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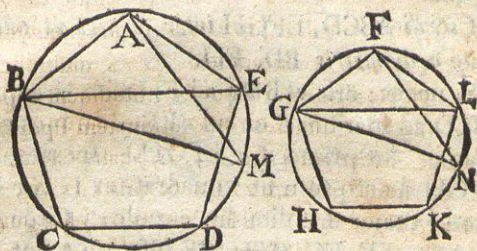
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E V C L I D I S

ELEMENTORVM

LIBER XII.

PROP. I. THEOR.



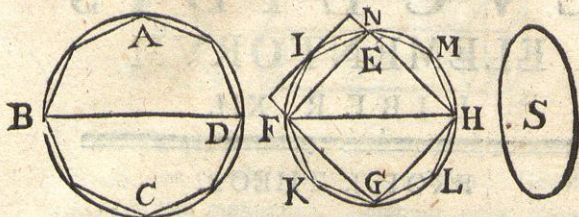
*Similia polygona ABCDE, FGHKL circulis
inscripta inter se sunt ut quadrata a diametris
BM, GN.*

lingantur BE, AM, GL, FN. Quia po-
lygona similia sunt: est α ang. BAE = GFL, α . 1. def. 6.
& BA: AE = GF: FL; ideoque β ang. AEB β . 6. 6.
= FLG. Ergo ang. AMB = γ FNG; et, γ . 21. 3. &
quia praeterea ang. BAM = δ GFN, est BM: δ . 1. ax. 1.
GN = ϵ BA: GF. Hinc pol. ABCDE: pol. ϵ . 31. 3.
FGHKL = \ast (BA: GF) 2 = λ (BM: GN) 2 = \ast \times . 20. 6.
BMq: GNq. Q. E. D. λ . 1. sch. 22.

* *Schol.* Et quia AB: GF = BC: GH &c. = ζ . 5.
BM: GN: patet, μ similibus polygonorum circulis μ . 12. 5.
inscriptorum perimetros AB + BC + CD + DE
+ EA, & FG + GH + HK + KL + LF, esse in
ratione diametrorum.

PROP.

PROP. II. THEOR.



Circuli ABCD, EFGH inter se sunt ut quadrata a diametris BD, FH.

Si negas: erit ut BDq ad FHq, ita circulus ABCD ad spatium S circulo EFGH minus vel maius. Sit primo $S < EFGH$. In circulo EFGH descriptum sit ν quadratum HGFE, quod ξ maius erit dimidio circulo. Circumferentiae EF, FG, GH, HE bisectae \circ sint in I, K, L, M, & iungantur EI, IF, FK, KG, GL, LH, HM, ME. Erit similiter quodlibet Δ EIF $> \frac{1}{2}$ segmento EIF, quoniam, ducta per I parallela ad EF & completo pgro rectangulo NF, est Δ EIF $= \frac{1}{2}$ NF. Reliquis ergo circumferentiis semper bisectis, & talibus triangulis a reliquis segmentis semper ablati: relinquentur tandem segmenta, quae simul sumta erunt $\tau < EFGH - S$. Sint reliqua haec segmenta, quae sunt super rectis EI, IF, FK, KG, GL, LH, HM, ME. Ergo polygonum EIFKGLHM $> S$. Describe in circulo ABCD polygonum ABCD \sim ipsi EIFKGLHM. Erit ergo illud polygonum ad hoc, ut σ BDq ad FHq, siue ut τ circulus ABCD ad spatium S. Minus autem est pol. ABCD

ν . 6. 4.

ξ . sch. 7. 4.

\circ . 30. 3.

τ . 1. 10.

σ . 5. ax. 1.

σ . 1. 12.

τ . hyp.

CD

CD circulo, in quo inscriptum est: ergo
& polyg. EIFKGLHM $<$ ν S. Q. E. ν . 14. 5.
A. Non ergo est vt BDq ad FHq ita
circ. ABCD ad spatium minus circulo
EFGH.

2. Si ponis $S > EFGH$: quia sic erit
vt FHq ad BDq ita S ad circ. ABCD,
atque S ad circ. ABCD ν vt circulus
EFGH ad spatium minus circulo ABCD:
erit vt FHq ad BDq ita circ. EFGH ad
spatium minus circulo ABCD. Q. F. N. ϕ ϕ . per part.
Quare vt BDq ad FHq ita circ. ABCD ad
circ. EFGH. Q. E. D.

* Schol.

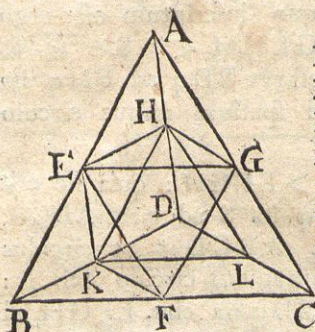
Similia ergo σ polygona, in circulis inscripta, σ . I. 18.
sunt vt iidem circuli.

PROP. III. THEOR.

*Omnis pyramis ABCD †, triangularem
habens basin ABC, diuiditur in duas pyra-
mides aequales & similes inter se, quae trian-
gulares bases habent, easque similes toti, nec
non in duo prismata aequalia, quae dimidio
quidem totius pyramidis sunt maiora.*

Bifeca

† Nota, litterarum pyramidem designantium
ultimam nobis semper eam esse, quae
vertici est apposita, tres autem priores
eas, quae ad basin pertinent. Contra,
in angulo solido designando prima est,
quae ad verticem.



