

**PROP. VI.**

*The track described by the flight of shot or shells is neither a parabola, nor nearly a parabola, unless they are projected with small velocities.*

For we have determined in the fourth proposition of the present chapter, that a musket-ball  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter, fired with half its weight of powder from a piece 45 inches long, moves with a velocity of near 1700 feet in 1". Now, if this ball flew in the curve of a parabola, its horizontal range at  $45^\circ$  would be found, by the fifth postulate, to be about 17 miles. Now all the practical writers assure us, that this range is really short of half a mile. *Diego Ufano* assigns to an arquebuse, 4 feet in length, and carrying a leaden ball of  $1\frac{1}{3}$  oz. weight (which is very near our dimensions) an horizontal range of 797 common paces, when it is elevated between 40 and 50 degrees, and charged with a quantity of fine powder equal to the weight of the ball. *Mersennus* too tells us, that he found the horizontal range of an arquebuse at  $45^\circ$  to be less than 400 fathom, or 800 yards; whence, as either of these ranges are short of half an *English* mile, it follows that a musket-shot, when fired with a reasonable charge of powder, at an elevation of  $45^\circ$  flies not the  $\frac{1}{34}$  part of the distance it ought to do, if it moved in a parabola. Nor is this great contraction of the horizontal range to be wondered at, when it is considered, that the resistance of this bullet, when it first issues from the piece, amounts to 120 times its gravity, as has been experimentally demonstrated in the second proposition of the present chapter.

Again, lest it should be said, that this aberration of the flight of a musket-ball from the curve of a parabola is no proof, but that heavier shot, whose resistance is much less in proportion to their weight, may sufficiently coincide with the common hypothesis; our next instance shall be in an iron bullet of 24 lb. weight, which is the heaviest in common use for land service. Such a bullet, fired from a piece of the customary dimensions, with its greatest allotment of powder, has a velocity of 1650 feet in 1", as we have determined in the fourth proposition of the present chapter. Now if the horizontal range of this shot, at  $45^\circ$ , be computed on the parabolic hypothesis by the sixth postulate, it will come out to be about 16 miles, which is between five and six times its real quantity ; for the practical writers all agree in making it less than three miles : and *St. Remy* informs us of some experiments made by Mr. *du Metz*, in which the range, at  $45^\circ$ , of a piece ten feet in length, carrying a ball of 24 lb. and charged with 16 lb. of powder, was 2250 *French* fathom, which is 222 fathom short of three miles ; consequently an iron bullet of 24 lb. weight, when impelled with its full allotment of powder, flies not, at  $45^\circ$ , to the sixth part of the distance which it ought to do, if it described the curve of a parabola.

But farther, it is not only, when projectiles are moved with these very great velocities, that their flight sensibly varies from the curve of a parabola ; the same aberration often takes place in such, as move slow enough to have their motion traced out by the eye ; for there are few projectiles, that can be thus examined, which do not visibly disagree with the first, second, and third postulate, they obviously descending through a curve which is shorter and less inclined to the horizon than that in which they ascended ~ also the highest point of their flight, or the vertex of the curve, is much nearer . to the place, where they fall on the ground, than to that from whence they were at first discharged.

These things cannot be a moment doubted of by one, who in a proper situation views the flight of stones, arrows or shells thrown to any considerable distance.

I have found too by experience, that the fifth, sixth and seventh postulates are excessively erroneous, when applied to the motions of bullets moving with small velocities: a leaden bullet  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter, discharged with a velocity of about 400 feet in 1", and in an angle of  $19^{\circ} : 5'$ , with the horizon, ranged on the horizontal plane, no more than 448 yards; whereas its greatest horizontal range being found by the fifth postulate; to be at least 1700 yards, the range at  $19^{\circ} : 5'$  ought, by the fifth postulate, to have been 1050 yards ; whence, in this experiment, the range was not  $\frac{3}{7}$  of what it must have been, had the commonly received theory been true. Again, a ball was fired with the same velocity as in the last experiment, but at an elevation of  $9^{\circ} : 45'$ , its horizontal range was at a medium 330 yards.

Now this range, according to the fifth and sixth postulates, (if its original velocity be considered) should have been 566 yards. But if it were to be deduced from the last experiment, by means of the sixth postulate, it should have been no more than 241 yards; either of which numbers are extremely distant from 330.

Again, a ball being fired at an elevation of  $8^{\circ}$ , but with a velocity of 700 feet in 1", the horizontal range at a medium was 690 yards.

But computing this range from the original velocity of the projected body, according to the fifth and sixth postulates, we shall find, that if the theory, on which those postulates are founded, could be relied on, the range in the present instance ought to have been 1400 yards; whence it appears, that the body flew not to half the distance which, had it moved in a parabola, it ought to have done.

Again, a ball being fired with the same velocity as in the last, but at an elevation of  $4^{\circ}$ , its horizontal range was 600 yards.

Now this range, if deduced from the last experiment by the sixth postulate, should not have been more than 350 yards; hence then is evinced the falsity of that postulate, and consequently of the parabolic hypothesis, on which it is founded.

Having thus proved, that the track described by the flight, even of the heaviest shot, is neither a parabola, nor approaching to a parabola, except when they are projected with very small velocities ; we shall refer to a second part, a more distinct explication of the nature of the curve, which these bodies really trace out in their motion through the air : but, as a specimen of the great complication of that subject, shall here insert an account of a very extraordinary circumstance, which frequently takes place therein.

As gravity acts perpendicularly to the horizon, it is evident, that if no other power but gravity deflected a projected body from its rectilinear course, its motion would be constantly performed in a plane perpendicular to the horizon, passing through the line of its original direction: but we have found, that the body in its motion often deviates from this plane, sometimes to the right hand, and at other time, to the left ; and this in an incurvated line, which is convex towards that plane ; so that the motion of a bullet is frequently in a line, having a double curvature, it being bent towards the horizon by the force of gravity, and again bent out of its original direction to the right or left by the action of some other force : in this case no part of the motion of the bullet is performed in the same plane, but its track will lie in the surface of a kind of cylinder, whose axis is

perpendicular to the horizon. The truth of this assertion we shall evince by indisputable experiments.

### FIRST REMARK

The author here has given us a promise to provide a second part, in which the true path of a cannon-ball shall be determined ; but thus of so much known to us, nothing further about that has come light, although already since that time quite a few years have passed. [Unknown Euler, Robins passage through life (1707-1751) had not been easy, and he was to die an early death from malaria after being in India for a year as Engineer General in charge of fortifications, employed at the time by the East India Company : earlier, he had not obtained a Professorship in the new Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as one might have reasonably expected from his extensive knowledge of ballistics.

See W. Johnson, *Collected Works of Benjamin Robins & Charles Hutton* (Phoenix)]

But this undertaking is so difficult, that the author rightfully might require a much longer time for its completion. Meanwhile we will endeavour from that idea of air resistance, which we have derived from experiment, to determine the true motion of a ball in the air, in the hope that our work may not be much different from that, which the author has promised us. But in this it will be unavoidably necessary, the circumstance mentioned by the author at the end of this proposition, according to which a ball will soon be deviated to the right or to the left from the vertical plane at the start of the motion , completely out of sight, while this circumstance, which will be shown in the following, for the most part comes from irregularities in the shape of the ball.

[Euler has slipped up badly here, as this is a well established effect, commonly called the Magnus Effect, that affects spinning balls, and which can be explained in terms of the Bernoulli Principle.]

Thus we assume from the start, that the ball which is fired, not only is to be fully round, but also the centre of the gravity of the weight agrees completely with the geometrical midpoint ; also likewise, that the ball has no peculiar motion about its centre. For if one should wish to consider such cases in the motion, thus not only would the undertaking be of the highest difficulty, and perhaps even to be impossible, as one would be able to draw the smallest benefit from that, while never before can we have found such a precise knowledge about the inner structure of the ball from the inequality. But if we assume the ball to be completely round, and its centre of gravity not to differ from its midpoint, thus it is clear that the same must always move in a vertical plane in their motion.

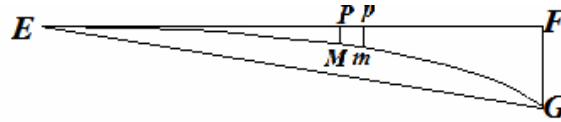
But from that the investigation has a use in the practice of artillery, thus it is required to divide the same into three parts.

In the first place we will consider horizontal shots, in so far as the curvature of their path is not noticeable, and as well the reduction of the speed, that determines the deviation of the ball from a horizontal line.

Secondly, we will attend to vertical shots, and from that investigate the rise and fall of the ball.

Thirdly, we will consider drawing all oblique shots into consideration, which have been done at an oblique angle to the horizontal, and the nature of the curved line as well,

in which the ball itself moves, as also the range of the shot to be considered ; since then the experiments done by the author will serve to confirm our theory .



We will thus put in place, the ball will have been fired along the horizontal direction  $EF$ . Now if the path of the ball  $EMG$  departs continually away from this straight line  $EF$ , thus the difference may be so small that it can hardly be distinguished from the same in that distance. Because one now may suppose that the ball actually moved a certain distance along the straight line  $EF$ , thus would one know this as the point-blank distance, as that very point the ball should strike, towards which the cannon was directed. Indeed, however, the ball begins to curve downwards equally along the true path from the mouth of the cannon  $E$  ; therefore one can imagine the distance  $EF$  to be point-blank, until the departure  $FG$  begins or the angle  $FEG$  becomes apparent in practice. Now since the angle  $FEG$  is very small, thus the curved line  $EMG$  the difference from the straight line  $EF$  to be so small, that one can neglect the difference without error. We can ourselves conjecture that if indeed the ball moved along the straight line  $EF$ , if we determine only at the same time  $P$  a point itself, as far below as the ball has dropped down already to  $M$ ; which is very easy to determine, if only the time from  $E$  to  $P$  is known, while the weight acts along this line  $PM$ , which amounts to 15,625 Rh. ft. per second.

Thus let  $b$  be the height, through which the speed of the ball at  $E$  can be gained by falling ; the diameter of the ball shall be  $= c$ , and the substance, from which the ball consists, shall be  $n$  times heavier than the air. After a time  $t$  let the ball already have gone as far as  $M$  or  $P$ , and one takes  $EP = x$ ,  $PM = y$ , and the speed of the ball  $= \sqrt{v}$ . Because now  $PM = y$  the height is the same as that through which the ball would have fallen in the time  $t$ , therefore  $y = \frac{v}{4}$ .

[As has been discussed previously, Euler expresses the distance fallen in thousandth parts of Rhenish feet, and divides the square root of this quantity by 125, to give the time to fall in seconds ; essentially using the modern formula :

$$s(\text{ft.}) = \frac{1}{2}(g \approx 32\text{ft} / \text{sec.}^2) \times t^2 = 16 \times t^2,$$

while Euler sets

$$\frac{\sqrt{s(\text{Rh.ft.}) \times 1000}}{125 \times 2} = \frac{1}{2}t, \text{ or } \frac{s(\text{Rh.ft.}) \times 1000}{62500} = \frac{tt}{4}, \text{ giving } s = 15.625t^2.]$$

On account of which moreover to determine the motion along the horizontal line  $EP$ , thus it is to be noted, that the resistance at  $P$  will be expressed by an air column, whose height  $= \frac{1}{2}v + \frac{1}{2h}v^2$ , [See Prop. III, Remark 2 of this chapter.] where  $h$  indicates the height of the atmosphere, and worked out either in English ft. as 28845, or as 27979 Rh. ft. Now since the weight of the ball may be expressed by the height of an air column,

whose height =  $\frac{2}{3}nc$ , thus the ratio itself of the force of the resistance to the weight of the ball, will be as  $\frac{3v(h+v)}{4nch}$  to 1. Thus while the ball progresses through  $Pp = dx$ , thus

$$dv = \frac{-3v(h+v)}{4nch} dx \quad \text{and} \quad dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{v}} .$$

Now because

$$dx = \frac{-4nchdv}{3v(h+v)},$$

thus there will be

$$dt = \frac{-4nchdv}{3v(h+v)\sqrt{v}} .$$

The first equation can be brought into this form :

$$dx = \frac{-4nc}{3} \left( \frac{dv}{v} - \frac{dv}{h+v} \right),$$

from which the integral is :

$$x = \frac{4nc}{3} l \frac{b(h+v)}{v(b+h)} .$$

Now one puts  $\frac{3x}{4nc} = z$  for the sake of brevity, and  $e$  for the number, of which the hyperbolic logarithm = 1, thus there becomes :

$$e^z = \frac{b(h+v)}{v(b+h)} \quad \text{and} \quad v = \frac{bh}{e^z(b+h) - b} .$$

The other equation

$$dt = \frac{-4nchdv}{3v(h+v)\sqrt{v}},$$

gives

$$dt = \frac{-4nc}{3} \cdot \frac{hdv}{(h+v)v\sqrt{v}}$$

On account of the irrationality, one puts  $h = aa$ , and  $v = uu$ , thus there becomes

$$dt = \frac{-4nc}{3} \cdot \frac{2aadu}{uu(aa+uu)} = \frac{8nc}{3} \left( \frac{du}{aa+uu} - \frac{du}{uu} \right),$$

for which a part of the integral depends on the quadrature of the circle. For there becomes

$$\int \frac{adu}{aa+uu} = A. \text{tang.} \frac{u}{a},$$

which is an arc of a circle, of which the tangent =  $\frac{u}{a}$ , if the radius were taken = 1. Thus one has

$$t = \frac{8nc}{3} \left( \frac{1}{a} A. \text{tang.} \frac{u}{a} + \frac{1}{u} - C \right).$$

Now one puts again  $a = \sqrt{h}$ , and  $u = \sqrt{v}$ , and the magnitude  $C$  takes such a form that  $v = b$  if  $t = 0$ , thus one finds:

$$t = \frac{8nc}{3} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} A. \text{tang.} \frac{\sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{h}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} A. \text{tang.} \frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{h}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \right)$$

or

$$t = \frac{8nc}{3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{bv}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} A. \text{tang.} \frac{(\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{v})\sqrt{h}}{h + \sqrt{bv}} \right).$$

Now since  $v$  above can be determined from the distance  $x$ , thus also  $t$  can be expressed in terms of  $x$ , and consequently one arrives at  $y = \frac{tt}{4}$  expressed in terms of  $x$ , from which one obtains the angle  $PEM$ , after drawing the line  $EM$ .

But because after we put in place that the departure from the horizontal line  $EF$  is not noticeable, thus one can operate with the greater advantage of a convenient approximation. For in this case the fraction must be very small  $\frac{3x}{4nc} = z$ , and since there becomes approximately

$$e^z = 1 + z = 1 + \frac{3x}{4nc},$$

consequently

$$v = b - \frac{b(b+h)z}{h}$$

and

$$\sqrt{v} = \sqrt{b} - \frac{(b+h)z\sqrt{b}}{2h},$$

and thus

$$t = \frac{8nc}{3} \left( \frac{(b+h)z}{2h\sqrt{b}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \text{A. tang.} \frac{z\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{h}} \right).$$

Now since  $z$  is very small, thus there is

$$\text{A. tang.} \frac{z\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{h}} = \frac{z\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{h}},$$

and thus

$$t = \frac{4ncz}{3\sqrt{b}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{b}},$$

which expression applies for a completely uniform motion. But because the motion can be seen as not completely uniform, thus we must take the more accurate approximation. Thus it shall be

$$e^z = 1 + z + \frac{1}{2}zz,$$

thus there will be

$$v = b - \frac{b(b+h)}{h} \left( z - \frac{1}{2}zz - \frac{bzz}{h} \right)$$

and

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} + \frac{(b+h)z}{2h\sqrt{b}} + \frac{(b+h)(h-b)zz}{8hh\sqrt{b}}.$$

Now since

$$dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{v}} \quad \text{and} \quad z = \frac{3x}{4nc}$$

thus the time  $t$  will be found from that, in which the ball travels through the distance  $EP = x$ . But from this one finds further the departure  $PM = \frac{tt}{4}$ , which shall become :

$$PM = \frac{xx}{4b} + \frac{3(b+h)x^3}{32ncbh},$$

and consequently one finds the angle  $PEM$ , the tangent of which shall be

$$= \frac{x}{4b} + \frac{3(b+h)xx}{32ncbh}.$$

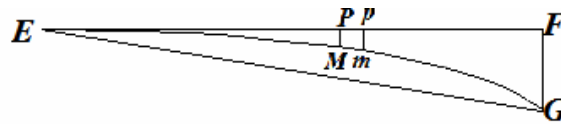
Moreover, the speed of the ball at  $P$  can be found from this equation :

$$v = b - \frac{3b(b+h)x}{4nch} + \frac{9b(b+h)(2b+h)xx}{32n^2c^2hh},$$

or there is the proportion  $\sqrt{b}$  to  $\sqrt{v}$ , as

$$1 + \frac{3(b+h)x}{8nch} + \frac{9(hh-bb)xx}{128n^2c^2h^2} \text{ to } 1.$$

Since the tangent of the angle  $PEM$  is nearly  $= \frac{x}{4b}$ , thus from this the distance  $EF$  can be determined, where the deviation angle  $FEG$  becomes a given size. Now let this angle  $FEG$  be a half degree, thus there will be



$$\frac{x}{4b} = 0,0087269, \text{ and thus } EF = \frac{8b}{229} \text{ approximately.}$$

But because the angle  $FEG$  might yet be a little larger than a  $\frac{1}{2}$  degree, thus  $EF$  may be assumed a little smaller than  $\frac{8b}{229}$ ; and in that case the angle  $FEG$  amounting to a half degree for a 24 pounder iron ball, which is fired with a speed of 1500 feet per second, thus there must be  $EF = \frac{b}{40}$ , or = 900 ft. Thus if the point  $G$  must be reached which is removed 900 ft. away from the cannon, thus the axis of the cannon must be directed towards the point  $F$ , or so that the angle  $FEG$  shall be half a degree. But from this formula for any one given case, if the speed of the ball at  $E$  is given besides its diameter  $c$  and its weight  $n$  relative to the air, the point  $G$  to be determined at a given distance  $EF = a$ , at which it will meet the ball, and also besides the angle  $FEG$  still to determine the speed, which the ball will have at  $G$ ; namely if the distance  $EF$  not too great, so that one can ignore the curvature.

