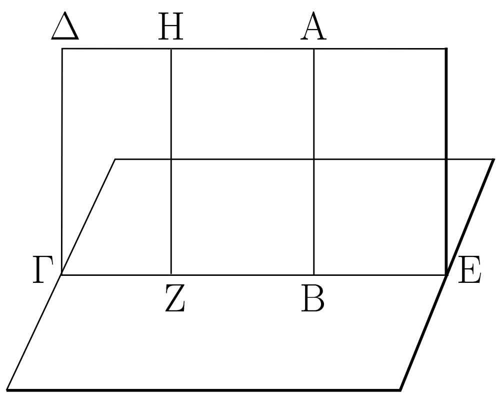
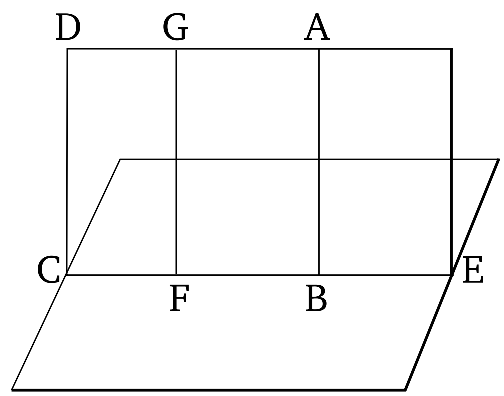
τῷ ΔΕ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀχθεῖσα ἡ ΖΗ ἐδείχθη τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς· τὸ ἄρα ΔΕ ἐπίπεδον ὀρθόν ἐστι πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον. ὁμοίως δὴ δειχθήσεται καὶ πάντα τὰ διὰ τῆς ΑΒ ἐπίπεδα ὀρθὰ τυγχανοντα πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον.

at right-angles to the reference plane [Prop. 11.8]. And a plane is at right-angles to a(nother) plane when the straight-lines drawn at right-angles to the common section of the planes, (and lying) in one of the planes, are at right-angles to the remaining plane [Def. 11.4]. And FG, (which was) drawn at right-angles to the common section of the planes, CE, in one of the planes, DE, was shown to be at right-angles to the reference plane. Thus, plane DE is at right-angles to the reference (plane). So, similarly, it can be shown that all of the planes (passing) at random through AB (are) at right-angles to the reference plane.





Ἐὰν ἄρα εὐθεῖα ἐπιπέδῳ τινὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ᾖ, καὶ πάντα τὰ δι᾽ αὐτῆς ἐπίπεδα τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔσται· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

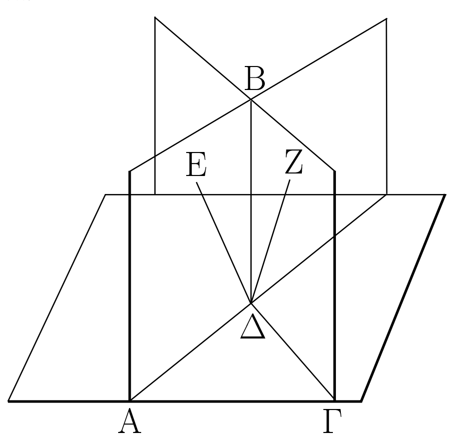
Thus, if a straight-line is at right-angles to some plane then all of the planes (passing) through it will also be at right-angles to the same plane. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

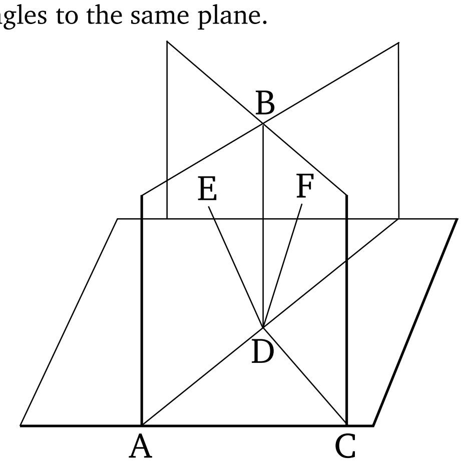
ιϑ΄.

Proposition 19

Ἐὰν δύο ἐπίπεδα τέμνοντα ἄλληλα ἐπιπέδῳ τινὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ᾖ, καὶ ἡ κοινὴ αὐτῶν τομὴ τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔσται.

If two planes cutting one another are at right-angles to some plane then their common section will also be at right-angles to the same plane.





Δύο γὰρ ἐπίπεδα τὰ ΑΒ, ΒΓ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔστω, κοινὴ δὲ αὐτῶν τομὴ ἔστω ἡ ΒΔ· λέγω, ὅτι ἡ ΒΔ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν.

For let the two planes AB and BC be at right-angles to a reference plane, and let their common section be BD. I say that BD is at right-angles to the reference

Μὴ γάρ, καὶ ἤχθωσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Δ σημείου ἐν μὲν τῷ ΑΒ ἐπιπέδῳ τῇ ΑΔ εὐθείᾳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΔΕ, ἐν δὲ τῷ ΒΓ ἐπιπέδῳ τῇ ΓΔ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΔΖ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ τὸ ΑΒ ἐπίπεδον ὀρθόν ἐστι πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον, καὶ τῇ κοινῇ αὐτῶν τομῇ τῇ ΑΔ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐν τῷ ΑΒ ἐπιπέδῳ ἦκται ἡ ΔΕ, ἡ ΔΕ ἄρα ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἡ ΔΖ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον. ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἄρα σημείου τοῦ Δ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ δύο εὐθεῖα πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀνεσταμέναι εἰσὶν ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ ἀπὸ τοῦ Δ σημείου ἀνασταθήσεται πρὸς ὀρθὰς πλὴν τῆς ΔΒ κοινῆς τομῆς τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ ἐπιπέδων.

Ἐὰν ἄρα δύο ἐπίπεδα τέμνοντα ἄλληλα ἐπιπέδῳ τινὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ᾖ, καὶ ἡ κοινὴ αὐτῶν τομὴ τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔσται· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

plane.

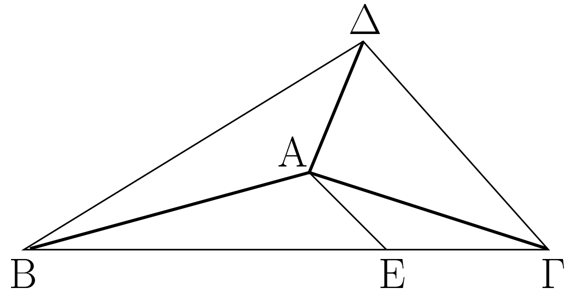
For (if) not, let DE also have been drawn from point D, in the plane AB, at right-angles to the straight-line AD, and DF, in the plane BC, at right-angles to CD.

And since the plane AB is at right-angles to the reference (plane), and DE has been drawn at right-angles to their common section AD, in the plane AB, DE is thus at right-angles to the reference plane [Def. 11.4]. So, similarly, we can show that DF is also at right-angles to the reference plane. Thus, two (different) straight-lines are set up, at the same point D, at right-angles to the reference plane, on the same side. The very thing is impossible [Prop. 11.13]. Thus, no (other straight-line) except the common section DB of the planes AB and BC can be set up at point D, at right-angles to the reference plane.

Thus, if two planes cutting one another are at right-angles to some plane then their common section will also be at right-angles to the same plane. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

κ´.

Ἐὰν στερεὰ γωνία ὑπὸ τριῶν γωνιῶν ἐπιπέδων περιέχηται, δύο ὁποιαιοῦν τῆς λοιπῆς μείζονές εἰσι πάντῃ μεταλαμβανόμεναι.



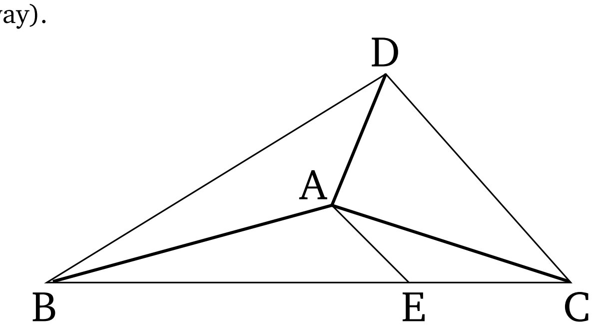
Στερεὰ γὰρ γωνία ἡ πρὸς τῷ Α ὑπὸ τριῶν γωνιῶν ἐπιπέδων τῶν ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ, ΓΑΔ, ΔΑΒ περιεχέσθω· λέγω, ὅτι τῶν ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ, ΓΑΔ, ΔΑΒ γωνιῶν δύο ὁποιαιοῦν τῆς λοιπῆς μείζονές εἰσι πάντῃ μεταλαμβανόμεναι.

Εἰ μὲν οὖν αἱ ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ, ΓΑΔ, ΔΑΒ γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν, φανερόν, ὅτι δύο ὁποιαιοῦν τῆς λοιπῆς μείζονές εἰσιν. εἰ δὲ οὔ, ἔστω μείζων ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ, καὶ συνεστάτω πρὸς τῇ ΑΒ εὐθείᾳ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῷ Α τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΑΒ γωνίᾳ ἐν τῷ διὰ τῶν ΒΑΓ ἐπιπέδῳ ἴση ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ, καὶ κείσθω τῇ ΑΔ ἴση ἡ ΑΕ, καὶ διὰ τοῦ Ε σημείου διαχθεῖσα ἡ ΒΕΓ τεμνέτω τὰς ΑΒ, ΑΓ εὐθείας κατὰ τὰ Β, Γ σημεῖα, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΔΒ, ΔΓ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΔΑ τῇ ΑΕ, κοινὴ δὲ ἡ ΑΒ, δύο δυσὶν ἴσαι· καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΔΑΒ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ ἴση· βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΔΒ βάσει τῇ ΒΕ ἐστιν ἴση. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΒΔ, ΔΓ τῆς ΒΓ μείζονές εἰσιν, ὧν ἡ ΔΒ τῇ ΒΕ ἐδείχθη ἴση,

Proposition 20

If a solid angle is contained by three plane angles then (the sum of) any two (angles) is greater than the remaining (one), (the angles) being taken up in any (possible way).



For let the solid angle A have been contained by the three plane angles BAC, CAD, and DAB. I say that (the sum of) any two of the angles BAC, CAD, and DAB is greater than the remaining (one), (the angles) being taken up in any (possible way).

For if the angles BAC, CAD, and DAB are equal to one another then (it is) clear that (the sum of) any two is greater than the remaining (one). But, if not, let BAC be greater (than CAD or DAB). And let (angle) BAE, equal to the angle DAB, have been constructed in the plane through BAC, on the straight-line AB, at the point A on it. And let AE be made equal to AD. And BEC being drawn across through point E, let it cut the straight-lines AB and AC at points B and C (respectively). And let DB and DC have been joined.

