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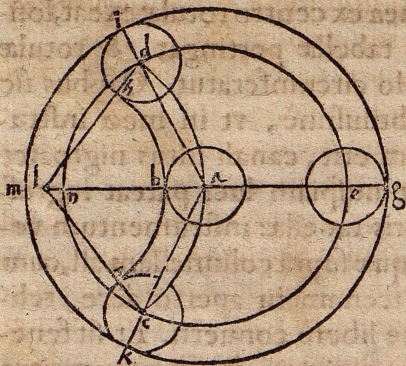
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opus esse putaueris. Inde explora rursus quendam ex descriptis circellis radius æquet.

Sit ergò AB semidiameter fenestellæ, AK semidiameter radij, & sint KC. BA. æquales. Ergò AC vel BK (per 6 secundi capitis) est amplitudo speciei, per vnicū fenestellæ punctū descensurę. Cū verò extremitates radij & corporis Solis ijsdem

rectis tangantur (nā per 4 primi capitis, lineę lucis rectę sunt) anguli igitur in puncto fenestellę imaginati, sunt ad eundem verticem, & æquales. Oculo igitur collocato loco fenestellę, eodem angulo & AC infra, & semidiameter Solis supra cernetur.

Subtracta itaque AB vel CK semidiametro ex AK. semidiametro radij, relinquetur AC. quę cum distantia tabellarum exhibet angulum visionis. Nam vt distantia tabellarum ad AC. sic totus sinus ad tangentē anguli, quō corpus luminaris spectatur.

Anno 1601. 13. 23. Decembris fuit diameter radij digitus seu partes 72. & insuper partes 38. hoc est in summa 110. dimidiū 55. semidiameter fenestellę $8\frac{1}{4}$. ergò AC $46\frac{2}{7}$. Vt igitur distantia tabellarum 10368 ad $46\frac{2}{7}$. ita 100000 ad 451. tangentem arcus $15.30''$. Cuius duplum 31. Hęc diameter Solis in perigeo, cui repetita consideratio mense Decembri anni 1602. consentit.

Anno 1602. mense Iunio, eadem fenestella & Regulā loco æquē obscuro, manifestissimè Solis radius in tabella defecit ab hyberna quantitate. Cūque hyberna quantitas in 12 suos digitos esset diuisa, radius estiuus deficiebat proximè $\frac{2}{7}$ vnus digiti, quantum in hac exilitate iudicari potuit. Cū ergò tota diameter valeat 31 minuta, hoc est $\frac{2}{5}$ vnus gradus, ergò $\frac{1}{12}$ de $\frac{2}{5}$ est $\frac{2}{60}$. de hoc $\frac{2}{7}$ efficiunt $\frac{2}{38}$ vnus gradus, siue $\frac{60}{38}$ vnus minuti, hoc est proximè vnum minutum. Et diameter æstiuo tempore est 30 minutorum. Potui sane procedere, vt antea hyberno