

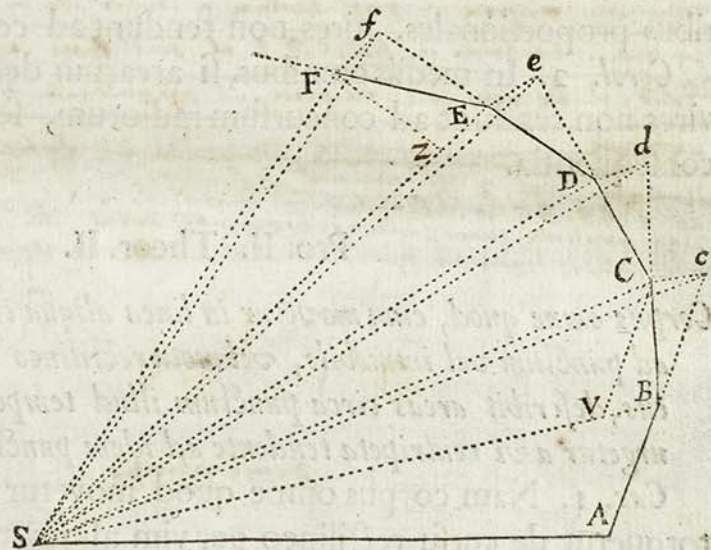
S E C T. II.

De Inventione Virium Centripetarum.

Prop. I. Theorema. I.

Areas quas corpora in gyros acta radiis ad immobile centrum virium ductis describunt, & in planis immobilibus consistere, & esse temporibus proportionales.

Dividatur tempus in partes ^{demonstratio.} æquales, & prima temporis parte describat corpus vi insita rectam AB . Idem secunda temporis parte, si nil impediret, recta pergeret ad c , (per Leg. I) describens lineam Bc æqualem ipsi AB , adeo ut radii AS , BS , cS ad centrum actis, confectæ forent æquales areae ASB , BSc . Verum ubi corpus venit ad B , agat vis centripeta impulsu unico sed magno, faciatq; corpus a recta Bc deflectere & pergere in recta BC . Ipsi BS parallela agatur cC occurrens BC in C , & completa secunda temporis parte, corpus (per Legum Corol. I) reperietur in C , in eodem plano cum triangulo ASB . Junge SC , & triangulum SBC , ob parallelas SB , Cc , æquale erit triangulo SBC , atq; adeo etiam triangulo SAB . Simili argumento si



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