And since DA is equal to AE, and AB (is) common, λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ΔΓ λοιπῆς τῆς ΕΓ μείζων ἐστίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΔΑ τῇ ΑΕ, κοινὴ δὲ ἡ ΑΓ, καὶ βάσις ἡ ΔΓ βάσεως τῆς ΕΓ μείζων ἐστίν, γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΔΑΓ γωνάις τῆς ὑπὸ ΕΑΓ μείζων ἐστίν. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΔΑΒ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ ἴση· αἱ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΔΑΒ, ΔΑΓ τῆς ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ μείζονές εἰσιν. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ αἱ λοιπαὶ σύνδυο λαμβανόμεναι τῆς λοιπῆς μείζονές εἰσιν.

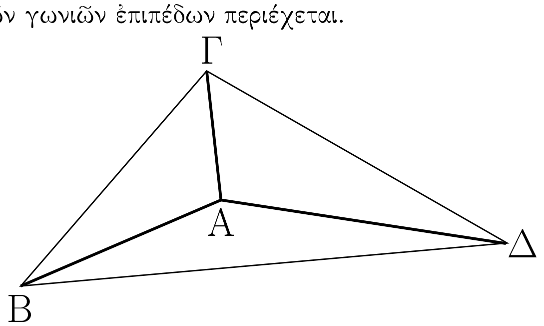
Ἐὰν ἄρα στερεὰ γωνία ὑπὸ τριῶν γωνιῶν ἐπιπέδων περιέχηται, δύο ὁποιαιοῦν τῆς λοιπῆς μείζονές εἰσι πάντη μεταλαμβανόμεναι· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

the two (straight-lines AD and AB are) equal to the two (straight-lines EA and AB, respectively). And angle DAB (is) equal to angle BAE. Thus, the base DB is equal to the base BE [Prop. 1.4]. And since the (sum of the) two (straight-lines) BD and DC is greater than BC [Prop. 1.20], of which DB was shown (to be) equal to BE, the remainder DC is thus greater than the remainder EC. And since DA is equal to AE, but AC (is) common, and the base DC is greater than the base EC, the angle DAC is thus greater than the angle EAC [Prop. 1.25]. And DAB was also shown (to be) equal to BAE. Thus, (the sum of) DAB and DAC is greater than BAC. So, similarly, we can also show that the remaining (angles), being taken in pairs, are greater than the remaining (one).

Thus, if a solid angle is contained by three plane angles then (the sum of) any two (angles) is greater than the remaining (one), (the angles) being taken up in any (possible way). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

κα΄.

Ἅπασα στερεὰ γωνία ὑπὸ ἐλασσόνων [ἢ] τεσσάρων ὀρθῶν γωνιῶν ἐπιπέδων περιέχεται.

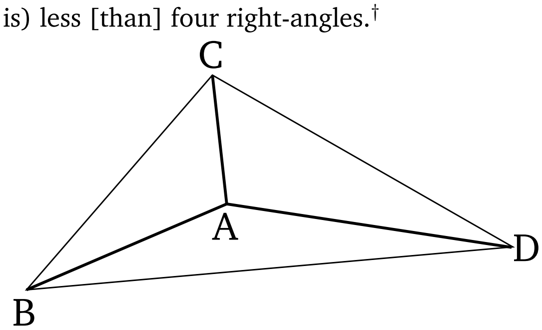


Ἔστω στερεὰ γωνία ἡ πρὸς τῷ Α περιεχομένη ὑπὸ ἐπιπέδων γωνιῶν τῶν ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ, ΓΑΔ, ΔΑΒ· λέγω, ὅτι αἱ ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ, ΓΑΔ, ΔΑΒ τεσσάρων ὀρθῶν ἐλάσσονές εἰσιν.

Εἰλήφθω γὰρ ἐφ᾽ ἑκάστης τῶν ΑΒ, ΑΓ, ΑΔ τυχόντα σημεῖα τὰ Β, Γ, Δ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΒΓ, ΓΔ, ΔΒ. καὶ ἐπεὶ στερεὰ γωνία ἡ πρὸς τῷ Β ὑπὸ τριῶν γωνιῶν ἐπιπέδων περιέχεται τῶν ὑπὸ ΓΒΑ, ΑΒΔ, ΓΒΔ, δύο ὁποιαιοῦν τῆς λοιπῆς μείζονές εἰσιν· αἱ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΓΒΑ, ΑΒΔ τῆς ὑπὸ ΓΒΔ μείζονές εἰσιν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ αἱ μὲν ὑπὸ ΒΓΑ, ΑΓΔ τῆς ὑπὸ ΒΓΔ μείζονές εἰσιν, αἱ δὲ ὑπὸ ΓΔΑ, ΑΔΒ τῆς ὑπὸ ΓΔΒ μείζονές εἰσιν· αἱ ἓξ ἄρα γωνίαι αἱ ὑπὸ ΓΒΑ, ΑΒΔ, ΒΓΑ, ΑΓΔ, ΓΔΑ, ΑΔΒ τριῶν τῶν ὑπὸ ΓΒΔ, ΒΓΑ, ΓΔΒ μείζονές εἰσιν. ἀλλὰ αἱ τρεῖς αἱ ὑπὸ ΓΒΔ, ΒΔΓ, ΒΓΔ δυσὶν ὀρθαῖς ἴσαι εἰσίν· αἱ ἓξ ἄρα αἱ ὑπὸ ΓΒΑ, ΑΒΔ, ΒΓΑ, ΑΓΔ, ΓΔΑ, ΑΔΒ δύο ὀρθῶν μείζονές εἰσιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἑκάστου τῶν ΑΒΓ, ΑΓΔ, ΑΔΒ τριγώνων αἱ τρεῖς γωνίαι δυσὶν ὀρθαῖς ἴσαι εἰσίν, αἱ ἄρα τῶν τριῶν τριγώνων ἐννέα γωνίαι αἱ ὑπὸ

Proposition 21

Any solid angle is contained by plane angles (whose sum is) less [than] four right-angles.†



Let the solid angle A be contained by the plane angles BAC, CAD, and DAB. I say that (the sum of) BAC, CAD, and DAB is less than four right-angles.

For let the random points B, C, and D have been taken on each of (the straight-lines) AB, AC, and AD (respectively). And let BC, CD, and DB have been joined. And since the solid angle at B is contained by the three plane angles CBA, ABD, and CBD, (the sum of) any two is greater than the remaining (one) [Prop. 11.20]. Thus, (the sum of) CBA and ABD is greater than CBD. So, for the same (reasons), (the sum of) BCA and ACD is also greater than BCD, and (the sum of) CDA and ADB is greater than CDB. Thus, the (sum of the) six angles CBA, ABD, BCA, ACD, CDA, and ADB is greater than the (sum of the) three (angles) CBD, BCD, and CDB. But, the (sum of the) three (angles) CBD, BDC, and BCD is equal to two

ΓΒΑ, ΑΓΒ, ΒΑΓ, ΑΓΔ, ΓΔΑ, ΓΑΔ, ΑΔΒ, ΔΒΑ, ΒΑΔ ἓξ ὀρθαῖς ἴσαι εἰσίν, ὧν αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΒΓΑ, ΑΓΔ, ΓΔΑ, ΑΔΒ, ΔΒΑ ἓξ γωνίαι δύο ὀρθῶν εἰσι μείζονες· λοιπαὶ ἄρα αἱ ὑπὸ ΒΑΓ, ΓΑΔ, ΔΑΒ τρεῖς [γωνίαι] περιέχουσαι τὴν στερεὰν γωνίαν τεσσάρων ὀρθῶν ἐλάσσονές εἰσιν.

Ἅπασα ἄρα στερεὰ γωνία ὑπὸ ἐλασσόνων [ἢ] τεσσάρων ὀρθῶν γωνιῶν ἐπιπέδων περιέχεται· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

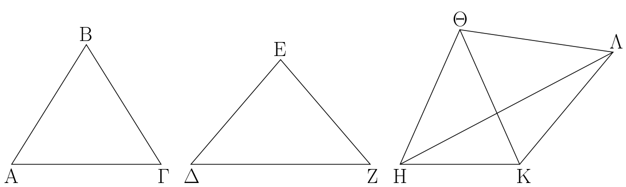
right-angles [Prop. 1.32]. Thus, the (sum of the) six angles CBA, ABD, BCA, ACD, CDA, and ADB is greater than two right-angles. And since the (sum of the) three angles of each of the triangles ABC, ACD, and ADB is equal to two right-angles, the (sum of the) nine angles CBA, ACB, BAC, ACD, CDA, CAD, ADB, DBA, and BAD of the three triangles is equal to six right-angles, of which the (sum of the) six angles ABC, BCA, ACD, CDA, ADB, and DBA is greater than two right-angles. Thus, the (sum of the) remaining three [angles] BAC, CAD, and DAB, containing the solid angle, is less than four right-angles.

Thus, any solid angle is contained by plane angles (whose sum is) less [than] four right-angles. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

† This proposition is only proved for the case of a solid angle contained by three plane angles. However, the generalization to a solid angle contained by more than three plane angles is straightforward.

κβ΄.

Ἐὰν ὦσι τρεῖς γωνίαι ἐπίπεδοι, ὧν αἱ δύο τῆς λοιπῆς μείζονές εἰσι πάντῃ μεταλαμβανόμεναι, περιέχωσι δὲ αὐτὰς ἴσαι εὐθεῖαι, δυνατόν ἐστιν ἐκ τῶν ἐπιζευγνυουσῶν τὰς ἴσας εὐθείας τρίγωνον συστήσασθαι.

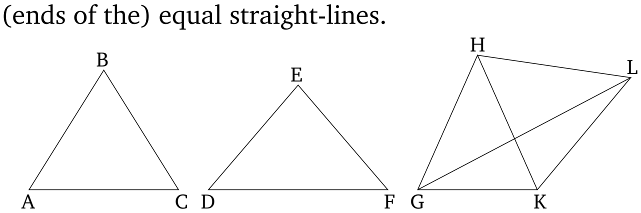


Ἔστωσαν τρεῖς γωνίαι ἐπίπεδοι αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, ΗΘΚ, ὧν αἱ δύο τῆς λοιπῆς μείζονές εἰσι πάντῃ μεταλαμβανόμεναι, αἱ μὲν ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ τῆς ὑπὸ ΗΘΚ, αἱ δὲ ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ, ΗΘΚ τῆς ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, καὶ ἔτι αἱ ὑπὸ ΗΘΚ, ΑΒΓ τῆς ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ, καὶ ἔστωσαν ἴσαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΔΕ, ΕΖ, ΗΘ, ΘΚ εὐθεῖαι, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΓ, ΔΖ, ΗΚ· λέγω, ὅτι δυνατόν ἐστιν ἐκ τῶν ἴσων ταῖς ΑΓ, ΔΖ, ΗΚ τρίγωνον συστήσασθαι, τουτέστιν ὅτι τῶν ΑΓ, ΔΖ, ΗΚ δύο ὁποιαιοῦν τῆς λοιπῆς μείζονές εἰσιν.

