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Massa igitur quiescens post conflictum eadem celeritate progreditur, qua ante conflictum movebatur impingens aequalis massae cum quiescente.

$$\begin{aligned} M+m : 2M &\equiv C : x \\ M > m. \text{ II. } (9+3) : 18 &\equiv 6 : x \\ 12 : 18 &\equiv 6 : x \\ 12x &\equiv 18 \cdot 6 \equiv 108 \\ x &\equiv 108 : 12 \equiv 9. \end{aligned}$$

Cum ex scholio praecedente massa impingens progredivit celeritate  $\equiv 3$  quiescens vero minoris quam illa ponderis moveatur celeritate  $\equiv 9$  rursus ex hoc exemplo manifestum est, in facta hypothesi massam quiescentem celerius moveri quam impingentem.

$$\begin{aligned} M+m : 2M &\equiv C : x \\ M < m. \text{ III. } (4+8) : 8 &\equiv 12 : x \\ 12 : 8 &\equiv 12 : x \\ 12x &\equiv 8 \cdot 12 \equiv 96 \\ x &\equiv 96 : 12 \equiv 8. \end{aligned}$$

SCHOLION III. Eodem modo invenies celeritatem a massa impingente amissam, si ad formulam universalem (§. 7.) inventam ac demonstratam eosdem numeros applies. Sit ergo

$$\begin{aligned} M+m : 2m &\equiv C : x \\ M = m. \text{ I. } (4+4) : 8 &\equiv 12 : x \\ 8 : 8 &\equiv 12 : x \\ 8x &\equiv 8 \cdot 12 \equiv 96 \\ x &\equiv 96 : 8 \equiv 12 \\ M+m : 2m &\equiv C : x \\ M > m. \text{ II. } (9+3) : 6 &\equiv 6 : x \\ 12 : 6 &\equiv 6 : x \\ 12x &\equiv 6 \cdot 6 \equiv 36 \\ x &\equiv 36 : 12 \equiv 3. \end{aligned}$$

M+m