

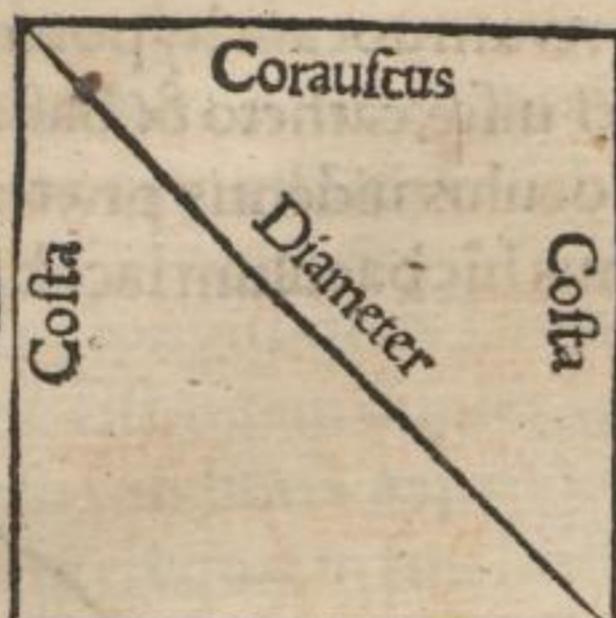
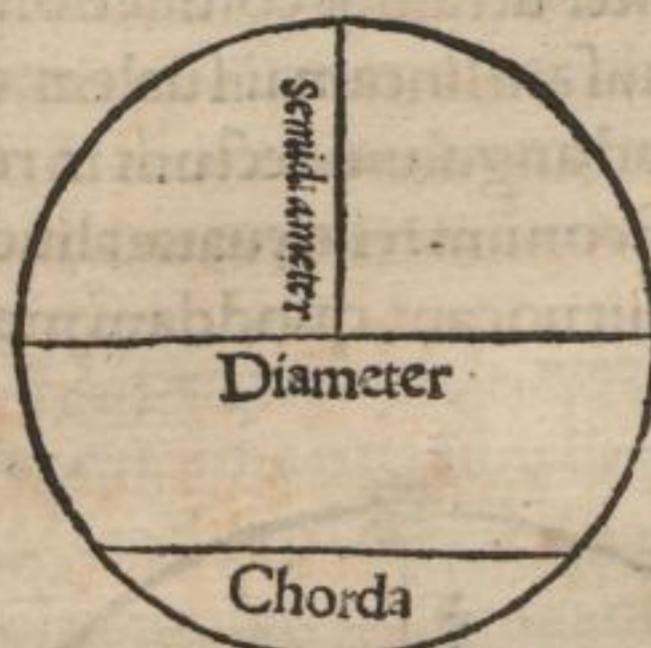
Liber primus.

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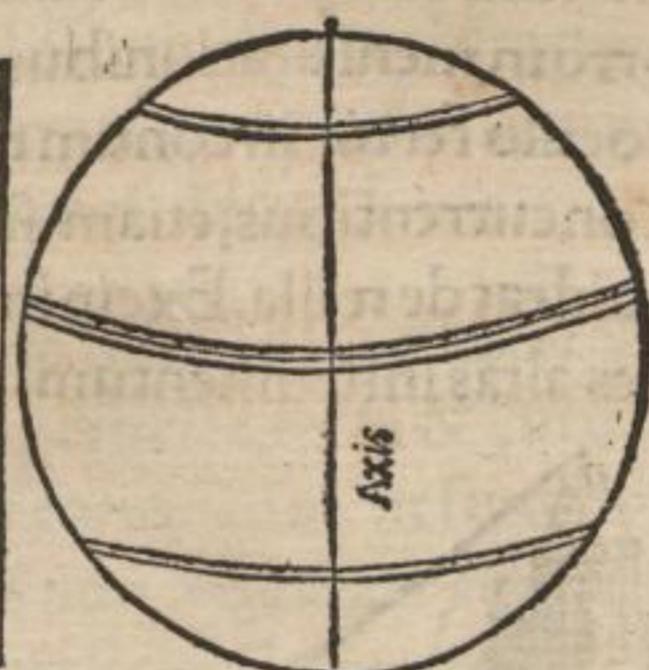
& in polygonis diagonalis, quasi linea ab angulo ad angulum perducta. Chorda est linea circulum in duo inæqualia diuidens. Semidiameter est linea semicirculum in æqua diuidens. Costa est latus quadrati.

Chorda.

Costa.

