

## CAPUT VI.

DE

VARIATIONE FORMULARUM DIFFERENTIALIUM TRES VARIABILES INVOLVENTIUM, QUARUM RELATIO UNICA AEQUATIONE CONTINETUR.

Problema 15.

141.

Proposita aequatione inter tres variables  $x$ ,  $y$  et  $z$ , quibus variationes quaecunque  $\delta x$ ,  $\delta y$ ,  $\delta z$  tribuuntur, definire variationes formularum differentialium primi gradus

$$p = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \text{ et } p' = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right).$$

Solutio.

Cum unica aequatio inter tres variables dari ponitur, quaelibet earum tanquam functio binarum reliquarum spectari potest. Erit ergo  $z$  functio ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ , et meminisse hic oportet expressionem  $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = p$  denotare rationem differentialium ipsarum  $z$  et  $x$ , si in aequatione illa data hae solae ut variables tractentur, tertia  $y$  pro constante habita, quod idem de altera formula  $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = p'$  est tenendum. Simili modo ipsae quoque variationes  $\delta x$ ,  $\delta y$ ,  $\delta z$  ut functiones infinite parvae binarum variabilium  $x$  et  $y$  spectari possunt, quoniam si etiam a tertia  $z$  penderent, haec ipsa est functio ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ ; unde simul intelligitur quid istae formulae

$$\left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial x}\right), \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial y}\right), \text{ item } \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right), \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial y}\right) \text{ et } \left(\frac{\partial \delta y}{\partial x}\right), \left(\frac{\partial \delta y}{\partial y}\right),$$

significant. Cum igitur valor variatus formulae

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = p \text{ sit } p + \delta p = \left(\frac{\partial (z + \delta z)}{\partial (x + \delta x)}\right),$$

si scilicet hic variabilis  $y$  constans sumatur, erit hac conditione observata

$$p + \delta p = \left(\frac{\partial z + \partial \delta z}{\partial x + \partial \delta x}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z \partial \delta x}{\partial x^2}\right),$$

propterea quod variationes  $\delta x$  et  $\delta z$  prae  $x$  et  $z$  evanescent. Hinc ergo ob  $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = p$  habebitur variatio quaesita

$$\delta p = \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial x}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial x}\right) - p \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right),$$

quarum formularum significatus, cum tam  $\delta z$  quam  $\delta x$  sint functiones ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ , hincque  $y$  constans habeatur, per se est manifestus. Simili autem modo reperietur fore

$$\delta p' = \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial y}\right) - p' \left(\frac{\partial \delta y}{\partial y}\right),$$

ubi jam variabilis  $x$  pro constante habetur.

#### Corollarium 1.

142. Hic omnia ad binas variables  $x$  et  $y$  sunt perducta, atque ut earum functiones spectantur, non solum tertia  $z$ , sed etiam omnes tres variationes  $\delta x$ ,  $\delta y$ ,  $\delta z$ : manifestum autem est, has tres variables pro lubitu inter se permutari posse.

#### Corollarium 2.

143. Sufficit autem his binis formulis pro differentialibus primi gradus uti, quoniam reliquas ad has reducere licet, siquidem sit

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right) &= \frac{1}{p}, & \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right) &= \frac{1}{p'}, & \text{et} \\ \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right) &= \frac{-p'}{p}, & \text{et} & \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right) &= \frac{-p}{p'}, \end{aligned}$$

ubi  $p$  et  $p'$  sunt functiones binarum  $x$  et  $y$ .

## Corollarium 3.

144. Inventis ergo variationibus harum duarum formularum

$$p = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \text{ et } p' = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right),$$

reliquarum formularum modo memoratarum variationes hinc facile reperientur. Erit enim

$$\delta \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right) = -\frac{\delta p}{p^2} = -\frac{1}{p^2} \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right),$$

$$\delta \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right) = -\frac{\delta p'}{p'^2} = -\frac{1}{p'^2} \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial y}\right) + \frac{1}{p'} \left(\frac{\partial \delta y}{\partial y}\right),$$

$$\delta \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right) = -\frac{\delta p}{p'} + \frac{p \delta p'}{p' p'} = -\frac{1}{p'} \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{p}{p'} \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{p}{p' p'} \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial y}\right) - \frac{p}{p'} \left(\frac{\partial \delta y}{\partial y}\right).$$

