

25.

Observatiunculæ ad theoriam æquationum pertinentes.

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I.

Resolutio æquationum algebraica poscit, ut, dato numero elementorum, singula elementa per functiones eorum symmetricas ope extractionis radicum exhibeantur. Quod pro secundi, tertii, quarti gradus æquationibus succedere notum est. Functionum illarum symmetricarum natura cum in libris certe elementaribus indicari non soleat, rapide eam exponam.

Resolutio æquationum secundi gradus.

Propositis duobus elementis a, b , habentur singula per formulam

$$\frac{a+b}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2\right]}.$$

Resolutio æquationum tertii gradus.

Propositis tribus elementis a, b, c , statuamus

$$a + b + c = u, \quad a + \alpha b + \alpha^2 c = u', \quad a + \alpha^2 b + \alpha c = u'',$$

designantibus α, α^2 radices cubicas imaginarias unitatis. Quibus positis, singula elementa ope ipsarum u, u', u'' exhibentur per formulas

$$a = \frac{u + u' + u''}{3}, \quad b = \frac{u + \alpha^2 u' + \alpha u''}{3}, \quad c = \frac{u + \alpha u' + \alpha^2 u''}{3}.$$

Statuamus porro

$$u' = \sqrt[3]{(v + \sqrt{w})}, \quad u'' = \sqrt[3]{(v - \sqrt{w})},$$

erit

$$v = \frac{u'^3 + u''^3}{2} = \frac{(u' + u'')(u' + \alpha u'')(u' + \alpha^2 u'')}{2},$$

$$\sqrt{w} = \frac{u'^3 - u''^3}{2} = \frac{(u' - u'')(u' - \alpha u'')(u' - \alpha^2 u'')}{2}.$$

Substitutis autem ipsarum u', u'' valoribus supra apposis, cum sit $1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 = 0$, habetur

$$u' + u'' = 2a - b - c, \quad u' + \alpha u'' = \alpha^2(2c - a - b), \\ u' + \alpha^2 u'' = \alpha(2b - c - a),$$

ideoque

$$v = \frac{(2a - b - c)(2b - c - a)(2c - a - b)}{2}.$$

Porro fit:

$$\begin{aligned} u' - u'' &= (\alpha - \alpha^2)(b - c), \\ u' - \alpha u'' &= (1 - \alpha)(a - b), \\ u' - \alpha^2 u'' &= (1 - \alpha^2)(a - c), \end{aligned}$$

ideoque cum sit

$$1 - \alpha = \alpha^2(\alpha - \alpha^2), \quad 1 - \alpha^2 = -\alpha(\alpha - \alpha^2), \quad \alpha - \alpha^2 = \sqrt{-3},$$

fit

$$\sqrt{w} = \frac{3\sqrt{-3}}{2} (a - b)(a - c)(b - c).$$

His valoribus substitutis, prodit

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{a+b+c}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{(2a-b-c)(2b-c-a)(2c-a-b) + 3\sqrt{-3}[(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)]^2}{2}\right)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{(2a-b-c)(2b-c-a)(2c-a-b) - 3\sqrt{-3}[(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)]^2}{2}\right)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \frac{a+b+c}{3} + \frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{6} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{(2a-b-c)(2b-c-a)(2c-a-b) + 3\sqrt{-3}[(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)]^2}{2}\right)} \\ &\quad + \frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{6} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{(2a-b-c)(2b-c-a)(2c-a-b) - 3\sqrt{-3}[(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)]^2}{2}\right)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a+b+c}{3} + \frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{6} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{(2a-b-c)(2b-c-a)(2c-a-b) + 3\sqrt{-3}[(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)]^2}{2}\right)} \\ &\quad + \frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{6} \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{(2a-b-c)(2b-c-a)(2c-a-b) - 3\sqrt{-3}[(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)]^2}{2}\right)}; \end{aligned}$$

quae sunt expressiones quaesitae.

Radicalia cubica

$$u' = \sqrt[3]{(v + \sqrt{w})}, \quad u'' = \sqrt[3]{(v - \sqrt{w})}$$

alterum per alterum exhibentur ope formulae

$$\begin{aligned} u' u'' &= \sqrt[3]{(vv - w)} = aa + bb + cc - ab - ac - bc = \frac{(a-b)^2 + (a-c)^2 + (b-c)^2}{2} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{\left[\left(\frac{(2a-b-c)(2b-c-a)(2c-a-b)}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{27}{4}[(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)]^2\right]} \end{aligned}$$

Resolutio æquationum quarti gradus.

Propositis quatuor elementis a, b, c, d , statuamus

$$\begin{aligned} a + b + c + d &= u, & a + b - c - d &= u', \\ a - b + c - d &= u'', & a - b - c + d &= u''', \end{aligned}$$

unde

$$a = \frac{u+u'+u''+u'''}{4}, \quad b = \frac{u+u'-u''-u'''}{4},$$

$$c = \frac{u-u'+u''-u'''}{4}, \quad d = \frac{u-u'-u''+u'''}{4}.$$

Statuamus in formulis, quas de resolutione æquationum tertii gradus proposuimus, loco a, b, c quantitates $u'u', u''u'', u'''u'''$, unde fit

$$2v = (2u'u' - u''u'' - u'''u''')(2u''u'' - u'''u''' - u'u') (2u'''u''' - u'u' - u''u''),$$

$$2\sqrt{w} = 3\sqrt{v} - 3(u'u' - u''u'')(u'u' - u'''u''')(u''u'' - u'''u''').$$

Habetur autem

$$u'u' - u''u'' = (u' + u'')(u' - u'') = 4(a-d)(b-c),$$

$$u'u' - u'''u''' = (u' + u''')(u' - u''') = 4(a-c)(b-d),$$

$$u''u'' - u'''u''' = (u'' + u''')(u'' - u''') = 4(a-b)(c-d);$$

porro fit

$$2u'u' - u''u'' - u'''u''' = 8(ab+cd) - 4(ac+bd) - 4(ad+bc),$$

$$2u''u'' - u'''u''' - u'u' = 8(ac+bd) - 4(ad+bc) - 4(ab+cd),$$

$$2u'''u''' - u'u' - u''u'' = 8(ad+bc) - 4(ab+cd) - 4(ac+bd).$$

Statuamus insuper

$$s = u'u' + u''u'' + u'''u'''.$$

Quibus omnibus collectis, atque formulis de resolutione æquationum tertii gradus antecedentibus traditis in auxilium vocatis, invenitur, rurus posito

$$\alpha = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}, \quad \alpha^2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

$$4a = u + \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)} + \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \alpha \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \alpha^2 \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)}$$

$$+ \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \alpha^2 \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \alpha \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)}$$

$$4b = u + \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)} - \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \alpha \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \alpha^2 \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)}$$

$$- \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \alpha^2 \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \alpha \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)}$$

$$4c = u - \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)} + \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \alpha \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \alpha^2 \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)}$$

$$- \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \alpha^2 \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \alpha \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)}$$

$$4d = u - \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)} - \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \alpha \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \alpha^2 \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)}$$

$$+ \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{s + \alpha^2 \sqrt[3]{v + \sqrt{w}} + \alpha \sqrt[3]{v - \sqrt{w}}}{3}\right)}$$

ubi habetur:

$$u = a + b + c + d,$$

$$s = (a + b - c - d)^2 + (a - b + c - d)^2 + (a - b - c + d)^2 \\ = (a - b)^2 + (a - c)^2 + (a - d)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (b - d)^2 + (c - d)^2,$$

$$v = 32 [2(ab + cd) - (ac + bd) - (ad + bc)] \\ [2(ac + bd) - (ad + bc) - (ab + cd)] \\ [2(ad + bc) - (ac + bd) - (ad + bc)],$$

$$w = -3 [96(a - b)(a - c)(a - d)(b - c)(b - d)(c - d)]^2.$$

Quæ expressiones cum omnes sint ipsorum a, b, c, d functiones symmetricæ, proposito satisfactum est.

