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## **Astronomica - Cod. Ettenheim-Münster 165**

**Moingenat, Johannes**

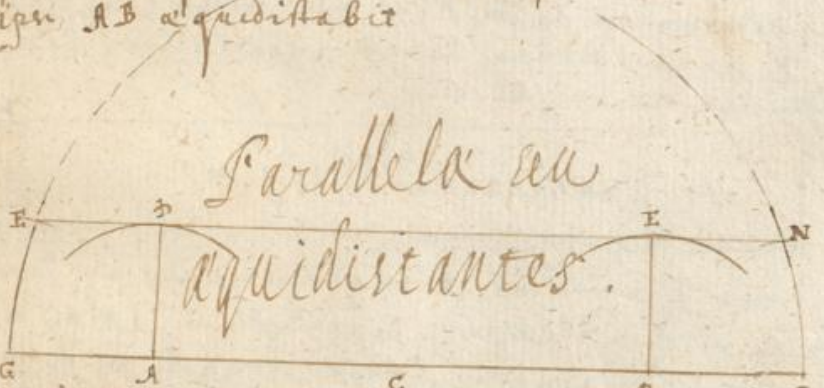
**[S.l.], 1623-1624**

Problema 3

[urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-114277](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-114277)

PROBLEMA 3<sup>m</sup>

Lineas equidistantes, et quadrangulares figuras, sine para-  
 ras delineare. Sit data linea AB cuius  
 induenda sit alia ad equalia spatia et certa  
 intervalla in neutra parte deflectens  
 assumpto per circuli intervallo proposito AD  
 servata eadem circuli apertura, ex binis qui  
 buslibet videlicet A et B punctis delineantur  
 bini arcus sup quibus trahatur linea tangens  
 que erit alteri parallela, sine equidistantis ad  
 sicut n. linea AD. BE. equalium arcuorum  
 semidiametri equalis, idemque equalis undequaque  
 complectitur spatium, per alium modum invenitur  
 ex C delineare circulum quemcumque ex eorum  
 binos equalis percurrere arcus FG. ND.  
 pari namque ita linea DE per F et N ducta  
 ipsi AB equidistant



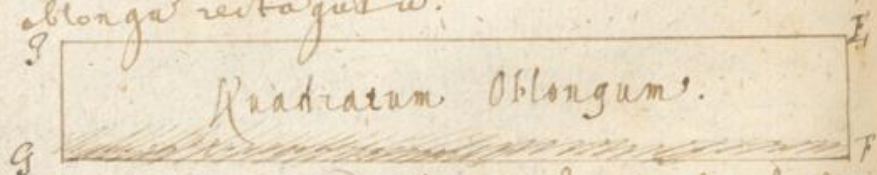
Potio ex quadrilateris figuris occurrit primus  
 Quadratum describendum, quod sic fit idem  
 scilicet ad AB perpendiculari CA equali ipsi AB  
 ad cuius intervallum aperiatur circulus, ungu-  
 per eius <sup>ponatur in C. alteri applicatur</sup> ~~inter~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~circulo~~ <sup>circulo</sup> ~~describatur~~ <sup>describatur</sup>  
 scribatur arcus primus, versus ex B in D



arcus secundus, linea  $n$  aq<sup>3</sup> ad coe<sup>3</sup> sectione  
 binorū arcuū producta perficiet perfecte quadratum



3<sup>o</sup> oblongū rectangulū rectangulū sit  
 sic ad linea  $BE$  sit demissa perpendicularis  
 $CF$  deinde intervallū ipsū  $BE$  circum  
 depositur ex  $C$  in  $F$  et intervallū  $CF$  ex  $E$   
 in  $F$  connectaturq<sup>3</sup> linea procreabitur namq<sup>3</sup>  
 oblongū rectangulū.



3<sup>o</sup> pro Rhombo ad  $A$  angulus qualicūq<sup>3</sup> faci  
 endus et ex  $A$  pariter bina latera  $AB$  &  $AC$  e  
 qualia abscindenda, rursus servatā eā dem  
 hincini apertura ta' ex  $B$  qua' ex  $C$  ad intervallū  
 $AB$  faciendū ē decussatio binorū arcuū in  
 $D$  figura namq<sup>3</sup> absoluta ostendet Rom  
 bum equilaterum, habentem angulos  
 oppositos aequales.





Demum in Rhomboida similiter angulo ad  
 Equaliumq<sup>3</sup> constituto ex una linea bre-  
 uior ex altera parte longior abscondat<sup>3</sup> portio<sup>3</sup>  
 et ex I in F deponatur intervallu<sup>3</sup> E F pra  
 terea ex F in I intervallu<sup>3</sup> & G<sup>3</sup> na<sup>3</sup> linea<sup>3</sup> <sup>faciendo li</sup>  
 ad eam arcu<sup>3</sup> binoru<sup>3</sup> sectionem ducta eam <sup>arcu<sup>3</sup> arcu<sup>3</sup></sup> <sup>decusationem</sup>  
 plebunt Rhomboides ad hunc modu<sup>3</sup> plurima  
 figurae describi p<sup>3</sup>nt, ut ex sequentibus patebit.



PROBLEMA 4<sup>m</sup>

Circulum omnem et partes Circuli  
 in suos gradus seu partes di-  
 stribuere.

Cognitio distributionis huius ta<sup>3</sup> ad horologia,  
 quoru<sup>3</sup> Astrolabia similiter ta<sup>3</sup> ad astronomia<sup>3</sup>,  
 quae Geometrica<sup>3</sup> maxime<sup>3</sup> e<sup>3</sup> xxia, solentq<sup>3</sup> in