

ci possunt. Proposita congruentia

$$axx+bx+c \equiv 0$$

secundum mod. m solvenda, huic aequivalebit congruentia

$$4aaxx + 4abx + 4ac \equiv 0 \pmod{4am}$$

 e. quivis numerus alteri satisfaciens etiam alteri satisfaciet. Haec vero ita exhiberi potest

$$(2ax+b)^2 \equiv bb-4ac \pmod{4am}$$

unde omnes valores ipsius 2ax+b minores quam 4am si qui dantur inveniri possunt. Quibus per r,r',r'' etc. designatis, omnes solutiones congr. prop. deducentur ex solutionibus congruentiarum

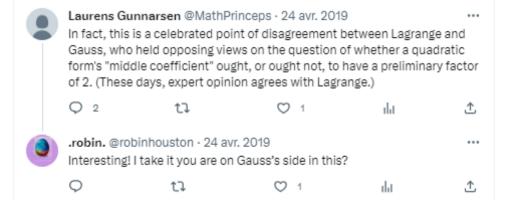
$$2ax \equiv r-b$$
, $2ax \equiv r'-b$ etc. (mod. $4am$)

quas in Sect. II invenire docuimus. Ceterum observamus, solutionem plerumque per varia artificia contrahi posse, ex. gr. loco congr. prop. aliam inveniri posse

$$a'xx+2b'x+c'\equiv 0$$

illi aequipollentem, et in qua a' ipsum m metiatur; haec vero de quibus Sect. ultima conferri potest, hic explicare brevitas non permittit.

6:48 PM - 24 avr. 2019



Annex to Theorem no.
92: The Quadratic
Formula at
theoremoftheday.org

