§. 18. Ex his ergo deriuantur ſummae ſequentes:

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} \text{ etc.} = \frac{p^2}{6} = P$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{4^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} \text{ etc.} = \frac{p^4}{90} = Q$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^6} + \frac{1}{3^6} + \frac{1}{4^6} + \frac{1}{5^6} \text{ etc.} = \frac{p^6}{945} = R$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^8} + \frac{1}{3^8} + \frac{1}{4^8} + \frac{1}{5^8} \text{ etc.} = \frac{p^8}{9450} = S$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^{10}} + \frac{1}{3^{10}} + \frac{1}{4^{10}} + \frac{1}{5^{10}} \text{ etc.} = \frac{p^{10}}{93555} = T$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^{12}} + \frac{1}{3^{12}} + \frac{1}{4^{12}} + \frac{1}{5^{12}} \text{ etc.} = \frac{691 p^{12}}{6825 . 93555} = V.$$

quae ſeries ex data lege attamen multo labore ad altiores poteſtates produci poſſunt. Diuidendis autem ſingulis ſeriebus per praecedentes orientur ſequentes aequationes: $p^2 = 6P = \frac{15Q}{P} = \frac{21R}{2Q} = \frac{10S}{R} = \frac{99T}{10S} = \frac{6825V}{691T}$ etc. quibus expreſſionibus ſingulis quadratum peripheriae cuius diameter eſt 1, aequatur.

§. 19. Cum autem harum ſerierum ſummae etiamſi vero proxime facile exhiberi poſſent, tamen non multum adiumenti afferre queant ad peripheriam circuli vero proxime exprimendam propter radicem quadratam, quae extrahi deberet; ex prioribus ſeriebus eliciemus expreſſiones, quae ipſi peripheriae p ſint aequales. Prodibit autem vt ſequitur: