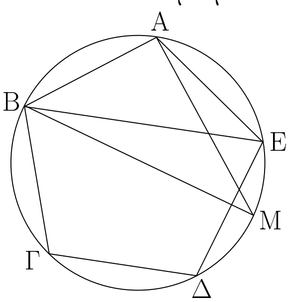
ELEMENTS BOOK 12

Proportional Stereometry[†]

[†]The novel feature of this book is the use of the so-called *method of exhaustion* (see Prop. 10.1), a precursor to integration which is generally attributed to Eudoxus of Cnidus.

α′.

Τὰ ἐν τοῖς κύκλοις ὅμοια πολύγωνα πρὸς ἄλληλά ἐστιν ὡς τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν διαμέτρων τετράγωνα.



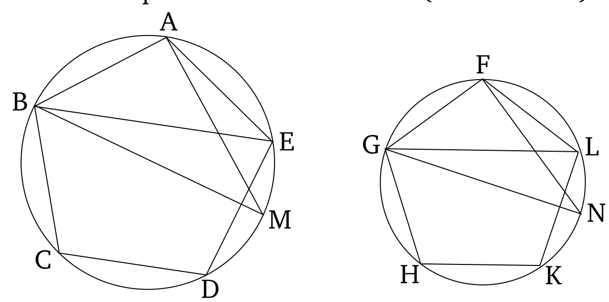
Ἔστωσαν κύκλοι οἱ ΑΒΓ, ΖΗΘ, καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς ὅμοια πολύγωνα ἔστω τὰ ΑΒΓΔΕ, ΖΗΘΚΛ, διάμετροι δὲ τῶν κύκλων ἔστωσαν ΒΜ, ΗΝ· λέγω, ὅτι ἐστὶν ὡς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΜ τετράγωνον πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΗΝ τετράγωνον, οὕτως τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ πολύγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΖΗΘΚΛ πολύγωνον.

Ἐπεζεύχθωσαν γὰρ αἱ ΒΕ, ΑΜ, ΗΛ, ΖΝ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὅμοιον τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ πολύγωνον τῷ ΖΗΘΚΛ πολυγώνῳ, ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΗΖΛ, καί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΒΑ πρὸς τὴν ΑΕ, οὕτως ἡ ΗΖ πρὸς τὴν ΖΛ. δύο δὴ τρίγωνά ἐστι τὰ ΒΑΕ, ΗΖΛ μίαν γωνίαν μιᾷ γωνίᾳ ἴσην ἔχοντα τὴν ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ τῇ ὑπὸ ΗΖΛ, περὶ δὲ τὰς ἴσας γωνίας τὰς πλευρὰς ἀνάλογον· ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΕ τρίγωνον τῷ ΖΗΛ τριγώνῳ. ἴση ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΒ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΛΗ. ἀλλ᾽ ἡ μὲν ὑπὸ ΑΕΒ τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΜΒ ἐστιν ἴση· ἐπὶ γὰρ τῆς αὐτῆς περιφερείας βεβήκασιν· ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΖΛΗ τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΝΗ· καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΜΒ ἄρα τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΝΗ ἐστιν ἴση. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὀρθὴ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΜ ὀρθῇ τῇ ὑπὸ ΗΖΝ ἴση· καὶ ἡ λοιπὴ ἄρα τῇ λοιπῇ ἐστιν ἴση. ἰσογώνιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΜ τρίγωνον τῷ ΖΗΝ τριγώνῳ. ἀνάλογον ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΒΜ πρὸς τὴν ΗΝ, οὕτως ἡ ΒΑ πρὸς τὴν ΗΖ. ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὲν τῆς ΒΜ πρὸς τὴν ΗΝ λόγου διπλασίων ἐστὶν ὁ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΜ τετραγώνου πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΗΝ τετράγωνον, τοῦ δὲ τῆς ΒΑ πρὸς τὴν ΗΖ διπλασίων ἐστὶν ὁ τοῦ ΑΒΓΔΕ πολυγώνου πρὸς τὸ ΖΗΘΚΛ πολύγωνον· καὶ ὡς ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΜ τετράγωνον πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΗΝ τετράγωνον, οὕτως τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕ πολύγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΖΗΘΚΛ πολύγωνον.

Τὰ ἄρα ἐν τοῖς κύκλοις ὅμοια πολύγωνα πρὸς ἄλληλά ἐστιν ὡς τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν διαμέτρων τετράγωνα· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

Proposition 1

Similar polygons (inscribed) in circles are to one another as the squares on the diameters (of the circles).



Let ABC and FGH be circles, and let $ABCDE$ and $FGHKL$ be similar polygons (inscribed) in them (respectively), and let BM and GN be the diameters of the circles (respectively). I say that as the square on BM is to the square on GN, so polygon $ABCDE$ (is) to polygon $FGHKL$.

For let BE, AM, GL, and FN have been joined. And since polygon $ABCDE$ (is) similar to polygon $FGHKL$, angle BAE is also equal to (angle) GFL, and as BA is to AE, so GF (is) to FL [Def. 6.1]. So, BAE and GFL are two triangles having one angle equal to one angle, (namely), BAE (equal) to GFL, and the sides around the equal angles proportional. Triangle ABE is thus equiangular with triangle FGL [Prop. 6.6]. Thus, angle AEB is equal to (angle) FLG. But, AEB is equal to AMB, and FLG to FNG, for they stand on the same circumference [Prop. 3.27]. Thus, AMB is also equal to FNG. And the right-angle BAM is also equal to the right-angle GFN [Prop. 3.31]. Thus, the remaining (angle) is also equal to the remaining (angle) [Prop. 1.32]. Thus, triangle ABM is equiangular with triangle FGN. Thus, proportionally, as BM is to GN, so BA (is) to GF [Prop. 6.4]. But, the (ratio) of the square on BM to the square on GN is the square of the ratio of BM to GN, and the (ratio) of polygon $ABCDE$ to polygon $FGHKL$ is the square of the (ratio) of BA to GF [Prop. 6.20]. And, thus, as the square on BM (is) to the square on GN, so polygon $ABCDE$ (is) to polygon $FGHKL$.

Thus, similar polygons (inscribed) in circles are to one another as the squares on the diameters (of the circles). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

β′.

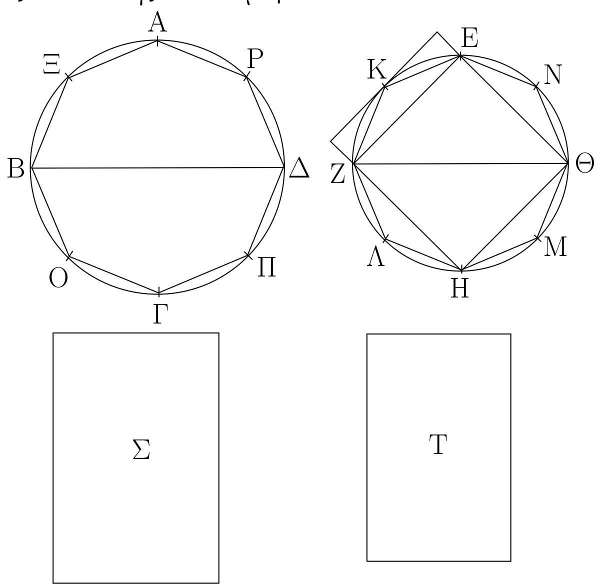
Οἱ κύκλοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσὶν ὡς τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν διαμέτρων τετράγωνα.

Ἔστωσαν κύκλοι οἱ ΑΒΓΔ, ΕΖΗΘ, διάμετροι δὲ αὐτῶν

Proposition 2

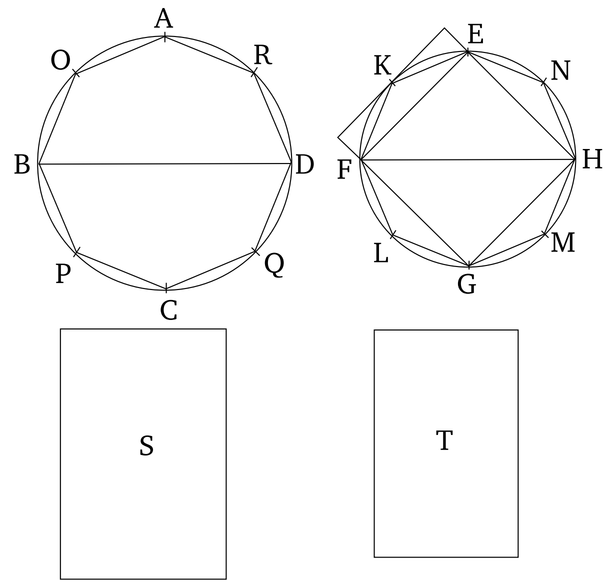
Circles are to one another as the squares on (their) diameters.

Let $ABCD$ and $EFGH$ be circles, and [let] BD and [ἔστωσαν] αἱ ΒΔ, ΖΘ· λέγω, ὅτι ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, οὕτως τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ τετράγωνον πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΘ τετράγωνον.



Εἰ γὰρ μή ἐστιν ὡς ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ, οὕτως τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ τετράγωνον πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΘ, ἔσται ὡς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΘ, οὕτως ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος ἤτοι πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου χωρίον ἢ πρὸς μεῖζον. ἔστω πρότερον πρὸς ἔλασσον τὸ Σ. και ἐγγεγράφθω εἰς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον τετράγωνον τὸ ΕΖΗΘ. τὸ δὴ ἐγγεγραμμένον τετράγωνον μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου, ἐπειδήπερ ἐὰν διὰ τῶν Ε, Ζ, Η, Θ σημείων ἐφαπτομένας [εὐθείας] τοῦ κύκλου ἀγάγωμεν, τοῦ περιγραφομένου περὶ τὸν κύκλον τετραγώνου ἥμισύ ἐστι τὸ ΕΖΗΘ τετράγωνον, τοῦ δὲ περιγραφέντος τετραγώνου ἐλάττων ἐστὶν ὁ κύκλος· ὥστε τὸ ΕΖΗΘ ἐγγεγραμμένον τετράγωνον μεῖζόν ἐστι τοῦ ἡμίσεως τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου. τετμήσθωσαν δίχα αἱ ΕΖ, ΖΗ, ΗΘ, ΘΕ περιφέρειαι κατὰ τὰ Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν σημεῖα, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΕΚ, ΚΖ, ΖΛ, ΛΗ, ΗΜ, ΜΘ, ΘΝ, ΝΕ· καὶ ἕκαστον ἄρα τῶν ΕΚΖ, ΖΛΗ, ΗΜΘ, ΘΝΕ τριγώνων μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ καθ᾽ ἑαυτὸ τμήματος τοῦ κύκλου, ἐπειδήπερ ἐὰν διὰ τῶν Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν σημείων ἐφαπτομένας τοῦ κύκλου ἀγάγωμεν καὶ ἀναπληρώσωμεν τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ΕΖ, ΖΗ, ΗΘ, ΘΕ εὐθειῶν παραλληλόγραμμα, ἕκαστον τῶν ΕΚΖ, ΖΛΗ, ΗΜΘ, ΘΝΕ τριγώνων ἥμισυ ἔσται τοῦ καθ᾽ ἑαυτὸ παραλληλογράμμου, ἀλλὰ τὸ καθ᾽ ἑαυτὸ τμῆμα ἔλαττόν ἐστι τοῦ παραλληλογράμμου· ὥστε ἕκαστον τῶν ΕΚΖ, ΖΛΗ, ΗΜΘ, ΘΝΕ τριγώνων μεῖζόν ἐστι τοῦ ἡμίσεως τοῦ καθ᾽ ἑαυτὸ τμήματος τοῦ κύκλου. τέμνοντες δὴ τὰς ὑπολειπομένας περιφερείας δίχα καὶ ἐπιζευγνύντες εὐθείας καὶ τοῦτο ἀεὶ ποιοῦντες καταλείψομέν τινα ἀποτμήματα τοῦ κύκλου, ἃ ἔσται ἐλάσσονα τῆς ὑπεροχῆς, ᾗ ὑπερέχει ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος τοῦ Σ χωρίου.

FH [be] their diameters. I say that as circle $ABCD$ is to circle $EFGH$, so the square on BD (is) to the square on FH.



For if the circle $ABCD$ is not to the (circle) $EFGH$, as the square on BD (is) to the (square) on FH, then as the (square) on BD (is) to the (square) on FH, so circle $ABCD$ will be to some area either less than, or greater than, circle $EFGH$. Let it, first of all, be (in that ratio) to (some) lesser (area), S. And let the square $EFGH$ have been inscribed in circle $EFGH$ [Prop. 4.6]. So the inscribed square is greater than half of circle $EFGH$, inasmuch as if we draw tangents to the circle through the points E, F, G, and H, then square $EFGH$ is half of the square circumscribed about the circle [Prop. 1.47], and the circle is less than the circumscribed square. Hence, the inscribed square $EFGH$ is greater than half of circle $EFGH$. Let the circumferences EF, FG, GH, and HE have been cut in half at points K, L, M, and N (respectively), and let EK, KF, FL, LG, GM, MH, HN, and NE have been joined. And, thus, each of the triangles EKF, FLG, GMH, and HNE is greater than half of the segment of the circle about it, inasmuch as if we draw tangents to the circle through points K, L, M, and N, and complete the parallelograms on the straight-lines EF, FG, GH, and HE, then each of the triangles EKF, FLG, GMH, and HNE will be half of the parallelogram about it, but the segment about it is less than the parallelogram. Hence, each of the triangles EKF, FLG, GMH, and HNE is greater than half of the segment of the circle about it. So, by cutting the circumferences remaining behind in half, and joining straight-lines, and doing this continually, we will (even-ἐδείχθη γὰρ ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ θεωρήματι τοῦ δεκάτου βιβλίου, ὅτι δύο μεγεθῶν ἀνίσων ἐκκειμένων, ἐὰν ἀπὸ τοῦ μείζονος ἀφαιρεθῇ μεῖζον ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ καὶ τοῦ καταλειπομένου μεῖζον ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ, καὶ τοῦτο ἀεὶ γίγνηται, λειφθήσεταί τι μέγεθος, ὃ ἔσται ἔλασσον τοῦ ἐκκειμένου ἐλάσσονος μεγέθους. λελείφθω οὖν, καὶ ἔστω τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ΕΚ, ΚΖ, ΖΛ, ΛΗ, ΗΜ, ΜΘ, ΘΝ, ΝΕ τμήματα τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου ἐλάττονα τῆς ὑπεροχῆς, ᾗ ὑπερέχει ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος τοῦ Σ χωρίου. λοιπὸν ἄρα τὸ ΕΚΖΛΗΜΘΝ πολύγωνον μεῖζόν ἐστι τοῦ Σ χωρίου. ἐγγεγράφθω καὶ εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον τῷ ΕΚΖΛΗΜΘΝ πολυγώνῳ ὅμοιον πολύγωνον τὸ ΑΞΒΟΓΠΔΡ· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ τετράγωνον πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΘ τετράγωνον, οὕτως τὸ ΑΞΒΟΓΠΔΡ πολύγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΕΚΖΛΗΜΘΝ πολύγωνον. ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ τετράγωνον πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΘ, οὕτως ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸ Σ χωρίον· καὶ ὡς ἄρα ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸ Σ χωρίον, οὕτως τὸ ΑΞΒΟΓΠΔΡ πολύγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΕΚΖΛΗΜΘΝ πολύγωνον· ἐναλλὰξ ἄρα ὡς ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸ ἐν αὐτῷ πολύγωνον, οὕτως τὸ Σ χωρίον πρὸς τὸ ΕΚΖΛΗΜΘΝ πολύγωνον. μείζων δὲ ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος τοῦ ἐν αὐτῷ πολυγώνου· μεῖζον ἄρα καὶ τὸ Σ χωρίον τοῦ ΕΚΖΛΗΜΘΝ πολυγώνου. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔλαττον· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ τετράγωνον πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΘ, οὕτως ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου χωρίον. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι οὐδὲ ὡς τὸ ἀπὸ ΖΘ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ ΒΔ, οὕτως ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου χωρίον.

Λέγω δή, ὅτι οὐδὲ ὡς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΘ, οὕτως ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς μεῖζόν τι τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου χωρίον.

Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω πρὸς μεῖζον τὸ Σ. ἀνάπαλιν ἄρα [ἐστὶν] ὡς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΘ τετράγωνον πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΒ, οὕτως τὸ Σ χωρίον πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον. ἀλλ᾽ ὡς τὸ Σ χωρίον πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος πρὸς ἔλαττόν τι τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου χωρίον· καὶ ὡς ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΘ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ, οὕτως ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου χωρίον· ὅπερ ἀδύνατον ἐδείχθη. οὐκ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ τετράγωνον πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΘ, οὕτως ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς μεῖζόν τι τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου χωρίον. ἐδείχθη δέ, ὅτι οὐδὲ πρὸς ἔλασσον· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΔ τετράγωνον πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΖΘ, οὕτως ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον.

Οἱ ἄρα κύκλοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσὶν ὡς τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν διαμέτρων τετράγωνα· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

tually) leave behind some segments of the circle whose (sum) will be less than the excess by which circle $EFGH$ exceeds the area S. For we showed in the first theorem of the tenth book that if two unequal magnitudes are laid out, and if (a part) greater than a half is subtracted from the greater, and (if from) the remainder (a part) greater than a half (is subtracted), and this happens continually, then some magnitude will (eventually) be left which will be less than the lesser laid out magnitude [Prop. 10.1]. Therefore, let the (segments) have been left, and let the (sum of the) segments of the circle $EFGH$ on EK, KF, FL, LG, GM, MH, HN, and NE be less than the excess by which circle $EFGH$ exceeds area S. Thus, the remaining polygon $EKFLGMHN$ is greater than area S. And let the polygon $AOBPCQDR$, similar to the polygon $EKFLGMHN$, have been inscribed in circle $ABCD$. Thus, as the square on BD is to the square on FH, so polygon $AOBPCQDR$ (is) to polygon $EKFLGMHN$ [Prop. 12.1]. But, also, as the square on BD (is) to the square on FH, so circle $ABCD$ (is) to area S. And, thus, as circle $ABCD$ (is) to area S, so polygon $AOBPGQDR$ (is) to polygon $EKFLGMHN$ [Prop. 5.11]. Thus, alternately, as circle $ABCD$ (is) to the polygon (inscribed) within it, so area S (is) to polygon $EKFLGMHN$ [Prop. 5.16]. And circle $ABCD$ (is) greater than the polygon (inscribed) within it. Thus, area S is also greater than polygon $EKFLGMHN$. But, (it is) also less. The very thing is impossible. Thus, the square on BD is not to the (square) on FH, as circle $ABCD$ (is) to some area less than circle $EFGH$. So, similarly, we can show that the (square) on FH (is) not to the (square) on BD as circle $EFGH$ (is) to some area less than circle $ABCD$ either.

So, I say that neither (is) the (square) on BD to the (square) on FH, as circle $ABCD$ (is) to some area greater than circle $EFGH$.

For, if possible, let it be (in that ratio) to (some) greater (area), S. Thus, inversely, as the square on FH [is] to the (square) on DB, so area S (is) to circle $ABCD$ [Prop. 5.7 corr.]. But, as area S (is) to circle $ABCD$, so circle $EFGH$ (is) to some area less than circle $ABCD$ (see lemma). And, thus, as the (square) on FH (is) to the (square) on BD, so circle $EFGH$ (is) to some area less than circle $ABCD$ [Prop. 5.11]. The very thing was shown (to be) impossible. Thus, as the square on BD is to the (square) on FH, so circle $ABCD$ (is) not to some area greater than circle $EFGH$. And it was shown that neither (is it in that ratio) to (some) lesser (area). Thus, as the square on BD is to the (square) on FH, so circle $ABCD$ (is) to circle $EFGH$.

Thus, circles are to one another as the squares on (their) diameters. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

Λῆμμα.

Λέγω δή, ὅτι τοῦ Σ χωρίου μείζονος ὄντος τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου ἐστὶν ὡς τὸ Σ χωρίον πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος πρὸς ἔλαττόν τι τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου χωρίον.

Γεγονέτω γὰρ ὡς τὸ Σ χωρίον πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος πρὸς τὸ Τ χωρίον. λέγω, ὅτι ἔλαττόν ἐστι τὸ Τ χωρίον τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου. ἐπεὶ γάρ ἐστιν ὡς τὸ Σ χωρίον πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος πρὸς τὸ Τ χωρίον, ἐναλλάξ ἐστιν ὡς τὸ Σ χωρίον πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸ Τ χωρίον. μεῖζον δὲ τὸ Σ χωρίον τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου· μείζων ἄρα καὶ ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος τοῦ Τ χωρίου. ὥστε ἐστὶν ὡς τὸ Σ χωρίον πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος πρὸς ἔλαττόν τι τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου χωρίον· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

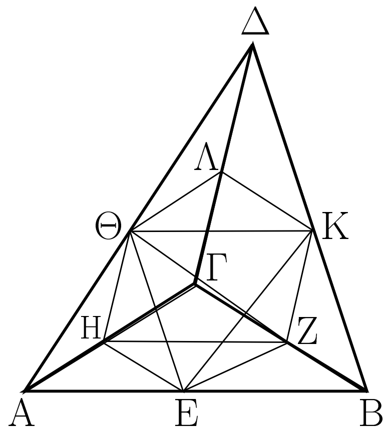
Lemma

So, I say that, area S being greater than circle $EFGH$, as area S is to circle $ABCD$, so circle $EFGH$ (is) to some area less than circle $ABCD$.

For let it have been contrived that as area S (is) to circle $ABCD$, so circle $EFGH$ (is) to area T. I say that area T is less than circle $ABCD$. For since as area S is to circle $ABCD$, so circle $EFGH$ (is) to area T, alternately, as area S is to circle $EFGH$, so circle $ABCD$ (is) to area T [Prop. 5.16]. And area S (is) greater than circle $EFGH$. Thus, circle $ABCD$ (is) also greater than area T [Prop. 5.14]. Hence, as area S is to circle $ABCD$, so circle $EFGH$ (is) to some area less than circle $ABCD$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

γʹ.

Πᾶσα πυραμὶς τρίγωνον ἔχουσα βάσιν διαιρεῖται εἰς δύο πυραμίδας ἴσας τε καὶ ὁμοίας ἀλλήλαις καὶ [ὁμοίας] τῇ ὅλῃ τριγώνους ἐχουσας βάσεις καὶ εἰς δύο πρίσματα ἴσα· καὶ τὰ δύο πρίσματα μείζονά ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς ὅλης πυραμίδος.

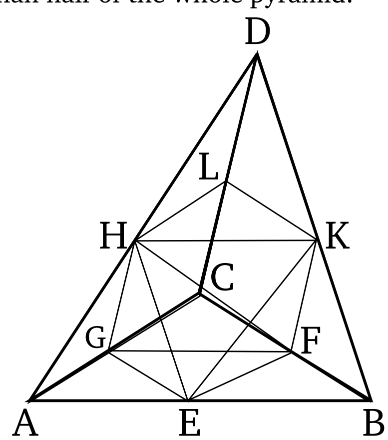


Ἔστω πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον· λέγω, ὅτι ἡ ΑΒΓΔ πυραμὶς διαιρεῖται εἰς δύο πυραμίδας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις τριγώνους βάσεις ἐχούσας καὶ ὁμοίας τῇ ὅλῃ καὶ εἰς δύο πρίσματα ἴσα· καὶ τὰ δύο πρίσματα μείζονά ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς ὅλης πυραμίδος.

Τετμήσθωσαν γὰρ αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΑ, ΑΔ, ΔΒ, ΔΓ δίχα κατὰ τὰ Ε, Ζ, Η, Θ, Κ, Λ σημεῖα, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΘΕ, ΕΗ, ΗΘ, ΘΚ, ΚΛ, ΛΘ, ΚΖ, ΖΗ. ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ μὲν ΑΕ τῇ ΕΒ, ἡ δὲ ΑΘ τῇ ΔΘ, παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΕΘ τῇ ΔΒ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ΘΚ τῇ ΑΒ παράλληλός ἐστιν.

Proposition 3

Any pyramid having a triangular base is divided into two pyramids having triangular bases (which are) equal, similar to one another, and [similar] to the whole, and into two equal prisms. And the (sum of the) two prisms is greater than half of the whole pyramid.



Let there be a pyramid whose base is triangle ABC, and (whose) apex (is) point D. I say that pyramid $ABCD$ is divided into two pyramids having triangular bases (which are) equal to one another, and similar to the whole, and into two equal prisms. And the (sum of the) two prisms is greater than half of the whole pyramid.

