It could be seen that in a least-squares solution the large residuals, alternately above and below the curve on each side of the crossing points, would play the most important part and would cause considerable changes in the elements; nevertheless, as a matter of interest merely to see the extent of such changes, a solution was made. The period was considered determined and corrections were obtained for the other elements as follows:

$$\delta\gamma = + 2{\cdot}54 \text{ km.}$$
$$\delta K' = - 2{\cdot}48 \text{ km.}$$
$$\delta e = + {\cdot}090$$
$$\delta\omega = - 13^\circ\ 11'$$
$$\delta T = - {\cdot}235 \text{ days,}$$

so that the first corrected set of elements for component I. are:

$$P = 9{\cdot}605 \text{ days}$$
$$e = {\cdot}240$$
$$\omega = 266^\circ\ 49'$$
$$K' = 65{\cdot}52 \text{ km.}$$
$$\gamma = + 11{\cdot}77 \text{ km.}$$
$$T = \text{J. D. } 2417679{\cdot}365.$$

If we compare these with the values finally accepted we notice differences of considerable magnitude. The eccentricity is here considerable increased. Another marked effect is the lowering of both positive and negative maxima from that given by the final elements which latter maxima seem well substantiated by the observations at a time when the observed velocities can be relied on.

Though a second solution according to the foregoing grouping should have been carried out to satisfy the agreement between equation and ephemeris residual, yet any changes thereby deduced would have been of a vanishing order, and as the grouping at basis was faulty, no good purpose could have been served by such solution. In the new grouping which was now made all the plates whereon the component spectra were not distinctly resolved were grouped into two normal places at or near the two