest ita, ut maximus componentium bissumatur; antepenultimus in eadem serie, nempe 2, ostendit quot modis dictus numerus IX componi potest ita, ut maximus componentium ter sumatur, et ita deinceps. Ecce alium modum:

| 0. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | VIII. | IX. | X. | XI. | XII. | XIII. |
|----|----|-----|------|-----|----|-----|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| 1. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. |
| 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. |
| | 1. | 1. | 2. | 2. | 3. | 3. | 4. | 4. | 5. | 5. | 6. | 6. | |
| | | 2. | 1. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 7. | 8. | 10. | 12. | 14. |
| | | | 3. | 1. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 5. | 6. | 9. | 11. | 15. | 18. |
| | | | | 5. | 1. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 5. | 7. | 10. | 13. | 18. |
| | | | | | 7. | 1. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 5. | 7. | 11. | 14. |
| | | | | | | 11. | 1. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 5. | 7. | 11. |
| | | | | | | | 15. | 1. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 5. | 7. |
| | | | | | | | | 22. | 1. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 5. |
| | | | | | | | | | 30. | 1. | 1. | 2. | 3. |
| | | | | | | | | | | 42. | 1. | 1. | 2. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 56. | 1. | 1. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 77. | 1. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 101. |

In isto triangulo numeri ita sunt formati: In prima serie

horizontali sub numeris romanis scribitur 1. cum meris cyphris; sub his merae unitates; duo priores numeri secundae seriei horizontalis repetuntur in tertia, tres priores hujus repetuntur in quarta, quatuor priores quartae repetuntur in quinta et sic porro. Quilibet terminus alicujus seriei verticalis est aequalis summae aliquot terminorum alius seriei verticalis, quae anterior est tot locorum intervallo uno demto, quotus ipse terminus quaesitus est in sua serie, et idem quotus ostendit quot termini in serie anteriori addi debeant, si modo tot sumi possint, si non, integra series anterior accipienda est; sic sextus numerus seriei verticalis 0. 1. 6. 12. 15. 13. 11. 7 etc. hoc est $13 = 0 + 1 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2$, quae series anterior est quinque locorum intervallo. Usus: Summa cujuslibet seriei verticalis ostendit quot modis per additionem componi potest numerus romanus eidem superscriptus; secundus terminus ejusdem seriei ostendit unicum modum, quo idem numerus ex unitatibus componitur; tertius ostendit quot modis idem componitur ita, ut maximus componentium sit 2; quartus, quot modis ita, ut maximus componentium sit 3; quintus, quot modis ita, ut maximus componentium sit 4; et sic porro. Sed haec Tibi jam nota esse nullus dubito, ut et quod series horizontales praebeant coefficients terminorum ortorum ex divisione unitatis per $(1 - n)(1 - nn)(1 - n^5)$ etc.

In hac serie

$n^0 - n^1 - n^2 + n^5 + n^7 - n^{12} - n^{15} + n^{22} + n^{26} - n^{35} -$ etc.
 quam invenisti aequalem producto $(1 - n)(1 - nn)(1 - n^5)$ etc. expanso, differentiae exponentium progrediuntur ita 1, 1, 3, 2, 5, 3, 7, 4, 9, 5, etc. qui numeri alternatim depromti sunt ex serie 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc. et ex serie 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. quae proprietas fortassis ex natura rei nec solum per inductionem

bitur 1, cum meris cy-
priosiores numeri secundae
tia, tres priores hujus
res quartae repetuntur
unus alicujus seriei ver-
terminorum alius seriei
ocorum intervallo uno
tus est in sua serie, et
in serie anteriori addi
si non, integra series
umerus seriei verticalis
= 0 + 1 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2,
rum intervallo. Usus:
stendit quot modis per
romanus eidem super-
seriei ostendit, unicum
tibus componitur; ter-
minitur ita, ut maximus
modis ita, ut maximus
modis ita, ut maximus
sed haec Tibi jam nota
horizontales praebent
divisione unitatis per

$n^{22} + n^{25} - n^{55} - \text{etc.}$
 $-n)(1 - nn)(1 - n^5) \text{etc.}$
grediuntur ita 1, 1, 3, 2,
ernatim depromti sunt
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. quae
solum per inductionem

demonstrari poterit; sed in hanc rem inquirere nunc non
vacat.

Valde mihi placet methodus inveniendi et summandi
series per differentiationem et integrationem, eamque ulterius
extendi posse existimo. Exemplum quod affers in fine litte-
rarum Tuarum inverso ordine melius, ni fallor, demon-
straturus fuisses, qua ratione demonstratio simul vice in-
vestigationis a priori fuisset. Si enim sit

$$s = 1 + \frac{a}{n+1} + \frac{aa}{2n+1} + \frac{a^3}{3n+1} + \text{etc.} = 1 + \frac{x^n}{n+1} + \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} + \frac{x^{3n}}{3n+1} + \text{etc.}$$

erit $sx = x + \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \text{etc.}$;

$$d.sx = (1 + x^n + x^{2n} + \text{etc.}) dx; \quad sx d.sx =$$

$$\left(x + \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \text{etc.}\right) (1 + x^n + x^{2n} + \text{etc.}) dx =$$

$$\left(x + x^{n+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) + x^{2n+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) + \right.$$

$$\left. x^{3n+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+1}\right) + \text{etc.}\right) dx$$

et integrando

$$\frac{1}{2} s s x x = \frac{1}{2} x x + \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) + \frac{x^{2n+2}}{2n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{x^{3n+2}}{3n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+1}\right) + \text{etc.}$$

seu

$$\frac{1}{2} s s = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^n}{n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) + \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) +$$

$$\frac{x^{3n}}{3n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+1}\right) + \text{etc.} \quad \text{Q. E. D.}$$

Multiplicando aequationem

$$\frac{1}{2} s s x x = \frac{1}{2} x x + \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) + \text{etc.}$$

per $d.sx$ et dividendo ejus integralem per x^5 , invenitur
simili modo

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{6} s^3 = & \frac{1}{6} + \frac{x^n}{n+3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \right) + \\ & \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n+2} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \frac{1}{2n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) + \\ & \frac{x^{3n}}{3n+3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \frac{1}{2n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{3n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+1} \right) \right) + \text{etc.} \end{aligned}$$

Et ita porro ad altiores potestates ascendi potest.

Reliqua Tua pulcherrima theoremata, quae abstrusioris sunt indaginis examinabo quando mihi plus otii suppetet. Interim vale et mihi fave. Dabam Basileae d. 24. Octbr. 1742.



$$\frac{1}{1+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) +$$

$$\frac{1}{1+n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) +$$

$$\frac{1}{1+n+2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) +$$

$$\frac{1}{1+3n+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) + \text{etc.}$$

ascendi potest.

reemata, quae abstrusioris
 lo mihi plus otii suppetet.
 Basileae d. 24. Octobr. 1742.

LETTRE III.

SOMMAIRE. Signification des séries infinies. Décomposition des quantités algébriques en facteurs. Controverse entre Bouguer et Fontaine.

Celeberrimo viro LEONHARDO EULERO S. P. D.
 NIC. BERNOULLI.

Ut mihi gratiam facias responsionis justae, quam debeo literis Tuis humanissimis jam ante 4 menses ad me datis, est quod Te enixe oro. Ita enim variis districtus sum negotiis, ut parum operae dare possim profundis meditationibus aut laboriosissimis investigationibus, quales requirere videntur materiae ab acri Tuo ingenio proponi solitae. Bona igitur Tua cum venia paucissimis me nunc expediam.

