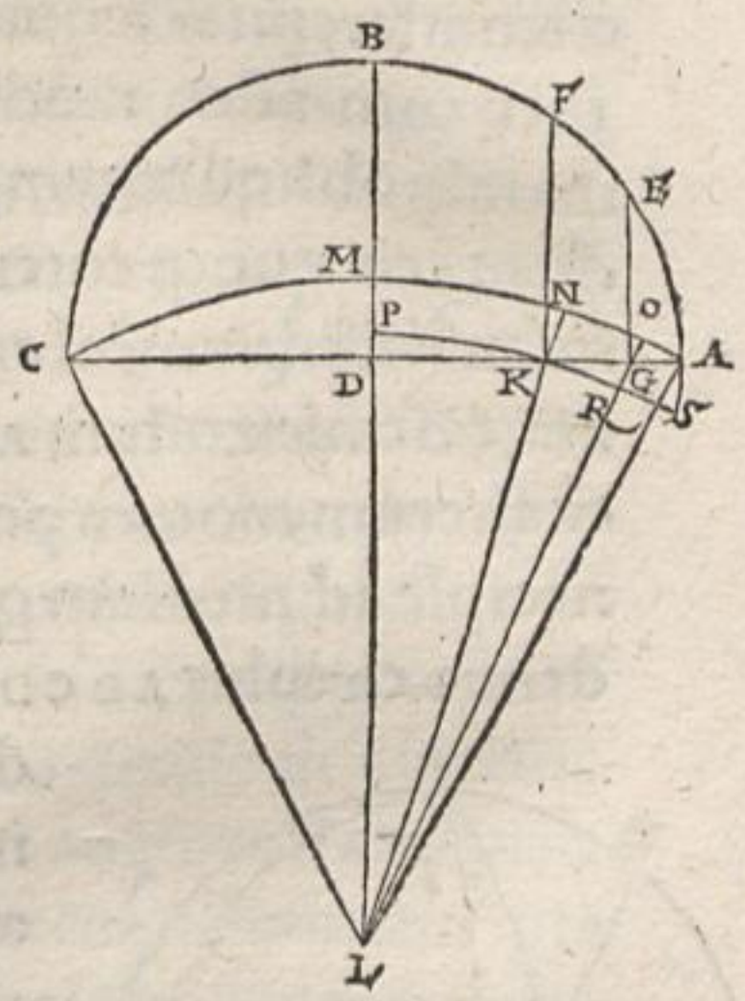diorem apud circumferentiam facile demonſtratur. Sit enim ſe micirculus A B C, centrum eius D, dimetiens A D C, & ſecetur bifari am in B ſigno: aſſumantur autem circumfe rentiæ A E, & B F æquales, & ab F E ſignis in ipſam A D C perpendiculares agãtur E G, F K. Quoniam igitur dupla D K ſubtendit duplum B F, & dupla E G duplum ipſius A E: æquales igitur ſunt D K & E G: ſed A G per ſeptimam tertij elem. Euclidis, minor eſt ipſi G E, minor etiã erit ipſi D K. Æquali uero tempore pertranſierunt G A & K D, propter A E & B F circumferẽtias æquales. Tardior ergo motus eſt circa A circumferentiam quàm circa D centrũ. Hoc demonſtrato: Suſcipiatur iam cẽtrum terræ in L, ita ut D L recta linea ſit ad angulos rectos ipſi A B C plano hemicyclij, & ꝑ A C ſigna deſcribatur in L cẽtro circumferentia circuli A M C, & in rectam lineã ducatur L D M. Erit id circo in M polus hemicyclij A B C, & A D C circulorũ ſectio communis, & coniungãtur L A, L C, ſimiliter & L K, L G, quæ extenſæ in rectum ſecent A M C circumferentiã in N O. Quoniam igitur angulus qui ſub L D K rectus eſt, acutus igitur qui ſub L K D. Quare & L K linea longior eſt quàm L D, tanto magis in ambligonijs trianguli s, latus L G maius eſt latere L K, & L A ipſo L G. Centro igitur L, interuallo L K deſcriptus circulus, extra ipſam L D cadet: reliq̃s autẽ L G & L A ſecabit, deſcribatur & ſit P K R S. Et quoniã triangulum L D K minus eſt ſectore L P K: triangulum uero L G A maius ſectore L R S, & propterea minor ratio trianguli L D K ad ſectorem L P K, q̃ trianguli L G A, ad ſectorem L R S. Viciſſim quoq; erit L D K triangulũ ad L G A triangulũ in minori ratiõe quàm ſector L P K ad ſectorẽ L R S. ac per primã ſexti Elementorũ Euclidis, ſicut L D K triangulũ ad L G A triangulũ: ſic eſt baſis D K ad baſim A G. Sectoris aũt ad ſectorẽ eſt ratio, ſicut D L K angulus ad R L S angulũ, ſiue M N circũferentiæ ad O A circumferentiã. In minori igitur ratione eſt D K ad G A, quàm M N ad O A. Iam uero demonſtrauimus maiorẽ eſſe D K quàm G A: tanto fortius igitur maior erit M N, quàm