Kepler's second theorem:
1. Distances between planets and their position on their elliptical orbits.
2. Law of areas: The area swept out by the line joining the Sun and a planet is equal to the product of a constant factor and the square of the time.
3. Law of squares: The square of a planet's mean motion is proportional to the cube of its semi-major axis.

Mathematical notes:

Formulæ for the positions of the planets based on observed data from the year 1600.