Obsero porro, haberi in antecedentibus:

$$\sqrt[3]{(v + \sqrt{w})} \cdot \sqrt[3]{(v - \sqrt{w})} = \sqrt[3]{(v^2 - w)} \\ = u'^4 + u''^4 + u'''^4 - u'^2 u''^2 - u'^2 u'''^2 - u''^2 u'''^2 \\ = 8[(a - b)^2(c - d)^2 + (a - c)^2(b - d)^2 + (a - d)^2(b - c)^2];$$

porro

$$\sqrt[3]{[s + \sqrt[3]{(v + \sqrt{w})} + \sqrt[3]{(v - \sqrt{w})}]} \cdot \sqrt[3]{[s + \alpha \sqrt[3]{(v + \sqrt{w})} + \alpha^2 \sqrt[3]{(v - \sqrt{w})}]} \cdot \sqrt[3]{[s + \alpha^2 \sqrt[3]{(v + \sqrt{w})} + \alpha \sqrt[3]{(v - \sqrt{w})}]} \\ = \sqrt[3]{[s^3 + 2v - 3s \sqrt[3]{(v^2 - w)}]} = uu'u'' = (a + b - c - d)(a + c - b - d)(a + d - b - c).$$

Quæ expressiones cum respectu elementorum a, b, c, d sint symmetricæ, videmus, e duobus radicalibus cubicis alterum per alterum dari, e tribus radicalibus quadraticis, quæ per u', u'', u''' designavimus, unum per duo reliqua determinari. Cuius observationis beneficio fit, ut per tantam radicalium ambiguitatem non maior quam quatuor quantitatum diversarum numerus repræsentetur.

II.

Considerationes generales.

Si accuratius examinamus, quomodo antecedentibus compositæ sint expressiones, quibus quatuor elementa repræsentantur, videmus, primum e functione symmetrica elementorum extrahi radicem quadraticam, qua iuncta alteri functioni symmetricæ, extrahi radicem cubicam; hanc alteri simili radici cubicæ iungi et tertiæ functioni symmetricæ, quo facto rursus extrahi radicem quadraticam, et tribus eiusmodi radicibus quadraticis simili modo formatis atque nova functione symmetrica omnia quatuor elementa exhiberi. Quæ radicum extractiones non nisi indicari possunt, si quantitates sub radicalibus exprimuntur per coefficients æquationis

quarti gradus, cuius elementa illa radices sunt; si vero quantitates sub radicalibus per ipsa elementa, uti fecimus, exhibentur, videmus, ipsas extractiones præstari posse omnes, iisque varias determinari functiones insymmetricas elementorum, donec ad ipsa tandem singula elementa perveniatur.

Initium videmus in his quaestionibus faciendum esse ab investiganda functione insymmetrica, cuius certa potestas symmetrica fiat. Neque enim aliter per solas radicum extractiones a functionibus symmetricis ad insymmetricas pervenire licet. Eiusmodi autem nulla alia datur functio nisi productum e differentiis elementorum conflatum, quod permutatis elementis duos valores sibi oppositos induere potest, et cuius quadratum functio symmetrica est. Quod igitur quadratum in omnibus solutionibus, antecedentibus traditis, sub ultimo radicali inveniri debet et invenitur, neque igitur radicale ultimum aliud esse potest nisi quadraticum. Idem etiam consideratione sequente patet.

Statuamus enim, coëfficientes æquationis esse functiones quantitatis alicuius t , atque radicem x vocemus; æquationem hanc in modum proponere licet:

$$F(x, t) = 0.$$

Unde differentiale radices secundum t sumtum, adhibita Lagrangiana notatione, invenimus,

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = -\frac{F'(t)}{F'(x)}.$$

Hinc sequitur, si æquatio proposita duas habeat radices inter se æquales, easque pro x eligamus, abire $\frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$ in infinitum. Nam pro valore illa denominator $F'(x)$ evanescit. Si igitur x per t ope radicalium exhiberi potest, expressio ita comparata esse debet, ut differentiatione denominatorem nanciscatur, qui evanescit, quoties duae radices inter se æquales fiunt, qui igitur alius esse non potest, nisi quadratum illud producti e differentiis omnium radicum æquationis conflati. Quod igitur quadratum in expressionibus illis sub radicali inveniri debet neque aliis quantitibus additione iunctum, sive sub ultimo radicali, sicuti etiam in resolutionibus algebraicis æquationum secundi, tertii, quarti gradus vidimus.

