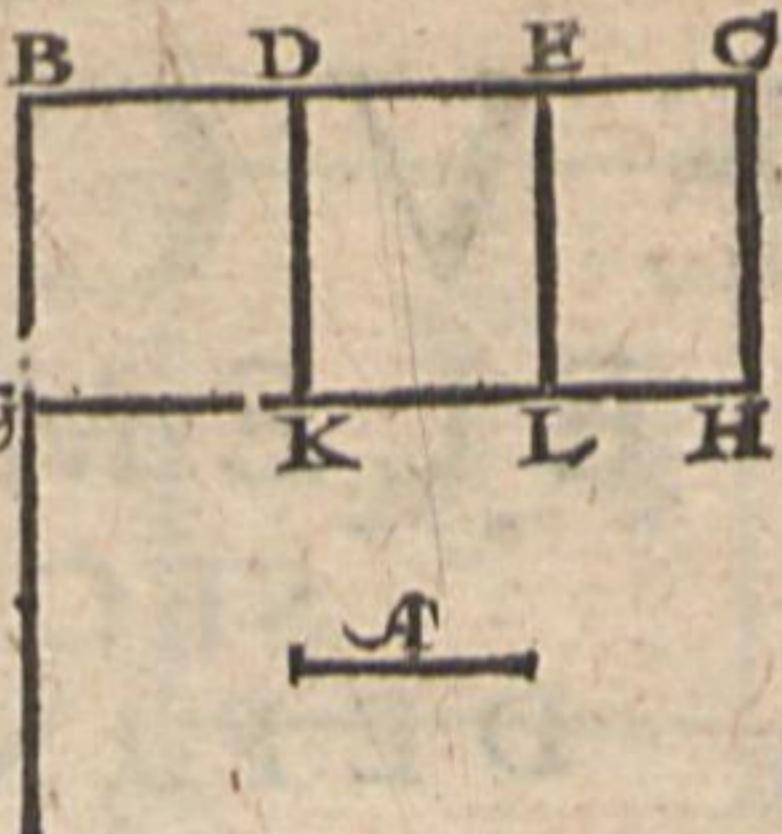
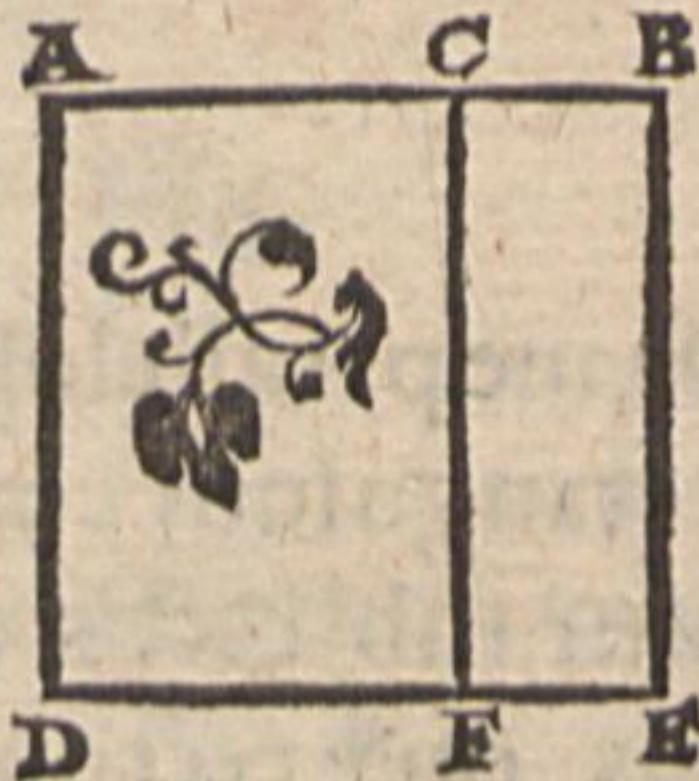


comprehensum sub illis
duabus rectis lineis, equa-
lis est eis, quæ sub insecta
& quolibet segmentorum
compræhenduntur, re-
ctangulis.



