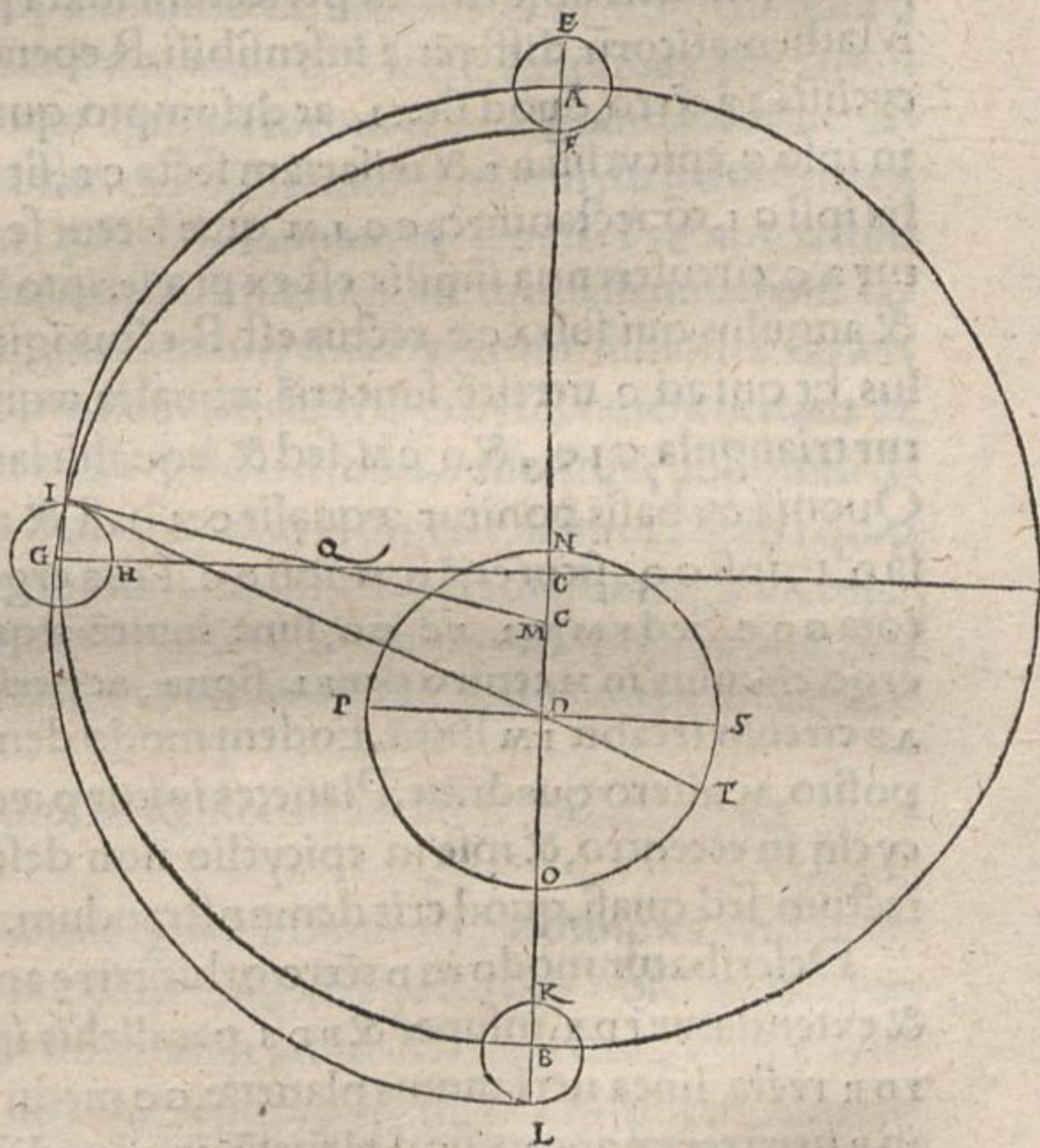


Quibus modis errantium motus proprii appareant  
inæquales. Cap. IIII.



Quoniam uero motus eorū secundū lōgitudinē pro-  
prii eundem ferē modum habēt, excepto Mercurio,  
qui uidetur ab illis differre. Quamobrē de illis qua-  
tuor cōiunctim tractabitur. Mercurio alius deputa-  
tus est locus. Quòd igitur prisci unū motum in duobus eccen-  
tris (ut recensitū est) posuerunt, nos duos esse motus censemus

æquales, quibus  
inæqualitas ap-  
parentiæ com-  
ponitur, siue p̄  
eccentri eccen-  
trū, siue p̄ epi-  
cycli epicycliū,  
siue etiam mi-  
xtim p̄ eccētra-  
picycliū, quæ e-  
andē possunt  
inæqualitatem  
efficere, uti su-  
perius circa So-  
lem & Lunā de-  
mōstrauimus.  
Sit igitur eccen-  
trus AB circulo  
circa C cētrum,  
dimetiens ACB  
medii loci So-



lis per summā ac infimā absida planetæ, in qua centrū orbis ter-  
reni sit D, factō q̄ in summa absida A. Distantiæ autē tertiæ ptis C  
D, describatur epicycliū EF, in cuius perigæo quod sit F, planeta  
cōstituatur. Sit autē motus epicycli per AB eccentricū in cōsequen-  
tia. Planetæ uero in circūferētia epicycli superiori similiter in

N ij consequen