Sæpius observatum est, si datur resolutio algebraica generalis æquationis n^{th} gradus, inter cuius radices certae relationes locum non habent, expressionem radices tot radicalia necessario implicare, ut etiam inferiorum

graduum æquationum solutiones algebraicas continere possit. Unde facile coniciis, numerum dimensionum, ad quam expressio sub ultimo radicali ascendit, minorem esse non posse, quam numerum minimum, qui per omnes numeros 2, 3, 4, . . . , n dividatur. Qui pro $n = 2, 3, 4$, fit 2, 6, 12. Et idem casibus illis est numerus dimensionum quadrati producti illius e differentiis radicum æquationis conflati, quod sub ultimo radicali inveniebatur. Sed pro $n = 5$ fit minimus ille numerus, qui per 2, 3, 4, 5 dividatur, = 60, dum numerus dimensionum quadrati illius tantum ad 20 sive generaliter ad numerum $n(n-1)$ ascendit. Nec non pro altioribus ipsius n valoribus consensus ille plane deficit.

Observatio de æquatione sexti gradus, ad quam æquationes quinti gradus revocari possunt.

Sint elementa quinque proposita x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 , ac designemus per symbolum

$$(12345),$$

functionem elementorum rationalem, quæ et immutata manet, si elementa x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 eodem ordine, quo ea exhibemus, commutamus respective cum his

$$x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_1,$$

et cum his

$$x_5, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4.$$

Statuamus porro

$$(12345) - (13524) = y;$$

demonstravit olim ill. *Lagrange*, expressionem y^2 permutatione elementorum x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 non plures quam sex valores diversos induere posse, ita ut, data æquatione quinti gradus, cuius radices sint x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 , expressio y^2 sit radix datae æquationis sexti gradus. Statuamus

$$(12345) - (13524) = y_1$$

$$(12453) - (14325) = y_2$$

$$(12534) - (15423) = y_3$$

$$(15243) - (12354) = y_4$$

$$(14235) - (12543) = y_5$$

$$(13254) - (12435) = y_6,$$

erunt $y_1^2, y_2^2, y_3^2, y_4^2, y_5^2, y_6^2$ radices æquationes illius sexti gradus. Sed credo, nondum observatum esse, ipsas quoque $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6$ esse radices datae æquationis sexti gradus, quamquam coëfficientes eius

non omnes sint functiones symmetricae elementorum x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 , neque igitur per coefficients datae aequationis quinti gradus rationaliter exhiberi possint. Examinando enim mutationes, quas expressiones $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6$ permutatione elementorum x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 subeant, invenimus omnes simul aut alias in alias abire, aut in valores oppositos. Unde ipsorum $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6$ functio symmetrica homogenea, si paris ordinis est, etiam respectu ipsorum x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 symmetrica erit; si vero imparis ordinis est, permutatione elementorum x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 alias non subire potest mutationes, nisi quod signum mutet. Quod locum habere generaliter invenimus, si bina elementorum x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 permutamus. Facile autem patet, eiusmodi functionem elementorum x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 , quae binis permutatis signum mutet neque aliam mutationem subeat, aliam esse non posse, nisi productum ex omnibus differentiis elementorum, multiplicatum per functionem eorum symmetricam. Cuius producti quadratum cum functio symmetrica sit ideoque pro noto habeatur, videmus, functiones symmetricas ipsorum $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6$ omnes et ipsas pro datis haberi posse. Videlicet si aequatio sexti gradus, cuius radices sint $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6$, statuatur

$$y^6 - a_1 y^5 + a_2 y^4 - a_3 y^3 + a_4 y^2 - a_5 y + a_6 = 0,$$

coefficients a_2, a_4, a_6 rationaliter exhiberi possunt per coefficients datae aequationis quinti gradus, coefficients autem a_1, a_3, a_5 erunt expressiones rationales coefficientium aequationis quinti gradus, multiplicatae per radicem quadraticam $\sqrt{\Delta}$, siquidem