Εἰ μὲν οὖν αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, ΗΘΚ γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν, φανερόν, ὅτι καὶ τῶν ΑΓ, ΔΖ, ΗΚ ἴσων γινομένων δυνατόν ἐστιν ἐκ τῶν ἴσων ταῖς ΑΓ, ΔΖ, ΗΚ τρίγωνον συστήσασθαι. εἰ δὲ οὔ, ἔστωσαν ἄνισοι, καὶ συνεστάτω πρὸς τῇ ΘΚ εὐθείᾳ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῷ Θ τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ γωνίᾳ ἴση ἡ ὑπὸ ΚΘΛ· καὶ κείσθω μιᾷ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΔΕ, ΕΖ, ΗΘ, ΘΚ ἴση ἡ ΘΛ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΚΛ, ΗΛ. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ δυσὶ ταῖς ΚΘ, ΘΛ ἴσαι εἰσίν, καὶ γωνία ἡ πρὸς τῷ Β γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΘΛ ἴση, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΑΓ βάσει τῇ ΚΛ ἴση. καὶ ἐπεὶ αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΗΘΚ τῆς

Proposition 22

If there are three plane angles, of which (the sum of any) two is greater than the remaining (one), (the angles) being taken up in any (possible way), and if equal straight-lines contain them, then it is possible to construct a triangle from (the straight-lines created by) joining the (ends of the) equal straight-lines.



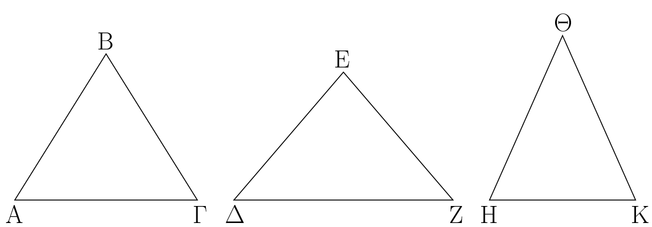
Let ABC, DEF, and GHK be three plane angles, of which the sum of any) two is greater than the remaining (one), (the angles) being taken up in any (possible way)—(that is), ABC and DEF (greater) than GHK, DEF and GHK (greater) than ABC, and, further, GHK and ABC (greater) than DEF. And let AB, BC, DE, EF, GH, and HK be equal straight-lines. And let AC, DF, and GK have been joined. I say that that it is possible to construct a triangle out of (straight-lines) equal to AC, DF, and GK—that is to say, that (the sum of) any two of AC, DF, and GK is greater than the remaining (one).

Now, if the angles ABC, DEF, and GHK are equal to one another then (it is) clear that, (with) AC, DF, and GK also becoming equal, it is possible to construct a triangle from (straight-lines) equal to AC, DF, and GK. And if not, let them be unequal, and let KHL, equal to angle ABC, have been constructed on the straight-line HK, at the point H on it. And let HL be made equal to ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ μείζονές εἰσιν, ἴση δὲ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ τῇ ὑπὸ ΚΘΛ, ἡ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΗΘΛ τῆς ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ μείζων ἐστίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΗΘ, ΘΛ δύο ταῖς ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἴσαι εἰσίν, καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΗΘΛ γωνίας τῆς ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ μείζων, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΗΛ βάσεως τῆς ΔΖ μείζων ἐστίν. ἀλλὰ αἱ ΗΚ, ΚΛ τῆς ΗΛ μείζονές εἰσιν. πολλῷ ἄρα αἱ ΗΚ, ΚΛ τῆς ΔΖ μείζονές εἰσιν. ἴση δὲ ἡ ΚΛ τῇ ΑΓ· αἱ ΑΓ, ΗΚ ἄρα τῆς λοιπῆς τῆς ΔΖ μείζονές εἰσιν. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ αἱ μὲν ΑΓ, ΔΖ τῆς ΗΚ μείζονές εἰσιν, καὶ ἔτι αἱ ΔΖ, ΗΚ τῆς ΑΓ μείζονές εἰσιν. δυνατὸν ἄρα ἐστὶν ἐκ τῶν ἴσων ταῖς ΑΓ, ΔΖ, ΗΚ τρίγωνον συστήσασθαι· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

one of AB, BC, DE, EF, GH, and HK. And let KL and GL have been joined. And since the two (straight-lines) AB and BC are equal to the two (straight-lines) KH and HL (respectively), and the angle at B (is) equal to KHL, the base AC is thus equal to the base KL [Prop. 1.4]. And since (the sum of) ABC and GHK is greater than DEF, and ABC equal to KHL, GHL is thus greater than DEF. And since the two (straight-lines) GH and HL are equal to the two (straight-lines) DE and EF (respectively), and angle GHL (is) greater than DEF, the base GL is thus greater than the base DF [Prop. 1.24]. But, (the sum of) GK and KL is greater than GL [Prop. 1.20]. Thus, (the sum of) GK and KL is much greater than DF. And KL (is) equal to AC. Thus, (the sum of) AC and GK is greater than the remaining (straight-line) DF. So, similarly, we can show that (the sum of) AC and DF is greater than GK, and, further, that (the sum of) DF and GK is greater than AC. Thus, it is possible to construct a triangle from (straight-lines) equal to AC, DF, and GK. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

κγ´.

Ἐκ τριῶν γωνιῶν ἐπιπέδων, ὧν αἱ δύο τῆς λοιπῆς μείζονές εἰσι πάντῃ μεταλαμβανόμεναι, στερεὰν γωνίαν συστήσασθαι· δεῖ δὴ τὰς τρεῖς τεσσάρων ὀρθῶν ἐλάσσονας εἶναι.

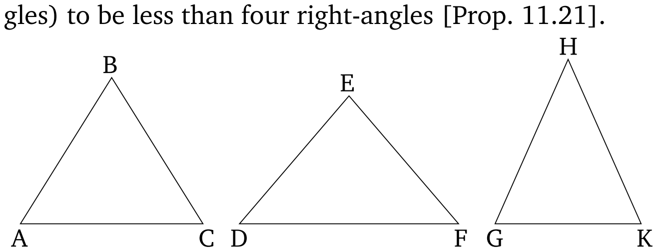


Ἔστωσαν αἱ δοθεῖσαι τρεῖς γωνίαι ἐπίπεδοι αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, ΗΘΚ, ὧν αἱ δύο τῆς λοιπῆς μείζονες ἔστωσαν πάντῃ μεταλαμβανόμεναι, ἔτι δὲ αἱ τρεῖς τεσσάρων ὀρθῶν ἐλάσσονες· δεῖ δὴ ἐκ τῶν ἴσων ταῖς ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, ΗΘΚ στερεὰν γωνίαν συστήσασθαι.

Ἀπειλήφθωσαν ἴσαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΔΕ, ΕΖ, ΗΘ, ΘΚ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΓ, ΔΖ, ΗΚ· δυνατὸν ἄρα ἐστὶν ἐκ τῶν ἴσων ταῖς ΑΓ, ΔΖ, ΗΚ τρίγωνον συστήσασθαι. συνεστάτω τὸ ΛΜΝ, ὥστε ἴσην εἶναι τὴν μὲν ΑΓ τῇ ΛΜ, τὴν δὲ ΔΖ τῇ ΜΝ, καὶ ἔτι τὴν ΗΚ τῇ ΝΛ, καὶ περιγεγράφθω περὶ τὸ ΛΜΝ τρίγωνον κύκλος ὁ ΛΜΝ, καὶ εἰλήφθω αὐτοῦ τὸ κέντρον καὶ ἔστω τὸ Ξ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΛΞ, ΜΞ, ΝΞ·

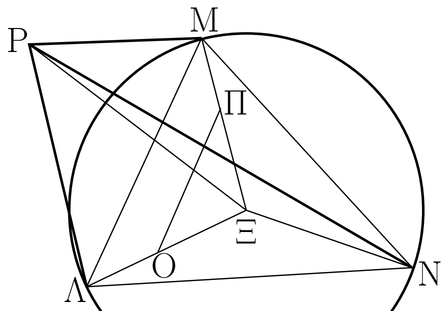
Proposition 23

To construct a solid angle from three (given) plane angles, (the sum of) two of which is greater than the remaining (one, the angles) being taken up in any (possible way). So, it is necessary for the (sum of the) three (angles) to be less than four right-angles [Prop. 11.21].



Let ABC, DEF, and GHK be the three given plane angles, of which let (the sum of) two be greater than the remaining (one, the angles) being taken up in any (possible way), and, further, (let) the (sum of the) three (be) less than four right-angles. So, it is necessary to construct a solid angle from (plane angles) equal to ABC, DEF, and GHK.

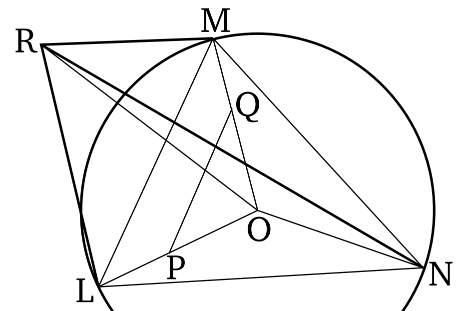
Let AB, BC, DE, EF, GH, and HK be cut off (so as to be) equal (to one another). And let AC, DF, and GK have been joined. It is, thus, possible to construct a triangle from (straight-lines) equal to AC, DF, and GK [Prop. 11.22]. Let (such a triangle), LMN, have be constructed, such that AC is equal to LM, DF to MN, and, further, GK to NL. And let the circle LMN have been circumscribed about triangle LMN [Prop. 4.5]. And let