## Scholion 1.

145. Hic ante omnia observo, formulas differentiales certum valorem habere non posse, nisi duo differentia ita inter se comparentur, ut tertia variabilis, si tres habeantur, seu reliquae omnes, si plures adsint, constantes accipiantur. Ita hoc casu quo inter tres variables  $x$ ,  $y$  et  $z$  unica aequatio datur, vel saltem dari concipitur, formula  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  nullum plane habet significatum, nisi tertia variabilis  $y$  constans sumatur, quam conditionem vinculis includendo hanc formulam innuere consueverunt, etiamsi ea tuto omitti possent, quoniam alioquin ne ullus quidem significatus adesset. Quod quo magis perspicuum reddatur, quaecunque aequatio inter ternas variables  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$  proponatur, ex ea valor ipsius  $z$  elici concipiatur, ut  $z$  aequetur certae functioni ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ , ejusque sumto differentiali prodeat  $\partial z = p \partial x + p' \partial y$ , ubi iterum  $p$  et  $p'$  certae erunt functiones ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ , idque tales ut sit  $\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial y}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x}\right)$ . Sumta nunc  $y$  constante fit  $\partial z = p \partial x$  seu  $p = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)$ , sumta autem  $x$  constante prodit  $p' = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)$ . Tum vero etiam ma-

nifestum est, sumta  $z$  constante fore  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{-p}{p'}$ , hujusmodi autem formulas excludi conveniet, quando tam  $z$  quam variationes  $\delta x$ ,  $\delta y$ , et  $\delta z$  ut functiones ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$  repraesentamus.

## Scholion 2.

Fig. 4. 146. Ex Geometria hoc argumentum multo clarius illustrare licet. Denotent enim tres nostrae variables  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$  ternas coordinatas  $AX$ ,  $XY$ ,  $YZ$ , inter quas aequatio proposita certam quandam superficiem assignabit, in qua ordinata  $YZ = z$  terminabitur, quae utique tanquam certa functio binarum reliquarum  $AX = x$  et  $XY = y$  spectari potest, ita ut sumtis pro lubitu his binis  $x$  et  $y$ , tertia  $YZ = z$  ex aequatione proposita determinetur. Quodsi jam alia superficies quaecunque concipiatur ab ista infinite parum discrepans, eaque ita cum hac comparetur, ut ejus punctum quodvis  $z$  cum propositae puncto  $Z$  conferatur, ita tamen ut intervalum  $Zz$  sit semper infinite parvum, variationes ita repraesentabuntur, ut sit

$$\delta x = Ax - AX = Xx, \quad \delta y = xy - XY \quad \text{et} \\ \delta z = yz - YZ,$$

et cum hae variationes prorsus arbitrio nostro permittantur, neque ullo modo a se invicem pendeant, eae etiam tanquam functiones binarum  $x$  et  $y$  spectari possunt, idque ita ut nulla a reliquis pendeat, sed unaquaeque pro arbitrio fingi queat. Quin etiam hinc intelligitur, quoniam superficies proxima a proposita diversa esse debet, neutiquam fore

$$\delta z = p\delta x + p'\delta y,$$

siquidem pro superficie proposita fuerit

$$\delta z = p\delta x + p'\delta y,$$

alioquin punctum  $z$  foret in eadem superficie, ex quo omnino ternas functiones ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$  pro variationibus  $\delta x$ ,  $\delta y$  et  $\delta z$  ita

comparatas esse oportet, ut non sit

$$\delta z = p\delta x + p'\delta y$$

sed potius ab hoc valore quomodocunque discrepet; ubi quidem imprimis notandum est, has functiones ita late patere, ut discontinuae non excludantur, atque adeo pro lubitu variationes tantum in unico puncto vel saltem exiguo spatio constitui queant. Ne autem hic ulli dubio locus relinquatur, probe notandum est, ex eo quod ponimus  $z$  ejusmodi functionem ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ , ut sit

$$\partial z = p\partial x + p'\partial y,$$

minime sequi fore quoque

$$\delta z = p\delta x + p'\delta y,$$

quemadmodum supra assumimus, propterea quod hic ipsi  $z$  propriam tribuimus variationem neutquam pendentem a variationibus ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ .

#### Problema 16.

147. Proposita aequatione inter tres variables  $x, y, z$ , quibus variationes quaecunque  $\delta x, \delta y, \delta z$  tribuuntur, investigare variationes formularum differentialium secundi gradus

$$q = \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial x^2}\right), \quad q' = \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial x \partial y}\right) \quad \text{et} \quad q'' = \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial y^2}\right).$$

#### Solutio.

Hic iterum  $z$  spectatur ut functio ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ , quarum etiam sunt functiones ternae variationes  $\delta x, \delta y, \delta z$ , nullo modo a se invicem pendentes. Quoniam in praecedente problemate posuimus

$$p = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \quad \text{et} \quad p' = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right),$$

his formulis in subsidium vocatis habebimus

$$q = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\right), \quad q' = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial y}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x}\right), \quad \text{et} \quad q'' = \left(\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y}\right);$$

hicque ratio variationum  $\delta p$  et  $\delta p'$  est habenda, quas invenimus

$$\delta p = \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial x}\right) - p \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right) \text{ et } \delta p' = \left(\frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial y}\right) - p' \left(\frac{\partial \delta y}{\partial y}\right).$$

Simili ergo modo calculum subducendo reperiemus primo

$$\delta q = \left(\frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial x}\right) - q \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right);$$

ubi  $\left(\frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial x}\right)$  invenitur si valor  $\delta p$  differentiatur posita  $y$  constante, ac differentiale per  $\partial x$  dividatur, unde oritur

$$\left(\frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial x}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta z}{\partial x^2}\right) - q \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right) - p \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta x}{\partial x^2}\right), \text{ ob } q = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\right),$$

unde concludimus

$$\delta q = \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta z}{\partial x^2}\right) - 2q \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right) - p \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta x}{\partial x^2}\right).$$

Eodem modo ob  $q' = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial y}\right)$ , erit

$$\delta q' = \left(\frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial y}\right) - q' \left(\frac{\partial \delta y}{\partial y}\right), \text{ at}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial y}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta z}{\partial x \partial y}\right) - q' \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right) - p \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta x}{\partial x \partial y}\right),$$

ideoque

$$\delta q' = \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta z}{\partial x \partial y}\right) - q' \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right) - q' \left(\frac{\partial \delta y}{\partial y}\right) - p \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta x}{\partial x \partial y}\right).$$

Alter autem valor  $q' = \left(\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x}\right)$  simili modo tractatus praebet

$$\delta q' = \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta z}{\partial x \partial y}\right) - q' \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial x}\right) - q' \left(\frac{\partial \delta y}{\partial y}\right) - p' \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta y}{\partial x \partial y}\right);$$

cujus valoris ab illo discrepantia incommodum involvit mox accuratius examinandum. Ex tertia autem formula  $q'' = \left(\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y}\right)$  elicatur

$$\delta q'' = \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta z}{\partial y^2}\right) - 2q'' \left(\frac{\partial \delta y}{\partial y}\right) - p' \left(\frac{\partial \partial \delta y}{\partial y^2}\right).$$

#### Scholion 1.

148. In originem discrepantiae variationis  $\delta q'$  ex gemino valore

$$q' = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial y}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x}\right)$$

natae inquisiturus, observo in his formulis variationem exprimentibus, vel quantitatem  $x$  vel quantitatem  $y$  pro constanti haberi, prout denominator cujuscunque membri declarat. Verum si quantitatem  $x$  constantem manere sumimus, utcunque interea altera  $y$  mutabilis existit, natura rei postulat, ut etiam variationes ipsius  $x$  nullam mutationem subeant, quod autem secus evenit, si variatio  $\delta x$  quoque a quantitate  $y$  pendeat, quod idem de altera variabili  $y$ , dum constans ponitur, est tenendum. Ex quo manifestum est, si variationes  $\delta x$  et  $\delta y$  simul ab ambabus variabilibus  $x$  et  $y$  pendere sumantur, id ipsi hypothese, qua alterutra perpetuo constans ponitur, adversari. Quamobrem hoc incommodum aliter vitari nequit, nisi statuamus, variationem ipsius  $x$  prorsus non ab altera variabili  $y$ , neque hujus variationem  $\delta y$  ab altera  $x$  pendere. Sin autem  $\delta x$  per solam  $x$ , et  $\delta y$  per solam  $y$  determinatur, ut sit