$\Delta = [(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_3)(x_1 - x_4)(x_1 - x_5)(x_2 - x_3)(x_2 - x_4)(x_2 - x_5)(x_3 - x_4)(x_3 - x_5)(x_4 - x_5)]^2$.
 Functio simplicissima, quae proprietatibus expressionis symbolicae (12345) supra assignatis gaudet, est haec:

$$x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_3 x_4 + x_4 x_5 + x_5 x_1,$$

pro qua aequationis sexti gradus radices habentur,

$$y_1 = x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_3 x_4 + x_4 x_5 + x_5 x_1 - x_1 x_3 - x_3 x_5 - x_5 x_2 - x_2 x_4 - x_4 x_1$$

$$y_2 = x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_4 + x_4 x_5 + x_5 x_3 + x_3 x_1 - x_1 x_4 - x_4 x_3 - x_3 x_2 - x_2 x_5 - x_5 x_1$$

$$y_3 = x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_5 + x_5 x_3 + x_3 x_4 + x_4 x_1 - x_1 x_5 - x_5 x_4 - x_4 x_2 - x_2 x_3 - x_3 x_1$$

$$y_4 = x_1 x_5 + x_5 x_2 + x_2 x_4 + x_4 x_3 + x_3 x_1 - x_1 x_2 - x_2 x_3 - x_3 x_5 - x_5 x_4 - x_4 x_1$$

$$y_5 = x_1 x_4 + x_4 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_3 x_5 + x_5 x_1 - x_1 x_2 - x_2 x_5 - x_5 x_1 - x_4 x_3 - x_3 x_1$$

$$y_6 = x_1 x_3 + x_3 x_2 + x_2 x_5 + x_5 x_4 + x_4 x_1 - x_1 x_2 - x_2 x_4 - x_4 x_3 - x_3 x_5 - x_5 x_1$$

Quae expressiones cum respectu elementorum x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 tantum ad secundam dimensionem ascendunt, coefficients a_1, a_3, a_5 erunt secun-

dae, sextae, decimae dimensionis. Quarum expressiones cum ex observatione antea facta productum ex omnibus differentiis elementorum x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 tamquam factorem contineant, quod ad decimam dimensionem ascendit, fieri debet

$$a_1 = 0, \quad a_3 = 0, \quad a_5 = m\sqrt{\Delta},$$

designante m numerum. Et calculo facto invenitur

$$a_5 = 32(x_1-x_2)(x_1-x_3)(x_1-x_4)(x_1-x_5)(x_2-x_3)(x_2-x_4)(x_2-x_5)(x_3-x_4)(x_3-x_5)(x_4-x_5),$$

ideoque $m = 32$. Unde æquatio sexti gradus formam induit:

$$y^6 + a_2y^4 + a_4y^2 + a_6 = 32\sqrt{\Delta} \cdot y.$$

Si æquatio quinti gradus proposita est:

$$x^5 - Ax^4 + Bx^3 - Cx^2 + Dx - E = 0,$$

facile invenitur

$$a_2 = 6B^2 - 16AC + 40D.$$

Valores ipsorum a_4, a_6 paullo ampliores calculos poscunt. Valorem ipsius Δ , per A, B, C, D, E , expressum, tradidit ill. *Lagrange* in theoria æquationum, e *Meditationibus Algebraicis* celeberrimi *Waring* descriptum.

III.

Ludicrum de resolutione algebraica æquationum quinti gradus.

Olim, ut fit, cum puer studiosus in tentanda resolutione algebraica æquationum quinti gradus desudarem, æquationem generalem

$$x^5 - 10q^2x = p$$

ad aliam decimi gradus revocavi, cuius resolutio algebraica contigit, duorum tantum coëfficientium signis mutatis. Rem inutilem, sed curiosam, paucis referam.

Posito $x = y + z$, cum sit

$$x^5 - 10y^2z^2 \cdot x = y^5 + z^5 + 5yz(y^3 + z^3),$$

hanc æquationem cum proposita comparavi, unde

$$yz = q, \quad y^5 + z^5 + 5yz(y^3 + z^3) = p,$$

ideoque

$$y^{10} + 5qy^8 + 5q^4y^2 + q^5 = p \cdot y^5.$$

Qua æquatione decimi gradus resoluta, etiam proposita quinti gradus resoluta est.

Facile mihi credis, illam quidem æquationem decimi gradus algebraice resolvi non posse, sed huius alius:

$$y^{10} - 5qy^8 - 5q^4y^2 + q^5 = p \cdot y^5,$$

quæ duorum tantum coefficientium signis ab illa discrepat, hanc inveni radicem algebraicam:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt[5]{\left(\frac{p + \sqrt{p^2 - 128q^5}}{2}\right)} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[5]{\left(\frac{p - \sqrt{p^2 - 128q^5}}{2}\right)} \\ \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[5]{\left[\sqrt[5]{\left(\left(\frac{p + \sqrt{p^2 - 128q^5}}{2}\right)^2\right)} + \sqrt[5]{\left(\left(\frac{p - \sqrt{p^2 - 128q^5}}{2}\right)^2\right)}\right]} = y.$$

IV.

