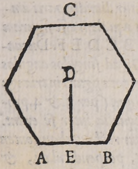
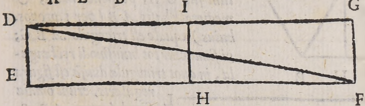
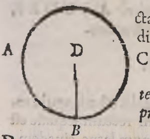
dicularis ad latus A B, sit D E; triangulum vero rectangulum D E F, habens angulum E, rectum, & latus D E, æquale perpendiculari D E, latus autem E F, æquale ambitui figuræ A B C. Dico triangulum D E F, figuræ A B C, æquale esse. Compleatur enim rectangulum D E F G, & diuisa E F, bifariam in puncto H, ducatur H I, æquidistans rectæ D E. Erit igitur (per 2. propos. huius) rectangulum D E H I, æquale figuræ A B C: At rectangulum D E H I, æquale est triangulo D E F. Nam rectangulum D E H I, est dimidium rectanguli D E F G, vt constat ex 36. prop. primi, vel ex prima propositione sexti: Triangulum quoque D E F dimidium est eiusdem rectanguli D E F G, vt perspicuum est ex 41. propositio. primi, Igitur & triangulum D E F, æquale erit figuræ A B C, quod est propositum.





PROPOSITIO IIII.

AREA cuiuslibet circuli æqualis est rectangulo comprehenso sub semidiametro, & dimidia circumferentia circuli.



ESTO circulus A B C, cuius semidiameter D B: Rectangulum autem D B E F, comprehensum sub D B, semidiametro circuli, & B E, recta, quæ æqualis sit dimidiæ circumferentiæ circuli