18	73	443	$\frac{3\cdot 37}{202} = \frac{3\cdot 37}{2\cdot 101}$ nihil dat.
24	97	587	$\frac{3\cdot 49}{268} = \frac{3\cdot 49}{4\cdot 67}$ nihil dat.
28	113	683	$\frac{3\cdot 57}{312} = \frac{9\cdot 19}{8\cdot 39} = \frac{3\cdot 19}{8\cdot 13}$ nihil dat
34	137	827	$\frac{3\cdot 69}{378} = \frac{23}{2\cdot 21} = \frac{13}{2\cdot 3\cdot 7}\left\vert\frac{23}{24}\right\vert\frac{4}{7}\left\vert\frac{4}{7}\right\vert$; $z = 4\cdot 23$; ut ante
39	157	947	$\frac{3\cdot 79}{433}$ nihil dat.
45	181	1091	$\frac{3\cdot 91}{499} = \frac{3\cdot 7\cdot 13}{499}$
48	193	1163	$\frac{3\cdot 97}{532} = \frac{3\cdot 97}{4\cdot 7\cdot 19} = \frac{3\cdot 97}{4\cdot 133}\left\vert\frac{97}{2\cdot 7^2}\right\vert\frac{3\cdot 7}{2\cdot 19}\left\vert\frac{7^2}{3\cdot 19}\right\vert\frac{3^2}{2\cdot 7}$ $\left\vert\frac{3^2}{13}\right\vert \frac{13}{14}$

Ergo $z = 3^2\cdot 7^2\cdot 13\cdot 97$ & numeri amicabiles sunt

$$\left\{\begin{matrix} 3^2\cdot 7^2\cdot 13\cdot 97\cdot 5\cdot 193 \\ 3^2\cdot 7^2\cdot 13\cdot 97\cdot 1163 \end{matrix}\right)$$

49	197	1187	$\frac{3\cdot 99}{543} = \frac{9\cdot 11}{181}$
60	241	1451	$\frac{3\cdot 121}{664} = \frac{3\cdot 11^2}{8\cdot 83}$

69	277	1667	$\frac{3\cdot 139}{793}$
79	317	1907	$\frac{3\cdot 159}{873} = \frac{53}{97}$
84	337	2027	$\frac{3\cdot 169}{928} = \frac{3\cdot 169}{8\cdot 116} = \frac{3\cdot 169}{32\cdot 29}$
93	373	2243	$\frac{3\cdot 187}{1027} = \frac{3\cdot 11\cdot 17}{13\cdot 79}$
100	401	2411	$\frac{3\cdot 201}{1104} = \frac{3\cdot 67}{368} = \frac{3\cdot 67}{16\cdot 23}$
244	977	5867	$\frac{3\cdot 489}{2688} = \frac{3\cdot 163}{128\cdot 7}$ $\boxed{\frac{163}{4\cdot 41}}$ $\frac{3\cdot 41}{32\cdot 7}$ $\boxed{\frac{41}{2\cdot 3\cdot 7}}$ $\frac{3^2}{16}$ $\boxed{\frac{3^2}{13}}$ $\frac{13}{16}$ $\boxed{\frac{13}{14}}$ $\frac{7}{8}$

Ergo $z = 3^2\cdot 7\cdot 13\cdot 41\cdot 163$ & numeri amicabiles erunt

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3^2\cdot 7\cdot 13\cdot 41\cdot 163\cdot 5\cdot 977 \\ 3^2\cdot 7\cdot 13\cdot 41\cdot 163\cdot 5867 \end{array} \right)$$

Hinc ergo bini prodierunt novi numeri amicabiles.

Exempl. 3.