Bifeca enim AB, BC, CA, AD, DB, DC, in punctis E, F, G, H, K, L, & iunge EG, EH, HG, per quas ductum planum abscindet pyramid. AEGH. Iunge etiam HK, K

CL, LH, & ducto per has plano a reliquo solido abscindetur pyr. HKLD. Iam quia $AE = EB$, & $AH = HD$: erunt EH, BD \propto parallelae. Similiter quia $AH = HD$, & $BK = KD$: erunt & HK, AB \propto parallelae. Quare $HK = \psi BE = EA$. Sed est ω ang. KHD = EAH. Ergo $\triangle KDH = \sim^{\omega} \triangle o EHA$ & $EH = \alpha$ KD. Eodem modo patet $\triangle HDL = \sim^{\omega} \triangle o HAG$, & $DL = GH$. Et quia ob parallelas EH, BD, & HG, DC, ang. KDL = β EHG; erit $\triangle KDL = \sim^{\omega} \triangle o EHG$. Eadem ratione ostenditur $\triangle KHL = \sim^{\omega} \triangle o$

α . 2. 6.

ψ . 34. I.

ω . 29. I.

α . 4. I. &

sch. 6. 6.

β . 10. II.

γ . 10. def.

II.

δ . 3. sch.

4. 6.

ϵ . 2. sch.

4. 6.

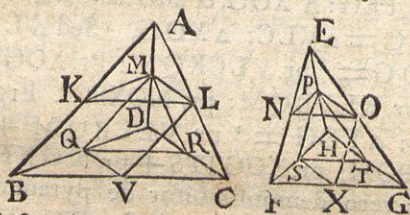
ζ . 6. 6.

EAG. Ergo pyr. HKLD = \sim^{γ} pyr. AEGH. Porro, quum AB, HK parallelae sint, $\triangle a$ ADB, HDK ω aequiangula, ideoque δ similia sunt; & eadem ratione $\triangle BDC \sim^{\delta} \triangle o KDL$; nec non $\triangle ADC \sim^{\delta} \triangle o HDL$; atque, quum sit ang. BAC = KHL, & $BA : KH = \epsilon$ AD : DH = AC : HL, $\triangle BAC \sim^{\zeta} \triangle o KHL$. Hinc erit pyr. BACD \sim^{γ} pyr. KHL \sim^{ω} pyr. AEGH.

Deinde iunctis KF, FG, reliquum solidum diuidi poterit in duo prismata, quorum vnum habet

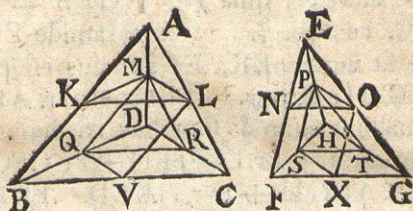
habet basin Pgr. EGFB, & lineam basi oppositam HK, alterum basin Δ GFC & oppositam basin Δ HKL. Sunt ergo haec prismata aequae alta, & quia Pgr EGFB = 2Δ ^{41. 1.} GFC, aequalia ^{9. 10. 11.}. Sed pyramide EFBK, quae fit iunctis EK, EF, maius est prisma EGFBKH; & pyr. EBFK = γ pyr. AEGH (aequalibus enim & similibus triangulis continentur): ergo Pr. EGFBKH + Pr. GFCLKH > pyr. AEGH + pyr. HKLD. Est autem Pr. EGFBKH + Pr. GFCLKH + pyr. AEGH + pyr. HKLD = pyr. ABCD. Ergo pr. EGFBKH + pr. GFCLKH > $\frac{1}{2}$ pyr. ABCD. Q.E.D.

PROP. IV. THEOR.



Si sint duae pyramides aequae altae ABCD, EFGH, quae triangulares bases habent ABC, EFG; diuidatur autem utraque ipsarum & in duas pyramides AKLM, MQRD, ENOP, PSTH, aequales inter se similesque toti. & in duo prismata aequalia KLVBQM, LVCRQM, NOXFSP, OXGTSP; atque oriarum pyramidum utraque eodem modo diuidatur, idque semper fiat: erit ut unius pyramidis basis ABC ad basin EFG alterius, ita prismata omnia in

vna pyramide ABCD ad prismata omnia in altera pyramide EFGH numero aequalia.



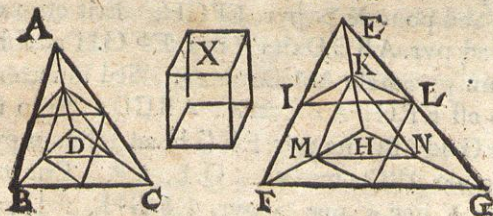
. 15. 5. Quia $BC = 2 CV$, & $FG = 2 GX$: erit BC :
 $CV = FG$: GX . Sed quum, vt in praecedenti
 propositione, constet, $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle VLC$,
 & $\triangle FEG \sim \triangle XOG$: erit $\triangle ABC$: $\triangle VLC$
 =* $\triangle FEG$: $\triangle XOG$, & alternando $\triangle ABC$:
 . 22. 6. $\triangle FEG = \triangle VLC$: $\triangle XOG$. Sed $\triangle LVC$:
 . Lemma $\triangle XOG = \lambda$ pr. $VLCRQM$: Pr. $XOGTPS$
 sequens. = μ pr. $KLVBQM$: pr. $NOXFSP$. Ergo \triangle
 . 7. 5. ABC : $\triangle FEG = \nu$ pr. $VLCRQM$ + pr.
 . 12. 5. $KLVBQM$: pr. $XOGTPS$ + pr. $NOXFSP$.
 Idem vero demonstrabitur de pyramidibus
 $AKLM, ENOP$, scilicet vt basis AKL ad basin
 ENO ita esse duo prismata aequalia in pyr.
 $AKLM$ ad duo prismata aequalia in pyr. $EN-$
 OP . Itaque, quia eodem, quo modo vfi su-
 mus, argumento, patet esse* $\triangle ABC$: $\triangle EFG$
 $= \triangle AKL$: $\triangle ENO$: erunt ν vt $\triangle ABC$ ad
 $\triangle EFG$ sic 4 prismata in pyr. $ABCD$ ad 4
 prismata in pyr. $EFGH$. Et similiter pro-
 cedit demonstratio ad quocunque paria
 prismatum in vtraque pyramide. Q. E. D.

LEMMA.

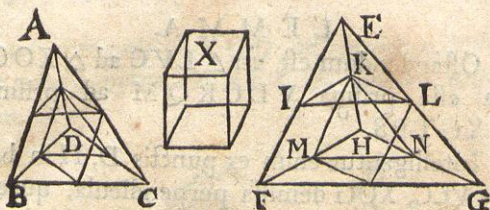
Ostendendum est, vti $\triangle LVC$ ad $\triangle XOG$, ita esse prisma $VLCRQM$ ad prisma $OXTGPS$.

Intelligentur enim ex punctis D, H in bases VLC, XOG demissa perpendiculara, quae ^{o. hyp. & 4.} aequalia erunt. ^{def. 6.} Iam quia perpendicularis ex D demissa, & recta DC secantur a planis QMR, VLC , quae ob parallelas ^π $MR \& AC$, ^{π.} dem. 3. $RQ \& CV$ parallela ^ε sunt: erit pars perpendicularis inter D & planum MQR ad partem ^{12.} reliquam, ^{ε. 15. II.} vt DR ad RC . ^{σ. 17. II.} Sed $DR = RC$: ^{hyp.} quare pars perpendiculi inter basim VLC & basim oppositam QMR prismatis $VLCRMQ$ erit dimidium perpendiculi totius ex D demissi. Eadem ratione pars perpendiculi ex H cadentis, quae est inter bases prismatis $OXTGPS$ dimidium erit totius. Erunt ergo prismata $VLCRMQ$ & $OXTGPS$ aequae alta, ^{v. 7. ax. 1.} ac ob id in ratione ^φ basium VLC, XOG . ^{φ. 32. II.} Q. E. D.

PROP. V. THEOR.



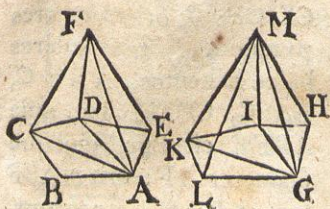
Pyramides $ABCD, EFGH$, quae in eadem sunt altitudine, & triangulares bases ABC, EFG habent, inter se sunt vt bases ABC, EFG .



Si negas: fit $ABC: EFG = ABCD: X$, fitque primo $X < \text{pyr. EFGH}$. Diuidatur pyr. EFGH vt in prop. III. & rursus pyramides ortae eodem modo diuidantur, fiatque hoc
 α . I. 10. semper, vsque dum \approx duae reliquae pyramides $EILK + KMNH < \text{pyr. EFGH} - X$.
 ψ . 5. ax. I. Erunt itaque reliqua duo prismata in pyr. EFGH $> \psi$ solido X. Diuidatur etiam pyr. ABCD similiter & in totidem partes ac pyr. EFGH. Ergo prismata in pyr. ABCD erunt ad prismata in pyr. EFGH $= \alpha$ $ABC: EFG = ABCD: X$. Quare quum pyr. ABCD sit maior prismatis, quae in ipsa sunt: erit & solidum X maius α quam prismata in pyr. EFGH, & ergo quam ipsa pyramis EFGH; contra hypothesin.

Sed pone $X > \text{pyr. EFGH}$. Erit ergo vt X ad pyr. ABCD, ita α pyr. EFGH ad solidum pyramide ABCD minus. Sed inuertendo est $EFG: ABC = X: ABCD$. Ergo vt EFG ad ABC, ita pyr. EFGH ad solidum pyramide ABCD minus. Q. E. A β . Erit itaque X nec $<$ nec $>$ pyr. EFGH, sed ipsi aequale. Ergo $ABC: EFG = ABCD: EFGH$. Q. E. D.

PROP. VI. THEOR.

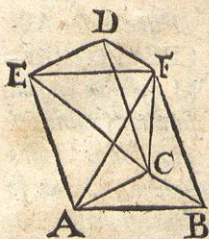


Pyramides ABCDEF, GHIKLM, quae in eadem sunt altitudine, & polygonas bases habent, inter se sunt ut bases.

Bases diuidantur in triangula ABC, ACD, ADE, GHI, GIK, GKL, super quibus intelligentur pyramides aequae altae ipsis ABCDEF, GHIKLM. Iam quia pyr. ABCF : ACDF = \sphericalangle Δ ABC : Δ ACD : erit componendo pyr. ABCDF : pyr. ACDF = ABCD : ACD. Sed pyr. ACDF : ADEF = \sphericalangle ACD : ADE. Ergo ex aequo pyr. ABCDF : ADEF = bas. ABCD : ADE, & componendo pyr. ABCDEF : ADEF = bas. ABCDE : ADE. Eadem ratione pyr. GHIKLM : GKLM = bas. GHIKL : GKL. Sed pyr. ADEF : GKLM = \sphericalangle bas. ADE : GKL. Ergo ex aequo pyr. ABCDEF : GKLM = bas. ABCDE : GKL. Atqui est inuertendo pyr. GKLM : GHIKLM = bas. GKL : GHIKL. Quare ex aequo pyr. ABCDEF : GHIKLM = bas. ABCDE : GHIKL. Q.E.D.

PROP. VII. THEOR.

Omne prisma ABCDEF, triangularem habens basin ABC, diuiditur in tres pyramides aequales inter se, quae triangulares bases habent.



6. 34. I.

3. 5. 12.

Iungantur enim AF, CE, CF: & orientur tres pyramides, triangulares bases habentes, ABFC, EAF C, CDEF. Iam quia ABFE est Pgr. eiusque diameter AF: erit $\triangle ABF \cong \triangle EAF$. Ergo pyr. ABFC \cong pyr. EAF C.

Sed pyr. EAF C eadem est quae pyr. AECF; atque pyramides AECF, CDEF, aequales \cong bases ACE, CDE & eundem verticem F habentes, aequales \cong sunt. Ergo pyr. ABFC \cong pyr. EAF C \cong pyr. CDEF. Q. E. D.

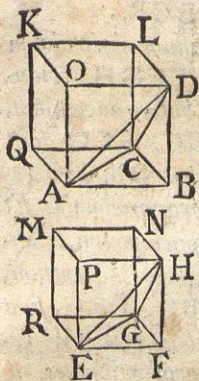
4. 2. ax. I.

Cor. Et quia pyr. ABFC eadem est cum pyr. ABCF; manifestum est, pyramidem ABCF, quae cum prisma ABCDEF eandem habet triangularem basin ABC & eandem altitudinem, tertiam partem esse prismatis. Ergo \forall omnis pyramis tertia pars est prismatis, basin habentis eandem, & altitudinem aequalem: quoniam, si basis prismatis aliam quandam figuram rectilineam obtineat, diuiditur in prismata, quae triangulares habent bases.

PROP. VIII. THEOR.

Similes pyramides ABCD, EFGH, quae triangulares bases ABC, EFG habent, sunt in triplicata ratione homologorum laterum AB, EF.

9.9. def. 11. Compleantur solida Ppda ABKL, EFMN. Et quia pyr. ABCD \sim pyr. EFGH: erit \sphericalangle ang. ABD \cong EFH, & ang. ABC \cong EFG, & ang.

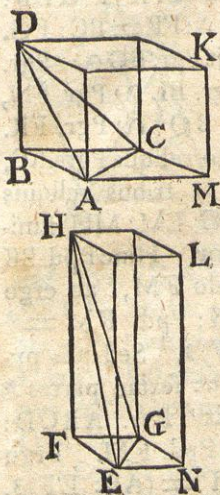


ang. DBC = HFG, & DB : HF = BA : FE = BC : FG.
 Ergo erit Pgr. BO \sim Pgr. FN, I. def. 6.
 FP, & Pgr. BL \sim Pgr. FN,
 & Pgr. BQ \sim Pgr. FR.
 Tria ergo reliqua Pgra. KC,
 AK, KD tribus reliquis
 Pgris MG, EM, MH simi-
 lia \times erunt. Hinc Ppd. BK \times sch. 24.
 \sim Ppd. FM, ac ergo II.
 Ppd. BK : Ppd. FM = λ 33. II.
 (AB : EF) 3. Sed quia py-

ramides ABCD, EFGH sunt sextae partes μ cor. 7. 12.
 Ppdorum BK, FM : erit ν Pyr. ABCD : & sch. 28.
 Pyr. EFGH = Ppd. BK : Ppd. FM. Ergo II.
 Pyr. ABCD : Pyr. EFGH = (AB : EF) 3. ν 15. 5.
 Q. E. D.

Coroll. Ex hoc perspicuum est, similes pyra-
 mides, quae polygonas habent bases, in se esse
 in triplicata ratione homologorum laterum. Iphis
 enim diuisis in pyramides, triangulares bases ha-
 bentes; quoniam & similia polygonas basium in
 triangula numero aequalia & homologa totis
 ξ diuiduntur: erit \circ vt vna pyramis in altera ξ . 20. 6.
 pyramide triangularem basin habens ad vnam \circ . 6. 12. &
 pyramidem in altera triangularem basin habentem II. 5. &
 ita tota illa pyramis polygonam basin habens ad totam hanc. Sed pyramides istae trian-
 gularium basium sunt in triplicata ratione late-
 rum homologorum: ergo & pyramides polygonarum basium. 16. 5.

PROP. IX. THEOR.



Aequalium pyramidum ABCD, EFGH, triangulares bases habentium, bases ABC, EFG sunt altitudinibus DB, HF reciproce proportionales. Et quarum pyramidum, triangulares bases habentium, bases ABC, EFG sunt altitudinibus DB, HF reciproce proportionales, illae inter se aequales sunt.

Hyp. 1. Compleantur enim solida parallelepipeda BK, FL pyramidibus aequae alta. Et quia Ppd. BK = 6 pyr. ABCD = 6 pyr. EFGH = Ppd. FL: erit

$\pi. 34. II.$ vt HF: DB = π BM: FN = ϵ ABC: EFG.
 $\epsilon. 34. I.$ Q. E. D.

Hyp. 2. Quia vt HF: DB = ABC: EFG = ϵ BM: FN: erit Ppd. BK = π Ppdo FL, ergo Pyr. ABCD = σ Pyr. EFGH.
 $\epsilon. 6. ax. I.$ Q. E. D.

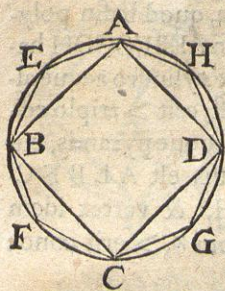
* *Schol. 1.* Idem de pyramidibus polygonarum basium valet (per cor. 7. 12. & sch. 34. II): quia in pyramides triangularium basium diuidi possunt.

* 2. Quae de pyramidibus demonstrata sunt in prop. 6. 8. 9, ea & quibuscunque prismatis conueniunt, quippe quae tripla sunt pyramidum, easdem bases & altitudines habentium.

* 3. Hinc autem per se patet ex sch. 40. II. dimensio quorumuis prismatum & pyramidum.

PROP.

PROP. X. THEOR.



Omnis conus tertia pars est cylindri, qui eandem basin ABCD habet, & altitudinem aequalem.

I. Si negas: fit cylindrus $>$ triplo conii. Describatur in circulo quadratum ABCD, super quo intelligatur prisma aequale altum cylindro. Et quia hoc prisma dimidium est prismatis aequae altitudinis, super quadrato circa circumscripto erecti; dimidium autem huius prismatis $>$ dimidio cylindro: erit & illud prisma $>$ dimidio cylindro. Bisecentur peripheriae in punctis E, F, G, H, quae connectantur rectis, atque a Δ is AEB, BFC, CGD, DHA intelligantur erecta prismata cylindro aequae alta. Et quoniam unumquodque horum prismatum dimidium est Ppdi aequae altitudinis erecti super Pgro. rectan- u. sch. 28. II. gulo trianguli duplo; hoc autem Ppdum $>$ respectivo segmento cylindri: patet, unumquodque horum prismatum $>$ esse dimidio respectivi segmenti cylindri. Igitur reliquas circumferentias bifecantes, et super singulis, quae orientur, triangulis prismata erigentes, & hoc semper facientes, relinquemus tandem $\phi\phi$. I. 10. segmenta cylindri, quae simul sumpta minora erunt excessu cylindri supra triplum conii. Sint reliqua haec segmenta, quae super segmentis circuli AE, EB, BF, FC, CG, GD, DH, HA



2. COR. 7. 12.

HA consistunt. Igitur prisma, quod basin polygonam AEBFCGDH habet, & cylindro aequae altum est, erit $>$ triplo cono; ideoque pyramis, cuius basis est AEBFCGDH, & vertex idem qui cono \approx , $>$ erit cono;

pars toto. Q. E. A.

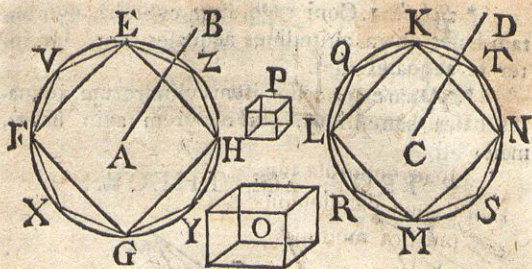
ψ. 6. 12.

2. Sit cylindrus $<$ triplo cono: erit conus $>$ $\frac{1}{3}$ cylindri. Sed quia iisdem, quibus modo vñ sumus, argumentis ψ, euincitur, pyramidem cono aequae altam, & cuius basis est quadratum ABCD $>$ esse dimidio cono, & vnamquamque pyramidum cono aequae altarum super triangulis AEB, BFC &c. $>$ esse dimidio respectiui segmenti cono: iterum patet, circumferentias semper bisecando, & super ortis sic triangulis pyramides semper erigendo, relictum iri segmenta cono minora excessu cono supra $\frac{1}{3}$ cylindri. Sint haec segmenta, quae sunt super segmentis circuli AE, EB, BF &c. Quare quum reliqua pyramis, cuius basis est polyg. AEBFCGDH, & vertex idem qui cono $>$ sit $\frac{1}{3}$ cylindri: erit prisma cono vel cylindro aequae altum, & basin polyg. AEBFCGDH habens maius \approx quam cylindrus; pars quam totum. Q. E. A.

PROP. XI. THEOR.

Coni & cylindri, qui eandem habent altitudinem AB, CD, inter se sunt vt bases EFGH, KLMN.

1. Sit



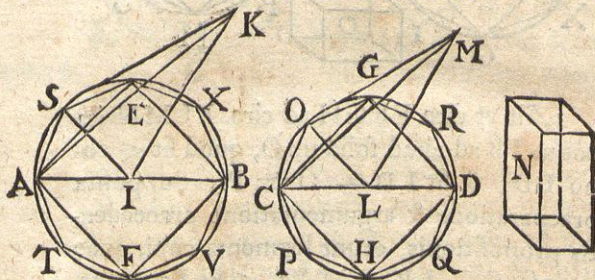
1. Sit vt circ. EFGH ad circ. KLMN ita conus FB ad aliud solidum O, quod fit $<$ cono LD; & fit $LD - O = P$. Supposita præparatione & argumentatione præcedentis propositionis, erunt segmenta conii, quæ in ipsis QL, LR, RM &c. $<$ P. Ergo pyr. KQLRMSNTD $>$ O. Fiat in circ. EFGH simile polygonum EVFXGYHZ. Iam quia pyr. EVFXGYHZB : pyr. KQLRMSNTD = $^{\omega}$ w. 6. 12. polyg. EVFXGYHZ : pol. KQLRMSNT = $^{\alpha}$ a. sch. 2. 12. circ. EFGH : circ. KLMN = $^{\beta}$ conus FB : O ; $^{\beta}$ hyp. atque pyr. EVFXGYHZB $<$ $^{\gamma}$ cono FB : erit $^{\gamma}$. 9. ax. 1. & pyr. KQLRMSNTD $<$ $^{\delta}$ solido O ; quod $^{\delta}$. 14. 5. repugnat ostensis. Non ergo est vt basis A ad basin C ita conus A ad solidum cono C minus.