For let AB, BC, CA, AD, DB, and DC have been cut in half at points E, F, G, H, K, and L (respectively). And let HE, EG, GH, HK, KL, LH, KF, and FG have been joined. Since AE is equal to EB, and AH to DH, παραλληλόγραμμον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΘΕΒΚ· ἴση ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΘΚ τῇ ΕΒ. ἀλλὰ ἡ ΕΒ τῇ ΕΑ ἐστιν ἴση· καὶ ἡ ΑΕ ἄρα τῇ ΘΚ ἐστιν ἴση. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ΑΘ τῇ ΘΔ ἴση· δύο δὴ αἱ ΕΑ, ΑΘ δυσὶ ταῖς ΚΘ, ΘΔ ἴσαι εἰσὶν ἑκατέρα ἑκατέρᾳ· καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΑΘ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΘΔ ἴση· βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΕΘ βάσει τῇ ΚΔ ἐστιν ἴση. ἴσον ἄρα καὶ ὅμοιόν ἐστι τὸ ΑΕΘ τρίγωνον τῷ ΘΚΔ τριγώνῳ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τὸ ΑΘΗ τρίγωνον τῷ ΘΛΔ τριγώνῳ ἴσον τέ ἐστι καὶ ὅμοιον. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο εὐθεῖαι ἁπτόμεναι ἀλλήλων αἱ ΕΘ, ΘΗ παρὰ δύο εὐθείας ἁπτομένας ἀλλήλων τὰς ΚΔ, ΔΛ εἰσιν οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ οὖσαι, ἴσας γωνίας περιέξουσιν. ἴση ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΘΗ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΔΛ γωνίᾳ. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΕΘ, ΘΗ δυσὶ ταῖς ΚΔ, ΔΛ ἴσαι εἰσὶν ἑκατέρα εκατέρᾳ, καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΘΗ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΔΛ ἐστιν ἴση, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΕΗ βάσει τῇ ΚΛ [ἐστιν] ἴση· ἴσον ἄρα καὶ ὅμοιόν ἐστι τὸ ΕΘΗ τρίγωνον τῷ ΚΔΛ τριγώνῳ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τὸ ΑΕΗ τρίγωνον τῷ ΘΚΛ τριγώνῳ ἴσον τε καὶ ὅμοιόν ἐστιν. ἡ ἄρα πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΕΗ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Θ σημεῖον, ἴση καὶ ὁμοία ἐστὶ πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΘΚΛ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον. καὶ ἐπεὶ τριγώνου τοῦ ΑΔΒ παρὰ μίαν τῶν πλευρῶν τὴν ΑΒ ἦκται ἡ ΘΚ, ἰσογώνιόν ἐστι τὸ ΑΔΒ τρίγωνον τῷ ΔΘΚ τριγώνῳ, καὶ τὰς πλευρὰς ἀνάλογον ἔχουσιν· ὅμοιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΔΒ τρίγωνον τῷ ΔΘΚ τριγώνῳ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τὸ μὲν ΔΒΓ τρίγωνον τῷ ΔΚΛ τριγώνῳ ὅμοιόν ἐστιν, τὸ δὲ ΑΔΓ τῷ ΔΛΘ. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο εὐθεῖαι ἁπτόμεναι ἀλλήλων αἱ ΒΑ, ΑΓ παρὰ δύο εὐθείας ἁπτομένας ἀλλήλων τὰς ΚΘ, ΘΛ εἰσιν οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ, ἴσας γωνίας περιέξουσιν. ἴση ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΘΛ. καί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΒΑ πρὸς τὴν ΑΓ, οὕτως ἡ ΚΘ πρὸς τὴν ΘΛ· ὅμοιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον τῷ ΘΚΛ τριγώνῳ. καὶ πυραμὶς ἄρα, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον, ὁμοία ἐστὶ πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΘΚΛ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον. ἀλλὰ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μέν [ἐστι] τὸ ΘΚΛ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον, ὁμοία ἐδείχθη πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΕΗ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Θ σημεῖον. ἑκατέρα ἄρα τῶν ΑΕΗΘ, ΘΚΛΔ πυραμίδων ὁμοία ἐστὶ τῇ ὅλῃ τῇ ΑΒΓΔ πυραμίδι.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΖ τῇ ΖΓ, διπλάσιόν ἐστι τὸ ΕΒΖΗ παραλληλόγραμμον τοῦ ΗΖΓ τριγώνου. καὶ ἐπεί, ἐὰν ᾖ δύο πρίσματα ἰσοϋψῆ, καὶ τὸ μὲν ἔχῃ βάσιν παραλληλόγραμμον, τὸ δὲ τρίγωνον, διπλάσιον δὲ ᾖ τὸ παραλληλόγραμμον τοῦ τριγώνου, ἴσα ἐστὶ τὰ πρίσματα, ἴσον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ πρίσμα τὸ περιεχόμενον ὑπὸ δύο μὲν τριγώνων τῶν ΒΚΖ, ΕΘΗ, τριῶν δὲ παραλληλογράμμων τῶν ΕΒΖΗ, ΕΒΚΘ, ΘΚΖΗ τῷ πρισματι τῷ περιεχομένῳ ὑπὸ δύο μὲν τριγώνων τῶν ΗΖΓ, ΘΚΛ, τριῶν δὲ παραλληλογράμμων τῶν ΚΖΓΛ, ΛΓΗΘ, ΘΚΖΗ. καὶ φανερόν, ὅτι ἑκάτρον τῶν πρισμάτων, οὗ τε βάσις τὸ ΕΒΖΗ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ ἡ ΘΚ εὐθεῖα, καὶ οὗ βάσις τὸ ΗΖΓ τρίγωνον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΘΚΛ τρίγωνον, μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἑκατέρας

EH is thus parallel to DB [Prop. 6.2]. So, for the same (reasons), HK is also parallel to AB. Thus, $HEBK$ is a parallelogram. Thus, HK is equal to EB [Prop. 1.34]. But, EB is equal to EA. Thus, AE is also equal to HK. And AH is also equal to HD. So the two (straight-lines) EA and AH are equal to the two (straight-lines) KH and HD, respectively. And angle EAH (is) equal to angle KHD [Prop. 1.29]. Thus, base EH is equal to base KD [Prop. 1.4]. Thus, triangle AEH is equal and similar to triangle HKD [Prop. 1.4]. So, for the same (reasons), triangle AHG is also equal and similar to triangle HLD. And since EH and HG are two straight-lines joining one another (which are respectively) parallel to two straight-lines joining one another, KD and DL, not being in the same plane, they will contain equal angles [Prop. 11.10]. Thus, angle EHG is equal to angle KDL. And since the two straight-lines EH and HG are equal to the two straight-lines KD and DL, respectively, and angle EHG is equal to angle KDL, base EG [is] thus equal to base KL [Prop. 1.4]. Thus, triangle EHG is equal and similar to triangle KDL. So, for the same (reasons), triangle AEG is also equal and similar to triangle HKL. Thus, the pyramid whose base is triangle AEG, and apex the point H, is equal and similar to the pyramid whose base is triangle HKL, and apex the point D [Def. 11.10]. And since HK has been drawn parallel to one of the sides, AB, of triangle ADB, triangle ADB is equiangular to triangle DHK [Prop. 1.29], and they have proportional sides. Thus, triangle ADB is similar to triangle DHK [Def. 6.1]. So, for the same (reasons), triangle DBC is also similar to triangle DKL, and ADC to DLH. And since two straight-lines joining one another, BA and AC, are parallel to two straight-lines joining one another, KH and HL, not in the same plane, they will contain equal angles [Prop. 11.10]. Thus, angle BAC is equal to (angle) KHL. And as BA is to AC, so KH (is) to HL. Thus, triangle ABC is similar to triangle HKL [Prop. 6.6]. And, thus, the pyramid whose base is triangle ABC, and apex the point D, is similar to the pyramid whose base is triangle HKL, and apex the point D [Def. 11.9]. But, the pyramid whose base [is] triangle HKL, and apex the point D, was shown (to be) similar to the pyramid whose base is triangle AEG, and apex the point H. Thus, each of the pyramids $AEGH$ and $HKLD$ is similar to the whole pyramid $ABCD$.

And since BF is equal to FC, parallelogram $EBFG$ is double triangle GFC [Prop. 1.41]. And since, if two prisms (have) equal heights, and the former has a parallelogram as a base, and the latter a triangle, and the parallelogram (is) double the triangle, then the prisms are equal [Prop. 11.39], the prism contained by the two τῶν πυραμίδων, ὧν βάσεις μὲν τὰ ΑΕΗ, ΘΚΛ τρίγωνα, κορυφαὶ δὲ τὰ Θ, Δ σημεῖα, ἐπειδήπερ [καὶ] ἐὰν ἐπιζεύξωμεν τὰς ΕΖ, ΕΚ εὐθείας, τὸ μὲν πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις τὸ ΕΒΖΗ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ ἡ ΘΚ εὐθεῖα, μεῖζόν ἐστι τῆς πυραμίδος, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΕΒΖ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Κ σημεῖον. ἀλλ᾽ ἡ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΕΒΖ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Κ σημεῖον, ἴση ἐστὶ πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΑΕΗ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Θ σημεῖον· ὑπὸ γὰρ ἴσων καὶ ὁμοίων ἐπιπέδων περιέχονται. ὥστε καὶ τὸ πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΕΒΖΗ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ ἡ ΘΚ εὐθεῖα, μεῖζόν ἐστι πυραμίδος, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΑΕΗ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Θ σημεῖον. ἴσον δὲ τὸ μὲν πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις τὸ ΕΒΖΗ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ ἡ ΘΚ εὐθεῖα, τῷ πρίσματι, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΗΖΓ τρίγωνον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΘΚΛ τρίγωνον· ἡ δὲ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΑΕΗ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Θ σημεῖον, ἴση ἐστὶ πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΘΚΛ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον. τὰ ἄρα εἰρημένα δύο πρίσματα μείζονά ἐστι τῶν εἰρημένων δύο πυραμίδων, ὧν βάσεις μὲν τὰ ΑΕΗ, ΘΚΛ τρίγωνα, κορυφαὶ δὲ τὰ Θ, Δ σημεῖα.

Ἡ ἄρα ὅλη πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον, διῄρηται εἴς τε δύο πυραμίδας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις [καὶ ὁμοίας τῇ ὅλῃ] καὶ εἰς δύο πρίσματα ἴσα, καὶ τὰ δύο πρίσματα μείζονά ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς ὅλης πυραμίδος· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

triangles BKF and EHG, and the three parallelograms $EBFG$, $EBKH$, and $HKFG$, is thus equal to the prism contained by the two triangles GFC and HKL, and the three parallelograms $KFCL$, $LCGH$, and $HKFG$. And (it is) clear that each of the prisms whose base (is) parallelogram $EBFG$, and opposite (side) straight-line HK, and whose base (is) triangle GFC, and opposite (plane) triangle HKL, is greater than each of the pyramids whose bases are triangles AEG and HKL, and apexes the points H and D (respectively), inasmuch as, if we [also] join the straight-lines EF and EK then the prism whose base (is) parallelogram $EBFG$, and opposite (side) straight-line HK, is greater than the pyramid whose base (is) triangle EBF, and apex the point K. But the pyramid whose base (is) triangle EBF, and apex the point K, is equal to the pyramid whose base is triangle AEG, and apex point H. For they are contained by equal and similar planes. And, hence, the prism whose base (is) parallelogram $EBFG$, and opposite (side) straight-line HK, is greater than the pyramid whose base (is) triangle AEG, and apex the point H. And the prism whose base is parallelogram $EBFG$, and opposite (side) straight-line HK, (is) equal to the prism whose base (is) triangle GFC, and opposite (plane) triangle HKL. And the pyramid whose base (is) triangle AEG, and apex the point H, is equal to the pyramid whose base (is) triangle HKL, and apex the point D. Thus, the (sum of the) aforementioned two prisms is greater than the (sum of the) aforementioned two pyramids, whose bases (are) triangles AEG and HKL, and apexes the points H and D (respectively).

Thus, the whole pyramid, whose base (is) triangle ABC, and apex the point D, has been divided into two pyramids (which are) equal to one another [and similar to the whole], and into two equal prisms. And the (sum of the) two prisms is greater than half of the whole pyramid. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

δʹ.

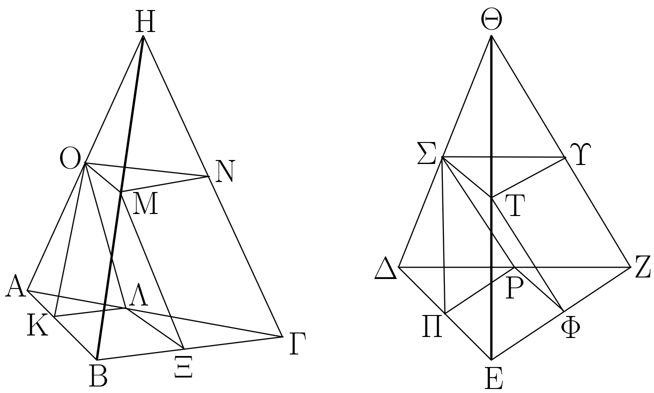
Ἐὰν ὦσι δύο πυραμίδες ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος τριγώνους ἔχουσαι βάσεις, διαιρεθῇ δὲ ἑκατέρα αὐτῶν εἴς τε δύο πυραμίδας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις καὶ ὁμοίας τῇ ὅλῃ καὶ εἰς δύο πρίσματα ἴσα, ἔσται ὡς ἡ τῆς μιᾶς πυραμίδος βάσις πρὸς τὴν τῆς ἑτέρας πυραμίδος βάσιν, οὕτως τὰ ἐν τῇ μιᾷ πυραμίδι πρίσματα πάντα πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ ἑτάρᾳ πυραμίδι πρίσματα πάντα ἰσοπληθῆ.

Ἔστωσαν δύο πυραμίδες ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος τριγώνους ἔχουσαι βάσεις τὰς ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, κορυφὰς δὲ τὰ Η, Θ σημεῖα, καὶ διῃρήσθω ἑκατέρα αὐτῶν εἴς τε δύο πυραμίδας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις καὶ ὁμοίας τῇ ὅλῃ καὶ εἰς δύο πρίσματα ἴσα· λέγω,

Proposition 4

If there are two pyramids with the same height, having trianglular bases, and each of them is divided into two pyramids equal to one another, and similar to the whole, and into two equal prisms then as the base of one pyramid (is) to the base of the other pyramid, so (the sum of) all the prisms in one pyramid will be to (the sum of all) the equal number of prisms in the other pyramid.

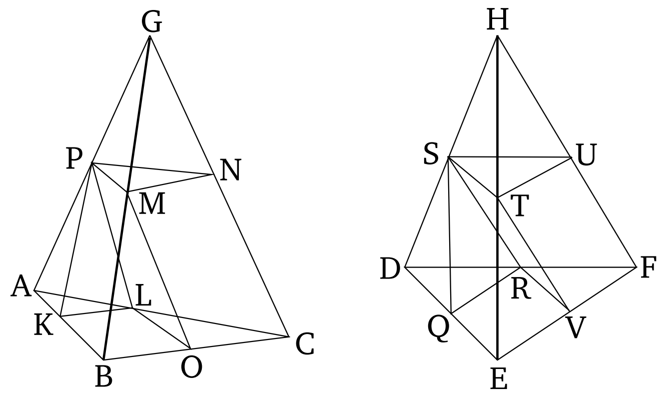
Let there be two pyramids with the same height, having the triangular bases ABC and DEF, (with) apexes the points G and H (respectively). And let each of them have been divided into two pyramids equal to one an-ὅτι ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὰ ἐν τῇ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδι πρίσματα πάντα πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι πρίσματα ἰσοπληθῆ.



Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ μὲν ΒΞ τῇ ΞΓ, ἡ δὲ ΑΛ τῇ ΛΓ, παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΛΞ τῇ ΑΒ καὶ ὅμοιον τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον τῷ ΛΞΓ τριγώνῳ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τὸ ΔΕΖ τρίγωνον τῷ ΡΦΖ τριγώνῳ ὅμοιόν ἐστιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ διπλασίων ἐστὶν ἡ μὲν ΒΓ τῆς ΓΞ, ἡ δὲ ΕΖ τῆς ΖΦ, ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΓΞ, οὕτως ἡ ΕΖ πρὸς τὴν ΖΦ. καὶ ἀναγέγραπται ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν ΒΓ, ΓΞ ὅμοιά τε καὶ ὁμοίως κείμενα εὐθύγραμμα τὰ ΑΒΓ, ΛΞΓ, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ΕΖ, ΖΦ ὅμοιά τε καὶ ὁμοίως κείμενα [εὐθύγραμμα] τὰ ΔΕΖ, ΡΦΖ· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΛΞΓ τρίγωνον, οὕτως τὸ ΔΕΖ τρίγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΡΦΖ τρίγωνον· ἐναλλὰξ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΔΕΖ [τρίγωνον], οὕτως τὸ ΛΞΓ [τρίγωνον] πρὸς τὸ ΡΦΖ τρίγωνον. ἀλλ᾿ ὡς τὸ ΛΞΓ τρίγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΡΦΖ τρίγωνον, οὕτως τὸ πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μέν [ἐστι] τὸ ΛΞΓ τρίγωνον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΟΜΝ, πρὸς τὸ πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΡΦΖ τρίγωνον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΣΤΥ· καὶ ὡς ἄρα τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΔΕΖ τρίγωνον, οὕτως τὸ πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΛΞΓ τρίγωνον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΟΜΝ, πρὸς τὸ πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΡΦΖ τρίγωνον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΣΤΥ. ὡς δὲ τὰ εἰρημένα πρίσματα πρὸς ἄλληλα, οὕτως τὸ πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΚΒΞΛ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ ἡ ΟΜ εὐθεῖα, πρὸς τὸ πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΠΕΦΡ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ ἡ ΣΤ εὐθεῖα. καὶ τὰ δύο ἄρα πρίσματα, οὗ τε βάσις μὲν τὸ ΚΒΞΛ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ ἡ ΟΜ, καὶ οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΛΞΓ, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΟΜΝ, πρὸς τὰ πρίσματα, οὗ τε βάσις μὲν τὸ ΠΕΦΡ, ἀπεναντίον δὲ ἡ ΣΤ εὐθεῖα, καὶ οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΡΦΖ τρίγωνον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΣΤΥ. καὶ ὡς ἄρα ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὰ εἰρημένα δύο πρίσματα πρὸς τὰ εἰρημένα δύο πρίσματα.

Καὶ ὁμοίως, ἐὰν διαιρεθῶσιν αἱ ΟΜΝΗ, ΣΤΥΘ πυραμίδες εἴς τε δύο πρίσματα καὶ δύο πυραμίδας, ἔσται ὡς ἡ

other, and similar to the whole, and into two equal prisms [Prop. 12.3]. I say that as base ABC is to base DEF, so (the sum of) all the prisms in pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to (the sum of) all the equal number of prisms in pyramid $DEFH$.



For since BO is equal to OC, and AL to LC, LO is thus parallel to AB, and triangle ABC similar to triangle LOC [Prop. 12.3]. So, for the same (reasons), triangle DEF is also similar to triangle RVF. And since BC is double CO, and EF (double) FV, thus as BC (is) to CO, so EF (is) to FV. And the similar, and similarly laid out, rectilinear (figures) ABC and LOC have been described on BC and CO (respectively), and the similar, and similarly laid out, [rectilinear] (figures) DEF and RVF on EF and FV (respectively). Thus, as triangle ABC is to triangle LOC, so triangle DEF (is) to triangle RVF [Prop. 6.22]. Thus, alternately, as triangle ABC is to [triangle] DEF, so [triangle] LOC (is) to triangle RVF [Prop. 5.16]. But, as triangle LOC (is) to triangle RVF, so the prism whose base [is] triangle LOC, and opposite (plane) PMN, (is) to the prism whose base (is) triangle RVF, and opposite (plane) STU (see lemma). And, thus, as triangle ABC (is) to triangle DEF, so the prism whose base (is) triangle LOC, and opposite (plane) PMN, (is) to the prism whose base (is) triangle RVF, and opposite (plane) STU. And as the aforementioned prisms (are) to one another, so the prism whose base (is) parallelogram $KBOL$, and opposite (side) straight-line PM, (is) to the prism whose base (is) parallelogram $QEVR$, and opposite (side) straight-line ST [Props. 11.39, 12.3]. Thus, also, (is) the (sum of the) two prisms—that whose base (is) parallelogram $KBOL$, and opposite (side) PM, and that whose base (is) LOC, and opposite (plane) PMN—to (the sum of) the (two) prisms—that whose base (is) $QEVR$, and opposite (side) straight-line ST, and that whose base (is) triangle RVF, and opposite (plane) STU [Prop. 5.12]. And, thus, as base ABC (is) to base DEF, so the (sum

ΟΜΝ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΣΤΥ βάσιν, οὕτως τὰ ἐν τῇ ΟΜΝΗ πυραμίδι δύο πρίσματα πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ ΣΤΥΘ πυραμίδι δύο πρίσματα. ἀλλ᾿ ὡς ἡ ΟΜΝ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΣΤΥ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν· ἴσον γὰρ ἑκάτερον τῶν ΟΜΝ, ΣΤΥ τριγώνων ἑκατέρῳ τῶν ΛΞΓ, ΡΦΖ. καὶ ὡς ἄρα ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὰ τέσσαρα πρίσματα πρὸς τὰ τέσσαρα πρίσματα. ὁμοίως δὲ κἂν τὰς ὑπολειπομένας πυραμίδας διέλωμεν εἴς τε δύο πυραμίδας καὶ εἰς δύο πρίσματα, ἔσται ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὰ ἐν τῇ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδι πρίσματα πάντα πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι πρίσματα πάντα ἰσοπληθῆ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

of the first) aforementioned two prisms (is) to the (sum of the second) aforementioned two prisms.

And, similarly, if pyramids $PMNG$ and $STUH$ are divided into two prisms, and two pyramids, as base PMN (is) to base STU, so (the sum of) the two prisms in pyramid $PMNG$ will be to (the sum of) the two prisms in pyramid $STUH$. But, as base PMN (is) to base STU, so base ABC (is) to base DEF. For the triangles PMN and STU (are) equal to LOC and RVF, respectively. And, thus, as base ABC (is) to base DEF, so (the sum of) the four prisms (is) to (the sum of) the four prisms [Prop. 5.12]. So, similarly, even if we divide the pyramids left behind into two pyramids and into two prisms, as base ABC (is) to base DEF, so (the sum of) all the prisms in pyramid $ABCG$ will be to (the sum of) all the equal number of prisms in pyramid $DEFH$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

Λῆμμα.

Ὅτι δέ ἐστιν ὡς τὸ ΛΞΓ τρίγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΡΦΖ τρίγωνον, οὕτως τὸ πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις τὸ ΛΞΓ τρίγωνον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΟΜΝ, πρὸς τὸ πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΡΦΖ [τρίγωνον], ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΣΤΥ, οὕτω δεικτέον.

Ἐπὶ γὰρ τῆς αὐτῆς καταγραφῆς νενοήσθωσαν ἀπὸ τῶν Η, Θ κάθετοι ἐπὶ τὰ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ ἐπίπεδα, ἴσαι δηλαδὴ τυγχάνουσαι διὰ τὸ ἰσοϋψεῖς ὑποκεῖσθαι τὰς πυραμίδας. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο εὐθεῖαι ἥ τε ΗΓ καὶ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Η κάθετος ὑπὸ παραλλήλων ἐπιπέδων τῶν ΑΒΓ, ΟΜΝ τέμνονται, εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους τμηθήσονται. καὶ τέτμηται ἡ ΗΓ δίχα ὑπὸ τοῦ ΟΜΝ ἐπιπέδου κατὰ τὸ Ν· καὶ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Η ἄρα κάθετος ἐπὶ τὸ ΑΒΓ ἐπίπεδον δίχα τμηθήσεται ὑπὸ τοῦ ΟΜΝ ἐπιπέδου. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Θ κάθετος ἐπὶ τὸ ΔΕΖ ἐπίπεδον δίχα τμηθήσεται ὑπὸ τοῦ ΣΤΥ ἐπιπέδου. καί εἰσιν ἴσαι αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν Η, Θ κάθετοι ἐπὶ τὰ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ ἐπίπεδα· ἴσαι ἄρα καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ΟΜΝ, ΣΤΥ τριγώνων ἐπὶ τὰ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ κάθετοι. ἰσοϋψῆ ἄρα [ἐστὶ] τὰ πρίσματα, ὧν βάσεις μέν εἰσι τὰ ΛΞΓ, ΡΦΖ τρίγωνα, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὰ ΟΜΝ, ΣΤΥ. ὥστε καὶ τὰ στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰρημένων πρισμάτων ἀναγραφόμενα ἰσοϋψῆ καὶ πρὸς ἄλληλά [εἰσιν] ὡς αἱ βάσεις· καὶ τὰ ἡμίση ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΛΞΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΡΦΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὰ εἰρημένα πρίσματα πρὸς ἄλληλα· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

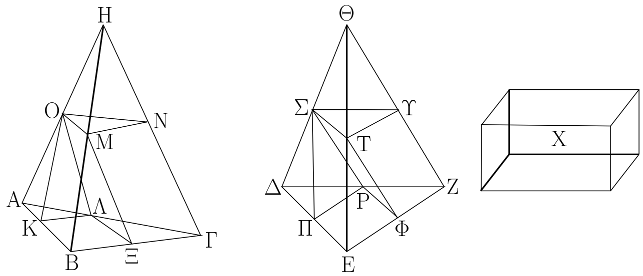
Lemma

And one may show, as follows, that as triangle LOC is to triangle RVF, so the prism whose base (is) triangle LOC, and opposite (plane) PMN, (is) to the prism whose base (is) [triangle] RVF, and opposite (plane) STU.

For, in the same figure, let perpendiculars have been conceived (drawn) from (points) G and H to the planes ABC and DEF (respectively). These clearly turn out to be equal, on account of the pyramids being assumed (to be) of equal height. And since two straight-lines, GC and the perpendicular from G, are cut by the parallel planes ABC and PMN they will be cut in the same ratios [Prop. 11.17]. And GC was cut in half by the plane PMN at N. Thus, the perpendicular from G to the plane ABC will also be cut in half by the plane PMN. So, for the same (reasons), the perpendicular from H to the plane DEF will also be cut in half by the plane STU. And the perpendiculars from G and H to the planes ABC and DEF (respectively) are equal. Thus, the perpendiculars from the triangles PMN and STU to ABC and DEF (respectively, are) also equal. Thus, the prisms whose bases are triangles LOC and RVF, and opposite (sides) PMN and STU (respectively), [are] of equal height. And, hence, the parallelepiped solids described on the aforementioned prisms [are] of equal height and (are) to one another as their bases [Prop. 11.32]. Likewise, the halves (of the solids) [Prop. 11.28]. Thus, as base LOC is to base RVF, so the aforementioned prisms (are) to one another. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

εʹ.

Αἱ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος οὖσαι πυραμίδες καὶ τριγώνους ἔχουσαι βάσεις πρὸς ἀλλήλας εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βάσεις.



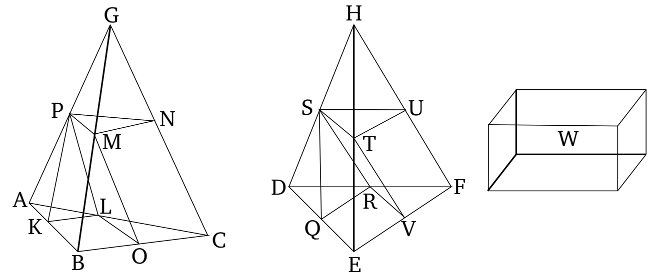
Ἔστωσαν ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος πυραμίδες, ὧν βάσεις μὲν τὰ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ τρίγωνα, κορυφαὶ δὲ τὰ Η, Θ σημεῖα· λέγω, ὅτι ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδα.

Εἰ γὰρ μή ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδα, ἔσται ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς ἤτοι πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος στερεὸν ἢ πρὸς μεῖζον. ἔστω πρότερον πρὸς ἔλασσον τὸ Χ, καὶ διῃρήσθω ἡ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμὶς εἴς τε δύο πυραμίδας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις καὶ ὁμοίας τῇ ὅλῃ καὶ εἰς δύο πρίσματα ἴσα· τὰ δὴ δύο πρίσαμτα μείζονά ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς ὅλης πυραμίδος. καὶ πάλιν αἱ ἐκ τῆς διαιρέσεως γινόμεναι πυραμίδες ὁμοίως διῃρήσθωσαν, καὶ τοῦτο ἀεὶ γινέσθω, ἕως οὗ λειφθῶσί τινες πυραμίδες ἀπὸ τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος, αἵ εἰσιν ἐλάττονες τῆς ὑπεροχῆς, ᾗ ὑπερέχει ἡ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμὶς τοῦ Χ στερεοῦ. λελείφθωσαν καὶ ἔστωσαν λόγου ἕνεκεν αἱ ΔΠΡΣ, ΣΤΥΘ· λοιπὰ ἄρα τὰ ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι πρίσματα μείζονά ἐστι τοῦ Χ στερεοῦ. διῃρήσθω καὶ ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς ὁμοίως καὶ ἰσοπληθῶς τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὰ ἐν τῇ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδι πρίσματα πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι πρίσματα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὸ Χ στερεόν· καὶ ὡς ἄρα ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὸ Χ στερεόν, οὕτως τὰ ἐν τῇ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδι πρίσματα πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι πρίσματα· ἐναλλὰξ ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ πρίσματα, οὕτως τὸ Χ στερεὸν πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι πρίσματα. μείζων δὲ ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ πρισμάτων· μεῖζον ἄρα καὶ τὸ Χ στερεὸν τῶν ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι πρισμάτων. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔλαττον· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος στερεόν. ὁμοίως δὴ δειχθήσεται, ὅτι οὐδὲ ὡς ἡ ΔΕΖ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΑΒΓ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμὶς πρὸς ἔλαττόν τι τῆς ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδος στερεόν.