Let us put in place, that the diameter of the ball be  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or  $\frac{11}{24}$  English feet, further the ball to be made of iron, and thus  $n = 6647$ , and the initial speed of the same amounts to 1650 English or 1600 Rh. ft. per second ; thus the height will be



$b = 40960$  Rh. ft. Now since  $c = \frac{11}{24}$  Eng. = 0,44458 Rh. feet, thus there becomes

$\frac{4nc}{3} = 3940$ , and there is [the height of the atmosphere, given by]  $h = 27979$  Rh.ft.

Now let the distance  $EF$  or  $a = 1000$  Rh. ft., thus there becomes  $x = 1000$  and  $z = \frac{3x}{4nc} = \frac{100}{394}$ . From this it is assumed that  $z$  is to be so small, that the above approximations are enough precise. Thus because, if the speed at  $G$  has been assigned by  $\sqrt{v}$ , the proportion itself,

$$\sqrt{b} : \sqrt{v} = 1 + \frac{(b+h)z}{2h} + \frac{(h+b)(h-b)zz}{8hh} : 1,$$

thus is  $\sqrt{b} : \sqrt{v} = 1,30348 : 1$ , consequently the speed of the ball at  $G$  still amounts to 1227 Rh. ft. per second. Then the tangent of the angle  $FEG$

$$= \frac{x}{4b} + \frac{(b+h)xz}{8bh} = \frac{x}{4b} \left( 1 + \frac{(b+h)z}{2h} \right),$$

which is found in numbers to become

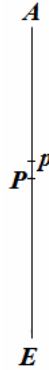
$$x = 1,31268 \cdot \frac{x}{4b} = 0,008012,$$

and this is the tangent of 27', 32". Therefore in this example the angle of deviation  $FEG$  is found to be not greater than 27', 32", nevertheless the distance  $EF$  is 1000 Rh. ft. long, and the speed of the ball at  $G$  has been taken quite noticeable. Therefore if one should wish to strike a given point  $G$  at a distance of 1000 ft. with this ball, thus one must aim the piece towards a higher point  $F$ , in such a way, that the angle  $FEG$  amounts to 27', 32", to which end one can make such a mark on the piece, that the line of sight to aim towards makes an angle of 27', 32" with the axis. Were the distance made still greater, thus this angle must be taken not in quite so great a proportion. But for distances smaller than 1000 ft., one would not be markedly in error, if one just diminished the above ratio for the angle. Therefore for a distance of 500 ft. the angle of deviation becomes = 13', 46", but for 250 ft. 6', 53". But generally one sees from this, that if the given distance were not put greater than 1000 ft., the angle  $FEG$  would not increase beyond a half degree. Now since one cannot judge such a small angle in the common method of gunnery, thus it is evident why it was believed generally that a cannon ball would travel forwards a considerable distance in a perfectly straight line. Therefore so small is the curvature of the path of a cannon-ball, if the piece be judged horizontal ; but the same would be still smaller, if the piece makes an angle with the horizontal. As then only a part of the weight acts on the curvature of the path, since in the horizontal shooting the whole weight was directed there. This reduction occurs approximately according to the cosine of the angle, which the piece makes with the horizontal ; and if the piece were

set fully upright, thus the ball still goes in a straight line upwards, and suffers hardly any curvature, which is the second case we have taken on ourselves to explain.

SECOND REMARK

Thus there shall be as before the diameter of the ball =  $c$  , the weight of the ball  $n$  times greater than the weight of the air, and the initial speed of the ball =  $\sqrt{b}$  , with which the same shall be shot upwards along the vertical direction  $EA$ . We will put this ball to have risen as far as  $P$  after the passage of the time  $t$ , where we have taken the speed =  $\sqrt{v}$  , and the height  $EP = x$  . If now the infinitely small element  $Pp = dx$  were put in place, thus there shall be  $dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{v}}$  , and while the ball rises up through  $Pp$ , thus its motion will be diminished both by its weight and the air resistance. But the natural weight of the ball must be diminished according to  $\frac{1}{n}$  , because any body in the air loses as much of its weight as an equal magnitude of air weighs. Therefore the action of the weight becomes expressed by  $1 - \frac{1}{n}$  , which we will put as  $g$  for brevity. Therefore as we have seen above, the action of the resistance is



$$= \frac{3v(h+v)}{4nch}$$

from which we obtain this equation [being an expression for the decrease in the velocity squared of the body in terms of the work done by these two forces, where the mass has cancelled out, and as we have noted previously, the acceleration of gravity is  $\frac{1}{2}$  in this dimensionless equation]:

$$dv = -gdx - \frac{3v(h+v)dx}{4nch}$$

or

$$dx = \frac{-4nchdv}{4ngch + 3hv + 3vv}$$

The integration of which depends either on the quadrature of the circle, or on logarithms, or also can be accomplished algebraically. For if  $h < \frac{16}{3}ngc$ , or if  $h < \frac{16}{3}(n-1)c$ , thus the integration requires the quadrature of the circle ; but if  $h > \frac{16}{3}(n-1)c$ , thus the integration arises from logarithms, and if  $h = \frac{16}{3}(n-1)c$ , thus the integration can be performed algebraically. Now since  $h = 27979$  Rh.ft., thus the integration is given algebraically for an iron ball in place, since  $n = 6647$ , if the diameter of the ball  $c = \frac{176}{223}$  Rh. ft, or if the diameter of the ball contains  $9\frac{3}{4}$  Eng. inches. Therefore if the diameter of an iron ball is

greater than  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches, thus the integration requires the quadrature of the circle ; on the other hand, if the diameter of the ball is less than  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches, thus one arrives at the integration from logarithms, and this is the case which occurs most often.

Meanwhile we will consider for that first the case if  $h = \frac{16}{3}ngc$ , or if

$$4ngch = \frac{3}{4}hh \text{ and } 4nch = \frac{3hh}{4g}.$$

Thus here there becomes

$$dx = \frac{-hh}{4g} \cdot \frac{dv}{\left(\frac{1}{2}h + v\right)^2},$$

or

$$x = \frac{hh}{2g(h+2v)} - \frac{hh}{2g(2b+h)},$$

from which the whole height  $EA$  to which the ball may rise, emerges from this if we put  $v = 0$  : while the ball thus rises until its speed will be zero. Therefore in this case there will be

$$EA = \frac{h}{2g} - \frac{hh}{2g(2b+v)} = \frac{bh}{g(2b+h)}.$$

But if the diameter of the ball is smaller, then in this case, or  $4ngch < \frac{3}{4}hh$ , thus let us put

$$4ngch = \frac{3}{4}hh - 3kk;$$

thus there becomes

$$dx = \frac{-(hh - 4kk)dv}{4g\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}h + v\right)^2 - kk\right)}$$

or

$$\frac{4gdx}{hh - 4kk} = \frac{dv}{2k\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h + k\right)} - \frac{dv}{2k\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h - k\right)}$$

From which this integral will be found :

$$x = \frac{hh - 4kk}{8gk} \int \frac{(2v + h + 2k)(2b + h - 2k)}{(2v + h - 2k)(2b + h + 2k)}.$$

Now if one puts here  $v = 0$ , thus there will be

$$EA = \frac{hh - 4kk}{8gk} l \frac{(h + 2k)(2b + h - 2k)}{(h - 2k)(2b + h + 2k)},$$

and since  $g = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$ , thus there is

$$k = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{4}hh - \frac{4}{3}(n-1)ch\right)}.$$

Now from this we will determine the height, to which an iron cannonball, whose diameter =  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and which shot straight upwards with a speed of 1650 Eng. ft. per second can rise.

Thus there is  $b = 40960$  Rh. ft.,  $\frac{4nc}{3} = 3940$  Rh. ft., and

$$\frac{4}{3}(n-1)ch = 110226100 = \frac{hh - 4kk}{4}.$$

Further it is found that  $\frac{1}{4}hh = 195706110$  and thus  $k = \sqrt{85480010} = 9245,54$ ; consequently,

$$\frac{hh - 4kk}{8gk} = 5962,$$

therefore there becomes

$$EA = 5962l \frac{46470 \cdot 91408}{9488 \cdot 128390} = 7447.$$

Therefore this ball cannot rise higher than 7447 Rh. ft., since the same would be rising into an empty space from a height of 40960 Rh. ft. But because the air becomes thinner with height, and thus the resistance of the same decreases, thus indeed the ball must go a little higher still, but which cannot deliver much, since the ball suffers the greatest resistance in the lower region.

Now since the height  $EA$  to which the ball reaches will be found to have such a form, thus we can assume the same to be known instead of the speed at  $E$ , in order that by this method of dropping the ball, the required time to be determined can become known more conveniently from that as well. Thus let us say that the whole height  $AE = a$ , the speed of the rising ball at  $P = \sqrt{v}$ , and the speed of the falling ball likewise at  $P$  shall be  $= \sqrt{u}$ : moreover the height  $AP$  will be put  $= z$ . Now since  $z = a - x$  and  $dz = -dx$ , thus one will have this differential equation for the rising motion :

$$4nchdv = 4ngchdz + 3hvdz + 3vvdz.$$

But in the falling motion the resistance of the air is contrary, while the weight of the ball pulls downwards, and the motion increases. In this case therefore this equation arises :

$$4nchdu = 4ngchdz - 3hudz - 3uudz .$$

This equation arises from that, if one writes  $-c$  for  $c$ : therefore if that integral for the first equation is to be found, thus from this change the integral of the other can be derived easily. But it will be more useful for our intention, to perform this integration through a convenient approximation. Because now, if  $z$  and consequently  $v$  is still taken very small, this equation arises :

$$4nchdv = 4ngchdz \text{ or } dv = g dz ,$$

thus we will assume this series for the true value of  $v$  :

$$v = gz + \alpha z^2 + \beta z^3 + \gamma z^4 + \delta z^5 + \text{ etc.}$$

and the variables  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  etc. determined from the first equation. But in order to make this easier to accomplish, we will thus put 1 for  $g$ , while  $\frac{1}{n}$  is thus a small fraction, which does not enter into the calculation. Therefore let us put  $4nc = 3mh$ , or  $m = \frac{4nc}{3h}$ ; thus the first equation will be changed into this :

$$mhhdv = mhhdz + hvdz + vvdz,$$

and if one assumes for this :

$$v = gz + \alpha z^2 + \beta z^3 + \gamma z^4 + \delta z^5 + \text{ etc.}$$

thus there will be found :

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2mh}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{6m^2h^2}(2m+1),$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{24m^3h^3}(8m+1), \quad \delta = \frac{1}{120m^4h^4}(16m^2 + 22m + 1).$$

And thus one has

$$v = z + \frac{z^2}{2mh} + \frac{(1+2m)z^3}{6m^2h^2} + \frac{(1+8m)z^4}{24m^3h^3} + \frac{(1+22m+16m^2)z^5}{120m^4h^4} + \text{ etc.,}$$

which expression applies for the rising motion. But for the falling motion one comes upon

$$v = z - \frac{z^2}{2mh} + \frac{(1-2m)z^3}{6m^2h^2} - \frac{(1-8m)z^4}{24m^3h^3} + \frac{(1-22m+16m^2)z^5}{120m^4h^4} - \text{etc.}$$

Now in order to determine from this both the time of the ascent as well as of the descent, thus one searches for the values of  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}$  and of  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}$  [*i.e.* the inverse speed  $\frac{dt}{dz}$ ]. Moreover one finds [from binomial expansions] :

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \left( 1 - \frac{z}{4mh} + \frac{(1-16m)z^2}{96m^2h^2} - \frac{(1-16m)z^3}{384m^3h^3} + \frac{(1+32m+256m^2)z^4}{10240m^4h^4} - \text{etc} \right),$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \left( 1 + \frac{z}{4mh} + \frac{(1+16m)z^2}{96m^2h^2} - \frac{(1+16m)z^3}{384m^3h^3} - \frac{(1-32m+256m^2)z^4}{10240m^4h^4} + \text{etc} \right).$$

These formulas are multiplied by  $dz$ , and the same integrated, but afterwards one puts  $z = a$ , thus for the time of the ascent one finds :

$$2\sqrt{a} - \frac{a\sqrt{a}}{6mh} + \frac{(1-16m)a^2\sqrt{a}}{240m^2h^2} + \frac{(1-16m)a^3\sqrt{a}}{1344m^3h^3} - \frac{(1+32m+256m^2)a^4\sqrt{a}}{46080m^4h^4} - \text{etc.}$$

But for the time of the descent one finds :

$$2\sqrt{a} + \frac{a\sqrt{a}}{6mh} + \frac{(1+16m)a^2\sqrt{a}}{240m^2h^2} - \frac{(1+16m)a^3\sqrt{a}}{1344m^3h^3} - \frac{(1-32m+256m^2)a^4\sqrt{a}}{46080m^4h^4} + \text{etc.}$$

These two expressions taken together give the whole time, in which the ball glides through the air, as far as the same rises and falls down again. Therefore this time is :

$$4\sqrt{a} + \frac{a^2\sqrt{a}}{120m^2h^2} - \frac{a^3\sqrt{a}}{42m^2h^3} - \frac{(1+256m^2)a^4\sqrt{a}}{23040m^4h^4} + \text{etc.}$$

If one namely expresses  $a$  in thousandth parts of a Rh. ft. and divides this formula by 250, thus the time emerges from this expressed in seconds. Thus if also conversely the time, which passed from the firing as far as to the ball falling were given, thus from this one can find the height  $EA = a$ , which the ball reached. Therefore let this time be  $= \mu$  seconds, and putting  $t = 250\mu$ , thus one finds [on inverting the series]

$$\sqrt{a} = \frac{t}{4} - \frac{t^5}{2^{15} \cdot 3 \cdot 5m^2h^2} + \frac{t^7}{2^{17} \cdot 3 \cdot 7m^2h^3} + \frac{t^9}{2^{29} \cdot 3 \cdot 5m^4h^4} + \frac{t^9}{2^{21} \cdot 5 \cdot 9m^2h^4} - \text{etc.}$$

and from this method  $a$  will be expressed in units of thousandths of Rh. ft. This series is so convergent that we can use the terms cited here, as long as  $t$  is not a very large number.

In order to illustrate this calculation, thus we will investigate an example of this, which Mr. Bernoulli reported in the second volume of the Comments of the Academy of St. Petersburg. These have been made with a three pound iron ball, of which the diameter consisted of 0,2375 English feet. After this ball had been fired from a cannon, which was 32 caliber long, with a powder charge of 2 ounces or  $\frac{1}{8}lb$ . straight upwards to a height, thus the same fell to the ground again after 34".

Thus here there is:  $n = 6647$ ,  $c = 0,2304$  Rh. ft. Consequently there is  $nc = 1531$  and  $\frac{4}{3}nc = 2041 = mh$ , therefore  $mh = 2041000$  thousandth parts of Rh. ft., and  $m = 0,07295$ . Now one multiplies the time 34" by 250; thus there will be  $t = 8500$ : and from this one finds :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t}{4} &= 2125 \\ \frac{t^5}{2^{15} \cdot 15m^2h^2} &= 21,670 \\ \frac{t^7}{2^{17} \cdot 21m^2h^3} &= 9,993 \\ \frac{t^9}{2^{29} \cdot 15m^4h^4} &= 1,657 \\ \frac{t^9}{2^{21} \cdot 45m^2h^4} &= 1,193. \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $\sqrt{a} = 2115,973$  and  $a = 4478$  Rh.ft.