De numero radicum realium, quæ inter datos limites continentur.

Cartesius olim regulam dedit, qua, data æquatione algebraica, e signis coefficientium eius limites cognoscuntur, quos numerus radicum positivarum et numerus radicum negativarum superare non potest. Eiusmodi limites assignavit Cl. *Fourier* pro radicibus realibus, quæ inter datas quantitates reales quaslibet a et b continentur. Sed idem observo e regula *Cartesiana* peti potuisse. Sit enim x radix æquationis propositæ, statuatur

$$y = \frac{b-x}{x-a},$$

erit y radix æquationis eiusdem ordinis, quæ tot habet radices positivas, quot valores ipsius x inter a et b positæ sunt. Unde regula *Cartesiana* adhibita ad æquationem transformatam, notus erit limes numeri radicum æquationis propositæ, quæ inter a et b continentur. Res adeo hio per signa unius seriei $n+1$ quantitatum transigitur, si n gradus æquationis, dum Cl. *Fourier* eiusmodi series duas adhibet. Sed regula a viro illustri prodita et multis aliis nominibus et calculo expedito præstat.

Eadem observatione regula celeberrima *Sturmiana*, qua numerus accuratus definitur radicum, quæ inter datos limites continentur, ad casum eum revocari potest, quo numerus radicum aut positivarum aut negativarum quaeritur.

V.

Quomodo regula Bernouilliana ad investigandas radices, quæ maximam aut minimam sequuntur, extendi potest.

Sit X ipsius x data functio quaelibet rationalis integra n^{ti} ordinis, sit P functio eius alia quaelibet rationalis integra minoris ordinis; evolva-
tur fractio $\frac{P}{X}$ ad descendentes potestates ipsius x , cuius evolutionis ter-
mini se excipientes sint

$$\frac{p_{m-1}}{x^m} + \frac{p_m}{x^{m+1}},$$

docuit olim *Daniel Bernouilli*, quotientem $\frac{p_m}{p_{m-1}}$ convergere ad valorem ra-
dicis absolute maximæ æquationis

$$X = 0.$$

Si fractio $\frac{P}{X}$ ad potestates ascendentes ipsius x evolvitur, cuius evolutionis
termini duo se excipientes sint

$$q_m x^m + q_{m+1} x^{m+1},$$

quoties $\frac{q_m}{q_{m+1}}$ ad valorem radice absolute minimæ converget. Causa regu-
læ nota hæc est, quod in expressione generali ipsius p_m ,

$$p_m = C_1 x_1^m + C_2 x_2^m + C_3 x_3^m \dots + C_n x_n^m,$$

in qua x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n sunt radices æquationis propositæ, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n
constantes seu quantitates ab exponente m non pendentes, præ uno ter-
mino in m^{tam} potestatem radice maximæ ducto negligi possint reliqui om-
nes, siquidem numerus m satis magnus statuitur. Simile de radice mini-
ma investiganda valet.

Statuamus radices, secundum magnitudinem absolutam dispositas, esse

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n,$$

ita ut x_1 sit maxima, x_n minima. Radices imaginarias secundum earum
modulum aestimamus, sive si radix imaginaria $r(\cos \varphi + \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sin \varphi)$,
designantibus r, φ quantitates reales, secundum quantitatem r . Regula
de investiganda radice maxima proposita deficit, si duæ radices maximæ
inter se æquales adsunt, vel quoties radices duæ maximæ imaginariæ
sunt, si utrique idem modulus est. Eo casu regula antecedens ita ampli-
ficanda est, ut simul duæ radices maximæ investigentur. Quod ipse iam
Eulerus fecit pro casu, quo duæ radices maximæ sunt imaginariæ formæ
 $r(\cos \varphi + \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sin \varphi)$, $r(\cos \varphi - \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sin \varphi)$, in Cap. XVII. Vol. I. In-

*troductio*nis. Paucis demonstrabo sequentibus, quomodo iisdem principiis indagetur æquatio k^{ti} ordinis, cuius k radices totidem radicibus maximis æquationis propositæ proxime æquales sunt. Quam amplificationem Cl. *Fourier* in introductione operis de æquationibus indicavit.