Λέγω δή, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲ ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς πρὸς μεῖζόν τι τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος στερεόν.

Proposition 5

Pyramids which are of the same height, and have triangular bases, are to one another as their bases.



Let there be pyramids of the same height whose bases (are) the triangles ABC and DEF, and apexes the points G and H (respectively). I say that as base ABC is to base DEF, so pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to pyramid $DEFH$.

For if base ABC is not to base DEF, as pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to pyramid $DEFH$, then base ABC will be to base DEF, as pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to some solid either less than, or greater than, pyramid $DEFH$. Let it, first of all, be (in this ratio) to (some) lesser (solid), W. And let pyramid $DEFH$ have been divided into two pyramids equal to one another, and similar to the whole, and into two equal prisms. So, the (sum of the) two prisms is greater than half of the whole pyramid [Prop. 12.3]. And, again, let the pyramids generated by the division have been similarly divided, and let this be done continually until some pyramids are left from pyramid $DEFH$ which (when added together) are less than the excess by which pyramid $DEFH$ exceeds the solid W [Prop. 10.1]. Let them have been left, and, for the sake of argument, let them be $DQRS$ and $STUH$. Thus, the (sum of the) remaining prisms within pyramid $DEFH$ is greater than solid W. Let pyramid $ABCG$ also have been divided similarly, and a similar number of times, as pyramid $DEFH$. Thus, as base ABC is to base DEF, so the (sum of the) prisms within pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to the (sum of the) prisms within pyramid $DEFH$ [Prop. 12.4]. But, also, as base ABC (is) to base DEF, so pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to solid W. And, thus, as pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to solid W, so the (sum of the) prisms within pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to the (sum of the) prisms within pyramid $DEFH$ [Prop. 5.11]. Thus, alternately, as pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to the (sum of the) prisms within it, so solid W (is) to the (sum of the) prisms within pyramid $DEFH$ [Prop. 5.16]. And pyramid $ABCG$ (is) greater than the (sum of the) prisms within it. Thus, solid W (is) also greater than the (sum of the) prisms within pyramid $DEFH$ [Prop. 5.14]. But, (it is) also less. This very thing is impossible. Thus, as base ABC is to base DEF, so pyramid $ABCG$ (is)

Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω πρὸς μεῖζον τὸ Χ· ἀνάπαλιν ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΔΕΖ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΑΒΓ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ Χ στερεὸν πρὸς τὴν ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδα. ὡς δὲ τὸ Χ στερεὸν πρὸς τὴν ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδα, οὕτως ἡ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμὶς πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τῆς ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδος, ὡς ἔμπροσθεν ἐδείχθη· καὶ ὡς ἄρα ἡ ΔΕΖ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΑΒΓ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμὶς πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τῆς ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδος· ὅπερ ἄτοπον ἐδείχθη. οὐκ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς πρὸς μεῖζόν τι τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος στερεόν. ἐδείχθη δέ, ὅτι οὐδὲ πρὸς ἔλασσον. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδα· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

not to some solid less than pyramid $DEFH$. So, similarly, we can show that base DEF is not to base ABC, as pyramid $DEFH$ (is) to some solid less than pyramid $ABCG$ either.

So, I say that neither is base ABC to base DEF, as pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to some solid greater than pyramid $DEFH$.

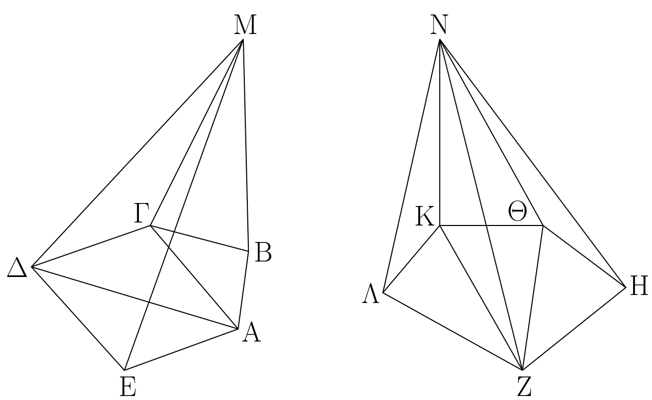
For, if possible, let it be (in this ratio) to some greater (solid), W. Thus, inversely, as base DEF (is) to base ABC, so solid W (is) to pyramid $ABCG$ [Prop. 5.7. corr.]. And as solid W (is) to pyramid $ABCG$, so pyramid $DEFH$ (is) to some (solid) less than pyramid $ABCG$, as shown before [Prop. 12.2 lem.]. And, thus, as base DEF (is) to base ABC, so pyramid $DEFH$ (is) to some (solid) less than pyramid $ABCG$ [Prop. 5.11]. The very thing was shown (to be) absurd. Thus, base ABC is not to base DEF, as pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to some solid greater than pyramid $DEFH$. And, it was shown that neither (is it in this ratio) to a lesser (solid). Thus, as base ABC is to base DEF, so pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to pyramid $DEFH$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

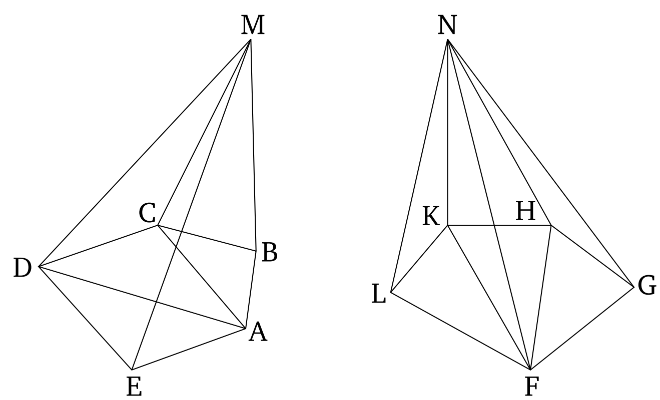
ϛʹ.

Αἱ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος οὖσαι πυραμίδες καὶ πολυγώνους ἔχουσαι βάσεις πρὸς ἀλλήλας εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βάσεις.

Proposition 6

Pyramids which are of the same height, and have polygonal bases, are to one another as their bases.





Ἔστωσαν ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος πυραμίδες, ὧν [αἱ] βάσεις μὲν τὰ ΑΒΓΔΕ, ΖΗΘΚΛ πολύγωνα, κορυφαὶ δὲ τὰ Μ, Ν σημεῖα· λέγω, ὅτι ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔΕ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘΚΛ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΔΕΜ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘΚΛΝ πυραμίδα.

Ἐπεζεύχθωσαν γὰρ αἱ ΑΓ, ΑΔ, ΖΘ, ΖΚ. ἐπεὶ οὖν δύο πυραμίδες εἰσὶν αἱ ΑΒΓΜ, ΑΓΔΜ τριγώνους ἔχουσαι βάσεις καὶ ὕψος ἴσον, πρὸς ἀλλήλας εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βάσεις· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΑΓΔ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΜ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΑΓΔΜ πυραμίδα. καὶ συνθέντι ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΑΓΔ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΔΜ

Let there be pyramids of the same height whose bases (are) the polygons $ABCDE$ and $FGHKL$, and apexes the points M and N (respectively). I say that as base $ABCDE$ is to base $FGHKL$, so pyramid $ABCDEM$ (is) to pyramid $FGHKLN$.

For let AC, AD, FH, and FK have been joined. Therefore, since $ABCM$ and $ACDM$ are two pyramids having triangular bases and equal height, they are to one another as their bases [Prop. 12.5]. Thus, as base ABC is to base ACD, so pyramid $ABCM$ (is) to pyramid $ACDM$. And, via composition, as base $ABCD$

πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΑΓΔΜ πυραμίδα. ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἡ ΑΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΑΔΕ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΓΔΜ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΑΔΕΜ πυραμίδα. δι᾽ ἴσου ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΑΔΕ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΔΜ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΑΔΕΜ πυραμίδα. καὶ συνθέντι πάλιν, ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔΕ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΑΔΕ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΔΕΜ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΑΔΕΜ πυραμίδα. ὁμοίως δὴ δειχθήσεται, ὅτι καὶ ὡς ἡ ΖΗΘΚΛ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘ βάσιν, οὕτως καὶ ἡ ΖΗΘΚΛΝ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘΝ πυραμίδα. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο πυραμίδες εἰσὶν αἱ ΑΔΕΜ, ΖΗΘΝ τριγώνους ἔχουσαι βάσεις καὶ ὕψος ἴσον, ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΔΕ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΔΕΜ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘΝ πυραμίδα. ἀλλ᾽ ὡς ἡ ΑΔΕ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΑΒΓΔΕ βάσιν, οὕτως ἦν ἡ ΑΔΕΜ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΑΒΓΔΕΜ πυραμίδα. καὶ δι᾽ ἴσου ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔΕ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΔΕΜ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘΝ πυραμίδα. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὡς ἡ ΖΗΘ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘΚΛ βάσιν, οὕτως ἦν καὶ ἡ ΖΗΘΝ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘΚΛΝ πυραμίδα, καὶ δι᾽ ἴσου ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔΕ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘΚΛ βάσιν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΔΕΜ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΖΗΘΚΛΝ πυραμίδα· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

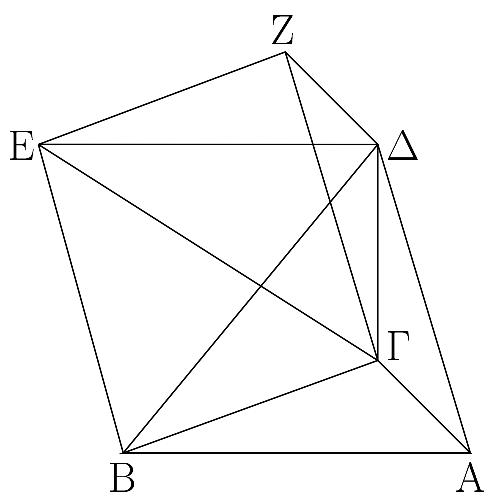
(is) to base ACD, so pyramid $ABCDM$ (is) to pyramid $ACDM$ [Prop. 5.18]. But, as base ACD (is) to base ADE, so pyramid $ACDM$ (is) also to pyramid $ADEM$ [Prop. 12.5]. Thus, via equality, as base $ABCD$ (is) to base ADE, so pyramid $ABCDM$ (is) to pyramid $ADEM$ [Prop. 5.22]. And, again, via composition, as base $ABCDE$ (is) to base ADE, so pyramid $ABCDEM$ (is) to pyramid $ADEM$ [Prop. 5.18]. So, similarly, it can also be shown that as base $FGHKL$ (is) to base FGH, so pyramid $FGHKLN$ (is) also to pyramid $FGHN$. And since $ADEM$ and $FGHN$ are two pyramids having triangular bases and equal height, thus as base ADE (is) to base FGH, so pyramid $ADEM$ (is) to pyramid $FGHN$ [Prop. 12.5]. But, as base ADE (is) to base $ABCDE$, so pyramid $ADEM$ (was) to pyramid $ABCDEM$. Thus, via equality, as base $ABCDE$ (is) to base FGH, so pyramid $ABCDEM$ (is) also to pyramid $FGHN$ [Prop. 5.22]. But, furthermore, as base FGH (is) to base $FGHKL$, so pyramid $FGHN$ was also to pyramid $FGHKLN$. Thus, via equality, as base $ABCDE$ (is) to base $FGHKL$, so pyramid $ABCDEM$ (is) also to pyramid $FGHKLN$ [Prop. 5.22]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

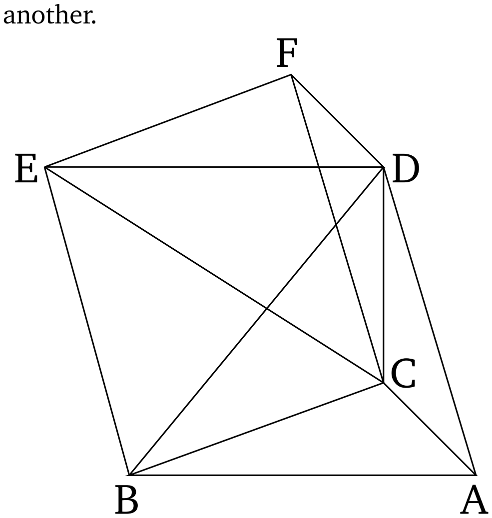
ζ΄.

Πᾶν πρίσμα τρίγωνον ἔχον βάσιν διαιρεῖται εἰς τρεῖς πυραμίδας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις τριγώνους βάσεις ἐχούσας.

Proposition 7

Any prism having a triangular base is divided into three pyramids having triangular bases (which are) equal to one another.





Ἔστω πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΔΕΖ· λέγω, ὅτι τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕΖ πρίσμα διαιρεῖται εἰς τρεῖς πυραμίδας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις τριγώνους ἐχούσας βάσεις.

Ἐπεζεύχθωσαν γὰρ αἱ ΒΔ, ΕΓ, ΓΔ. ἐπεὶ παραλληλόγραμμόν ἐστι τὸ ΑΒΕΔ, διάμετρος δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐστιν ἡ ΒΔ, ἴσον ἄρα ἐστι τὸ ΑΒΔ τρίγωνον τῷ ΕΒΔ τρίγωνῳ·

Let there be a prism whose base (is) triangle ABC, and opposite (plane) DEF. I say that prism $ABCDEF$ is divided into three pyramids having triangular bases (which are) equal to one another.

For let BD, EC, and CD have been joined. Since $ABED$ is a parallelogram, and BD is its diagonal, triangle ABD is thus equal to triangle EBD [Prop. 1.34].

καὶ ἡ πυραμὶς ἄρα, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΑΒΔ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Γ σημεῖον, ἴση ἐστὶ πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΔΕΒ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Γ σημεῖον. ἀλλὰ ἡ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΔΕΒ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Γ σημεῖον, ἡ αὐτή ἐστι πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΕΒΓ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον· ὑπὸ γὰρ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιπέδων περιέχεται. καὶ πυραμὶς ἄρα, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΒΔ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Γ σημεῖον, ἴση ἐστὶ πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΕΒΓ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον. πάλιν, ἐπεὶ παραλληλόγραμμόν ἐστι τὸ ΖΓΒΕ, διάμετρος δέ ἐστιν αὐτοῦ ἡ ΓΕ, ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ΓΕΖ τρίγωνον τῷ ΓΒΕ τριγώνῳ. καὶ πυραμὶς ἄρα, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΒΓΕ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον, ἴση ἐστὶ πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΕΓΖ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον. ἡ δὲ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΒΓΕ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον, ἴση ἐδείχθη πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΒΔ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Γ σημεῖον· καὶ πυραμὶς ἄρα, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΓΕΖ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον, ἴση ἐστὶ πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις μέν [ἐστι] τὸ ΑΒΔ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Γ σημεῖον· διῄρηται ἄρα τὸ ΑΒΓΔΕΖ πρίσμα εἰς τρεῖς πυραμίδας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις τριγώνους ἐχούσας βάσεις.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΒΔ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Γ σημεῖον, ἡ αὐτή ἐστι πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΓΑΒ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον· ὑπὸ γὰρ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιπέδων περιέχονται· ἡ δὲ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΑΒΔ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Γ σημεῖον, τρίτον ἐδείχθη τοῦ πρίσματος, οὗ βάσις τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΔΕΖ, καὶ ἡ πυραμὶς ἄρα, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Δ σημεῖον, τρίτον ἐστὶ τοῦ πρίσματος τοῦ ἔχοντος βάσις τὴν αὐτὴν τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΔΕΖ.

Πόρισμα.

Ἐκ δὴ τούτου φανερόν, ὅτι πᾶσα πυραμὶς τρίτον μέρος ἐστὶ τοῦ πρίσματος τοῦ τὴν αὐτὴν βάσιν ἔχοντος αὐτῇ καὶ ὕψος ἴσον· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

η΄.

Αἱ ὅμοιαι πυραμίδες καὶ τριγώνους ἔχουσαι βάσεις ἐν τριπλασίονι λόγῳ εἰσὶ τῶν ὁμολόγων πλευρῶν.

Ἔστωσαν ὅμοιαι καὶ ὁμοίως κείμεναι πυραμίδες, ὧν βάσεις μέν εἰσι τὰ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ τρίγωνα, κορυφαὶ δὲ τὰ Η, Θ σημεῖα· λέγω, ὅτι ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδα τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ.

And, thus, the pyramid whose base (is) triangle ABD, and apex the point C, is equal to the pyramid whose base is triangle DEB, and apex the point C [Prop. 12.5]. But, the pyramid whose base is triangle DEB, and apex the point C, is the same as the pyramid whose base is triangle EBC, and apex the point D. For they are contained by the same planes. And, thus, the pyramid whose base is ABD, and apex the point C, is equal to the pyramid whose base is EBC and apex the point D. Again, since $FCBE$ is a parallelogram, and CE is its diagonal, triangle CEF is equal to triangle CBE [Prop. 1.34]. And, thus, the pyramid whose base is triangle BCE, and apex the point D, is equal to the pyramid whose base is triangle ECF, and apex the point D [Prop. 12.5]. And the pyramid whose base is triangle BCE, and apex the point D, was shown (to be) equal to the pyramid whose base is triangle ABD, and apex the point C. Thus, the pyramid whose base is triangle CEF, and apex the point D, is also equal to the pyramid whose base [is] triangle ABD, and apex the point C. Thus, the prism $ABCDEF$ has been divided into three pyramids having triangular bases (which are) equal to one another.

And since the pyramid whose base is triangle ABD, and apex the point C, is the same as the pyramid whose base is triangle CAB, and apex the point D. For they are contained by the same planes. And the pyramid whose base (is) triangle ABD, and apex the point C, was shown (to be) a third of the prism whose base is triangle ABC, and opposite (plane) DEF, thus the pyramid whose base is triangle ABC, and apex the point D, is also a third of the pyramid having the same base, triangle ABC, and opposite (plane) DEF.

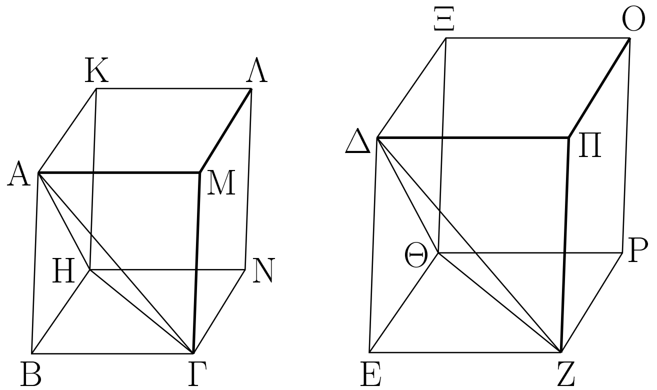
Corollary

And, from this, (it is) clear that any pyramid is the third part of the prism having the same base as it, and an equal height. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

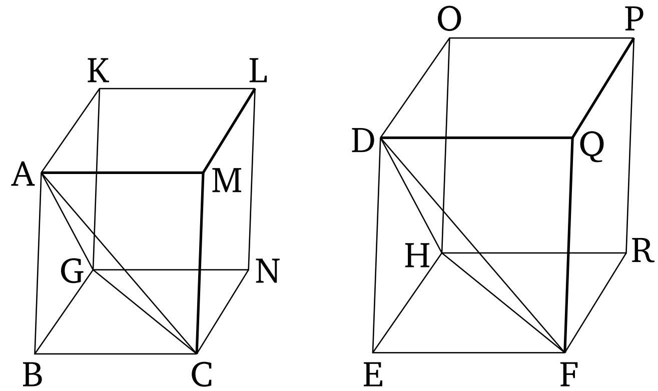
Proposition 8

Similar pyramids which also have triangular bases are in the cubed ratio of their corresponding sides.

Let there be similar, and similarly laid out, pyramids whose bases are triangles ABC and DEF, and apexes the points G and H (respectively). I say that pyramid $ABCG$ has to pyramid $DEFH$ the cubed ratio of that BC (has) to EF.



Συμπεπληρώσθω γὰρ τὰ ΒΗΜΛ, ΕΘΠΟ στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁμοία ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι, ἴση ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ μὲν ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ γωνίᾳ, ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΗΒΓ τῇ ὑπὸ ΘΕΖ, ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΑΒΗ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΕΘ, καί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΑΒ πρὸς τὴν ΔΕ, οὕτως ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ, καὶ ἡ ΒΗ πρὸς τὴν ΕΘ. καὶ ἐπεί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΑΒ πρὸς τὴν ΔΕ, οὕτως ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ, καὶ περὶ ἴσας γωνίας αἱ πλευραὶ ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν, ὅμοιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΒΜ παραλληλόγραμμον τῷ ΕΠ παραλληλογράμμῳ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τὸ μὲν ΒΝ τῷ ΕΡ ὅμοιόν ἐστι, τὸ δὲ ΒΚ τῷ ΕΞ· τὰ τρία ἄρα τὰ ΜΒ, ΒΚ, ΒΝ τρισὶ τοῖς ΕΠ, ΕΞ, ΕΡ ὅμοιά ἐστιν. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν τρία τὰ ΜΒ, ΒΚ, ΒΝ τρισὶ τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἴσα τε καὶ ὅμοιά ἐστιν, τὰ δὲ τρία τὰ ΕΠ, ΕΞ, ΕΡ τρισὶ τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἴσα τε καὶ ὅμοιά ἐστιν. τὰ ΒΗΜΛ, ΕΘΠΟ ἄρα στερεὰ ὑπὸ ὁμοίων ἐπιπέδων ἴσων τὸ πλῆθος περιέχεται. ὅμοιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΒΗΜΛ στερεὸν τῷ ΕΘΠΟ στερεῷ. τὰ δὲ ὅμοια στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα ἐν τριπλασίονι λόγῳ ἐστὶ τῶν ὁμολόγων πλευρῶν. τὸ ΒΗΜΛ ἄρα στερεὸν πρὸς τὸ ΕΘΠΟ στερεὸν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ὁμόλογος πλευρὰ ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ὁμόλογον πλευρὰν τὴν ΕΖ. ὡς δὲ τὸ ΒΗΜΛ στερεὸν πρὸς τὸ ΕΘΠΟ στερεόν, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδα, ἐπειδήπερ ἡ πυραμὶς ἕκτον μέρος ἐστὶ τοῦ στερεοῦ διὰ τὸ καὶ τὸ πρίσμα ἥμισυ ὂν τοῦ στερεοῦ παραλληλεπιπέδου τριπλάσιον εἶναι τῆς πυραμίδος. καὶ ἡ ΑΒΓΗ ἄρα πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδα τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.



For let the parallelepiped solids $BGML$ and $EHQP$ have been completed. And since pyramid $ABCG$ is similar to pyramid $DEFH$, angle ABC is thus equal to angle DEF, and GBC to HEF, and ABG to DEH. And as AB is to DE, so BC (is) to EF, and BG to EH [Def. 11.9]. And since as AB is to DE, so BC (is) to EF, and (so) the sides around equal angles are proportional, parallelogram BM is thus similar to paralleleogram EQ. So, for the same (reasons), BN is also similar to ER, and BK to EO. Thus, the three (parallelograms) MB, BK, and BN are similar to the three (parallelograms) EQ, EO, ER (respectively). But, the three (parallelograms) MB, BK, and BN are (both) equal and similar to the three opposite (parallelograms), and the three (parallelograms) EQ, EO, and ER are (both) equal and similar to the three opposite (parallelograms) [Prop. 11.24]. Thus, the solids $BGML$ and $EHQP$ are contained by equal numbers of similar (and similarly laid out) planes. Thus, solid $BGML$ is similar to solid $EHQP$ [Def. 11.9]. And similar parallelepiped solids are in the cubed ratio of corresponding sides [Prop. 11.33]. Thus, solid $BGML$ has to solid $EHQP$ the cubed ratio that the corresponding side BC (has) to the corresponding side EF. And as solid $BGML$ (is) to solid $EHQP$, so pyramid $ABCG$ (is) to pyramid $DEFH$, inasmuch as the pyramid is the sixth part of the solid, on account of the prism, being half of the parallelepiped solid [Prop. 11.28], also being three times the pyramid [Prop. 12.7]. Thus, pyramid $ABCG$ also has to pyramid $DEFH$ the cubed ratio that BC (has) to EF. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

Πόρισμα.

Ἐκ δὴ τούτου φανερόν, ὅτι καὶ αἱ πολυγώνους ἔχουσαι βάσεις ὅμοιαι πυραμίδες πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἐν τριπλασίονι λόγῳ εἰσὶ τῶν ὁμολόγων πλευρῶν. διαιρεθεισῶν γὰρ αὐτῶν εἰς τὰς ἐν αὐταῖς πυραμίδας τριγώνους βάσεις ἐχούσας τῷ καὶ τὰ ὅμοια πολύγωνα τῶν βάσεων εἰς ὅμοια τρίγωνα διαιρεῖσθαι καὶ ἴσα τῷ πλήθει καὶ ὁμόλογα τοῖς ὅλοις ἔσται

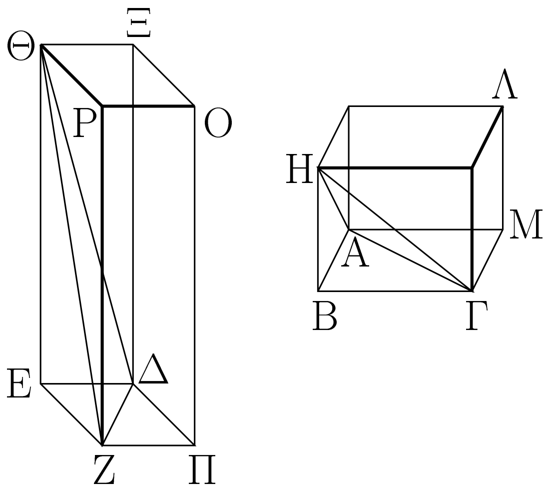
Corollary

So, from this, (it is) also clear that similar pyramids having polygonal bases (are) to one another as the cubed ratio of their corresponding sides. For, dividing them into the pyramids (contained) within them which have triangular bases, with the similar polygons of the bases also being divided into similar triangles (which are) ὡς [ἡ] ἐν τῇ ἑτέρᾳ μία πυραμὶς τρίγωνον ἔχουσα βάσιν πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῇ ἑτέρᾳ μίαν πυραμίδα τρίγωνον ἔχουσαν βάσιν, οὕτως καὶ ἅπασαι αἱ ἐν τῇ ἑτέρᾳ πυραμίδι πυραμίδες τριγώνους ἔχουσαι βάσεις πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ ἑτέρᾳ πυραμίδι πυραμίδας τριγώνους βάσεις ἐχούσας, τουτέστιν αὐτὴ ἡ πολύγωνον βάσιν ἔχουσα πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν πολύγωνον βάσιν ἔχουσαν πυραμίδα. ἡ δὲ τρίγωνον βάσιν ἔχουσα πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν τρίγωνον βάσιν ἔχουσαν ἐν τριπλασίονι λόγῳ ἐστὶ τῶν ὁμολόγον πλευρῶν· καὶ ἡ πολύγωνον ἄρα βάσιν ἔχουσα πρὸς τὴν ὁμοίαν βάσιν ἔχουσαν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ πλευρὰ πρὸς τὴν πλευράν.

both equal in number, and corresponding, to the wholes [Prop. 6.20]. As one pyramid having a triangular base in the former (pyramid having a polygonal base is) to one pyramid having a triangular base in the latter (pyramid having a polygonal base), so (the sum of) all the pyramids having triangular bases in the former pyramid will also be to (the sum of) all the pyramids having triangular bases in the latter pyramid [Prop. 5.12]—that is to say, the (former) pyramid itself having a polygonal base to the (latter) pyramid having a polygonal base. And a pyramid having a triangular base is to a (pyramid) having a triangular base in the cubed ratio of corresponding sides [Prop. 12.8]. Thus, a (pyramid) having a polygonal base also has to to a (pyramid) having a similar base the cubed ratio of a (corresponding) side to a (corresponding) side.