$$\text{et } \left(\frac{\partial \delta x}{\partial y}\right) = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \left(\frac{\partial \delta y}{\partial x}\right) = 0,$$

erit etiam

$$\left(\frac{\partial \delta \delta x}{\partial x \partial y}\right) = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \left(\frac{\partial \delta \delta y}{\partial x \partial y}\right) = 0$$

sicque ambo illi valores discrepantes pro  $\delta q'$  inventi ad consensum perducuntur.

#### Scholion 2.

149. Omnibus autem dubiis in hac investigatione felicissime occurremus, si soli quantitati  $z$  variationes tribuamus, binis reliquis  $x$  et  $y$  plane invariatis relictis, ita ut sit tam  $\delta x = 0$  quam  $\delta y = 0$ , quo pacto non solum calculò consulitur, sed etiam usus hujus calculi variationum vix restringitur. Quodsi enim superficiem quamcunque cum alia sibi proxima comparamus, nihil impedit, quominus singula proposita superficiei puncta ad ea proxima puncta

referamus, quibus eadem binae coordinatae  $x$  et  $y$  respondeant, solaque tertia  $z$  variationem patiat. Quin etiam haec suppositio, cum ad formulas integrales progrediemur, eo magis est necessaria, quandoquidem semper totum negotium ad ejusmodi formulas integrales perducitur, quae duplicem integrationem requirunt, in quarum altera sola  $x$  in altera vero sola  $y$  ut variabilis tractatur; nisi ergo harum variationes nullae statuatur, maxima incommoda inde in calculum inveherentur; qui cum per se plerumque sit difficillimus, minime consultum videtur, ut ex hac parte difficultates multiplicentur. Quamobrem hanc tractationem ita sum expediturus, ut in posterum perpetuo binis variabilibus  $x$  et  $y$  nullas plane variationes tribuam, solamque tertiam  $z$  variatione quacunque  $\delta z$  augeri assumam, ubi quidem  $\delta z$  ut functionem quamcunque ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$  sive continuam sive discontinuam sum spectaturus.

#### Problema 17.

150. Si  $z$  fuerit functio quaecunque ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ , ei-que tribuatur variatio  $\delta z$  pariter utcunque ab  $x$  et  $y$  pendens. investigare variationes formularum omnium differentialium cujuscunque ordinis.

#### Solutio.

Pro differentialibus primi gradus habentur hae duae formulae

$$p = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \quad \text{et} \quad p' = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right),$$

quarum variationes cum  $x$  et  $y$  nullam variationem pati concipiantur, ex supra inventis ita se habebunt

$$\delta p = \left( \frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial x} \right) \quad \text{et} \quad \delta p' = \left( \frac{\partial \delta z}{\partial y} \right).$$

Pro differentialibus secundi ordinis hae tres formulae habentur

$$q = \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \right), \quad q' = \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right) \quad \text{et} \quad q'' = \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right),$$



ita ut sit

$$q = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\right), \quad q' = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial y}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x}\right) \quad \text{et} \quad q'' = \left(\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y}\right),$$

quarum variationes ex praecedente problemate ob  $\delta x = 0$  et  $\delta y = 0$  sunt

$$\delta q = \left(\frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial x^2}\right), \quad \delta q' = \left(\frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial x \partial y}\right), \quad \delta q'' = \left(\frac{\partial \delta p}{\partial y^2}\right).$$

Simili modo si ad differentialia tertii ordinis ascendamus, hae quatuor formulae occurrunt

$$r = \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^3}\right), \quad r' = \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}\right), \quad r'' = \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y^2}\right), \quad r''' = \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^3}\right),$$

quarum variationes ita expressum iri manifestum est

$$\delta r = \left(\frac{\partial^3 \delta z}{\partial x^3}\right), \quad \delta r' = \left(\frac{\partial^3 \delta z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}\right), \quad \delta r'' = \left(\frac{\partial^3 \delta z}{\partial x \partial y^2}\right), \quad \delta r''' = \left(\frac{\partial^3 \delta z}{\partial y^3}\right),$$

unde per se patet, quomodo variationes formularum differentialium superiorum ordinum sint exprimendae.