Miror me Tibi non intelligi in re levicula, quae Tibi ignota non est; mihi enim persuadere non possum Te statuere, seriem divergentem, cui licet in infinitum continuatae semper aliquid deest, dare exacte valorem quantitatis in

seriem [resolutae. Quemadmodum ex. gr. $\frac{1}{1-x}$ non est = $1+x+xx+x^3+\dots+x^\infty$, sed = $1+x+xx+x^3+\dots+x^\infty+\frac{x^\infty+1}{1-x}$, ita quoque sinus arcus elliptici s non est = $s-\frac{s^3}{6c^4}+\text{etc.}$ sed = $s-\frac{s^3}{6c^4}+\text{etc.} + \text{vel} - \text{functione aliqua infiniti gradus arcus } s$. Quamvis igitur iste sinus, ut in circulo, fortasse etiam sit = $s\left(1-\frac{ss}{\pi\pi}\right)\left(1-\frac{ss}{4\pi\pi}\right)\text{etc.}$, non tamen series $s-\frac{s^3}{6c^4}+\text{etc.}$ eidem producto aequalis erit, in qua conclusione nos ambo convenimus.

Recte se habet methodus Tua inveniendi factores trinomiales quantitatis algebraicae ope angulorum, sed eadem, sicut omnes aliae methodi hic adhibendae, necessario requirit resolutionem aequationum altioris gradus, quae rarissime expedite conficitur. At erravi, quando in posterioribus meis litteris negavi, omnem quantitatem algebraicam, et in specie hanc $x^4-4x^3+2xx+4x+4$ in factores trinomiales reales resolvi posse. Erroris ansa haec fuit: Sciebam Cartesium docuisse modum resolvendi aequationem biquadraticam

$$x^4 + px^3 + qxx + rx + s = 0$$

in duas quadraticas $xx + yx + t = 0$ et $xx - yx + u = 0$ ope aequationis cubicae vel aequationis sex dimensionum, in qua potestates impares coefficientis y deficient, et porro sciebam unam ad minimum radicem hujus aequationis cubicae, quae est yy , esse realem, sed quia credebam, eam radicem posse esse negativam, concludebam y tunc fore quantitatem imaginariam; et in exemplo a me allegato aggregatum radicem $x = 1 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{-3}}$ et $x = 1 + \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{-3}}$, vel radicem $x = 1 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{-3}}$ et $x = 1 - \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{-3}}$ absque ulteriori examine quantitatem imaginariam esse putabam. Sed a Te monitus et re accuratius examinata, com-

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peri aequationem praedictam cubicam semper habere unam
 radicem yy realem affirmativam, quin etiam ipsum modum
 addendi quantitates $1 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{-3}}$ et $1 + \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{-3}}$
 detexi. Sententia igitur mutata nunc affirmo, assertum Tuum
 demonstrari posse, dummodo cencedatur (quod nemo negabit)
 omnem quantitatem imaginariam considerari posse instar func-
 tionis alicujus vel aggregati plurium functionum quantitatis
 vel quantitatum hanc formam habentium $b \pm \sqrt{-a}$, ubi b
 significiat quantitatem realem vel 0, et a quantitatem realem
 affirmativam; jam vero omnes potestates, radices, functiones
 binomii $b \pm \sqrt{-a}$, et aggregata plurium ejusmodi func-
 tionum, ad simile binomium $B \pm \sqrt{-A}$ reduci possunt,
 unde sequitur, in omni aequatione algebraica radices imagina-
 rias habente, quaelibet paria radicum cognatarum hac forma
 exprimi posse $x - B - \sqrt{-A} = 0$ et $x - B + \sqrt{-A} = 0$,
 adeoque ipsam aequationem in factores trinomiales reales
 hujus formae $xx - 2Bx + BB + A = 0$ resolubilem esse.
 Ex. gr. si ponatur $\sqrt{b \pm \sqrt{-a}} = B \pm \sqrt{-A}$, erit

$$b \pm \sqrt{-a} = BB - A \pm 2B\sqrt{-A};$$

quare si fiat $b = BB - A$ et $\sqrt{-a} = 2B\sqrt{-A}$, seu
 $a = 4ABB$, habebitur $BB = b + A$, et $a = 4ABB = 4bA + 4AA$,

hinc $A = \frac{-b + \sqrt{bb + a}}{2}$ et $BB = b + A = \frac{b + \sqrt{bb + a}}{2}$; po-

sito igitur $b = 2$, $a = 3$, erit

$$A = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{7}}{2}, \quad BB = \frac{2 + \sqrt{7}}{2}, \quad \text{et} \quad B = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{7}}}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

Sic si ponatur $\sqrt[3]{b \pm \sqrt{-a}} = B \pm \sqrt{-A}$, erit

$$b \pm \sqrt{-a} = B^3 \pm 3BB\sqrt{-A} - 3AB \mp A\sqrt{-A};$$

quare si fiat $b = B^3 - 3AB$, et $\sqrt{-a} = (3BB - A)\sqrt{-A}$,

$$\text{seu } a = 9AB^2 - 6AABB + A^3,$$

habebitur per priorem aequationem $A = \frac{B^3 - b}{3B}$, quo valore in

posteriore substituto, erit $27 a B^3 = 64 B^3 - 48 b B^2 - 15 b b B^3 - b^3$
 vel $27 b b B^3 + 27 a B^3 = 64 B^3 - 48 b B^2 + 12 b b B^3 - b^3$
 et extrahendo radicem cubicam $3 B \sqrt[3]{(b b + a)} = 4 B^3 - b$
 quae aequatio cum sit cubica et imparium dimensionum
 sequitur B , et per consequens etiam $A = \frac{B^3 - b}{3B}$ habere ad
 minimum unum valorem realem.

Jam a longo tempore non vidi Commentarios Acad. Reg.
 Gall.; hinc ignota mihi fuit controversia inter D. Bouguer et
 D. de la Fontaine agitata de inventione theorematis, quod mihi
 acceptum refers. Ego quidem hac in re nullius inventionis
 gloriam mihi tribuo, utpote qui proprietatem illam formu-
 larum differentialium, quae huic controversiae ansam dedit,
 non instar theorematis proposui, sed instar axiomatis sup-
 posui, quod ex sola notione differentialium, etiam sine in-
 spectione figurae, cuius manifestum esse putabam. Vid.
 Suppl. Act. Lips. Tom. VII. pag. 311 ibi: *nunc hoc idem*
ddy etc. et pag. 312 ibi: *unde aequatis his duobus valori-*
bus ipsius ddx etc. Adhibita autem figura, haec proprietates
 statim in oculos incurrit. Si enim sit (Fig. 60) $AE = CF = dx$
 et $BE = P dx$ posita y constante, et $CA = Q dy$ posita x
 constante, erit differentiale ipsius $P dx$ posita y variabili et
 x constante $= DF - BE = DB - FE = DB - CA =$ diffe-
 rentiali ipsius $Q dy$ posita x variabili et y constante. Quia
 super ista proprietate differentialium fundata est constructio
 trajectoriarum orthogonalium a me exhibita in Actis Lips.
 1719 pag. 295 et seqq. communicabo hic Tecum ejusdem
 constructionis demonstrationem analyticam, quam olim con-
 cinatam nondum publici juris feci. Sint (Fig. 61) curvae
 secundae DEF, GHI , curva has ad angulos rectos secans
 HF , ipsarumque coordinatae communes $AB, AC = y, BE$
 vel BH , aut CF vel $CI = x$, sitque aequatio curvarum

$^3 = 64B^9 - 48bB^6 - 15bbB^3 - b^3$
 $^9 = 48bB^6 + 12bbB^3 - b^3$
 $n 3B\sqrt[3]{(bb+a)} = 4B^3 - b$
 et imparium dimensionum
 etiam $A = \frac{B^3 - b}{3B}$ habere ad
 m.