Λέγω, ὅτι ἡ ΑΒ μείζων ἐστὶ τῆς ΛΞ. εἰ γὰρ μή, ἤτοι ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΛΞ ἢ ἐλάττων. ἔστω πρότερον ἴση. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΛΞ, ἀλλὰ ἡ μὲν ΑΒ τῇ ΒΓ ἐστιν ἴση, ἡ δὲ ΞΛ τῇ ΞΜ, δύο δὴ αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ δύο ταῖς ΛΞ, ΞΜ ἴσαι εἰσὶν ἑκατέρα ἑκατέρᾳ· καὶ βάσις ἡ ΑΓ βάσει τῇ ΛΜ ὑπόκειται ἴση· γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΛΞΜ ἐστιν ἴση. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ μὲν ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ τῇ ὑπὸ ΜΞΝ ἐστιν ἴση, καὶ ἔτι ἡ ὑπὸ ΗΘΚ τῇ ὑπὸ ΝΞΛ· αἱ ἄρα τρεῖς αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, ΗΘΚ γωνίαι τρισὶ ταῖς ὑπὸ ΛΞΜ, ΜΞΝ, ΝΞΛ εἰσιν ἴσαι. ἀλλὰ αἱ τρεῖς αἱ ὑπὸ ΛΞΜ, ΜΞΝ, ΝΞΛ τέτταρσιν ὀρθαῖς εἰσιν ἴσαι· καὶ αἱ τρεῖς ἄρα αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, ΗΘΚ τέτταρσιν ὀρθαῖς ἴσαι εἰσίν. ὑπόκεινται δὲ καὶ τεσσάρων ὀρθῶν ἐλάσσονες· ὅπερ ἄτοπον. οὐκ ἄρα ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΛΞ ἴση ἐστίν. λέγω δή, ὅτι οὐδὲ ἐλάττων ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῆς ΛΞ. εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω· καὶ κείσθω τῇ μὲν ΑΒ ἴση ἡ ΞΟ, τῇ δὲ ΒΓ ἴση ἡ ΞΠ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΟΠ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΒΓ, ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ ΞΟ τῇ ΞΠ· ὥστε καὶ λοιπὴ ἡ ΛΟ τῇ ΠΜ ἐστιν ἴση. παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΛΜ τῇ ΟΠ, καὶ ἰσογώνιον τὸ ΛΜΞ τῷ ΟΠΞ· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΞΛ πρὸς ΛΜ, οὕτως ἡ ΞΟ πρὸς ΟΠ· ἐναλλὰξ ὡς ἡ ΛΞ πρὸς ΞΟ, οὕτως ἡ ΛΜ πρὸς ΟΠ. μείζων δὲ ἡ ΛΞ τῆς ΞΟ· μείζων ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΛΜ τῆς ΟΠ. ἀλλὰ ἡ ΛΜ κεῖται τῇ ΑΓ ἴση· καὶ ἡ ΑΓ ἄρα τῆς ΟΠ μείζων ἐστίν. ἐπεὶ οὖν δύο αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ δυσὶ ταῖς ΟΞ, ΞΠ ἴσαι εἰσίν, καὶ βάσις ἡ ΑΓ βάσεως τῆς ΟΠ μείζων ἐστίν, γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ γωνίας τῆς ὑπὸ ΟΞΠ μείζων ἐστίν. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἡ μὲν ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ τῆς ὑπὸ ΜΞΝ μείζων ἐστίν, ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΗΘΚ τῆς ὑπὸ ΝΞΛ. αἱ ἄρα τρεῖς γωνίαι αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, ΗΘΚ τριῶν τῶν ὑπὸ ΛΞΜ, ΜΞΝ, ΝΞΛ μείζονές εἰσιν. ἀλλὰ αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, ΗΘΚ τεσσάρων ὀρθῶν ἐλάσσονες ὑπόκεινται· πολλῷ ἄρα αἱ ὑπὸ ΛΞΜ, ΜΞΝ, ΝΞΛ τεσσάρων ὀρθῶν ἐλάσσονές εἰσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἴσαι· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἄτοπον. οὐκ ἄρα ἡ ΑΒ ἐλάσσων ἐστὶ τῆς ΛΞ. ἐδείχθη δέ, ὅτι οὐδὲ ἴση· μείζων ἄρα ἡ ΑΒ τῆς ΛΞ.

Ἀνεστάτω δὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ξ σημείου τῷ τοῦ ΛΜΝ κύκλου ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΞΡ, καὶ ᾧ μεῖζόν ἐστι τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τετράγωνον τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΛΞ, ἐκείνῳ ἴσον ἔστω τὸ ἀπὸ

its center have been found, and let it be (at) O. And let LO, MO, and NO have been joined.



I say that AB is greater than LO. For, if not, AB is either equal to, or less than, LO. Let it, first of all, be equal. And since AB is equal to LO, but AB is equal to BC, and OL to OM, so the two (straight-lines) AB and BC are equal to the two (straight-lines) LO and OM, respectively. And the base AC was assumed (to be) equal to the base LM. Thus, angle ABC is equal to angle LOM [Prop. 1.8]. So, for the same (reasons), DEF is also equal to MON, and, further, GHK to NOL. Thus, the three angles ABC, DEF, and GHK are equal to the three angles LOM, MON, and NOL, respectively. But, the (sum of the) three angles LOM, MON, and NOL is equal to four right-angles. Thus, the (sum of the) three angles ABC, DEF, and GHK is also equal to four right-angles. And it was also assumed (to be) less than four right-angles. The very thing (is) absurd. Thus, AB is not equal to LO. So, I say that AB is not less than LO either. For, if possible, let it be (less). And let OP be made equal to AB, and OQ equal to BC, and let PQ have been joined. And since AB is equal to BC, OP is also equal to OQ. Hence, the remainder LP is also equal to (the remainder) QM. LM is thus parallel to PQ [Prop. 6.2], and (triangle) LMO (is) equiangular with (triangle) PQO [Prop. 1.29]. Thus, as OL is to LM, so OP (is) to PQ [Prop. 6.4]. Alternately, as LO (is) to OP, so LM (is) to PQ [Prop. 5.16]. And LO (is) greater than OP. Thus, LM (is) also greater than PQ [Prop. 5.14]. But LM was made equal to AC. Thus, AC is also greater than PQ. Therefore, since the two (straight-lines) AB and BC are equal to the two (straight-lines) PO and OQ (respectively), and the base AC is greater than the base PQ, the angle ABC is thus greater than the angle POQ [Prop. 1.25]. So, similarly, we can show that DEF is also greater than MON, and GHK than NOL. Thus, the (sum of the) three angles ABC, DEF, and GHK is greater than the (sum of the) three angles LOM, MON, τῆς ΞΡ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΡΛ, ΡΜ, ΡΝ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΡΞ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ τοῦ ΛΜΝ κύκλου ἐπίπεδον, καὶ πρὸς ἑκάστην ἄρα τῶν ΛΞ, ΜΞ, ΝΞ ὀρθή ἐστιν ἡ ΡΞ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΛΞ τῇ ΞΜ, κοινὴ δὲ καὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΞΡ, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΡΛ βάσει τὴ ΡΜ ἐστιν ἴση. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ΡΝ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΡΛ, ΡΜ ἐστιν ἴση· αἱ τρεῖς ἄρα αἱ ΡΛ, ΡΜ, ΡΝ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις εἰσίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ᾧ μεῖζόν ἐστι τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΛΞ, ἐκείνῳ ἴσον ὑπόκειται τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΞΡ, τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ ἴσον ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΛΞ, ΞΡ. τοῖς δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ΛΞ, ΞΡ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΛΡ· ὀρθὴ γὰρ ἡ ὑπὸ ΛΞΡ· τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΡΛ· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΡΛ. ἀλλὰ τῇ μὲν ΑΒ ἴση ἐστὶν ἑκάστη τῶν ΒΓ, ΔΕ, ΕΖ, ΗΘ, ΘΚ, τῇ δὲ ΡΛ ἴση ἑκατέρα τῶν ΡΜ, ΡΝ· ἑκάστη ἄρα τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΔΕ, ΕΖ, ΗΘ, ΘΚ ἑκάστῃ τῶν ΡΛ, ΡΜ, ΡΝ ἴση ἐστίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΛΡ, ΡΜ δυσὶ ταῖς ΑΒ, ΒΓ ἴσαι εἰσίν, καὶ βάσις ἡ ΛΜ βάσει τῇ ΑΓ ὑπόκειται ἴση, γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΛΡΜ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ ἐστιν ἴση. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ μὲν ὑπὸ ΜΡΝ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ ἐστιν ἴση, ἡ δὲ ὑπὸ ΛΡΝ τῇ ὑπὸ ΗΘΚ.

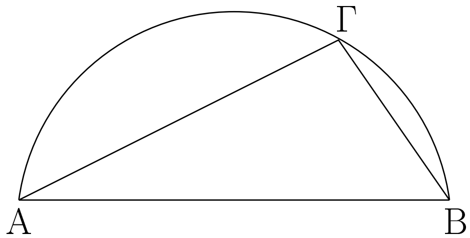
Ἐκ τριῶν ἄρα γωνιῶν ἐπιπέδων τῶν ὑπὸ ΛΡΜ, ΜΡΝ, ΛΡΝ, αἵ εἰσιν ἴσαι τρισὶ ταῖς δοθείσαις ταῖς ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ, ΔΕΖ, ΗΘΚ, στερεὰ γωνία συνέσταται ἡ πρὸς τῷ Ρ περιεχομένη ὑπὸ τῶν ΛΡΜ, ΜΡΝ, ΛΡΝ γωνιῶν· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

and NOL. But, (the sum of) ABC, DEF, and GHK was assumed (to be) less than four right-angles. Thus, (the sum of) LOM, MON, and NOL is much less than four right-angles. But, (it is) also equal (to four right-angles). The very thing is absurd. Thus, AB is not less than LO. And it was shown (to be) not equal either. Thus, AB (is) greater than LO.

So let OR have been set up at point O at right-angles to the plane of circle LMN [Prop. 11.12]. And let the (square) on OR be equal to that (area) by which the square on AB is greater than the (square) on LO [Prop. 11.23 lem.]. And let RL, RM, and RN have been joined.

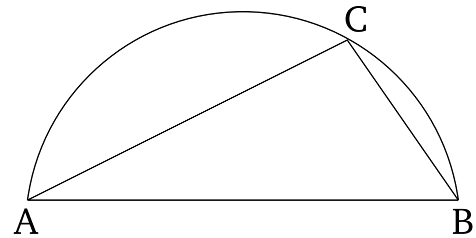
And since RO is at right-angles to the plane of circle LMN, RO is thus also at right-angles to each of LO, MO, and NO. And since LO is equal to OM, and OR is common and at right-angles, the base RL is thus equal to the base RM [Prop. 1.4]. So, for the same (reasons), RN is also equal to each of RL and RM. Thus, the three (straight-lines) RL, RM, and RN are equal to one another. And since the (square) on OR was assumed to be equal to that (area) by which the (square) on AB is greater than the (square) on LO, the (square) on AB is thus equal to the (sum of the squares) on LO and OR. And the (square) on LR is equal to the (sum of the squares) on LO and OR. For LOR (is) a right-angle [Prop. 1.47]. Thus, the (square) on AB is equal to the (square) on RL. Thus, AB (is) equal to RL. But, each of BC, DE, EF, GH, and HK is equal to AB, and each of RM and RN equal to RL. Thus, each of AB, BC, DE, EF, GH, and HK is equal to each of RL, RM, and RN. And since the two (straight-lines) LR and RM are equal to the two (straight-lines) AB and BC (respectively), and the base LM was assumed (to be) equal to the base AC, the angle LRM is thus equal to the angle ABC [Prop. 1.8]. So, for the same (reasons), MRN is also equal to DEF, and LRN to GHK.

