In this expression every term into brackets is a function of the sides of the triangle. The process for transforming the secondary accelerations can now be justified in the light of the theory of sets. In fact, if we consider $P_1T$, $TB$, $BD$, $DF$, ... as closed intervals of points, the corresponding functions which give the value of each one of the closed intervals are bounded. This must necessarily occur according to theorems by Heine concerning the uniform convergence of a function $f(x)$ over a closed interval of points and Bolzano-Weierstrass concerning the existence of a limiting point in a bounded linear set of points. These statements assure the validity of the whole set of operations performed for obtaining the new equations of motion.