#### Corollarium 1.

151. Hinc jam manifestum est, fore in genere pro formula differentiali cujuscunque ordinis  $\left(\frac{\partial^{\mu+\nu} z}{\partial x^{\mu} \partial y^{\nu}}\right)$  ejus variationem  $= \left(\frac{\partial^{\mu+\nu} \delta z}{\partial x^{\mu} \partial y^{\nu}}\right)$ , in qua forma superiores omnes continentur.

#### Corollarium 2.

152. Deinde etiam perspicuum est, introducendis loco differentialium primi ordinis litteris  $p, p'$ , secundi ordinis litteris  $q, q', q''$ , tertii ordinis litteris  $r, r', r'', r'''$ , quarti ordinis litteris  $s, s', s'', s''', s''''$ , etc. speciem differentialium tolli, quemadmodum etiam supra hujusmodi litteris speciem differentialium sustulimus.

## S c h o l i o n .

153. Quoniam binae variables  $x$  et  $y$  prorsus a se invicem non pendent, ita ut altera adeo eundem valorem retinere queat, dum altera per omnes valores posibles variatur, evidens est, hujusmodi formulam differentialem  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$ , quippe quae nullum plane significatum certum esset habitura, in calculo nunquam locum invenire posse. Contra vero cum quantitas  $z$  sit functio ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ , hae formulae  $(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})$ ,  $(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})$  et reliquae omnes quas supra sum contemplatus, definitos habent significatus, neque ullae aliae in calculum ingredi possunt. Deinde quia semper quaestiones huc pertinentes eo reducere licet, ut  $z$  tanquam functio binarum  $x$  et  $y$  spectari possit, ejusmodi formulae  $(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x})$ , ubi quantitas  $z$  esset pro constanti habita, hinc prorsus excluduntur, neque ullae aliae praeter supra memoratas in calculo admitti sunt censendae, sicque omnes expressiones a formulis integralibus liberae praeter ipsas variables  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$  alias formulas differentiales non implicabunt praeter eas, quarum variationes hic sunt indicatae.

## P r o b l e m a 18.

154. Si  $z$  sit functio ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ , eique tribuatur variatio  $\delta z$  utcunque ab  $x$  et  $y$  pendens, tum vero fuerit  $V$  quantitas quomodocunque ex tribus variabilibus  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$  earumque differentialibus cujuscunque ordinis composita, ejus variationem  $\delta V$  investigare.

## S o l u t i o .

Ut in expressione  $V$  species differentialium tollantur, ponamus ut hactenus fecimus

$$\begin{aligned}
 p &= \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right), & p' &= \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right), \\
 q &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}\right), & q' &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right), & q'' &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\right), \\
 r &= \left(\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3}\right), & r' &= \left(\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}\right), & r'' &= \left(\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2}\right), & r''' &= \left(\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^3}\right), \\
 &&&&&&&& \text{etc.}
 \end{aligned}$$

quarum formularum variationes a variatione ipsius  $z$  oriundas ita definimus, ut posita evidentiæ gratia ista variatione  $\delta z = \omega$ , quam ut functionem quamcunque binarum variabilium  $x$  et  $y$  spectari oportet, sit