Thus, the solid angle R, contained by the angles LRM, MRN, and LRN, has been constructed out of the three plane angles LRM, MRN, and LRN, which are equal to the three given (plane angles) ABC, DEF, and GHK (respectively). (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.



Λῆμμα.

Ὃν δὲ τρόπον, ᾧ μεῖζόν ἐστι τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΛΞ, ἐκείνῳ ἴσον λαβεῖν ἔστι τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΞΡ, δείξομεν οὕτως. ἐκκείσθωσαν αἱ ΑΒ, ΛΞ εὐθεῖαι, καὶ ἔστω μείζων ἡ ΑΒ, καὶ γεγράφθω ἐπ᾿ αὐτῆς ἡμικύκλιον τὸ ΑΒΓ, καὶ εἰς τὸ ΑΒΓ ἡμικύκλιον ἐνηρμόσθω τῇ ΛΞ εὐθείᾳ μὴ μείζονι οὔσῃ τῆς ΑΒ διαμέτρου ἴση ἡ ΑΓ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΓΒ. ἐπεὶ οὖν ἐν ἡμικυκλίῳ τῷ ΑΓΒ γωνία ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΓΒ, ὀρθὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΓΒ. τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ ἴσον ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ΑΓ, ΓΒ. ὥστε τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΓ μεῖζόν ἐστι τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΒ. ἴση δὲ ἡ ΑΓ τῇ ΛΞ. τὸ ἄρα ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΛΞ μεῖζόν ἐστι τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΓΒ. ἐὰν οὖν τῇ ΒΓ ἴσην τὴν ΞΡ ἀπολάβωμεν, ἔσται τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ΑΒ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς ΛΞ μεῖζον τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς ΞΡ· ὅπερ προέκειτο ποιῆσαι.

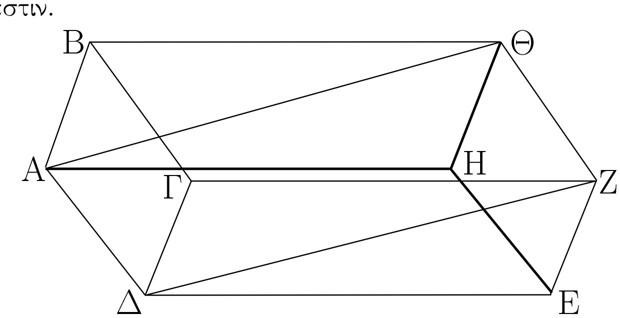


Lemma

And we can demonstrate, thusly, in which manner to take the (square) on OR equal to that (area) by which the (square) on AB is greater than the (square) on LO. Let the straight-lines AB and LO be set out, and let AB be greater, and let the semicircle ABC have been drawn around it. And let AC, equal to the straight-line LO, which is not greater than the diameter AB, have been inserted into the semicircle ABC [Prop. 4.1]. And let CB have been joined. Therefore, since the angle ACB is in the semicircle ACB, ACB is thus a right-angle [Prop. 3.31]. Thus, the (square) on AB is equal to the (sum of the) squares on AC and CB [Prop. 1.47]. Hence, the (square) on AB is greater than the (square) on AC by the (square) on CB. And AC (is) equal to LO. Thus, the (square) on AB is greater than the (square) on LO by the (square) on CB. Therefore, if we take OR equal to BC then the (square) on AB will be greater than the (square) on LO by the (square) on OR. (Which is) the very thing it was prescribed to do.

κδ΄.

Ἐὰν στερεὸν ὑπὸ παραλλήλων ἐπιπέδων περιέχηται, τὰ ἀπεναντίον αὐτοῦ ἐπίπεδα ἴσα τε καὶ παραλληλόγραμμά ἐστιν.

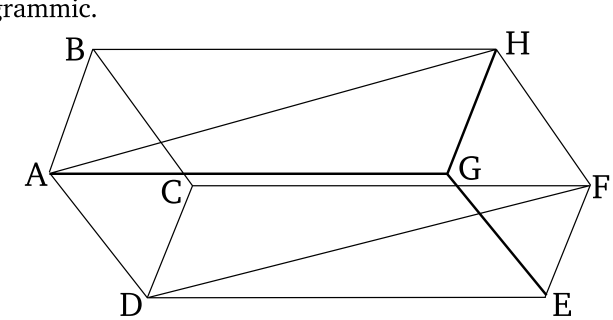


Στερεὸν γὰρ τὸ ΓΔΘΗ ὑπὸ παραλλήλων ἐπιπέδων περιεχέσθω τῶν ΑΓ, ΗΖ, ΑΘ, ΔΖ, ΒΖ, ΑΕ· λέγω, ὅτι τὰ ἀπεναντίον αὐτοῦ ἐπίπεδα ἴσα τε καὶ παραλληλόγραμμά ἐστιν.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ δύο ἐπίπεδα παράλληλα τὰ ΒΗ, ΓΕ ὑπὸ ἐπιπέδου τοῦ ΑΓ τέμνεται, αἱ κοιναὶ αὐτῶν τομαὶ παράλληλοί εἰσιν. παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΔΓ. πάλιν, ἐπεὶ δύο ἐπίπεδα παράλληλα τὰ ΒΖ, ΑΕ ὑπὸ ἐπιπέδου τοῦ ΑΓ τέμνεται, αἱ κοιναὶ αὐτῶν τομαὶ παράλληλοί εἰσιν.

Proposition 24

If a solid (figure) is contained by (six) parallel planes then its opposite planes are both equal and parallelogrammic.



For let the solid (figure) $CDHG$ have been contained by the parallel planes AC, GF, and AH, DF, and BF, AE. I say that its opposite planes are both equal and parallelogrammic.

For since the two parallel planes BG and CE are cut by the plane AC, their common sections are parallel [Prop. 11.16]. Thus, AB is parallel to DC. Again, since the two parallel planes BF and AE are cut by the plane παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΒΓ τῇ ΑΔ. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΔΓ παράλληλος· παραλληλόγραμμον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΓ. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ ἕκαστον τῶν ΔΖ, ΖΗ, ΗΒ, ΒΖ, ΑΕ παραλληλόγραμμόν ἐστιν.

Ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΘ, ΔΖ. καὶ ἐπεὶ παράλληλός ἐστιν ἡ μὲν ΑΒ τῇ ΔΓ, ἡ δὲ ΒΘ τῇ ΓΖ, δύο δὴ αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΘ ἁπτόμεναι ἀλλήλων παρὰ δύο εὐθείας τὰς ΔΓ, ΓΖ ἁπτομένας ἀλλήλων εἰσὶν οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ· ἴσας ἄρα γωνίας περιέξουσιν· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΘ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΓΖ. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΘ δυσὶ ταῖς ΔΓ, ΓΖ ἴσαι εἰσίν, καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΘ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΓΖ ἐστιν ἴση, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΑΘ βάσει τῇ ΔΖ ἐστιν ἴση, καὶ τὸ ΑΒΘ τρίγωνον τῷ ΔΓΖ τριγώνῳ ἴσον ἐστίν. καί ἐστι τοῦ μὲν ΑΒΘ διπλάσιον τὸ ΒΗ παραλληλόγραμμον, τοῦ δὲ ΔΓΖ διπλάσιον τὸ ΓΕ παραλληλόγραμμον· ἴσον ἄρα τὸ ΒΗ παραλληλόγραμμον τῷ ΓΕ παραλληλογράμμῳ· ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι καὶ τὸ μὲν ΑΓ τῷ ΗΖ ἐστιν ἴσον, τὸ δὲ ΑΕ τῷ ΒΖ.

Ἐὰν ἄρα στερεὸν ὑπὸ παραλλήλων ἐπιπέδων περιέχηται, τὰ ἀπεναντίον αὐτοῦ ἐπίπεδα ἴσα τε καὶ παραλληλόγραμμά ἐστιν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

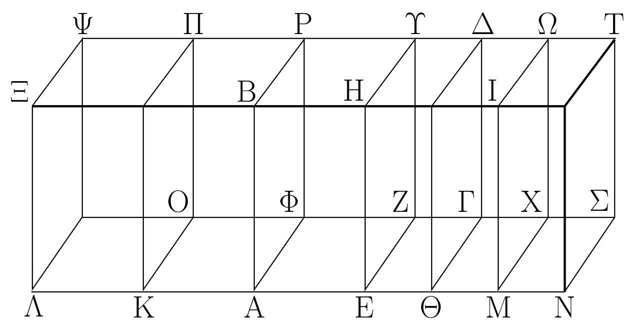
AC, their common sections are parallel [Prop. 11.16]. Thus, BC is parallel to AD. And AB was also shown (to be) parallel to DC. Thus, AC is a parallelogram. So, similarly, we can also show that DF, FG, GB, BF, and AE are each parallelograms.

Let AH and DF have been joined. And since AB is parallel to DC, and BH to CF, so the two (straight-lines) joining one another, AB and BH, are parallel to the two straight-lines joining one another, DC and CF (respectively), not (being) in the same plane. Thus, they will contain equal angles [Prop. 11.10]. Thus, angle ABH (is) equal to (angle) DCF. And since the two (straight-lines) AB and BH are equal to the two (straight-lines) DC and CF (respectively) [Prop. 1.34], and angle ABH is equal to angle DCF, the base AH is thus equal to the base DF, and triangle ABH is equal to triangle DCF [Prop. 1.4]. And parallelogram BG is double (triangle) ABH, and parallelogram CE double (triangle) DCF [Prop. 1.34]. Thus, parallelogram BG (is) equal to parallelogram CE. So, similarly, we can show that AC is also equal to GF, and AE to BF.

Thus, if a solid (figure) is contained by (six) parallel planes then its opposite planes are both equal and parallelogrammic. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

κε΄.

Ἐὰν στερεὸν παραλληλεπίπεδον ἐπιπέδῳ τμηθῇ παραλλήλῳ ὄντι τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἐπιπέδοις, ἔσται ὡς ἡ βάσις πρὸς τὴν βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ στερεὸν πρὸς τὸ στερεόν.

