

$$3) a^3 x^m : a^m x^n = a^{3m-m} x^{m-n}$$

$$4) ab^2 : b^4 = ab^{-2} = \frac{a}{b^2}$$

CALCULUS RADICALIUM.

X. Formulæ paullo superius (pos. 8. nro. 1 et 2) adductæ methodum ostendunt, ex datis numeris *radicem* quadratam aut cubicam extrahendi. In quantitatibus litteralibus monomiis est

$$1) \sqrt[n]{a^{mn}} = a^{\frac{mn}{n}} = a^m$$

$$2) \sqrt[n]{a^{-m}} = a^{-\frac{m}{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a^m}}$$

In extractione radicum polynomiarum accommodatum non raro usum præstat Formula Neutoniana: Erit ergo $\sqrt[n]{(a+b)^m} = (a+b)^{\frac{m}{n}}$
 $= a^{\frac{m}{n}} + \frac{m}{n} Aq + \frac{m-n}{2n} Bq + \frac{m-2n}{3n} Cq \dots$

XI. Ad calculum radicalium rite perficiendum, notari debent earum

Re-