Thus from this calculation the ball must have risen to a height of 4478 Rh. ft.: from which it is now apparent that the initial speed of the ball can be found, or the height  $b$ , from which the speed will arise through falling in a vacuum. Since then  $EA = a = 4478$  Rh. ft., which height from that, thus which Hr. Bernoulli found, is not very different, if one takes

$$k = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{4}hh - \frac{4}{3}nch\right)},$$

thus there will be  $k = 11773$  Rh.ft., and one obtains

$$a = \frac{hh - 4kk}{8gk} \ln \frac{(h + 2k)(2b + h - 2k)}{(h - 2k)(2b + h + 2k)}.$$

Now in order to find  $b$  from this, because  $g = 1$  and  $\frac{1}{4}hh - kk = 2041h$ , thus there becomes

$$\frac{8ak}{hk - 4kk} = 1,8464 ;$$

and if  $e$  were taken for that number, of which the hyperbolic logarithm = 1, thus there will be  $e^{1,8464} = 6,3373$ , and the height sought  $b$  may thus be expressed :

$$b = \frac{5,3373(hh - 4kk)}{2h + 4k - 6,3373(2h - 4k)}.$$

From which the value will be  $b = 26014$  Rh.ft., and therefore the ball must be fired from the cannon with a speed of 1275 ft. per second. Now because this speed now is greater than that which Prof. Bernoulli found from his theory. But one need not be surprised about this ; as then we have assumed with the author a resistance than what Mr. Bernoulli has done, thus the ball must have had a far greater initial speed in order to reach even that height. But hereby a far greater difficulty is raised, that one cannot explain from the above established action of the powder, how a three pound ball can have so great a speed arising from a charge of  $\frac{1}{8}$  lb. For if according to our above rule one puts the weight of the ball to be  $P = 3$ , the weight of the powder to be  $= \frac{1}{8}$  and the length of the cannon in calibers to be  $i = 32$ , thus one finds that  $b = 6855$  Rh.ft., and the ball would therefore have had no smaller a speed than of 654 ft. per second. This difference between 654 ft., and 1275 ft. is large enough, that it may arise from some small deviation of the true theory. Therefore if no appreciable error has crept into this experiment, thus either the strength of the powder must be almost four times greater than the author claims, which is also the result Mr. Bernoulli draws from his experiments, or the approximation used for the calculation of the height  $a$  must be incorrect. For nevertheless the first 5 terms, from which  $\sqrt{a}$  is to be expressed, at the same time almost vanish, thus it could still happen that the following terms again become greater, and therefore the true value of  $a$  indeed would be much smaller. Now in order that this be undertaken, thus we will invert the question, and from the first speed of the ball, which should be 1275 ft. per second, to determine the time, which will be acquired both from the rise and the fall of the ball, and as then can be seen, from these the time amounts to 34", as has been found in the experiment.

Therefore there shall be  $b = 26014$  Rh.ft., and  $m = \frac{4nc}{3h} = 0,07295$ , and  $mh = 2041$  Rh.ft. Because now the equation above is found for the ascent of the ball

$$mhhdv = mhh dz + hvdz + vvdz,$$



thus there becomes

$$dz = \frac{mhh dv}{mhh + hv + vv}.$$

Further one puts

$$mhh = \frac{1}{4}hh - kk,$$

thus there becomes  $k = 11773$  Rh.ft., and therefore there will be

$$dz = \frac{mhh dv}{\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h + k\right)\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h - k\right)}.$$

Now if the time were put =  $t$ , thus one obtains

$$dt = \frac{dz}{\sqrt{v}} = \frac{mhh dv}{\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h + k\right)\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h - k\right)\sqrt{v}}.$$

There shall be  $\sqrt{v} = s$ , thus there shall be

$$dt = \frac{2mhh ds}{\left(ss + \frac{1}{2}h + k\right)\left(ss + \frac{1}{2}h - k\right)}$$

or

$$dt = \frac{mhh}{k} \left( \frac{ds}{ss + \frac{1}{2}h - k} - \frac{ds}{ss + \frac{1}{2}h + k} \right).$$

Moreover there is  $\frac{1}{2}h - k = 2216,5$  and  $\frac{1}{2}h + k = 25762,5$ , consequently the integration if both parts is based on the integration of the square of the circle. For brevity let

$$\frac{1}{2}h - k = 2216,5 = \beta\beta,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}h + k = 25762,5 = \gamma\gamma,$$

thus

$$t = \frac{mhh}{\beta k} \text{A. tang} \frac{s}{\beta} - \frac{mhh}{\gamma k} \text{A. tang} \frac{s}{\gamma}.$$

Here if one expresses the magnitudes in thousandth parts of a Rh.ft., and divides by 250, thus one obtains the time in seconds. And the whole time of the ascent therefore arises from this, if one puts  $v = b$  and  $s = \sqrt{b} = 161,29$ . In this way, there will be

$$\beta = 47,08 \text{ and } \gamma = 160,50 \text{ and } \frac{mh}{k} = 0,17336,$$

further

$$\frac{\sqrt{h}}{\beta} = 3,55298 \text{ and } \frac{\sqrt{h}}{\gamma} = 1,04218.$$

In this manner there will be

$$t = 3,66797 \left( 3,55298 \text{ A. tang } \frac{16129}{4708} - 1,04218 \text{ A. tang. } \frac{16129}{16050} \right)$$

seconds, and from here the time of the ascent itself is found =  $13\frac{3}{4}$ ".

If we want to determine the time of the descent exactly, thus we must seek in the first place the speed with which the ball falls down. This comes about from the equation

$$dz = \frac{mhhdu}{mhh - hu - uu}.$$

One puts

$$mhh = ff - \frac{1}{4}hh,$$

thus there becomes

$$f = h\sqrt{\left(m + \frac{1}{4}\right)} = 15900$$

and

$$dz = \frac{mhhdu}{\left(f - \frac{1}{2}h - u\right)\left(f + \frac{1}{2}h + u\right)},$$

consequently

$$dz = \frac{mhh}{2f} \left( \frac{du}{f + \frac{1}{2}h + u} + \frac{du}{f - \frac{1}{2}h - u} \right),$$

the pertaining integral taken from which, gives

$$z = \frac{mhh}{2f} \ln \frac{\left(f - \frac{1}{2}h\right)\left(f + \frac{1}{2}h + u\right)}{\left(f + \frac{1}{2}h\right)\left(f - \frac{1}{2}h - u\right)}.$$

Now one puts  $z = 4478$  Rh.ft., namely the height found  $EA = a$ ; thus there becomes

$$\frac{2fz}{mhh} = \frac{2a\sqrt{\left(m + \frac{1}{4}\right)}}{mh} = 2,49367$$

and

$$e^{2,49367} = 12,1056 ;$$

putting this number =  $N$  , thus there shall be

$$N = \frac{ff - \frac{1}{4}hh + \left(f - \frac{1}{2}h\right)u}{ff - \frac{1}{4}hh - \left(f + \frac{1}{2}h\right)u}$$

and

$$u = \frac{mhh(N-1)}{\left(f + \frac{1}{2}h\right)N + f - \frac{1}{2}h}.$$

From here there is obtained  $u = 1743,51$  Rh.ft. Now one puts the time of falling from here =  $t$  , thus there becomes

$$dt = \frac{dz}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{mhh}{2f} \left( \frac{du : \sqrt{u}}{f + \frac{1}{2}h + u} + \frac{du : \sqrt{u}}{f - \frac{1}{2}h - u} \right).$$

It shall be

$$\sqrt{u} = s = 41,7582,$$

$$f + \frac{1}{2}h = \beta\beta \quad \text{and} \quad f - \frac{1}{2}h = \gamma\gamma$$

and thus there becomes

$$\beta = 172,873 \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma = 43,7607,$$

and

$$dt = \frac{mhh}{f} \left( \frac{ds}{\beta\beta + ss} + \frac{ds}{\gamma\gamma - ss} \right),$$

of which the integral is :

$$t = \frac{mhh}{\beta f} \text{A. tang} \frac{s}{\beta} + \frac{mhh}{2\gamma f} l \frac{\gamma + s}{\gamma - s}.$$

Moreover there is :

$$\frac{mh}{f} = 0,128365, \quad \frac{\sqrt{h}}{\beta} = 0,96759 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\sqrt{h}}{2\gamma} = 1,91118.$$

From here there shall be, from

$$\frac{mh}{250f} \sqrt{1000h} \left( \frac{\sqrt{h}}{\beta} A. \text{tang} \frac{s}{\beta} + \frac{\sqrt{h}}{2\gamma} l \frac{\gamma+s}{\gamma-s} \right),$$

$$t = 2,71595 \left( 0,96759 A. \text{tang} \frac{417582}{1728730} + 1,91118 l \frac{855189}{20025} \right)$$

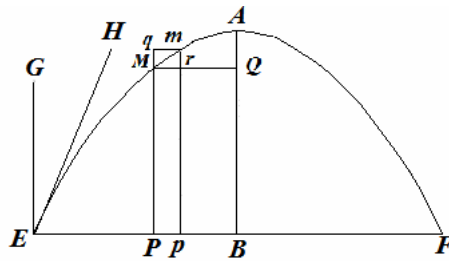
seconds and therefore the time of descent will be = 20,11 seconds: whereby the whole time, in which the ball has swept through the air, is = 33,87 seconds, which differs from the observed time, namely of 34", only by around  $\frac{13}{100}$  seconds. From this it is apparent, that one can safely rely on the above approximation.

Now since no error has been found within this, thus the speed with which the ball must be fired from the cannon, necessarily works out at about 1275 ft. per second, and therefore the greatest difficulty still remains, from which the ball can have such a great speed. We have already observed, that 2 ounces of powder, which ought to be used for this shot, after the above firmly established theory, should have no speed impressed greater than 654 ft. per second. This difference is much too great, and the charge too small, than what one can derive from the increase of the heat arising from the ignition of the powder for this increase of the force. But one cannot also conclude from this experiment, that the force of the powder should thus be much greater than we have been assuming above. For if one wanted to claim this, thus the speed of the ball used in all of the author's investigations must also have been given almost two times as great, as were found by experiment, which one can in no way admit. According to our table, which we have given above, this speed could have been produced only by a half pound charge, and consequently four times greater than that indicated, which was only 2 ounces. The height of 4478 feet is also too small than that for which the rarefaction of the air could bring a noticeable change; for after all considerations the highest air at *A* cannot be made less dense than by a fifth part than down below at *E*, which with the already weakened motion cannot become more noticeable. Therefore we will leave these experiments in place, and investigate the curved line motion of a ball progressing forwards.

[It may well be that vertical firing is a more efficient process than occurs at any other angle, as the gunpowder presumably stays longer in the cylinder to ignite more fully, due to the whole added weight of the ball pressing down on the exploding mixture, rather than not at all in the horizontal case or partially at some angle, and thus in this case the ball is ejected under the action of symmetric forces.]

THIRD REMARK.

Now again let the diameter of the ball =  $c$ , the weight of the ball to the weight of the air, be as  $n$  to 1, and  $b$  the height falling through, by which the initial speed of the ball at  $E$  will be attained. We will therefore put the ball fired from a cannon sloping at an angle to the horizontal  $EF$ , namely along the direction of the line  $EH$ , and put that angle



$HEF = \theta$ . Now since the speed of the ball will be expressed by  $\sqrt{b}$ , if we resolve the same along the horizontal direction  $EF$  and the vertical direction  $EG$ , thus the horizontal speed will be  $= \sqrt{b} \cdot \cos \theta$ , and the vertical speed  $= \sqrt{b} \cdot \sin \theta$ . After a passage of time  $= t$  the ball shall arrive at  $M$ , where its speed shall be  $\sqrt{v}$ . From  $M$  one draws the vertical line  $MP$ , and take  $EP = x$ ,  $PM = y$ , thus afterwards, one imagines the vertical line  $pm$  be drawn indefinitely close to the line  $PM$ , and there will be  $Pp = Mr = dx$  and  $mr = Mq = dy$ . Further one takes the element of the curved line

$$Mm = \sqrt{(dx^2 + dy^2)} = ds,$$

and for the angle  $mMr = \varphi$ , thus there will be

$$\sin.\varphi = \frac{dy}{ds}, \quad \cos.\varphi = \frac{dx}{ds} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{tang}.\varphi = \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

After this, the horizontal speed of the ball will be at  $M = \sqrt{v} \cdot \cos.\varphi$ ; and the vertical speed  $= \sqrt{v} \cdot \sin.\varphi$ ; and in addition a consideration of the time gives from these :

$$dt = \frac{ds}{\sqrt{v}}.$$

The force of the weight, as we have seen above, will be expressed by  $1 - \frac{1}{n}$ , for which by way of brevity will be put as  $g$ ; the vertical speed will be diminished by this force. At this point the resistive force is

$$= \frac{3v(h+v)}{4nch},$$

which acts along the direction  $mM$ . Therefore from this the vertical speed will be diminished by the force  $\frac{3v(h+v)}{4nch} \sin.\varphi$  and the horizontal speed by the force  $\frac{3v(h+v)}{4nch} \cos.\varphi$ .

Therefore these equations arise from these forces:

$$d.v \sin.\varphi^2 [= d.(\sqrt{v} \sin.\varphi)^2] = -gdy - \frac{3v(h+v)dy \sin.\varphi}{4nch}.$$

$$d.v \cos.\varphi^2 [= d.(\sqrt{v} \cos.\varphi)^2] = \frac{-3v(h+v)dx \cos.\varphi}{4nch}.$$

[Recall for example, that  $d.v \sin.\varphi^2 = -gdy - \frac{3v(h+v)dy \sin.\varphi}{4nch}$  represents an early form of a work-energy differential equation involving the *vis viva* approach, and in which the speed itself is generated by a potential energy type function : thus the decrease in the speed squared  $d.(\sqrt{v})^2 \sin.\varphi^2$  vertically is equated to the work done against gravity and against air resistance, and in which  $v$  represents the distance a body falls to acquire a speed squared equal to  $v$ .]

Or since

$$dx = ds \cos.\varphi; \text{ and } dy = ds \sin.\varphi,$$

thus we arrive at

$$dv \sin.\varphi^2 + 2vd\varphi \sin.\varphi \cos.\varphi = -gds \sin.\varphi - \frac{3v(h+v)ds \sin.\varphi^2}{4nch}$$

$$dv \cos.\varphi^2 - 2vd\varphi \sin.\varphi \cos.\varphi = \frac{-3v(h+v)ds \cos.\varphi^2}{4nch}.$$

Therefore these divided by each other gives :

$$\frac{dv \sin.\varphi^2 + 2vd\varphi \sin.\varphi \cos.\varphi}{dv \cos.\varphi^2 - 2vd\varphi \sin.\varphi \cos.\varphi} = \frac{4ngch \sin.\varphi + 3v(h+v) \sin.\varphi^2}{3v(h+v) \cos.\varphi^2},$$

in which still only two variable magnitudes  $v$  and  $\varphi$  are to be found. But from these this equation arises :

$$2ngchdv \cos.\varphi = 4ngchvd\varphi \sin.\varphi + 3vv(h+v)d\varphi.$$

[for :

$$\frac{dv \sin .\varphi^2 + 2vd\varphi \sin .\varphi \cos .\varphi}{dv \cos .\varphi^2 - 2vd\varphi \sin .\varphi \cos .\varphi} = \frac{4ngch \sin .\varphi + 3v(h+v) \sin .\varphi^2}{3v(h+v) \cos .\varphi^2},$$

giving

$$vd\varphi \times 3v(h+v) \cos .\varphi^2 = dv \cos .\varphi \times 2ngch - vd\varphi \sin .\varphi \times 4ngch.]$$

If further  $dv$  is removed from both the above equations, thus one finds

$$v = \frac{-gds \cos .\varphi}{2d\varphi}.$$

$$[\text{For } dv + 2vd\varphi \cot .\varphi = -\frac{gds}{\sin .\varphi} - \frac{3v(h+v)ds}{4nch},$$

and

$$dv - 2vd\varphi \tan .\varphi = \frac{-3v(h+v)ds}{4nch},$$

$\therefore$

$$v(\cot .\varphi + \tan .\varphi) = -\frac{gds}{2d\varphi \sin .\varphi},$$

*i.e.*

$$v \times \frac{1}{\sin .\varphi \cos .\varphi} = -\frac{gds}{2d\varphi \sin .\varphi} \quad \& \quad v = -\frac{gds \cos .\varphi}{2d\varphi}, \text{ as required.}]$$

Thus one can determine  $v$  from the above equation for the angle  $\varphi$ , thus to become

$$ds = \frac{-2vd\varphi}{g \cos .\varphi}$$

and further

$$dx = \frac{-2vd\varphi}{g} \quad \text{and} \quad dy = \frac{-2vd\varphi \text{ tang} .\varphi}{g}.$$

Moreover, one wants to have an equation between  $x$  and  $y$ , thus one adds the first two equations together, thus one has

$$dv = -gdy - \frac{3v(h+v)ds}{4nch}.$$

Putting  $dy = pdx$ , thus there becomes

$$ds = dx\sqrt{(1+pp)},$$

and

$$\sin.\varphi = \frac{p}{\sqrt{(1+pp)}} \text{ and } \cos.\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+pp)}}.$$

These differentiated give

$$d\varphi \sin.\varphi = \frac{pdp}{(1+pp)\sqrt{(1+pp)}}$$

and consequently

$$d\varphi = \frac{dp}{1+pp}.$$

Therefore there will be [from  $v = -\frac{gds \cos.\varphi}{2d\varphi}$ ,]

$$v = \frac{-gdx(1+pp)}{2dp}.$$

Further one puts  $dp = qdx$ , thus there is:

$$v = \frac{-g(1+pp)}{2q}$$

and

$$dv = \frac{-gpdp}{q} + \frac{gdq(1+pp)}{2qq} = -gdy + \frac{gdq(1+pp)}{2qq}.$$

Consequently there becomes:

$$\frac{4}{3}nchdq = hdp\sqrt{(1+pp)} - \frac{g(1+pp)^{\frac{3}{2}}dp}{2q}$$

or

$$\frac{4}{3}ncdq = dp\sqrt{(1+pp)} - \frac{gdp(1+pp)\sqrt{(1+pp)}}{2hq}.$$



[From  $dv = -gdy - \frac{3v(h+v)ds}{4nch}$  &  $v = \frac{-g(1+pp)}{2q}$  there becomes on equating the first

equation to  $dv = -gdy + \frac{gdq(1+pp)}{2qq}$ ,

$$-\frac{3v(h+v)ds}{4nch} = \frac{gdq(1+pp)}{2qq}; v = \frac{-g(1+pp)}{2q}$$

∴

$$\frac{4}{3}nchdq = \frac{2v(h+v)qqds}{g(1+pp)} = v \frac{2hqqds}{g(1+pp)} + vv \frac{2qqds}{g(1+pp)}$$

$$= hqdx\sqrt{(1+pp)} - \frac{g(1+pp)}{2} dx\sqrt{(1+pp)} = hdp\sqrt{(1+pp)} - \frac{g(1+pp)^{\frac{3}{2}} dp}{2q}.]$$

