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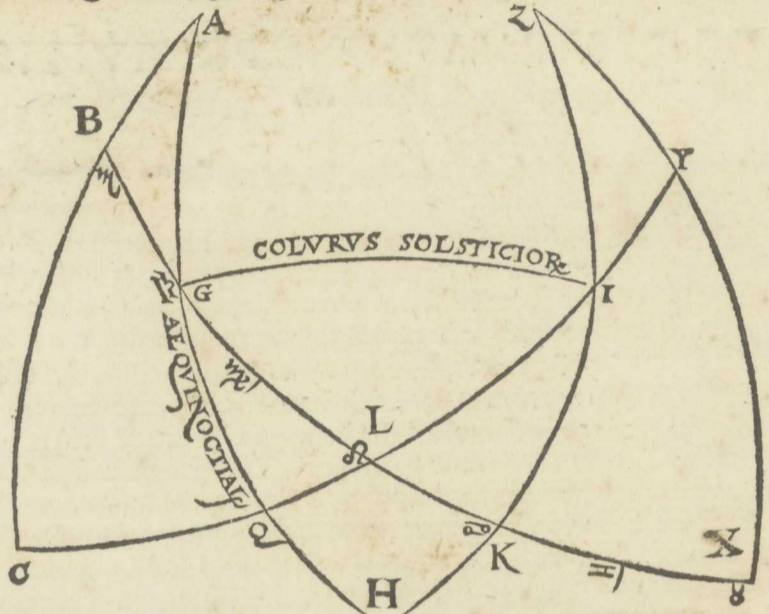
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Sexta demon-
stratio.

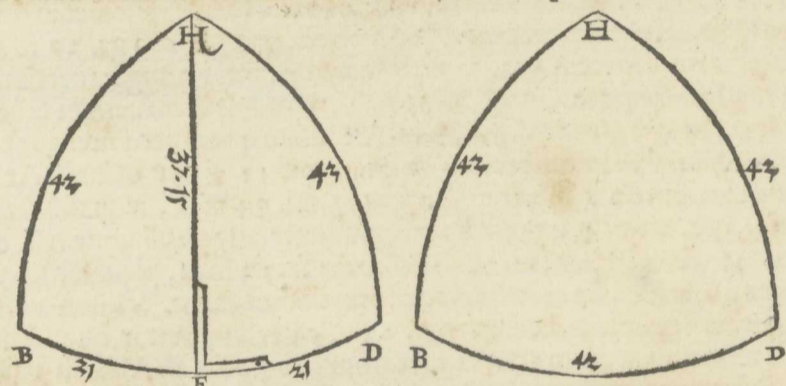
¶ Trigonu prioris lateribus GL & GQ manifestis, LQ latus minus cognitum per alia duo cognosces, si hac proportione vsus fueris dicens, TQ dat QM integrū scz sinum, quid VL promittit? QH enim & KL arcus iā liquent (cōplementis eorundē apertis) in quoto LS lineę magnitudinē videbis, cuius arcus est IL , cōplemētū vero LQ hoc mō quęsitū offert. Vt patet in p̄cedēti figura.

¶ Restat vnū adhuc primi illius trigoni nondū ventilatū, videlicet GLQ quantus ibi angulus L sit. Illud autē duobus videre modis licebit, primo huiusmodi. Quandoquidē LQ iā patet, cōplementū quoq; suū, quod ad C vsq; sese extendit, ei adiciendū est, sicut etiam arcu LG cōplementū suū, quod ad B vsq; protendit addendū. Dicendū erit ita. Sinus LG arcus, sinū arcus GQ emittit, quid sinus totus causabitur? Ibi quamprimū quoties BC arcū ostendet eum, qui propositum angulum GLQ includit, similiter angulum ILK angulo GLQ æqualem, tanquā contrapositum. Secundus modus ostensionis est talis, vt si dicatur, sinus arcus LI progingnit sinū arcus IK (vterq; enim illorū p̄scitur) quid sinus in reger? Appositē iā tractanti cætera, arcus YX occurrer, quantitatē angulū ILK referens. Sic ergo bifariā idē demonstraueris. Cuius secundæ demonstrationis rationē ita intellexeris, si triangulum L IK æquæ atq; GLQ trigonum imaginēris constitui, sphericūq; illā trapeziam $IYXK$, per omnia similem trapeziæ $LKHQ$, quapropter eadē via demonstrandi est, YX seu BC , quæ fuit antea in designādo KH arcu, quo demonstrato, angulus sibi oppositus GLQ & ILK , qui duplici via æquales iā reperti sunt, assequunt? es.