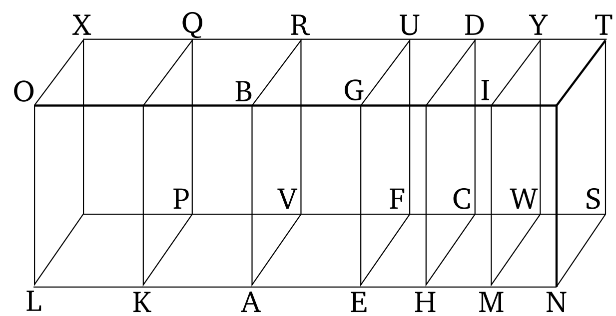


Στερεὸν γὰρ παραλληλεπίπεδον τὸ ΑΒΓΔ ἐπιπέδῳ τῷ ΖΗ τετμήσθω παραλλήλῳ ὄντι τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἐπιπέδοις τοῖς ΡΑ, ΔΘ· λέγω, ὅτι ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΑΕΖΦ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΕΘΓΖ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ ΑΒΖΥ στερεὸν πρὸς τὸ ΕΗΓΔ στερεόν.

Ἐκβεβλήσθω γὰρ ἡ ΑΘ ἐφ᾽ ἑκάτερα τὰ μέρη, καὶ κείσθωσαν τῇ μὲν ΑΕ ἴσαι ὁσαιδηποτοῦν αἱ ΑΚ, ΚΛ, τῇ δὲ ΕΘ ἴσαι ὁσαιδηποτοῦν αἱ ΘΜ, ΜΝ, καὶ συμπεπληρώσθω τὰ ΛΟ, ΚΦ, ΘΧ, ΜΣ παραλληλόγραμμα καὶ τὰ ΛΠ, ΚΡ,

Proposition 25

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



For let the parallelipiped solid $ABCD$ have been cut by the plane FG which is parallel to the opposite planes RA and DH. I say that as the base $AEFV$ (is) to the base $EHCF$, so the solid $ABFU$ (is) to the solid $EGCD$.

For let AH have been produced in each direction. And let any number whatsoever (of lengths), AK and KL, be made equal to AE, and any number whatsoever (of lengths), HM and MN, equal to EH. And let the parallelograms LP, KV, HW, and MS have been completed, ΔΜ, ΜΤ στερεά.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴσαι εἰσὶν αἱ ΛΚ, ΚΑ, ΑΕ εὐθεῖαι ἀλλήλαις, ἴσα ἐστὶ καὶ τὰ μὲν ΛΟ, ΚΦ, ΑΖ παραλληλόγραμμα ἀλλήλοις, τὰ δὲ ΚΞ, ΚΒ, ΑΗ ἀλλήλοις καὶ ἔτι τὰ ΛΨ, ΚΠ, ΑΡ ἀλλήλοις· ἀπεναντίον γάρ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τὰ μὲν ΕΓ, ΘΧ, ΜΣ παραλληλόγραμμα ἴσα εἰσὶν ἀλλήλοις, τὰ δὲ ΘΗ, ΘΙ, ΙΝ ἴσα εἰσὶν ἀλλήλοις, καὶ ἔτι τὰ ΔΘ, ΜΩ, ΝΤ· τρία ἄρα ἐπίπεδα τῶν ΛΠ, ΚΡ, ΑΥ στερεῶν τρισὶν ἐπιπέδοις ἐστὶν ἴσα. ἀλλὰ τὰ τρία τρισὶ τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἐστὶν ἴσα· τὰ ἄρα τρία στερεὰ τὰ ΛΠ, ΚΡ, ΑΥ ἴσα ἀλλήλοις ἐστίν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τὰ τρία στερεὰ τὰ ΕΔ, ΔΜ, ΜΤ ἴσα ἀλλήλοις ἐστίν· ὁσαπλασίων ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΛΖ βάσις τῆς ΑΖ βάσεως, τοσαυταπλάσιόν ἐστι καὶ τὸ ΛΥ στερεὸν τοῦ ΑΥ στερεοῦ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ ὁσαπλασίων ἐστὶν ἡ ΝΖ βάσις τῆς ΖΘ βάσεως, τοσαυταπλάσιόν ἐστι καὶ τὸ ΝΥ στερεὸν τοῦ ΘΥ στερεοῦ. καὶ εἰ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΛΖ βάσις τῇ ΝΖ βάσει, ἴσον ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ ΛΥ στερεὸν τῷ ΝΥ στερεῷ, καὶ εἰ ὑπερέχει ἡ ΛΖ βάσις τῆς ΝΖ βάσεως, ὑπερέχει καὶ τὸ ΛΥ στερεὸν τοῦ ΝΥ στερεοῦ, καὶ εἰ ἐλλείπει, ἐλλείπει. τεσσάρων δὴ ὄντων μεγεθῶν, δύο μὲν βάσεων τῶν ΑΖ, ΖΘ, δύο δὲ στερεῶν τῶν ΑΥ, ΥΘ, εἴληπται ἰσάκις πολλαπλάσια τῆς μὲν ΑΖ βάσεως καὶ τοῦ ΑΥ στερεοῦ ἥ τε ΛΖ βάσις καὶ τὸ ΛΥ στερεόν, τῆς δὲ ΘΖ βάσεως καὶ τοῦ ΘΥ στερεοῦ ἥ τε ΝΖ βάσις καὶ τὸ ΝΥ στερεόν, καὶ δέδεικται, ὅτι εἰ ὑπερέχει ἡ ΛΖ βάσις τῆς ΖΝ βάσεως, ὑπερέχει καὶ τὸ ΛΥ στερεὸν τοῦ ΝΥ [στερεοῦ], καὶ εἰ ἴση, ἴσον, καὶ εἰ ἐλλείπει, ἐλλείπει. ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΖ βάσις πρὸς τὴν ΖΘ βάσιν, οὕτως τὸ ΑΥ στερεὸν πρὸς τὸ ΥΘ στερεόν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

and the solids LQ, KR, DM, and MT.

And since the straight-lines LK, KA, and AE are equal to one another, the parallelograms LP, KV, and AF are also equal to one another, and KO, KB, and AG (are equal) to one another, and, further, LX, KQ, and AR (are equal) to one another. For (they are) opposite [Prop. 11.24]. So, for the same (reasons), the parallelograms EC, HW, and MS are also equal to one another, and HG, HI, and IN are equal to one another, and, further, DH, MY, and NT (are equal to one another). Thus, three planes of (one of) the solids LQ, KR, and AU are equal to the (corresponding) three planes (of the others). But, the three planes (in one of the soilds) are equal to the three opposite planes [Prop. 11.24]. Thus, the three solids LQ, KR, and AU are equal to one another [Def. 11.10]. So, for the same (reasons), the three solids ED, DM, and MT are also equal to one another. Thus, as many multiples as the base LF is of the base AF, so many multiples is the solid LU also of the the solid AU. So, for the same (reasons), as many multiples as the base NF is of the base FH, so many multiples is the solid NU also of the solid HU. And if the base LF is equal to the base NF then the solid LU is also equal to the solid NU.† And if the base LF exceeds the base NF then the solid LU also exceeds the solid NU. And if (LF) is less than (NF) then (LU) is (also) less than (NU). So, there are four magnitudes, the two bases AF and FH, and the two solids AU and UH, and equal multiples have been taken of the base AF and the solid AU— (namely), the base LF and the solid LU—and of the base HF and the solid HU—(namely), the base NF and the solid NU. And it has been shown that if the base LF exceeds the base FN then the solid LU also exceeds the [solid] NU, and if (LF is) equal (to FN) then (LU is) equal (to NU), and if (LF is) less than (FN) then (LU is) less than (NU). Thus, as the base AF is to the base FH, so the solid AU (is) to the solid UH [Def. 5.5]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

† Here, Euclid assumes that $LF \gtreqless NF$ implies $LU \gtreqless NU$. This is easily demonstrated.

κϛʹ.

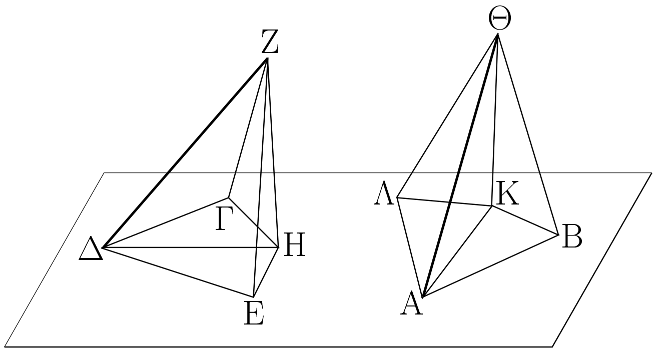
Πρὸς τῇ δοθείσῃ εὐθείᾳ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῇ δοθείσῃ στερεᾷ γωνίᾳ ἴσην στερεὰν γωνίαν συστήσασθαι.

Ἔστω ἡ μὲν δοθεῖσα εὐθεῖα ἡ ΑΒ, τὸ δὲ πρὸς αὐτῇ δοθὲν σημεῖον τὸ Α, ἡ δὲ δοθεῖσα στερεὰ γωνία ἡ πρὸς τῷ Δ περιεχομένη ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπὸ ΕΔΓ, ΕΔΖ, ΖΔΓ γωνιῶν ἐπιπέδων· δεῖ δὴ πρὸς τῇ ΑΒ εὐθείᾳ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῷ Α τῇ πρὸς τῷ Δ στερεᾷ γωνίᾳ ἴσην στερεὰν γωνίαν συστήσασθαι.

Proposition 26

To construct a solid angle equal to a given solid angle on a given straight-line, and at a given point on it.

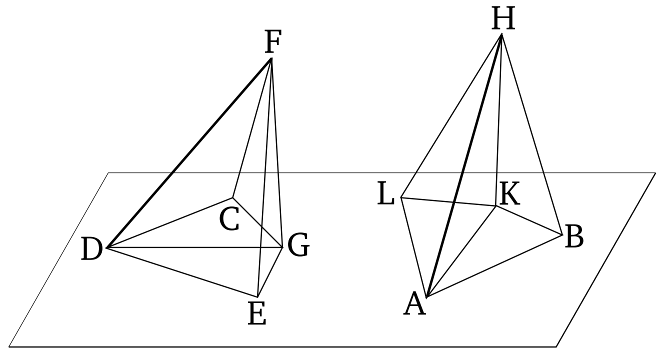
Let AB be the given straight-line, and A the given point on it, and D the given solid angle, contained by the plane angles EDC, EDF, and FDC. So, it is necessary to construct a solid angle equal to the solid angle D on the straight-line AB, and at the point A on it.



