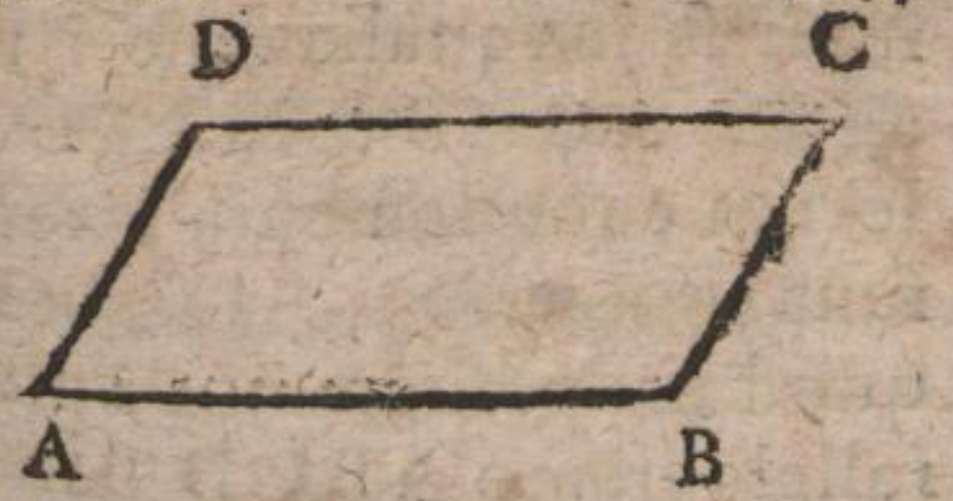
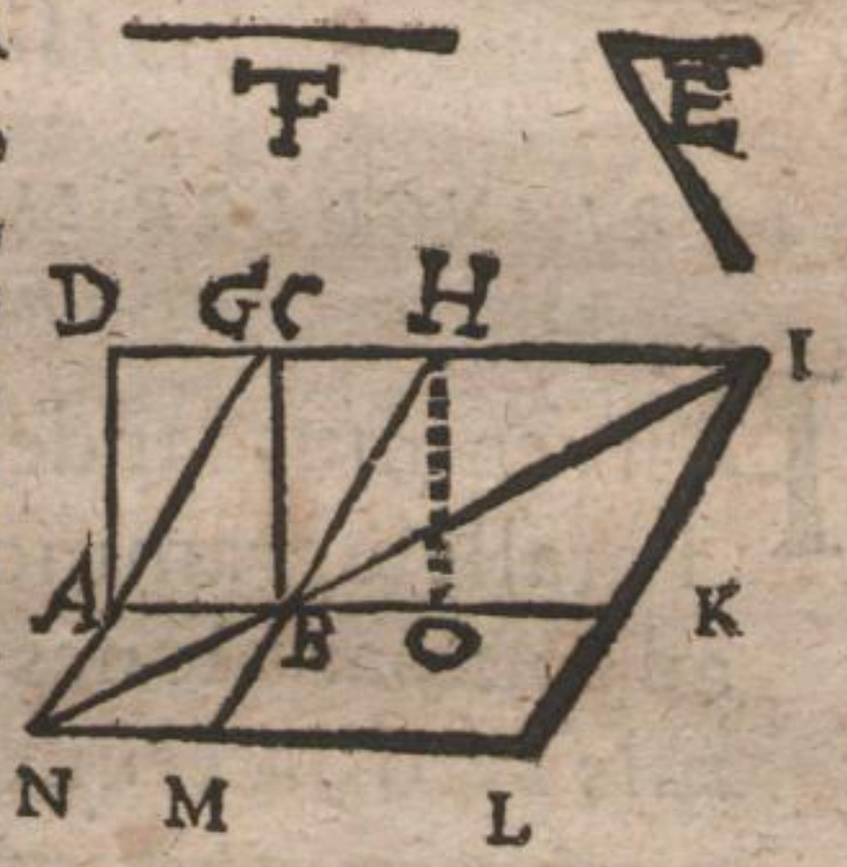
applicetur linea A D lineæ A B in dato angulo D A B, deinde ducantur distantiâ A B ex D, & distantiâ A D ex B duo arcus sese in C intersecantes. Ductis D C & B C erit Rhomboides A B C D completum.



V. Quomodo dato Parallelogrammo æquale Parallelogrammum constitui debeat super datam lineam rectam & ad angulum datum.

Absq; conditionibus istis facilimum esset Parallelogrammum Parallelogrammo æquale constituere: modo basis & altitudinis ratio habeatur. Quin &, si maximè angulus detur, non usq; adeò difficilis futura esset operatio. Sed cum & angulus & linea datur, paulo diligentius attendendum est.

Esto ergò Parallelogrammum A B C D, cui æquale aliud construi debet, cujus & unum latus æquetur lineæ F, & unus angulus angulo E. Fiat ergò primò Parallelogrammo A B C D dato æquale Parallelogrammum A B H G cujus angulus G A B æqualis sit angulo dato E. Esse autem hæc duo Parallelogramma æqualia apparet ex communi basi A B & altitudine B C altitudini H O æquali. Deinde producantur & G H usque ad I & A B usq; ad K ad easdē partes, ita ut H I, vel B K lineæ datæ F æquentur, ducaturq; linea I B, eademq; uti & A G cōtinuentur usq; ad mutuum concursum in N. Tandem distantiâ G I ex N & distantiâ G N ex I describantur duo arcus obscuri sese mutuò in L intersecantes: ductis N L & L I, item M B, erit totum Parallelogrammum G I L N per sectionem Diametralem I N & parallelas H M & A K in quatuor alia parallelogramma divisum, quorum duo quæ sunt circa Diametrum B H I K & N A B M