pe $x = C - \left(\frac{2mC - 2mc}{M+m}\right) = \frac{MC+mC-2mC+2mc}{M+m}$
$= \frac{MC-mC+2mc}{M+m}$ (*per coroll.*)

Corollarium III. Si $M = m$ poſt conflictum permutant velocitates ſuas. Sit velocitas maſſae incurrentis M ante incurſum $= C$, maſſae tardius praecedentis $= c$ poſt conflictum M movebitur celeritate c, m vero progredietur celeritate C. Nam celeritas maſſae M incurrentis poſt conflictum eſt $= \frac{MC-mC+2mc}{M+m}$ (*per corollar. 2. §. 10. cap. praeſent.*) ſi ergo $M = m$ formula exprimens celeritatem maſſae M poſt conflictum tranſibit in hanc $\frac{MC-MC-2Mc}{M+M} = \frac{MC-MC-2Mc}{2M} = \frac{2Mc}{2M}$ $= c$; igitur maſſa incurrens M poſt conflictum movetur celeritate maſſae m ante conflictum. Celeritas autem maſſae m tardius praecedentis poſt conflictum eſt $= \frac{2MC-Mc+mc}{M+m}$, in hypotheſi corollarii $= \frac{2MC-Mc+Mc}{M+M} = \frac{2MC-Mc+Mc}{2M} = \frac{2MC}{2M} = C$; movetur igitur maſſa m tardius praecedens poſt conflictum celeritate maſſae incurrentis M; adeoque M & m poſt conflictum celeritates permutant; ſi ſit $M = m$. Cujus ratio eſt, quia maſſa M ſola differentia celeritatum incurrit in maſſam m quae relata ad eam differentiam ſpectari debet ut quieſcens, cum ergo $M = m$, vi primae actionis dimidium differentiae ſeu exceſſus transfertur in m; cum porro vis comprimens ſit aequalis vi elaſticae,

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