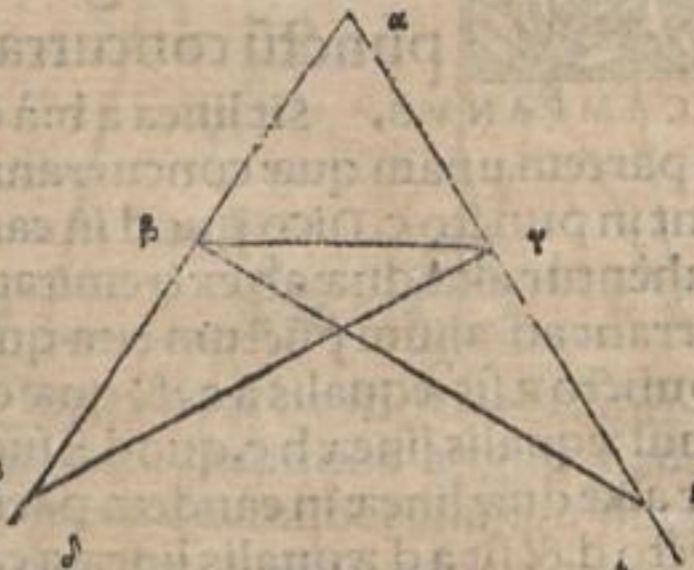


Eucli. ex Zamb. Theorema 2. Propositio 5

5 Iſoſcelium triangulorū qui ad baſin ſunt anguli, adinuicem ſunt æqua- les. Et productis æqualibus rectis lineis, qui ſub baſi ſunt anguli, adinuicem æquales erunt.

THEON ex Zamberto. Sit triangulū iſoſceles $\alpha \beta \gamma$, æquum habens latus $\alpha \beta$, lateri $\alpha \gamma$, & producantur, (per 3 poſtulātū) in rectum ipſis $\alpha \beta$, $\alpha \gamma$, rectæ lineæ $\beta \delta$. Dico quod angulus $\alpha \beta \gamma$, angulo $\alpha \gamma \beta$ eſt æqualis: & angulus $\gamma \beta \delta$, angulo $\beta \gamma \epsilon$. Capiatur in linea $\beta \delta$, conuincens ſignū, ſitq; illud ξ , & auferatur (per 3 propoſitionē) à linea $\alpha \delta$ maiore, ipſi $\alpha \xi$ minori æqualis, ſitq; illa $\alpha \eta$, & connectantur $\xi \gamma$ & $\eta \beta$. Quoniam $\alpha \xi$, ipſi $\alpha \eta$, & $\alpha \beta$, ipſi $\alpha \gamma$, ſunt æquales: duæ igitur $\xi \alpha$, $\alpha \gamma$, duabus $\eta \alpha$, $\alpha \beta$, ſunt æquales altera alteri, & cōmunem angulum cōcludunt: qui ſub $\xi \alpha \eta$, cōtinetur. Baſis igitur $\xi \gamma$, baſi $\eta \beta$ (per 4 propoſitionē) eſt æqualis: & triangulū $\alpha \xi \gamma$, triangulo $\alpha \eta \beta$, erit æquale, & reliqui anguli reliquis angulis alter alteri æquales erunt, ſub quibus latera æqualia explicantur: hoc eſt angulus $\alpha \xi \gamma$, angulo $\alpha \eta \beta$, & angulus $\alpha \xi \gamma$, angulo $\alpha \eta \beta$. Et quoniā tota $\alpha \delta$, toti $\alpha \eta$, eſt æqualis, quarum linea $\alpha \beta$, linea $\alpha \gamma$ eſt æqualis: reliqua igitur $\beta \xi$ reliquæ $\gamma \eta$ (per 3 cōmunem ſententiā) eſt æqualis. Oſtenſum eſt autem, quod $\xi \gamma$ ipſi $\beta \eta$ eſt æqualis. Duæ autem $\beta \xi$, $\xi \gamma$, duabus $\gamma \eta$, $\eta \beta$ æquales ſunt altera alteri: & angulus $\beta \xi \gamma$, angulo $\gamma \eta \beta$ (per 4 propoſitionem) eſt æqualis: & $\beta \gamma$ baſis eorum, cōmunis eſt. Triangulum igitur $\beta \xi \gamma$, triangulo $\gamma \eta \beta$, erit æquale: & reliqui anguli reliquis angulis alter alteri æquales erunt, ſub quibus æqualia latera ſubtenduntur, (per eandem). Angulus igitur $\xi \beta \gamma$, angulo $\eta \gamma \beta$ & angulus $\beta \gamma \xi$ angulo $\gamma \beta \eta$ ſunt æquales. Quoniam igitur totus angulus $\alpha \beta \gamma$, toti angulo $\alpha \gamma \beta$ (ut oſtenſum eſt) æqualis eſt, quorū $\gamma \beta \eta$, angulo $\beta \gamma \xi$ eſt æqualis: reliquus igitur angulus $\alpha \beta \gamma$, reliquo angulo $\alpha \gamma \beta$, (per 3 cōmunem ſententiā) eſt æqualis, & ad baſin ſunt trianguli $\alpha \beta \gamma$. Oſtenſum eſt autem, quod angulus $\xi \beta \gamma$, angulo $\eta \gamma \beta$, eſt æqualis, & ſub baſi exiſtunt. Iſoſcelium igitur triangulorū qui ad baſin anguli ſunt, æquales ſunt adinuicem. Et productis æqualibus rectis lineis, anguli qui ſub baſi exiſtunt, æquales erunt adinuicem, quod demonſtrandum fuerat.



