

et
is
ralis = $a \times 10^{-m}$; exponens m tot continet unitates, quot sunt notæ decimales.

CALCULUS EXPONENTIUM.

VIII. Multiplicatione quantitatis fecum ipsa gignuntur *Potentia*: Sicut a^m omnes dignitates possibiles, ita $\sqrt[n]{a}$ quaslibet radices significat. Quoniam polynomia quantitas ad binomiam revocari potest; hinc si $a \pm b$ elevetur ad quamcunque dignitatem, prodibunt formulæ radicum elevationi inservientes:

$$1) (a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2.$$

$$2) (a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3.$$

$$3) (a \pm b)^m = a^m \pm mAq + \frac{m-1}{2} Bq \\ \pm \frac{m-2}{3} Cq \dots$$

le-
m.
IX. Algorithmus quantitatum exponente adfectarum sequentibus regulis dirigitur:

$$1) a^m \times a^{-m} = a^0 = 1.$$

$$2) x^{\frac{1}{3}} \times y^{\frac{m}{n}} = x^{\frac{n}{3n}} \times y^{\frac{3m}{3n}}$$

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