θʹ.

Τῶν ἴσων πυραμίδων καὶ τριγώνους βάσεις ἐχουσῶν ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν· καὶ ὧν πυραμίδων τριγώνους βάσεις ἐχουσῶν ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν, ἴσαι εἰσὶν ἐκεῖναι.

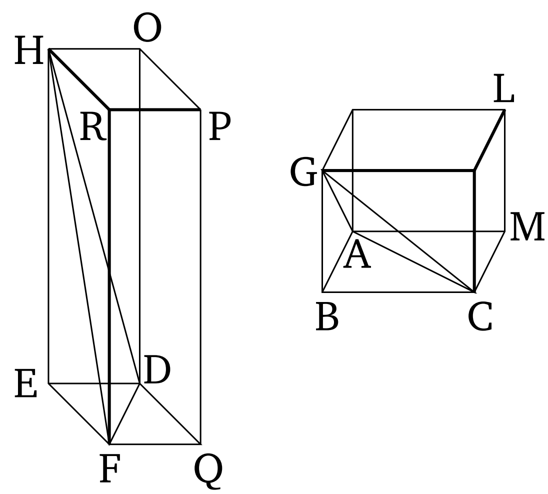


Ἔστωσαν γὰρ ἴσαι πυραμίδες τριγώνους βάσεις ἔχουσαι τὰς ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, κορυφὰς δὲ τὰ Η, Θ σημεῖα· λέγω, ὅτι τῶν ΑΒΓΗ, ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδων ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν, καί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος ὕψος πρὸς τὸ τῆς ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδος ὕψος.

Συμπεπληρώσθω γὰρ τὰ ΒΗΜΛ, ΕΘΠΟ στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι, καί ἐστι τῆς μὲν ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδος ἑξαπλάσιον τὸ ΒΗΜΛ στερεόν, τῆς δὲ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος ἑξαπλάσιον τὸ ΕΘΠΟ στερεόν, ἴσον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΒΗΜΛ στερεὸν τῷ ΕΘΠΟ στερεῷ. τῶν δὲ ἴσων στερεῶν παραλληλεπιπώδων

Proposition 9

The bases of equal pyramids which also have triangular bases are reciprocally proportional to their heights. And those pyramids which have triangular bases whose bases are reciprocally proportional to their heights are equal.



For let there be (two) equal pyramids having the triangular bases ABC and DEF, and apexes the points G and H (respectively). I say that the bases of the pyramids $ABCG$ and $DEFH$ are reciprocally proportional to their heights, and (so) that as base ABC is to base DEF, so the height of pyramid $DEFH$ (is) to the height of pyramid $ABCG$.

For let the parallelepiped solids $BGML$ and $EHQP$ have been completed. And since pyramid $ABCG$ is equal to pyramid $DEFH$, and solid $BGML$ is six times pyramid $ABCG$ (see previous proposition), and solid $EHQP$ (is) six times pyramid $DEFH$, solid $BGML$ is ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΒΜ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΠ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ τοῦ ΕΘΠΟ στερεοῦ ὕψος πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ΒΗΜΛ στερεοῦ ὕψος. ἀλλ᾿ ὡς ἡ ΒΜ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΠ, οὕτως τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΔΕΖ τρίγωνον. καὶ ὡς ἄρα τὸ ΑΒΓ τρίγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΔΕΖ τρίγωνον, οὕτως τὸ τοῦ ΕΘΠΟ στερεοῦ ὕψος πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ΒΗΜΛ στερεοῦ ὕψος. ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν τοῦ ΕΘΠΟ στερεοῦ ὕψος τὸ αὐτὸ ἐστι τῷ τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος ὕψει, τὸ δὲ τοῦ ΒΗΜΛ στερεοῦ ὕψος τὸ αὐτό ἐστι τῷ τῆς ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδος ὕψει· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος ὕψος πρὸς τὸ τῆς ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδος ὕψος. τῶν ΑΒΓΗ, ΔΕΖΘ ἄρα πυραμίδων ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν.

Ἀλλὰ δὴ τῶν ΑΒΓΗ, ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδων ἀντιπεπονθέτωσαν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν, καὶ ἔστω ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος ὕψος πρὸς τὸ τῆς ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδος ὕψος· λέγω, ὅτι ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι.

Τῶν γὰρ αὐτῶν κατασκευασθέντων, ἐπεί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος ὕψος πρὸς τὸ τῆς ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδος ὕψος, ἀλλ᾿ ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ ΒΜ παραλληλόγραμμον πρὸς τὸ ΕΠ παραλληλόγραμμον, καὶ ὡς ἄρα τὸ ΒΜ παραλληλόγραμμον πρὸς τὸ ΕΠ παραλληλόγραμμον, οὕτως τὸ τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος ὕψος πρὸς τὸ τῆς ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδος ὕψος. ἀλλὰ τὸ [μὲν] τῆς ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδος ὕψος τὸ αὐτό ἐστι τῷ τοῦ ΕΘΠΟ παραλληλεπιπέδου ὕψει, τὸ δὲ τῆς ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίδος ὕψος τὸ αὐτό ἐστι τῷ τοῦ ΒΗΜΛ παραλληλεπιπέδου ὕψει· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΒΜ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΠ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ τοῦ ΕΘΠΟ παραλληλεπιπέδου ὕψος πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ΒΗΜΛ παραλληλεπιπέδου ὕψος. ὧν δὲ στερεῶν παραλληλεπιπέδων ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν, ἴσα ἐστὶν ἐκεῖνα· ἴσον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΒΗΜΛ στερεὸν παραλληλεπίπεδον τῷ ΕΘΠΟ στερεῷ παραλληλεπιπέδῳ. καί ἐστι τοῦ μὲν ΒΗΜΛ ἕκτον μέρος ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμίς, τοῦ δὲ ΕΘΠΟ παραλληλεπιπέδου ἕκτον μέρος ἡ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίς· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ΑΒΓΗ πυραμὶς τῇ ΔΕΖΘ πυραμίδι.

Τῶν ἄρα ἴσων πυραμίδων καὶ τριγώνους βάσεις ἐχουσῶν ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν· καὶ ὧν πυραμίδων τριγώνους βάσεις ἐχουσῶν ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν, ἴσαι εἰσὶν ἐκεῖναι· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

thus equal to solid $EHQP$. And the bases of equal parallelepiped solids are reciprocally proportional to their heights [Prop. 11.34]. Thus, as base BM is to base EQ, so the height of solid $EHQP$ (is) to the height of solid $BGML$. But, as base BM (is) to base EQ, so triangle ABC (is) to triangle DEF [Prop. 1.34]. And, thus, as triangle ABC (is) to triangle DEF, so the height of solid $EHQP$ (is) to the height of solid $BGML$ [Prop. 5.11]. But, the height of solid $EHQP$ is the same as the height of pyramid $DEFH$, and the height of solid $BGML$ is the same as the height of pyramid $ABCG$. Thus, as base ABC is to base DEF, so the height of pyramid $DEFH$ (is) to the height of pyramid $ABCG$. Thus, the bases of pyramids $ABCG$ and $DEFH$ are reciprocally proportional to their heights.

And so, let the bases of pyramids $ABCG$ and $DEFH$ be reciprocally proportional to their heights, and (thus) let base ABC be to base DEF, as the height of pyramid $DEFH$ (is) to the height of pyramid $ABCG$. I say that pyramid $ABCG$ is equal to pyramid $DEFH$.

For, with the same construction, since as base ABC is to base DEF, so the height of pyramid $DEFH$ (is) to the height of pyramid $ABCG$, but as base ABC (is) to base DEF, so parallelogram BM (is) to parallelogram EQ [Prop. 1.34], thus as parallelogram BM (is) to parallelogram EQ, so the height of pyramid $DEFH$ (is) also to the height of pyramid $ABCG$ [Prop. 5.11]. But, the height of pyramid $DEFH$ is the same as the height of parallelepiped $EHQP$, and the height of pyramid $ABCG$ is the same as the height of parallelepiped $BGML$. Thus, as base BM is to base EQ, so the height of parallelepiped $EHQP$ (is) to the height of parallelepiped $BGML$. And those parallelepiped solids whose bases are reciprocally proportional to their heights are equal [Prop. 11.34]. Thus, the parallelepiped solid $BGML$ is equal to the parallelepiped solid $EHQP$. And pyramid $ABCG$ is a sixth part of $BGML$, and pyramid $DEFH$ a sixth part of parallelepiped $EHQP$. Thus, pyramid $ABCG$ is equal to pyramid $DEFH$.

Thus, the bases of equal pyramids which also have triangular bases are reciprocally proportional to their heights. And those pyramids having triangular bases whose bases are reciprocally proportional to their heights are equal. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ι΄.

Πᾶς κῶνος κυλίνδρου τρίτον μέρος ἐστὶ τοῦ τὴν αὐτὴν βάσιν ἔχοντος αὐτῷ καὶ ὕψος ἴσον.

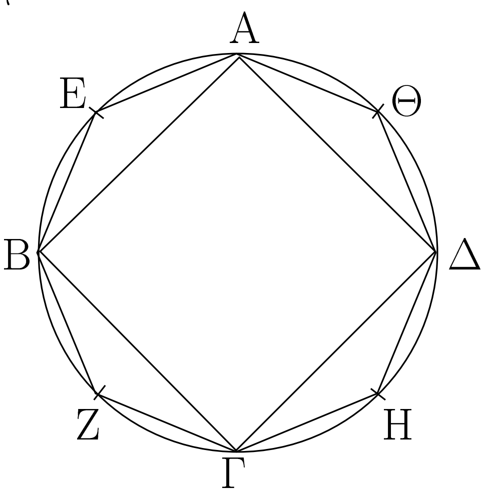
Ἐχέτω γὰρ κῶνος κυλίνδρῳ βάσιν τε τὴν αὐτὴν τὸν

Proposition 10

Every cone is the third part of the cylinder which has the same base as it, and an equal height.

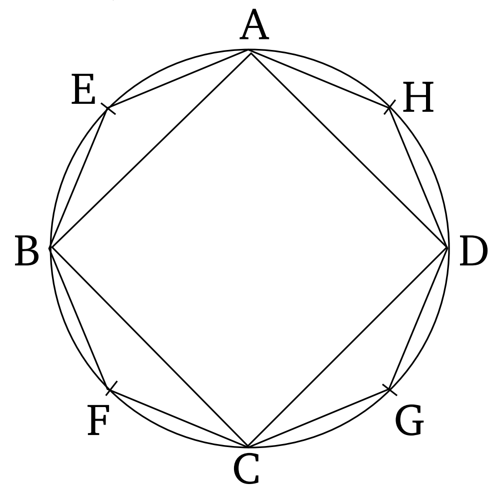
For let there be a cone (with) the same base as a cylin-

ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον καὶ ὕψος ἴσον· λέγω, ὅτι ὁ κῶνος τοῦ κυλίνδρου τρίτον ἐστὶ μέρος, τουτέστιν ὅτι ὁ κύλινδρος τοῦ κώνου τριπλασίων ἐστίν.



Εἰ γὰρ μή ἐστιν ὁ κύλινδρος τοῦ κώνου τριπλασίων, ἔσται ὁ κύλινδρος τοῦ κώνου ἤτοι μείζων ἢ τριπλασίων ἢ ἐλάσσων ἢ τριπλασίων. ἔστω πρότερον μείζων ἢ τριπλασίων, καὶ ἐγγεγράφθω εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον τετράγωνον τὸ ΑΒΓΔ· τὸ δὴ ΑΒΓΔ τετράγωνον μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου. καὶ ἀνεστάτω ἀπὸ τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ τετραγώνου πρίσμα ἰσοϋψὲς τῷ κυλίνδρῳ. τὸ δὴ ἀνιστάμενον πρίσμα μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ κυλίνδου, ἐπειδήπερ κἂν περὶ τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον τετράγωνον περιγράψωμεν, τὸ ἐγγεγραμμένον εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον τετράγωνον ἥμισύ ἐστι τοῦ περιγεγραμμένου· καί ἐστι τὰ ἀπ᾽ αὐτῶν ἀνιστάμενα στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα πρίσματα ἰσοϋψῆ· τὰ δὲ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος ὄντα στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα πρὸς ἄλληλά ἐστιν ὡς αἱ βάσεις· καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ ἄρα τετραγώνου ἀνασταθὲν πρίσμα ἥμισύ ἐστι τοῦ ἀνασταθέντος πρίσματος ἀπὸ τοῦ περὶ τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον περιγραφέντος τετραγώνου· καί ἐστιν ὁ κύλινδρος ἐλάττων τοῦ πρίσματος τοῦ ἀνατραθέντος ἀπὸ τοῦ περὶ τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον περιγραφέντος τετραγώνου· τὸ ἄρα πρίσμα τὸ ἀνασταθὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ τετραγώνου ἰσοϋψὲς τῷ κυλίνδρῳ μεῖζόν ἐστι τοῦ ἡμίσεως τοῦ κυλίνδρου. τετμήσθωσαν αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΑ περιφέρειαι δίχα κατὰ τὰ Ε, Ζ, Η, Θ σημεῖα, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΕ, ΕΒ, ΒΖ, ΖΓ, ΓΗ, ΗΔ, ΔΘ, ΘΑ· καὶ ἕκαστον ἄρα τῶν ΑΕΒ, ΒΖΓ, ΓΗΔ, ΔΘΑ τριγώνων μειζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ καθ᾽ ἑαυτὸ τηήματος τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου, ὡς ἔμπροσθεν ἐδείκνυμεν. ἀνεστάτω ἐφ᾽ ἑκάστου τῶν ΑΕΒ, ΒΖΓ, ΓΗΔ, ΔΘΑ τριγώνων πρίσματα ἰσοϋψῆ τῷ κυλίνδρῳ· καὶ ἕκαστον ἄρα τῶν ἀνασταθέντων πρισμάτων μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ μέρος τοῦ καθ᾽ ἑαυτὸ τμήματος τοῦ κυλίνδρου, ἐπειδήπερ ἐὰν διὰ τῶν Ε, Ζ, Η, Θ σημείων παραλλήλους ταῖς ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΑ ἀγάγωμεν, καὶ συμπληρώσωμεν τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΑ παραλ-

der, (namely) the circle $ABCD$, and an equal height. I say that the cone is the third part of the cylinder—that is to say, that the cylinder is three times the cone.



For if the cylinder is not three times the cone then the cylinder will be either more than three times, or less than three times, (the cone). Let it, first of all, be more than three times (the cone). And let the square $ABCD$ have been inscribed in circle $ABCD$ [Prop. 4.6]. So, square $ABCD$ is more than half of circle $ABCD$ [Prop. 12.2]. And let a prism of equal height to the cylinder have been set up on square $ABCD$. So, the prism set up is more than half of the cylinder, inasmuch as if we also circumscribe a square around circle $ABCD$ [Prop. 4.7] then the square inscribed in circle $ABCD$ is half of the circumscribed (square). And the solids set up on them are parallelepiped prisms of equal height. And parallelepiped solids having the same height are to one another as their bases [Prop. 11.32]. And, thus, the prism set up on square $ABCD$ is half of the prism set up on the square circumscribed about circle $ABCD$. And the cylinder is less than the prism set up on the square circumscribed about circle $ABCD$. Thus, the prism set up on square $ABCD$ of the same height as the cylinder is more than half of the cylinder. Let the circumferences AB, BC, CD, and DA have been cut in half at points E, F, G, and H. And let AE, EB, BF, FC, CG, GD, DH, and HA have been joined. And thus each of the triangles AEB, BFC, CGD, and DHA is more than half of the segment of circle $ABCD$ about it, as was shown previously [Prop. 12.2]. Let prisms of equal height to the cylinder have been set up on each of the triangles AEB, BFC, CGD, and DHA. And each of the prisms set up is greater than the half part of the segment of the cylinder about it—inasmuch as if we draw (straight-lines) parallel to AB, BC, CD, and DA through points E, F, G, and H

ληλόγραμμα, καὶ ἀπ᾽ αὐτῶν ἀναστήσωμεν στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα ἰσοϋψῆ τῷ κυλίνδρῳ, ἑκάσου τῶν ἀνασταθέντων ἡμίση ἐστὶ τὰ πρίσματα τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ΑΕΒ, ΒΖΓ, ΓΗΔ, ΔΘΑ τριγώνων· καί ἐστι τὰ τοῦ κυλίνδρου τμήματα ἐλάττονα τῶν ἀνασταθέντων στερεῶν παραλληλεπιπέδων· ὥστε καὶ τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ΑΕΒ, ΒΖΓ, ΓΗΔ, ΔΘΑ τριγώνων πρίσματα μείζονά ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τῶν καθ᾽ ἑαυτὰ τοῦ κυλίνδρου τμημάτων. τέμνοντες δὴ τὰς ὑπολειπομένας περιφερείας δίχα καὶ ἐπιζευγνύντες εὐθείας καὶ ἀνιστάντες ἐφ᾽ ἑκάσου τῶν τριγώνων πρίσματα ἰσοϋψῆ τῷ κυλίνδρῳ καὶ τοῦτο ἀεὶ ποιοῦντες καταλείψομέν τινα ἀποτμήματα τοῦ κυλίνδρου, ἃ ἔσται ἐλάττονα τῆς ὑπεροχῆς, ᾗ ὑπερέχει ὁ κυλίνδρος τοῦ τριπλασίου τοῦ κώνου. λελείφθω, καὶ ἔστω τὰ ΑΕ, ΕΒ, ΒΖ, ΖΓ, ΓΗ, ΗΔ, ΔΘ, ΘΑ· λοιπὸν ἄρα τὸ πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΑΕΒΖΓΗΔΘ πολύγωνον, ὕψος δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ κυλίνδρῷ, μεῖζόν ἐστὶν ἢ τριπλάσιον τοῦ κώνου. ἀλλὰ τὸ πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μὲν ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΕΒΖΓΗΔΘ πολύγωνον, ὕψος δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ κυλίνδρῳ, τριπλάσιόν ἐστι τῆς πυραμίδος, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΕΒΖΓΗΔΘ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ ἡ αὐτὴ τῷ κώνῳ· καὶ ἡ πυραμὶς ἄρα, ἧς βάσις μέν [ἐστι] τὸ ΑΕΒΖΓΗΔΘ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ ἡ αὐτὴ τῷ κώνῳ, μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ κώνου τοῦ βάσιν ἔχοντες τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐλάττων· ἐμπεριέχεται γὰρ ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦ· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὁ κύλινδρος τοῦ κώνου μεῖζων ἢ τριπλάσιος.

Λέγω δή, ὅτι οὐδὲ ἐλάττων ἐστὶν ἢ τριπλάσιος ὁ κύλινδρος τοῦ κώνου.

Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω ἐλάττων ἢ τριπλάσιος ὁ κύλινδρος τοῦ κώνου· ἀνάπαλιν ἄρα ὁ κῶνος τοῦ κυλίνδρου μεῖζων ἐστὶν ἢ τρίτον μέρος. ἐγγεγράφθω δὴ εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον τετράγωνον τὸ ΑΒΓΔ· τὸ ΑΒΓΔ ἄρα τετράγωνον μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου. καὶ ἀνεστάτω ἀπὸ τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ τετραγώνου πυραμὶς τὴν αὐτὴν κορυφὴν ἔχουσα τῷ κώνῳ· ἡ ἄρα ἀνασταθεῖσα πυραμὶς μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ μέρος τοῦ κώνου, ἐπειδήπερ, ὡς ἔμπροσθεν ἐδείκνυμεν, ὅτι ἐὰν περὶ τὸν κύκλον τετράγωνον περιγράψωμεν, ἔσται τὸ ΑΒΓΔ τετράγωνον ἥμισυ τοῦ περὶ τὸν κύκλον περιγεγραμμένου τετραγώνου· καὶ ἐὰν ἀπὸ τῶν τετραγώνων στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα ἀναστήσωμεν ἰσοϋψῆ τῷ κώνῳ, ἃ καὶ καλεῖται πρίσματα, ἔσται τὸ ἀνασταθὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ τετραγώνου ἥμισυ τοῦ ἀνασταθέντος ἀπὸ τοῦ περὶ τὸν κύκλον περιγραφέντος τετραγώνου· πρὸς ἄλληλα γάρ εἰσιν ὡς αἱ βάσεις. ὥστε καὶ τὰ τρίτα· καὶ πυραμὶς ἄρα, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΑΒΓΔ τετράγωνον, ἥμισύ ἐστι τῆς πυραμίδος τῆς ἀνασταθείσης ἀπὸ τοῦ περὶ τὸν κύκλον περιγραφέντος τετραγώνου. καί ἐστι μείζων ἡ πυραμὶς ἡ ἀνασταθεῖσα ἀπὸ τοῦ περὶ τὸν κύκλον τετραγώνου τοῦ κώνου· ἐμπεριέχει γὰρ αὐτόν. ἡ ἄρα πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΑΒΓΔ τετράγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ ἡ αὐτὴ τῷ κώνῳ, μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ κώνου. τετμήσθωσαν αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΑ περιφέρειαι δίχα κατὰ τὰ Ε, Ζ, Η, Θ σημεῖα, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ

(respectively), and complete the parallelograms on AB, BC, CD, and DA, and set up parallelepiped solids of equal height to the cylinder on them, then the prisms on triangles AEB, BFC, CGD, and DHA are each half of the set up (parallelepipeds). And the segments of the cylinder are less than the set up parallelepiped solids. Hence, the prisms on triangles AEB, BFC, CGD, and DHA are also greater than half of the segments of the cylinder about them. So (if) the remaining circumferences are cut in half, and straight-lines are joined, and prisms of equal height to the cylinder are set up on each of the triangles, and this is done continually, then we will (eventually) leave some segments of the cylinder whose (sum) is less than the excess by which the cylinder exceeds three times the cone [Prop. 10.1]. Let them have been left, and let them be AE, EB, BF, FC, CG, GD, DH, and HA. Thus, the remaining prism whose base (is) polygon $AEBFCGDH$, and height the same as the cylinder, is greater than three times the cone. But, the prism whose base is polygon $AEBFCGDH$, and height the same as the cylinder, is three times the pyramid whose base is polygon $AEBFCGDH$, and apex the same as the cone [Prop. 12.7 corr.]. And thus the pyramid whose base [is] polygon $AEBFCGDH$, and apex the same as the cone, is greater than the cone having (as) base circle $ABCD$. But (it is) also less. For it is encompassed by it. The very thing (is) impossible. Thus, the cylinder is not more than three times the cone.

So, I say that neither (is) the cylinder less than three times the cone.

For, if possible, let the cylinder be less than three times the cone. Thus, inversely, the cone is greater than the third part of the cylinder. So, let the square $ABCD$ have been inscribed in circle $ABCD$ [Prop. 4.6]. Thus, square $ABCD$ is greater than half of circle $ABCD$. And let a pyramid having the same apex as the cone have been set up on square $ABCD$. Thus, the pyramid set up is greater than the half part of the cone, inasmuch as we showed previously that if we circumscribe a square about the circle [Prop. 4.7] then the square $ABCD$ will be half of the square circumscribed about the circle [Prop. 12.2]. And if we set up on the squares parallelepiped solids—which are also called prisms—of the same height as the cone, then the (prism) set up on square $ABCD$ will be half of the (prism) set up on the square circumscribed about the circle. For they are to one another as their bases [Prop. 11.32]. Hence, (the same) also (goes for) the thirds. Thus, the pyramid whose base is square $ABCD$ is half of the pyramid set up on the square circumscribed about the circle [Prop. 12.7 corr.]. And the pyramid set up on the square circumscribed about the circle is greater

ΑΕ, ΕΒ, ΒΖ, ΖΓ, ΓΗ, ΗΔ, ΔΘ, ΘΑ· καὶ ἕκαστον ἄρα τῶν ΑΕΒ, ΒΖΓ, ΓΗΔ, ΔΘΑ τριγώνων μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ μέρος του καθ᾿ ἑαυτὸ τμήματος τοῦ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλου. καὶ ἀνεστάτωσαν ἐφ᾿ ἑκάστου τῶν ΑΕΒ, ΒΖΓ, ΓΗΔ, ΔΘΑ τριγώνων πυραμίδες τὴν αὐτὴν κορυφὴν ἔχουσαι τῷ κώνῳ· καὶ ἑκάστη ἄρα τῶν ἀνασταθεισῶν πυραμίδων κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ μέρος τοῦ καθ᾿ ἑαυτὴν τμήματος τοῦ κώνου. τέμνοντες δὴ τὰς ὑπολειπομένας περιφερείας δίχα καὶ ἐπιζευγνύντες εὐθείας καὶ ἀνιστάντες ἐφ᾿ ἑκάστου τῶν τριγώνων πυραμίδα τὴν αὐτὴν κορυφὴν ἔχουσαν τῷ κώνῳ καὶ τοῦτο ἀεὶ ποιοῦτες καταλείψομέν τινα ἀποτμήματα τοῦ κώνου, ἃ ἔσται ἐλάττονα τῆς ὑπεροχῆς, ᾗ ὑπερέχει ὁ κῶνος τοῦ τρίτου μέρους τοῦ κυλίνδρου. λελείφθω, καὶ ἔστω τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ΑΕ, ΕΒ, ΒΖ, ΖΓ, ΓΗ, ΗΔ, ΔΘ, ΘΑ· λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΕΒΖΓΗΔΘ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ ἡ αὐτὴ τῷ κώνῳ, μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ τρίτον μέρος τοῦ κυλίνδρου. ἀλλ᾿ ἡ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΕΒΖΓΗΔΘ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ ἡ αυτὴ τῷ κώνῳ, τρίτον ἐστὶ μέρος τοῦ πρίσματος, οὗ βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΕΒΖΓΗΔΘ πολύγωνον, ὕψος δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ κυλίνδρῳ· τὸ ἄρα πρίσμα, οὗ βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΕΒΖΓΗΔΘ πολύγωνον, ὕψος δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ κυλίνδρῳ, μεῖζόν ἐστι τοῦ κυλίνδρου, οὗ βάσις ἐστὶν ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔλαττον· ἐμπεριέχεται γὰρ ὑπ᾿ αὐτοῦ· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ κύλινδρος τοῦ κώνου ἐλάττων ἐστὶν ἢ τριπλάσιος. ἐδείχθη δέ, ὅτι οὐδὲ μείζων ἢ τριπλάσιος· τριπλάσιος ἄρα ὁ κύλινδρος τοῦ κώνου· ὥστε ὁ κῶνος τρίτον ἐστὶ μέρος τοῦ κυλίνδρου.