vidi Commentarios Acad. Reg.
 troversia inter D. Bouguer et
 ntionem theorematis, quod mihi
 hac in re nullius inventionis
 sui proprietatem illam formu-
 lae controversiae ansam dedit
 ni, sed instar axiomatis sup-
 differentialium, etiam sine in-
 ifestum esse putabam. Vid
 ag. 311 ibi: *nunc hoc idem*
le aequatis his duobus valori-
 autem figura, haec proprietat
 im sit (Fig. 60) $AE = CF = dx$
 de, et $CA = Qdy$ posita x
 us Pdx posita y variabili et
 $FE = DB = CA =$ diffe-
 variabili et y constante. Quia
 alium fundata est constructio
 me exhibita in Actis Lips.
 unicabo hic Tecum ejusdem
 analyticam, quam olim con-
 feci. Sint (Fig. 61) curvae
 as ad angulos rectos secans
 munes $AB, AC = y, BE$
 sitque aequatio curvarum

secundarum generalis $dx = pdy + qda$, ubi a significat
 parametrum variabilem, sive lineam, ex cujus mutatione mu-
 tatur curva secunda; p vero et q sunt quantitates datae per
 x, y, a et constantes. Sit porro ∂ nota differentialium quando
 a constans ponitur, et δ nota differentialium quando y con-
 stans ponitur. Quia curva HF secat curvas DEF, GHI ad
 angulos rectos, subtangens curvarum DEF, GHI eadem est
 ac subnormalis curvae secantis HF , id est, $\frac{x}{p} = \frac{-x dx}{dy}$,
 sive $dy = -pdx$, quae est aequatio generalis curvarum HF ,
 in qua si pro dx substitutatur ejus valor $pdy + qda$ orietur

$$dy = -ppdy - pqda; \text{ vel } \frac{dy}{da} = -\frac{pq}{1+pp}.$$

Eadem aequatio etiam sic invenitur: Quia triangulum EFH
 est rectangulum, erit $HE^2 = EF^2 + HF^2$, sed
 $HE^2 = \delta x^2 = qqda^2$, $EF^2 = \delta x^2 + dy^2 = ppdy^2 + dy^2$,
 $HF^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 = ppdy^2 + 2pqdyda + qqda^2 + dy^2$,
 hinc $qqda^2 = 2ppdy^2 + 2pqdyda + qqda^2 + 2dy^2$, sub-
 trahendo $qqda^2$ et postea per $2dy$ dividendo, orietur

$$0 = dy + ppdy + pqda,$$

ut antea. Quia vero quantitas q in curvis secundis transcen-
 dentibus non data est, tentari debet ejus eliminatio per se-
 quentem considerationem, in qua valor lineolae IF duplici
 modo invenitur. Nimirum $IF = HE + \partial HE = \delta x + \partial \delta x$,
 sed est quoque $IF = \delta CF = \delta BE + \delta \partial BE = \delta x + \delta \delta x$, hinc
 ablato utrinque δx , erit $\partial \delta x = \delta \partial x$, id est (quia $\delta x = qda$,
 et $\partial x = pdy$) $\partial qda = \delta pdy$, hinc $\partial q = \frac{\delta p dy}{da}$, cujus in-
 tegrale haberi potest, saltem per quadraturas, si x non in-
 grediatur quantitatem δp ; debet autem in integratione addi
 talis quantitas ex a et aliis constantibus composita, ut in
 casu $AB = y = 0$, HE sive qda evadat $GD = \delta AD$; datur

autem recta AD ob datam positionem curvarum secundarum in a et constantibus, quae si ponatur $= E$, erit in casu $y=0$, $q = \frac{dE}{da}$. Si modo inventa aequatio differentialis $\partial q = \frac{\delta p dy}{da}$ comparetur cum aequatione curvae HF supra inventa $\frac{dy}{da} = \frac{-pq}{1+pp}$, reperietur $\frac{-\partial q}{q} = \frac{p\delta p}{1+pp}$, quae aequatio inserviet ad inveniendam curvam LMN pro qualibet curva secunda GHI , ut abscindendo aream datae magnitudinis $ALMB$, ordinata MB producta secet curvam GHI in puncto aliquo H trajectorye quaesitae HF . Sit ordinata curvae construendae $BM = z$ respondens abscissae $AB = y$. Appelletur area $ALMB = S$, sitque generaliter $dS = z dy + u da$, eritque ut supra $\partial \delta \alpha = \delta \partial \alpha$, ita hic $\partial \delta S = \delta \partial S$, id est $\partial u da = \delta z dy$; quia vero $\delta S = u da$, et in casu $y=0$ omnes areae $ALMB$ evanescent, evanescet quoque δS , adeoque in casu $y=0$ erit $u=0$. Ponatur $z = \frac{1+pp}{pn}$, et area abscindenda $ALMB = C - A$, ubi C significet quantitatem constantem et A quantitatem inveniendam compositam ex a et constantibus, sitque $dA = b da$; et erit $dS = z dy + u da = dC - dA = -b da$, sive

$$\frac{dy}{da} = \frac{u+b}{-z} = \frac{-pq}{1+pp},$$

hinc $z = \frac{(u+b)(1+pp)}{pq} = \frac{1+pp}{pn}$, et $u+b = \frac{q}{n}$, et $\partial u = \frac{n\partial q - q\partial n}{nn}$;

et quia in casu $y=0$ est $u=0$, erit in hoc casu $b = \frac{q}{n} =$

(si m ponatur $= n$ in casu $y=0$) $\frac{dE}{mda}$, et $b da = dA = \frac{dE}{m}$,

Sed supra inventa est aequatio $\partial u da = \delta z dy$ sive

$$\frac{dy}{da} = \frac{\partial u}{\delta z} = \frac{-pq}{1+pp} = \frac{-q}{nz},$$

hinc $\frac{\delta z}{z} = \frac{-n \delta u}{q} = -\frac{\partial q}{q} + \frac{\partial n}{n} = \left(\text{quia } \frac{-\partial q}{q} = \frac{p \delta p}{1+pp} \right)$
 $\frac{p \delta p}{1+pp} + \frac{\partial n}{n} = \left(\text{ob } z = \frac{1+pp}{pn} \right) \frac{2p \delta p}{1+pp} - \frac{\delta p}{p} - \frac{\delta n}{n}$, id est
 (quia $dn = \partial n + \delta n$) $\frac{dn}{n} = \frac{p \delta p}{1+pp} - \frac{\delta p}{p} = \delta \log. \frac{\sqrt{1+pp}}{p}$,
 quod est illud ipsum, quod praecipit constructio tradita in
 Actis Lips. loco citato: Sed hic filum scriptionis abrumpo,
 reliqua pulcherrima epistolae Tuae contenta examinaturus,
 cum otium, quo maxime indigeo, nactus fuero. Vale.

Dabam Basileae die 6. Aprilis 1743.



onem curvarum secundarum
 tur = E, erit in casu $y=0$,
 differentialis $\partial q = \frac{\delta p \delta y}{da}$ com-

F supra inventa $\frac{dy}{da} = \frac{-pq}{1+pp}$,
 equatio inserviet ad inve-

alibet curva secunda GHI,
 nitudinis ALMB, ordinata
 in puncto aliquo H trajec-
 turvae construendae BM=z
 pelletur area ALMB=S,
 u da, eritque ut supra
 S, id est $\partial u da = \delta z dy$;
 (= 0 omnes areae ALMB
 adeoque in casu $y=0$ erit
 abscindenda ALMB=C-A,

ntem et A quantitatem in-
 stantibus, sitque $dA = bda$;
 $-dA = -bda$, sive

$\frac{-pq}{1+pp}$,
 $b = \frac{q}{n}$, et $\partial u = \frac{n \delta q - q \delta n}{nn}$;

erit in hoc casu $b = \frac{q}{n} =$

$\frac{dE}{mda}$, et $bda = dA = \frac{dE}{m}$,

$\partial u da = \delta z dy$ sive

$= \frac{-q}{nz}$,

LETTRE IV.

