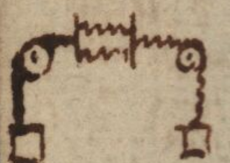
~~Cum suis tubis, et pondera quidem sunt~~ aequalia [diametris]

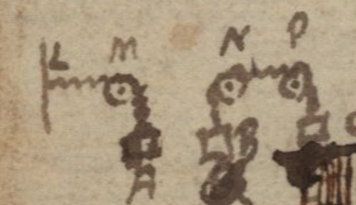
Caeterum supposuimus hactenus tubos esse aequales.
Sed si inaequales sint etiam pondera non erunt
aequalia, sed capacitatibus tuborum, (id est quadratis
ab eorum diametris) reciproce proportionalia.
Hanc enim in rem sufficit considerari pondera duo
B et C cum suis tubis 1.2 et 2.3, ubi
si tubi sint ~~aequal~~ inaequales, [diametris] ~~[illegible]~~ et 1.2 major
at 3.4 minor, tunc descendente pondere B, et
attrahente pondus C, sine fluidi dilatatione
per solum ejus motum * pondus C ascendit tanto
magis quam B descenderat, quanto tubus 3.4
est minus capax tubo 1.2. itaque aequilibrium erit,
si pondera sint reciproce ut capacitates tuborum.
Unde et cognoscimus tensiones non tantum pon-
deribus sed et ponderum in rem tendibilem
effectibus esse aestimandas. ~~Et duos tubos inae-~~
~~quales quodammodo repraesentare duo unam~~
~~chordam inae duas extremitates ejusdem chordae~~
~~crassitie inaequales~~ Sed quod de duobus
tubis inaequalibus [ejusdem vasis] diximus, non ~~debet~~ potest applicari
ad chordam duas extremitates inaequalis crassitiei
habentem. Nam utcunque se habeat chorda, non
potest ~~[illegible]~~ chorda moveri sine tensione quin [descendit]
unum pondus tantum ascendat, quantum alterum.
interim verum est chordam pluribus filis constan-
tem ab eodem pondere minus tendi, et duplicata
chorda fore dimidiam in partibus tensionem.
itaque verum est hic quoque pondera, ~~sed ambo simul~~
~~minus descendere~~ sed aeque ambo, minus descendere
ad eandem vim tonicam chordae ~~[illegible]~~ efficiendam
~~[illegible]~~ et tensiones in eadem chorda diversa ~~crassitie~~ [seu numeri filorum]
multiplicantes ~~[illegible]~~, esse crassitiebus [chordae partium] reciproce proportionales;
vi tonica ~~[illegible]~~ ubique aequali existente et per ~~pondus~~
alterutrum ponderum, utique aequalium, aestimanda.

*Ut si fluidum esset non aer sed aqua)



Clarissimus ~~[illegible]~~ Mathematicus in libro quem molitur de Staticis [mechanicis] optime afferit [illegible] de vi absoluta

Non magis tenditur chorda a duobus ponderibus
aequalibus in diversa trahentibus, quam ab uno ~~solo~~ eorum sola
eandem muro affixam trahente. ~~quod facile demonstratur~~
~~[illegible] enim alterutrum~~ [ponderum] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] agglutinare
~~[illegible] mutabitur tensio.~~ Et [mea sententia] pondus oppositum ~~[illegible]~~
[murum] vicem subit. Sufficit enim tantundem vim habere, ut a pondere
[priore] chordam non trahi patiatur, seu et chorda ullo modo
[illegible] possit. Et ex pondere [illo retinente] [illegible] facere nihil est aliud
est quam [illegible] potentiam ~~[illegible]~~ resistendi augere
[illegible] potentia habendi [illegible] si pondus
fieret immensum [illegible] [sufficiens] [illegible] [infinitum]
[illegible] descendere non posset. ita [illegible]
[illegible] magnitudo [illegible] vel
[illegible] tensionem superfluum est [illegible] trahentis
[illegible] [ipse] [illegible]
[illegible] vi ponderis oppositi
[illegible] Sed hoc distinctius applicare petimus
[illegible] ne quis inde error oboriatur [illegible]



[illegible] tensio [illegible] erit AC si

~~[illegible]~~
Verissimum [illegible] est
chordam LM muro L affixam
tantundem tendi a pondere A unius (si [illegible] quantum chorda similis
[priori] NP, [illegible] duobus ponderibus B et C pro-
[illegible] quodlibet etiam [illegible] libra [illegible] facile demonstratur
idque sic [illegible] ponamus pondus C agglutinare
[illegible] scabello supposito E [illegible] si chorda B N P C esset
[illegible] (duorum ponderum) ad alium (unius ponderis et muri) [illegible]
[illegible] sed hinc [illegible]
[illegible] (meo judicio) [illegible]