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Vſus.

Poli] residuus erit Logarithmus Amplitudinis
Ortivæ: quæ utilis est ad determinandas nonnullas
Eclipſium circumſtantias: & imprimis in re
Nautica uſum habet ampliſſimum. Exemplum
proxime ſequetur.

Differentia-
tionis
aſcenſionae-
lis.

DATO PUNCTO SPHÆRÆ
QUOCUNQUE, EIUSQUE DECLINA-
TIONE AB ÄQUATORE; IN DAGARE EJUS DIFFE-
RENTIAM ASCENſIONALEM, SUB DATA
POLI ALTITUDINE.

PRÆCE-
PTUM 34.
*Logarithmi
hic sunt non
Heptacofia-
dis sed CANO-
NIS SEMIC.*

VIA brevissima, ſolam differentiam Ascenſionalem computandi, eſt per MESOLOG. ſed qui non ſunt pars hujus operis, ut ſuprā diſtum. A Mesolog. Declinationis aufertur coſſicē Mesologus altitudinis Äquatoris, (additur, ut alt. Poli Mesol.) residuum ut Log. oſtendit quæſitam Differentiam asc. Via brevis quidem, ſed perplexa, propter caſus & cautiones coſſicas, & propter mixturam LOGG. & MESOLOGG.

PRÆCE-
PTUM 35.
Perpræc. 33.

Alia igitur via, longior quidem, ſed ad alia ſimil loca ducens commoda, & per ſolum CANONEM L. Semic. expedienda, eoq; magis huic operi conveniens, eſt iſta: ut primū quæratur AMPLITUDE ORTIVÆ; deinde ab hujus ANTilog. ablatus Declinationis ANTilogus, relinquet ANTilogum Diff. Asc. quæſitæ.

Synopſeos
diff. Asc. de-
ſcriptio.
fol. 25.

Ne verò facile posset aberrare calculator, Log-orum insuetus, præſertim in via priori, viſum eſt in parte facie, quæ non tota occupabatur Tabula Asc. Re. adjungere brevem Synopſin omnis varietatis Differ: ascensionalium, eamque in vicem Asc. obliquarum interjicere Asc. rectis & angulo Orientis, tanquam commune eorum vinculum.

In hujus igitur Synopſeos fronte ſunt altitudines Poli, ſaltantes per gradus ſenos; in areis ſunt declinationes ſcrupulofæ, ſic ad mensæ, ut quælibet ſub altitudine illa Poli, quam ſuperscripțam habet, exhibeat differentiam Ascenſionalem graduum integrorum, in margine leftro; qui primū ſinguli exprimuntur, uſq; ad 10; inde bini, uſq; ad 20; tunc quaterni uſque ad 40, de niq; deni uſque ad 90.

Vſus.

PRÆCE-
PTUM 36.

Cum igitur Altitudo Poli & Declinatio, data, nō inveniuntur exactè, illa in fronte, iſta in areâ altitudini poli ſubjectâ; tunc nec Diff. ascensionalis ex margine leftro exactè excerptur; ſed mediandum eſt inter excerpta quadruplicis ingressus, ex æquo & bono: nimirum in hos tantum uſuſ; ut qui logarithmicis uti vult, ſciat vicinum aliquid exire debere, quo ob oculos poſito, ſtatim ab initio dirigatur in calculo; eoq; exeunte, dubitatione vacet de operatione legitimè perata.

EXEMPLUM.