SOMMAIRE. Considérations sur les sommes des séries divergentes. Racines imaginaires des équations. Résolution des quantités algébriques en diviseurs trinomiaux réels, et des équations de degrés supérieurs en équations quarrées. Théorème de calcul différentiel.

Viro Celeberrimo LEONH. EULERO S. P. D. NIC. BERNOULLI.

Patrualem meum et Cl. Wentzium rogavi, ut tarditatem responsionis meae ad postremam Tuam epistolam apud Te in suis litteris excusarent, quod factum, ut spero, benigne accipies. Ne autem omnino desim officio meo, responsionis loco pauca quaedam monebo. Ne disputatio nostra de summis serierum divergentium in logomachiam abeat, opus est, ut mentem meam Tibi clarius aperiarn. Ideam summae seu aggregati plurium terminorum non posse copulari existimo cum idea terminorum sine fine progredientium, et has duas ideas contradictorias esse statuo; illa involvit conceptum terminorum omnium, primi, ultimi et mediorum, in ista autem non involvitur conceptus ultimi, sed mens a cogitatione

ultimi, et per consequens etiam a collectione primi, mediorum et ultimi abstrahitur. Hinc distinctionem inter infinitum absolutum et infinitum determinatum non admitto, sed omne infinitum, quod calculum ingreditur, tanquam determinatum concipi debere contendo, et hinc quoque proprietates aequationum finitarum algebraicarum, quod ex. gr. coëfficiens secundi termini negative sumtus sit aequalis summae omnium radicum, etc. non recte applicari existimo ad aequationes habentes terminos sine fine progredientes, quorum nullus ut ultimus consideratur, et in quibus aequationibus per consequens neque numerus neque summa radicum concipi potest. Seriei $1 - 3 + 5 - 7 + \text{etc.}$ summa exprimitur per ultimum terminum hujus seriei $1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + \text{etc.}$ et quando nullus concipi potest hujus seriei ultimus terminus, nulla etiam concipi poterit summa prioris seriei, aut si velis illa summa erit $= -\infty$. -1^∞ , non autem $= 0$, a quo valore series $1 - 3 + 5 - 7 + \text{etc.}$ tanto magis recedit, quanto magis continuatur, quamvis illa formetur ex quantitate $\frac{1-1}{1+2+1} = 0$. Sic etiam series $1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + \text{etc.}$ formata ex quantitate $\frac{1}{1-2} = -1$, revera non est $= -1$. At dicis ejusmodi summationes Te nunquam in errorem deduxisse, et meministi quoque me ipsum ejusmodi summationibus usum fuisse in investiganda summa seriei $1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \text{etc.}$ Jam vero hoc est id ipsum, quod innuere volebam in prima mea ad Te data epistola, cum dicebam posse aliquid contra meam methodum objici, quod explanatione opus habeat, quia multis absonum videbitur, seriem infinitam numerorum affirmativorum continue crescentium aequalem poni numero negativo finito. Existimo igitur, respondendum esse, quod ejusmodi serierum divergentium fictitiae summationes in er-

LE IV.

mmes des séries divergentes. Racines
ion des quantités algébriques en divi-
ions de degrés supérieurs en équations
entiel.

LEO S. P. D. NIC. BERNOULLI.

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rorem non deducant tunc, quando per seriem divergentem intelligi debet quantitas aliqua in seriem resoluta, vel tunc, quando sine respectu ad quantitates, unde series divergentes oriuntur, plures ejusmodi series in calculo occurrunt, et residua infinita in summatione neglecta se invicem destruunt. Aliis vero in casibus ejusmodi summationes facile in errorem deducere possunt. Ex. gr. series recurrens

$$1 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 8 + 13 + \text{etc.}$$

formatur ex quantitate $\frac{1}{1-1-1} = -1$, et series geometrica

$$1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + \text{etc.} \text{ ex quantitate } \frac{1}{1-2} = -1, \text{ non}$$

tamen hinc concludi debet ambas istas series esse aequales, cum singuli termini hujus, excepto primo, sint majores singulis terminis illius, differentia magis et magis crescente, quippe differentiae constituunt hanc seriem

$$0 + 1 + 2 + 5 + 11 + 24 + \text{etc.}$$

ortam ex quantitate $\frac{1-1}{1-3+1+2} = 0$. Sic quoque absurdum

esset dicere, seriem recurrentem $1 + 3 + 8 + 19 + 43 + \text{etc.}$ aequalem esse soli primo termino, totum aequale minimae

parti, attamen illa formatur ex quantitate $\frac{1}{1-3+1+2} = 1$.

Quicumque negare vult, radices imaginarias aequationum considerari posse tanquam functiones binomiorum hujusmodi $a + \sqrt{-b}$, eodem jure negare debet, aequationes imparium dimensionum semper habere ad minimum unam radicem realem, et numerum radicum imaginariarum semper esse parem; utraque enim assertio eodem recidit, et numerus radicum imaginariarum ideo par esse statuitur, quia in formationem illarum ingredi censetur latus quadratum quantitatis negativae.

Modus, quem affers resolve divisores trinomiales reales, non qui irrepserunt in calculum Tu $x^4 + px^3 + qax + rx + s = 0$ d $ax + \gamma x + \delta = 0$. Pro aequ α et γ , debet poni $zz - pz + u$ radices sunt β et δ , debet poni $zz + pz + u = 0$ et $zz + tz -$ scripsisti. Deinde ex aequati $p = \alpha + \gamma$, $q = \beta + \delta + \alpha\gamma = t -$ invicem comparatis, resultat ae

$$rr - prt + pps +$$

non vero haec $rr - prt + p$ substituendo $q - t$ pro u habet

$$t^3 - qtt + (pr - 4s)t -$$

loco Tuae

$$t^3 - qtt - (pp - pr +$$

Quamvis igitur t et u habeant dum tamen sequitur radices a et $zz - tz + s = 0$, nempe demonstretur $\frac{1}{4}pp - u$ et $\frac{1}{4}tt -$

Idem dicendum est de aequati in qua licet quantitates A, B, C imparis gradus, tamen adhuc radices z , quas ponis esse α, γ , qua sex dimensionum $x^6 + px^5$ per tres divisores reales $ax + \epsilon x + \zeta = 0$. Melius i Cartesii tollendo secundum tert et quaerendo ipsas quantitates mas vel producta. Sit ex. gr. a

lo per seriem divergentem
 seriem resoluta, vel tunc,
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1 + 8 + 13 + etc.

1 = -1, et series geometrica

quantitate $\frac{1}{1-2} = -1$, non

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anc seriem

1 + 24 + etc.

= 0. Sic quoque absurdum

1 + 3 + 8 + 19 + 43 + etc.