§. CXI. Sit $a = 7$; $b = 1$; erit $\int a = 8$, $\int b = 1$; $m = 8$,

$u = 1$ & numeri amicabiles: $7(x-1)u$ & $(8x-1)u$, existente $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{8x}{15x-8}$. Ac primo quidem x debet esse numerus par: ponatur ergo $x = 2p$; erit $x-1 = 2p-1$; $8x-1 = 16p-1$ & $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{8p}{15p-4}$: quae aequatio est impossibilis, nisi potestas binarii in numeratore deprimatur, quia $15p-4 < \int 8p$. Ergo fiat $p = 4q$, ut sit $x = 8q$; $x-1 = 8q-1$; $8x-1 = 64q-1$ & $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{8q}{15q-1}$. Nunc sit $q = 2r+1$; erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{4(2r+1)}{15r+7}$ & $x-1 = 16r+7$; $8x-1 = 128r+63$, quorum numerorum ut neuter sit per 3 divisibilis, neque erit $r = 3a-1$, neque $r = 3a$. Sit ergo $r = 3s+1$; erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{4(6s+3)}{45s+22}$ seu $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{4\cdot 3(2s+1)}{45s+22}$ & $x-1 = 48s+23$; $8x-1 = 384s+191$.

Nunc vel ternarius vel quaternarius ex numeratore tolli debet. At ternarius tolli nequit, quia denominator nunquam per 3 est divisibilis; tollatur ergo quaternarius, ad quod pono $s = 2t$ eritque $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{2\cdot 3(4t+1)}{45t+11}$; nunc sit $t = 2u-1$; erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{3(8u-3)}{45u-17}$: at est $s = 4u-2$, ideoque numeri primi esse debent $x-1 = 192u-73$; $8x-1 = 1536u-577$

	$x-1$	$8x-1$	$\frac{z}{\int z}$
1) $n=5$	887	7103	$\frac{3.37}{208}=\frac{3.37}{16.13}$ $\boxed{\frac{37}{2.19}}$ $\frac{3.19}{8.13}$ $\boxed{\frac{19}{4.5}}$ $\frac{3.5}{2.13}$ $\boxed{\frac{5}{2.3}}$ $\frac{3^2}{13}$ Ergo $z=3^2.5.19.37$ & numeri amicabiles erunt: $\left\{\begin{matrix}3^2.5.19.37.7.887\\3^2.5.19.37.7103\end{matrix}\right)$
$n=11$	2039	16319	$\frac{3.5.17}{4.107}$
$n=13$	2423	19391	$\frac{3.101}{8.71}$
$n=26$	4919	39359	$\frac{3.205}{1153}$

Exemplum. 4.

§. CXII. Sit $a=11$, $b=1$, erit $\int a=m=12$; $\int b=n=1$; numeri quaesiti $11(x-1)z$ & $(12x-1)z$; atque $\frac{z}{\int z}=\frac{12x}{23x-12}$. Hic ex numeratore vel 3 vel 4 tolli debet:

I. Tollatur 3; ponatur $x=3p$; erit $\frac{z}{\int z}=\frac{12p}{23p-4}$; &

$p=$

$p = 3q - 1$, erit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{4(3q-1)}{23q-9}$; & ob $x = 9q - 3$, q debet esse impar. Sit $q = 2r + 1$, ut sit $x = 18r + 6$, erit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{4(6r+2)}{46r+14} = \frac{4(3r+1)}{23r+7}$, & $x - 1 = 18r + 5$; $12x - 1 = 216r + 71$.

r	$x-1$	$12x-1$	$\frac{x}{\int z}$
0	5	71	$\frac{4}{7}$; $z = 4$; num. amic. $\begin{cases} 4 \cdot 11 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 71 \end{cases}$
2	41	503	$\frac{4 \cdot 7}{53}$
3	59	719	$\frac{4 \cdot 10}{76} = \frac{2 \cdot 5}{19}$ imp.
6	113	1367	$\frac{4 \cdot 19}{145} = \frac{4 \cdot 10}{5 \cdot 29}$ imp.
7	131	1583	$\frac{4 \cdot 22}{168} = \frac{11}{21} = \frac{11}{3 \cdot 7}$ $\left[\frac{11}{12}\right]$ $\frac{4}{7}$ sed ob factorem 11 hic valor x non valet.

