

# EVCLIDIS MEGARENSIS CLARIS

SIMI PHILOSOPHI MATHEMATICORVMQVE

facile principis, ex Hypsiclis Alexandrini, Græci philo  
sophi traditione, Geometricorum Elemento/  
rum Liber decimusquintus,

Eucli. ex Zamb.

Problema 1

Propositio 1

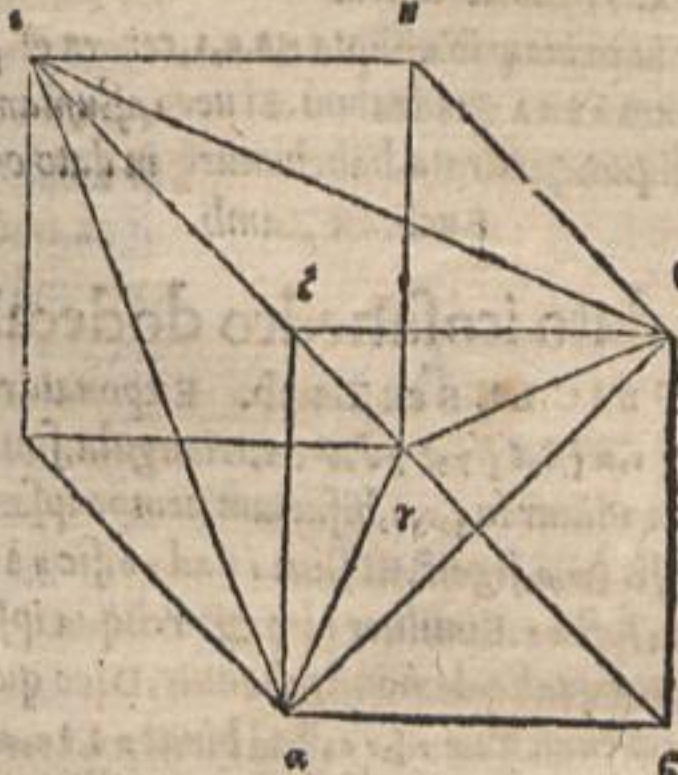
Cap. 1.



## N dato cubo pyramida describere.

HYPsicLES ex Zāb.

Esto datus cubus  $\alpha\epsilon\gamma\delta\iota\zeta$   
 $\eta\theta$ , in quo oportet pyrami  
da inscribere, connectantur  $\alpha$   
 $\gamma\gamma\iota$ ,  $\alpha\iota\zeta$ ,  $\alpha\theta\iota$ ,  $\theta\delta\gamma$ . Manife  
stū iā, q̄ ipsa  $\alpha\iota\zeta\theta\eta$ ,  $\alpha\theta\gamma\zeta$   
 $\gamma\theta\iota$ , triāgula æqualiterā sūt.  
quadratorū enim diametri  
sunt latera. Pyramis igitur  
igitur est ipsa  $\alpha\iota\zeta\theta$ , & de



scribitur in dato cubo quod facere oportebat.

Eucli. ex Zāb.

Problema 2

Propositio 2

Cap. 2.

## In data pyramide octahedrū describere.

HYPsicLES ex Zamb. Esto data pyramis  $\alpha\epsilon\gamma\delta$ , seceturq; bifariā  
ipsis  $\iota$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\lambda$ , signis: & connectantur ipsæ  $\theta\eta$ ,  $\delta\lambda$ ,  $\iota\zeta$ ,  $\eta\theta$ , & reliquæ. Et quo  
niam  $\alpha\beta$ , dupla est utriusq; ipsarū  $\theta\eta$ ,  $\delta\lambda$ , æqualis igitur est  $\theta\eta$ , ipsi  $\eta\theta$ , & pa  
rallelus, similiter  $\delta\theta$ ,  $\eta\iota$ ;  $\zeta\eta$  est æqualis & parallelus, æquilaterū igitur est  
 $\theta\eta\zeta\eta$ . Dico quod & rectāgū. Si enim ab ipsa  $\eta\lambda$ , perpendicularares agantur ad  
plana  $\iota\zeta\theta\eta$ ,  $\iota\zeta\eta\theta$ ,  $\iota\zeta\delta\lambda$ ,  $\delta\lambda\eta\theta$ , similiter ostendemus quæ in ipsius  $\theta\eta\zeta\eta$ , qua  
drati æquilatera: Quod facere oportebat.

Eucli. ex Zamb.

