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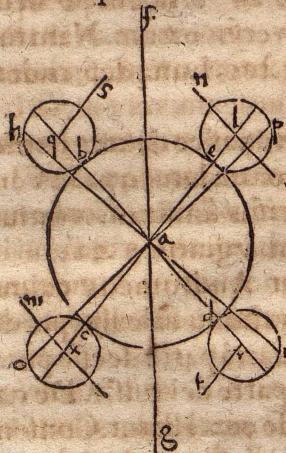
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## Problema XXXI.

*An possibile sit, principium alicuius Solaris defectus in ortum vergere, alterius finem in occasum: Luna verò deficientis principium in occasum, alio tempore finem in ortum.*

Hoc est inter paradoxa à Plinio proposita. Nam Solem ordinaria via ab occasu deficere conuenit sub principium: impleri ab ortu: Lunam contra ab ortu incipere, ab occasu desinere. A Luna incipiamus. Centro A scribatur circulus vmbrae terræ BCDE. per A ducatur recta FG. representans verticalem: per



idem ducatur & HI arcus Eclipticæ occasui proxim⁹, vt FAH sit angulus inter Eclipticam & verticalem. Et ipsi HI ad rectos agatur KL. Quod si centrum Lunæ est in K vel L. vera cōiunctionis articulus erit. Tunc igitur æquet summa semidiometrorum Lunæ & vmbrae, latitudinem Lunæ veram, in K australem decrementem, vt sit via Lunæ KM versus Eclipticam; in L borealem crescentem, vt sit via Lunæ LN ab Ecliptica. Vtrinque igitur aliqua particula Lunæ deficit (nam hac quoque correctiunculâ authores indigent in hoc quidem negocio) Luna enim paulo post K. & paulo ante N. centro A sit proprior, propter obliquitatem viæ Lunæ ad Eclipticam: & in eo viæ sua puncto, in quod ex A perpendicularis incidit, defectus est maximus. Et mensuræ causa. Ut secans gradum 5 (latitudinis maxime) 100382 ad radium, ita summa semidiometrorum, quam assumerimus 60 scrupula, ad distantiam centrorum in defectu maximo 59° 46". Ita 14" incident in defectum: pars quidem exigua, non planè centesima. Nos tamen hic apices summos sequimur. Nil prohibet, idem quod hic demonstramus, contingere, etiam cum Luna in K nonnihil vmbram delibauit. Erit autem in K principium, in L finis defectus, & C contactus circulorum, seu

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