Πᾶς ἄρα κῶνος κυλίνδρου τρίτον μέρος ἐστὶ τοῦ τὴν αὐτὴν βάσιν ἔχοντος αὐτῷ καὶ ὕψος ἴσον· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

than the cone. For it encompasses it. Thus, the pyramid whose base is square $ABCD$, and apex the same as the cone, is greater than half of the cone. Let the circumferences AB, BC, CD, and DA have been cut in half at points E, F, G, and H (respectively). And let AE, EB, BF, FC, CG, GD, DH, and HA have been joined. And, thus, each of the triangles AEB, BFC, CGD, and DHA is greater than the half part of the segment of circle $ABCD$ about it [Prop. 12.2]. And let pyramids having the same apex as the cone have been set up on each of the triangles AEB, BFC, CGD, and DHA. And, thus, in the same way, each of the pyramids set up is more than the half part of the segment of the cone about it. So, (if) the remaining circumferences are cut in half, and straight-lines are joined, and pyramids having the same apex as the cone are set up on each of the triangles, and this is done continually, then we will (eventually) leave some segments of the cone whose (sum) is less than the excess by which the cone exceeds the third part of the cylinder [Prop. 10.1]. Let them have been left, and let them be the (segments) on AE, EB, BF, FC, CG, GD, DH, and HA. Thus, the remaining pyramid whose base is polygon $AEBFCGDH$, and apex the same as the cone, is greater than the third part of the cylinder. But, the pyramid whose base is polygon $AEBFCGDH$, and apex the same as the cone, is the third part of the prism whose base is polygon $AEBFCGDH$, and height the same as the cylinder [Prop. 12.7 corr.]. Thus, the prism whose base is polygon $AEBFCGDH$, and height the same as the cylinder, is greater than the cylinder whose base is circle $ABCD$. But, (it is) also less. For it is encompassed by it. The very thing is impossible. Thus, the cylinder is not less than three times the cone. And it was shown that neither (is it) greater than three times (the cone). Thus, the cylinder (is) three times the cone. Hence, the cone is the third part of the cylinder.

Thus, every cone is the third part of the cylinder which has the same base as it, and an equal height. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ιαʹ.

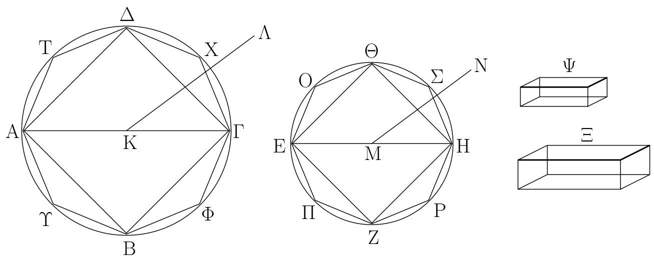
Οἱ ὑπο τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος ὄντες κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βάσεις.

Ἔστωσαν ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι, ὧν βάσεις μὲν [εἰσιν] οἱ ΑΒΓΔ, ΕΖΗΘ κύκλοι, ἄξονες δὲ οἱ ΚΛ, ΜΝ, διάμετροι δὲ τῶν βάσεων αἱ ΑΓ, ΕΗ· λέγω, ὅτι ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΑΛ κῶνος πρὸς τὸν ΕΝ κῶνον.

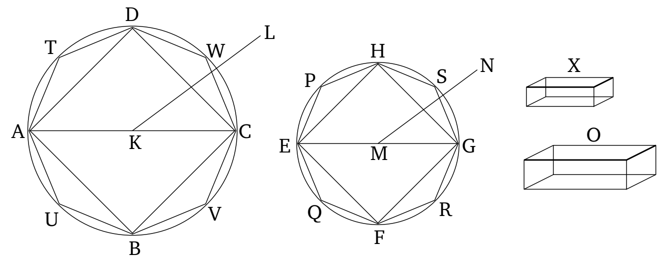
Proposition 11

Cones and cylinders having the same height are to one another as their bases.

Let there be cones and cylinders of the same height whose bases [are] the circles $ABCD$ and $EFGH$, axes KL and MN, and diameters of the bases AC and EG (respectively). I say that as circle $ABCD$ is to circle $EFGH$, so cone AL (is) to cone EN.



Εἰ γὰρ μή, ἔσται ὡς ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΑΛ κῶνος ἤτοι πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τοῦ ΕΝ κώνου στερεὸν ἢ πρὸς μεῖζον. ἔστω πρότερον πρὸς ἔλασσον τὸ Ξ, καὶ ᾧ ἔλασσόν ἐστι τὸ Ξ στερεὸν τοῦ ΕΝ κώνου, ἐκείνῳ ἴσον ἔστω τὸ Ψ στερεόν· ὁ ΕΝ κῶνος ἄρα ἴσος ἐστὶ τοῖς Ξ, Ψ στερεοῖς. ἐγγεγράφθω εἰς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον τετράγωνον τὸ ΕΖΗΘ· τὸ ἄρα τετράγωνον μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ κύκλου. ἀνεστάτω ἀπὸ τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ τετραγώνου πυραμὶς ἰσοϋψὴς τῷ κώνῳ· ἡ ἄρα ἀνασταθεῖσα πυραμὶς μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ κώνου, ἐπειδήπερ ἐὰν περιγράψωμεν περὶ τὸν κύκλον τετράγωνον, καὶ ἀπ᾽ αὐτοῦ ἀναστήσωμεν πυραμίδα ἰσοϋψῆ τῷ κώνῳ, ἡ ἐγγραφεῖσα πυραμὶς ἥμισύ ἐστι τῆς περιγραφείσης· πρὸς ἀλλήλας γάρ εἰσιν ὡς αἱ βάσεις· ἐλάττων δὲ ὁ κῶνος τῆς περιγραφείσης πυραμίδος. τετμήσθωσαν αἱ ΕΖ, ΖΗ, ΗΘ, ΘΕ περιφέρειαι δίχα κατὰ τὰ Ο, Π, Ρ, Σ σημεῖα, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΘΟ, ΟΕ, ΕΠ, ΠΖ, ΖΡ, ΡΗ, ΗΣ, ΣΘ. ἕκαστον ἄρα τῶν ΘΟΕ, ΕΠΖ, ΖΡΗ, ΗΖΘ τριγώνων μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ καθ᾽ ἑαυτὸ τμήματος τοῦ κύκλου. ἀνεστάτω ἐφ᾽ ἑκάστου τῶν ΘΟΕ, ΕΠΖ, ΖΡΗ, ΗΣΘ τριγώνων πυραμὶς ἰσοϋψὴς τῷ κώνῳ· καὶ ἑκάστη ἄρα τῶν ἀνασταθεισῶν πυραμίδων μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ καθ᾽ ἑαυτὴν τμήματος τοῦ κώνου. τέμνοντες δὴ τὰς ὑπολειπομένας περιφερείας δίχα καὶ ἐπιζευγνύντες εὐθείας καὶ ἀνιστάντες ἐπὶ ἑκάστου τῶν τριγώνων πυραμίδας ἰσοϋψεῖς τῷ κώνῳ καὶ ἀεὶ τοῦτο ποιοῦντες καταλείψομέν τινα ἀποτμήματα τοῦ κώνου, ἃ ἔσται ἐλάσσονα τοῦ Ψ στερεοῦ. λελείφθω, καὶ ἔστω τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ΘΟΕ, ΕΠΖ, ΖΡΗ, ΗΣΘ· λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΘΟΕΠΖΡΗΣ πολύγωνον, ὕψος δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ κώνῳ, μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ Ξ στερεοῦ. ἐγγεγράφθω καὶ εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον τῷ ΘΟΕΠΖΡΗΣ πολυγώνῳ ὅμοιόν τε καὶ ὁμοίως κείμενον πολύγωνον τὸ ΔΤΑΥΒΦΓΧ, καὶ ἀνεστάτω ἐπ᾽ αὐτοῦ πυραμὶς ἰσοϋψὴς τῷ ΑΛ κώνῳ. ἐπεὶ οὖν ἐστιν ὡς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΗ, οὕτως τὸ ΔΤΑΥΒΦΓΧ πολύγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΘΟΕΠΖΡΗΣ πολύγωνον, ὡς δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ πρὸς τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΕΗ, οὕτως ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, καὶ ὡς ἄρα ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, οὕτως τὸ ΔΤΑΥΒΦΓΧ πολύγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΘΟΕΠΖΡΗΣ πολύγωνον. ὡς δὲ ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΑΛ κῶνος πρὸς τὸ Ξ στερεόν, ὡς δὲ τὸ ΔΤΑΥΒΦΓΧ πολύγωνον πρὸς τὸ ΘΟΕΠΖΡΗΣ πολύγωνον, οὕτως ἡ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΔΤΑΥΒΦΓΧ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ σημεῖον, πρὸς



For if not, then as circle $ABCD$ (is) to circle $EFGH$, so cone AL will be to some solid either less than, or greater than, cone EN. Let it, first of all, be (in this ratio) to (some) lesser (solid), O. And let solid X be equal to that (magnitude) by which solid O is less than cone EN. Thus, cone EN is equal to (the sum of) solids O and X. Let the square $EFGH$ have been inscribed in circle $EFGH$ [Prop. 4.6]. Thus, the square is greater than half of the circle [Prop. 12.2]. Let a pyramid of the same height as the cone have been set up on square $EFGH$. Thus, the pyramid set up is greater than half of the cone, inasmuch as, if we circumscribe a square about the circle [Prop. 4.7], and set up on it a pyramid of the same height as the cone, then the inscribed pyramid is half of the circumscribed pyramid. For they are to one another as their bases [Prop. 12.6]. And the cone (is) less than the circumscribed pyramid. Let the circumferences EF, FG, GH, and HE have been cut in half at points P, Q, R, and S. And let HP, PE, EQ, QF, FR, RG, GS, and SH have been joined. Thus, each of the triangles HPE, EQF, FRG, and GSH is greater than half of the segment of the circle about it [Prop. 12.2]. Let pyramids of the same height as the cone have been set up on each of the triangles HPE, EQF, FRG, and GSH. And, thus, each of the pyramids set up is greater than half of the segment of the cone about it [Prop. 12.10]. So, (if) the remaining circumferences are cut in half, and straight-lines are joined, and pyramids of equal height to the cone are set up on each of the triangles, and this is done continually, then we will (eventually) leave some segments of the cone (the sum of) which is less than solid X [Prop. 10.1]. Let them have been left, and let them be the (segments) on HPE, EQF, FRG, and GSH. Thus, the remaining pyramid whose base is polygon $HPEQFRGS$, and height the same as the cone, is greater than solid O [Prop. 6.18]. And let the polygon $DTAUBVCW$, similar, and similarly laid out, to polygon $HPEQFRGS$, have been inscribed in circle $ABCD$. And on it let a pyramid of the same height as cone AL have been set up. Therefore, since as the (square) on AC is to the (square) on EG, so polygon $DTAUBVCW$ (is) to polygon $HPEQFRGS$ [Prop. 12.1], and as the (square) on AC (is) to the (square) on EG, so circle $ABCD$ (is) τὴν πυραμίδα, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΘΟΕΠΖΡΗΣ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν σημεῖον. καὶ ὡς ἄρα ὁ ΑΛ κῶνος πρὸς τὸ Ξ στερεόν, οὕτως ἡ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΔΤΑΥΒΦΓΧ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ σημεῖον, πρὸς τὴν πυραμίδα, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΘΟΕΠΖΡΗΣ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν σημεῖον· ἐναλλὰξ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ ΑΛ κῶνος πρὸς τὴν ἐν αὐτῷ πυραμίδα, οὕτως τὸ Ξ στερεὸν πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῷ ΕΝ κώνῳ πυραμίδα. μείζων δὲ ὁ ΑΛ κῶνος τῆς ἐν αὐτῷ πυραμίδος· μεῖζον ἄρα καὶ τὸ Ξ στερεὸν τῆς ἐν τῷ ΕΝ κώνῳ πυραμίδος. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔλασσον· ὅπερ ἄτοπον. οὐκ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΑΛ κῶνος πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τοῦ ΕΝ κώνου στερεόν. ὁμοίως δὲ δείξομεν, ὅτι οὐδέ ἐστιν ὡς ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΝ κῶνος πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τοῦ ΑΛ κώνου στερεόν.

Λέγω δή, ὅτι οὐδέ ἐστιν ὡς ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΑΛ κῶνος πρὸς μεῖζόν τι τοῦ ΕΝ κώνου στερεόν.

Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω πρὸς μεῖζον τὸ Ξ· ἀνάπαλιν ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον, οὕτως τὸ Ξ στερεὸν πρὸς τὸν ΑΛ κῶνον. ἀλλ᾽ ὡς τὸ Ξ στερεὸν πρὸς τὸν ΑΛ κῶνον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΝ κῶνος πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τοῦ ΑΛ κώνου στερεόν· καὶ ὡς ἄρα ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΝ κῶνος πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τοῦ ΑΛ κώνου στερεόν· ὅπερ ἀδύνατον ἐδείχθη. οὐκ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΑΛ κῶνος πρὸς μεῖζόν τι τοῦ ΕΝ κώνου στερεόν. ἐδείχθη δέ, ὅτι οὐδὲ πρὸς ἔλασσον· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, οὕτως ὁ ΑΛ κῶνος πρὸς τὸν ΕΝ κῶνον.

Ἀλλ᾽ ὡς ὁ κῶνος πρὸς τὸν κῶνον, ὁ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν κύλινδρον· τριπλασίων γὰρ ἑκάτερος ἑκατέρου. καὶ ὡς ἄρα ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον, οὕτως οἱ ἐπ᾽ αὐτῶν ἰσοϋψεῖς.

Οἱ ἄρα ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος ὄντες κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βάσεις· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

to circle $EFGH$ [Prop. 12.2], thus as circle $ABCD$ (is) to circle $EFGH$, so polygon $DTAUBVCW$ also (is) to polygon $HPEQFRGS$. And as circle $ABCD$ (is) to circle $EFGH$, so cone AL (is) to solid O. And as polygon $DTAUBVCW$ (is) to polygon $HPEQFRGS$, so the pyramid whose base is polygon $DTAUBVCW$, and apex the point L, (is) to the pyramid whose base is polygon $HPEQFRGS$, and apex the point N [Prop. 12.6]. And, thus, as cone AL (is) to solid O, so the pyramid whose base is $DTAUBVCW$, and apex the point L, (is) to the pyramid whose base is polygon $HPEQFRGS$, and apex the point N [Prop. 5.11]. Thus, alternately, as cone AL is to the pyramid within it, so solid O (is) to the pyramid within cone EN [Prop. 5.16]. But, cone AL (is) greater than the pyramid within it. Thus, solid O (is) also greater than the pyramid within cone EN [Prop. 5.14]. But, (it is) also less. The very thing (is) absurd. Thus, circle $ABCD$ is not to circle $EFGH$, as cone AL (is) to some solid less than cone EN. So, similarly, we can show that neither is circle $EFGH$ to circle $ABCD$, as cone EN (is) to some solid less than cone AL.

So, I say that neither is circle $ABCD$ to circle $EFGH$, as cone AL (is) to some solid greater than cone EN.

For, if possible, let it be (in this ratio) to (some) greater (solid), O. Thus, inversely, as circle $EFGH$ is to circle $ABCD$, so solid O (is) to cone AL [Prop. 5.7 corr.]. But, as solid O (is) to cone AL, so cone EN (is) to some solid less than cone AL [Prop. 12.2 lem.]. And, thus, as circle $EFGH$ (is) to circle $ABCD$, so cone EN (is) to some solid less than cone AL. The very thing was shown (to be) impossible. Thus, circle $ABCD$ is not to circle $EFGH$, as cone AL (is) to some solid greater than cone EN. And, it was shown that neither (is it in this ratio) to (some) lesser (solid). Thus, as circle $ABCD$ is to circle $EFGH$, so cone AL (is) to cone EN.

But, as the cone (is) to the cone, (so) the cylinder (is) to the cylinder. For each (is) three times each [Prop. 12.10]. Thus, circle $ABCD$ (is) also to circle $EFGH$, as (the ratio of the cylinders) on them (having) the same height.

Thus, cones and cylinders having the same height are to one another as their bases. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ιβ΄.

Οἱ ὅμοιοι κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐν τριπλασίονι λόγῳ εἰσὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς βάσεσι διαμέτρων.

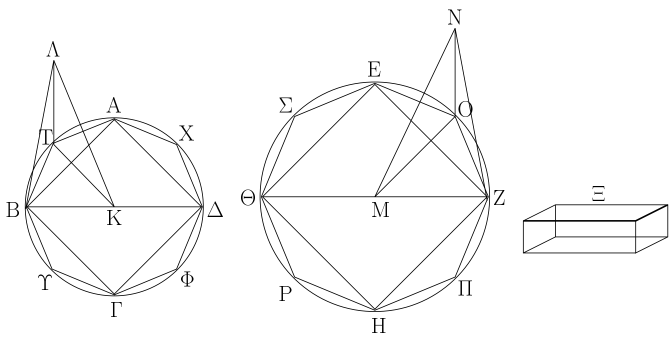
Ἔστωσαν ὅμοιοι κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι, ὧν βάσεις μὲν οἱ ΑΒΓΔ, ΕΖΗΘ κύκλοι, διάμετροι δὲ τῶν βάσεων αἱ ΒΔ, ΖΘ, ἄξονες δὲ τῶν κώνων καὶ κυλίνδρων οἱ ΚΛ, ΜΝ· λέγω,

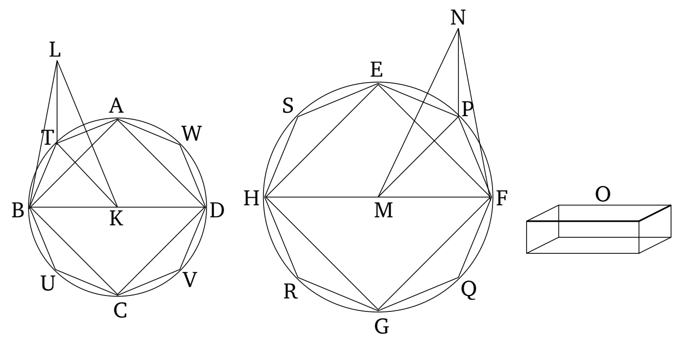
Proposition 12

Similar cones and cylinders are to one another in the cubed ratio of the diameters of their bases.

Let there be similar cones and cylinders of which the bases (are) the circles $ABCD$ and $EFGH$, the diameters of the bases (are) BD and FH, and the axes of the cones ὅτι ὁ κῶνος, οὗ βάσις μέν [ἐστιν] ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ σημεῖον, πρὸς τὸν κῶνον, οὗ βάσις μέν [ἐστιν] ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν σημεῖον, τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ.

and cylinders (are) KL and MN (respectively). I say that the cone whose base [is] circle $ABCD$, and apex the point L, has to the cone whose base [is] circle $EFGH$, and apex the point N, the cubed ratio that BD (has) to FH.





Εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἔχει ὁ ΑΒΓΔΛ κῶνος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘΝ κῶνον πριπλασίονα λόγον ἤπερ ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ, ἕξει ὁ ΑΒΓΔΛ κῶνος ἢ πρὸς ἔλασσόν τι τοῦ ΕΖΗΘΝ κώνου στερεὸν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἢ πρὸς μεῖζον. ἐχέτω πρότερον πρὸς ἔλασσον τὸ Ξ, καὶ ἐγγεγράφθω εἰς τὸν ΕΖΗΘ κύκλον τετράγωνον τὸ ΕΖΗΘ· τὸ ἄρα ΕΖΗΘ τετράγωνον μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου. καὶ ἀνεστάτω ἐπὶ τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ τετραγώνου πυραμὶς τὴν αὐτὴν κορυφὴν ἔχουσα τῷ κώνῳ· ἡ ἄρα ἀνασταθεῖσα πυραμὶς μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ μέρος τοῦ κώνου. τετμήσθωσαν δὴ αἱ ΕΖ, ΖΗ, ΗΘ, ΘΕ περιφέρειαι δίχα κατὰ τὰ Ο, Π, Ρ, Σ σημεῖα, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΕΟ, ΟΖ, ΖΠ, ΠΗ, ΗΡ, ΡΘ, ΘΣ, ΣΕ. καὶ ἕκαστον ἄρα τῶν ΕΟΖ, ΖΠΗ, ΗΡΘ, ΘΣΕ τριγώνων μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ μέρος τοῦ καθ᾽ ἑαυτὸ τμήματος τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου. καὶ ἀνεστάτω ἐφ᾽ ἑκάστου τῶν ΕΟΖ, ΖΠΗ, ΗΡΘ, ΘΣΕ τριγώνων πυραμὶς τὴν αὐτὴν κορυφὴν ἔχουσα τῷ κώνῳ· καὶ ἑκάστη ἄρα τῶν ἀνασταθεισῶν πυραμίδων μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ τὸ ἥμισυ μέρος τοῦ καθ᾽ ἑαυτὴν τμήματος τοῦ κώνου. τέμνοντες δὴ τὰς ὑπολειπομένας περιφερείας δίχα καὶ ἐπιζευγνύντες εὐθείας καὶ ἀνιστάντες ἐφ᾽ ἑκάστου τῶν τριγώνων πυραμίδας τὴν αὐτὴν κορυφὴν ἐχούσας τῷ κώνῳ καὶ τοῦτο ἀεὶ ποιοῦντες καταλείψομέν τινα ἀποτμήματα τοῦ κώνου, ἃ ἔσται ἐλάσσονα τῆς ὑπεροχῆς, ᾗ ὑπερέχει ὁ ΕΖΗΘΝ κῶνος τοῦ Ξ στερεοῦ. λελείφθω, καὶ ἔστω τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ΕΟ, ΟΖ, ΖΠ, ΠΗ, ΗΡ, ΡΘ, ΘΣ, ΣΕ· λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΕΟΖΠΗΡΘΣ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν σημεῖον, μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ Ξ στερεοῦ. ἐγγεγράφθω καὶ εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον τῷ ΕΟΖΠΗΡΘΣ πολυγώνῳ ὅμοιόν τε καὶ ὁμοίως κείμενον πολύγωνον τὸ ΑΤΒΥΓΦΔΧ, καὶ ἀνεστάτω ἐπὶ τοῦ ΑΤΒΥΓΦΔΧ πολυγώνου πυραμὶς τὴν αὐτὴν κορυφὴν ἔχουσα τῷ κώνῳ, καὶ τῶν μὲν περιεχόντων τὴν πυραμίδα, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΤΒΥΓΦΔΧ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ σημεῖον, ἓν τρίγωνον ἔστω τὸ ΛΒΤ, τῶν δὲ περειχόντων τὴν πυραμίδα, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΕΟΖΠΗΡΘΣ πολύγωνον,

For if cone $ABCDL$ does not have to cone $EFGHN$ the cubed ratio that BD (has) to FH then cone $ABCDL$ will have the cubed ratio to some solid either less than, or greater than, cone $EFGHN$. Let it, first of all, have (such a ratio) to (some) lesser (solid), O. And let the square $EFGH$ have been inscribed in circle $EFGH$ [Prop. 4.6]. Thus, square $EFGH$ is greater than half of circle $EFGH$ [Prop. 12.2]. And let a pyramid having the same apex as the cone have been set up on square $EFGH$. Thus, the pyramid set up is greater than the half part of the cone [Prop. 12.10]. So, let the circumferences EF, FG, GH, and HE have been cut in half at points P, Q, R, and S (respectively). And let EP, PF, FQ, QG, GR, RH, HS, and SE have been joined. And, thus, each of the triangles EPF, FQG, GRH, and HSE is greater than the half part of the segment of circle $EFGH$ about it [Prop. 12.2]. And let a pyramid having the same apex as the cone have been set up on each of the triangles EPF, FQG, GRH, and HSE. And thus each of the pyramids set up is greater than the half part of the segment of the cone about it [Prop. 12.10]. So, (if) the the remaining circumferences are cut in half, and straight-lines are joined, and pyramids having the same apex as the cone are set up on each of the triangles, and this is done continually, then we will (eventually) leave some segments of the cone whose (sum) is less than the excess by which cone $EFGHN$ exceeds solid O [Prop. 10.1]. Let them have been left, and let them be the (segments) on EP, PF, FQ, QG, GR, RH, HS, and SE. Thus, the remaining pyramid whose base is polygon $EPFQGRHS$, and apex the point N, is greater than solid O. And let the polygon $ATBUCVDW$, similar, and similarly laid out, to polygon $EPFQGRHS$, have been inscribed in circle $ABCD$ [Prop. 6.18]. And let a pyramid having the same apex as the cone have been set up on polygon $ATBUCVDW$.

κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν σημεῖον, ἓν τρίγωνον ἔστω τὸ ΝΖΟ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΚΤ, ΜΟ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὅμοιός ἐστιν ὁ ΑΒΓΔΛ κῶνος τῷ ΕΖΗΘΝ κώνῳ, ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ, οὕτως ὁ ΚΛ ἄξων πρὸς τὸν ΜΝ ἄξονα. ὡς δὲ ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ, οὕτως ἡ ΒΚ πρὸς τὴν ΖΜ· καὶ ὡς ἄρα ἡ ΒΚ πρὸς τὴν ΖΜ, οὕτως ἡ ΚΛ πρὸς τὴν ΜΝ. καὶ ἐναλλὰξ ὡς ἡ ΒΚ πρὸς τὴν ΚΛ, οὕτως ἡ ΖΜ πρὸς τὴν ΜΝ. καὶ περὶ ἴσας γωνίας τὰς ὑπὸ ΒΚΛ, ΖΜΝ αἱ πλευραὶ ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν· ὅμοιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΒΚΛ τρίγωνον τῷ ΖΜΝ τριγώνῳ. πάλιν, ἐπεί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΒΚ πρὸς τὴν ΚΤ, οὕτως ἡ ΖΜ πρὸς τὴν ΜΟ, καὶ περὶ ἴσας γωνίας τὰς ὑπὸ ΒΚΤ, ΖΜΟ, ἐπειδήπερ, ὃ μέρος ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΚΤ γωνία τῶν πρὸς τῷ Κ κέντρῳ τεσσάρων ὀρθῶν, τὸ αὐτὸ μέρος ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΜΟ γωνία τῶν πρὸς τῷ Μ κέντρῳ τεσσάρων ὀρθῶν· ἐπεὶ οὖν περὶ ἴσας γωνίας αἱ πλευραὶ ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν, ὅμοιον ἄρα ἐστι τὸ ΒΚΤ τρίγωνον τῷ ΖΜΟ τριγώνῳ. πάλιν, ἐπεὶ ἐδείχθη ὡς ἡ ΒΚ πρὸς τὴν ΚΛ, οὕτως ἡ ΖΜ πρὸς τὴν ΜΝ, ἴση δὲ ἡ μὲν ΒΚ τῇ ΚΤ, ἡ δὲ ΖΜ τῇ ΟΜ, ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΤΚ πρὸς τὴν ΚΛ, οὕτως ἡ ΟΜ πρὸς τὴν ΜΝ. καὶ περὶ ἴσας γωνίας τὰς ὑπὸ ΤΚΛ, ΟΜΝ· ὀρθαὶ γάρ· αἱ πλευραὶ ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν· ὅμοιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΛΚΤ τρίγωνον τῷ ΝΜΟ τριγώνῳ. καὶ ἐπεὶ διὰ τὴν ὁμοιότητα τῶν ΛΚΒ, ΝΜΖ τριγώνων ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΛΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΚ, οὕτως ἡ ΝΖ πρὸς τὴν ΖΜ, διὰ δὲ τὴν ὁμοιότητα τῶν ΒΚΤ, ΖΜΟ τριγώνων ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΚΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΤ, οὕτως ἡ ΜΖ πρὸς τὴν ΖΟ, δι᾽ ἴσου ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΛΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΤ, οὕτως ἡ ΝΖ πρὸς τὴν ΖΟ. πάλιν, ἐπεὶ διὰ τὴν ομοιότητα τῶν ΛΤΚ, ΝΟΜ τριγώνων ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΛΤ πρὸς τὴν ΤΚ, οὕτως ἡ ΝΟ πρὸς τὴν ΟΜ, διὰ δὲ τὴν ὁμοιότητα τῶν ΤΚΒ, ΟΜΖ τριγώνων ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΚΤ πρὸς τὴν ΤΒ, οὕτως ἡ ΜΟ πρὸς τὴν ΟΖ, δι᾽ ἴσου ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΛΤ πρὸς τὴν ΤΒ, οὕτως ἡ ΝΟ πρὸς τὴν ΟΖ. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ὡς ἡ ΤΒ πρὸς τὴν ΒΛ, οὕτως ἡ ΟΖ πρὸς τὴν ΖΝ. δι᾽ ἴσου ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΤΛ πρὸς τὴν ΛΒ, οὕτως ἡ ΟΝ πρὸς τὴν ΝΖ. τῶν ΛΤΒ, ΝΟΖ ἄρα τριγώνων ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν αἱ πλευραί· ἰσογώνια ἄρα ἐστὶ τὰ ΛΤΒ, ΝΟΖ τρίγωνα· ὥστε καὶ ὅμοια. καὶ πυραμὶς ἄρα, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΒΚΤ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ σημεῖον, ὁμοία ἐστὶ πυραμίδι, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΖΜΟ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν σημεῖον· ὑπὸ γὰρ ὁμοίων ἐπιπέδων περιέχονται ἴσων τὸ πλῆθος. αἱ δὲ ὅμοιαι πυραμίδες καὶ τριγώνους ἔχουσαι βάσεις ἐν τριπλασίονι λόγῳ εἰσὶ τῶν ὁμολόγων πλευρῶν. ἡ ἄρα ΒΚΤΛ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΖΜΟΝ πυραμίδα τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΚ πρὸς τὴν ΖΜ. ὁμοίως δὴ ἐπιζευγνύντες ἀπὸ τῶν Α, Χ, Δ, Φ, Γ, Υ ἐπὶ τὸ Κ εὐθείας καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν Ε, Σ, Θ, Ρ, Η, Π ἐπὶ τὸ Μ καὶ ἀνιστάντες ἐφ᾽ ἑκάστου τῶν τριγώνων πυραμίδας τὴν αὐτὴν κορυφὴν ἐχούσας τοῖς κώνοις δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἑκάστη τῶν ὁμοταγῶν πυραμίδων πρὸς ἑκάστην ὁμοταγῆ πυραμίδα τριπλασίονα λόγον ἕξει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΚ ὁμόλογος πλευρὰ πρὸς τὴν ΖΜ ὁμόλογον πλευράν, τουτέστιν ἤπερ ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ. καὶ ὡς ἓν τῶν ἡγουμένων πρὸς ἓν τῶν ἑπομένων, οὕτως ἅπαντα τὰ ἡγούμενα πρὸς ἅπαντα τὰ ἑπόμενα· ἔστιν ἄρα

And let LBT be one of the triangles containing the pyramid whose base is polygon $ATBUCVDW$, and apex the point L. And let NFP be one of the triangles containing the pyramid whose base is triangle $EPFQGRHS$, and apex the point N. And let KT and MP have been joined. And since cone $ABCDL$ is similar to cone $EFGHN$, thus as BD is to FH, so axis KL (is) to axis MN [Def. 11.24]. And as BD (is) to FH, so BK (is) to FM. And, thus, as BK (is) to FM, so KL (is) to MN. And, alternately, as BK (is) to KL, so FM (is) to MN [Prop. 5.16]. And the sides around the equal angles BKL and FMN are proportional. Thus, triangle BKL is similar to triangle FMN [Prop. 6.6]. Again, since as BK (is) to KT, so FM (is) to MP, and (they are) about the equal angles BKT and FMP, inasmuch as whatever part angle BKT is of the four right-angles at the center K, angle FMP is also the same part of the four right-angles at the center M. Therefore, since the sides about equal angles are proportional, triangle BKT is thus similar to traingle FMP [Prop. 6.6]. Again, since it was shown that as BK (is) to KL, so FM (is) to MN, and BK (is) equal to KT, and FM to PM, thus as TK (is) to KL, so PM (is) to MN. And the sides about the equal angles TKL and PMN—for (they are both) right-angles—are proportional. Thus, triangle LKT (is) similar to triangle NMP [Prop. 6.6]. And since, on account of the similarity of triangles LKB and NMF, as LB (is) to BK, so NF (is) to FM, and, on account of the similarity of triangles BKT and FMP, as KB (is) to BT, so MF (is) to FP [Def. 6.1], thus, via equality, as LB (is) to BT, so NF (is) to FP [Prop. 5.22]. Again, since, on account of the similarity of triangles LTK and NPM, as LT (is) to TK, so NP (is) to PM, and, on account of the similarity of triangles TKB and PMF, as KT (is) to TB, so MP (is) to PF, thus, via equality, as LT (is) to TB, so NP (is) to PF [Prop. 5.22]. And it was shown that as TB (is) to BL, so PF (is) to FN. Thus, via equality, as TL (is) to LB, so PN (is) to NF [Prop. 5.22]. Thus, the sides of triangles LTB and NPF are proportional. Thus, triangles LTB and NPF are equiangular [Prop. 6.5]. And, hence, (they are) similar [Def. 6.1]. And, thus, the pyramid whose base is triangle BKT, and apex the point L, is similar to the pyramid whose base is triangle FMP, and apex the point N. For they are contained by equal numbers of similar planes [Def. 11.9]. And similar pyramids which also have triangular bases are in the cubed ratio of corresponding sides [Prop. 12.8]. Thus, pyramid $BKTL$ has to pyramid $FMPN$ the cubed ratio that BK (has) to FM. So, similarly, joining straight-lines from (points) A, W, D, V, C, and U to (center) K, and from (points) E, S, H, R, G, and Q to (center) M, and set-καὶ ὡς ἡ ΒΚΤΛ πυραμὶς πρὸς τὴν ΖΜΟΝ πυραμίδα, οὕτως ἡ ὅλη πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις τὸ ΑΤΒΥΓΦΔΧ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ σημεῖον, πρὸς τὴν ὅλην πυραμίδα, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΕΟΖΠΗΡΘΣ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν σημεῖον· ὥστε καὶ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΑΤΒΥΓΦΔΧ, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ, πρὸς τὴν πυραμίδα, ἧς βάσις [μὲν] τὸ ΕΟΖΠΗΡΘΣ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν σημεῖον, τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ. ὑπόκειται δὲ καὶ ὁ κῶνος, οὗ βάσις [μὲν] ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ σημεῖον, πρὸς τὸ Ξ στερεὸν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχων ἤπερ ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ κῶνος, οὗ βάσις μέν ἐστιν ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ, πρὸς τὸ Ξ στερεόν, οὕτως ἡ πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΑΤΒΥΓΦΔΧ [πολύγωνον], κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ, πρὸς τὴν πυραμίδα, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΕΟΖΠΗΡΘΣ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν· ἐναλλὰξ ἄρα, ὡς ὁ κῶνος, οὗ βάσις μὲν ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ, πρὸς τὴν ἐν αὐτῷ πυραμίδα, ἧς βάσις μὲν τὸ ΑΤΒΥΓΦΔΧ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ, οὕτως τὸ Ξ [στερεὸν] πρὸς τὴν πυραμίδα, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΕΟΖΠΗΡΘΣ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν. μείζων δὲ ὁ εἰρημένος κῶνος τῆς ἐν αὐτῷ πυραμίδος· ἐμπεριέχει γὰρ αὐτὴν. μεῖζον ἄρα καὶ τὸ Ξ στερεὸν τῆς πυραμίδος, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΕΟΖΠΗΡΘΣ πολύγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔλαττον· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ κῶνος, οὗ βάσις ὁ ΑΒΓΔ κύκλος, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Λ [σημεῖον], πρὸς ἔλαττόν τι τοῦ κώνου στερεόν, οὗ βάσις μὲν ὁ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλος, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Ν σημεῖον, τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι οὐδὲ ὁ ΕΖΗΘΝ κῶνος πρὸς ἔλαττόν τι τοῦ ΑΒΓΔΛ κώνου στερεὸν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΖΘ πρὸς τὴν ΒΔ.

Λέγω δή, ὅτι οὐδὲ ὁ ΑΒΓΔΛ κῶνος πρὸς μεῖζόν τι τοῦ ΕΖΗΘΝ κώνου στερεὸν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ.

Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἐχέτω πρὸς μεῖζον τὸ Ξ. ἀνάπαλιν ἄρα τὸ Ξ στερεὸν πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓΔΛ κῶνον τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΖΘ πρὸς τὴν ΒΔ. ὡς δὲ τὸ Ξ στερεὸν πρὸς τὸν ΑΒΓΔΛ κῶνον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΖΗΘΝ κῶνος πρὸς ἔλαττόν τι τοῦ ΑΒΓΔΛ κώνου στερεόν. καὶ ὁ ΕΖΗΘΝ ἄρα κῶνος πρὸς ἔλαττόν τι τοῦ ΑΒΓΔΛ κώνου στερεὸν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΖΘ πρὸς τὴν ΒΔ· ὅπερ ἀδύνατον ἐδείχθη. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ ΑΒΓΔΛ κῶνος πρὸς μεῖζόν τι τοῦ ΕΖΗΘΝ κώνου στερεὸν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ. ἐδείχθη δέ, ὅτι οὐδὲ πρὸς ἔλαττον. ὁ ΑΒΓΔΛ ἄρα κῶνος πρὸς τὸν ΕΖΗΘΝ κῶνον τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ.

Ὡς δὲ ὁ κῶνος πρὸς τὸν κῶνον, ὁ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν κύλινδρον· τριπλάσιος γὰρ ὁ κύλινδρος τοῦ κώνου ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεως τῷ κώνῳ καὶ ἰσοϋψὴς αὐτῷ. καὶ ὁ κύλινδρος ἄρα πρὸς τὸν κύλινδρον τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ.

Οἱ ἄρα ὅμοιοι κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐν

ting up pyramids having the same apexes as the cones on each of the triangles (so formed), we can also show that each of the pyramids (on base $ABCD$ taken) in order will have to each of the pyramids (on base $EFGH$ taken) in order the cubed ratio that the corresponding side BK (has) to the corresponding side FM—that is to say, that BD (has) to FH. And (for two sets of proportional magnitudes) as one of the leading (magnitudes is) to one of the following, so (the sum of) all of the leading (magnitudes is) to (the sum of) all of the following (magnitudes) [Prop. 5.12]. And, thus, as pyramid $BKTL$ (is) to pyramid $FMPN$, so the whole pyramid whose base is polygon $ATBUCVDW$, and apex the point L, (is) to the whole pyramid whose base is polygon $EPFQGRHS$, and apex the point N. And, hence, the pyramid whose base is polygon $ATBUCVDW$, and apex the point L, has to the pyramid whose base is polygon $EPFQGRHS$, and apex the point N, the cubed ratio that BD (has) to FH. And it was also assumed that the cone whose base is circle $ABCD$, and apex the point L, has to solid O the cubed ratio that BD (has) to FH. Thus, as the cone whose base is circle $ABCD$, and apex the point L, is to solid O, so the pyramid whose base (is) [polygon] $ATBUCVDW$, and apex the point L, (is) to the pyramid whose base is polygon $EPFQGRHS$, and apex the point N. Thus, alternately, as the cone whose base (is) circle $ABCD$, and apex the point L, (is) to the pyramid within it whose base (is) the polygon $ATBUCVDW$, and apex the point L, so the [solid] O (is) to the pyramid whose base is polygon $EPFQGRHS$, and apex the point N [Prop. 5.16]. And the aforementioned cone (is) greater than the pyramid within it. For it encompasses it. Thus, solid O (is) also greater than the pyramid whose base is polygon $EPFQGRHS$, and apex the point N. But, (it is) also less. The very thing is impossible. Thus, the cone whose base (is) circle $ABCD$, and apex the [point] L, does not have to some solid less than the cone whose base (is) circle $EFGH$, and apex the point N, the cubed ratio that BD (has) to EH. So, similarly, we can show that neither does cone $EFGHN$ have to some solid less than cone $ABCDL$ the cubed ratio that FH (has) to BD.

So, I say that neither does cone $ABCDL$ have to some solid greater than cone $EFGHN$ the cubed ratio that BD (has) to FH.

For, if possible, let it have (such a ratio) to a greater (solid), O. Thus, inversely, solid O has to cone $ABCDL$ the cubed ratio that FH (has) to BD [Prop. 5.7 corr.]. And as solid O (is) to cone $ABCDL$, so cone $EFGHN$ (is) to some solid less than cone $ABCDL$ [12.2 lem.]. Thus, cone $EFGHN$ also has to some solid less than cone $ABCDL$ the cubed ratio that FH (has) to BD. The very τριπλασίονι λόγῳ εἰσὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς βάσεσι διαμέτρων· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

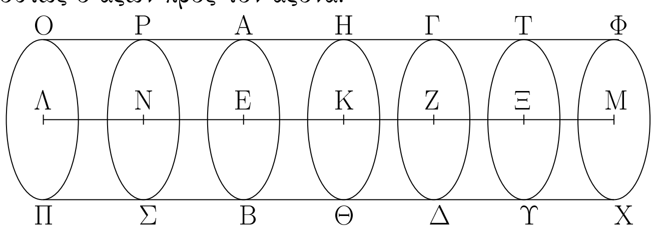
thing was shown (to be) impossible. Thus, cone $ABCDL$ does not have to some solid greater than cone $EFGHN$ the cubed ratio than BD (has) to FH. And it was shown that neither (does it have such a ratio) to a lesser (solid). Thus, cone $ABCDL$ has to cone $EFGHN$ the cubed ratio that BD (has) to FG.

And as the cone (is) to the cone, so the cylinder (is) to the cylinder. For a cylinder is three times a cone on the same base as the cone, and of the same height as it [Prop. 12.10]. Thus, the cylinder also has to the cylinder the cubed ratio that BD (has) to FH.

Thus, similar cones and cylinders are in the cubed ratio of the diameters of their bases. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ιγʹ.

Ἐὰν κύλινδρος ἐπιπέδῳ τμηθῇ παραλλήλῳ ὄντι τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἐπιπέδοις, ἔσται ὡς ὁ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν κύλινδρον, οὕτως ὁ ἄξων πρὸς τὸν ἄξονα.

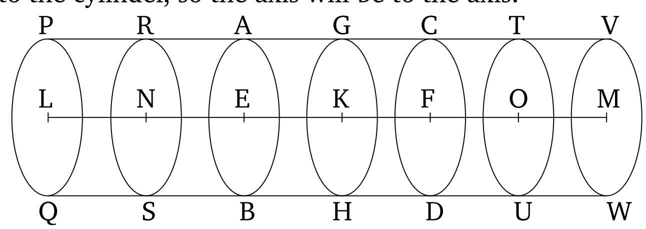


Κύλινδρος γὰρ ὁ ΑΔ ἐπιπέδῳ τῷ ΗΘ τετμήσθω παραλλήλῳ ὄντι τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἐπιπέδοις τοῖς ΑΒ, ΓΔ, καὶ συμβαλλέτω τῷ ἄξονι τὸ ΗΘ ἐπίπεδον κατὰ τὸ Κ σημεῖον· λέγω, ὅτι ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ ΒΗ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΗΔ κύλινδρον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΚ ἄξων πρὸς τὸν ΚΖ ἄξονα.

Ἐκβεβλήσθω γὰρ ὁ ΕΖ ἄξων ἐφ᾽ ἑκάτερα τὰ μέρη ἐπὶ τὰ Λ, Μ σημεῖα, καὶ ἐκκείσθωσαν τῷ ΕΚ ἄξονι ἴσοι ὁσοιδηποτοῦν οἱ ΕΝ, ΝΛ, τῷ δὲ ΖΚ ἴσοι ὁσοιδηποτοῦν οἱ ΖΞ, ΞΜ, καὶ νοείσθω ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ ΛΜ ἄξονος κύλινδρος ὁ ΟΧ, οὗ βάσεις οἱ ΟΠ, ΦΧ κύκλοι. καὶ ἐκβεβλήσθω διὰ τῶν Ν, Ξ σημείων ἐπίπεδα παράλληλα τοῖς ΑΒ, ΓΔ καὶ ταῖς βάσεσι τοῦ ΟΧ κυλίνδρου καὶ ποιείτωσαν τοὺς ΡΣ, ΤΥ κύκλους περὶ τὰ Ν, Ξ κέντρα. καὶ ἐπεὶ οἱ ΛΝ, ΝΕ, ΕΚ ἄξονες ἴσοι εἰσὶν ἀλλήλοις, οἱ ἄρα ΠΡ, ΡΒ, ΒΗ κύλινδροι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βάσεις. ἴσαι δέ εἰσιν αἱ βάσεις· ἴσοι ἄρα καὶ οἱ ΠΡ, ΡΒ, ΒΗ κύλινδροι ἀλλήλοις. επεὶ οὖν οἱ ΛΝ, ΝΕ, ΕΚ ἄξονες ἴσοι εἰσὶν ἀλλήλοις, εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ ΠΡ, ΡΒ, ΒΗ κύλινδροι ἴσοι ἀλλήλοις, καί ἐστιν ἴσον τὸ πλῆθος τῷ πλήθει, ὁσαπλασίων ἄρα ὁ ΚΛ ἄξων τοῦ ΕΚ ἄξονος, τοσαυταπλασίων ἔσται καὶ ὁ ΠΗ κύλινδρος τοῦ ΗΒ κυλίνδρου. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ὁσαπλασίων ἐστὶν ὁ ΜΚ ἄξων τοῦ ΚΖ ἄξονος, τοσαυταπλασίων ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ ΧΗ κύλινδρος τοῦ ΗΔ κυλίνδρου. καὶ εἰ μὲν ἴσος ἐστὶν ὁ ΚΛ ἄξων τῷ ΚΜ ἄξονι, ἴσος ἔσται καὶ ὁ ΠΗ κύλινδρος τῷ ΗΧ κυλίνδρῳ,

Proposition 13

If a cylinder is cut by a plane which is parallel to the opposite planes (of the cylinder) then as the cylinder (is) to the cylinder, so the axis will be to the axis.



For let the cylinder AD have been cut by the plane GH which is parallel to the opposite planes (of the cylinder), AB and CD. And let the plane GH have met the axis at point K. I say that as cylinder BG is to cylinder GD, so axis EK (is) to axis KF.

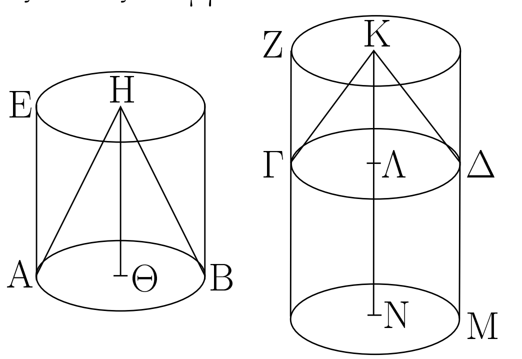
For let axis EF have been produced in each direction to points L and M. And let any number whatsoever (of lengths), EN and NL, equal to axis EK, be set out (on the axis EL), and any number whatsoever (of lengths), FO and OM, equal to (axis) FK, (on the axis KM). And let the cylinder PW, whose bases (are) the circles PQ and VW, have been conceived on axis LM. And let planes parallel to AB, CD, and the bases of cylinder PW, have been produced through points N and O, and let them have made the circles RS and TU around the centers N and O (respectively). And since axes LN, NE, and EK are equal to one another, the cylinders QR, RB, and BG are to one another as their bases [Prop. 12.11]. But the bases are equal. Thus, the cylinders QR, RB, and BG (are) also equal to one another. Therefore, since the axes LN, NE, and EK are equal to one another, and the cylinders QR, RB, and BG are also equal to one another, and the number (of the former) is equal to the number (of the latter), thus as many multiples as axis KL

εἰ δὲ μείζων ὁ ἄξων τοῦ ἄξονος, μείζων καὶ ὁ κύλινδρος τοῦ κυλίνδρου, καὶ εἰ ἐλάσσων, ἐλάσσων. τεσσάρων δὴ μεγεθῶν ὄντων, ἀξόνων μὲν τῶν ΕΚ, ΚΖ, κυλίνδρων δὲ τῶν ΒΗ, ΗΔ, εἴληπται ἰσάκις πολλαπλάσια, τοῦ μὲν ΕΚ ἄξονος καὶ τοῦ ΒΗ κυλίνδρου ὅ τε ΛΚ ἄξων καὶ ὁ ΠΗ κύλινδρος, τοῦ δὲ ΚΖ ἄξονες καὶ τοῦ ΗΔ κυλίνδρου ὅ τε ΚΜ ἄξων καὶ ὁ ΗΧ κύλινδρος, καὶ δέδεικται, ὅτι εἰ ὑπερέχει ὁ ΚΛ ἄξων τοῦ ΚΜ ἄξονος, ὑπερέχει καὶ ὁ ΠΗ κύλινδρος τοῦ ΗΧ κυλίνδρου, καὶ εἰ ἴσος, ἴσος, καὶ εἰ ἐλάσσων, ἐλάσσων. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ ΕΚ ἄξων πρὸς τὸν ΚΖ ἄξονα, οὕτως ὁ ΒΗ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΗΔ κύλινδρον· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

is of axis EK, so many multiples is cylinder QG also of cylinder GB. And so, for the same (reasons), as many multiples as axis MK is of axis KF, so many multiples is cylinder WG also of cylinder GD. And if axis KL is equal to axis KM then cylinder QG will also be equal to cylinder GW, and if the axis (is) greater than the axis then the cylinder (will also be) greater than the cylinder, and if (the axis is) less then (the cylinder will also be) less. So, there are four magnitudes—the axes EK and KF, and the cylinders BG and GD—and equal multiples have been taken of axis EK and cylinder BG—(namely), axis LK and cylinder QG—and of axis KF and cylinder GD—(namely), axis KM and cylinder GW. And it has been shown that if axis KL exceeds axis KM then cylinder QG also exceeds cylinder GW, and if (the axes are) equal then (the cylinders are) equal, and if (KL is) less then (QG is) less. Thus, as axis EK is to axis KF, so cylinder BG (is) to cylinder GD [Def. 5.5]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ιδ΄.

Οἱ ἐπὶ ἴσων βάσεων ὄντες κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι πρὸς αλλήλους εἰσὶν ὡς τὰ ὕψη.

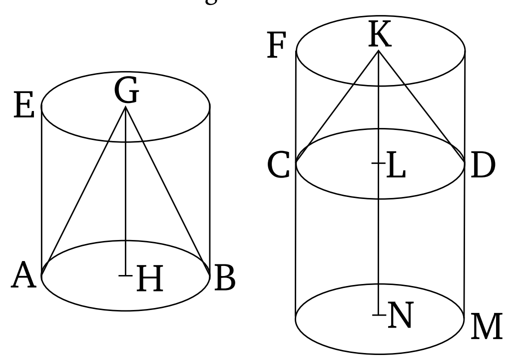


Ἔστωσαν γὰρ ἐπὶ ἴσων βάσεων τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΔ κύκλων κύλινδροι οἱ ΕΒ, ΖΔ· λέγω, ὅτι ἐστὶν ὡς ὁ ΕΒ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΖΔ κύλινδρον, οὕτως ὁ ΗΘ ἄξων πρὸς τὸν ΚΛ ἄξονα.

Ἐκβεβλήσθω γὰρ ὁ ΚΛ ἄξων ἐπὶ τὸ Ν σημεῖον, καὶ κείσθω τῷ ΗΘ ἄξονι ἴσος ὁ ΛΝ, καὶ περὶ ἄξονα τὸν ΛΝ κύλινδρος νενοήσθω ὁ ΓΜ. ἐπεὶ οὖν οἱ ΕΒ, ΓΜ κύλινδροι ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος εἰσίν, πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βάσεις. ἴσαι δέ εἰσίν αἱ βάσεις ἀλλήλαις· ἴσοι ἄρα εἰσὶ καὶ οἱ ΕΒ, ΓΜ κύλινδροι. καὶ ἐπεὶ κύλινδρος ὁ ΖΜ ἐπιπέδῳ τέτμηται τῷ ΓΔ παραλλήλῳ ὄντι τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἐπιπέδοις, ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ ΓΜ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΖΔ κύλινδρον, οὕτως ὁ ΛΝ ἄξων πρὸς τὸν ΚΛ ἄξονα. ἴσος δέ ἐστιν ὁ μὲν ΓΜ κύλινδρος τῷ ΕΒ κυλίνδρῳ, ὁ δὲ ΛΝ ἄξων τῷ ΗΘ ἄξονι· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ ΕΒ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΖΔ κύλινδρον, οὕτως ὁ ΗΘ ἄξων πρὸς τὸν ΚΛ ἄξονα. ὡς δὲ ὁ ΕΒ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΖΔ

Proposition 14

Cones and cylinders which are on equal bases are to one another as their heights.

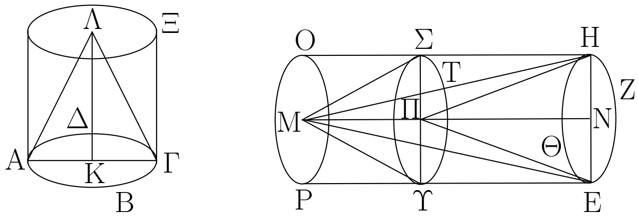


For let EB and FD be cylinders on equal bases, (namely) the circles AB and CD (respectively). I say that as cylinder EB is to cylinder FD, so axis GH (is) to axis KL.