10, totum aequale minima

quantitate $\frac{1}{1-3+1+2} = 1$.

res imaginarias aequationum

tionum binomiorum hujus-

negare debet, aequationes

habere ad minimum unam

adicum imaginariarum sem-

ssertio eodem recidit, et nu-

leo par esse statuitur, quia

censetur latus quadratum

Modus, quem affers resolvendi quantitates algebraicas in
 divisores trinomiales reales, non est perfectus, et errores ali-
 qui irrepserunt in calculum Tuum. Sint ex. gr. aequationis
 $x^5 + px^5 + qxx + rx + s = 0$ divisores $xx + \alpha x + \beta = 0$ et
 $xx + \gamma x + \delta = 0$. Pro aequatione, quae continet radices
 α et γ , debet poni $zz - pz + u = 0$, et pro aequatione, cujus
 radices sunt β et δ , debet poni $zz - tz + s = 0$, non autem
 $zz + pz + u = 0$ et $zz + tz + s = 0$, uti ex inadvertentia
 scripsisti. Deinde ex aequationibus $\alpha\gamma = u$, $\beta + \delta = t$,
 $p = \alpha + \gamma$, $q = \beta + \delta + \alpha\gamma = t + u$, $r = \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma$ et $s = \beta\delta$,
 invicem comparatis, resultat aequatio

$$rr - prt + pps + ttu - 4su = 0,$$

non vero haec $rr - prt + ppt + ttu - 4su = 0$, unde
 substituendo $q - t$ pro u habetur aequatio ista

$$t^3 - qtt + (pr - 4s)t - rr - pps + 4qs = 0,$$

loco Tuae

$$t^3 - qtt - (pp - pr + 4s)t - rr + 4qs = 0.$$

Quamvis igitur t et u habeant unum valorem realem, non-
 dum tamen sequitur radices aequationum $zz - pz + u = 0$
 et $zz - tz + s = 0$, nempe α , γ , β et δ esse reales, nisi
 demonstretur $\frac{1}{4}pp - u$ et $\frac{1}{4}tt - s$ esse quantitates affirmativas.
 Idem dicendum est de aequatione $z^3 + Azz + Bz + C = 0$,
 in qua licet quantitates A , B , C definiantur per aequationem
 imparis gradus, tamen adhuc demonstrandum est singulas ra-
 dices z , quas ponis esse α , γ , ε , esse reales, ut aequatio ali-
 qua sex dimensionum $x^6 + px^5 + qx^4 + \text{etc.} = 0$ divisibilis sit
 per tres divisores reales $xx + \alpha x + \beta = 0$, $xx + \gamma x + \delta = 0$,
 et $xx + \varepsilon x + \zeta = 0$. Melius igitur res conficitur per modum
 Cartesii tollendo secundum terminum aequationis resolvendae,
 et quaerendo ipsas quantitates α , γ , ε etc., non ipsarum sum-
 mas vel producta. Sit ex. gr. aequatio $x^6 + qxx + rx + s = 0$

resolvenda in $xx + \alpha x + \beta = 0$ et $xx - \alpha x + \delta = 0$, invenitur

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha^3 + qa - r}{2\alpha}, \delta = \frac{\alpha^3 + qa + r}{2\alpha}, \beta\delta = s = \frac{\alpha^6 + 2qa^4 + qq\alpha\alpha - rr}{4\alpha\alpha}$$

seu $\alpha^6 + 2qa^4 + (qq - 4s)\alpha\alpha - rr = 0$. Jam vero hujus aequationis cubicae radices $\alpha\alpha$ vel omnes sunt reales, vel una tantum; si omnes sint reales, non possunt esse singulae negativae, quia ultimus aequationis terminus $-rr$ est quantitas negativa; sin una tantum radix sit realis, illa necessario erit affirmativa, quia aequationis quadratae, quae alteras duas radices imaginarias continet, ultimus terminus debet esse affirmativus. Dabitur ergo unus valor realis affirmativus ipsius $\alpha\alpha$, per consequens singulae quantitates α, β, δ habebunt valorem aliquem realem. Aequationum altioris gradus resolutiones in aequationes quadratas dependent omnes a resolutione aequationis

$$x^{2^n} + px^{2^{n-1}} + qx^{2^{n-2}} + \text{etc.} = 0$$

in qua exponens altissimi termini est potestas aliqua numeri binarii. Nam si sit m numerus quicumque impar, et aequatio proposita

$$x^{m \cdot 2^n} + px^{m \cdot 2^{n-1}} + \text{etc.} = 0,$$

haec semper pro divisore habebit aequationem

$$x^{2^n} + \alpha x^{2^{n-1}} + \text{etc.} = 0,$$

in qua coëfficiens secundi termini α semper determinabitur per aequationem gradus imparis. Aequatio vero generalis

$$x^{2^n} + px^{2^{n-1}} + qx^{2^{n-2}} + \text{etc.} = 0,$$

sublato secundo termino, ad dimidium numerum dimensionum reduci potest et resolvi in duas

$$x^{2^{n-1}} + \alpha x^{2^{n-1}-1} + \text{etc.} = 0 \text{ et } x^{2^{n-1}} - \alpha x^{2^{n-1}-1} + \text{etc.} = 0,$$

ubi $\alpha\alpha$ semper determinabitur per aequationem imparis gradus;

et $\alpha x - \alpha x + \delta = 0$, in-

$$s = \frac{\alpha^6 + 2q\alpha^4 + qqa\alpha - rr}{4\alpha\alpha}$$

$rr = 0$. Jam vero hujus
omnes sunt reales, vel
non possunt esse singulae
terminus $-rr$ est quan-
dix sit realis, illa neces-
sionis quadratae, quae al-
ntinet, ultimus terminus
ergo unus valor realis affir-
singulae quantitates α, β, δ
n. Aequationum altioris
quadratas dependent om-

$$-^2 + \text{etc.} = 0$$

si est potestas aliqua nu-
eris quicunque impar, et

$$- \text{etc.} = 0,$$

aequationem

$$c. = 0,$$

α semper determinabitur

Aequatio vero generalis

$$^2 + \text{etc.} = 0,$$

dium numerum dimensio-

nas

$$^{n-1} - \alpha x^{2^{n-1}-1} + \text{etc.} = 0,$$

aequationem imparis gradus;

tota igitur difficultas demonstrationis, quod omnis aequatio algebraica resolvi possit in aequationes quadratas reales, eo reducitur, ut demonstretur quantitatem $\alpha\alpha$ semper esse affirmativam. Ita resolutio aequationis octo dimensionum in duas biquadraticas, et harum porro in aequationes quadratas, perfici poterit inventa radice aequationis 35 dimensionum, neque ad eam rem opus est aequatione $1. 3. 5. 7 = 105^u$ gradus. Sed quis quaeso mortalium resolvat ejusmodi aequationes? quare speculationem hanc magis curiosam quam utilem esse existimo.

Theorema illud, cujus inventionem mihi asseruisti, nempe de aequalitate differentialium ipsius Pdx et Qdy , potest quidem usum non exiguum habere in integrandis aequationibus differentialibus, sed ego non ausim hanc utilitatem eousque extendere, ut credam, omnem aequationem differentialem hujus formae $PRdx + QRdy = 0$ integrationem admittere, quoties facta differenti ipsius $PRdx$ (ponendo x constantem) aequali differenti ipsius $QRdy$ (ponendo y constantem), quantitas R determinari potest. Verum quidem est, si quantitas quaedam integralis finita pro differenti habeat $PRdx + QRdy$, tunc fore $d.PRdx = d.QRdy$; sed dubito, an hujus propositionis conversa etiam sit vera. Caeterum facile perspicies hoc problema: Data aequatione differentiali $Pdx + Qdy = 0$, invenire quantitatem R , ita ut $d.PRdx$ sumpta x constante sit $= d.QRdy$ sumpta y constante, — non differe ab hoc problemate: Data aequatione differentiali incompleta $dx = pdy$, invenire ejus completam $dx = pdy + qda$, quod a me solutum extat in Act. Lips. loco in praecedentibus meis litteris allegato. Vale et levia ista monita boni consule. Dabam Basileae d. 29 Novembris 1743.

