

Achromatica, tunc, ferunt maximam ~~aperturam~~
causam, quia magna aberratio propter figura-
m planam tunc est (1500^{us} annus) quae
propter colorem.

Quod apertura non tolerabilis propter aberrationem
in figura, est (nisi achromatica sit) intolerabilis
propter colorem.

Adversus si 100^{us} debeat augere tubum,
aperturam ^{diametrum} oportet esse (ad maximam derivatum)
50^{us} tunc apertura, nisi si ingruat de laetitia
speculorum, adeoque tubus longus, propter aberra-
tionem est diverga. Refrangibile est, et non in
possibilis; nunc vero propter brevitatem de laetitia
speculorum obijciunt achromaticam tunc,
qua demonstrat tunc longitudinem esse debet,
ut aberratio propter figuram sit tolerabilis.

Rippe ~~in~~ Bid. F. f.

In magna distantia pro. mutat abas
ex reparatione.

Circa visum clarum.

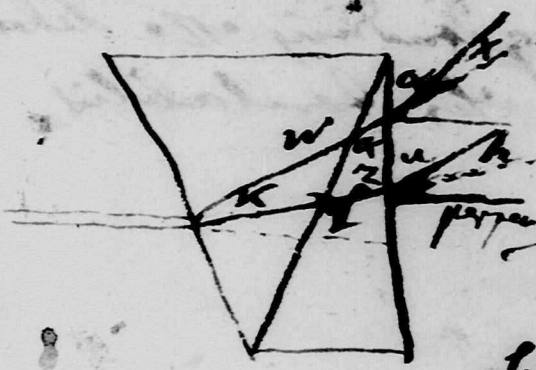
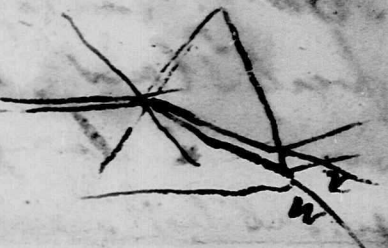
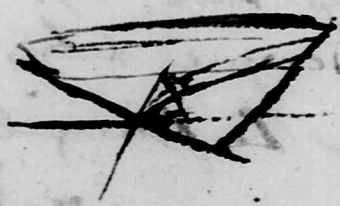
Kip natus est in fustis, et tubus alius
Prolia a natus est in manu, et natus est
Natus est in manu, et natus est in manu.
adversus objicere.

BF240/1



$x = 60$ $u = x + 12$
 $z = 12' = 6.2'$
 angl. refractionis pnt x' et u'
 Si refractionis angulus

$x' = 40$
 $u' = 12.3' = 40' + 12'$
 hinc $u - u' = 60' + 12' - 40' - 12' = 20'$
 in $x - x' = 60 - 40 = 20'$
 adque sunt parallela et ad
 excludit.



$z = 180^\circ - x - \alpha$

$u + h = 180^\circ = x + \alpha$

angulus refractionis $= 90^\circ - x - \alpha$

Si ang. refractionis h pnt ubi

in refractione $= 90^\circ - x - \alpha + h$

ang. incidence pro utraque $90^\circ - \alpha$

refractione $90^\circ - \alpha + x$

Jam ut ex coloris gradibus suber
 et visibilibus, debemus esse paralleli; utique
 debet esse $90^\circ - x - \alpha + h = 90^\circ - \alpha + x$
 atque $x = h - \alpha$

Fastigium rursus vertitur. pariter procedit
 BF 240/10