II. Tollatur factor 4, ac ponatur $x = 4p$; ut fit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{12p}{23p-3}$. Jam sit $p = 4q + 1$, erit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{3(4q+1)}{23q+5}$, & ob ob $x = 16q + 4$ numeri primi esse debent $x - 1 = 16q + 3$ & $12x - 1 = 192q + 47$, hinc excluduntur valores $q = 14$.

q	$x-1$	$12x-1$	$\frac{z}{\int z}$
0	3	47	$\frac{3}{5}$ imposs.
1	19	239	$\frac{3\cdot5}{4\cdot7}$ $\boxed{\frac{5}{2\cdot3}}$ $\frac{3^2}{14}$ $\boxed{\frac{3^2}{13}}$ $\frac{13}{14}$; $z = 3^2\,5.\,13$ & numeri amicabiles erunt $\begin{cases} 3^2\cdot5\cdot13\cdot11\cdot19 \\ 3^2\cdot5\cdot13\cdot239 \end{cases}$
13	211	2543	$\frac{3\cdot53}{16\cdot19}$ $\boxed{\frac{53}{2\cdot27}}$ $\frac{81}{8\cdot19}$ $\boxed{\frac{243}{4\cdot7\cdot13}}$ $\frac{7\cdot13}{2\cdot3\cdot19}$ $\boxed{\frac{13}{2\cdot7}}$ $\frac{7^2}{3\cdot19}$ $\boxed{\frac{7^2}{3\cdot19}}$ Ergo $z = 3^5\cdot7^2\cdot13\cdot53$ & numeri amicabiles erunt $\begin{cases} 3^5\cdot7^2\cdot13\cdot53\cdot11\cdot211 \\ 3^5\cdot7^2\cdot13\cdot53\cdot2543 \end{cases}$

Exemplum 5.

§. CXIII. Sit $a = 5$; $b = 17$; & numeri amicabiles $5(3x-1)z$ & $17(x-1)z$; erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{18x}{32x - 22} = \frac{9x}{16x - 11}$;

Cum x debeat esse numerus par, ponatur $x = 2p$, erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{18p}{3^2p - 11}$, & ex numeratore $18p$ vel factor 2 vel 3^2 tolli debet, ne sit numerus redundans. At factor 2 tolli nequit; tollatur ergo factor 9. Ad hoc ponatur $p = 9q + 4$, ut sit $x = 18q + 8$ & $x - 1 = 18q + 7$ & $3x - 1 = 54q + 23$, erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{2(9q+4)}{32q+13}$.

q	$x-1$	$12x-1$	$\frac{z}{\int z}$
0	7	23	$\frac{8}{13}$ impoff.
2	43	131	$\frac{4 \cdot 11}{7 \cdot 11} = \frac{4}{7}$; $z = 4$ & N. A. $\left\{\begin{matrix} 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 131 \\ 4 \cdot 17 \cdot 43 \end{matrix}\right)$
4	79	239	$\frac{16 \cdot 5}{3 \cdot 47}$
5	97	293	$\frac{2 \cdot 49}{173}$
17	313	941	$\frac{2 \cdot 157}{557}$
19	349	1049	$\frac{2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7}{27 \cdot 23}$
20	367	1103	$\frac{16 \cdot 23}{653}$
24	439	1319	$\frac{8 \cdot 5 \cdot 11}{781}$ inut. $= \frac{8 \cdot 5}{71}$

Exem-

Exempl. 6.

§. CXIV. Sit $a = 37$ & $b = 227$, erit $\int a = 38$, $\int b = 228$, & $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{6}$; unde si numeri amicabiles sint $37(6x-1)z$ & $227(x-1)z$, fiet $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{6.38x}{449x-254} = \frac{4.3.19x}{449x-264}$: Ubi cum x debeat esse numerus par, ponatur $x = 2p$, ut numeri primi esse debeant $x-1 = 2p-1$ & $6x-1 = 12p-1$, eritque $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{4.3.19p}{44p-132}$. Nunc ex numeratore vel factor 4 vel factor 3 tolli debet.