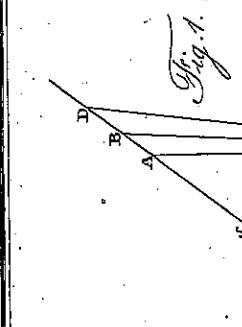


Fig. 1.

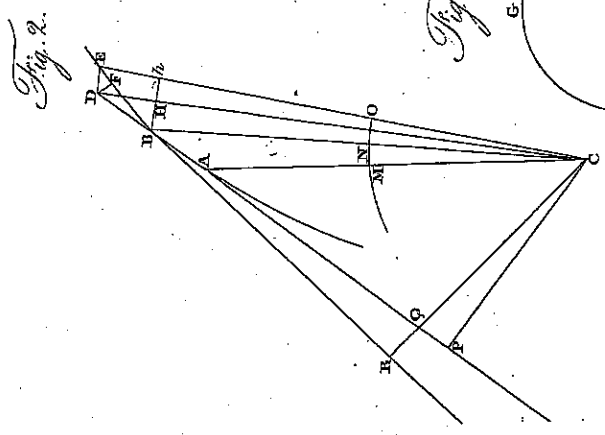


Fig. 2.

Fig. 7.

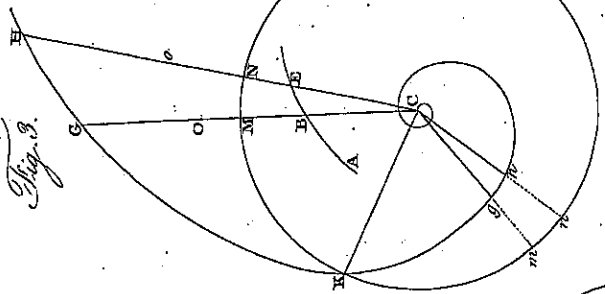
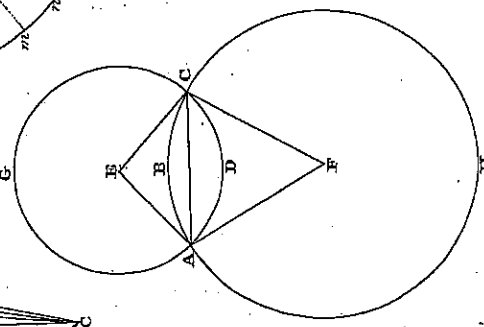


Fig. 3.

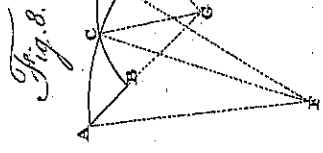


Fig. 8.

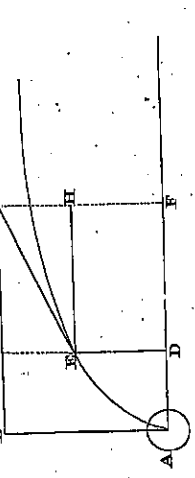


Fig. 6.

Fig. 10.

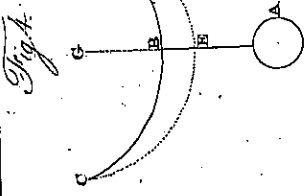
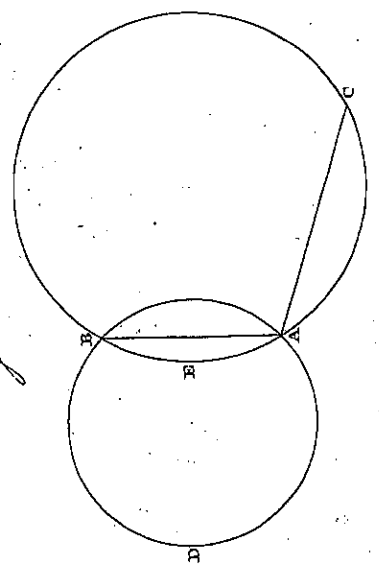


Fig. 4.

Fig. 9.

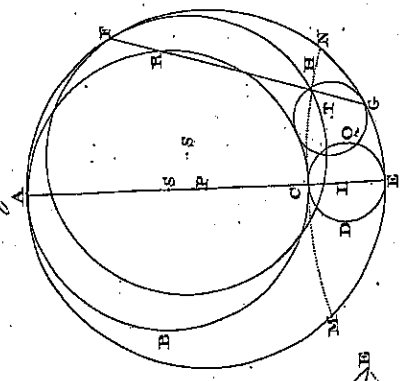


Fig. 12.

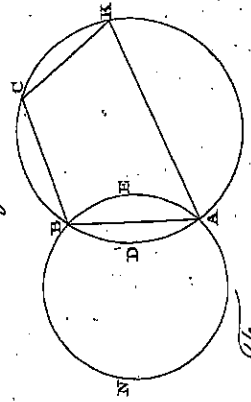
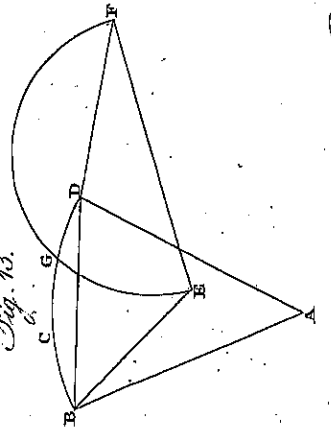


Fig. 13.



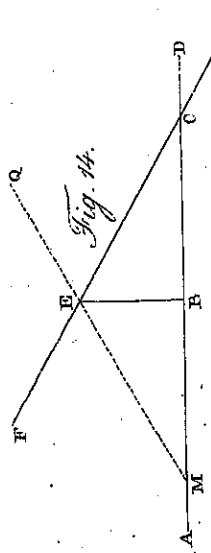


Fig. 14.

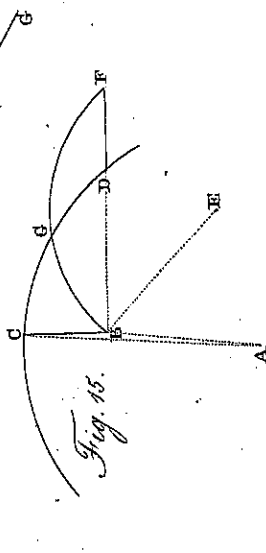


Fig. 15.

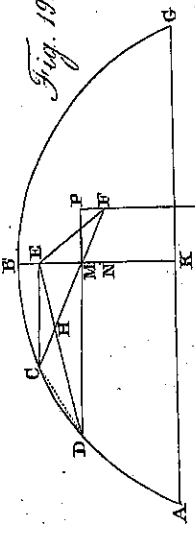


Fig. 19.

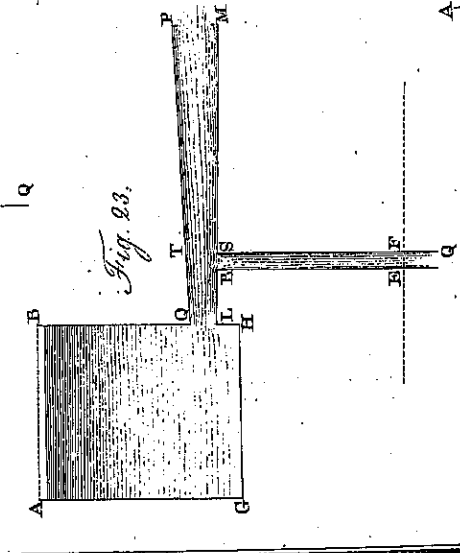


Fig. 23.