Sit datum Sphæra punctum, Stella Arturi, cuius Declinatio An. 1600. fuit $21^{\circ} 19'$. Borea. Oportet ejus invenire differentiam Ascenſionalem, ſub Alt. Poli $55^{\circ} 55'$. Hic viā priori, declarationis $21^{\circ} 19'$. Mesolog. eſt $+94104.$ Alt. Äquat. $34^{\circ} 5'.$ Mesolog. $+39064.$ Cum uterq; ſit poſitum, & minor posterior, facilis eſt ſubtractione coſſica,

& eadem cum uſtata, relinquitur enim Mesolog. $+55040$, qui dat differ. Asc. $35^{\circ} 13'$. At quia ſapè ſubtrahendus eſt major, & ſigna privativa, aut mixta; ubi uſuvenit, ut hæreat calculator & circa Vide præc. 8 ſpeciem operationis uſtata, & circa ſignum exeuntis; ideo conducit, ut prius inficiat Tabulam Synopticam. In eā ſub alt. Poli 54° minori, Declinatio proxima date occurrit in area $21^{\circ} 3'$. oſtendens in leftro marginē differentiam Asc. 32° . & crescit Differ. Asc. tam uerſus alt. Poli majorem, quam uerſus declinationem, majorem: Docet igitur Synopsis, exire debere aliiquid maius quam 32° : quo comperio, non facile in additione vel ſubtractione, vel ſigno exeuntis, errare poterit calculator.

Via posteriori

Declinatio $21^{\circ} 19'$. Log. 101191

Alt. Äq. 34° 5. Log. 57911

Residuum 43280

Hic eſt Log. amplitud. ortivæ $40^{\circ} 26' \frac{1}{2}$.Ergo hujus $40^{\circ} 26' \frac{1}{2}$. Antilog. 27304Declinatio $21^{\circ} 19'$. Antilog. 7089Residuum Antilog. 20215, diff. Asc. $35^{\circ} 13'$.

Etiā verò major certitudo ab hac brevi Synopsis non eſt petenda, nec consultum ut quis ſe maceret, partis proportionalis venaturā cruciſeos. Plura de V- ſu Synopſeos. formi: habet tamen hæc Synopsis etiam alios uſus, per ſe apparentes, Lucemque affert doctrinæ Sphærica. Sed nunc aliqua de uſu differentiæ Ascensionalis addam, ad praxin harum Tabularum necessaria, præſertim etiam ob Catalogum Locorum.

DATA POLI ALTITUDINE,
PER DATI LOCI SOLIS DIFFEREN-
TIAM ASCENſIONALEM in dagare tempus ſemi-
diurnum & ſeminocturnum, adeoq; dici
artificialis longitudi-
nem.

DATI loci Solis excerpte Declinationem: cum hac, & cum data altitudine Poli, quæ re differentiam Ascenſionalem; hanc converte in Horas & Minuta. quod predit, cum quidem Septentrionalia ſunt ſigna, quæ Sol decurrit, adde ad Horas ſex; at cum Australia, aufer à ſex Horis: ſic emerges utrobique Tempus ſemidiurnum. Hoc igitur ablato ab Horis 12, restabit Tempus ſeminocturnum. Denique hæc duplicata, fiunt Quantitas, illud quidem Diei, hoc, Noctis artificialis in data poli elevatione, Sole in dato punto versante.

Ut quia SIGISMUNDUS BARO HER-
BERSTEINIUS retulit MOSCUÆ ſe alti-
tudinem Solis die 9. Iunij obſervasse Gradum Meridianum, 58° , ab altitudine verò Solis meridianæ 58° ablata diſtans al-
Declinatio loci Solis, que die 9. Iunij in 24° II. eſt titudo Poli.
 $23^{\circ} 30'$ circiter, relinquit $34^{\circ} 30'$ Altitudinem
Äquatoris, eoq; Complementum ejus, Altitudi-
nem Poli $55^{\circ} 30'$. Queritur igitur ſi vera ſit hec al-
titudo Poli, quanta fiat dies longissima aestiva, Sole
ſcil. circa 25° versante. Eſt igitur
Declinatio Solis in $23^{\circ} 31 \frac{1}{2}$. Mesolog. 83165
Hec cum Alt. Äquat. $34^{\circ} 30'$. Mesolog. 37501
Dat Differ. Ascens. $39^{\circ} 18'$. Logar. 45664
d 3 Hec