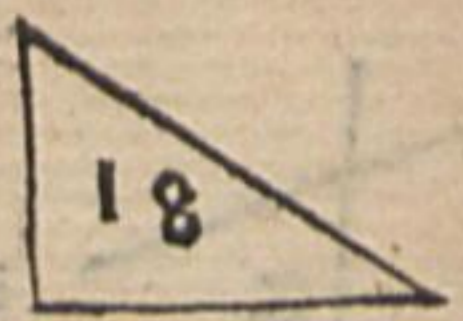


est, acutiangulus alius amblygonius, id est, obtusiangulus.

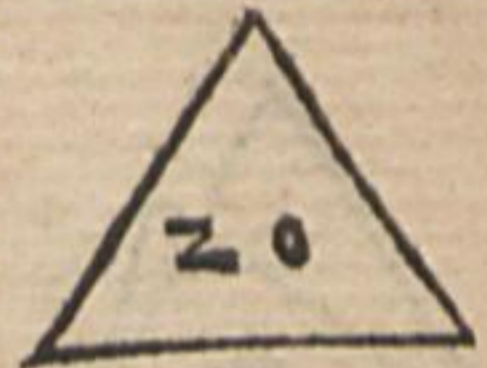
18. Orthogonius est, qui unum habet rectum angulum.



19. Amblygonius, qui unum habet obtusum angulum.

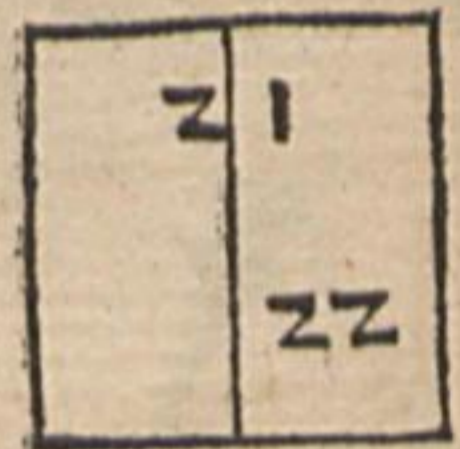


20. Oxygonius, qui cunctos tres habet acutos angulos.



21. Quadrilaterarum figurarum, Quadratum est, quod æquilaterum atq; rectangulum est.

22. Tetragonus longus, rectangulus quidem est, sed æquilaterus non est.

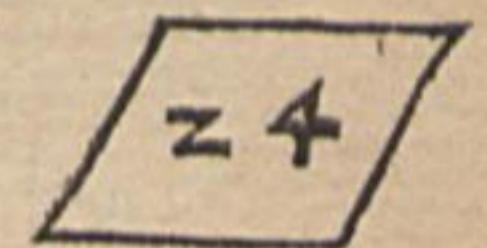


23. Rhombus est, qui æquilaterus, quidem, sed rectangulus non est.

24. Rhomboides, qui neq; latera neq; angulos æquales habet, latera tamen opposita, & angulos oppositos æquales habet.



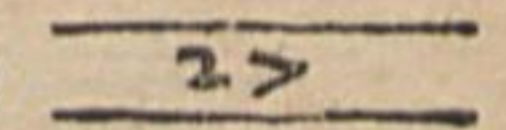
25. Trapezia, hoc est, mensulæ, omnes sunt, præter has figuræ quadrilateræ.



26. Multilateræ figuræ pluribus quàm quatuor clauduntur lineis.



27. Acquidistãtes lineæ sunt, quæ in eadem superficie collocatæ, atq; in alterutram partem protrahatæ, non concurrunt, etiam si infinitum protrahantur.



### PETITIONES. (trahantur.

1. Omnes rectos angulos sibi inuicem esse æquales
2. Si linea recta super duas rectas ceciderit (leserit) lineas, duosq; angulos ex una parte illius lineæ duobus rectis angulis minores fecerit,