

Therefore, if a line equal to the sum of these two lines, described, be measured from the point L along the line L H, it will intersect L H at a greater distance from L than the trisecting line, drawn from E, intersects L H. Then if a line be drawn from J to this latter greater distance in L H, as described, is from L, that line will have a greater convergent or divergent horizontal value than J' J (or R P). Then draw from the point E a line parallel and equal to the one just described as having a greater divergent or convergent horizontal value than R P, and from the extremity of that line draw a line parallel to E L intersecting the line H L produced, and from that point of intersection with H L (produced) take a distance equal to the sum of the two said lines (which is greater than R P + H U'), and that will give the point where the trisecting line drawn from the point E intersects the line L H (or H L).

The End.