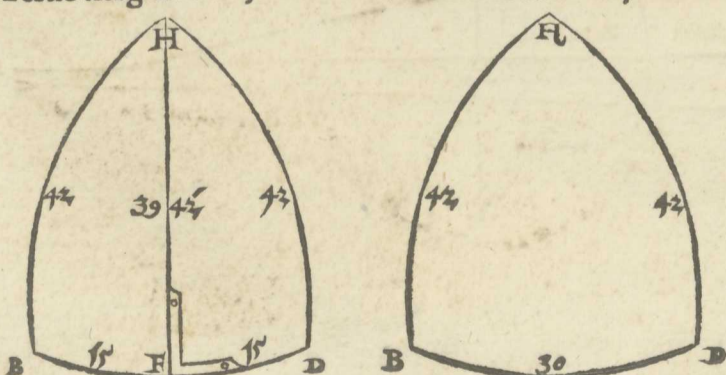
Septima de-
monstratio.



¶ Accidit interdū qđ triangulus sphericus rectū angulū nullū habeat, verū latera tria notā. Angulos autē vt cognoscas eiusdē trigoni fieri non potest, nisi eundē in duos distribuas, ita vt quilibet rectū cōtineat angulū, quo factō, promptū omnino singulorū angulorū spacia secundū iā allatā demonstrandi methodum dimetiri. Trifariā ad hæc triā gulus nonrectangulus exhiberi potest, aut enim tria, aut duo latera æqualia habens, aut tria simul inæqualia complexus, proponitur. Triū laterum equalium triangulo, qui & æquilaterus appellatur proposito, eius vnū aliquod in duo per mediū in puncto F seca, arcumq; ex puncto H in F vsq; prodeuntē existima, ille enim propositum tibi trigonum in binos rectangulos dirimet, postquod angulos simul & latus illud commune demonstrandi via iam dicta perdirces.

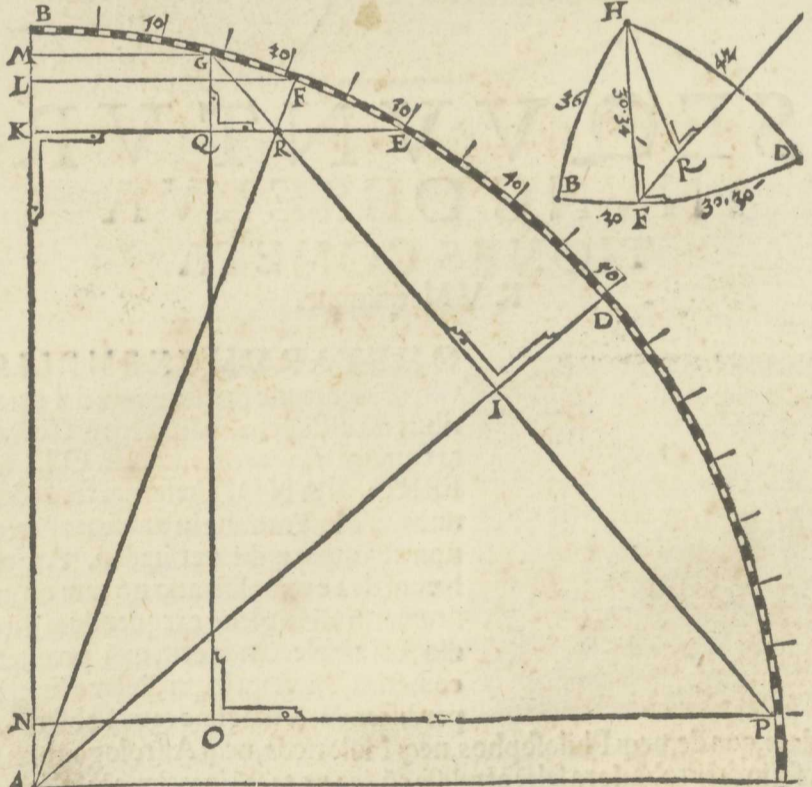


¶ Quod si duo habeat adæquata latera triangulus, qualē insequens figura p̄æfert, tū latus tertiu ambob' æqualibus insertū similiter in duo partire, & hoc in puncto F . Iā si ab H id est, angulo lateri huic aduerso, arcū in F vsq; protēderis, triangulum tibi propositū, ab eodē in duos triangulos rectangulos dispecsi animaduertes, quos quidē triangulos, quanti sint, adducto sæpe ostensionis modo depræhēdes. Sequitur nūc figuræ triangulorū, in quib' latus HB lateri HD assimilis ostēdit. Tertio trianguli latere, vel maiore vel minore duob' alijs existente.



