

96

sic concinnatum differentiale dividatur per factum ex exponente ita aucto in differentiale ipsomet. Proinde

$$1) \int dx = \int x^0 dx = \frac{x^1 dx}{1} = x.$$

$$2) \int dx - dy = x - y.$$

$$3) \int adx = ax.$$

$$4) \int \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} = \frac{x}{y}.$$

$$5) \int \frac{-adx}{x^2} = -\frac{a}{x}.$$

$$6) \int \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{\frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} = \sqrt{x}.$$

XXVI. Si quantitates differentiales *stilo simplici* integrari nequeant, ad alia subsidia v. g. ad *transformationem differentialem* vel *adproximationem* confugiendum erit, id quod circa radices polynomias et fractiones admodum familiare est.

XXVII. Cum quantitates constantes differentiando evanescant, ideo in integratione eiusmodi quantitas constans expressa per $\pm C$ denuo restituenda est: hunc in finem Principium