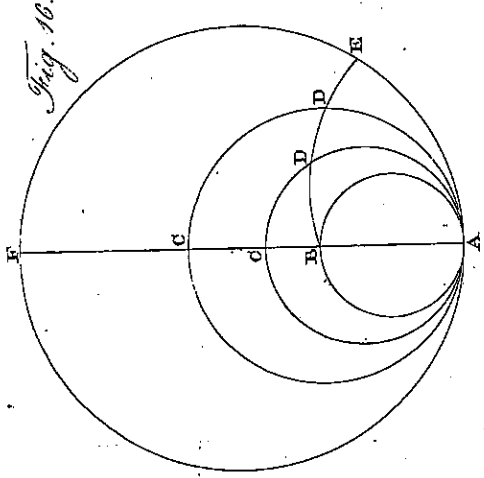


Fig. 16.

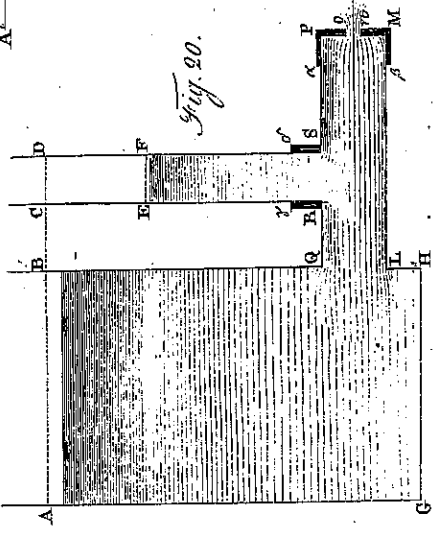


Fig. 20.

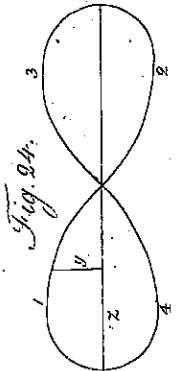


Fig. 24.

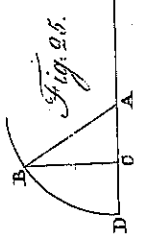


Fig. 25.

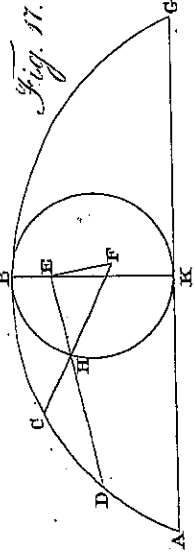


Fig. 17.

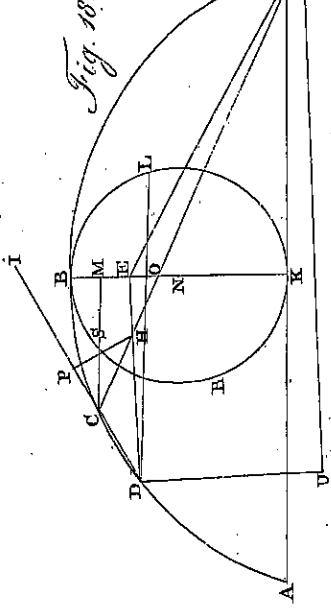


Fig. 18.

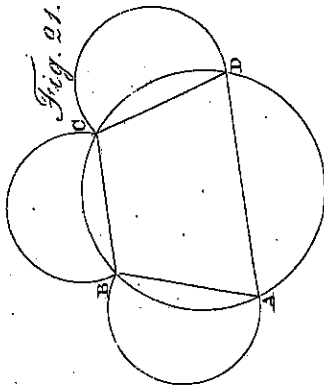


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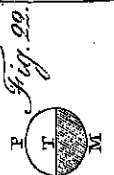


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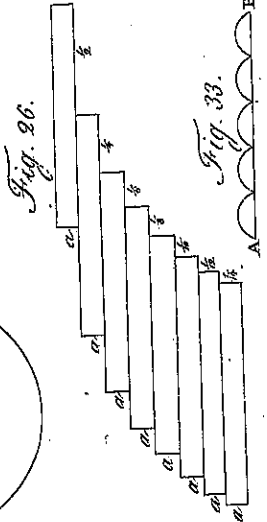


Fig. 26.



Fig. 33.

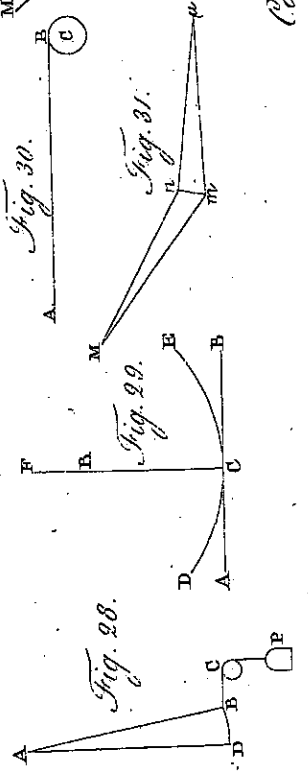


Fig. 28.

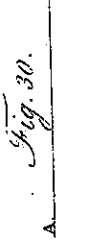


Fig. 30.

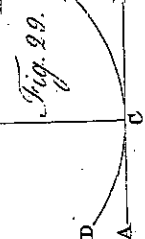


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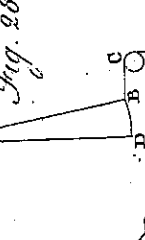


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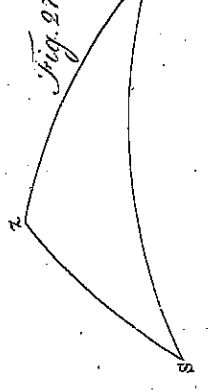


Fig. 27.



Fig. 34.