Εἰλήφθω γὰρ ἐπὶ τῆς ΔΖ τυχὸν σημεῖον τὸ Ζ, καὶ ἤχθω ἀπὸ τοῦ Ζ ἐπὶ τὸ διὰ τῶν ΕΔ, ΔΓ ἐπίπεδον κάθετος ἡ ΖΗ, καὶ συμβαλλέτω τῷ ἐπιπέδῳ κατὰ τὸ Η, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΔΗ, καὶ συνεστάτω πρὸς τῇ ΑΒ εὐθείᾳ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῷ Α τῇ μὲν ὑπὸ ΕΔΓ γωνίᾳ ἴση ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΛ, τῇ δὲ ὑπὸ ΕΔΗ ἴση ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΚ, καὶ κείσθω τῇ ΔΗ ἴση ἡ ΑΚ, καὶ ἀνεστάτω ἀπὸ τοῦ Κ σημείου τῷ διὰ τῶν ΒΑΛ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΚΘ, καὶ κείσθω ἴση τῇ ΗΖ ἡ ΚΘ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΘΑ· λέγω, ὅτι ἡ πρὸς τῷ Α στερεὰ γωνία περιεχομένη ὑπὸ τῶν ΒΑΛ, ΒΑΘ, ΘΑΛ γωνιῶν ἴση ἐστὶ τῇ πρὸς τῷ Δ στερεᾷ γωνίᾳ τῇ περιεχομένῃ ὑπὸ τῶν ΕΔΓ, ΕΔΖ, ΖΔΓ γωνιῶν.

Ἀπειλήφθωσαν γὰρ ἴσαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΔΕ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΘΒ, ΚΒ, ΖΕ, ΗΕ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΖΗ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον, καὶ πρὸς πάσας ἄρα τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθὰς ποιήσει γωνίας· ὀρθὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΖΗΔ, ΖΗΕ γωνιῶν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΘΚΑ, ΘΚΒ γωνιῶν ὀρθή ἐστιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΚΑ, ΑΒ δύο ταῖς ΗΔ, ΔΕ ἴσαι εἰσὶν ἑκατέρα ἑκατέρᾳ, καὶ γωνίας ἴσας περιέχουσιν, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΚΒ βάσει τῇ ΗΕ ἴση ἐστίν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ΚΘ τῇ ΗΖ ἴση· καὶ γωνίας ὀρθὰς περιέχουσιν· ἴση ἄρα καὶ ἡ ΘΒ τῇ ΖΕ. πάλιν ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΑΚ, ΚΘ δυσὶ ταῖς ΔΗ, ΗΖ ἴσαι εἰσίν, καὶ γωνίας ὀρθὰς περιέχουσιν, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΑΘ βάσει τῇ ΖΔ ἴση ἐστίν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΔΕ ἴση· δύο δὴ αἱ ΘΑ, ΑΒ δύο ταῖς ΔΖ, ΔΕ ἴσαι εἰσίν. καὶ βάσις ἡ ΘΒ βάσει τῇ ΖΕ ἴση· γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΘ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΔΖ ἐστιν ἴση. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΘΑΛ τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΔΓ ἐστιν ἴση. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΛ τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΔΓ ἴση.

Πρὸς ἄρα τῇ δοθείσῃ εὐθείᾳ τῇ ΑΒ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῷ Α τῇ δοθείσῃ στερεᾷ γωνίᾳ τῇ πρὸς τῷ Δ ἴση συνέσταται· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.



For let some random point F have been taken on DF, and let FG have been drawn from F perpendicular to the plane through ED and DC [Prop. 11.11], and let it meet the plane at G, and let DG have been joined. And let BAL, equal to the angle EDC, and BAK, equal to EDG, have been constructed on the straight-line AB at the point A on it [Prop. 1.23]. And let AK be made equal to DG. And let KH have been set up at the point K at right-angles to the plane through BAL [Prop. 11.12]. And let KH be made equal to GF. And let HA have been joined. I say that the solid angle at A, contained by the (plane) angles BAL, BAH, and HAL, is equal to the solid angle at D, contained by the (plane) angles EDC, EDF, and FDC.

For let AB and DE have been cut off (so as to be) equal, and let HB, KB, FE, and GE have been joined. And since FG is at right-angles to the reference plane (EDC), it will also make right-angles with all of the straight-lines joined to it which are also in the reference plane [Def. 11.3]. Thus, the angles FGD and FGE are right-angles. So, for the same (reasons), the angles HKA and HKB are also right-angles. And since the two (straight-lines) KA and AB are equal to the two (straight-lines) GD and DE, respectively, and they contain equal angles, the base KB is thus equal to the base GE [Prop. 1.4]. And KH is also equal to GF. And they contain right-angles (with the respective bases). Thus, HB (is) also equal to FE [Prop. 1.4]. Again, since the two (straight-lines) AK and KH are equal to the two (straight-lines) DG and GF (respectively), and they contain right-angles, the base AH is thus equal to the base FD [Prop. 1.4]. And AB (is) also equal to DE. So, the two (straight-lines) HA and AB are equal to the two (straight-lines) DF and DE (respectively). And the base HB (is) equal to the base FE. Thus, the angle BAH is equal to the angle EDF [Prop. 1.8]. So, for the same (reasons), HAL is also equal to FDC. And BAL is also equal to EDC.

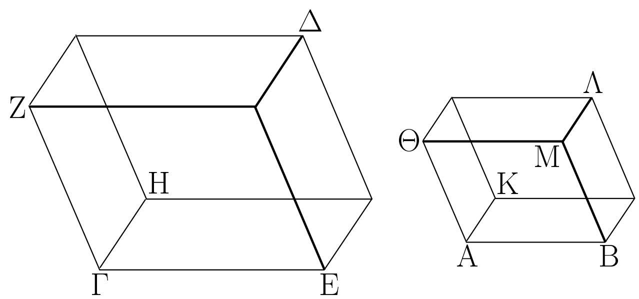
Thus, (a solid angle) has been constructed, equal to the given solid angle at D, on the given straight-line AB, at the given point A on it. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

κζʹ.

Ἀπὸ τῆς δοθείσης εὐθείας τῷ δοθέντι στερεῷ παραλληλεπιπέδῳ ὅμοιόν τε καὶ ὁμοίως κείμενον στερεὸν παραλληλεπίπεδον ἀναγράψαι.

Ἔστω ἡ μὲν δοθεῖσα εὐθεῖα ἡ ΑΒ, τὸ δὲ δοθὲν στερεὸν παραλληλεπίπεδον τὸ ΓΔ· δεῖ δὴ ἀπὸ τῆς δοθείσης εὐθείας τῆς ΑΒ τῷ δοθέντι στερεῷ παραλληλεπιπέδῳ τῷ ΓΔ ὅμοιόν τε καὶ ὁμοίως κείμενον στερεὸν παραλληλεπίπεδον ἀναγράψαι.

Συνεστάτω γὰρ πρὸς τῇ ΑΒ εὐθείᾳ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῷ Α τῇ πρὸς τῷ Γ στερεᾷ γωνίᾳ ἴση ἡ περιεχομένη ὑπὸ τῶν ΒΑΘ, ΘΑΚ, ΚΑΒ, ὥστε ἴσην εἶναι τὴν μὲν ὑπὸ ΒΑΘ γωνίαν τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΓΖ, τὴν δὲ ὑπὸ ΒΑΚ τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΓΗ, τὴν δὲ ὑπὸ ΚΑΘ τῇ ὑπὸ ΗΓΖ· καὶ γεγονέτω ὡς μὲν ἡ ΕΓ πρὸς τὴν ΓΗ, οὕτως ἡ ΒΑ πρὸς τὴν ΑΚ, ὡς δὲ ἡ ΗΓ πρὸς τὴν ΓΖ, οὕτως ἡ ΚΑ πρὸς τὴν ΑΘ. καὶ δι᾽ ἴσου ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΕΓ πρὸς τὴν ΓΖ, οὕτως ἡ ΒΑ πρὸς τὴν ΑΘ. καὶ συμπεπληρώσθω τὸ ΘΒ παραλληλόγραμμον καὶ τὸ ΑΛ στερεόν.



Καὶ ἐπεί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΕΓ πρὸς τὴν ΓΗ, οὕτως ἡ ΒΑ πρὸς τὴν ΑΚ, καὶ περὶ ἴσας γωνίας τὰς ὑπὸ ΕΓΗ, ΒΑΚ αἱ πλευραὶ ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν, ὅμοιον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ΗΕ παραλληλόγραμμον τῷ ΚΒ παραλληλογράμμῳ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τὸ μὲν ΚΘ παραλληλόγραμμον τῷ ΗΖ παραλληλογράμμῳ ὅμοιόν ἐστι καὶ ἔτι τὸ ΖΕ τῷ ΘΒ· τρία ἄρα παραλληλόγραμμα τοῦ ΓΔ στερεοῦ τρισὶ παραλληλογράμμοις τοῦ ΑΛ στερεοῦ ὅμοιά ἐστιν. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν τρία τρισὶ τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἴσα τέ ἐστι καὶ ὅμοια, τὰ δὲ τρία τρισὶ τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἴσα τέ ἐστι καὶ ὅμοια· ὅλον ἄρα τὸ ΓΔ στερεὸν ὅλῳ τῷ ΑΛ στερεῷ ὅμοιόν ἐστιν.

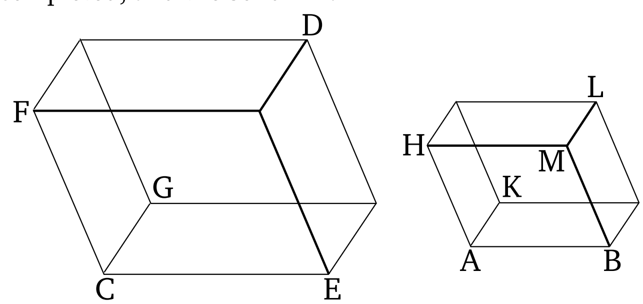
Ἀπὸ τῆς δοθείσης ἄρα εὐθείας τῆς ΑΒ τῷ δοθέντι στερεῷ παραλληλεπιπέδῳ τῷ ΓΔ ὅμοιόν τε καὶ ὁμοίως κείμενον ἀναγέγραπται τὸ ΑΛ· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

Proposition 27

To describe a parallelepiped solid similar, and similarly laid out, to a given parallelepiped solid on a given straight-line.

Let the given straight-line be AB, and the given parallelepiped solid CD. So, it is necessary to describe a parallelepiped solid similar, and similarly laid out, to the given parallelepiped solid CD on the given straight-line AB.

For, let a (solid angle) contained by the (plane angles) BAH, HAK, and KAB have been constructed, equal to solid angle at C, on the straight-line AB at the point A on it [Prop. 11.26], such that angle BAH is equal to ECF, and BAK to ECG, and KAH to GCF. And let it have been contrived that as EC (is) to CG, so BA (is) to AK, and as GC (is) to CF, so KA (is) to AH [Prop. 6.12]. And thus, via equality, as EC is to CF, so BA (is) to AH [Prop. 5.22]. And let the parallelogram HB have been completed, and the solid AL.



