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Ende,

$$\begin{aligned} \log \log p_n &= \log \log n + \log \left[1 + \frac{R_n}{\log n} \right] \\ &= \dots + \frac{R_n}{\log n} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{R_n^2}{(\log n)^2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{R_n^3}{(\log n)^3} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

Non segue più che dal
 nome di river le cose
 dell' un' altra "geometria"
 di cui parlavo con
 G. L.

$$R_n = \log \log p_n - \frac{1}{\log n} - \frac{1}{2(\log n)^2} - \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\log \log p_n}{\log n} & \times (\log p_n)^2 \\ \log \log p_n &= \log \log n + \log \log \left(\frac{\log p_n}{\log n} \right)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\log \log p_n = P$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \log \log n + \frac{P}{\log n} - \frac{1}{\log n \log p_n} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \frac{P^2}{(\log n)^2} - \frac{1}{2(\log n)} \end{aligned}$$

P(4)

P

È un lignum,
 Sull' ~~le~~ di di
 nomi sia ~~completi~~, io mi permetto
 di aggiungere ~~due~~ altri
 due ~~pezzi~~ (gli ultimi)
 allo scopo di
 far un po' di ~~riduzione~~ ~~quali~~
 gli ~~log~~ ~~non~~ ~~sono~~
 (1-x)² = 1 - 2x + x²
 P. E. H. 1877
 U. Masini

$$\frac{1}{2(\log n)} + 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\log n} \right) \left[\log \log n - \frac{1}{\log n \log p_n} \right] (\log n)^2 = 0$$

$$P = -(\log n - 1) \log n + \sqrt{(\log n - 1)^2 (\log n)^2 + 2 \log \log n - \frac{2}{\log n \log p_n}}$$

Fino a qui non
 teno conto alcun
 giudizio, ~~non~~

$$\frac{P}{\log n} = -\log n + 1 + \log n \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{\log n} + \frac{1}{(\log n)^2} + 2 \log \log n - \frac{2}{\log n \log p_n}}$$

$$u = \frac{ka\varphi}{v}$$

$$y = \frac{a}{v} \rho \left(\frac{a}{v} - \cos\theta \right)$$

$$y = a \frac{\rho}{v} - \rho \cos\theta$$

$$v = \rho(1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta)$$

$$y = \frac{a}{1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta} - \rho \cos\theta$$

$$y = \frac{a}{1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta} + ka\varphi(\theta)$$

$$u \cos\theta - v \operatorname{sen}\theta = -x$$

$$x = v \operatorname{sen}\theta - u \cos\theta$$

$$x = \frac{a}{1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta} \operatorname{sen}\theta - k \cos\theta \left(\frac{a}{1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta} + ka\varphi \right)$$

$$x = -ka\varphi \operatorname{sen}\theta - \frac{ka \cos\theta}{1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta} - \frac{ka^2 \varphi \cos\theta}{1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta}$$

$$x = v \operatorname{sen}\theta - u \cos\theta = -ka\varphi (1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta) \operatorname{sen}\theta - k \cos\theta \left(\frac{a}{1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta} + ka\varphi \right)$$

$$x = -ka \frac{\cos\theta + \varphi \operatorname{sen}\theta + k\varphi \operatorname{sen}^2\theta}{1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta}$$

$$x = -ka\varphi \left[\operatorname{sen}\theta + k \cos\theta + k \operatorname{sen}^2\theta \right] - \frac{ka \cos\theta}{1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta}$$

$$(1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta) \operatorname{sen}\theta + k \cos\theta$$

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$$x = -ka\varphi \left[(1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta) \operatorname{sen}\theta + k \cos\theta \right] - \frac{ka \cos\theta}{1 + k \operatorname{sen}\theta}$$

