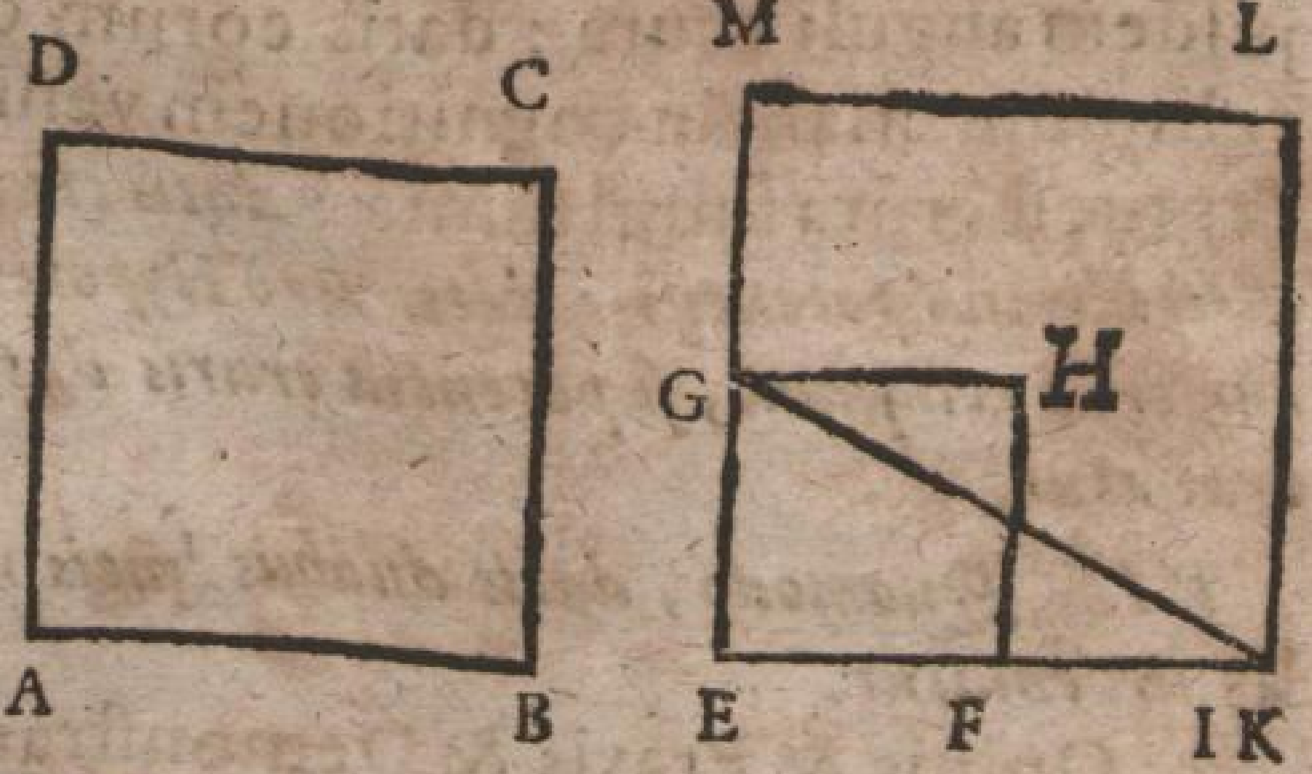
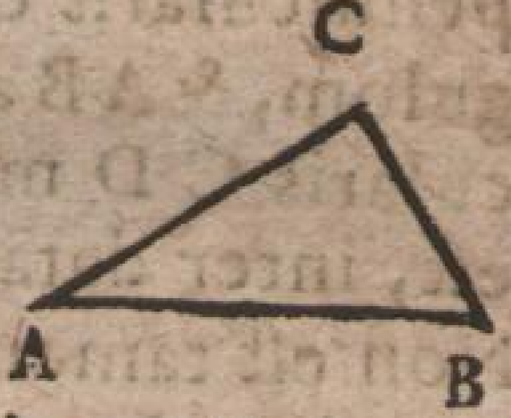
GEI, *per proximè antecedens Problema* : ſed quia & Gnomon adſcriptus in quæſtionem venit, paulò alia eſt ab eâ hæc operatio. Eſto ergo minori quadrato *GEFH* adſcribendum ijs conditionibus majus *ABCD* : continuetur minoris latus *EF* usq; ad *I*, ut *EI* æquetur lateri *AB* majoris, ducaturq; Hypotenuſa *GI*, quâ iterum in latus *EF* & *EG* tranſpoſita, ut ipſi *GH* & *EK* & *EM* æquentur, concludatur more ſolito *EMLK*, quod neceſſariò quadratum eſt ex ratione conſtructionis, quia ſcilicet ſuper hypotenuſâ *GI*, quæ & *EF* & *AB* poteſt, conſtructum eſt : imo & Gnomon *GMLKFHG*, ſi à quadrato illo *EMLK* abſtrahatur, æquabitur neceſſariò quadrato majori *ABCD*.



IV. Datis duabus lineis inæqualibus, quomodo inveniri debeat id, quo major plus poteſt, quam minor.

Dantur lineæ *AB* major & *AC* minor : quæriturq; quanto plus poſſit *AB* quam *AC*. Deſcribatur ſuper lineam majorem A B *per Probl. V. Cap. VI. p. 33.* Triangulum Rectangulum inæquilaterum, ſitq; crus majus ejus Trianguli æquale lineæ minori datæ *AC* : erit ergò *BC* crus minus id quod quærebatur, hoc eſt, lineæ *BC* potentiâ deficit potentia lineæ *AC* à potentiâ lineæ *AB*. Cum enim Triangulum ſit Rectangulum ad *C*, poterit utiq; *AB* latera *AC* & *BC* ſimul ſumta.



V. Quomodo, cognitis duobus lateribus quibuscunq; Trianguli Rectanguli, latus reliquum inveniri poſſit.

In proximè priori Schemate, cum Triangulum ſit Rectangulum, & A B hypotenuſa Anguli Recti, reliqua verò latera e-