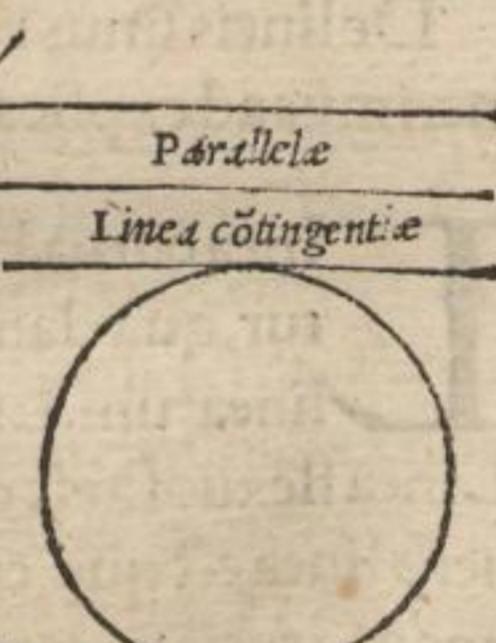
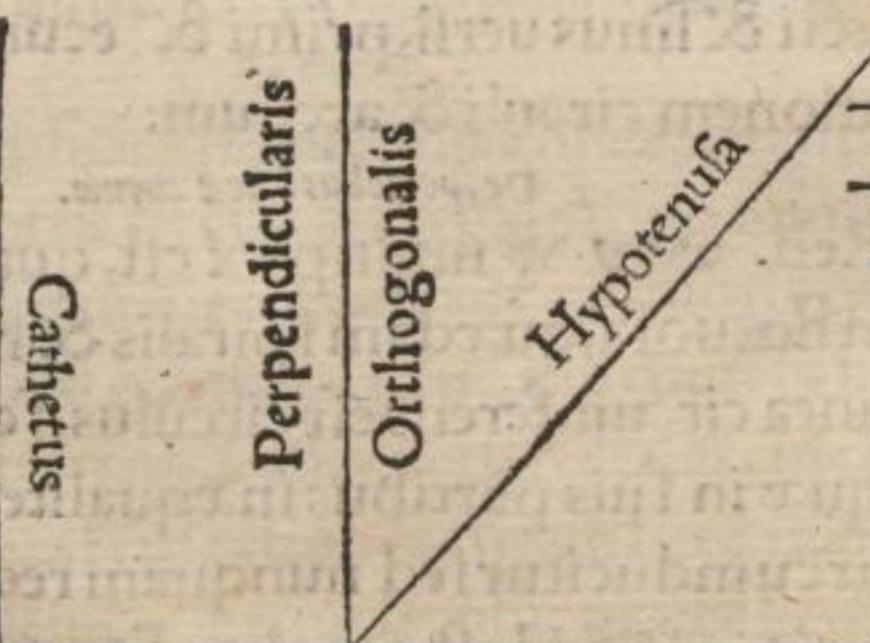
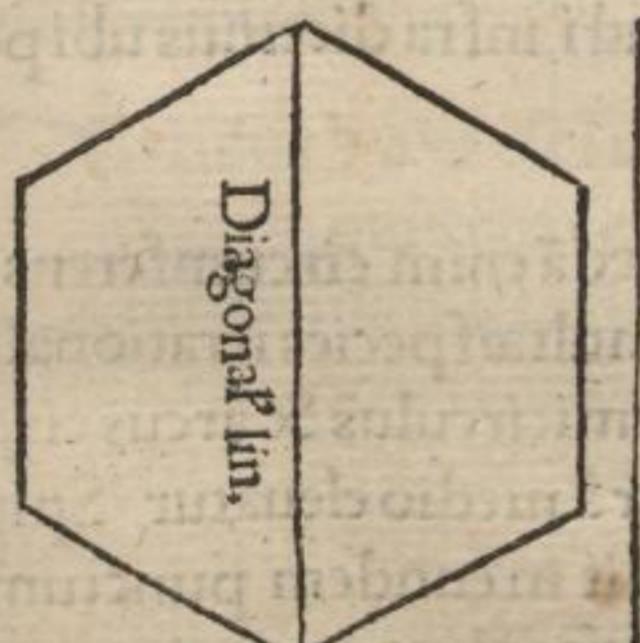


Basis



Polus

Basis Hebraicè בָּסֵס est linea figuræ planæ quæ tota iacet in fundamento si Basis. ue plano. Linea uero huic æqualiter supraposita, dicitur Corauscus. Linea in figura plana perpendiculariter eleuata dicitur Cathetus. Linea autem nō perpendiculariter eleuata, hypotenusa siue linea obliqua appellatur. Est autem linea perpendicularis quæ alteri supraposita rectos & æquales constituit angulos, quam Græci orthogonalem uocant. Lineæ ubiq; æqualiter distantes, Perpendicula ris. parallelæ nominantur. Linea contingentia dicitur, quæ circulum tangit in puncto. Farrela.



Linea uisualis est ferè hypotenusa ipsa, que ab oculo in rem altam aut longè visualis. ab oculo in plano constitutā emittitur, quam & quidam radium uisualem appellant, presertim si per nudam lineam feratur ad conum aliquem & rem exiguum, quæ per duo pinnularū foramina apprehendere possumus, id quod dico propter pyramidalem figurā alicuius rei, cuius conus est in oculo uidente, basis autem in re ipsain quam figitur uisus. Vocabulo lineæ uisualis utimur in eclipsibus solaribus calculandis atque in rebus altis metiendis. Nam cùm oculus noster sit extra centrum mundi in superficie terre, uidet coniunctionē luminarium aliquando ante & interdum post ueram coniunctionem, differuntq; tunc linea uisualis coniunctionis à linea uerę coniunctionis, id quod nondum propter oculi & centri mundi distantiam euenit, uerum & propter lon-

A 3 gissimum