The necessary requirements for the integration of this equation are that, initially at  $E$  there must become:

$$\text{I. } x = 0, \text{ II. } y = 0, \text{ III. } p = \text{tang.}\theta \text{ and IV. } q = \frac{-g}{2b \cos.\theta^2}.$$

But  $q$  has been expressed in terms of  $p$ , thus there becomes :

$$x = \int \frac{dp}{q} \text{ and } y = \int \frac{pdp}{q}.$$

But because the equation between  $p$  and  $q$  cannot be integrated, thus one must seek to perform such through a convenient approximation. To this end, putting

$$\frac{4}{3}nc = k, \frac{2h}{g} = f, p = \frac{u}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} \text{ and } q = \frac{1}{r},$$

thus the above equation will be transformed into this one :

$$k(1-uu)^3 dr + rrd u(1-uu) - \frac{1}{f} r^3 du = 0.$$

Now putting :

$$r = a + Au + Bu^2 + Cu^3 + \text{etc.},$$

thus one finds :

$$A = \frac{a^2(a-f)}{kf}, \quad B = \frac{a^3(a-f)(3a-2f)}{2k^2ff},$$

$$C = \frac{a^2(3a-2f)}{3kf} + \frac{a^4(a-f)(15aa-20af+6ff)}{6k^3f^3} \text{ etc.}$$

Therefore at the beginning at the point  $E$  there will be :

$$u = \sin.\theta, \quad \sqrt{(1-uu)} = \cos.\theta \quad \text{and} \quad r = \frac{-2b \cos.\theta^2}{g}.$$

Since now

$$dp = \frac{du}{(1-uu)^{3/2}} \quad \text{and} \quad pdp = \frac{udu}{(1-uu)^2},$$

thus one arrives at

$$x = \int \frac{du(a+Au+Bu^2+Cu^3+\text{etc.})}{(1-uu)^{3/2}},$$

$$y = \int \frac{udu(a+Au+Bu^2+Cu^3+\text{etc.})}{(1-uu)^2}.$$

Moreover there is :

$$\int \frac{du}{(1-uu)^{3/2}} = \frac{u}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}},$$

$$\int \frac{udu}{(1-uu)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}},$$

$$\int \frac{uudu}{(1-uu)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} - A.\sin u,$$

$$\int \frac{u^3 du}{(1-uu)^{3/2}} = \frac{2-uu}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}}, \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\int \frac{udu}{(1-uu)^2} = \frac{1}{2(1-uu)},$$

$$\int \frac{uudu}{(1-uu)^2} = \frac{u}{2(1-uu)} - \frac{1}{4} l \frac{1+u}{1-u},$$

$$\int \frac{u^3 du}{(1-uu)^2} = \frac{u}{2(1-uu)} + \frac{1}{2} l(1-u).$$

$$\int \frac{u^4 du}{(1-uu)^2} = \frac{3u-2u^3}{2(1-uu)} - \frac{3}{4} l \frac{1+u}{1-u} \text{ etc.}$$

Therefore there becomes :

$$x = E + \frac{a}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} + \frac{A}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} + \frac{Bu}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} + \frac{C(2-uu)}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} + \text{etc.}$$

$$-BA.\sin.u - \text{etc.,}$$

$$y = F + \frac{au}{2(1-uu)} + \frac{Au}{2(1-uu)} + \frac{B}{2(1-uu)} + \frac{C(3u-2u^3)}{2(1-uu)} + \text{etc.}$$

$$-\frac{A}{4} l \frac{1+u}{1-u} + \frac{B}{2} l(1-uu) - \frac{3C}{4} l \frac{1+u}{1-u} + \text{etc.}$$

But in order to determine the letters  $a$ ,  $E$  and  $F$ , thus one has seen from the start, since there will be

$$\frac{-2b \cos.\theta^2}{g} = a + A \sin.\theta + B \sin.\theta^2 + C \sin.\theta^3 + \text{etc.},$$

$$-E = \frac{a \sin.\theta}{\cos.\theta} + \frac{A}{\cos.\theta} + \frac{B \sin.\theta}{\cos.\theta} + \frac{C(1 + \cos.\theta^2)}{\cos.\theta} + \text{etc.}$$

$$-B\theta - \text{etc.},$$

$$-F = \frac{a}{2 \cos.\theta^2} + \frac{A \sin.\theta}{2 \cos.\theta^2} + \frac{B}{2 \cos.\theta^2} + \frac{C(3 \sin.\theta - 2 \sin.\theta^2)}{2 \cos.\theta^2} + \text{etc.}$$

$$-\frac{A}{4} l \frac{1 + \sin.\theta}{1 - \sin.\theta} + B l \cos.\theta - \frac{3C}{4} l \frac{1 + \sin.\theta}{1 - \sin.\theta} + \text{etc.}$$

Moreover because we have put the angle  $mMr = \varphi$ , thus there is

$p = \text{tang.}\varphi$  and  $u = \sin.\varphi$  and  $\sqrt{(1-uu)} = \cos.\varphi$ . Consequently one has :

$$x = \begin{cases} a \text{ tang.}\varphi + \frac{A}{\cos.\varphi} + B \text{ tang.}\varphi + \frac{C(1 + \cos.\varphi^2)}{\cos.\varphi} + \text{etc.} \\ -B\varphi - \text{etc.} \\ -a \text{ tang.}\theta - \frac{A}{\cos.\theta} - B \text{ tang.}\theta - \frac{C(1 + \cos.\theta^2)}{\cos.\theta} - \text{etc.} \\ +B\theta + \text{etc.} \end{cases}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{A \sin.\varphi}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{B}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{C(3 \sin.\varphi - 2 \sin.\varphi^2)}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} + \text{etc.} \\ -\frac{A}{4} l \frac{1 + \sin.\varphi}{1 - \sin.\varphi} + B l \cos.\varphi - \frac{3C}{4} l \frac{1 + \sin.\varphi}{1 - \sin.\varphi} + \text{etc.} \\ -\frac{a}{2 \cos.\theta^2} - \frac{A \sin.\theta}{2 \cos.\theta^2} - \frac{B}{2 \cos.\theta^2} - \frac{C(3 \sin.\theta - 2 \sin.\theta^2)}{2 \cos.\theta^2} - \text{etc.} \\ +\frac{A}{4} l \frac{1 + \sin.\theta}{1 - \sin.\theta} - B l \cos.\theta + \frac{3C}{4} l \frac{1 + \sin.\theta}{1 - \sin.\theta} - \text{etc.} \end{cases}$$

If  $k$  is a very large number, thus the values of the letters  $A, B, C$  etc. always should be removed. Moreover we see, that by this approximation  $C$  cannot be less than  $A$ . Accordingly for this very reason to this end to find a convenient approximation, thus we will at once bring the angle  $\varphi$  into the differential equation instead of the letter  $u$ , since that gives :

$$kdr \cos.\varphi^5 + rrd\varphi \cos.\varphi^2 = \frac{1}{f} r^3 d\varphi.$$

Now putting

$$r = a + P + Q + \text{etc.}$$

and comparing like terms with each other, thus there becomes :

$$P = \frac{-aa}{k} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} + \frac{a^3}{fk} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5},$$

$$Q = \frac{-2a}{k} \int \frac{Pd\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} + \frac{3a^3}{fk} \int \frac{Pd\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5}$$

etc.

Whereby it is to be noted that at the beginning, when  $\varphi = \theta$ , there must be

$$r = \frac{-2b \cos.\theta^2}{g}. \text{ From this there becomes :}$$

$$x = \int \frac{rd\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} = \frac{r \sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi} - \int \frac{dr \sin.\varphi d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi}$$

and

$$y = \int \frac{rd\varphi \sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} = \frac{r}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dr}{\cos.\varphi^2}.$$

In order to find this value, thus for brevity one puts

$$\int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi} = \omega,$$

and thus there is:

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2} l \frac{1 + \sin.\varphi}{1 - \sin.\varphi} = l \text{tang.}(45^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \varphi);$$

or  $\omega$  is the hyperbolic logarithm of the tangent of the angle  $45^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \varphi$ , if the radius were put = 1. Further there will be found :

$$\int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} = \frac{\sin.\varphi}{2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{\omega}{2},$$

$$\int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5} = \frac{\sin.\varphi}{4\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3\sin.\varphi}{4 \cdot 2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{4 \cdot 2},$$

$$\int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^7} = \frac{\sin.\varphi}{6\cos.\varphi^6} + \frac{5\sin.\varphi}{6 \cdot 4\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{5 \cdot 3\sin.\varphi}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{5 \cdot 3\omega}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2}$$

and so on.

After that to find the value of  $Q$ , thus there is :

$$\int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \omega \right)^2,$$

$$\int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5} = \frac{1}{24\cos.\varphi^6} + \frac{3}{32} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \omega \right)^2,$$

$$\int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5} = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3\sin.\varphi}{2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{2} \right)^2,$$

$$\int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} = -\frac{1}{24\cos.\varphi^8} + \frac{1}{24} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3\sin.\varphi}{2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{2} \right)^2.$$

From this one finds:

$$P = \frac{-aa}{2k} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \omega \right) + \frac{a^3}{4fk} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{2} \right),$$

$$Q = \frac{2a^3}{8k^2} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \omega \right)^2 - \frac{a^4}{3fk\cos.\varphi^6}$$

$$- \frac{3a^4}{32fk} \left( \frac{1}{\cos.\varphi^4} - \frac{5}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{4\omega\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{10\omega\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + 5\omega^2 \right)$$

$$+ \frac{3a^5}{32fk} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3\sin.\varphi}{2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{2} \right)^2.$$

If no resistance were present at all, thus there would be  $r = a$ , and the curved line would be a parabola. Therefore if the resistance were not too great, thus it will be sufficient to use this equation,  $r = a + P$ . From this one obtains :

$$x = E + \frac{a \sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi} + \frac{P \sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi} - \int \frac{dP \sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi},$$

$$y = F + \frac{a}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{P \sin.\varphi}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dP}{\cos.\varphi^2}$$

where

$$dP = \frac{-aad\varphi}{k \cos.\varphi^3} + \frac{a^3 d\varphi}{fk \cos.\varphi^5};$$

consequently there will be

$$\int \frac{dP \sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi} = \frac{-aa}{3k \cos.\varphi^3} + \frac{a^3}{5fk \cos.\varphi^5}$$

and

$$\int \frac{dP}{\cos.\varphi^2} = \frac{-aa}{4k} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3 \sin.\varphi}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{2} \right) \\ + \frac{a^3}{6fk} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^6} + \frac{5 \sin.\varphi}{4 \cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{15 \sin.\varphi}{8 \cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{15\omega}{8} \right).$$

Now if we put in place the values for  $P$  and  $dP$ , thus there is obtained :

$$x = E + a \operatorname{tang}.\varphi - \frac{aa}{k} \left( \frac{1}{6 \cos.\varphi^3} - \frac{1}{2 \cos.\varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \omega \operatorname{tang}.\varphi \right) \\ + \frac{a^3}{fk} \left( \frac{1}{20 \cos.\varphi^5} + \frac{1}{8 \cos.\varphi^3} - \frac{3}{8 \cos.\varphi} + \frac{3}{8} \omega \operatorname{tang}.\varphi \right),$$

$$y = F + \frac{a}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} - \frac{aa}{4k} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{2 \cos.\varphi^4} - \frac{3 \sin.\varphi}{4 \cos.\varphi^2} - \frac{3}{4} \omega + \frac{\omega}{\cos.\varphi^2} \right) \\ + \frac{a^3}{4fk} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{6 \cos.\varphi^6} + \frac{\sin.\varphi}{3 \cos.\varphi^4} - \frac{5 \sin.\varphi}{8 \cos.\varphi^2} - \frac{5}{8} \omega + \frac{3\omega}{4 \cos.\varphi^2} \right).$$

Moreover there shall be

$$\frac{-2b \cos.\theta^2}{g} = a - \frac{aa}{2k} \left( \frac{\sin.\theta}{\cos.\theta^2} + l \text{ tang.} \left( 45^0 + \frac{1}{2} \theta \right) \right) \\ + \frac{a^3}{4fk} \left( \frac{\sin.\theta}{\cos.\theta^4} + \frac{3 \sin.\theta}{2 \cos.\theta^2} + \frac{3}{2} l \text{ tang.} \left( 45^0 + \frac{1}{2} \theta \right) \right),$$

both  $E$  and  $F$  must be provided thus, if  $\varphi = \theta$  were put in place, so that both  $x$  and  $y$  vanish. Therefore approximately :

$$a = \frac{-2b \cos.\theta^2}{g} + \frac{2bb}{gk} \left( \sin.\theta \cos.\theta^2 + \cos.\theta^4 l \text{ tang.} \left( 45^0 + \frac{1}{2} \theta \right) \right) \\ + \frac{2b^3}{g^3fk} \left( \sin.\theta \cos.\theta^2 + \frac{3}{2} \sin.\theta \cos.\theta^4 + \frac{3}{2} \cos.\theta^6 l \text{ tang.} \left( 45^0 + \frac{1}{2} \theta \right) \right),$$

from which the value for  $a$  will be found.

If the range of the shot  $EF$  were to be found, thus one must put  $y = 0$ , from which as well still another value of  $\varphi = \theta$  will be found, which will have the  $-$  sign in front. But the equation will be so involved, that one cannot find the other angle, except by approximation, and to be sure the calculation is done in a circuitous manner. But if one has found the angle  $\varphi$ , thus one must substitute into the same the value of  $x$ ; and then the value of  $x$  emerging from this will be the value required to indicate the range  $EF$ .

But one can find another approximate equation between  $x$  and  $y$ , which thus will be provided :

$$y = x \text{ tang } \theta - \frac{gxx}{4b \cos.\theta^2} - \frac{gx^3}{12bk \cos.\theta^3} + \frac{ggx^4 \sin.\theta}{96bbk \cos.\theta^4} \\ - \frac{x^3}{6fk \cos.\theta^4} + \frac{gx^4 \sin.\theta}{16bfk \cos.\theta^4} - \frac{gx^4}{48bkk \cos.\theta^4} - \frac{x^4}{24fk \cos.\theta^4} \pm \text{etc.}$$

[Lombard in his French translation on p. 477 suggests that here Euler uses the term  $\frac{-2b \cos.\varphi^2}{g}$  in place of  $a$  in the fractions  $\frac{aa}{2k}$  and  $\frac{a^3}{2fk}$  in the preceding equation for  $x$  above . ]



If the resistance is very small, thus the equation likewise will show precisely the nature of the curve line. The range  $EF$  therefore will be found from the value of the root  $x$  from this equation :

$$0 = \sin.\theta - \frac{gx}{4b \cos.\theta} - \frac{gxx}{12bk \cos.\theta^2} - \frac{x^2}{6fk \cos.\theta^2} \pm \text{etc.};$$

from which one obtains the range

$$EF = \frac{4b \sin.\theta \cos.\theta}{g} - \frac{16bb \sin.\theta^2 \cos.\theta}{3gk} - \frac{32b^3 \sin.\theta^2 \cos.\theta}{3g^3fk}.$$

Because in this case  $g$  is not very different from 1, thus there shall be

$$EF = 2b \sin.2\theta \left( 1 - \frac{4b \sin.\theta}{3k} - \frac{8bb \sin.\theta}{3fk} \right),$$

where as assumed above  $k = \frac{4}{3}nc$  and  $f = 2h$ . From which there shall be

$$EF = 2b \sin.2\theta \left( 1 - \frac{b(b+h) \sin.\theta}{nch} \right),$$

where  $2b \sin.2\theta$  indicates the range, if no resistance were present. From which the range itself will be in the ratio to an air free space as

$$1 \text{ to } 1 - \frac{b(b+h) \sin.\theta}{nch}.$$

Therefore the greater the angle  $\theta$  is, at which the cannon will be shot, approximately so much less will be range be, than if no resistance at all were present.

The greatest range of the shot also will not be observed, if the direction of the cannon with the horizontal makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the horizontal, as this angle must be assumed somewhat smaller because of the resistance. If one seeks this angle  $\theta$  in the usual manner, at which the ball shall go the furthest on a horizontal plane, thus one finds approximately,

$$\sin.\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{b(b+h)}{8nch}.$$

But these formulas cannot be used unless  $nc$  were much greater than  $b$ . But in all the experiments reported by the author,  $b$  is far greater than  $nc$ , therefore here the approximation cannot be made for any example used, thus presented by the author.

