

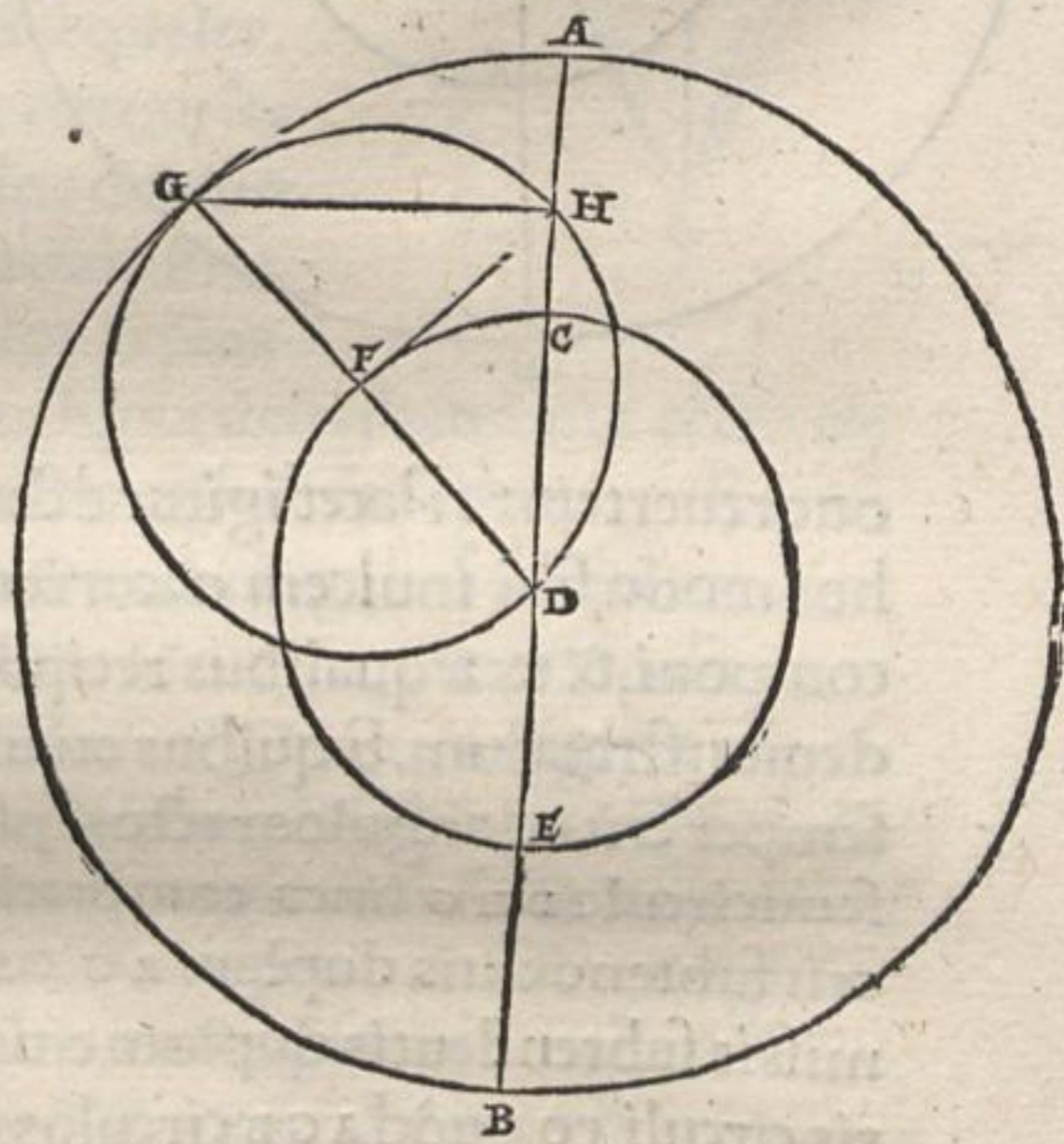
cludit tandem quā diximus intortā lineam $FKILGMINF$. Itaq; manifestum est, quōd in una reuersione obliquitatis bis præcedentium bisq; sequentium limitem terræ polus attingit.

Quomodo motus reciprocus siue librationis ex circularibus constet. Cap. IIII.



Quod igitur iste motus apparentijs consentiat amodo declarabimus. Interim uero quæret aliquis, quo nam modo possit illarum librationum æqualitas intelligi, cum à principio dictum sit, motum celestem æqualē esse, uel ex æqualibus ac circularibus cōpositum.

Hic aut utrobicq; duo motus in uno apparēt sub utrisq; terminis, qbus necesse est cessationē interuenire. Fatebimur quidem geminatos esse, at ex æqualibus hoc modo demonstrant. Sit recta linea AB , quæ quadrifariā secetur in CDE signis, & in D describātur circuli homocentri, ac in eodē plano ADB , & CDE , & in circūferentia interioris circuli assumat utcūq; F signū, & in ipso F cētro, interuallo uero FD circulus describatur GHD , qui



secet AB rectā lineā in H signo, & agat dimetiēs DFG . Ostēdendū est, qd geminis motibus circulorū GHD & CFE cōcurrētibus inuicē H mobile p̄ eandē rectam lineā AB hinc inde recipiādo repat. Quod erit, si intelligat H moueri in diuersam partē, & duplo magis ipso F . Quoniā idē angulus, q̄ sub CDF in cētro circuli CFE & circūferētia ipsius GHD cōsistēs cōpræhēdit utrāq; circūferentiā circulorū æq̄liū GH duplā ipsi FC , posito qd aliquādo in cōiunctiōe rectarū linearū ACD & DFG mobile H fuerit in G cōgruente cū A , & F in C . Nūc aut in dextras ptes p̄ FC motū est centrū F , & ipsum H p̄ GH circumferentiā in sinistras duplo maiores ipsū CF .

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