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta p &= \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x}\right), & \delta p' &= \left(\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y}\right), \\
 \delta q &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial x^2}\right), & \delta q' &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial x \partial y}\right), & \delta q'' &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial y^2}\right), \\
 \delta r &= \left(\frac{\partial^3 \omega}{\partial x^3}\right), & \delta r' &= \left(\frac{\partial^3 \omega}{\partial x^2 \partial y}\right), & \delta r'' &= \left(\frac{\partial^3 \omega}{\partial x \partial y^2}\right), & \delta r''' &= \left(\frac{\partial^3 \omega}{\partial y^3}\right), \\
 &&&&&&&& \text{etc.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Illis autem factis substitutionibus expressio proposita V fiet functio harum quantitatum  $x, y, z, p, p', q, q', q'', r, r', r'', r''',$  etc. Ejus ergo differentiale talem induet formam

$$\begin{aligned}
 \partial V &= L \partial x + M \partial y + N \partial z + P \partial p + Q \partial q + R \partial r \\
 &\quad + P' \partial p' + Q' \partial q' + R' \partial r' \\
 &\quad + Q'' \partial q'' + R'' \partial r'' \\
 &\quad + R''' \partial r''' \\
 &\quad \text{etc.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Quoniam nunc formula V eatenus tantum variationem recipit, quantum quantitates, ex quibus componitur, variantur, binæ autem  $x$  et  $y$  immunes statuuntur, ejus variatio quam quaerimus erit

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta V &= N \delta z + P \delta p + Q \delta q + R \delta r \\
 &\quad + P' \delta p' + Q' \delta q' + R' \delta r' \\
 &\quad + Q'' \delta q'' + R'' \delta r'' \\
 &\quad + R''' \delta r''' \\
 &\quad \text{etc.}
 \end{aligned}$$

ac si loco variationis  $\delta z$  scribamus  $\omega$ , habebimus variationes inventas substituendo

$$\begin{aligned} \delta V = N\omega &+ P \left( \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} \right) + Q \left( \frac{\partial \partial \omega}{\partial x^2} \right) + R \left( \frac{\partial^3 \omega}{\partial x^3} \right) \\ &+ P' \left( \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} \right) + Q' \left( \frac{\partial \partial \omega}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + R' \left( \frac{\partial^3 \omega}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right) \\ &+ Q'' \left( \frac{\partial \partial \omega}{\partial y^2} \right) + R'' \left( \frac{\partial^3 \omega}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right) \\ &+ R''' \left( \frac{\partial^3 \omega}{\partial y^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

etc.

cujus formatio, si forte etiam differentia aliorum graduum ingrediantur, per se est manifesta.

#### Corollarium 1.

155. Cum  $\omega$  spectetur ut functio binarum variarum  $x$  et  $y$ , singularum partium, quae variationem  $\delta V$  constituunt, significatus est determinatus, atque haec variatio perfecte definita est censenda.

#### Corollarium 2.

156. Quomodocumque autem expressio  $V$  differentialibus sit referta, quandoquidem valorem certum indicare est censenda, substitutionibus adhibitis semper a specie differentialium liberari debet.

#### Corollarium 3.

Fig. 6. 157. Si nostrae tres variables ad superficiem referantur, ut sint ejus coordinatae  $AX = x$ ,  $XY = y$ ,  $YZ = z$ , sola ordinata  $YZ = z$  ubique incrementum infinite parvum  $Zz = \delta z = \omega$  accipere intelligitur, ita ut puncta  $z$  cadant in aliam superficiem ab illa infinite parum discrepantem.

## Scholion.

158. Dubio hic occurri debet inde oriundo, quod quantitatem  $z$  ut functionem binarum  $x$  et  $y$  spectandam esse diximus: quoniam enim ipsis  $x$  et  $y$  nullas variationes tribuimus, si in expressione  $V$  loco  $z$  ejus valor in  $x$  et  $y$  substitueretur, ea ipsa in meram functionem ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$  abiret, neque propterea ullam variationem esset receptura. Verum notandum est, tametsi  $z$  ut functio ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$  consideratur, eam tamen plerumque esse incognitam, quando scilicet ejus naturam demum ex conditione variationis erui oportet; sin autem jam ab initio esset data, tamen dum variatio quaeritur, functionem hanc  $z$  quasi incognitam spectari convenit, minimeque ejus loco valorem per  $x$  et  $y$  expressum substitui licet, antequam variatio, quippe quae a sola  $z$  pendet, penitus fuerit explorata.

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