I. Tollatur factor 3, ad hoc ponatur $p = 3q$, ut fit

$\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{4.3.19q}{449q-44}$; nunc fiat $q = 3r+1$, eritque;

$\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{4.19(3r+1)}{449r+135}$. & $p = 9r+3$; $x-1 = 18r+5$, $6-1 = 108r+35$

r	$x-1$	$6x-1$	$\frac{z}{\int z}$
2	41	251	$\frac{4.19.7}{1033}$
3	59	359	$\frac{4.19.10}{1482} = \frac{4.5}{3.13}$
6	113	683	$\frac{4.19.19}{3.23.41}$
13	239	1439	$\frac{4.19.40}{4.1493}$

17	311	1871	$\frac{16.13.19}{8.971}$
22	401	2411	$\frac{4.19.67}{10013} = \frac{4.67}{17.31}\ \boxed{\frac{67}{4.17}}\ \frac{16}{31}\ \boxed{\frac{16}{31.}}$
			$z = 16.67$
			Num. Amicab. $\left\{\begin{matrix} 16.67.37.2411 \\ 16.67.227.401 \end{matrix}\right)$
117	2111	12671	$\frac{4.19.352}{52668} = \frac{128.11.19}{4.7.9.11.19} = \frac{32}{63};\ z = 32$
			& num. amic. $\left\{\begin{matrix} 32.37.12671 \\ 32.227.2111 \end{matrix}\right)$

II. Tollatur factor 4; ponatur $p = 4q$; erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{4.3.19q}{449q - 33}$ nunc fit $q = 4r + 1$, erit $p = 16r + 4$; $x - 1 = 32r + 7$; $6x - 1 = 192r + 47$ atque $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{3.19(4r+1)}{449r + 104}$.

r	$x-1$	$6x-1$	$\frac{z}{\int z}$
0	7	47	$\frac{3.19}{8.13}\ \boxed{\frac{19}{4.5}}\ \frac{3.5}{2.13}\ \boxed{\frac{5}{2.3}}\ \frac{3^2}{13};\ z = 3^2.5.19$
			& num. Am. $\left\{\begin{matrix} 3^2.5.19.37.47 \\ 3^2.5.19.227.7 \end{matrix}\right)$

2	71	431	$\frac{9.19}{2.167}$
8	263	1583	$\frac{3.19.33}{16.3.7.11} = \frac{3.19}{16.7}$ $\boxed{\frac{19}{4.5}}$ $\boxed{\frac{3.5}{4.7}}$ $\boxed{\frac{5}{1.3}}$ $\frac{3}{2.7}$ $\boxed{\frac{3^2}{13}}$ $\frac{13}{14}$. $x = 3^2.5.13.19$ & Num. Amic. $\left\{\begin{matrix} 3^2.5.13.19.37.1583 \\ 3^2.5.13.19.227.263 \end{matrix}\right)$
15	487	2927	$\frac{3.19.61}{7.977}$
23	743	4463	$\frac{9.19.31}{9.19.61} = \frac{31}{61}$
26	839	5039	$\frac{3.19.105}{2.3.13.151} = \frac{3.5.7.19}{2.13.151}$
30	967	5807	$\frac{3.19.11}{2.617}$
41	1319	7919	$\frac{3.10.165}{9.111.17} = \frac{5.19}{11.17}$

Exempl. 7.

§. CXV. Sit $a = 79$; $b = 11.19 = 209$; $\int a = 80$; $\int b = 240$ erit $m = 1$, $n = 3$, & numeri amicabiles sint $79(3x - 1)z$ & $11.19(x - 1)z$, erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{240x}{446x - 288} = \frac{120x}{223x - 144}$.

 Sit

Sit $x = 2p$ erit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{120p}{223p - 72}$, & numeri primi esse debent $2p - 1$ & $6p - 1$

Nunc autem ex numeratore $120p$ vel factor 8 vel 3 tolli debet.

I. Tollatur factor 3; sit $p = 9q$ erit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{120q}{223q - 8}$ & fiat $q = 3r - 1$, ut sit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{40(3r-1)}{223r - 77}$; $p = 27r - 9$ & $x - 1 = 54r - 19$; ac $3x - 1 = 162r - 55$.

Nunc autem ob 40 numerum redundantem vel 5 vel 4 tolli debet.

α) Tollatur 5, sitque $r = 5s - 1$; erit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{8(15s - 4)}{223s - 60}$ & numeros primos esse oportet $x - 1 = 270s - 73$; $3x - 1 = 810s - 217$. Ac ne ternarius denuo in numeratorem intret, excludendi sunt casus $s = 3\alpha - 1$. Hinc autem nihil invenitur.

