1. *Where the Ordinates are parallel*; $\dot{\lambda} = \overline{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and $\dot{\alpha} = \dot{x}y$.

2. *Where the Ordinates respect a Point*; (Let r = Rad. of a Circle describ'd on that Point, x = *Abscissa*, and y = that part intercepted between the Point and Curve) $\dot{\lambda} = \overline{y^2\dot{x}^2 + r^2\dot{y}^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}} \div r$, and $\dot{\alpha} = y^2\dot{x} \div 2r$. And by substituting in the room of $\dot{x}^2$ or $\dot{y}^2$, or of $\dot{x}$ or $\dot{y}$, their Values from the Equation of the Curve, there will be produced an Equation whose Fluent is the Length, or Area sought.

Thus in Case 1. If $y = x^n$, then $\dot{\alpha} = \dot{x}x^n$, th. $\alpha = (\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{xx^n}{n+1} =) \frac{1}{n+1} xy$. And the *Asymptotic Space*, in the Hyperbola, (n being there *Negative*) is $= \frac{1}{-n+1} xy$; Therefore if $n <, =, > 1$, the *Space* will be *Finite*, *Infinite*, or *More than Infinite*.

More Examples are given where Occasion requires, th. are here, for Brevity's sake, omitted.

There are various other ways of finding the *Lengths*, or *Areas* of particular *Curve Lines*, or *Planes*, which may very much facilitate the Practice; as for Instance, in the *Circle*, the Diameter is to Circumference as 1 to $\overline{\frac{16}{5} - \frac{4}{239}} - \frac{1}{3}\overline{\frac{16}{5^3} - \frac{4}{239^3}} + \frac{1}{5}\overline{\frac{16}{5^5} - \frac{4}{239^5}} -$, &c. $= 3.14159$, &c. $= \pi$. This *Series* (among others for the same purpose, and drawn from the same Principle) I receiv'd from the Excellent Analyst, and my much Esteem'd Friend Mr. *John Machin*; and by means thereof, *Van Ceulen*'s Number, or that in Art. 64. 38. may be Examin'd with all desireable Ease and Dispatch.

Whence in the *Circle*, any one of these three, α, c, d, being given, the other two are found, as, $d = c \div \pi = \overline{\alpha \div \frac{1}{4}\pi}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $c = d \times \pi = \overline{\alpha \times 4\pi}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\alpha = \frac{1}{4}\pi \times d^2 = c^2 \div 4\pi$.

And