2. Si ponas O $>$ cono LD : erit vt O ad conum FB, ita conus LD ad solidum $^{\delta}$ minus cono FB, & ergo vt circ. KLMN ad circ. EFGH, ita conus LD ad solidum minus cono FB. Q. F. N^s. Itaque conii aequæ alti, & $^{\epsilon}$ part. 1. proinde cylindri $^{\zeta}$ aequæ alti, sunt inter se vt $^{\zeta}$. 10. 12. bases. Q. E. D.

* Schol. 1. Coni ergo, item cylindri, quorum tam bases quam altitudines aequales sunt, ipsi inter se aequales sunt.

* 2. Quare conorum, item cylindrorum, aequales bases habentium, qui maiorem axin habet, maior est.

PROP. XII. THEOR.



Similes coni & cylindri inter se sunt in triplicata ratione diametrorum basium AB, CD.

Sint bases circuli AEBF, CGDH, & axes IK LM; & sit conus AEBFK ad solidum quoddam N in triplicata ratione ipsius AB ad CD.

1. Pone N < cono CGDHM. Factis iisdem, quae in praecedentibus, eodem modo ostendemus, esse aliquam pyramidem GOCPHQDRM in cono CDM, quae maior sit quam N. Fiat in circ. I simile polygonum ASEXBVFT, quod sit basis pyramidis, verticem cum cono ABK communem habentis. Sint in his duabus pyramidibus triangula CMO, AKS quaedam ex iis, quae pyramides continent, & iunctae sint LO, IS. Iam quia conus ABK ~ cono CDM, est $AB : CD = IK : LM$, ac ergo

* 24. def.

11.

go

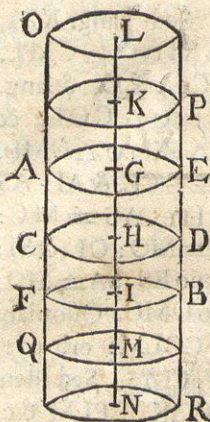
go $AI:IK = CL:LM$. Sed 9 ang. KIA , 9. 11. def. MLC recti sunt: ergo $\Delta AKI \sim \Delta CML$. 11. Similiter, quia $AI:IS = CL:LO$, & ang. 6 6. 6. $AIS \approx CLO$, erit $\Delta ASI \sim \Delta COL$; & 2 sch. 33. 6. iterum similiter patet, esse $\Delta SKI \sim \Delta OML$. Hinc quia $^{\lambda} KA:AI = MC:CL$, & $AI:AS$ $^{\lambda}$ 1. def. 6. $= CL:CO$: erit ex aequo $KA:AS = MC:CO$. Similiter quia $KS:SI = MO:OL$, & $SI:SA = OL:OC$: erit ex aequo $KS:SA = MO:OC$. Ergo $\Delta ASK \sim \Delta OMC$. Quoniam $^{\mu}$ sch. 5. 6. igitur pyr. $ASIK \sim$ pyr. $COLM$: erit pyr. $^{\nu}$ 9. def. 11. $ASIK:pyr. COLM = \xi (AI:CL) 3$. Sed idem $^{\xi}$ 8. 12. de reliquis pyramidibus $ATIK$, $CPLM$ &c. ostendemus. Ergo $^{\theta}$ pyr. $ASEXBVFT$: pyr. $^{\sigma}$ 12. 5. $GOCPHQDRM = (AI:CL) 3 = \pi (AB:\pi$ 1. sch. $CD) 3 = \rho$ con. $AEBFK:N$. Quare pyr. $GO-$ 22. 5. $CPHQDRM <^{\sigma}$ solido N ; contra mo $^{\rho}$ hyp. $^{\sigma}$ 14. 5. do dicta.

2. Si ponas $N >$ cono $CGDHM$: quia $N:AEBFK = \rho (CD:AB) 3$, & $^{\sigma} N$ ad $AEBFK$ uti conus $CGDHM$ ad solidum cono $AEBFK$ minus: erit conus $CGDHM$ ad solidum quoddam cono $AEBFK$ minus in triplicata ratione ipsius CD ad AD . $Q.F.N.$ $^{\tau}$ Ergo tam co- $^{\tau}$ part. 1. ni, quam $^{\nu}$ cylindri, sunt in triplicata ratione $^{\nu}$ 10. 12. diametrorum basium. $Q.E.D.$

PROP. XIII. THEOR.

Si cylindrus AB plano CD secetur, oppositis planis AE , FB parallelo: erit ut cylindrus AD ad cylindrum DF ita axis GH ad axem HI .

Pro-



Producatur vtrunque axis GI, & fiant ipsi GH aequales quotcunque GK, KL, & ipsi HI aequales quotuis IM, MN. Per puncta L, K, M, N ducantur plana ipsis AE, CD parallela, in quibus fiant circa centra L, K, M, N circuli ipsis AE, FB aequales; & inter hos circulos intelligantur cylindri OP, PA, BQ, QR constituti. Quia cylindri OP, PA,

φ. 1. sch. 11. 12.

AD inter se φ aequales sunt; quotuplex est axis LH ipsius GH, totuplex est cyl. OD ipsius AD. Similiter, quotuplex est axis HN ipsius HI, totuplex est cyl. CR cylindri DF. Praeterea si axis LH > = <

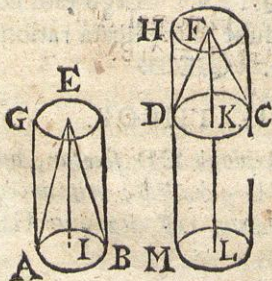
κ. 2. sch. 11. 12.