β) Cum sit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{40(3r-1)}{223r - 77}$ tollatur 4: sitque $r = 4s - 1$; erit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{10(12s - 4)}{223s - 75} = \frac{40(3s - 1)}{223s - 75}$; sit porro $s = 4t + 1$ erit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{10(12t + 2)}{223t + 37} = \frac{20(6t + 1)}{223t + 37}$. Sit porro $t = 2u - 1$; erit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{10(12u - 5)}{223u - 93}$; & ob $r = 16t + 3 = 32u - 13$; erit $x - 1 = 1728u - 721$

$3x - 1 = 5184u - 2161$

At hos numeros non reddit primos minor valor ipsius u quam 16, unde fit $\frac{x}{\int z} = \frac{2 \cdot 11 \cdot 17}{5 \cdot 139}$, qui ob factorem 11 est inutilis.

II. Er-

II. Ergo ex aeq. $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{120q}{223p-72}$ tollatur factor 8. Ponatur $p = 8q$, erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{120q}{223q-9}$ & nunc fit $q = 8r - 1$ erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{3.5(8r-1)}{223r-29}$; at ob $p = 64r - 8$, erit

$x - 1 = 128r - 17$; $3x - 1 = 384r - 49$

Unde valores excluduntur $r = 3a + 1$; & $r = 5a \pm 1$.

r	$x-1$	$3x-1$	$\frac{z}{\int z}$
2	239	719	$\frac{3.5^2}{139}$
3	367	1103	$\frac{3.23}{128}$ $\left\|\frac{23}{8.3}\right\|$ $\frac{3^2}{16}$ $\left\|\frac{3^2}{13}\right\|$ $\frac{13}{16}$ $\left\|\frac{13}{14}\right\|$ $\frac{7}{8}$
			Ergo $z = 3^2.7.13.23$ vel
			$\frac{3.23}{128}$ $\left\|\frac{23}{8.3}\right\|$ $\frac{3^2}{16}$ $\left\|\frac{3^2}{8.5}\right\|$ $\frac{5}{6}$; ergo $z =$

$3^2.5.23$ & numeri amicabiles erunt.

$$\left\{\begin{matrix} 3^2.7.13.23.79.1103 \\ 3^2.7.13.23.11.19.367 \end{matrix}\right) \text{ vel } \left\{\begin{matrix} 3^2.5.23.79.1103 \\ 3^2.5.23.11.19.367 \end{matrix}\right)$$

Exempl. 8.

§. CXVI. Sit $a = 17.19$; $b = 11.59$; erit $\int a = 18.20$, $\int b =$

$\int b = 12.60$, & $m = 1$, $n = 2$. Si ergo num. am. ponantur.

$\begin{matrix} 17.19\,(2x-1)\,z \\ 11.59\,(x-1)\,z \end{matrix}$ erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{720x}{1295x-972}$: Sit $x = 2p$

erit $\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{720p}{1295p-486}$; atque $\begin{matrix} x-1 = 2p-1 \\ 2x-1 = 4p-1 \end{matrix}$; quorum ut neuter sit divisibilis per 3, debet esse $p = 3q$, ut sit

$\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{720q}{1295q-162}$; & $\begin{matrix} x-1 = 6q-1 \\ 2x-1 = 12q-1 \end{matrix}$

Tollatur ex num. factor 16, sitque $q = 2r$ erit

$\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{720r}{1295r-81}$; nunc sit $r = 16s-1$ erit

$\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{45\,(16s-1)}{1295s-86}$ & $\begin{matrix} x-1 = 192s-13 \\ 2x-1 = 384s-25 \end{matrix}$

Sit $s = 1$; erit $x-1 = 179$; $2x-1 = 359$ &

$$\frac{z}{\int z} = \frac{45.15}{1209} = \frac{225}{403} = \frac{3^2.\,5^2.}{13.\,31} \quad \left|\frac{3^2}{13}\right| \quad \frac{5^2}{31} \quad \left|\frac{5^2}{31}\right|$$

Ergo $z = 3^2.5^2$ & numeri amicabiles erunt

$$\begin{cases} 3^2.5^2.17.19.359 \\ 3^2.5^2.11.59.179 \end{cases}$$

Scholion.