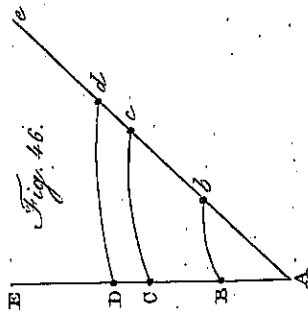
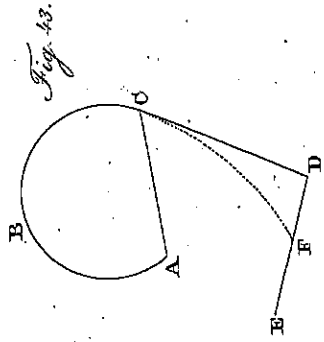
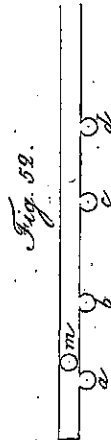
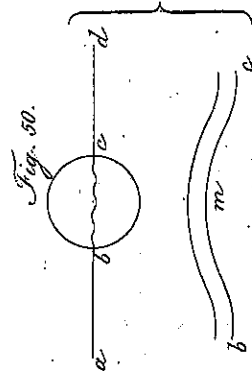
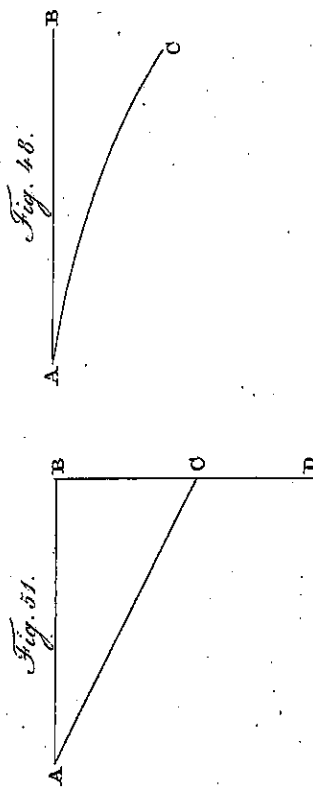
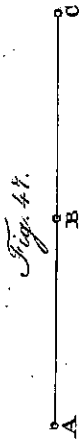
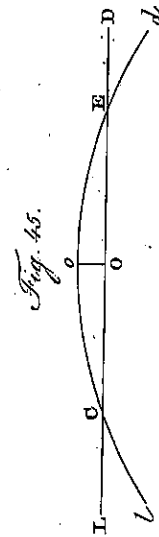
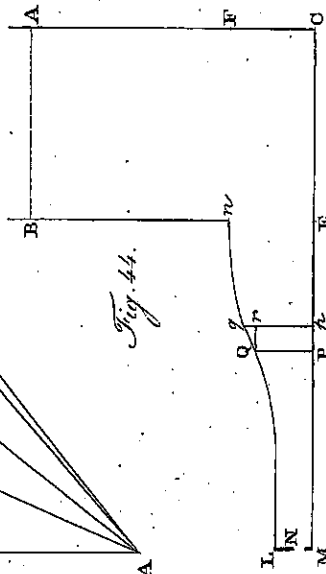
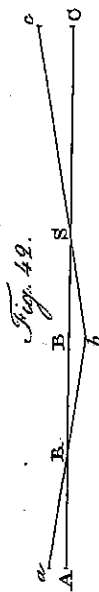
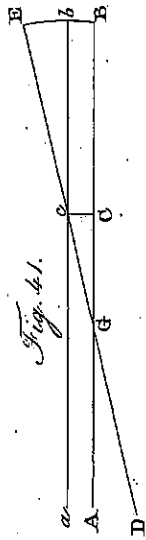
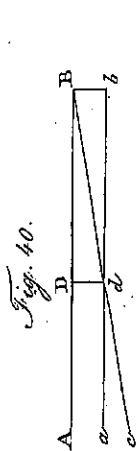
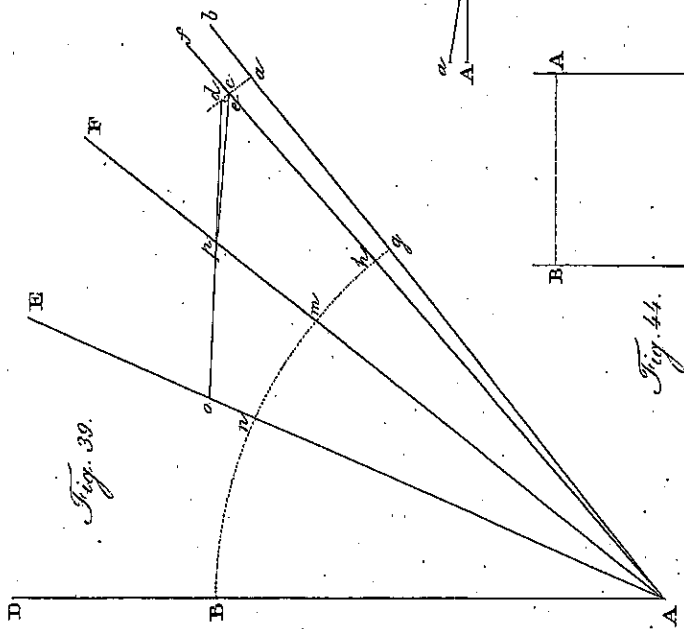
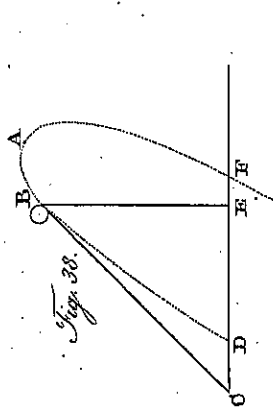
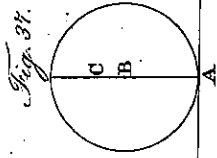
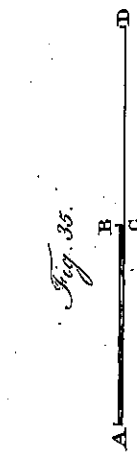


Fig. 53.

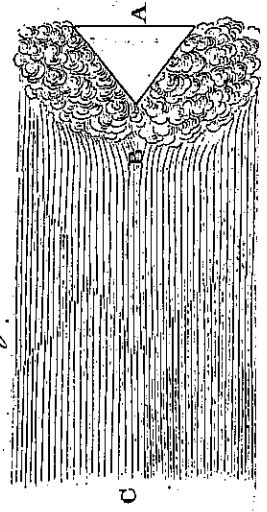


Fig. 54.

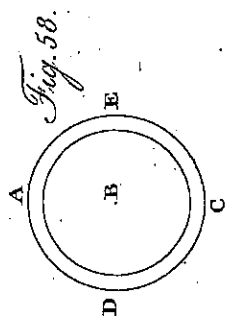
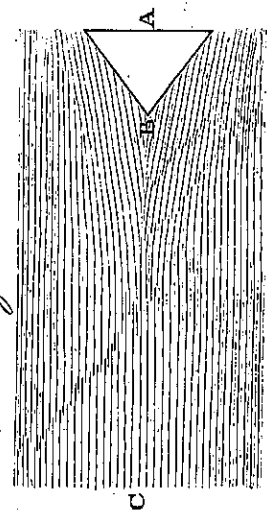


Fig. 58.

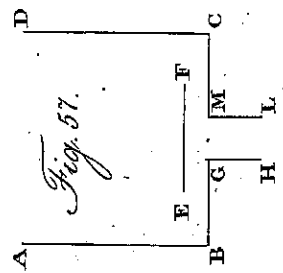


Fig. 57.

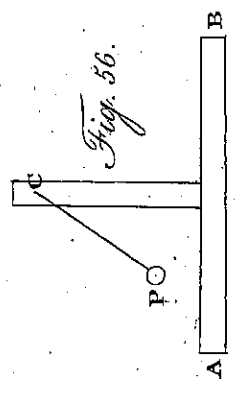


Fig. 56.

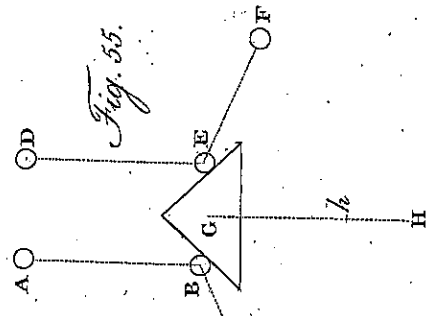


Fig. 55.

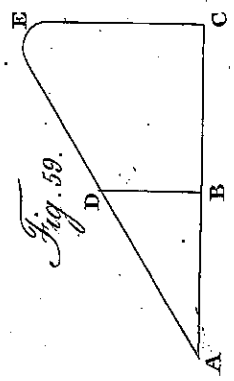


Fig. 59.

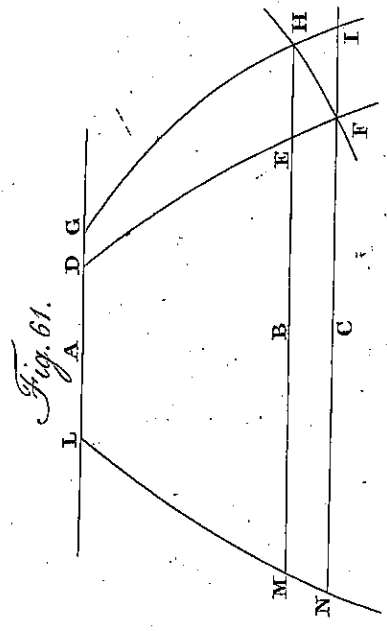


Fig. 61.

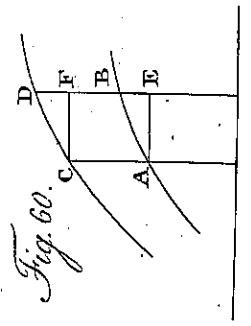


Fig. 60.