

In sequentibus duobus exemplis totus est lateris differentia sive reliqui est dimidio majoris segmenti propter asymmetriam componitur per \rightarrow , ut majus segmentum quaesiti lateris sit latus binomii significatum literis lb. Idem latus differentiae propter eandem asymmetriam per signum \leftarrow aufertur est dimidio dati majoris segmenti, ut minus segmentum quaesiti lateris sit latus residui notatum literis lr. Atque ita duobus segmentis signum interponitur.

Quartum exemplum.

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \text{ --- } l448 \\ 12 \quad \quad l112 \\ 144 \quad \quad l112 \\ \quad \quad 32 \\ \quad \quad l32 \\ b. 12 \rightarrow l32 \\ r. 12 \leftarrow l32 \end{array}$$

$$lb12 \rightarrow l32 \leftarrow lr12 \leftarrow l32.$$

Quaesitum igitur latus est latus binomii $12 \rightarrow l32$ minutum lateris residui contrarii $12 \leftarrow l32$.

Quintum exemplum.

$$\begin{array}{r} l60 \text{ --- } l112 \\ l15 \quad \quad l3 \\ 15 \quad \quad 3 \\ \quad \quad 12 \\ \quad \quad l12 \\ b. l15 \rightarrow l12 \\ r. l15 \leftarrow l12 \end{array}$$

$$lb15 \rightarrow l12 \leftarrow lr15 \leftarrow l12$$

His figuratorum regulis perceptis expediri ipsorum proportio potest, ut 5 q dant 4: ergo