§. CXVII. Hæc ultima methodus in problemate 5. exposita prorsus diversa est a methodo præcedente, quam problemata 4 priora complectuntur: dum in hac factor communis quæritur, in illa autem datur. Utraque tamen singulari præstantiæ genere est prædita, ut altera sine subsidio alterius non satis apta sit ad multi-

tudinem

tudinem numerorum amicabilium augendam. Posterior enim methodus suppeditat ejusmodi factores communes, quos ad usum prioris vix suspicari licuisset: prior vero suggerit reliquos factores huic instituto idoneos. Ceterum cuncta, quae hic tradidi, specimen continent methodi summae incertae, quam, quantum licuit, ad regulas algebraicas reduxi, ut vaga tentandi incertitudo restringeretur. Coronidis ergo loco ultra sexaginta numerorum amicabilium paria subjungam, quos his methodis elicui.

Catalogus numerorum amicabilium.

I $\begin{cases} 2^2.5.11 \\ 2^2.71 \end{cases}$ II $\begin{cases} 2^4.23.47 \\ 2^4.1151 \end{cases}$ III $\begin{cases} 2^7.191.383 \\ 2^7.73727 \end{cases}$

IV $\begin{cases} 2^2.23.5.137 \\ 2^2.23.827 \end{cases}$ V $\begin{cases} 3^2.7.13.5.17 \\ 3^2.7.13.107 \end{cases}$

VI $\begin{cases} 3^2.5.13.11.19 \\ 3^2.5.13.239 \end{cases}$ VII $\begin{cases} 3^2.7^2.13.5.41 \\ 3^2.7^2.13.251 \end{cases}$

VIII $\begin{cases} 3^2.5.7.53.1889 \\ 3^2.5.7.102059 \end{cases}$ IX $\begin{cases} 2^2.13.17.389.509 \\ 2^2.13.17.198899 \end{cases}$

X $\begin{cases} 3^2.5.19.37.7.887 \\ 3^2.5.19.37.7103 \end{cases}$ XI $\begin{cases} 3^4.5.11.29.89 \\ 3^4.5.11.2699 \end{cases}$

XII $\begin{cases} 3^2.7^2.11.13.41.461 \\ 3^2.7^2.11.13.19403 \end{cases}$ XIII $\begin{cases} 3^3.5.13.19.29.569 \\ 3^3.5.13.19.17099 \end{cases}$

XIV $\begin{cases} 3^2.7^2.13.97.5.193 \\ 3^2.7^2.13.97.1163 \end{cases}$ XV $\begin{cases} 3^2.7.13.41.163.5.977 \\ 3^2.7.13.41.163.5867 \end{cases}$

XVI $\begin{cases} 2^3.17.79 \\ 2^3.23.59 \end{cases}$ XVII $\begin{cases} 2^4.23.1367 \\ 2^4.53.607 \end{cases}$

XVIII $\begin{cases} 2^4.47.89 \\ 2^4.53.79 \end{cases}$ XIX $\begin{cases} 2^4.23.479 \\ 2^4.89.127 \end{cases}$