Alia demon-
strandi via.

¶ At si vsu venit latera oblata triāguli omnia esse sibi dissimilia, primū est, vt trigonū in binos partias rectangulos, quod quam facillime perā gas, aliū insuper ostendi vsu excogitau, qui est istiusmodi. Quartam circuli partē, id est, quadratē rite cū suis semidiāmetris orthogonīs expressam plano super aliquo delinea, cuius centrū A , semidiāmetrorū extrema BC literis inscribe. Trigoni latus maximū limbo quadrātis impone, BD literisq; signa. Arcū trianguli mediocrem loca vna extremitate in D versus B extendendo, alterā cū G signa. Mimi mū trigoni latus circa B incipiens aduersus D emitte, & BE nomina. Iā ex D in centrū A lineā rectā diduc, & arcū GD , mediocri trianguli latus exhibentē, à D versus C in puncto P terminatē extende. Duo mox puncta G & P alia linea recta connecte, Linea autē illa semidiāmetrū AD per punctū I rectangulariter diuidet, GI sinus rectus arcus propositi scz GD vocatur. Postea ex puncto E perpendicularē super AB diāmetrū, eundē in puncto K secatē, dimitte, & lineā EK sinū minimi lateris trianguli propositi voca. Deinde lineā orthogonālē ex puncto P , lineā AB super iniice, quę vsq; in N procedēs, sinum arcus BP ostendit. Hoc in loco animaduerte me de lineis imaginariis tantummodo loqui, per lineamq; nihil aliud, q̄ arcus sinū rectū existimare. Deinceps arcū GD dupla, qui duplatus GP producit. Huius GP sinū rectum, qui est GO require, eundemq; in lineā AB cū literis NM signa. Sinus arcus BG lineā est MG , cui postq; duxeris æquale NO , super lineā NP , clarū est lineas MG & NO , sicut etiā NM & GO æquidistātes esse. Cum igitur KE & NP parallēla sint, & si per illas alia tertia nempe GO transuerfim eat, sequitur omnino angulos GQE & GOP vtrosq; sibi pares, simul & rectos esse, quod secundū, esto non accedat, sufficit tamē æquales in p̄sentia esse. Nobis nunc p̄missa ex Euclide repetentib', scz Omnium duorū triangulorū quorum anguli vnus angulis alterius sunt æquales, latera æquos angulos respicientia esse quoq; proportionalia. Succedet hunc in modū tractatio, vt anguli duo equales & recti, latera quoq; proportionalia cōtineant, quales sunt GOP & GQR triāguli p̄sentes, qui duo anguli quoniā recti sunt, angulusq; QGR ambobus cōmunis est, patet angulū GRQ tertio quoq; GPO æquale existere. Latus insuper QR adhuc ignotum, ex regula proportionū inuestigabimus sic. Linea GO mōstrat sinū OP , quid GQ ? quotus regulæ sinū QR ostendet quęsitū, quē si arcui BG adicis, ad lineā nempe KQ , lineā KR quantitas desiderata te palā fiet. Deinde sinū KR & sinū KN singulatim in se duc, productaq; collige, collecti radix quadrata quātitatē lineæ AR ostēdit. Modo si arcū lineæ AR à 90 demis, arcus HF relinquitur, qui ad angulos rectos sphaerales ab H in F punctū defertur. RF autē eiusdē sinus est, qui dicitur versus, quē si nouisse velis, AR sinū à toto subtrahe, residuum ex subtractione RF restabit. Postremo arcū BF queremus etiā hoc pacto. Imaginātib; nobis lineam LF , sinum scz arcus BF protendi, AR autem lineā vsq; in F produci, trianguli duo ARK & ALF cōsurgēt. Vnde dicitur AR dat RK quid AF ? Regulā sequētī quātitas lineæ LF in quotiente offeretur, cuius item arcus BF ab arcu BD sub latus FD arcum relinquit. His peractis, prioribus sex demonstrationū viis vtens, nihil nō ad votum vsq; scitu saltē necessarium, hic plene assequeris.



¶ Aliter eadē demonstratiōne institues sic. Quoties triangulū nō rectāgulū tria cōplecti inæqualia latera cōtingit, e quibus latera duo angulū vnus cognita sunt, tertiu vero ignotū, quale in p̄senti triangulo ABC , latus ignoratur CB , cōstant autē AB & AC , proinde tertiu CB quoq; habiturus sic age. Principio arcū BD , eū qui ad angulos rectos sphaerales super arcū ACD G in puncto N II D incidit