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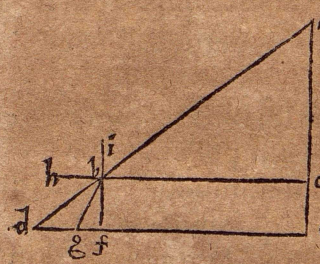
angulum. Nam nisi B. in D. repercuteretur; faceret C D E. angulum æqualem ipsi B D F, quia recta esset linea B D E. At non impediens C D E. angulum, repercutit tamen B. in partes B A. Ergo quantum B. non repercussum, fuisset concessurum in partes à B. versus A E. tantum eodem concedit, etsi repercutiatur; non autem in E. quia repercutitur; ergo in A. vt C D E. & C D A. sint æquales, sed & B D F. C D E. forent æquales sine repercussu; ergo B D F. incidentiæ, & A D C, reflexionis anguli sunt æquales.

PROPOSITIO XX.

Lux in superficiem medii densioris obliquè illapsa, refringitur ad perpendicularem superficiei. Nam per 14. & 16, lux hîc motui suo contraria, medio similia patitur. At motus lucem spargit, medium ponitur esse densius. Ergo mediũ impedit, quò minus lux spargatur. Est verò argumentũ sparsionis, obliqua incidentia; propterea q̃ in quam superficiem lux obliquè incidit, in eandem continuatam & rectè incidit, ergo inter rectũ & obliquum radios, angulus interiicitur; angulo verò radii spargũtur. Sit radius obliquus A B. incidens in superficiem in puncto B. agatur tangens illam superficiẽ, quæ sit B. C. & ab A. descendat perpendicularis A C. Hic ergo lux ex A. angulo B A C. spargitur ad vnum latus, & quãtum lucis intra B A C, angulũ fuit in partibus ipsi A. propioribus; tantundem est & in B C. linea. Continuatæ A B. in D. A C. in E. vt D E. sit parallelos ad B C. si in B C. non occurrat superficies densior, spargetur lux amplius, eritq̃ue iam rursum tantundem lucis in D E, quantum fuit in B C. At si superficies B C. sit densioris medii, sistet hanc dispersionem per 14. idq̃ue secundum magis & minus. Lux vero B C. si sine dispersione porrò moueatur, oportebit illam in D E. superficie tantundem occupare spatii, ac in B C; quare ex D E. resecari aliquam, æqualem B C. illa sit F E. Nam in A C E. est terminus omnis dispersionis lucis, quia A C. radius in C B. rectus; quare E. communis terminus