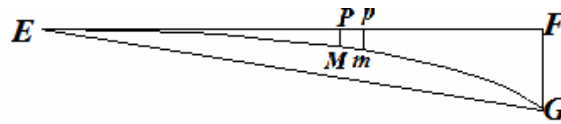
Therefore we are obliged to abandon this line of investigation, and we will leave the complete execution of this matter to the author, which he has promised to deliver in another work.

### ERSTE ANMERKUNG

Der Verfasser hat uns hier zu einem zweyten Theil, in welchem die wahre Bahn einer Canonen-Kugel bestimmt werden sollte, Höffnung gemacht; so viel uns aber hiervon bekannt, so ist darüber noch nichts zum Vorschein gekommen, obgleich seit der Zeit schon etliche Jahre verflossen. Diese Untersuchung ist aber auch so schwehr, daß der Autor mit Recht eine weit grössere Zeit zu Vollendung derselben fordern kann. Wir wollen inzwischen aus demjenigen Begrif von dem Widerstand der Luft, welchen wir aus der Erfahrung hergeleitet, uns bemühen, die wahre Bewegung einer Kugel in der Luft zu bestimmen, in der Höffnung, daß unsere ARheit nicht viel von derjenigen, welche uns der Autor darüber versprochen hat, unterschieden seyn werde. HieRhey wird aber unumgänglich nöthig seyn, den Umständ, dessen der Autor zu Ende dieses Satzes Meldung thut, nach welchem eine Kugel von der Vertical-Flache, in welcher die Bewegung angefangen, bald zur Rechten, bald zur Linken getrieben wird, völlig aus den Augen zu setzen, indem dieser Umständ, wie im folgenden gezeigt werden soll, meistentheils von der irregulairen Figur der Kugel herkommt. Wir setzen also zum voraus, daß die Kugel, welche geschossen wird, nicht nur vollkommen Ründ sey, sondern, daß auch ihr Mittelpunct der Schwehre mit dem Mittelpunct ihrer Ründung auf das genauste übereinkomme; ingleichen auch, daß die Kugel keine sondeRhahre Bewegung um ihr Centrum bekomme. Denn wenn man solche Zufälle mit in Betrachtung ziehen wollte, so würde die Untersuchung nicht nur höchst schwehr, und vielleicht gar unmöglich seyn, sondern man würde daraus auch nicht den geringsten Nutzen schöpfen können, indem wir nimmer vorher von der Ungleichheit, welche sich in der Figur und innern Beschaffenheit der Kugel findet, eine genaue Erkenntniß haben können. Wenn wir aber die Kugel vollkommen Ründ annehmen, und das Centrum gravitatis derselben von ihrem Mittelpunct nicht unterschieden ist, so ist klar, daß dieselbe ihre Bewegung immer in einer Vertical-Flache fortsetzen müsse. Damit aber diese Untersuchung in der Ausübung der Artillerie einigen Nutzen habe, so wird nöthig seyn, dieselbe in drey Theile zu theilen. Erstlich wollen wir die Hörizontal-Schüsse, in so fern die Krümmung ihrer Bahn nicht merklich ist, betrachten, und sowohl die Verringerung der Geschwindigkeit, als die Abweichung der Kugel von der Hörizontal-Linie bestimmen.

Zweytens wollen wir die Vertical-Schüsse vornehmen, und sowohl das Hinaufsteigen, als das Herunterfallen der Kugel, untersuchen.

Drittens wollen wir alle schiefe Schüsse, welche unter einem schiefen Winkel mit dem Hörizont gethan werden, in Erwegung ziehen, und sowohl die Natur der Krümmen Linie, in welcher sich die Kugel bewegt, als auch die Weite des Schusses bestimmen; da denn die von dem Autore angeführten Versuche dienen werden, um unsere Theorie zu bestatigen.



Wir wollen also setzen, die Kugel werde nach der HÖrizontal-Direction  $EF$  geschossen. Ob nun gleich die Bahn der Kugel  $EMG$  von dieser geraden Linie  $EF$  je länger je mehr abweicht, so wird doch auf eine ziemliche Weite der Unterscheid so geringe seyn, daß derselbe kaum bemerket werden kann. Weil man nun vermeynte, daß die Kugel auf eine gewisse Weite sich wirklich nach der geraden Linie  $EF$  bewegte, so hat man diese Weite den Kernschuß genennet, als welcher die Kugel auf eben das Punkt, nach welchem die Canone gerichtet worden, tragen soll. In der That aber fangt sich die wahre Bahn der Kugel gleich von der Mündung des Stücks  $E$  an abwärts zu krümmen; dahero man sich die Weite des Kern-Schusses  $EF$  so lang vorstellen muß, bis die Abweichung  $FG$  oder vielmehr der Winkel  $FEG$  in der Praxi merklich zu werden beginnt. Da nun der Winkel  $FEG$  sehr klein ist, so wird die Krümme Linie  $EMG$  so wenig von der geraden  $EF$  unterschieden seyn, daß man den Unterscheid ohne Fehler aus der Acht lassen kann. Wir können uns also einbilden, als wenn sich die Kugel in der That nach der geraden Linie  $EF$  bewegte, wenn wir nur zugleich bey einem jeglichen Punkt derselben  $P$  bestimmen, wie weit die Kugel von demselben schon abwärts in  $M$  gesunken; welches sehr leicht ist, wenn nur die Zeit von  $E$  zu  $P$  bekannt, indem diese Linie  $PM$  die Wirkung der Schwebre ist, welche in einer Secunde 15,625 Rheinl. Schuh betragt.

Es sey also  $b$  die Höhe, aus welcher die Geschwindigkeit der Kugel in  $E$  durch den Fall erlanget wird; der Diameter der Kugel sey  $= c$ , und die Materie, woraus die Kugel besteht, sey  $n$  mal schweher, als die Luft. Nach einer Zeit  $t$  sey die Kugel schon bis in  $M$  oder  $P$  gekommen, und man nenne  $EP = x$ ,  $PM = y$ , und die Geschwindigkeit der Kugel  $= \sqrt{v}$ . Weil nun  $PM = y$  der Höhe gleich ist, durch welche die Kugel in der Zeit  $t$  gefallen seyn würde, so ist  $y = \frac{tt}{4}$ . Um aber die Bewegung nach der HÖrizontal-Linie  $EP$  zu bestimmen, so ist zu merken, daß der Widerstand in  $P$  durch eine Luft-SauJe ausgedrückt werde, deren Höhe  $= \frac{1}{2}v + \frac{1}{2h}vv$ , wo  $h$  die Höhe der Atmosphäre andeutet, und entweder 28845 Englische, oder 27979 Rheinl. Schuh betragt. Da nun das Gewicht der Kugel durch eine Luft-Säule ausgedrückt wird, deren Höhe  $= \frac{2}{3}nc$ , so verhält sich die Gewalt des Widerstandes zum Gewicht der Kugel, wie  $\frac{3v(h+v)}{4nch}$  zu 1. Indem also die Kugel durch  $Pp = dx$  fortgeht, so wird

$$dv = \frac{3v(h+v)}{4nch} dx \quad \text{und} \quad dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{v}} .$$

Weil nun

$$dx = \frac{-4nchdv}{3v(h+v)},$$

so wird

$$dt = \frac{-4nchdv}{3v(h+v)\sqrt{v}}.$$

Die erstere Aequation kann auf diese Form gebracht werden:

$$dx = \frac{-4nc}{3} \left( \frac{dv}{v} - \frac{dv}{h+v} \right),$$

wovon das Integrale ist

$$x = \frac{4nc}{3} \ln \frac{b(h+v)}{v(b+h)}.$$

Setzt man nun Kürze halber  $\frac{3x}{4nc} = z$ , und  $e$  für die Zahl, deren hyperbolischer Logarithmus = 1, so wird

$$e^z = \frac{b(h+v)}{v(b+h)} \quad \text{und} \quad v = \frac{bh}{e^z(b+h) - b}.$$

Die andere Aequation

$$dt = \frac{-4nchdv}{3v(h+v)\sqrt{v}},$$

gibt

$$dt = \frac{-4nc}{3} \cdot \frac{hdv}{(h+v)v\sqrt{v}}$$

Man setze, um die Irrationalität zu heben,  $h = aa$ , und  $v = uu$ , so wird

$$dt = \frac{-4nc}{3} \cdot \frac{2aadu}{uu(aa+uu)} = \frac{8nc}{3} \left( \frac{du}{aa+uu} - \frac{du}{uu} \right),$$

wovon das Integrale zum Theil auf der Quadratur des Zirkels beruht. Denn es ist

$$\int \frac{adu}{aa+uu} = A. \text{ tang. } \frac{u}{a},$$

das ist einem Zirkul-Bogen, dessen tangens =  $\frac{u}{a}$  wenn der Radius = 1 genommen wird.

Also bekommt man

$$t = \frac{8nc}{3} \left( \frac{1}{a} \text{A. tang.} \frac{u}{a} + \frac{1}{u} - C \right).$$

man setze nun wiederum  $a = \sqrt{h}$ , und  $u = \sqrt{v}$ , und bestimme die Große  $C$  dergestalt, daß  $v = b$  wird, wenn  $t = 0$ , so wird man finden

$$t = \frac{8nc}{3} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \text{A. tang.} \frac{\sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{h}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \text{A. tang.} \frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{h}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \right)$$

oder

$$t = \frac{8nc}{3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{bv}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \text{A. tang.} \frac{(\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{v})\sqrt{h}}{h + \sqrt{bv}} \right).$$

Da nun vorher  $v$  aus der Weite  $x$  bestimmt worden, so kann auch  $t$  durch  $x$  ausgedrückt werden, und folglich bekommt man  $y = \frac{tt}{4}$  durch  $x$  ausgedrückt, woraus man den Winkel  $PEM$ , nachdem man die Linie  $EM$  gezogen, erhält.

Weil wir aber setzen, daß die Abweichung von der Horizontal-Linie  $EF$  nicht merklich ist, so kann man sich mit grösserem Vortheil einer bequemen Näherung bedienen. Denn in diesem Fall muß der Bruch  $\frac{3x}{4nc} = z$  sehr klein seyn, und da wird beynahe

$$e^z = 1 + z = 1 + \frac{3x}{4nc},$$

folglich

$$v = b - \frac{b(b+h)z}{h}$$

und

$$\sqrt{v} = \sqrt{b} - \frac{(b+h)z\sqrt{b}}{2h},$$

und also

$$t = \frac{8nc}{3} \left( \frac{(b+h)z}{2h\sqrt{b}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \text{A. tang.} \frac{z\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{h}} \right).$$

Da nun  $z$  sehr klein, so ist

$$\text{A. tang. } \frac{z\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{h}} = \frac{z\sqrt{b}}{2\sqrt{h}},$$

und also

$$t = \frac{4ncz}{3\sqrt{b}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{b}},$$

welcher Ausdruck für eine gänzlich gleichförmige Bewegung gilt. Weil aber doch die Bewegung nicht als gleichförmig angesehen werden kann, so müssen wir die Näherung genauer nehmen. Es sey also

$$e^z = 1 + z + \frac{1}{2}zz,$$

so wird

$$v = b - \frac{b(b+h)}{h} \left( z - \frac{1}{2}zz - \frac{bzz}{h} \right)$$

und

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} + \frac{(b+h)z}{2h\sqrt{b}} + \frac{(b+h)(h-b)zz}{8hh\sqrt{b}}.$$

Da nun

$$dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{v}} \quad \text{und} \quad z = \frac{3x}{4nc}$$

so wird  $t$  woraus die Zeit, in welcher die Kugel durch die Weite  $EP = x$  gehet, erkannt wird. Hieraus findet man aber ferner die Abweichung  $PM = \frac{tt}{4}$ , welche seyn wird:

$$PM = \frac{xx}{4b} + \frac{3(b+h)x^3}{32ncbh},$$

und folglich bekommt man den Winkel  $PEM$ , dessen Tangens seyn wird

$$= \frac{x}{4b} + \frac{3(b+h)xx}{32ncbh}.$$

Die Geschwindigkeit der Kugel in  $P$  aber wird aus dieser Aequation erkannt werden

$$v = b - \frac{3b(b+h)x}{4nch} + \frac{9b(b+h)(2b+h)xx}{32n^2c^2hh},$$

oder es verhält sich  $\sqrt{b}$  zu  $\sqrt{v}$ , wie

$$1 + \frac{3(b+h)x}{8nch} + \frac{9(hh-bb)xx}{128n^2c^2h^2} \text{ zu } 1.$$

Da des Winkels *PEM* Tangens bey nahe ist  $= \frac{x}{4b}$ , so läßt sich hieraus die Weite *EF* bestimmen, wo der Abweichungs-Winkel *FEG* eine gegebene Grösse bekommt. Es sey nun dieser Winkel *FEG* ein halber Grad, so wird

$$\frac{x}{4b} = 0,0087269, \text{ und also } EF = \frac{8b}{229} \text{ ungefehr.}$$

Weil aber der Winkel *FEG* doch noch etwas grösser als  $\frac{1}{2}$  Grad seyn würde, so muß *EF* etwas kleiner als  $\frac{8b}{229}$  angenommen werden; und damit der Winkel *FEG* für eine 24 pfündige eiserne Kugel, welche mit einer Geschwindigkeit von 1500 Schuhen in einer Secunde geschossen wird, einen halben Grad betrage, so muß seyn  $EF = \frac{b}{40}$ , oder = 900 Schuh. Wenn also das Punct *G*, welches von der Canone 900 Schuh weit entfernt ist, getroffen werden soll, so muß die Axe der Canone nach dem Punct *F* oder um einen halben Grad höher gerichtet werden. Man kann aber aus diesen Formeln für einen jaglichen Fall, wenn die Geschwindigkeit der Kugel in *E*, nebst ihrem Diameter *c* und ihrer Schwehre *n* in Ansehung der Luft gegeben ist, das Punct *G* in einer gegebenen Weite  $EF = a$ , bestimmen, wohin die Kugel treffen wird, und auch ausser dem Winkel *FEG* noch die Geschwindigkeit, welche die Kugel in *G* haben wird, anzeigen; wenn nemlich nur die Weite *EF* nicht allzugroß ist, als daß man die Krümmung für nichts achten kann.

Laßt uns setzen, der Diameter der Kugel sey  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, oder  $\frac{11}{24}$  Engl. Schuh, ferner sey die Kugel von Eisen, und also  $n = 6647$ , und die erste Geschwindigkeit derselben betrage 1650 Engl. Schuh, oder 1600 Rheinl. Schuh; so wird die Höhe  $b = 40960$  Rheinl. Schuh. Da nun  $c = \frac{11}{24}$  Engl. = 0,44458 Rheinl. Schuh, so wird  $\frac{4nc}{3} = 3940$ , und es ist  $h = 27979$  Rheinl. Schuh.

Nun sey die Weite  $EF(a) = 1000$  Rheinl. Schuh, so wird  $x = 1000$  und  $z = \frac{3x}{4nc} = \frac{100}{394}$ . Hieraus erhellet, daß *z* so klein ist, daß die obigen Näherungen genau genug sind. Weil also, wenn die Geschwindigkeit in *G* durch  $\sqrt{v}$  angedeutet, sich verhält,

$$\sqrt{b} : \sqrt{v} = 1 + \frac{(b+h)z}{2h} + \frac{(h+b)(h-b)zz}{8hh} : 1,$$

so ist  $\sqrt{b} : \sqrt{v} = 1,30348 : 1$ , folglich betragt die Geschwindigkeit der Kugel in  $G$  noch 1227 Rheinl. Schuh in einer Secunde. Hernach ist die Tangens des Winkels  $FEG$

$$= \frac{x}{4b} + \frac{(b+h)xz}{8bh} = \frac{x}{4b} \left( 1 + \frac{(b+h)z}{2h} \right),$$

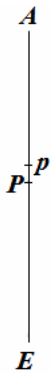
welche in Zahlen gefunden wird

$$x = 1,31268 \cdot \frac{x}{4b} = 0,008012,$$

und dieses ist die Tangens von  $27', 32''$ . Also ist in diesem Exempel der Abweichungs-Winkel  $FEG$  nicht grösser als  $27', 32''$ , ungeachtet die Weite  $EF$  1000 Rheinl. Schuh groß, und die Geschwindigkeit der Kugel in  $G$  schon sehr merklich abgenommen. Wenn also in einer Distanz von 1000 Schuhen mit dieser Kugel ein gegebenes  $G$  getroffen werden soll, so muß man mit dem Stücke nach einem höheren Punct  $F$  zielen, dergestalt, daß der Winkel  $FEG$   $27', 32''$  betrage, zu welchem Ende man sich auf dem Stück solche Marquen, um darnach zu zielen, machen könnte, daß die Visier-Linie mit der Axe des Stücks einen Winkel von  $27', 32''$  machte. Wäre die Distanz noch so groß, so müßte dieser Winkel auch ungefehr noch so groß genommen werden. Für kleinere Distanzen aber, als 1000 Schuh, wird man nicht merklich fehlen, wenn man diesen Winkel nach eben derjenigen Verhältniß vermindert. Also wird für eine Weite von 500 Schuhen der Abweichungs-Winkel =  $13', 46''$ , für 250 Schuh aber  $6', 53''$ . Ueberhaupt aber sieht man hieraus, daß, wenn die gegebene Weite nicht viel grösser, als 1000 Schuh gesetzt wird, der Winkel  $FEG$  nicht einmahl auf einen halben Grad steige. Da man nun in der gewöhnlichen Art die Canonen zu richten auf solche kleine Winkel nicht sieht, so liegt die Ursache klar vor Augen, warum man insgemein geglaubet, daß eine Stück-Kugel auf eine ziemliche Weite nach einer vollkommen geraden Linie fortgehe. So geringe ist also die Krümmung der Bahn einer Stück-Kugel, wenn das Stück horizontal gerichtet worden; dieselbe wird aber noch kleiner, wenn das Stück mit dem Hörizont einen Winkel macht. Denn alsdenn würket nur ein Theil der Schwehre auf die Krümmung der Bahn, da in den Hörizont-Schüssen die ganze Schwehre dahin gerichtet war. Diese Verminderung geschieht ungefehr nach dem Cosinu des Winkels, welchen das Stück mit dem Hörizont macht; und wenn das Stück völlig aufrecht gestellet wird, so fährt die Kugel nach einer geraden Linie in die Höhe, und leidet gar keine Krümmung, welches der zweyte Fall ist, den wir uns zu erläutern vorgenommen haben.