HN: erit κ & cyl. OD > = < cyl. CR. Ergo cyl. AD: cyl. DF = ψ ax. GH: ax. HI.

ψ. 4. def. 5.

Q. E. D.

PROP. XIV. THEOR.



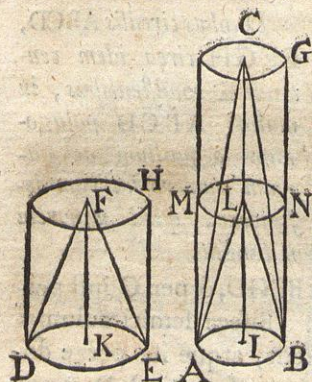
Aequalibus basibus AB, CD insistentes coni ABE, CDF, aut cylindri BG, CH inter se sunt vt altitudines EI, FK.

Producatur axis FK, vt fiat KL = EI, & circa axem KL in basi

basi CD fit cyl. CM, qui erit \approx cyl. ω . I. sch. II.
 BG. Ergo cyl. BG: cyl. CH \approx cyl. CM: 12.
 cyl. CH \approx KL: FK \approx EI: FK. Qua. α . 13. 12.
 re & conus ABE: con. CDF β \approx EI: FK. β . 15. 5.
 Q. E. D.

PROP. XV. THEOR.

Aequalium cono-
 rum ABC, DEF aut
 cylindrorum AG,
 DH bases AB, DE
 sunt altitudinibus CI,
 FK reciproce pro-
 portionales. Item
 quorum conorum aut
 cylindrorum bases
 AB, DE altitudi-
 bus CI, FK reci-
 proce proportionales
 sunt, illi inter se sunt aequales.



Cas. 1. Si altitudines aequales sunt: patet,
 in vtraque hypothese etiam bases aequales esse;
 & constat ergo propositio.

Cas. 2. Sit $CI > FK$. Fiat $LI = FK$, &
 per L secetur cylindrus AG plano MN ba-
 sibus parallelo.

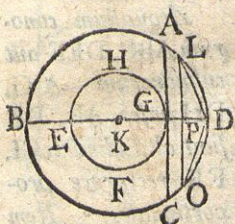
Hyp. 1. Et quia cyl. AG \approx DH: erit cyl.
 AN: cyl. AG \approx cyl. AN: cyl. DH \approx bas. γ . II. 12.
 AB: DE. Sed cyl. AN: cyl. AG \approx LI: δ . 13. 12. &
 CI \approx FK: CI. Ergo AB: DE \approx FK: CI. 18. 5.
 Q. E. D.

Hyp. 2. Sit bas. AB: bas. DE \approx alt. FK:
 alt. CI. Est autem bas. AB: bas. DE \approx cyl.
 AN:

AN: cyl. DH, & FK: CI = LI: CI = cyl.
 9. 5. AN: cyl. AG. Ergo cyl. DH = cyl. AG.
 Q. E. D.

Similiter autem & in conis.

PROP. XVI. PROBL.



Duobus circulis ABCD, EFGH circa idem centrum K consistentibus, in maiori ABCD polygonum aequalium ac parium numero laterum describere, quod minorem circulum EFGH non tangat.

ζ. 30. 3. Duc diametrum BEGD, & per G ipsi perpendicularem AGC. Bifeca semicirculum & BAD, ac eius semissem, atque ita perge donec relinquatur circumferentia LD minor ipsa AD. Ab L in BD duc perpendicularem LPO. Iunge LD, DO, quae aequales erunt. Iam quia AC circulum EFGH tangit, LO vero ipsi AC parallela est extra hunc circulum: LO eum non tanget; multoque minus rectae LD, DO eundem tangent. Si ergo ipsi LD aequales deinceps in circulo ABC aptauerimus: fiet polygonum aequalium & parium laterum (quia circumf. LD est pars aliquota semicirculi), circulum EFGH non tangens. Q. E. F.

2. I. 4.

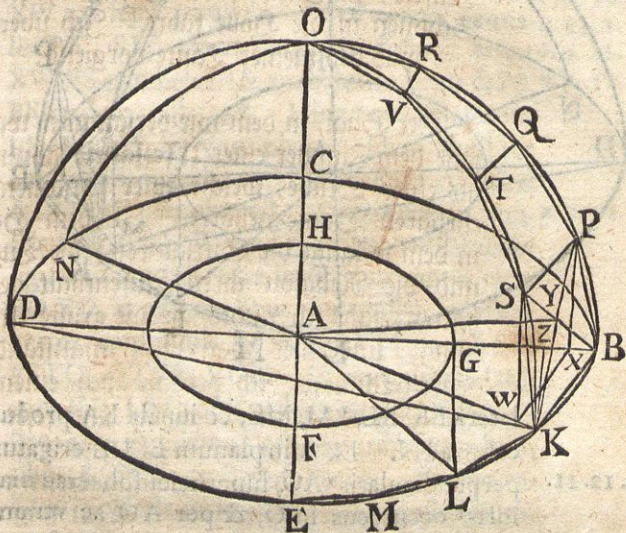
* Coroll.

Ergo recta KG < KP.

PROP.

PROP. XVII. PROBL.