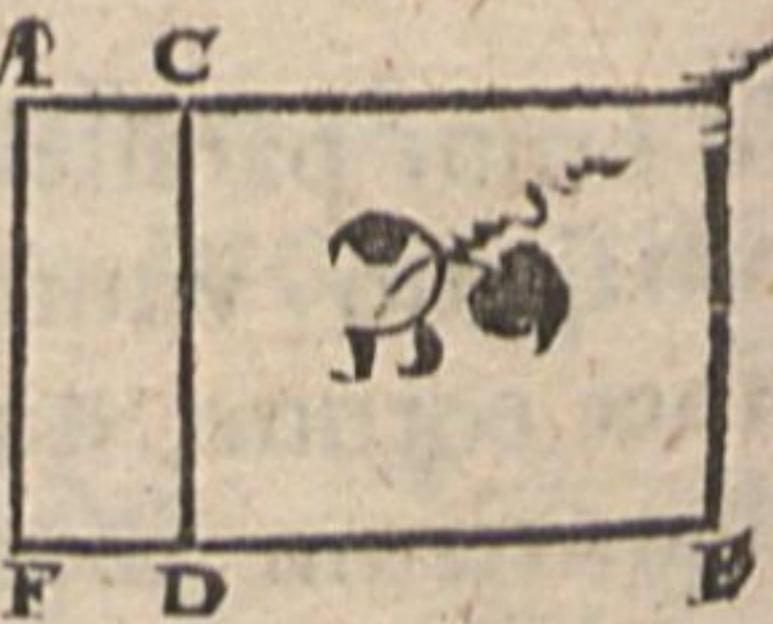
Theorema 2. Propositio 2.

Si recta linea secta sit ut-
cunque: rectangula, quæ
sub tota, & quolibet seg-
mentorum compræhen-
duntur, æqualia sunt ei, quod à toto fit,
quadrato.



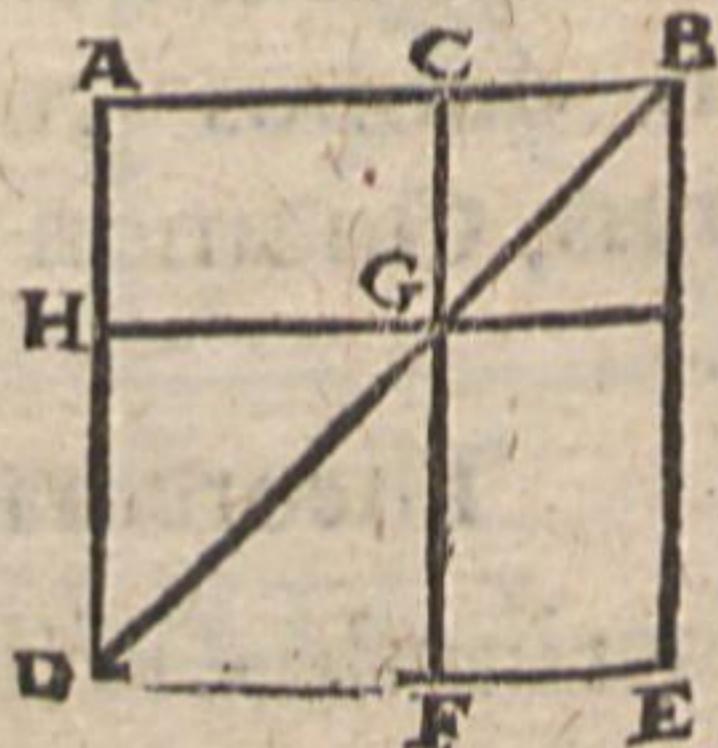
Theorema 3. Propositio 3.

Si recta linea secta sit utcunque rectangu-
lum sub tota, & uno segmentorum com-
præhensum, æquale est il-
li, quod sub segmentis cō-
prehenditur triangulo, &
illi, quod à prædicto seg-
mento describitur, qua-
drato.



Theorema 4. Propositio 4.

Si recta linea secta sit ut-
cunq; quadratum, quod
à tota describitur, æquale
est & illis, quæ à segmen-



tis