Es sey demnach wie vorher der Diameter der Kugel =  $c$  , die Schwere der Kugel  $n$  mahl grösser, als die Schwere der Luft, und die erste Geschwindigkeit der Kugel =  $\sqrt{b}$  , mit welcher dieselbe gerade aufwärts nach der Vertical-Direction  $EA$  geschossen wird. Wir wollen setzen, diese Kugel sey nach Verfließung der Zeit  $t$  biß in  $P$  gestiegen, wo wir die Geschwindigkeit derselben =  $\sqrt{v}$  , und die Höhe  $EP = x$  nennen wollen. Wenn nun das unendlich kleine Element  $Pp = dx$  gesetzt wird, so wird  $dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{v}}$  , und indem die Kugel durch  $Pp$  hinauf steigt, so wird ihre Bewegung beydes durch ihre Schwere und durch den Widerstand der Luft vermindert. Die natürliche Schwere der Kugel muß aber um  $\frac{1}{n}$  vermindert werden, weil ein jeglicher Körper in der Luft so viel von seiner Schwere verlieret, als eine gleich große Maße Luft wiegt. Dahero wird die Wirkung der Schwere auf die Kugel durch  $1 - \frac{1}{n}$  ausgedrückt werden, wofür wir Kürze halber  $g$  setzen wollen. Hernach ist, wie wir oben gesehen, die Wirkung des Widerstands



$$= \frac{3v(h+v)}{4nch}$$

woraus wir diese Vergleichung erhalten

$$dv = -gdx - \frac{3v(h+v)dx}{4nch}$$

oder

$$dx = \frac{-4nchdv}{4ngch + 3hv + 3vv}$$

Wovon die Integration entweder von der Quadratur des Zirkuls, oder von den Logarithmis abhängt, oder auch algebraisch bewerkstelliget werden kann. Denn wenn  $h < \frac{16}{3}ngc$  , oder wenn  $h < \frac{16}{3}(n-1)c$  , so erfordert die Integration die Quadratur des Zirkuls; wenn aber  $h > \frac{16}{3}(n-1)c$  , so kommt man auf Logarithmos, und wenn  $h = \frac{16}{3}(n-1)c$  , so kann die Integration algebraisch verrichtet werden. Da nun  $h = 27979$  Rheinl. Schuh, so geht die Integration für eine eiserne Kugel, da  $n = 6647$  , algebraisch von statten, wenn der Diameter der Kugel  $c = \frac{176}{223}$  Rheinl. Schuh, oder wenn der Diameter der Kugel  $9\frac{3}{4}$  engl. Zoll hält. Wenn also der Diameter einer eisernen Kugel grösser ist, als  $9\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll, so erfordert die Integration die Quadratur des Zirkuls; hingegen wenn der Diameter der Kugel kleiner ist, als  $9\frac{3}{4}$  Zoll, so kommt man auf Logarithmos, und dieses ist der Fall, welcher am oftesten vorkommt.

Wir wollen inzwischen für das erste den Fall betrachten, wenn  $h = \frac{16}{3}ngc$  , oder wenn

$$4ngch = \frac{3}{4}hh \text{ und } 4nch = \frac{3hh}{4g}.$$

Hier wird also

$$dx = \frac{-hh}{4g} \cdot \frac{dv}{\left(\frac{1}{2}h + v\right)^2},$$

oder

$$x = \frac{hh}{2g(h+2v)} - \frac{hh}{2g(2b+h)},$$

woraus die ganze Höhe  $EA$ , auf welche die Kugel steigen wird, heraus kommt, wenn man setzt  $v = 0$ : indem die Kugel so lang steigt, biß ihre Geschwindigkeit vollig zernichtet wird. Daher wird in diesem Fall

$$EA = \frac{h}{2g} - \frac{hh}{2g(2b+h)} = \frac{bh}{g(2b+h)}.$$

Wenn aber der Diameter der Kugel kleiner ist, als in diesem Fall, oder  $4ngch < \frac{3}{4}hh$ , so läßt uns setzen

$$4ngch = \frac{3}{4}hh - 3kk;$$

so wird

$$dx = \frac{-(hh - 4kk)dv}{4g\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}h + v\right)^2 - kk\right)}$$

oder

$$\frac{4gdx}{hh - 4kk} = \frac{dv}{2k\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h + k\right)} - \frac{dv}{2k\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h - k\right)}$$

Wovon das Integrale gefunden wird

$$x = \frac{hh - 4kk}{8gk} \int \frac{(2v + h + 2k)(2b + h - 2k)}{(2v + h - 2k)(2b + h + 2k)}.$$

Wenn man nun hier setzt  $v = 0$ , so wird

$$EA = \frac{hh - 4kk}{8gk} \int \frac{(h + 2k)(2b + h - 2k)}{(h - 2k)(2b + h + 2k)},$$

und da  $g = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$ , so ist

$$k = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{4}hh - \frac{4}{3}(n-1)ch\right)}.$$

Hieraus wollen wir nun die Höhe bestimmen, zu welcher eine eiserne Canonen- Kugel, deren Diameter =  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Zoll, und welche mit einer Geschwindigkeit von 1650 Engl. Schuhen gerade aufwärts geschossen wird, gelangen kann.

Es ist also  $b = 40960$  Rheinl. Schuh,  $\frac{4nc}{3} = 3940$  Rheinl. Schuh, und

$$\frac{4}{3}(n-1)ch = 110226100 = \frac{hh - 4kk}{4}.$$

Ferner wird gefunden  $\frac{1}{4}hh = 195706110$  und ist also  $k = \sqrt{85480010} = 9245,54$ ; folglich

$$\frac{hh - 4kk}{8gk} = 5962,$$

dahero wird

$$EA = 5962l \frac{46470 \cdot 91408}{9488 \cdot 128390} = 7447.$$

Also wird diese Kugel nicht höher, als auf 7447 Rheinl. Schuh steigen, da dieselbe doch in einem Luft-leeren Raum auf eine Höhe von 40960 Rheinl. Schuhen gestiegen seyn würde. Weil aber die Luft je höher je dünner wird, und also der Widerstand derselben abnimmt, so muß diese Kugel in der That doch etwas höher kommen, welches aber, da die Kugel in der untern Gegend den grösten Widerstand leidet, nicht viel austragen kann.

Da nun solcher Gestalt die Höhe  $EA$ , zu welcher die Kugel gelangt, gefunden wird, so können wir dieselbe an statt der Geschwindigkeit in  $E$  als bekannt annehmen, um auf diese Art das Herunterfallen der Kugel, nebst der dazu erfordernten Zeit, desto bequemer bestimmen zu können. Es sey also die ganze Höhe  $AE = a$ , die Geschwindigkeit der aufsteigenden Kugel in  $P = \sqrt{v}$ , und die Geschwindigkeit der herunterfallenden Kugel gleichfalls in  $P$  sey  $= \sqrt{u}$ : die Höhe  $AP$  aber werde  $= z$  gesetzt. Da nun  $z = a - x$  und  $dz = - dx$ , so wird man für das Heraufsteigen diese Differential-Vergleichung haben

$$4nchdv = 4ngchdz + 3hvdz + 3vvdz.$$

Im Herunterfallen ist aber nur der Widerstand der Luft der Bewegung entgegen, indem die Schwebre die Kugel abwärts zieht, und die Bewegung vermehret. In diesem Fall wird man also diese Aequation bekommen

$$4nchdu = 4ngchdz - 3hudz - 3uudz .$$

Diese Aequation entsteht aus jener, wenn man  $-c$  für  $c$  schreibt: daher wenn das Integrale für die erste Aequation wird gefunden worden seyn, so wird daraus durch diese Veränderung das Integrale der andern leicht hergeleitet werden können. Es wird aber zu unserem Vorhaben dienlicher seyn, diese Integrationen durch eine bequeme Näherung zu verrichten. Weil nun, wenn  $z$  und folglich  $v$  noch sehr klein ist, diese Aequation

$$4nchdv = 4ngchdz \text{ oder } dv = g dz$$

statt findet, so wollen wir für den wahren Werth von  $v$  diese Seriem annehmen

$$v = gz + \alpha z^2 + \beta z^3 + \gamma z^4 + \delta z^5 + \text{ etc.}$$

und die Buchstaben  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  etc. aus der erstern Aequation bestimmen. Um aber dieses desto leichter zu bewerkstelligen, so wollen wir 1 für  $g$  setzen, indem  $\frac{1}{n}$  ein so geringer Bruch ist, welcher nicht in Betrachtung kommt. Hernach laßt uns setzen  $4nc = 3mh$ , oder  $m = \frac{4nc}{3h}$ ; so wird die erste Aequation in diese verwandelt

$$mhhdv = mhh dz + hvdz + vvdz,$$

und wenn man hierzu annimmt

$$v = gz + \alpha z^2 + \beta z^3 + \gamma z^4 + \delta z^5 + \text{ etc.}$$

so wird gefunden

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2mh}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{6m^2h^2}(2m+1),$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{24m^3h^3}(8m+1), \quad \delta = \frac{1}{120m^4h^4}(16m^2 + 22m + 1).$$

Und also hat man

$$v = z + \frac{z^2}{2mh} + \frac{(1+2m)z^3}{6m^2h^2} + \frac{(1+8m)z^4}{24m^3h^3} + \frac{(1+22m+16m^2)z^5}{120m^4h^4} + \text{ etc.},$$

welche Ausdrückung für das Aufsteigen gilt. Für das Herunterfallen aber bekommt man

$$v = z - \frac{z^2}{2mh} + \frac{(1-2m)z^3}{6m^2h^2} - \frac{(1-8m)z^4}{24m^3h^3} + \frac{(1-22m+16m^2)z^5}{120m^4h^4} - \text{etc.}$$

Um nun hieraus sowohl die Zeit des Aufsteigens als des Herunterfallens zu bestimmen, so suche man die Werthe von  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}$  und von  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}$ . Man wird aber finden

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \left( 1 - \frac{z}{4mh} + \frac{(1-16m)z^2}{96m^2h^2} - \frac{(1-16m)z^3}{384m^3h^3} + \frac{(1+32m+256m^2)z^4}{10240m^4h^4} - \text{etc} \right),$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \left( 1 + \frac{z}{4mh} + \frac{(1+16m)z^2}{96m^2h^2} - \frac{(1+16m)z^3}{384m^3h^3} - \frac{(1-32m+256m^2)z^4}{10240m^4h^4} + \text{etc} \right).$$

Man multiplicire diese Formeln mit  $dz$ , und integrirte dieselben, hernach aber setze man  $z = a$ , so wird man für die Zeit des Heraufsteigens finden

$$2\sqrt{a} - \frac{a\sqrt{a}}{6mh} + \frac{(1-16m)a^2\sqrt{a}}{240m^2h^2} + \frac{(1-16m)a^3\sqrt{a}}{1344m^3h^3} - \frac{(1+32m+256m^2)a^4\sqrt{a}}{46080m^4h^4} - \text{etc.}$$

Für die Zeit des Herunterfallens aber findet man

$$2\sqrt{a} + \frac{a\sqrt{a}}{6mh} + \frac{(1+16m)a^2\sqrt{a}}{240m^2h^2} - \frac{(1+16m)a^3\sqrt{a}}{1344m^3h^3} - \frac{(1-32m+256m^2)a^4\sqrt{a}}{46080m^4h^4} + \text{etc.}$$

Diese beyden Ausdrückungen zusammen genommen geben die ganze Zeit, in welcher die Kugel in der Luft schwebet, biß dieselbe wiederum herunter fällt. Diese Zeit ist also

$$4\sqrt{a} + \frac{a^2\sqrt{a}}{120m^2h^2} - \frac{a^3\sqrt{a}}{42m^2h^3} - \frac{(1+256m^2)a^4\sqrt{a}}{23040m^4h^4} + \text{etc.}$$

Wenn man nemlich  $a$  in tausendsten Theilen eines Rheinl. Schuhes ausdrückt, und diese Formel durch 250 dividirt, so kommt die Zeit in Secunden ausgedrückt heraus. Wenn also umgekehrt die Zeit, welche von dem Schuß biß zum Fall der Kugel verflossen, gegeben wird, so kann man daraus die Höhe  $EA = a$  finden, zu welcher die Kugel gekommen. Es sey also diese Zeit =  $\mu$  Secunden, und man setze  $t = 250\mu$ , so findet man

$$\sqrt{a} = \frac{t}{4} - \frac{t^5}{2^{15} \cdot 3 \cdot 5m^2h^2} + \frac{t^7}{2^{17} \cdot 3 \cdot 7m^2h^3} + \frac{t^9}{2^{29} \cdot 3 \cdot 5m^4h^4} + \frac{t^9}{2^{21} \cdot 5 \cdot 9m^2h^4} - \text{etc.}$$

und auf diese Art wird  $a$  in 1000sten Theilen eines Rheinl. Schuhs ausgedrückt. Diese Series nimmt so stark ab, daß die hier angeführten Termini hinlänglich sind, die Höhe  $EA = a$  zu bestimmen, wenn nur  $t$  keine allzugröße Zahl wird. Um diese Rechnung zu erläutern, so wollen wir ein Exempel von denjenigen, welche der Herr BERNOULLI in dem zweyten Tomo der Petersburgischen Comment. angeführet, untersuchen. Dieselben sind mit einer dreypfündigen eisernen Kugel gemacht worden, deren Diameter 0,2375 englische Schuh hielt. Nachdem diese Kugel aus einer Canone, so 32 Caliber lang war, mit einer Ladung Pulver von 2 Untz oder  $\frac{1}{8}u$  gerade aufwärts in die Höhe geschossen worden, so fiel dieselbe nach 34" wiederum zu Boden.

Hier ist also  $n = 6647$ ,  $c = 0,2304$  Rheinl. Schuh. Folglich ist  $nc = 1531$  und  $\frac{4}{3}nc = 2041 = mh$ , also  $mh = 2041000$  tausendstel Rheinl. Schuh, und  $m = 0,07295$ . Nun multiplicire man die 34" mit 250; so wird  $t = 8500$ : und hieraus findet man

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t}{4} &= 2125 \\ \frac{t^5}{2^{15} \cdot 15m^2h^2} &= 21,670 \\ \frac{t^7}{2^{17} \cdot 21m^2h^3} &= 9,993 \\ \frac{t^9}{2^{29} \cdot 15m^4h^4} &= 1,657 \\ \frac{t^9}{2^{21} \cdot 45m^2h^4} &= 1,193. \end{aligned}$$

Also  $\sqrt{a} = 2115,973$  und  $a = 4478$  Rheinl. Schuh.