*Duabus sphaeris circa idem centrum A consisten-
tibus, in maiori solidum polyedrum
describere, quod minoris sphaerae superficiem
non tangat.*



Secentur sphaerae plano aliquo per centrum.
Quia ¹ semicirculi sphaeram generantis planum productum in superficie sphaerae circulum efficit maximum, siue qui diametrum sphaerae habet: sectiones erunt circuli maximi. Sint illi BCDE, FGHI, & eorum diametri ad rectos angulos ducantur BD, CE. In maiori circulo BCDE polygonum aequalium & parium laterum ² describatur non tangens minorem FGH. Sint in quadrante BE ea ³ 16. 12. latera

¹. 14. def.
11. & seq.
& 15. 3.

mittantur π perpendiculares PX, SW, quae π . II. II. occurrent ϵ rectis BA, KA. Et quia BP, KS ϵ . 38. II. sunt aequales partes aequalium circulorum, σ . 26. I. anguli vero PXB, SWK ξ recti: erit σ PX = τ . 3. ax. I. SW, & BX = KW, ideoque AX = τ AW, & ν . 2. 6. XW ipsi KB ν parallela. Sed quum aequa- χ . 33. I. les PX, SW etiam parallelae ϕ sint: erunt ψ . 9. II. XW, PS parallelae χ & aequales. Ergo & PS, ω . 7. II. BK erunt parallelae ψ . Hinc ω quadrilaterum PS, KB est in vno plano. Idem similiter constat de quadrilateris QTSP, RVTQ. Sed & Δ ROV planum ω est. Ductis ergo a pun- α . 2. II. ctis P, S, T, Q, R, V ad A rectis, constituetur figura solida polyedra inter quadrantes circ. BO, KO, ex pyramidibus composita, quarum vertex communis A, & bases plana BKSP, PSTQ, QTVR, VOR. In vnoquoque laterum KL, LM, ME eadem quae in KB con-
struantur, & etiam in reliquis tribus quadrantibus, & in reliquo hemisphaerio. Sic fiet solidum polyedrum maiori sphaerae inscriptum, compositum ex pyramidibus, quarum vertex communis A. Dico, huius solidi superficiem non tangere superficiem minoris sphaerae.

Ducatur enim in planum PSKB ex A perpendicularis AY, & KY, BY iungantur. Et quoniam ob ang. AYB, AYK rectos ξ , BYq + AYq = β ABq = AKq = KYq + AYq: β . 47. I. erit BY = KY. Similiter patet, esse SY = PY = BY. Ergo PSKB est quadrilaterum in circulo, γ centro Y interuallo YB, descripto. γ . 15. def. 1. Et quia BK $>$ δ XW, ideoque $>$ PS; BK δ 2. sch. 4. 6. & 14. 5. vero.

AL. Nam bisecta circ. BE, & huius semifese, & sic porro, relinquetur tandem circumferentia minor ea, quam recta ipsi GL aequalis in circulo BCE subtendit. Sit illa BK. Ergo recta BK < GL. Sed ut antea patet esse BK > BY. Ergo GL > BY. Sed GLq + AGq = ALq = ABq = BYq + AYq. Quare GA < AY. Q. E. D.

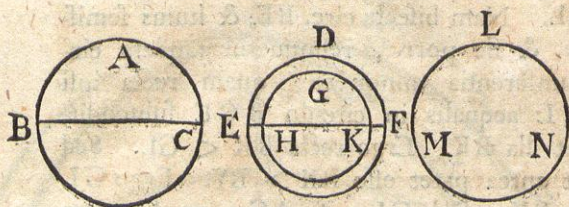
* Corollar.

Si in quavis alia sphaera describatur solidum polyedrum, praedicto polyedro in sphaera BCDEO simile: habebunt haec duo solida polyedra triplicatam rationem eius quam diametri sphaerarum habent. Diuisis enim solidis in pyramides numero aequales & eiusdem ordinis: erunt hae pyramides similes. Ergo pyr. BPSKA erit ad pyramidem eiusdem ordinis in altera sphaera in triplicata ratione ^λ eius λ. cor. 8. 12. quam latus homologum ad homologum habet, id est, quam habet semidiameter sphaerae A ad semidiametrum alterius sphaerae. Idem de quibusuis duabus pyramidibus in vtraque sphaera eiusdem ordinis intelligendum est. Sed ^μ ut vna pyramis in μ. 12. 5. sphaera A ad vnam in altera, ita solidum polyedrum in sphaera A ad solidum polyedrum in altera sphaera. Ergo solida polyedra sunt in triplicata ratione semidiametrorum, vel diametrorum. Q. E. D.

PROP. XVIII. THEOR.

Sphaerae ABC, DEF inter se sunt in triplicata ratione suarum diametrorum BC, EF.

1. Si enim non: sit sph. ABC ad sphaeram GHK ipsa DEF minorem in triplicata ratione BC ad EF. In sph. DEF describatur solidum ν. 17. 12.



3. cor. 17.
12.

o. 14. 5.

polyedrum, quod non tangat minorem GHK, circa commune cum illa centrum constitutam, & in sph. ABC huic polyedro simile describatur, quod erit ξ ad polyedrum in sph. DEF in triplicata ratione BC ad FE, ideoque in eadem ratione, in qua sph. ABC ad sph. GHK. Igitur sph. GHK $>^{\circ}$ polyedro in sphaera DEF descripto, pars toto, Q. E. A.

π . part. I.

2. Si ponas, sph. ABC ad sph. LMN ipsa DEF maiorem esse in triplicata ratione BC ad EF: erit sph. LMN: sph. ABC = (EF: BC)³. Sed sph. LMN ad sph. ABC vt sph. DEF ad sphaeram $^{\circ}$ ipsa ABC minorem. Ergo sph. DEF erit ad sphaeram ipsa ABC minorem in triplicata ratione diametri EF ad diametrum BC. Q. F. N π .

* Corollar.

Hinc vt sphaera ad sphaeram, ita est polyedrum solidum in illa ad polyedrum in hac simile & similiter descriptum.