For let the axis KL have been produced to point N. And let LN be made equal to axis GH. And let the cylinder CM have been conceived about axis LN. Therefore, since cylinders EB and CM have the same height they are to one another as their bases [Prop. 12.11]. And the bases are equal to one another. Thus, cylinders EB and CM are also equal to one another. And since cylinder FM has been cut by the plane CD, which is parallel to its opposite planes, thus as cylinder CM is to cylinder FD, so axis LN (is) to axis KL [Prop. 12.13]. And cylinder CM is equal to cylinder EB, and axis LN to axis GH. Thus, as cylinder EB is to cylinder FD, so axis GH (is) κύλινδρον, οὕτως ὁ ΑΒΗ κῶνος πρὸς τὸν ΓΔΚ κῶνον. καὶ ὡς ἄρα ὁ ΗΘ ἄξων πρὸς τὸν ΚΛ ἄξονα, οὕτως ὁ ΑΒΗ κῶνος πρὸς τὸν ΓΔΚ κῶνον καὶ ὁ ΕΒ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΖΔ κύλινδρον· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

ιεʹ.

Τῶν ἴσων κώνων καὶ κυλίνδρων ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν· καὶ ὧν κώνων καὶ κυλίνδρων ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν, ἴσοι εἰσὶν ἐκεῖνοι.



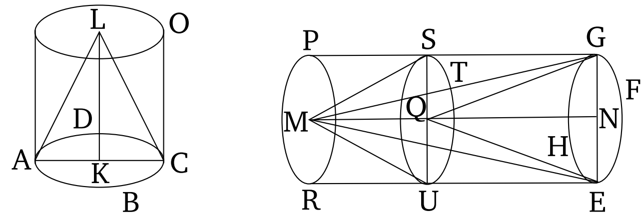
Ἔστωσαν ἴσοι κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι, ὧν βάσεις μὲν οἱ ΑΒΓΔ, ΕΖΗΘ κύκλοι, διάμετροι δὲ αὐτῶν αἱ ΑΓ, ΕΗ, ἄξονες δὲ οἱ ΚΛ, ΜΝ, οἵτινες καὶ ὕψη εἰσὶ τῶν κώνων ἢ κυλίνδρων, καὶ συμπεπληρώσθωσαν οἱ ΑΞ, ΕΟ κύλινδροι. λέγω, ὅτι τῶν ΑΞ, ΕΟ κυλίνδρων ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν, καί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΖΗΘ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ ΜΝ ὕψος πρὸς τὸ ΚΛ ὕψος.

Τὸ γὰρ ΛΚ ὕψος τῷ ΜΝ ὕψει ἤτοι ἴσον ἐστὶν ἢ οὔ. ἔστω πρότερον ἴσον. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὁ ΑΞ κύλινδρος τῷ ΕΟ κυλίνδρῳ ἴσος. οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος ὄντες κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροι πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰσὶν ὡς αἱ βάσεις· ἴση ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις τῇ ΕΖΗΘ βάσει. ὥστε καὶ ἀντιπέπονθεν, ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΖΗΘ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ ΜΝ ὕψος πρὸς τὸ ΚΛ ὕψος. ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ ἔστω τὸ ΛΚ ὕψος τῷ ΜΝ ἴσον, ἀλλ᾿ ἔστω μεῖζον τὸ ΜΝ, καὶ ἀφῃρήσθω ἀπὸ τοῦ ΜΝ ὕψους τῷ ΚΛ ἴσον τὸ ΠΝ, καὶ διὰ τοῦ Π σημείου τετμήσθω ὁ ΕΟ κύλινδρος ἐπιπέδῳ τῷ ΤΥΣ παραλλήλῳ τοῖς τῶν ΕΖΗΘ, ΡΟ κύκλων ἐπιπέδοις, καὶ ἀπὸ βάσεως μὲν τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου, ὕψους δὲ τοῦ ΝΠ κύλινδρος νενοήσθω ὁ ΕΣ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴσος ἐστὶν ὁ ΑΞ κύλινδρος τῷ ΕΟ κυλίνδρῳ, ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ ΑΞ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΕΣ κυλίνδρον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΟ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΕΣ κύλινδρον. ἀλλ᾿ ὡς μὲν ὁ ΑΞ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΕΣ κύλινδρον, οὕτως ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΖΗΘ· ὑπὸ γὰρ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος εἰσὶν οἱ ΑΞ, ΕΣ κύλινδροι· ὡς δὲ ὁ ΕΟ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΕΣ, οὕτως τὸ ΜΝ ὕψος πρὸς τὸ ΠΝ ὕψος· ὁ γὰρ ΕΟ κύλινδρος ἐπιπέδῳ τέτμηται παραλλήλῳ ὄντι τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἐπιπέδοις. ἔστιν ἄρα καὶ ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΖΗΘ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ ΜΝ ὕψος πρὸς τὸ ΠΝ ὕψος. ἴσον δὲ τὸ ΠΝ ὕψος τῷ ΚΛ ὕψει· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΖΗΘ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ ΜΝ ὕψος πρὸς τὸ ΚΛ ὕψος. τῶν ἄρα ΑΞ, ΕΟ κυλίνδρων ἀντιπεπόνθασιν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν.

to axis KL. And as cylinder EB (is) to cylinder FD, so cone ABG (is) to cone CDK [Prop. 12.10]. Thus, also, as axis GH (is) to axis KL, so cone ABG (is) to cone CDK, and cylinder EB to cylinder FD. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

Proposition 15

The bases of equal cones and cylinders are reciprocally proportional to their heights. And, those cones and cylinders whose bases (are) reciprocally proportional to their heights are equal.



Let there be equal cones and cylinders whose bases are the circles $ABCD$ and $EFGH$, and the diameters of (the bases) AC and EG, and (whose) axes (are) KL and MN, which are also the heights of the cones and cylinders (respectively). And let the cylinders AO and EP have been completed. I say that the bases of cylinders AO and EP are reciprocally proportional to their heights, and (so) as base $ABCD$ is to base $EFGH$, so height MN (is) to height KL.

For height LK is either equal to height MN, or not. Let it, first of all, be equal. And cylinder AO is also equal to cylinder EP. And cones and cylinders having the same height are to one another as their bases [Prop. 12.11]. Thus, base $ABCD$ (is) also equal to base $EFGH$. And, hence, reciprocally, as base $ABCD$ (is) to base $EFGH$, so height MN (is) to height KL. And so, let height LK not be equal to MN, but let MN be greater. And let QN, equal to KL, have been cut off from height MN. And let the cylinder EP have been cut, through point Q, by the plane TUS (which is) parallel to the planes of the circles $EFGH$ and RP. And let cylinder ES have been conceived, with base the circle $EFGH$, and height NQ. And since cylinder AO is equal to cylinder EP, thus, as cylinder AO (is) to cylinder ES, so cylinder EP (is) to cylinder ES [Prop. 5.7]. But, as cylinder AO (is) to cylinder ES, so base $ABCD$ (is) to base $EFGH$. For cylinders AO and ES (have) the same height [Prop. 12.11]. And as cylinder EP (is) to (cylinder) ES, so height MN (is) to height QN. For cylinder EP has been cut by a plane which is parallel to its opposite planes [Prop. 12.13]. And, thus, as base $ABCD$ is to base $EFGH$, so height MN (is) to height QN [Prop. 5.11]. And height QN

Ἀλλὰ δὴ τῶν ΑΞ, ΕΟ κυλίνδρων ἀντιπεπονθέτωσαν αἱ βάσεις τοῖς ὕψεσιν, καὶ ἔστω ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΖΗΘ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ ΜΝ ὕψος πρὸς τὸ ΚΛ ὕψος· λέγω, ὅτι ἴσος ἐστὶν ὁ ΑΞ κύλινδρος τῷ ΕΟ κυλίνδρῳ.

Τῶν γὰρ αὐτῶν κατασκευασθέντων ἐπεί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΖΗΘ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ ΜΝ ὕψος πρὸς τὸ ΚΛ ὕψος, ἴσον δὲ τὸ ΚΛ ὕψος τῷ ΠΝ ὕψει, ἔσται ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΖΗΘ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ ΜΝ ὕψος πρὸς τὸ ΠΝ ὕψος. ἀλλ᾽ ὡς μὲν ἡ ΑΒΓΔ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΖΗΘ βάσιν, οὕτως ὁ ΑΞ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΕΣ κύλινδρον· ὑπὸ γὰρ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος εἰσίν· ὡς δὲ τὸ ΜΝ ὕψος πρὸς τὸ ΠΝ [ὕψος], οὕτως ὁ ΕΟ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΕΣ κύλινδρον· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ὁ ΑΞ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΕΣ κύλινδρον, οὕτως ὁ ΕΟ κύλινδρος πρὸς τὸν ΕΣ. ἴσος ἄρα ὁ ΑΞ κύλινδρος τῷ ΕΟ κυλίνδρῳ. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν κώνων· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

(is) equal to height KL. Thus, as base $ABCD$ is to base $EFGH$, so height MN (is) to height KL. Thus, the bases of cylinders AO and EP are reciprocally proportional to their heights.

And, so, let the bases of cylinders AO and EP be reciprocally proportional to their heights, and (thus) let base $ABCD$ be to base $EFGH$, as height MN (is) to height KL. I say that cylinder AO is equal to cylinder EP.

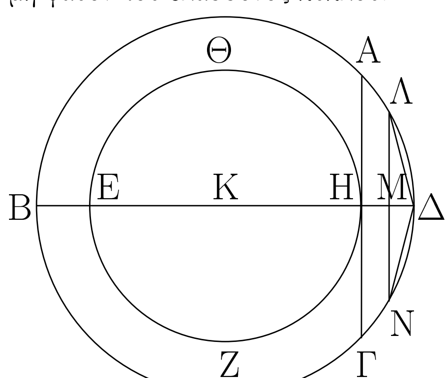
For, with the same construction, since as base $ABCD$ is to base $EFGH$, so height MN (is) to height KL, and height KL (is) equal to height QN, thus, as base $ABCD$ (is) to base $EFGH$, so height MN will be to height QN. But, as base $ABCD$ (is) to base $EFGH$, so cylinder AO (is) to cylinder ES. For they are the same height [Prop. 12.11]. And as height MN (is) to [height] QN, so cylinder EP (is) to cylinder ES [Prop. 12.13]. Thus, as cylinder AO is to cylinder ES, so cylinder EP (is) to (cylinder) ES [Prop. 5.11]. Thus, cylinder AO (is) equal to cylinder EP [Prop. 5.9]. In the same manner, (the proposition can) also (be demonstrated) for the cones. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

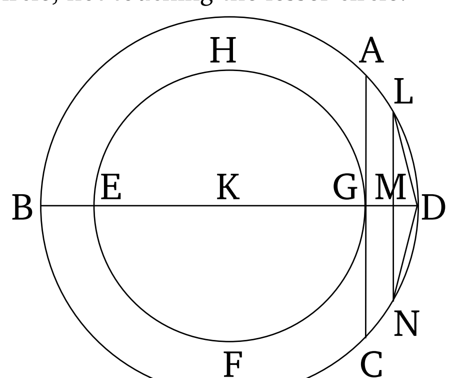
ιϛʹ.

Proposition 16

Δύο κύκλων περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον ὄντων εἰς τὸν μείζονα κύκλον πολύγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἀρτιόπλευρον ἐγγράψαι μὴ ψαῦον τοῦ ἐλάσσονος κύκλου.

There being two circles about the same center, to inscribe an equilateral and even-sided polygon in the greater circle, not touching the lesser circle.





Ἔστωσαν οἱ δοθέντες δύο κύκλοι οἱ ΑΒΓΔ, ΕΖΗΘ περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον τὸ Κ· δεῖ δὴ εἰς τὸν μείζονα κύκλον τὸν ΑΒΓΔ πολύγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἀρτιόπλευρον ἐγγράψαι μὴ ψαῦον τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου.

Ἤχθω γὰρ διὰ τοῦ Κ κέντρου εὐθεῖα ἡ ΒΚΔ, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Η σημείου τῇ ΒΔ εὐθείᾳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἤχθω ἡ ΗΑ καὶ διήχθω ἐπὶ τὸ Γ· ἡ ΑΓ ἄρα ἐφάπτεται τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου. τέμνοντες δὴ τὴν ΒΑΔ περιφέρειαν δίχα καὶ τὴν ἡμίσειαν αὐτῆς δίχα καὶ τοῦτο ἀεὶ ποιοῦντες καταλείψομεν περιφέρειαν ἐλάσσονα τῆς ΑΔ. λελείφθω, καὶ ἔστω ἡ ΛΔ, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Λ ἐπὶ τὴν ΒΔ κάθετος ἤχθω ἡ ΛΜ καὶ διήχθω

Let $ABCD$ and $EFGH$ be the given two circles, about the same center, K. So, it is necessary to inscribe an equilateral and even-sided polygon in the greater circle $ABCD$, not touching circle $EFGH$.

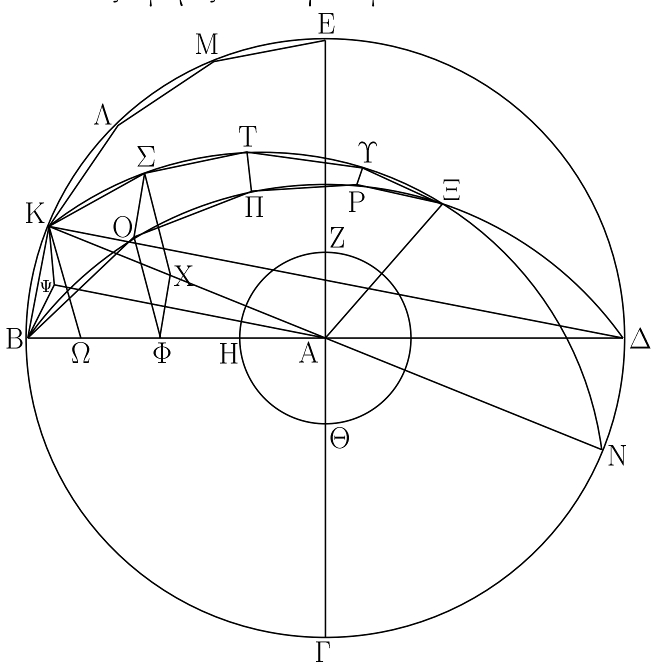
Let the straight-line BKD have been drawn through the center K. And let GA have been drawn, at right-angles to the straight-line BD, through point G, and let it have been drawn through to C. Thus, AC touches circle $EFGH$ [Prop. 3.16 corr.]. So, (by) cutting circumference BAD in half, and the half of it in half, and doing this continually, we will (eventually) leave a circumference less ἐπὶ τὸ Ν, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΛΔ, ΔΝ· ἴση ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΛΔ τῇ ΔΝ. καὶ ἐπεὶ παράλληλός ἐστιν ἡ ΛΝ τῇ ΑΓ, ἡ δὲ ΑΓ ἐφάπτεται τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου, ἡ ΛΝ ἄρα οὐκ ἐφάπτεται τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου· πολλῷ ἄρα αἱ ΛΔ, ΔΝ οὐκ ἐφάπτονται τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ κύκλου. ἐὰν δὴ τῇ ΛΔ εὐθείᾳ ἴσας κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἐναρμόσωμεν εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον, ἐγγραφήσεται εἰς τὸν ΑΒΓΔ κύκλον πολύγωνον ἰσόπλευρόν τε καὶ ἀρτιόπλευρον μὴ ψαῦον τοῦ ἐλάσσονος κύκλου τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

than AD [Prop. 10.1]. Let it have been left, and let it be LD. And let LM have been drawn, from L, perpendicular to BD, and let it have been drawn through to N. And let LD and DN have been joined. Thus, LD is equal to DN [Props. 3.3, 1.4]. And since LN is parallel to AC [Prop. 1.28], and AC touches circle $EFGH$, LN thus does not touch circle $EFGH$. Thus, even more so, LD and DN do not touch circle $EFGH$. And if we continuously insert (straight-lines) equal to straight-line LD into circle $ABCD$ [Prop. 4.1] then an equilateral and even-sided polygon, not touching the lesser circle $EFGH$, will have been inscribed in circle $ABCD$.† (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

† Note that the chord of the polygon, LN, does not touch the inner circle either.

ιζ΄.

Δύο σφαιρῶν περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον οὐσῶν εἰς τὴν μείζονα σφαῖραν στερεὸν πολύεδρον ἐγγράψαι μὴ ψαῦον τῆς ἐλάσσονος σφαίρας κατὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν.

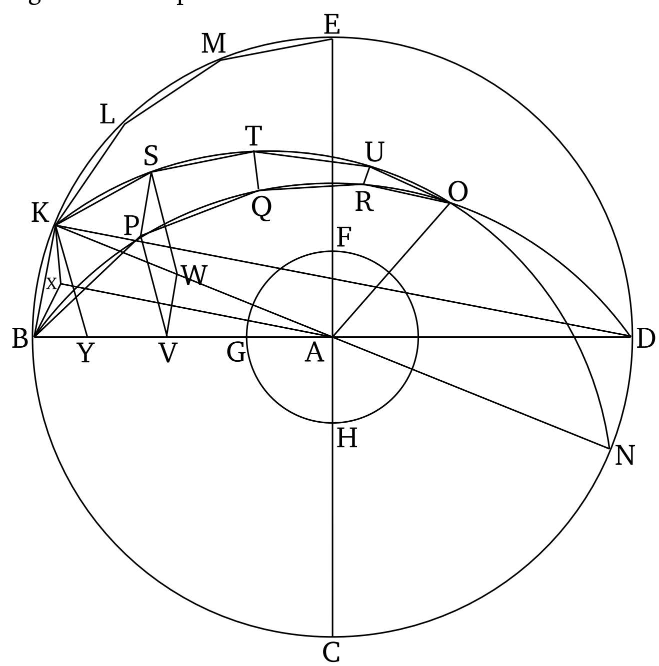


Νενοήσθωσαν δύο σφαῖραι περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον τὸ Α· δεῖ δὴ εἰς τὴν μείζονα σφαῖραν στερεὸν πολύεδρον ἐγγράψαι μὴ ψαῦον τῆς ἐλάσσονος σφαίρας κατὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν.

Τετμήσθωσαν αἱ σφαῖραι ἐπιπέδῳ τινὶ διὰ τοῦ κέντρου· ἔσονται δὴ αἱ τομαὶ κύκλοι, ἐπειδήπερ μενούσης τῆς διαμέτρου καὶ περιφερομένου τοῦ ἡμικυκλίου ἐγίγνετο ἡ σφαῖρα· ὥστε καὶ καθ᾽ οἵας ἂν θέσεως ἐπινοήσωμεν τὸ ἡμικύκλιον, τὸ δι᾽ αὐτοῦ ἐκβαλλόμενον ἐπίπεδον ποιήσει ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπιφανείας τῆς σφαίρας κύκλον. καὶ φανερόν, ὅτι καὶ μέγιστον, ἐπειδήπερ ἡ διάμετρος τῆς σφαίρας, ἥτις

Proposition 17

There being two spheres about the same center, to inscribe a polyhedral solid in the greater sphere, not touching the lesser sphere on its surface.



Let two spheres have been conceived about the same center, A. So, it is necessary to inscribe a polyhedral solid in the greater sphere, not touching the lesser sphere on its surface.

Let the spheres have been cut by some plane through the center. So, the sections will be circles, inasmuch as a sphere is generated by the diameter remaining behind, and a semi-circle being carried around [Def. 11.14]. And, hence, whatever position we conceive (of for) the semi-circle, the plane produced through it will make a ἐστὶ καὶ τοῦ ἡμικυκλίου διάμετρος δηλαδὴ καὶ τοῦ κύκλου, μείζων ἐστὶ πασῶν τῶν εἰς τὸν κύκλον ἢ τὴν σφαῖραν διαγομένων [εὐθειῶν]. ἔστω οὖν ἐν μὲν τῇ μείζονι σφαίρᾳ κύκλος ὁ ΒΓΔΕ, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐλάσσονι σφαίρᾳ κύκλος ὁ ΖΗΘ, καὶ ἤχθωσαν αὐτῶν δύο διάμετροι πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀλλήλαις αἱ ΒΔ, ΓΕ, καὶ δύο κύκλων περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον ὄντων τῶν ΒΓΔΕ, ΖΗΘ εἰς τὸν μείζονα κύκλον τὸν ΒΓΔΕ πολύγωνον ἰσόπλευρον καὶ ἀρτιόπλευρον ἐγγεγράφθω μὴ ψαῦον τοῦ ἐλάσσονος κύκλου τοῦ ΖΗΘ, οὗ πλευραὶ ἔστωσαν ἐν τῷ ΒΕ τεταρτημορίῳ αἱ ΒΚ, ΚΛ, ΛΜ, ΜΕ, καὶ ἐπιζευχθεῖσα ἡ ΚΑ διήχθω ἐπὶ τὸ Ν, καὶ ἀνεστάτω ἀπὸ τοῦ Α σημείου τῷ τοῦ ΒΓΔΕ κύκλου ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΑΞ καὶ συμβαλλέτω τῇ ἐπιφανείᾳ τῆς σφαίρας κατὰ τὸ Ξ, καὶ διὰ τῆς ΑΞ καὶ ἑκατέρας τῶν ΒΔ, ΚΝ ἐπίπεδα ἐκβεβλήσθω· ποιήσουσι δὴ διὰ τὰ εἰρημένα ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπιφανείας τῆς σφαίρας μεγίστους κύκλους. ποιείτωσαν, ὧν ἡμικύκλια ἔστω ἐπὶ τῶν ΒΔ, ΚΝ διαμέτρων τὰ ΒΞΔ, ΚΞΝ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΞΑ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ΒΓΔΕ κύκλου ἐπίπεδον, καὶ πάντα ἄρα τὰ διὰ τῆς ΞΑ ἐπίπεδά ἐστιν ὀρθὰ πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ΒΓΔΕ κύκλου ἐπίπεδον· ὥστε καὶ τὰ ΒΞΔ, ΚΞΝ ἡμικύκλια ὀρθά ἐστι πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ΒΓΔΕ κύκλου ἐπίπεδον. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴσα ἐστὶ τὰ ΒΕΔ, ΒΞΔ, ΚΞΝ ἡμικύκλια· ἐπὶ γὰρ ἴσων εἰσὶ διαμέτρων τῶν ΒΔ, ΚΝ· ἴσα ἐστὶ καὶ τὰ ΒΕ, ΒΞ, ΚΞ τεταρτημόρια ἀλλήλοις. ὅσαι ἄρα εἰσὶν ἐν τῷ ΒΕ τεταρτημορίῳ πλευραὶ τοῦ πολυγώνου, τοσαῦταί εἰσι καὶ ἐν τοῖς ΒΞ, ΚΞ τεταρτημορίοις ἴσαι ταῖς ΒΚ, ΚΛ, ΛΜ, ΜΕ εὐθείαις. ἐγγεγράφθωσαν καὶ ἔστωσαν αἱ ΒΟ, ΟΠ, ΠΡ, ΡΞ, ΚΣ, ΣΤ, ΤΥ, ΥΞ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΣΟ, ΤΠ, ΥΡ, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν Ο, Σ ἐπὶ τὸ τοῦ ΒΓΔΕ κύκλου ἐπίπεδον κάθετοι ἤχθωσαν· πεσοῦνται δὴ ἐπὶ τὰς κοινὰς τομὰς τῶν ἐπιπέδων τὰς ΒΔ, ΚΝ, ἐπειδήπερ καὶ τὰ τῶν ΒΞΔ, ΚΞΝ ἐπίπεδα ὀρθά ἐστι πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ΒΓΔΕ κύκλου ἐπίπεδον. πιπτέτωσαν, καὶ ἔστωσαν αἱ ΟΦ, ΣΧ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΧΦ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐν ἴσοις ἡμικυκλίοις τοῖς ΒΞΔ, ΚΞΝ ἴσαι ἀπειλημμέναι εἰσὶν αἱ ΒΟ, ΚΣ, καὶ κάθετοι ἠγμέναι εἰσὶν αἱ ΟΦ, ΣΧ, ἴση [ἄρα] ἐστὶν ἡ μὲν ΟΦ τῇ ΣΧ, ἡ δὲ ΒΦ τῇ ΚΧ. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὅλη ἡ ΒΑ ὅλῃ τῇ ΚΑ ἴση· καὶ λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ΦΑ λοιπῇ τῇ ΧΑ ἐστιν ἴση· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΒΦ πρὸς τὴν ΦΑ, οὕτως ἡ ΚΧ πρὸς τὴν ΧΑ· παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΧΦ τῇ ΚΒ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἑκατέρα τῶν ΟΦ, ΣΧ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ΒΓΔΕ κύκλου ἐπίπεδον, παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΟΦ τῇ ΣΧ. ἐδείχθη δὲ αὐτῇ καὶ ἴση· καὶ αἱ ΧΦ, ΣΟ ἄρα ἴσαι εἰσὶ καὶ παράλληλοι. καὶ ἐπεὶ παράλληλός ἐστιν ἡ ΧΦ τῇ ΣΟ, ἀλλὰ ἡ ΧΦ τῇ ΚΒ ἐστι παράλληλος, καὶ ἡ ΣΟ ἄρα τῇ ΚΒ ἐστι παράλληλος. καὶ ἐπιζευγνύουσιν αὐτὰς αἱ ΒΟ, ΚΣ· τὸ ΚΒΟΣ ἄρα τετράπλευρον ἐν ἑνί ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ, ἐπειδήπερ, ἐὰν ὦσι δύο εὐθεῖαι παράλληλοι, καὶ ἐφʾ ἑκατέρας αὐτῶν ληφθῇ τυχόντα σημεῖα, ἡ ἐπὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἐπιζευγνυμένη εὐθεῖα ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ ἐστὶ ταῖς παραλλήλοις. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἑκάτερον τῶν ΣΟΠΤ, ΤΠΡΥ τετραπλεύρων ἐν ἑνί ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ. ἔστι δὲ καὶ τὸ ΥΡΞ τρίγωνον ἐν ἑνὶ ἐπιπέδῳ. ἐὰν δὴ νοήσωμεν ἀπὸ

circle on the surface of the sphere. And (it is) clear that (it is) also a great (circle), inasmuch as the diameter of the sphere, which is also manifestly the diameter of the semi-circle and the circle, is greater than all of the (other) [straight-lines] drawn across in the circle or the sphere [Prop. 3.15]. Therefore, let $BCDE$ be the circle in the greater sphere, and FGH the circle in the lesser sphere. And let two diameters of them have been drawn at right-angles to one another, (namely), BD and CE. And there being two circles about the same center—(namely), $BCDE$ and FGH—let an equilateral and even-sided polygon have been inscribed in the greater circle, $BCDE$, not touching the lesser circle, FGH [Prop. 12.16], of which let the sides in the quadrant BE be BK, KL, LM, and ME. And, KA being joined, let it have been drawn across to N. And let AO have been set up at point A, at right-angles to the plane of circle $BCDE$. And let it meet the surface of the (greater) sphere at O. And let planes have been produced through AO and each of BD and KN. So, according to the aforementioned (discussion), they will make great circles on the surface of the (greater) sphere. Let them make (great circles), of which let BOD and KON be semi-circles on the diameters BD and KN (respectively). And since OA is at right-angles to the plane of circle $BCDE$, all of the planes through OA are thus also at right-angles to the plane of circle $BCDE$ [Prop. 11.18]. And, hence, the semi-circles BOD and KON are also at right-angles to the plane of circle $BCDE$. And since semi-circles BED, BOD, and KON are equal—for (they are) on the equal diameters BD and KN [Def. 3.1]—the quadrants BE, BO, and KO are also equal to one another. Thus, as many sides of the polygon as are in quadrant BE, so many are also in quadrants BO and KO equal to the straight-lines BK, KL, LM, and ME. Let them have been inscribed, and let them be BP, PQ, QR, RO, KS, ST, TU, and UO. And let SP, TQ, and UR have been joined. And let perpendiculars have been drawn from P and S to the plane of circle $BCDE$ [Prop. 11.11]. So, they will fall on the common sections of the planes BD and KN (with $BCDE$), inasmuch as the planes of BOD and KON are also at right-angles to the plane of circle $BCDE$ [Def. 11.4]. Let them have fallen, and let them be PV and SW. And let WV have been joined. And since BP and KS are equal (circumferences) having been cut off in the equal semi-circles BOD and KON [Def. 3.28], and PV and SW are perpendiculars having been drawn (from them), PV is [thus] equal to SW, and BV to KW [Props. 3.27, 1.26]. And the whole of BA is also equal to the whole of KA. And, thus, as BV is to VA, so KW (is) to WA. WV is thus parallel to KB [Prop. 6.2]. And τῶν Ο, Σ, Π, Τ, Ρ, Υ σημείων ἐπὶ τὸ Α ἐπιζευγνυμένας εὐθείας, συσταθήσεταί τι σχῆμα στερεὸν πολύεδρον ματαξὺ τῶν ΒΞ, ΚΞ περιφερειῶν ἐκ πυραμίδων συγκείμενον, ὧν βάσεις μὲν τὰ ΚΒΟΣ, ΣΟΠΤ, ΤΠΡΥ τετράπλευρα καὶ τὸ ΥΡΞ τρίγωνον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Α σημεῖον. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ ἑκάστης τῶν ΚΛ, ΛΜ, ΜΕ πλευρῶν καθάπερ ἐπὶ τῆς ΒΚ τὰ αὐτὰ κατασκευάσωμεν καὶ ἔτι τῶν λοιπῶν τριῶν τεταρτημορίων, συσταθήσεταί τι σχῆμα πολύεδρον ἐγγεγραμμένον εἰς τὴν σφαῖραν πυραμίσι περιεχόμενον, ὧν βάσιες [μὲν] τὰ εἰρημένα τετράπλευρα καὶ τὸ ΥΡΞ τρίγωνον καὶ τὰ ὁμοταγῆ αὐτοῖς, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Α σημεῖον.