Nach dieser Rechnung müßte also die Kugel auf eine Höhe von 4478 Rheinl. Schuh gestiegen seyn: aus welcher jetzt, die erste Geschwindigkeit, der Kugel, oder die Höhe  $b$ , aus welcher diese Geschwindigkeit durch den Fall in einem Luft-leeren Raum erzeugt wird, gefunden werden kann. Denn da  $EA = a = 4478$  Rheinl. Schuh, welche Höhe von derjenigen, so der Hr. BERNOULLI gefunden, nicht viel unterschieden ist, wenn man nimmt

$$k = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{4}hh - \frac{4}{3}nch\right)},$$

so wird  $k = 11773$  Rheinl. Schuh, und man bekommt

$$a = \frac{hh - 4kk}{8gk} \cdot \frac{(h + 2k)(2b + h - 2k)}{(h - 2k)(2b + h + 2k)}.$$

Um nun hieraus  $b$  zu finden, weil  $g = 1$  und  $\frac{1}{4}hh - kk = 2041h$ , so wird

$$\frac{8ak}{hk - 4kk} = 1,8464 ;$$

und wenn  $e$  für die Zahl, deren hyperbolischer Logarithmus  $= 1$ , genommen wird, so wird  $e^{1,8464} = 6,3373$ , und die gesuchte Höhe  $b$  wird also ausgedruckt

$$b = \frac{5,3373(hh - 4kk)}{2h + 4k - 6,3373(2h - 4k)}.$$

Woraus gefunden wird  $b = 26014$  Rheinl. Schuh, und daher mußte die Kugel mit einer Geschwindigkeit von 1275 Schuhen in 1" aus der Canone geschossen worden seyn. Diese Geschwindigkeit ist nun weit grösser, als diejenige, welche der Hr. Prof. BERNOULLI aus seiner Theorie gefunden. Man hat sich aber hierüber nicht zu verwundern; denn da wir hier den Widerstand mit dem Autore grösser annehmen, als der Hr. BERNOULLI gethan, so muß auch die Kugel anfänglich eine weit grössere Geschwindigkeit gehabt haben, um auf eben diejenige Höhe zu gelangen. Hierdurch wird aber eine weit grössere Schwierigkeit verursacht, indem man aus der oben festgesetzten Wirkung des Pulvers unmöglich erklären kann, wie eine drey-pfündige Kugel von einer Ladung von  $\frac{1}{8}$  lb. eine so große Geschwindigkeit erhalten könne. Denn wenn man nach unserer obigen Regel setzt, das Gewicht der Kugel  $P = 3$ , das Gewicht der Ladung  $= \frac{1}{8}$  und die Länge der Canone in Calibern  $i = 32$ , so findet man  $b = 6855$  Rheinl. Schuh, und die Kugel würde also keine größere Geschwindigkeit als von 654 Schuhen in 1" gehabt haben. Dieser Unterscheid zwischen 654 Schuh, und 1275 Schuh ist so groß, daß derselbe von keiner geringen Abweichung der Theorie von der Wahrheit entspringen kann. Wenn also bey diesem Experiment kein merklicher Fehler eingeschlichen, so müßte entweder die Gewalt des Pulvers fast 4 mahl grösser seyn, als der Autor behauptet, welche Folge auch der Herr BERNOULLI aus eben diesen Experimenten ziehet, oder die gebräuchte Näherung zu Bestimmung der Höhe  $a$  müßte unrichtig seyn. Denn ungeachtet die 5 ersten Termini, wodurch  $\sqrt{a}$  ausgedrückt worden, ziemlich stark abnehmen, so könnte es doch geschehen, daß die folgenden Termini wiederum grösser würden, und also der wahre Werth von  $a$  in der That weit kleiner wäre. Um nun dieses zu untersuchen, so wollen wir die Frage umkehren, und aus der ersten Geschwindigkeit der Kugel, welche 1275 Schuh in 1" seyn soll, die Zeit bestimmen, welche sowohl zum Aufsteigen der Kugel, als zum Herabfallen erfordert wird, und alsdenn sehen, ob diese Zeit 34" betrage, wie in dem Experiment befunden worden.

Es sey demnach  $b = 26014$  Rheinl. Schuh, und  $m = \frac{4nc}{3h} = 0,07295$ , und

$mh = 2041$  Rheinl. Schuh. Weil nun oben für das Heraufsteigen der Kugel gefunden worden

$$mhhdv = mhhdz + hvdz + vvdz,$$

so wird

$$dz = \frac{mhh dv}{mhh + hv + vv}.$$

Man setze ferner

$$mhh = \frac{1}{4}hh - kk,$$

so wird  $k = 11773$  Rheinl. Schuh, und wird also

$$dz = \frac{mhh dv}{\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h + k\right)\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h - k\right)}.$$

Wenn nun die Zeit =  $t$  gesetzt wird, so bekommt man

$$dt = \frac{dz}{\sqrt{v}} = \frac{mhh dv}{\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h + k\right)\left(v + \frac{1}{2}h - k\right)\sqrt{v}}.$$

Es sey  $\sqrt{v} = s$ , so wird

$$dt = \frac{2mhh ds}{\left(ss + \frac{1}{2}h + k\right)\left(ss + \frac{1}{2}h - k\right)}$$

oder

$$dt = \frac{mhh}{k} \left( \frac{ds}{ss + \frac{1}{2}h - k} - \frac{ds}{ss + \frac{1}{2}h + k} \right).$$

Es ist aber  $\frac{1}{2}h - k = 2216,5$  und  $\frac{1}{2}h + k = 25762,5$ , folglich beruht die Integration beyder Glieder auf der Quadratur des Zirkuls. Es sey Kürze halber

$$\frac{1}{2}h - k = 2216,5 = \beta\beta,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}h + k = 25762,5 = \gamma\gamma,$$

so wird

$$t = \frac{mhh}{\beta k} \text{A. tang} \frac{s}{\beta} - \frac{mhh}{\gamma k} \text{A. tang} \frac{s}{\gamma}.$$

Wenn man hier die Grössen in tausendsten Theilen eines Rheinländischen Schuhs ausdrückt, und durch 250 dividirt, so bekommt man die Zeit in Secunden. Und die ganze



Zeit des Heraufsteigens kommt also heraus, wenn man  $v = b$  und  $s = \sqrt{b} = 161,29$  setzt.  
 Auf diese Art wird

$$\beta = 47,08 \text{ und } \gamma = 160,50 \text{ und } \frac{mh}{k} = 0,17336,$$

ferner

$$\frac{\sqrt{h}}{\beta} = 3,55298 \text{ und } \frac{\sqrt{h}}{\gamma} = 1,04218.$$

Derowegen wird seyn

$$t = 3,66797 \left( 3,55298 \text{ A. tang } \frac{16129}{4708} - 1,04218 \text{ A. tang. } \frac{16129}{16050} \right)$$

Secunden, und hieraus findet sich die Zeit des Heraufsteigens =  $13\frac{3}{4}$ ".

Wenn wir die Zeit des Herunterfallens genau bestimmen wollen, so müssen wir zuerst die Geschwindigkeit, mit welcher die Kugel herunter fällt, suchen. Dieses geschieht aus der Aequation

$$dz = \frac{mhhdu}{mhh - hu - uu}.$$

Man setze

$$mhh = ff - \frac{1}{4}hh,$$

so wird

$$f = h\sqrt{\left(m + \frac{1}{4}\right)} = 15900$$

und

$$dz = \frac{mhhdu}{\left(f - \frac{1}{2}h - u\right)\left(f + \frac{1}{2}h + u\right)},$$

folglich

$$dz = \frac{mhh}{2f} \left( \frac{du}{f + \frac{1}{2}h + u} + \frac{du}{f - \frac{1}{2}h - u} \right),$$

wovon das Integrale gehörig genommen, giebt

$$z = \frac{mhh}{2f} l \frac{\left(f - \frac{1}{2}h\right)\left(f + \frac{1}{2}h + u\right)}{\left(f + \frac{1}{2}h\right)\left(f - \frac{1}{2}h - u\right)}.$$

Nun setze man  $z = 4478$  Rheinl. Schuh, nemlich der gefundenen Höhe  $EA = a$ ; so wird

$$\frac{2fz}{mhh} = \frac{2a\sqrt{\left(m + \frac{1}{4}\right)}}{mh} = 2,49367$$

und

$$e^{2,49367} = 12,1056 ;$$

diese Zahl setze man  $= N$ , so wird

$$N = \frac{ff - \frac{1}{4}hh + \left(f - \frac{1}{2}h\right)u}{ff - \frac{1}{4}hh - \left(f + \frac{1}{2}h\right)u}$$

und

$$u = \frac{mhh(N-1)}{\left(f + \frac{1}{2}h\right)N + f - \frac{1}{2}h}.$$

Hieraus kommt  $u = 1743,51$  Rheinl. Schuh. Man setze jetzt die Zeit des Herabfallens  $= t$ , so wird

$$dt = \frac{dz}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{mhh}{2f} \left( \frac{du : \sqrt{u}}{f + \frac{1}{2}h + u} + \frac{du : \sqrt{u}}{f - \frac{1}{2}h - u} \right).$$

Es sey

$$\sqrt{u} = s = 41,7582,$$

$$f + \frac{1}{2}h = \beta\beta \quad \text{und} \quad f - \frac{1}{2}h = \gamma\gamma$$

und so wird

$$\beta = 172,873 \quad \text{und} \quad \gamma = 43,7607,$$

und

$$dt = \frac{mhh}{f} \left( \frac{ds}{\beta\beta + ss} + \frac{ds}{\gamma\gamma - ss} \right),$$

wovon das Integrale ist

$$t = \frac{mhh}{\beta f} \text{A.tang} \frac{s}{\beta} + \frac{mhh}{2\gamma f} l \frac{\gamma + s}{\gamma - s}.$$

Es ist aber

$$\frac{mh}{f} = 0,128365, \quad \frac{\sqrt{h}}{\beta} = 0,96759 \quad \text{und} \quad \frac{\sqrt{h}}{2\gamma} = 1,91118.$$

Hieraus wird

$$t = 2,71595 \left( 0,96759 \text{ A. tang. } \frac{417582}{1728730} + 1,91118 \left| \frac{855189}{20025} \right. \right)$$

Secunden und also die Zeit des Herabfallens wird = 20,11 Secunden: dahero die ganze Zeit, in welcher die Kugel in der Luft geschwebet, ist = 33,87 Secunden, welche von der beobachteten Zeit, nemlich von 34", nur um  $\frac{13}{100}$  Secunden unterschieden ist. Hieraus erhellet, daß man sich auf die obige Näherung sicher verlassen könne.

Da sich nun hierinn kein Irrthum gefunden, so muß die Geschwindigkeit, mit welcher die Kugel aus der Canone geschossen worden, nöthwendig ungefehr 1275 Schuh in 1" betragen haben, und bleibt also noch die gröste Schwierigkeit, woher die Kugel diese so Grösse Geschwindigkeit erhalten habe. Wir haben schon gewiesen, daß 2 Unzen Pulver, welche bey diesem Schuß sollen seyn gebräucht worden, nach der oben fest gesetzten Theorie der Kugel keine grössere Geschwindigkeit, als von 654 Schuhen in 1" hätten eindrucken können. Dieser Unterschied ist allzugroß, und die Ladung zu klein, als daß man aus der Vermehrung der Hitze bey Entzündung des Pulvers diesen Zuwächs der Kraft solte herleiten können. Man kann aber aus diesem Experiment auch nicht schliessen, daß die Gewalt des Pulvers so sehr viel grösser seyn solte, als wir oben angenommen haben. Denn wenn man dieses behaupten wolte, so mußte auch in allen von dem Autore angestellten Versuchen die Geschwindigkeit der Kugel fast zwey mahl so groß gewesen seyn, als durch die Erfahrung befunden worden, welches man keineswegs zugeben kann. Nach unserer Tabelle, welche wir oben gegeben, müßte zur hervorbringung dieser Geschwindigkeit die Ladung über ein halb Pfund, und folglich vier mahl grösser, als die angezeigte, welche nur 2 Unzen war, gewesen seyn. Die Höhe von 4478 Schuhen ist auch zu klein, als daß die Verdünerung der Luft eine merkliche Veränderung hätte hervorbringen können; denn nach allen Meynungen kann die Luft zu oberst in A nicht über den Fünftel dünner seyn, als unten in E, welches bey der daselbst schon schwächen Bewegung nichts merkliches austragen kann. Wir wollen also dieses Experiment an seinen Ort gestellt seyn lassen, und zur Untersuchung der krummlinichten Bewegung einer Kugel fortschreiten.

DRITTE ANMERKUNG.

Es sey wiederum wie bißher der Diameter der Kugel =  $c$  , die Schwere der Kugel zur Schwere der Luft, wie  $n$  zu 1, und  $b$  die Höhe, aus welcher die erste Geschwindigkeit der Kugel in  $E$  durch den Fall erlanget wird. Wir wollen also setzen, die Kugel werde unter einem schiefen Winkel mit dem Hörizont  $EF$  aus der Canone geschossen, nemlich nach der Direction der Linie  $EH$ , und den Winkel  $HEF = \theta$  setzen. Da nun die Geschwindigkeit der Kugel durch  $\sqrt{b}$  ausgedrückt wird, wenn Wir dieselbe nach der Hörizontal-Direction  $EF$  und Vertical-Direction  $EG$  zertheilen, so wird die Hörizontal-Geschwindigkeit =  $\sqrt{b} \cdot \cos \theta$  , und die Vertical-Geschwindigkeit =  $\sqrt{b} \cdot \sin \theta$  . Nach Verfließung der Zeit =  $t$  sey die Kugel in  $M$  gekommen, wo ihre Geschwindigkeit seyn soll  $\sqrt{v}$  . Man ziehe aus  $M$  die Vertical-Linie  $MP$ , und nenne  $EP = x$ ,  $PM = y$  , so wird, nachdem man sich die Vertical-Linie  $pm$  der  $PM$  unendlich nahe gezogen vorstellt, seyn  $Pp = Mr = dx$  und  $mr = Mq = dy$  . Ferner nenne man das Element der Krümmen Linie

$$Mm = \sqrt{(dx^2 + dy^2)} = ds,$$

und den Winkel  $mMr = \varphi$  , so wird

$$\sin .\varphi = \frac{dy}{ds}, \quad \cos .\varphi = \frac{dx}{ds} \quad \text{und} \quad \text{tang} .\varphi = \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

Hernach wird die Hörizontal-Geschwindigkeit der Kugel in  $M = \sqrt{v} \cdot \cos .\varphi$  ; und die Vertical-Geschwindigkeit =  $\sqrt{v} \cdot \sin .\varphi$  ; und über dieses giebt die Betrachtung der Zeit

$$dt = \frac{ds}{\sqrt{v}}.$$

Die Kraft der Schwere wird, wie wir vorher gesehen, durch  $1 - \frac{1}{n}$  ausgedrückt, wofür wir Kürze halber  $g$  setzen wollen; durch diese Kraft wird die Vertical-Geschwindigkeit vermindert. Hernach ist die Kraft des Widerstands

$$= \frac{3v(h+v)}{4nch},$$

welche nach der Direction  $mM$  wücket. Hieraus wird also die Vertical-Geschwindigkeit vermindert durch die Kraft  $\frac{3v(h+v)}{4nch} \sin .\varphi$  und die Hörizontal Geschwindigkeit durch die Kraft  $\frac{3v(h+v)}{4nch} \cos .\varphi$  .

Aus diesen Kräften erwachsen also diese Aequationen:

$$d.v \sin .\varphi^2 = -gdy - \frac{3v(h+v)dy \sin .\varphi}{4nch}.$$

$$d.v \cos .\varphi^2 = \frac{-3v(h+v)dx \cos .\varphi}{4nch}.$$

Oder da

$$dx = ds \cos .\varphi; \text{ und } dy = ds \sin .\varphi,$$

so bekommen wir

$$dv \sin .\varphi^2 + 2vd\varphi \sin .\varphi \cos .\varphi = -gds \sin .\varphi - \frac{3v(h+v)dy \sin .\varphi^2}{4nch}$$

$$dv \cos .\varphi^2 - 2vd\varphi \sin .\varphi \cos .\varphi = \frac{-3v(h+v)ds \cos .\varphi^2}{4nch}.$$

Jene durch diese dividirt giebt also

$$\frac{dv \sin .\varphi^2 + 2vd\varphi \sin .\varphi \cos .\varphi}{dv \cos .\varphi^2 - 2vd\varphi \sin .\varphi \cos .\varphi} = \frac{4ngch \sin .\varphi + 3v(h+v) \sin .\varphi^2}{3v(h+v) \cos .\varphi^2},$$

in welcher sich nur noch zwey veränderliche Größen  $v$  und  $\varphi$  befinden. Diese Aequation aber wird auf diese gebracht

$$2ngchdv \cos .\varphi = 4ngchvd\varphi \sin .\varphi + 3vv(h+v)d\varphi.$$

Wenn man ferner aus den beyden obigen Aequationen  $dv$  heraus bringt, so findet man

$$v = \frac{-gdscos.\varphi}{2d\varphi}.$$

Könnte man also aus der obigen Aequation  $v$  aus dem Winkel  $\varphi$  bestimmen, so ware

$$ds = \frac{-2vd\varphi}{g \cos .\varphi}$$

und ferner

$$dx = \frac{-2vd\varphi}{g} \text{ und } dy = \frac{-2vd\varphi \text{ tang. } \varphi}{g}.$$

Will man aber eine Aequation zwischen  $x$  und  $y$  haben, so addire man die ersten zwey Aequationen zusammen, so hat man

$$dv = -gdy - \frac{3v(h+v)ds}{4nch}.$$

Man setze  $dy = pdx$ , so ist

$$ds = dx\sqrt{(1+pp)},$$

und

$$\sin.\varphi = \frac{p}{\sqrt{(1+pp)}} \text{ und } \cos.\varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+pp)}}.$$

Dieses differenzirt giebt

$$d\varphi \sin.\varphi = \frac{pdp}{(1+pp)\sqrt{(1+pp)}}$$

und folglich

$$d\varphi = \frac{dp}{1+pp}.$$

Also wird

$$v = \frac{-gdx(1+pp)}{2dp}.$$

Man setze ferner  $dp = qdx$ , so ist

$$v = \frac{-g(1+pp)}{2q}$$

und

$$dv = \frac{-gpdp}{q} + \frac{gdq(1+pp)}{2qq} = -gdy + \frac{gdq(1+pp)}{2qq}.$$

Folglich wird

$$\frac{4}{3}nchdq = hdp\sqrt{(1+pp)} - \frac{g(1+pp)^{\frac{3}{2}}dp}{2q}$$

oder

$$\frac{4}{3}ncdq = dp\sqrt{(1+pp)} - \frac{gdp(1+pp)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2hq}.$$

Die nöthigen Bestimmungen zur Integration dieser Vergleichung sind, daß im Anfäng  $E$  werden muß:

$$\text{I. } x = 0, \text{ II. } y = 0, \text{ III. } p = \text{tang.}\theta \text{ und IV. } q = \frac{-g}{2b \cos.\theta^2}.$$

