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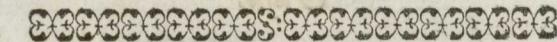
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æqualis Argumento, felix fuit positio: si minor, in primo casu discedere oportet partes positas longius, in secundo utraq; augenda est æqualiter: at si major, contrarium fiat in utroq; casu: id tantisper, donec æquetur Argumentum. Tunc ab latitudine partis alterutrius Antilogarithmo, ab Antilogarithmo lateris respondentis, residuus erit Antilogarithmus perpendiculari.

## EXEMPLUM.

Sint latera sublimis anguli, seu ardua	
Majus 60° Ant. 15.232	
Minus 50° Ant. 10.577	
Subtrahit Arg-m. 4.655. Cuius arcus 33°. 10''.	
Igitur si latus tertium jacens, fuerit 33°. 10'', perpendicular erit latus ipsum 50°, & angulus erit rectus ad Basin; si majus, perpendicular cadet intra; at si minus, extra.	
Sit jacens 70°, ut perpendicular cadat intra.	
Pone ergo partes ejusesse notas, ut sit	
Minor 30° Ant. 3.807	
Major 40° Ant. 6.769	
Differentia 2.962 Minor arg-to	
Discedant ergo partes, & sit	
Minor 28° Ant. 3.317	
Major 42° Ant. 7.463	
Differentia 4.146 Adhuc paulo mi-	
Discedant amplius, sed parū, & sit (non argumento)	
Minor 27° Ant. 3.084	
Major 43° Ant. 7.823	
Differentia 4.739 Iam major argto.	
Iam igitur coeant rursum nonnihil, & sit	
Minor 27°. 10'' Ant. 3.122.	
Major 42.50 Ant. 7.762	
Differentia 4.640	
Partes erunt 27°. 9''. A. 3.1140. 42°. 51''. A. 7.774	
Quos aufer ab 10.577 & 15.232	
Prodit 7.463 7.458	
Ut sit Antilogarithmus perpendiculari limitatissi- mus 7.460, indicans 42°. 0''. perpendicularum.	
Sit jam jacens 30°, ut perpendicular cadat ex- tra. Pone ergo notam partem apponendam, & sit	
Aposita 10° Ant. 0.423	
Composita 40° Ant. 6.769	
Differentia 6.346 Major arg-to	
Minuantur ergo posita æqualiter, & sit	
Aposita 5° Ant. 0.106	
Composita 35° Ant. 5.183	
Differentia 5.077. Adhuc major	
Minuantur amplius, & sit	
Aposita 2° Ant. 0.017	
Composita 32° Ant. 4.332	
Differentia 4.315 Iam minor arg-to.	
Rursum igitur augeantur & sit	
Aposita 3°. 20'' Ant. 0.047	
Composita 33°. 20'' Ant. 4.701	
Differentia 4.654 æqualis Argto.	
His antilog-is ablatis ab Antilog-is laterum, re- stabit utrobiq; 10. 530. Antilog-us perpendiculari 49°. 54''.	
Hujus quoq; generalis præcepti usus specialis erit in doctrina de Eclipsibus Solis.	
Potest extendi generale præceptum etiam	

ad Sphærica triangula: nisi quod excerptio Anti-  
logarithmorum ex pluribus faciebus est mole-  
stior.



## CAPUT XII.

DE ASCENSIONIBUS RE-  
CTIS, MEDIATIONIBUS COELI,  
Declinationibus, & Angulis Eclipticæ  
cum Meridiano.

Ecce tria jam dudum in Epitoma A-  
stronomiae Copernicanae sic jun-  
ctim in una Tabula exhibere cepit:  
quod hæc conjunctio in doctrina  
Primi motus magnum usum habeat. Et verò ad  
Doctrinam Eclipticæ omnibus istis opus habe-  
mus: nō minus quam Ascensionibus ad æqua-  
num Tempus, Declinationibus ad Obliquitatem  
Eclipticæ. Ut nihil dicam de Fixarum ortu & oc-  
casu, quæ materia partem unam Doctrinæ Sphæ-  
ricæ complectitur.

De his igitur rebus necessaria est admonitio,  
me usum esse Obliquitate Eclipticæ & constanti

& Tychonica. Causas habeo utriusq; facti ido-  
neas. Nam primò quod attinet variationem Ob-

liquitatis: scio Reinholdū in Prutenicis Exces-  
sum adjectile tam Declinationibus, quam Ascen-

tionibus rectis, pro obliquitate maxima; & do,

cuisse venari partem proportionalem per Scrupu-

la secularia. Verùm Tycho Braheus, primus Copernica-

istarum Tabularum author, jam dudu formam

illam Copernicanam motus Obliquitatis refu-

tavit ab experientiâ. Itaque convulsa est illa po-

litia Scrupulorum, sine quibus Excessus dicti

funt inutiles. Etsi verò Tycho non negavit o-

mīnd, majorem fuisse sub Ptolemæo & Hippo-

archo Obliquitatem: illud tamen deprehen-

dit; fixas stellas hanc variationem non unâ subi-

re: non enim fixam esse sub fixis Eclipti-

catt, ut una cum illis ab Äquinoctiali discedat Obliquita-

ris Eclipticæ

accedatque; sed solam Eclipticam & à Fixis Stel-

nihil attinet

lis & ab Äquinoctiali abnuere vel annuere. Hoc

fixas, sed mu-

tant ha lati-

tudinem, il-

lā nutante.

Variatio

Fixis non est

opus variati-

Obliquitatis

Eclipticæ re-

iecta.

Quanta enim conficitur Declinatio & Ascensio-

nec Soli ad-

describit Eclipticam cuiusque ævi. Solis verò modum.

Ascensiones & Declinationes, quæso cui usui

exquiruntur? Per Declinationes Solis latitudo

Declinatio-

locorum exploratur hodiè, olim per diei æstivæ

nis Solis usus

longitudinem quærebatur. Quicunque modus in Latitudi-

ne Locorum.

fuerit adhibitus, omnes veteris Geographiæ la-

titudines locorum vitiosissimæ sunt & crastæ ad-

módum, & plenâ quasi volâ, ὁλογεως adimen-

ta. Ascensiones spectant ad æquationem tem-

poris, ubi 15° Scrupula conficiunt unum Ho-

rae Minutum.

Atqui maxima Ascensionum Differentia in 17° Tauri, est Scrup. 5°. 16'', quæ poris,

terum

sunt in tempore 2 1'', triens unius Minuti,

res planè intensilis; cum in observationibus ve-

terum