Eucli. ex Camp. Propoſitio 6.

6 **S**I duo anguli alicuius trianguli æquales fuerint, duo quoq; late- ra eius illos angulos reſpicientia æqualia erunt.

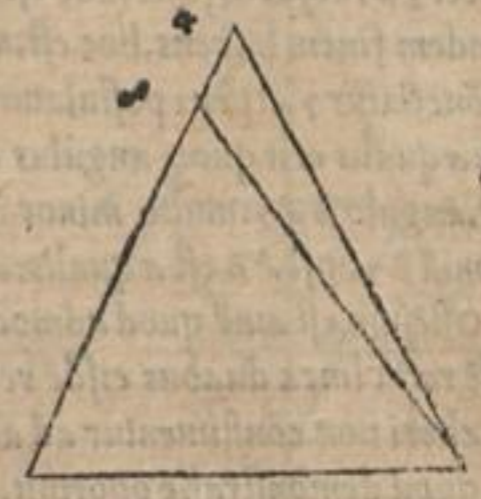
CAMPANVS. Hæc eſt conuerſa præmiſſæ: quantū ad primā partem ipſius. Sit enim triangulus $a b c$, cuius duo anguli b & c ſunt æquales. Dico quod latus $a b$, eſt æquale lateri $a c$. Si enim non ſunt æqualia, erit alterū maius: ſitq; $a b$ maius, qd reſecetur ad æqualitatem $a c$ per 3 propoſitionem, ut ſuperfluū ſit $a d$, ad partē a , & reſecetur in puncto d , ſitq; $d b$ æqualis $a c$. Intelligo ergo duos triangulos $a c b$ & $b c d$, quos probabo eſſe æquilateros & æquiangulos. Sunt enim duo latera $d b$ & $b c$ trianguli $d b c$, æqualia duobus lateribus $a c$ & $c b$ trianguli $a c b$, & angulus b æqualis angulo c totali per hypotheſin: ergo baſis $d c$ eſt æqualis baſi $a b$ per 4 propoſitionem: & angulus $d c b$ æqualis angulo $a b c$. Sed angulus $a c b$, eſt æqualis angulo $a b c$ per hypotheſin: ergo angulus $d c b$, eſt æqualis angulo $a c b$, pars uidelicet toti, quod eſt impoſſibile.



Eucli. ex Zamb. Theorema 3. Propoſitio 6.

6 Si rrianguli duo anguli æquales adinuicē fuerint, æquales quoq; angu- los ſubtendentia latera æqualia adinuicē erunt.

THEON ex Zamberto. Sit triangulum $\alpha \beta \gamma$, æquum habens angulum $\alpha \beta \gamma$, angulo $\alpha \gamma \beta$. Dico quod & latus $\alpha \beta$, æquū eſt lateri $\alpha \gamma$. Si enim æquale non eſt latus $\alpha \beta$ ipſi lateri $\alpha \gamma$, alterū eorum erit maius. Si maius $\alpha \beta$. Et auferatur (per 3 propoſitionem) ab ipſo $\alpha \beta$, maiore, ipſi $\alpha \gamma$ minori linea æqualis: ſitq; illa, $\delta \beta$. protrahatur linea $\delta \gamma$, (per 3 poſtulatum). Igitur quoniam latus $\delta \beta$ eſt æquale lateri $\alpha \beta$, communis uero linea $\beta \gamma$: duo igitur $\delta \beta$, $\beta \gamma$, latera duobus lateribus $\alpha \gamma$ & $\gamma \beta$ ſunt æqualia alterum alteri, & angulus $\delta \beta \gamma$, angulo $\alpha \beta \gamma$ (per hypotheſin).



Demonſtr. in libro 1a.

Basīs