Hat man aber  $q$  durch  $p$  ausgedrückt, so wird

$$x = \int \frac{dp}{q} \text{ und } y = \int \frac{pdp}{q}.$$

Weil aber die Aequation zwischen  $p$  und  $q$  nicht integrirt werden kann, so muß man trachten, solches durch eine bequeme Näherung zu verrichten. Zu diesem Ende setze man

$$\frac{4}{3}nc = k, \quad \frac{2h}{g} = f, \quad p = \frac{u}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} \text{ und } q = \frac{1}{r},$$

so wird die obige Aequation in diese verwandelt:

$$k(1-uu)^3 dr + rrdu(1-uu) - \frac{1}{f}r^3 du = 0.$$

Nun setze man

$$r = a + Au + Bu^2 + Cu^3 + \text{etc.},$$

so wird man finden:

$$A = \frac{a^2(a-f)}{kf}, \quad B = \frac{a^3(a-f)(3a-2f)}{2kff},$$

$$C = \frac{a^2(3a-2f)}{3kf} + \frac{a^4(a-f)(15aa-20af+6ff)}{6k^3f^3} \text{ etc.}$$

Vom Anfäng in dem Punct  $E$  wird also

$$u = \sin.\theta, \quad \sqrt{(1-uu)} = \cos.\theta \text{ und } r = \frac{-2b \cos.\theta^2}{g}.$$

Da nun

$$dp = \frac{du}{(1-uu)^{3/2}} \quad \text{und} \quad pdp = \frac{udu}{(1-uu)^2},$$

so bekommt man

$$x = \int \frac{du(a+Au+Bu^2+Cu^3+\text{etc.})}{(1-uu)^{3/2}},$$

$$y = \int \frac{udu(a+Au+Bu^2+Cu^3+\text{etc.})}{(1-uu)^2}.$$

Es ist aber

$$\int \frac{du}{(1-uu)^{3/2}} = \frac{u}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}},$$

$$\int \frac{udu}{(1-uu)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}},$$

$$\int \frac{uudu}{(1-uu)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} - A. \sin .u,$$

$$\int \frac{u^3 du}{(1-uu)^{3/2}} = \frac{2-uu}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}}, \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\int \frac{udu}{(1-uu)^2} = \frac{1}{2(1-uu)},$$

$$\int \frac{uudu}{(1-uu)^2} = \frac{u}{2(1-uu)} - \frac{1}{4} l \frac{1+u}{1-u},$$

$$\int \frac{u^3 du}{(1-uu)^2} = \frac{u}{2(1-uu)} + \frac{1}{2} l (1-u).$$

$$\int \frac{u^4 du}{(1-uu)^2} = \frac{3u-2u^3}{2(1-uu)} - \frac{3}{4} l \frac{1+u}{1-u} \quad \text{etc.}$$

Also wird



$$x = E + \frac{a}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} + \frac{A}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} + \frac{Bu}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} + \frac{C(2-uu)}{\sqrt{(1-uu)}} + \text{etc.}$$

$$-BA.\sin.u - \text{etc.},$$

$$y = F + \frac{au}{2(1-uu)} + \frac{Au}{2(1-uu)} + \frac{B}{2(1-uu)} + \frac{C(3u-2u^3)}{2(1-uu)} + \text{etc.}$$

$$-\frac{A}{4}l\frac{1+u}{1-u} + \frac{B}{2}l(1-uu) - \frac{3C}{4}l\frac{1+u}{1-u} + \text{etc.}$$

Um aber die Buchstaben  $a$ ,  $E$  und  $F$  zu bestimmen, so hat man auf den Anfäng zu sehen, da wird

$$\frac{-2b \cos.\theta^2}{g} = a + A \sin.\theta + B \sin.\theta^2 + C \sin.\theta^3 + \text{etc.},$$

$$-E = \frac{a \sin.\theta}{\cos.\theta} + \frac{A}{\cos.\theta} + \frac{B \sin.\theta}{\cos.\theta} + \frac{C(1 + \cos.\theta^2)}{\cos.\theta} + \text{etc.}$$

$$-B\theta - \text{etc.},$$

$$-F = \frac{a}{2 \cos.\theta^2} + \frac{A \sin.\theta}{2 \cos.\theta^2} + \frac{B}{2 \cos.\theta^2} + \frac{C(3 \sin.\theta - 2 \sin.\theta^2)}{2 \cos.\theta^2} + \text{etc.}$$

$$-\frac{A}{4}l\frac{1 + \sin.\theta}{1 - \sin.\theta} + Bl \cos.\theta - \frac{3C}{4}l\frac{1 + \sin.\theta}{1 - \sin.\theta} + \text{etc.}$$

Weil wir aber den Winkel  $mMr = \varphi$  gesetzt haben, so ist  $p = \text{tang.}\varphi$  und  $u = \sin.\varphi$  und  $\sqrt{(1-uu)} = \cos.\varphi$ . Folglich hat man:

$$x = \begin{cases} a \operatorname{tang}.\varphi + \frac{A}{\cos.\varphi} + B \operatorname{tang}.\varphi + \frac{C(1 + \cos.\varphi^2)}{\cos.\varphi} + \text{etc.} \\ -B\varphi - \text{etc.} \\ -a \operatorname{tang}.\theta - \frac{A}{\cos.\theta} - B \operatorname{tang}.\theta - \frac{C(1 + \cos.\theta^2)}{\cos.\theta} - \text{etc.} \\ +B\theta + \text{etc.} \end{cases}$$

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{A \sin.\varphi}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{B}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{C(3 \sin.\varphi - 2 \sin.\varphi^2)}{2 \cos.\varphi^2} + \text{etc.} \\ -\frac{A}{4} l \frac{1 + \sin.\varphi}{1 - \sin.\varphi} + B l \cos.\varphi - \frac{3C}{4} l \frac{1 + \sin.\varphi}{1 - \sin.\varphi} + \text{etc.} \\ -\frac{a}{2 \cos.\theta^2} - \frac{A \sin.\theta}{2 \cos.\theta^2} - \frac{B}{2 \cos.\theta^2} - \frac{C(3 \sin.\theta - 2 \sin.\theta^2)}{2 \cos.\theta^2} - \text{etc.} \\ +\frac{A}{4} l \frac{1 + \sin.\theta}{1 - \sin.\theta} - B l \cos.\theta + \frac{3C}{4} l \frac{1 + \sin.\theta}{1 - \sin.\theta} - \text{etc.} \end{cases}$$

Wenn  $k$  eine sehr Grösse Zahl ist, so sollten die Werthe der Buchstaben  $A, B, C$  etc. immer abnehmen. Wir sehen aber, daß bey dieser Näherung  $C$  nicht kleiner werde, als  $A$ . Um derohalben eine zu diesem Ende bequemere Näherung zu finden, so wollen wir in der Differential-Aequation sogleich den Winkel  $\varphi$  an statt des Buchstabens  $u$  hinein bringen, da denn kommt:

$$kdr \cos.\varphi^5 + rrd\varphi \cos.\varphi^2 = \frac{1}{f} r^3 d\varphi.$$

Man setze nun

$$r = a + P + Q + \text{etc.}$$

und vergleiche die ähnlichen Terminos mit einander, so kommt

$$P = \frac{-aa}{k} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} + \frac{a^3}{fk} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5},$$

$$Q = \frac{-2a}{k} \int \frac{Pd\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} + \frac{3a^3}{fk} \int \frac{Pd\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5}$$

etc.

Wobey zu merken, daß im Anfange, wo  $\varphi = \theta$ , werden muß  $r = \frac{-2b \cos.\theta^2}{g}$ . Hernach wird

$$x = \int \frac{rd\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} = \frac{r \sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi} - \int \frac{dr \sin.\varphi d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi}$$

und

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$$y = \int \frac{rd\varphi \sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} = \frac{r}{2\cos.\varphi^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dr}{\cos.\varphi^2}.$$

Um diese Werthe zu finden, so setze man Kürze halber

$$\int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi} = \omega,$$

und ist also

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2} l \frac{1 + \sin.\varphi}{1 - \sin.\varphi} = l \text{tang.}(45^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\varphi);$$

oder  $\omega$  ist der Logarithmus hyperbolicus des Tangentis des Winkels  $45^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\varphi$ , wenn der Radius = 1 gesetzt wird. Ferner wird gefunden

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} &= \frac{\sin.\varphi}{2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{\omega}{2}, \\ \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5} &= \frac{\sin.\varphi}{4\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3\sin.\varphi}{4 \cdot 2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{4 \cdot 2}, \\ \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^7} &= \frac{\sin.\varphi}{6\cos.\varphi^6} + \frac{5\sin.\varphi}{6 \cdot 4\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{5 \cdot 3\sin.\varphi}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{5 \cdot 3\omega}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \end{aligned}$$

und so weiter.

Hernach um den werth von  $Q$  zu finden, so ist

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} &= \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \omega \right)^2, \\ \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5} &= \frac{1}{24\cos.\varphi^6} + \frac{3}{32} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \omega \right)^2, \\ \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5} &= \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3\sin.\varphi}{2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{2} \right)^2, \\ \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^5} \int \frac{d\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^3} &= -\frac{1}{24\cos.\varphi^8} + \frac{1}{24} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3\sin.\varphi}{2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{2} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Hieraus bekommt man

$$P = \frac{-aa}{2k} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \omega \right) + \frac{a^3}{4fk} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{2} \right),$$

$$Q = \frac{2a^3}{8k^2} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \omega \right)^2 - \frac{a^4}{3fk\cos.\varphi^6}$$

$$- \frac{3a^4}{32fk} \left( \frac{1}{\cos.\varphi^4} - \frac{5}{\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{4\omega\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{10\omega\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^2} + 5\omega^2 \right)$$

$$+ \frac{3a^5}{32fk} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3\sin.\varphi}{2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{2} \right)^2.$$

Wenn gar kein Widerstand vorhanden wäre, so würde seyn  $r = a$ , und die Krümme Linie eine Parabel. Wenn demnach der Widerstand nicht sehr groß, so ist genug diese Aequation zu gebrauchen,  $r = a + P$ . Hieraus bekommt man

$$x = E + \frac{a \sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi} + \frac{P\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi} - \int \frac{dP\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi},$$

$$y = F + \frac{a}{2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{P\sin.\varphi}{2\cos.\varphi^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dP}{\cos.\varphi^2}$$

wo

$$dP = \frac{-aad\varphi}{k \cos.\varphi^3} + \frac{a^3 d\varphi}{fk \cos.\varphi^5};$$

folglich wird

$$\int \frac{dP \sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi} = \frac{-aa}{3k \cos.\varphi^3} + \frac{a^3}{5fk \cos.\varphi^5}$$

und

$$\int \frac{dP}{\cos.\varphi^2} = \frac{-aa}{4k} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{3\sin.\varphi}{2\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{3\omega}{2} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{a^3}{6fk} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{\cos.\varphi^6} + \frac{5\sin.\varphi}{4\cos.\varphi^4} + \frac{15\sin.\varphi}{8\cos.\varphi^2} + \frac{15\omega}{8} \right).$$

Wenn wir nun diese Werthe für  $P$  und  $dP$  setzen, so kommt

$$x = E + atang.\varphi - \frac{aa}{k} \left( \frac{1}{6\cos.\varphi^3} - \frac{1}{2\cos.\varphi} \frac{1}{2} \omega tang.\varphi \right) \\ + \frac{a^3}{fk} \left( \frac{1}{20\cos.\varphi^5} + \frac{1}{8\cos.\varphi^3} - \frac{3}{8\cos.\varphi} + \frac{3}{8} \omega tang.\varphi \right), \\ y = F + \frac{a^3}{4fk} \left( \frac{\sin.\varphi}{6\cos.\varphi^6} + \frac{\sin.\varphi}{3\cos.\varphi^4} - \frac{5\sin.\varphi}{8\cos.\varphi^2} - \frac{5}{8} \omega + \frac{3\omega}{4\cos.\varphi^2} \right).$$

Es ist aber

$$\frac{-2b \cos.\theta^2}{g} = a - \frac{aa}{2k} \left( \frac{\sin.\theta}{\cos.\theta^2} + l \operatorname{tang}.\left(45^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\theta\right) \right) \\ + \frac{a^3}{4fk} \left( \frac{\sin.\theta}{\cos.\theta^4} + \frac{3\sin.\theta}{2\cos.\theta^2} + \frac{3}{2} l \operatorname{tang}.\left(45^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\theta\right) \right)$$

und  $E$  und  $F$  müssen so beschaffen sein, daß, wenn  $\varphi = \theta$  gesetzt wird, sowohl  $x$  als  $y$  verschwinden. Also ist bey nahe

$$a = \frac{-2b \cos.\theta^2}{g} + \frac{2bb}{gk} \left( \sin.\theta \cos.\theta^2 + \cos.\theta^4 l \operatorname{tang}.\left(45^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\theta\right) \right) \\ + \frac{2b^3}{g^3fk} \left( \sin.\theta \cos.\theta^2 + \frac{3}{2} \sin.\theta \cos.\theta^4 + \frac{3}{2} \cos.\theta^6 l \operatorname{tang}.\left(45^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\theta\right) \right),$$

woraus der Werth für  $a$  gefunden wird.

Will man hieraus die Weite des Schusses  $EF$  finden, so muß man  $y = 0$  setzen, Woraus ausser dem Werth  $\varphi = 0$  noch ein anderer gefunden wird, welcher das Zeichen - vor sich haben wird. Die Aequation wird aber so verwirrt, daß man die Erfindung dieses Winkels nicht anders, als durch Näherung, und zwar durch die weitläufigsten Rechnungen finden kann. Hat man aber diesen Winkel  $\varphi$  gefunden, so muß man denselben in dem Werth für  $x$  substituiren; und alsdenn wird der heraus kommende Werth von  $x$  die gesuchte Schuß-Weite  $EF$  anzeigen.

Man kann aber auch durch eine andere Näherung eine Aequation zwischen  $x$  und  $y$  finden, welche also beschaffen seyn wird:

$$y = x \operatorname{tang} \theta - \frac{gxx}{4b \cos . \theta^2} - \frac{gx^3}{12bk \cos . \theta^3} + \frac{ggx^4 \sin . \theta}{96bbk \cos . \theta^4} -$$

$$- \frac{x^3}{6fk \cos . \theta^4} + \frac{gx^4 \sin . \theta}{16bfk \cos . \theta^4} - \frac{gx^4}{48bkk \cos . \theta^4} - \frac{x^4}{24fkk \cos . \theta^4} \pm \text{etc.}$$

Wenn der Widerstand sehr klein ist, so wird diese Aequation ziemlich genau die Natur der Krümmen Linie anzeigen. Die Schuß-Weite  $EF$  wird demnach durch den Werth der Wurzel  $x$  aus dieser Aequation gefunden werden:

$$0 = \sin . \theta - \frac{gx}{4b \cos . \theta} - \frac{gxx}{12bk \cos . \theta^2} - \frac{x^2}{6fk \cos . \theta^2} \pm \text{etc.};$$

hieraus bekommt man die Schuß-Weite

$$EF = \frac{4b \sin . \theta \cos . \theta}{g} - \frac{16bb \sin . \theta^2 \cos . \theta}{3gk} - \frac{32b^3 \sin . \theta^2 \cos . \theta}{3g^3fk}$$

Weil In diesem Fall  $g$  nicht merklich von 1 unterschieden ist, so wird seyn

$$EF = 2b \sin . 2\theta \left( 1 - \frac{4b \sin . \theta}{3k} - \frac{8bb \sin . \theta}{3fk} \right),$$

wo, wie oben angenommen worden,  $k = \frac{4}{3}nc$  und  $f = 2h$ . Daher seyn wird

$$EF = 2b \sin . 2\theta \left( 1 - \frac{b(b+h) \sin . \theta}{nch} \right),$$

wo  $2b \sin . 2\theta$  die Weite des Schusses anzeigt, wenn kein Widerstand vorhanden wäre. Daher sich die Schuß-Weite in einem Luft-leeren Raum zur Schuß-Weite in der Luft verhalten wird,

$$\text{wie } 1 \text{ zu } 1 - \frac{b(b+h) \sin . \theta}{nch}.$$

Je grösser also der Winkel  $\theta$ , unter welchem die Canone abgeschossen wird, ist, um so vielmehr wird auch die Schuß- Weite kleiner seyn, als wenn gar keine Resistenz vorhanden wäre.

Die größte Weite des Schusses wird auch nicht geschehen, wenn die Direction der Canone mit dem Hörizont einen Winkel von  $45^\circ$  macht, sondern dieser Winkel muß wegen des Widerstands etwas kleiner angenommen werden. Wenn man diesen Winkel  $\theta$ ,

unter welchem die Kugel auf eine Hörizontal-Flache am weitesten gehen soll, nach der gewöhnlichen Art suchet, so findet man beynahe

$$\sin.\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{b(b+h)}{8nc}$$

Diese Formeln können aber nicht gebräucht werden, als wenn  $nc$  weit grösser ist, als  $b$ . In allen von dem Autore angeführten Versuchen aber ist  $b$  weit grösser, als  $nc$ , daher die hier gemachte Näherung bey keinem Exempel, so bey dem Autore vorkommt, angebracht werden kann. Derowegen sind wir gezwungen, diese Untersuchung allhier abzurechnen, und wollen wir dem Autori die völlige Ausführung dieser Materie überlassen, als welche er uns in einer besondern Schrift nachstens zu liefern versprochen hat.