

EVCLIDIS MEGARENSIS GRAE-
CI PHILOSOPHI GEOMETRICORVM ELEMEN-
TORVM. LIBER DVODECIMVS,

Eucli. ex Camp.

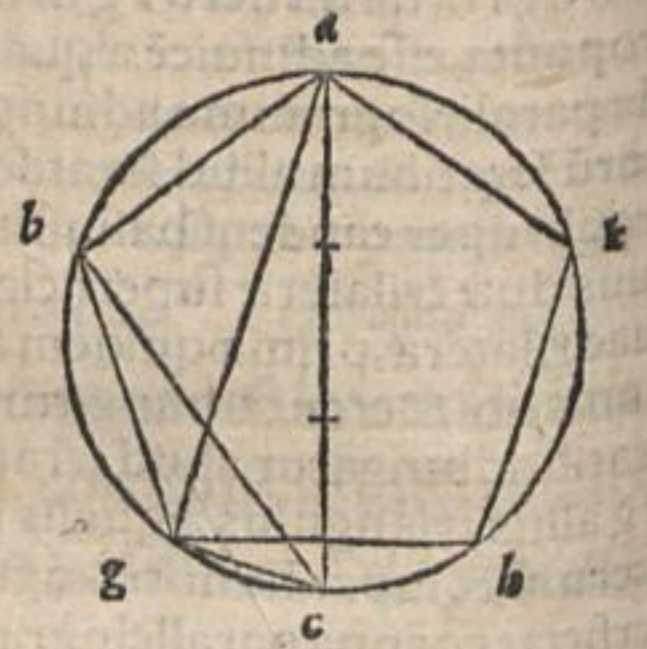
Propositio 1



Mnium duarum superficierum similium multi-
angularū inter duos circulos descriptarū est pro-
portio alterius ad alteram, tanquam proportio
quadratorū quæ ex diametris circulorum eas cir-
cunscriptentium proueniunt.

CAMPANVS. Sint duo circuli a b c, d e f, quibus in-
scribantur duæ quælibet figuræ polygoniæ quæ ponan-
tur adinuicem similes, sintq; nunc pentagonæ inscriptæ
ut docet 11 quarti, & ipsæ sint a b g h k, d e l m n, diametri

quoq; circulorū sint a c & d f. Dico itaq; quod propor-
tio pentagoni a b g h k ad pentagonū d e l m n, est sicut
quadratū diametri a c ad quadratū diametri d f. Pro-
trahantur enim in utroq; circulo duæ lineæ ab extremi-
tate diametri, ad extremitatē unius lateris pentagoni
diametro non cōterminalis, seinuicem cancellantes in-
fra ipsum pentagonum: in hoc quidem, a g & c b, in illo
autem d l & f e. Eritq; ex 6 sexti triangulus a b g, æquian-
gulus triāgulo d e l. Nam cum pentagoni ponantur ad-
inuicem similes, erunt ex diffinitione similium superfi-
cierū angulus a b g æqualis angulo d e l, & latera ipsos
continētia proportionalia, uidelicet, proportio a b ad
d e, sicut b g ad e l. Cum sint autem ex 20 tertij duo anguli a c g &
a g b sibi inuicē æquales, itemq; duo alij d f e & d l e sibi inuicem
æquales, erunt duo qui sunt c & f adinuicē æquales ex hac com-
muni sciētia, quæ æqualibus sunt æqualia, sibi quoq; æqua esse
necesse est. Et quia ex prima parte 30 tertij uterq; duorū angulo-
rum a b c, d e f, est rectus, sequitur ex 32 primi duos triāgulos a b
c, d e f, esse æquiangulos. Quare per 4 sexti proportio diametri
a c ad diametrū d f, est sicut lateris a b ad latus d e. Cum itaq; ex
secunda parte 18 sexti, proportio duorū pentagonorū est sicut
proportio lateris a b ad latus d e proportio duplicata, & per eandem proportio qua-
drati diametri a c ad quadratū diametri d f, sit sicut diametri a c ad diametrū d f dupli-
cata, per hanc cōmunem scientiam quorū dimidia sunt æqualia, ipsa quoq; adinuicem
esse æqualia, manifestum est quod propositum est.



Eucli. ex Zamb.

Theorema 1

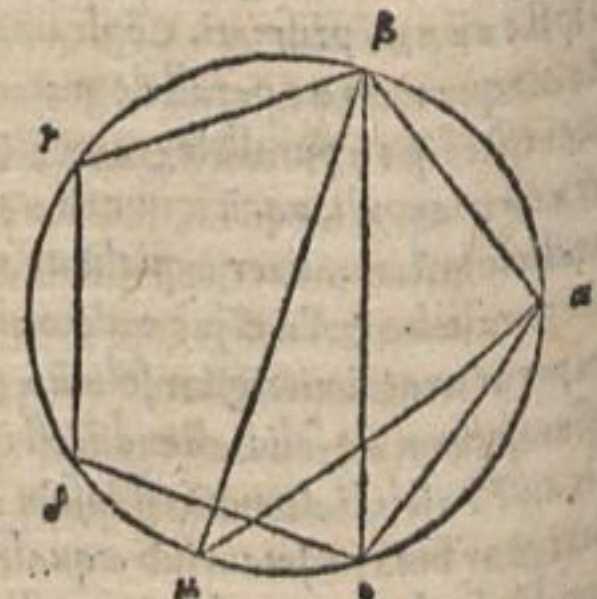
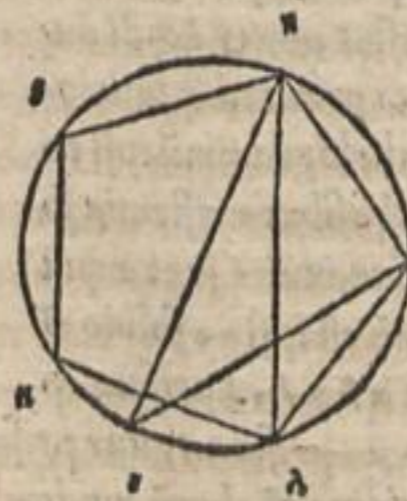
Propositio 1

Væ in circulis similes multangulæ figuræ, adinuicem se habent
sicut quæ ex dimetientibus quadrata.



THEON ex Zamb.

Sint circuli $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \epsilon$, $\zeta \eta \theta \kappa \lambda$,
& in eis sint similes figuræ
multangulæ $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \epsilon$, $\zeta \eta \theta \kappa \lambda$, dimetientes autem
circulorū, sint $\beta \mu, \eta \nu$. Dico qd est sicut quadratū
quod ex $\beta \mu$ ad id quod ex $\eta \nu$ quadratum, sic est
multangulū $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \epsilon$ ad multangulū $\zeta \eta \theta \kappa \lambda$. Con-
nectantur enim $\beta \epsilon, \alpha \mu, \eta \lambda, \xi \nu$. Et quoniā multan-
gulum $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \epsilon$ ipsi $\zeta \eta \theta \kappa \lambda$ multangulo simile est,
æquus est \angle qui sub $\epsilon \alpha \epsilon$ angulus ei qui sub $\eta \zeta \lambda$,
estq; sicut $\epsilon \alpha$ ad $\alpha \epsilon$, sic $\eta \zeta$ ad $\zeta \lambda$. Bina iam trian-
gula sunt $\beta \alpha \epsilon$ & $\eta \zeta \lambda$, unum angulū uni angulo



æquum