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*II. Varij Variorum modi metiendarum Refractionum refutati.*

Magno constitit vel solus modus mensuraque Refractionum: nec sic impunè admittendus es lector; quin per eadem prius dumeta inquisitionum traducaris, quæ ipse perreptaui; vt quia fructum communem es habiturus, laborem quoque prælibes. Quamuis in tuam vtilitatem hoc cedit, vt quia nondum nihil superest, quod in refractionum causa desideres, mensuram tamen certò scias nullam superesse aliam, perlustratis omnibus recessibus: habeasque quærendi methodum ob oculos, cuius solius intuitus maximi argumenti loco est, non ex arbitrio susceptum hunc metiendi modum. Eiusmodi namque est, vt affectatus, non è rerum natura oblatum esse videri possit, nisi monearis.

Primum hoc in genere facile constat à sola experientia, densitatem pellucidi esse in causa Refractionum, quod supra etiam à priori demonstraui. prop. 14. primi capitis.

Deinde & hoc certum, si lux perpendiculariter incidat in superficiè; eam non refringi, at tantò euidentiùs refringi, quantò incidit obliquius. Igitur & incidentia concurrat ad causam, q̄ supra quoq; prop. 20. 1. capitis à priore deducere sum conatus.

Patet igitur, permisceri vtramque causam, sic vt nihil præstet densitas, si mente remoueas incidentiam; quia species incidentiæ, ea scilicet, quæ ad angulos rectos fit, refractione densum planè spoliatur. Argumentum euidens eius, quod supra p. 10. & 14. primi capitis à priori deduxi, non pati lucem à densi corpore, sed à sola superficie: Incidentia enim est terminatio motus, motus in recta est: Rectæ termini puncta, & infinitarum contiguarum terminus est superficies (quæ habet infinita continuata puncta) non verò corpulentia.

Quare non in corpulentia densi, sed in superficie consistit refractionis causa. Hæc sint nobis certa iudicandarum mensurarum principia.

Non est igitur hæc iusta refractionum mensura, quæ alterutram harum causarum solam sequitur.