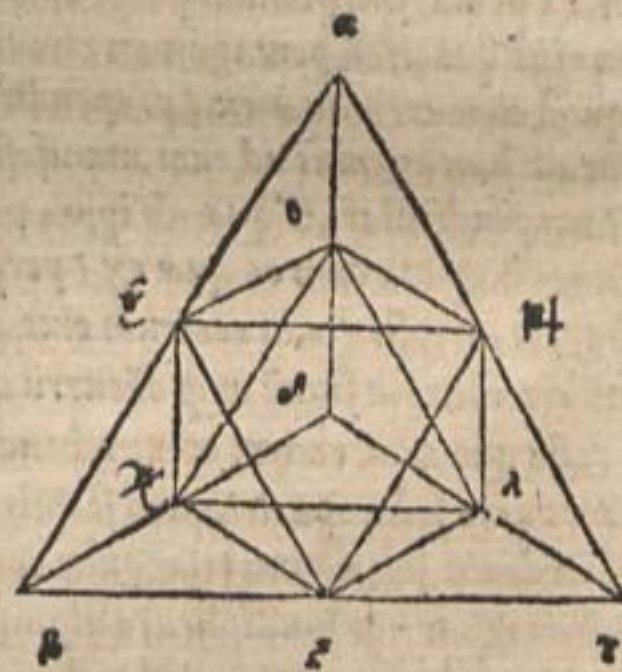
Problema 3

Propositio 3

Cap. 3.

## In dato cubo octahedrum describere.

HYPsicLES ex Zamb. Esto datus cubus  $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\iota\zeta\eta$ , Et capiantur  
centra\* insidentium quadratorum,  $\mu$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\nu$ . Dico quod  $\mu\lambda\nu$  quadratum est.  
Excitentur per ipsa  $\mu\lambda$ , paralleli (per 31 primi)  $\xi\upsilon$ ,  $\pi\theta$ . Quoniā igitur dupla  
est  $\pi\theta$  ipsius  $\theta\eta$ , &  $\xi\upsilon$  ipsius  $\theta\lambda$ , id propterea quod ex  $\theta\eta$  igitur ei est æquum  
quod ex  $\lambda\theta$ , & per hoc  $\theta\theta\eta$ , ipsi  $\theta\lambda$  est æqualis. Quod igitur ex  $\mu\lambda$ , duplum  
est eius quod ex  $\theta\lambda$ . Ac per hoc: & quod ex  $\mu\lambda$  duplū est  
eius quod ex  $\lambda\xi$ , quod igitur ex  $\mu\lambda$ , æquū est ei quod ex  
 $\mu\lambda$ . Aequilaterū igitur est  $\mu\lambda\nu$ , manifestum est, quod  
& rectāgulum, Assumantur ipsi  $\epsilon$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\nu$ , bina quadra  
ta, & centra  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ , & connectantur  $\rho\lambda$ ,  $\rho\mu$ ,  $\rho\nu$ ,  $\sigma\eta$ ,  $\sigma\lambda$ ,  $\sigma\nu$ ,  
&  $\mu$ , manifestum est quod triāgula efficientia octahedrū  
æquilatera sunt eadem nāq; ostendemus ratione.



ἰσοπέδων ἰσάτων

Eucl. ex Zāb.

Problema 4

Propositio 4

Cap. 4.

## In dato octahedro, cubum de/ scribere.

HYPsicLES ex Zamb. Capiantur (per primā  
tertij) eorū qui circū  $\alpha\epsilon\gamma$ ,  $\alpha\gamma\delta$ ,  $\alpha\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\alpha\delta\iota$ , triāgula,  
circulorū centra  $\eta$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\lambda$ , & connectantur  $\eta\theta$ ,  $\eta\mu$ ,  $\eta\lambda$ ,  $\lambda$   
 $\theta$ . Dico quod  $\eta\theta\mu\lambda$  est quadratum. Excitentur (per 31  
primi) per ipsa  $\eta$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\lambda$ , ipsi  $\epsilon\gamma$ ,  $\epsilon\delta$ ,  $\gamma\delta$ ,  $\delta\iota$ , paralleli,  $\mu$   
 $\nu$ ,  $\mu\theta$ ,  $\nu\zeta$ ,  $\theta$ . Quoniā igitur æquilaterū est  $\alpha\epsilon\gamma$  triāgu  
lum, quæ ex  $\alpha$  in  $\theta$  centrum, eius qui circū  $\alpha\epsilon\gamma$  triāgulum circuli, bifariā dispescit eū q̄ ad  $\alpha$  ipsius  $\alpha\epsilon\gamma$  triāguli, æ  
qualis igitur est  $\nu\theta$  ipsi  $\theta\mu$ . Ac per hoc iam &  $\mu\theta$  ipsi  $\nu\theta$ ; &  $\theta\eta$  ipsi  $\mu\zeta$  est æqualis. Quoniā autem ipsa  $\mu\nu$ , ipsi