XX	$2^4 \cdot 23 \cdot 467$		XXI	$2^4 \cdot 17 \cdot 5119$	
	$2^4 \cdot 103 \cdot 107$			$2^4 \cdot 239 \cdot 383$	
XXII	$2^4 \cdot 17 \cdot 10303$		XXIII	$2^4 \cdot 19 \cdot 1439$	
	$2^4 \cdot 167 \cdot 1103$			$2^4 \cdot 149 \cdot 191$	
XXIV	$2^5 \cdot 59 \cdot 1103$		XXV	$2^5 \cdot 37 \cdot 12671$	
	$2^5 \cdot 79 \cdot 827$			$2^5 \cdot 227 \cdot 2111$	
XXVI	$2^5 \cdot 53 \cdot 10559$		XXVII	$2^6 \cdot 79 \cdot 11087$	
	$2^5 \cdot 79 \cdot 7127$			$2^6 \cdot 383 \cdot 2309$	
XXVIII	$2^8 \cdot 383 \cdot 9203$		XXIX	$2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 17 \cdot 263$	
	$2^8 \cdot 1151 \cdot 3067$			$2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 43 \cdot 107$	
XXX	$3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 71$		XXXI	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 29 \cdot 79$	
	$3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 17 \cdot 31$			$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 11 \cdot 199$	
XXXII	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 47$		XXXIII	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 \cdot 1583$	
	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 29 \cdot 31$			$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 227 \cdot 263$	
XXXIV	$3^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 11 \cdot 220499$		XXXV	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 \cdot 47$	
	$3^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 89 \cdot 29399$			$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 \cdot 7 \cdot 227$	
XXXVI	$2^3 \cdot 67 \cdot 37 \cdot 2411$		XXXVII	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 29$	
	$2^3 \cdot 67 \cdot 227 \cdot 401$			$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 31 \cdot 89$	
XXXVIII	$2 \cdot 5 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 \cdot 673$		XXXIX	$2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 19 \cdot 107$	
	$2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 60659$			$2 \cdot 5 \cdot 47 \cdot 359$	
XL	$2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 163 \cdot 191$		XLI	$3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 23 \cdot 11 \cdot 19 \cdot 367$	
	$2^3 \cdot 31 \cdot 11807$			$3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 23 \cdot 79 \cdot 1103$	
XLII	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 23 \cdot 11 \cdot 19 \cdot 367$		XLIII	$2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 59 \cdot 173$	
	$3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 23 \cdot 79 \cdot 1103$			$2^3 \cdot 57 \cdot 2609$	
XLIV	$2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 \cdot 2543$		XLV	$2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 \cdot 1871$	
	$2^3 \cdot 383 \cdot 1907$			$2^3 \cdot 467 \cdot 1151$	
XLVI	$2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 \cdot 1619$		XLVII	$2^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 29 \cdot 239$	
	$2 \cdot 719 \cdot 647$			$2^3 \cdot 191 \cdot 449$	

XLVIII

$$\text{XLVIII}\left\{\begin{matrix}2^3.29.47.59\\2^3.17.4799\end{matrix}\right\}\qquad\text{XLIX}\left\{\begin{matrix}2^4.17.167.13679\\2^4.809.51071\end{matrix}\right\}$$

$$\text{L}\left\{\begin{matrix}2^4.23.47.9767\\2^4.1583.7103\end{matrix}\right\}\qquad\text{LI}\left\{\begin{matrix}2^2.5.13.1187\\2^2.43.2267\end{matrix}\right\}$$

$$\text{LII}\left\{\begin{matrix}3^2.7.13.5.17.1187\\3^2.7.13.131.971\end{matrix}\right\}\qquad\text{LIII}\left\{\begin{matrix}3^2.7^2.13.53.11.211\\3^2.7^2.13.53.2543\end{matrix}\right\}$$

$$\text{LIV}\left\{\begin{matrix}3^2.5^2.11.59.179\\3^2.5^2.17.19.359\end{matrix}\right\}\qquad\text{LV}\left\{\begin{matrix}3^3.5.17.23.397\\3^3.5.7.21491\end{matrix}\right\}$$

$$\text{LVI}\left\{\begin{matrix}3^4.7.11^2.19.47.7019\\3^4.7.11^2.19.389.863\end{matrix}\right\}\qquad\text{LVII}\left\{\begin{matrix}3^4.7.11^2.19.53.6959\\3^4.7.11^2.19.179.2087\end{matrix}\right\}$$

$$\text{LVIII}\left\{\begin{matrix}3^5.7^2.13.19.47.7019\\3^5.7^2.13.19.389.863\end{matrix}\right\}\qquad\text{LIX}\left\{\begin{matrix}3^5.7^2.13.19.53.6959\\3^5.7^2.13.19.179.2087\end{matrix}\right\}$$

His àdjicere lubet duo paria ſequentia, quæ ſunt formæ diverſæ a præcedentibus:

$$\text{LX}\left\{\begin{matrix}2^3.19.41\\2^5.199\end{matrix}\right\}\qquad\text{LXI}\left\{\begin{matrix}2^3.41.467\\2^5.19.233\end{matrix}\right\}$$