Λέγω ὅτι τὸ εἰρημένον πολύεδρον οὐκ ἐφάψεται τῆς ἐλάσσονος σφαίρας κατὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν, ἐφ᾽ ἧς ἐστιν ὁ ΖΗΘ κύκλος.

Ἤχθω ἀπὸ τοῦ Α σημείου ἐπὶ τὸ τοῦ ΚΒΟΣ τετραπλεύρου ἐπίπεδον κάθετος ἡ ΑΨ καὶ συμβαλλέτω τῷ ἐπιπέδῳ κατὰ τὸ Ψ σημεῖον, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΨΒ, ΨΚ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΑΨ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ΚΒΟΣ τετραπλεύρου ἐπίπεδον, καὶ πρὸς πάσας ἄρα τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ τοῦ τετραπλεύρου ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθή ἐστιν. ἡ ΑΨ ἄρα ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς ἑκατέραν τῶν ΒΨ, ΨΚ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΑΚ, ἴσον ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΚ. καί ἐστι τῷ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ ἴσα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ΑΨ, ΨΒ· ὀρθὴ γὰρ ἡ πρὸς τῷ Ψ· τῷ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΚ ἴσα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ΑΨ, ΨΚ. τὰ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῶν ΑΨ, ΨΒ ἴσα ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΑΨ, ΨΚ. κοινὸν ἀφῃρήσθω τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΨ· λοιπὸν ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΨ λοιπῷ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΨΚ ἴσον ἐστίν· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ΒΨ τῇ ΨΚ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ψ ἐπὶ τὰ Ο, Σ ἐπιζευγνύμεναι εὐθεῖαι ἴσαι εἰσὶν ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΒΨ, ΨΚ. ὁ ἄρα κέντρῳ τῷ Ψ καὶ διαστήματι ἑνὶ τῶν ΨΒ, ΨΚ γραφόμενος κύκλος ἥξει καὶ διὰ τῶν Ο, Σ, καὶ ἔσται ἐν κύκλῳ τὸ ΚΒΟΣ τετράπλευρον.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ μείζων ἐστὶν ἡ ΚΒ τῆς ΧΦ, ἴση δὲ ἡ ΧΦ τῇ ΣΟ, μείζων ἄρα ἡ ΚΒ τῆς ΣΟ. ἴση δὲ ἡ ΚΒ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΚΣ, ΒΟ· καὶ ἑκατέρα ἄρα τῶν ΚΣ, ΒΟ τῆς ΣΟ μείζων ἐστίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐν κύκλῳ τετράπλευρόν ἐστι τὸ ΚΒΟΣ, καὶ ἴσαι αἱ ΚΒ, ΒΟ, ΚΣ, καὶ ἐλάττων ἡ ΟΣ, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ κύκλου ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΨ, τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΒ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΨ μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ διπλάσιον. ἤχθω ἀπὸ τοῦ Κ ἐπὶ τὴν ΒΦ κάθετος ἡ ΚΩ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΒΔ τῆς ΔΩ ἐλάττων ἐστὶν ἢ διπλῆ, καί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΒΔ πρὸς τὴν ΔΩ, οὕτως τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΔΒ, ΒΩ πρὸς τὸ ὑπὸ [τῶν] ΔΩ, ΩΒ, ἀναγραφομένου ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΩ τετραγώνου καὶ συμπληρουμένου τοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς ΩΔ παραλληλογράμμου καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ ΔΒ, ΒΩ ἄρα τοῦ ὑπὸ ΔΩ, ΩΒ ἔλαττόν ἐστιν ἢ διπλάσιον. καί ἐστι τῆς ΚΔ ἐπιζευγνυμένης τὸ μὲν ὑπὸ ΔΒ, ΒΩ ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΚ, τὸ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ΔΩ, ΩΒ ἴσον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΩ· τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΒ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΩ ἔλασσόν ἐστιν ἢ διπλάσιον. ἀλλὰ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΒ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΨ μεῖζόν ἐστιν ἢ διπλάσιον· μεῖζον ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΩ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΨ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΑ τῇ ΚΑ, ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΑ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΚ. καί

since PV and SW are each at right-angles to the plane of circle $BCDE$, PV is thus parallel to SW [Prop. 11.6]. And it was also shown (to be) equal to it. And, thus, WV and SP are equal and parallel [Prop. 1.33]. And since WV is parallel to SP, but WV is parallel to KB, SP is thus also parallel to KB [Prop. 11.1]. And BP and KS join them. Thus, the quadrilateral $KBPS$ is in one plane, inasmuch as if there are two parallel straight-lines, and a random point is taken on each of them, then the straight-line joining the points is in the same plane as the parallel (straight-lines) [Prop. 11.7]. So, for the same (reasons), each of the quadrilaterals $SPQT$ and $TQRU$ is also in one plane. And triangle URO is also in one plane [Prop. 11.2]. So, if we conceive straight-lines joining points P, S, Q, T, R, and U to A then some solid polyhedral figure will have been constructed between the circumferences BO and KO, being composed of pyramids whose bases (are) the quadrilaterals $KBPS$, $SPQT$, $TQRU$, and the triangle URO, and apex the point A. And if we also make the same construction on each of the sides KL, LM, and ME, just as on BK, and, further, (repeat the construction) in the remaining three quadrants, then some polyhedral figure which has been inscribed in the sphere will have been constructed, being contained by pyramids whose bases (are) the aforementioned quadrilaterals, and triangle URO, and the (quadrilaterals and triangles) similarly arranged to them, and apex the point A.

So, I say that the aforementioned polyhedron will not touch the lesser sphere on the surface on which the circle FGH is (situated).

Let the perpendicular (straight-line) AX have been drawn from point A to the plane $KBPS$, and let it meet the plane at point X [Prop. 11.11]. And let XB and XK have been joined. And since AX is at right-angles to the plane of quadrilateral $KBPS$, it is thus also at right-angles to all of the straight-lines joined to it which are also in the plane of the quadrilateral [Def. 11.3]. Thus, AX is at right-angles to each of BX and XK. And since AB is equal to AK, the (square) on AB is also equal to the (square) on AK. And the (sum of the squares) on AX and XB is equal to the (square) on AB. For the angle at X (is) a right-angle [Prop. 1.47]. And the (sum of the squares) on AX and XK is equal to the (square) on AK [Prop. 1.47]. Thus, the (sum of the squares) on AX and XB is equal to the (sum of the squares) on AX and XK. Let the (square) on AX have been subtracted from both. Thus, the remaining (square) on BX is equal to the remaining (square) on XK. Thus, BX (is) equal to XK. So, similarly, we can show that the straight-lines joined from X to P and S are equal to each of BX and XK.

ἐστι τῷ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΑ ἴσα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ΒΨ, ΨΑ, τῷ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΑ ἴσα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ΚΩ, ΩΑ· τὰ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῶν ΒΨ, ΨΑ ἴσα ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΚΩ, ΩΑ, ὧν τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΚΩ μεῖζον τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΒΨ· λοιπὸν ἄρα τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΩΑ ἔλασσόν ἐστι τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΨΑ. μείζων ἄρα ἡ ΑΨ τῆς ΑΩ· πολλῷ ἄρα ἡ ΑΨ μείζων ἐστὶ τῆς ΑΗ. καί ἐστιν ἡ μὲν ΑΨ ἐπὶ μίαν τοῦ πολυέδρου βάσιν, ἡ δὲ ΑΗ ἐπὶ τὴν τῆς ἐλάσσονος σφαίρας ἐπιφάνειαν· ὥστε τὸ πολύεδρον οὐ ψαύσει τῆς ἐλάσσονος σφαίρας κατὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν.

Δύο ἄρα σφαιρῶν περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον οὐσῶν εἰς τὴν μείζονα σφαῖραν στερεὸν πολύεδρον ἐγγέγραπται μὴ ψαῦον τῆς ἐλάσσονος σφαίρας κατὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

Thus, a circle drawn (in the plane of the quadrilateral) with center X, and radius one of XB or XK, will also pass through P and S, and the quadrilateral $KBPS$ will be inside the circle.

And since KB is greater than WV, and WV (is) equal to SP, KB (is) thus greater than SP. And KB (is) equal to each of KS and BP. Thus, KS and BP are each greater than SP. And since quadrilateral $KBPS$ is in a circle, and KB, BP, and KS are equal (to one another), and PS (is) less (than them), and BX is the radius of the circle, the (square) on KB is thus greater than double the (square) on BX.† Let the perpendicular KY have been drawn from K to BV.‡ And since BD is less than double DY, and as BD is to DY, so the (rectangle contained) by DB and BY (is) to the (rectangle contained) by DY and YB—a square being described on BY, and a (rectangular) parallelogram (with short side equal to BY) completed on YD—the (rectangle contained) by DB and BY is thus also less than double the (rectangle contained) by DY and YB. And, KD being joined, the (rectangle contained) by DB and BY is equal to the (square) on BK, and the (rectangle contained) by DY and YB equal to the (square) on KY [Props. 3.31, 6.8 corr.]. Thus, the (square) on KB is less than double the (square) on KY. But, the (square) on KB is greater than double the (square) on BX. Thus, the (square) on KY (is) greater than the (square) on BX. And since BA is equal to KA, the (square) on BA is equal to the (square) on AK. And the (sum of the squares) on BX and XA is equal to the (square) on BA, and the (sum of the squares) on KY and YA (is) equal to the (square) on KA [Prop. 1.47]. Thus, the (sum of the squares) on BX and XA is equal to the (sum of the squares) on KY and YA, of which the (square) on KY (is) greater than the (square) on BX. Thus, the remaining (square) on YA is less than the (square) on XA. Thus, AX (is) greater than AY. Thus, AX is much greater than AG.§ And AX is (a perpendicular) on one of the bases of the polyhedron, and AG (is a perpendicular) on the surface of the lesser sphere. Hence, the polyhedron will not touch the lesser sphere on its surface.

Thus, there being two spheres about the same center, a polyhedral solid has been inscribed in the greater sphere which does not touch the lesser sphere on its surface. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

† Since KB, BP, and KS are greater than the sides of an inscribed square, which are each of length $\sqrt{2}\,BX$.

‡ Note that points Y and V are actually identical.

§ This conclusion depends on the fact that the chord of the polygon in proposition 12.16 does not touch the inner circle.

Πόρισμα.

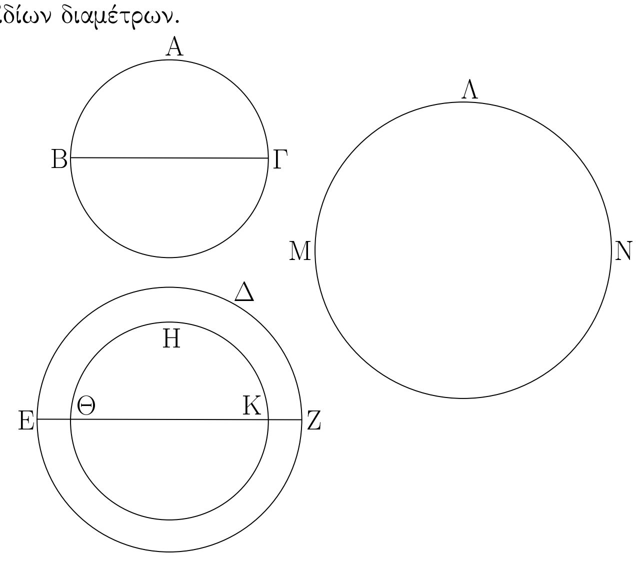
Ἐὰν δὲ καὶ εἰς ἑτάραν σφαῖραν τῷ ἐν τῇ ΒΓΔΕ σφαίρᾳ στερεῷ πολυέδρῳ ὅμοιον στερεὸν πολύεδρον ἐγγραφῇ, τὸ ἐν τῇ ΒΓΔΕ σφαίρᾳ στερεὸν πολύεδρον πρὸς τὸ ἐν τῇ ἑτέρᾳ σφαίρᾳ στερεὸν πολύεδρον τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει, ἤπερ ἡ τῆς ΒΓΔΕ σφαίρας διάμετρος πρὸς τὴν τῆς ἑτέρας σφαίρας διάμετρον. διαιρεθέντων γὰρ τῶν στερεῶν εἰς τὰς ὁμοιοπληθεῖς καὶ ὁμοιοταγεῖς πυραμίδας ἔσονται αἱ πυραμίδες ὅμοιαι. αἱ δὲ ὅμοιαι πυραμίδες πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἐν τριπλασίονι λόγῳ εἰσὶ τῶν ὁμολόγων πλευρῶν· ἡ ἄρα πυραμίς, ἧς βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΚΒΟΣ τετράπλευρον, κορυφὴ δὲ τὸ Α σημεῖον, πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῇ ἑτέρᾳ σφαίρᾳ ὁμοιοταγῆ πυραμίδα τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει, ἤπερ ἡ ὁμόλογος πλευρὰ πρὸς τὴν ὁμόλογον πλευράν, τουτέστιν ἤπερ ἡ ΑΒ ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου τῆς σφαίρας τῆς περὶ κέντρον τὸ Α πρὸς τὴν ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου τῆς ἑτέρας σφαίρας. ὁμοίως καὶ ἑκάστη πυραμὶς τῶν ἐν τῇ περὶ κέντρον τὸ Α σφαίρᾳ πρὸς ἑκάστην ὁμοταγῆ πυραμίδα τῶν ἐν τῇ ἑτέρᾳ σφαίρᾳ τριπλασίονα λόγον ἕξει, ἤπερ ἡ ΑΒ πρὸς τὴν ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου τῆς ἑτέρας σφαίρας. καὶ ὡς ἓν τῶν ἡγουμένων πρὸς ἓν τῶν ἑπομένων, οὕτως ἅπαντα τὰ ἡγούμενα πρὸς ἅπαντα τὰ ἑπόμενα· ὥστε ὅλον τὸ ἐν τῇ περὶ κέντρον τὸ Α σφαίρᾳ στερεὸν πολύεδρον πρὸς ὅλον τὸ ἐν τῇ ἑτέρᾳ [σφαίρᾳ] στερεὸν πολύεδρον τριπλασίονα λόγον ἕξει, ἤπερ ἡ ΑΒ πρὸς τὴν ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου τῆς ἑτέρας σφαίρας, τουτέστιν ἤπερ ἡ ΒΔ διάμετρος πρὸς τὴν τῆς ἑτέρας σφαίρας διάμετρον· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

Corollary

And, also, if a similar polyhedral solid to that in sphere $BCDE$ is inscribed in another sphere then the polyhedral solid in sphere $BCDE$ has to the polyhedral solid in the other sphere the cubed ratio that the diameter of sphere $BCDE$ has to the diameter of the other sphere. For if the solids are divided into similarly numbered, and similarly situated, pyramids, then the pyramids will be similar. And similar pyramids are in the cubed ratio of corresponding sides [Prop. 12.8 corr.]. Thus, the pyramid whose base is quadrilateral $KBPS$, and apex the point A, will have to the similarly situated pyramid in the other sphere the cubed ratio that a corresponding side (has) to a corresponding side. That is to say, that of radius AB of the sphere about center A to the radius of the other sphere. And, similarly, each pyramid in the sphere about center A will have to each similarly situated pyramid in the other sphere the cubed ratio that AB (has) to the radius of the other sphere. And as one of the leading (magnitudes is) to one of the following (in two sets of proportional magnitudes), so (the sum of) all the leading (magnitudes is) to (the sum of) all of the following (magnitudes) [Prop. 5.12]. Hence, the whole polyhedral solid in the sphere about center A will have to the whole polyhedral solid in the other [sphere] the cubed ratio that (radius) AB (has) to the radius of the other sphere. That is to say, that diameter BD (has) to the diameter of the other sphere. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

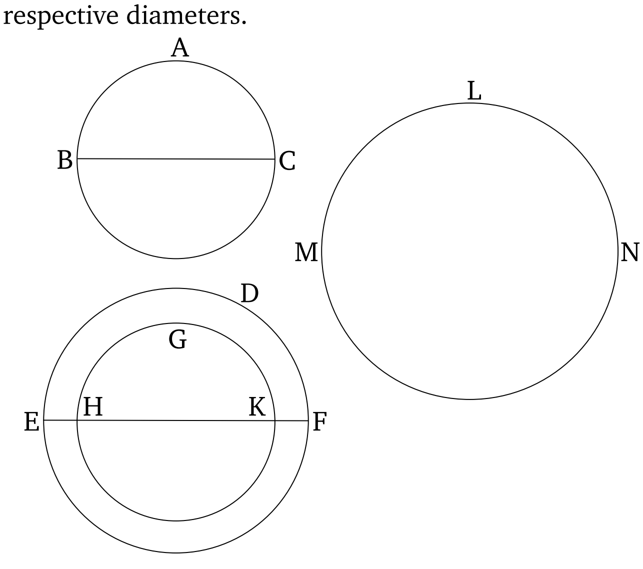
ιη΄.

Αἱ σφαῖραι πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἐν τριπλασίονι λόγῳ εἰσὶ τῶν ἰδίων διαμέτρων.



Proposition 18

Spheres are to one another in the cubed ratio of their respective diameters.



Νενοήσθωσαν σφαῖραι αἱ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, διάμετροι δὲ αὐτῶν αἱ ΒΓ, ΕΖ· λέγω, ὅτι ἡ ΑΒΓ σφαῖρα πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ σφαῖραν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ.

Εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἡ ΑΒΓ σφαῖρα πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ σφαῖραν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ, ἕξει ἄρα ἡ ΑΒΓ σφαῖρα πρὸς ἐλάσσονά τινα τῆς ΔΕΖ σφαίρας τριπλασίονα λόγον ἢ πρὸς μείζονα ἤπερ ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ. ἐχέτω πρότερον πρὸς ἐλάσσονα τὴν ΗΘΚ, καὶ νενοήσθω ἡ ΔΕΖ τῇ ΗΘΚ περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ κέντρον, καὶ ἐγγεγράφθω εἰς τὴν μείζονα σφαῖραν τὴν ΔΕΖ στερεὸν πολύεδρον μὴ ψαῦον τῆς ἐλάσσονος σφαίρας τῆς ΗΘΚ κατὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν, ἐγγεγράφθω δὲ καὶ εἰς τὴν ΑΒΓ σφαῖραν τῷ ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖ σφαίρᾳ στερεῷ πολυέδρῳ ὅμοιον στερεὸν πολύεδρον· τὸ ἄρα ἐν τῇ ΑΒΓ στερεὸν πολύεδρον πρὸς τὸ ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖ στερεὸν πολύεδρον τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ. ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἡ ΑΒΓ σφαῖρα πρὸς τὴν ΗΘΚ σφαῖραν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἤπερ ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ σφαῖρα πρὸς τὴν ΗΘΚ σφαῖραν, οὕτως τὸ ἐν τῇ ΑΒΓ σφαίρᾳ στερεὸν πολύεδρον πρὸς τὸ ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖ σφαίρᾳ στερεὸν πολύεδρον· ἐναλλὰξ [ἄρα] ὡς ἡ ΑΒΓ σφαῖρα πρὸς τὸ ἐν αὐτῇ πολύεδρον, οὕτως ἡ ΗΘΚ σφαῖρα πρὸς τὸ ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖ σφαίρᾳ στερεὸν πολύεδρον. μείζων δὲ ἡ ΑΒΓ σφαῖρα τοῦ ἐν αὐτῇ πολυέδρου· μείζων ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΗΘΚ σφαῖρα τοῦ ἐν τῇ ΔΕΖ σφαίρᾳ πολυέδρου. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐλάττων· ἐμπεριέχεται γὰρ ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦ. οὐκ ἄρα ἡ ΑΒΓ σφαῖρα πρὸς ἐλάσσονα τῆς ΔΕΖ σφαίρας τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΓ διάμετρος πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι οὐδὲ ἡ ΔΕΖ σφαῖρα πρὸς ἐλάσσονα τῆς ΑΒΓ σφαίρας τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΕΖ πρὸς τὴν ΒΓ.

Λέγω δή, ὅτι οὐδὲ ἡ ΑΒΓ σφαῖρα πρὸς μείζονά τινα τῆς ΔΕΖ σφαίρας τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ.

Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἐχέτω πρὸς μείζονα τὴν ΛΜΝ· ἀνάπαλιν ἄρα ἡ ΛΜΝ σφαῖρα πρὸς τὴν ΑΒΓ σφαῖραν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΕΖ διάμετρος πρὸς τὴν ΒΓ διάμετρον. ὡς δὲ ἡ ΛΜΝ σφαῖρα πρὸς τὴν ΑΒΓ σφαῖραν, οὕτως ἡ ΔΕΖ σφαῖρα πρὸς ἐλάσσονά τινα τῆς ΑΒΓ σφαίρας, ἐπειδήπερ μείζων ἐστὶν ἡ ΛΜΝ τῆς ΔΕΖ, ὡς ἔμπροσθεν ἐδείχθη. καὶ ἡ ΔΕΖ ἄρα σφαῖρα πρὸς ἐλάσσονά τινα τῆς ΑΒΓ σφαίρας τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΕΖ πρὸς τὴν ΒΓ· ὅπερ ἀδύνατον ἐδείχθη. οὐκ ἄρα ἡ ΑΒΓ σφαῖρα πρὸς μείζονά τινα τῆς ΔΕΖ σφαίρας τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ. ἐδείχθη δέ, ὅτι οὐδὲ πρὸς ἐλάσσονα. ἡ ἄρα ΑΒΓ σφαῖρα πρὸς τὴν ΔΕΖ σφαῖραν τριπλασίονα λόγον ἔχει ἤπερ ἡ ΒΓ πρὸς τὴν ΕΖ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

Let the spheres ABC and DEF have been conceived, and (let) their diameters (be) BC and EF (respectively). I say that sphere ABC has to sphere DEF the cubed ratio that BC (has) to EF.

For if sphere ABC does not have to sphere DEF the cubed ratio that BC (has) to EF then sphere ABC will have to some (sphere) either less than, or greater than, sphere DEF the cubed ratio that BC (has) to EF. Let it, first of all, have (such a ratio) to a lesser (sphere), GHK. And let DEF have been conceived about the same center as GHK. And let a polyhedral solid have been inscribed in the greater sphere DEF, not touching the lesser sphere GHK on its surface [Prop. 12.17]. And let a polyhedral solid, similar to the polyhedral solid in sphere DEF, have also been inscribed in sphere ABC. Thus, the polyhedral solid in sphere ABC has to the polyhedral solid in sphere DEF the cubed ratio that BC (has) to EF [Prop. 12.17 corr.]. And sphere ABC also has to sphere GHK the cubed ratio that BC (has) to EF. Thus, as sphere ABC is to sphere GHK, so the polyhedral solid in sphere ABC (is) to the polyhedral solid is sphere DEF. [Thus], alternately, as sphere ABC (is) to the polygon within it, so sphere GHK (is) to the polyhedral solid within sphere DEF [Prop. 5.16]. And sphere ABC (is) greater than the polyhedron within it. Thus, sphere GHK (is) also greater than the polyhedron within sphere DEF [Prop. 5.14]. But, (it is) also less. For it is encompassed by it. Thus, sphere ABC does not have to (a sphere) less than sphere DEF the cubed ratio that diameter BC (has) to EF. So, similarly, we can show that sphere DEF does not have to (a sphere) less than sphere ABC the cubed ratio that EF (has) to BC either.

So, I say that sphere ABC does not have to some (sphere) greater than sphere DEF the cubed ratio that BC (has) to EF either.

For, if possible, let it have (the cubed ratio) to a greater (sphere), LMN. Thus, inversely, sphere LMN (has) to sphere ABC the cubed ratio that diameter EF (has) to diameter BC [Prop. 5.7 corr.]. And as sphere LMN (is) to sphere ABC, so sphere DEF (is) to some (sphere) less than sphere ABC, inasmuch as LMN is greater than DEF, as was shown before [Prop. 12.2 lem.]. And, thus, sphere DEF has to some (sphere) less than sphere ABC the cubed ratio that EF (has) to BC. The very thing was shown (to be) impossible. Thus, sphere ABC does not have to some (sphere) greater than sphere DEF the cubed ratio that BC (has) to EF. And it was shown that neither (does it have such a ratio) to a lesser (sphere). Thus, sphere ABC has to sphere DEF the cubed ratio that BC (has) to EF. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.