In expressione generali ipsius p_m prae terminis ductis in k radices maximas, ad m^{tam} dignitatem elatas, negligimus reliquos terminos omnes; quod eo maiore iure licet, quo maior numerus m . Hinc statuimus proxime:

$$p_m = C_1 x_1^m + C_2 x_2^m \dots + C_k x_k^m,$$

seu posito

$$C_1 x_1^m = B_1, \quad C_2 x_2^m = B_2, \quad \dots, \quad C_k x_k^m x_k^m = B_k,$$

statuimus proxime:

$$\begin{aligned} p_m &= B_1 + B_2 \dots + B_k \\ p_{p+1} &= B_1 x_1 + B_2 x_2 \dots + B_k x_k \\ p_{m+2} &= B_1 x_1^2 + B_2 x_2^2 \dots + B_k x_k^2 \\ &\dots \dots \dots \\ p_{m+k} &= B_1 x_1^k + B_2 x_2^k \dots + B_k x_k^k. \end{aligned}$$

Ponamus

$$(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_k) = x^k + A_1 x^{k-1} + A_2 x^{k-2} \dots + A_k,$$

quam expressionem evanescere patet, si loco x ponuntur k valores x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k . Unde ex æquationibus antecedentibus sequitur hæc:

$$0 = p_{m+k} + A_1 p_{m+k-1} + A_2 p_{m+k-2} \dots + A_k p_m.$$

In qua, si loco m ponimus $m+1, m+2, \text{etc.}$, habemus sequens æquationum systema:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= x^k + A_1 x^{k-1} + A_2 x^{k-2} \dots + A_k \\ 0 &= p_{m+k} + A_1 p_{m+k-1} + A_2 p_{m+k-2} \dots + A_k p_m \\ 0 &= p_{m+k+1} + A_1 p_{m+k} + A_2 p_{m+k-1} \dots + A_k p_{m+1} \\ 0 &= p_{m+k+2} + A_1 p_{m+k+1} + A_2 p_{m+k} \dots + A_k p_{m+2} \\ &\dots \dots \dots \\ 0 &= p_{m+2k-1} + A_1 p_{m+2k-2} + A_2 p_{m+2k-3} \dots + A_k p_{m+k-1}, \end{aligned}$$

De quibus æquationibus, quarum numerus $k+1$, eliminatis k quantitibus A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k , prodit æquatio huiusmodi:

$$P x^k + P_1 x^{k-1} + P_2 x^{k-2} \dots + P_k = 0,$$

in qua P, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k per terminos $p_m, p_{m+1}, \dots, p_{m+2k-1}$ expressæ sunt, et cuius radices æquationis propositæ $X=0$, k radicibus maximis proxime æquales sunt.

Sit $k = 2$, habetur

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= x^2 + A_1 x + A_2, \\ 0 &= p_{m+2} + A_1 p_{m+1} + A_2 p_m, \\ 0 &= p_{m+3} + A_1 p_{m+2} + A_2 p_{m+1}, \end{aligned}$$

unde eliminatis A_1, A_2 , habentur x_1, x_2 proxime æquales radicibus æquationis quadraticæ:

$(p_{m+1}^2 - p_m p_{m+2}) x^2 + (p_{m+2} p_{m+3} - p_{m+1} p_{m+2}) x + p_{m+2}^2 - p_{m+1} p_{m+3} = 0$;
sicuti notum est, et cum *Euleri* formulis convenit.

Sit $k = 3$, habes .

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= x^3 + A_1 x^2 + A_2 x + A_3 \\ 0 &= p_{m+3} + A_1 p_{m+1} + A_2 p_{m+1} + A_3 p_m \\ 0 &= p_{m+4} + A_1 p_{m+3} + A_2 p_{m+2} + A_3 p_{m+1} \\ 0 &= p_{m+5} + A_1 p_{m+4} + A_2 p_{m+3} + A_3 p_{m+2}, \end{aligned}$$

unde eliminatis A_1, A_2, A_3 provenit:

$$P x^3 + P_1 x^2 + P_2 x + P_3 = 0,$$

posito:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= p_{m+2}^3 + p_{m+1}^2 p_{m+4} + p_m p_{m+3}^2 - 2 p_{m+1} p_{m+2} p_{m+3} - p_m p_{m+2} p_{m+4} \\ P_1 &= p_{m+1} p_{m+3}^2 + p_{m+1} p_{m+2} p_{m+4} + p_m p_{m+2} p_{m+5} - p_{m+2}^2 p_{m+3} - p_{m+1}^2 p_{m+5} - p_m p_{m+3} p_{m+4} \\ P_2 &= p_m p_{m+4}^2 + p_{m+2} p_{m+3}^2 + p_{m+1} p_{m+2} p_{m+5} - p_{m+2}^2 p_{m+4} - p_m p_{m+3} p_{m+5} - p_{m+1} p_{m+3} p_{m+4} \\ P_3 &= 2 p_{m+2} p_{m+3} p_{m+4} + p_{m+1} p_{m+3} p_{m+5} - p_{m+3}^3 - p_{m+1}^2 p_{m+5} - p_{m+1} p_{m+4}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Methodus Clarissimi *Daniel Bernoulli* nititur principio, quod seriei recurrentis termini ab initio 'satis remoti ut termini seriei geometricæ spectari possint. Methodus antecedentibus amplificata tantum supponit, terminos seriei recurrentis ab initio satis remotos proxime æquales esse terminis alius seriei recurrentis, cuius scala e minore terminorum numero constat. Quam igitur scalam, ideoque etiam æquationem, cuius radices radicibus maximis æquationis propositæ proxime æquales sunt, eruere licet etiam per methodum, quam olim pro investiganda lege serierum recurrentium proposuit ill. *Lagrange* in commentatione:

Recherches sur la manière de former des tables des planètes d'après les seules observations.

Videlicet, si seriem recurrentem, cuius scala $n+1$ terminis constat, inde a termino p_m convenire statuimus cum alia, cuius scala tantum $k+1$ terminis constat, ponamus

$$p_m + p_{m+1} y + p_{m+2} y^2 \dots + p_{m+2k-1} y^{2k-1} = s,$$

sit porro

$$\frac{1}{s} = a_1 + b_1 y + y^2 s_1,$$

$$\frac{1}{s_1} = a_2 + b_2 y + y^2 s_2,$$

$$\frac{1}{s_2} = a_3 + b_3 y + y^2 s_3,$$

$$\frac{1}{s_{k-1}} = a_k + b_k y + y^2 s_k.$$

Seriem s_1 continuemus usque ad potestatem y^{2k-3} , seriem s_2 usque ad potestatem y^{2k-5} , et ita porro, donec series s_k plane reiciatur. Tum si fractionem continuam

$$\frac{1}{a_1 + b_1 y + \frac{y^2}{a_2 + b_2 y + \frac{y^2}{a_3 + b_3 y + \dots + \frac{y^2}{a_k + b_k y}}}}$$

in fractionem vulgarem commutas $\frac{P}{Q}$, atque in denominatore status $y = \frac{1}{x}$, erit

$$Q = 0$$

aequatio quaesita, cuius radices $x = \frac{1}{y}$ aequationis propositae $X=0$, k radicibus maioribus proxime aequales sunt. Sed observo, hanc methodum multo prolixiorem esse, quam eam eliminationis, quam supra proposui: nam in calculanda fractione $\frac{P}{Q}$ in expressiones valde complicatas incidis, quarum termini plurimi in fine calculi se mutuo destruunt, dum per eliminationem statim ad expressiones simplices pervenis.

Prorsus eadem ratione aequationis propositae radices minimas investigare licet; quod problema posito $x = \frac{1}{y}$ etiam ad antecedens revocatur; nam aequationis transformatae radices maximae sunt valores reciproci radicum minimarum aequationis propositae. Hinc si methodo *Bernouilliana* antecedentibus amplificata aequationis propositae radices omnes indagare placet, duae primum investigandae sunt aequationes, quarum altera x maximas, altera $n-k$ minimas radices exhibet; et si k aut $n-k$ maiores adhuc numeri sunt, quam ut per methodos rigorosas solutio praestet, singulas aequationes rursus eodem modo tractare licet atque propositam, donec tandem ad singulas radices aequationis propositae, sive ad aequationis gradum satis depressum pervenias.

D. 9. Dec. 1834.