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dii, quam N.A. partis de sole deficientis ad NE. diametrum solis: idque s^epe quarta vel tertia parte, pro amplitudine fenestræ.

CAPUT III.

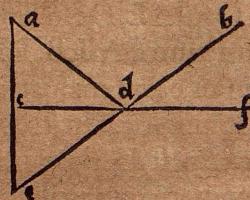
De fundamentis Catoprices & loco imaginis.

I. Refutatio Euclidis, Vitellionis & Alhazeni.

N ipso fundamento Catoptrices demonstratio-nes Opticorum etiamnum caligant, dum à sensu petunt, quod & ipsum demonstrandum erat. Nec nullus error inde trahit originem. Nos in Opticis hisce ob Eclipses & obseruationes stellarum in refractiones inquirimus diligentius: ad refractiones verò nobis per hanc lacunam transeundem fuit. Supplendus igitur & hic locus, dispel-lendæ nebulæ, vt Sol veritatis clariùs illucescat.

Euclides Theor. 16. 17. 18. Catoptricorum, ut probet vnum quodque eorum, quæ sub aspectum cadunt, per illius perpendicularē, in superficiem speculi, videri: assūmit falsum. Sit speculum CD. visus B. visibile A. perpendicularis AC. Locum igitur imaginis rei A. esse in A C. scilicet in E. sic probat. *Nam, inquit, assumpto loco speculi C. in quem AC. perpendicularis incidit, visibile A. non amplius videtur.* Si intelligas, assumpto, id est occupato, aut recto loco C. falsum est axioma, quamvis hoc Euclides inter sua ab experientia mutuata postulata (seu quid aliud est, quod ille, libello hoc, *europæus* nomine appellat) in fronte libri retulerit. Nam etsi C. tegatur aut planè auferatur, dummodo D. maneat, nihilominus A. cernitur in E. oculo B.

Supra cap. I.
prop. 20. idem
schema.



Præterea & falsam persuasionem sapere videtur hoc axioma, de vero & reali ascensu imaginis in linea C E. quæ quidem non admodum dissentunt ab opinione quorundam veterum de emissione radiorum visoriorum ex oculo. Nam huc facit, quod Euclides postulato primo visum (Græce 5. 4.) definit esse lineam rectam; itaque sumptum passim in specularibus usurpat. Videtur qui-