And since as EC is to CG, so BA (is) to AK, and the sides about the equal angles ECG and BAK are (thus) proportional, the parallelogram GE is thus similar to the parallelogram KB. So, for the same (reasons), the parallelogram KH is also similar to the parallelogram GF, and, further, FE (is similar) to HB. Thus, three of the parallelograms of solid CD are similar to three of the parallelograms of solid AL. But, the (former) three are equal and similar to the three opposite, and the (latter) three are equal and similar to the three opposite. Thus, the whole solid CD is similar to the whole solid AL [Def. 11.9].

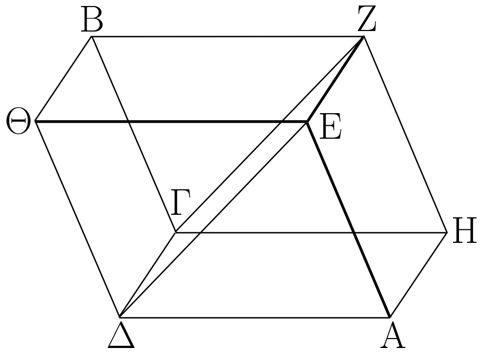
Thus, AL, similar, and similarly laid out, to the given parallelepiped solid CD, has been described on the given straight-lines AB. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

κηʹ.

Ἐὰν στερεὸν παραλληλεπίπεδον ἐπιπέδῳ τμηθῇ κατὰ

Proposition 28

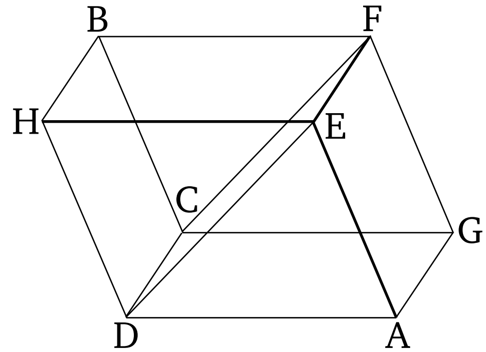
If a parallelepiped solid is cut by a plane (passing) τὰς διαγωνίους τῶν ἀπεναντίον ἐπιπέδων, δίχα τμηθήσεται τὸ στερεὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐπιπέδου.



Στερεὸν γὰρ παραλληλεπίπεδον τὸ ΑΒ ἐπιπέδῳ τῷ ΓΔΕΖ τετμήσθω κατὰ τὰς διαγωνίους τῶν ἀπεναντίον ἐπιπέδων τὰς ΓΖ, ΔΕ· λέγω, ὅτι δίχα τμηθήσεται τὸ ΑΒ στερεὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ ΓΔΕΖ ἐπιπέδου.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ μὲν ΓΗΖ τρίγωνον τῷ ΓΖΒ τριγώνῳ, τὸ δὲ ΑΔΕ τῷ ΔΕΘ, ἔστι δὲ καὶ τὸ μὲν ΓΑ παραλληλόγραμμον τῷ ΕΒ ἴσον· ἀπεναντίον γάρ· τὸ δὲ ΗΕ τῷ ΓΘ, καὶ τὸ πρίσμα ἄρα τὸ περιεχόμενον ὑπὸ δύο μὲν τριγώνων τῶν ΓΗΖ, ΑΔΕ, τριῶν δὲ παραλληλογράμμων τῶν ΗΕ, ΑΓ, ΓΕ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ πρίσματι τῷ περιεχομένῳ ὑπὸ δύο μὲν τριγώνων τῶν ΓΖΒ, ΔΕΘ, τριῶν δὲ παραλληλογράμμων τῶν ΓΘ, ΒΕ, ΓΕ· ὑπὸ γὰρ ἴσων ἐπιπέδων περιέχονται τῷ τε πλήθει καὶ τῷ μεγέθει. ὥστε ὅλον τὸ ΑΒ στερεὸν δίχα τέτμηται ὑπὸ τοῦ ΓΔΕΖ ἐπιπέδου· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

through the diagonals of (a pair of) opposite planes then the solid will be cut in half by the plane.



For let the parallelepiped solid AB have been cut by the plane $CDEF$ (passing) through the diagonals of the opposite planes CF and DE.[†] I say that the solid AB will be cut in half by the plane $CDEF$.

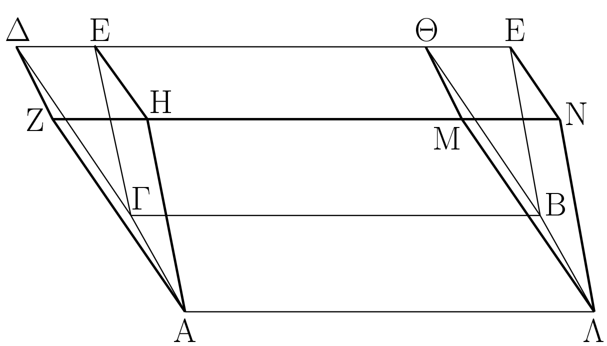
For since triangle CGF is equal to triangle CFB, and ADE (is equal) to DEH [Prop. 1.34], and parallelogram CA is also equal to EB—for (they are) opposite [Prop. 11.24]—and GE (equal) to CH, thus the prism contained by the two triangles CGF and ADE, and the three parallelograms GE, AC, and CE, is also equal to the prism contained by the two triangles CFB and DEH, and the three parallelograms CH, BE, and CE. For they are contained by planes (which are) equal in number and in magnitude [Def. 11.10].[‡] Thus, the whole of solid AB is cut in half by the plane $CDEF$. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

[†] Here, it is assumed that the two diagonals lie in the same plane. The proof is easily supplied.

[‡] However, strictly speaking, the prisms are not similarly arranged, being mirror images of one another.

κθ΄.

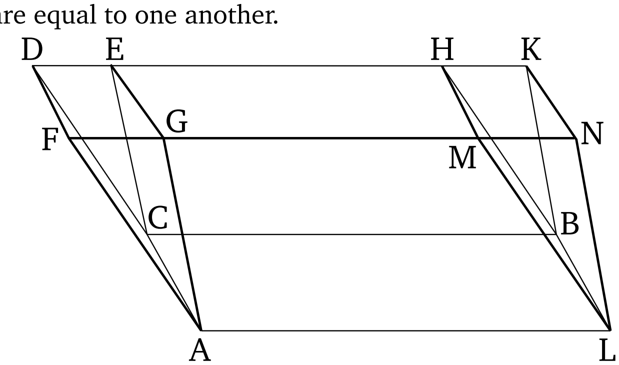
Τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεως ὄντα στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ὧν αἱ ἐφεστῶσαι ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν εἰσιν εὐθειῶν, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις ἐστίν.



Ἔστω ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεως τῆς ΑΒ στερεὰ παραλλη-

Proposition 29

Parallelepiped solids which are on the same base, and (have) the same height, and in which the (ends of the straight-lines) standing up are on the same straight-lines, are equal to one another.



For let the parallelepiped solids CM and CN be on λεπίπεδα τὰ ΓΜ, ΓΝ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ὧν αἱ ἐφεστῶσαι αἱ ΑΗ, ΑΖ, ΛΜ, ΛΝ, ΓΔ, ΓΕ, ΒΘ, ΒΚ ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν εὐθειῶν ἔστωσαν τῶν ΖΝ, ΔΚ· λέγω, ὅτι ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ΓΜ στερεὸν τῷ ΓΝ στερεῷ.

Ἐπεὶ γὰρ παραλληλόγραμμόν ἐστιν ἑκάτερον τῶν ΓΘ, ΓΚ, ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΓΒ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΔΘ, ΕΚ· ὥστε καὶ ἡ ΔΘ τῇ ΕΚ ἐστιν ἴση. κοινὴ ἀφῃρήσθω ἡ ΕΘ· λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ΔΕ λοιπῇ τῇ ΘΚ ἐστιν ἴση. ὥστε καὶ τὸ μὲν ΔΓΕ τρίγωνον τῷ ΘΒΚ τριγώνῳ ἴσον ἐστίν, τὸ δὲ ΔΗ παραλληλόγραμμον τῷ ΘΝ παραλληλογράμμῳ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τὸ ΑΖΗ τρίγωνον τῷ ΜΛΝ τριγώνῳ ἴσον ἐστίν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ τὸ μὲν ΓΖ παραλληλόγραμμον τῷ ΒΜ παραλληλογράμμῳ ἴσον, τὸ δὲ ΓΗ τῷ ΒΝ· ἀπεναντίον γάρ· καὶ τὸ πρίσμα ἄρα τὸ περιεχόμενον ὑπὸ δύο μὲν τριγώνων τῶν ΑΖΗ, ΔΓΕ, τριῶν δὲ παραλληλογράμμων τῶν ΑΔ, ΔΗ, ΓΗ ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ πρίσματι τῷ περιεχομένῳ ὑπὸ δύο μὲν τριγώνων τῶν ΜΛΝ, ΘΒΚ, τριῶν δὲ παραλληλογράμμων τῶν ΒΜ, ΘΝ, ΒΝ. κοινὸν προσκείσθω τὸ στερεόν, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΑΒ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΗΕΘΜ· ὅλον ἄρα τὸ ΓΜ στερεὸν παραλληλεπίπεδον ὅλῳ τῷ ΓΝ στερεῷ παραλληλεπιπέδῳ ἴσον ἐστίν.

Τὰ ἄρα ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεως ὄντα στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ὧν αἱ ἐφεστῶσαι ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν εἰσιν εὐθειῶν, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις ἐστίν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

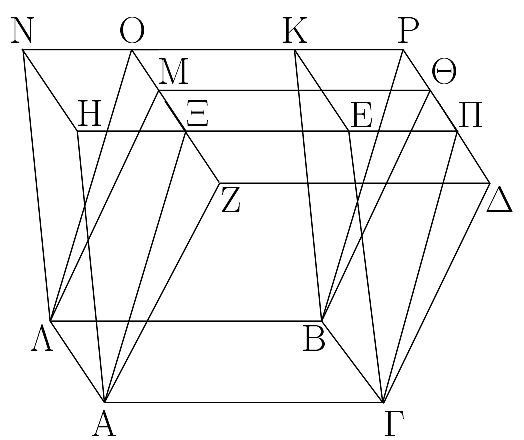
the same base AB, and (have) the same height, and let the (ends of the straight-lines) standing up in them, AG, AF, LM, LN, CD, CE, BH, and BK, be on the same straight-lines, FN and DK. I say that solid CM is equal to solid CN.

For since CH and CK are each parallelograms, CB is equal to each of DH and EK [Prop. 1.34]. Hence, DH is also equal to EK. Let EH have been subtracted from both. Thus, the remainder DE is equal to the remainder HK. Hence, triangle DCE is also equal to triangle HBK [Props. 1.4, 1.8], and parallelogram DG to parallelogram HN [Prop. 1.36]. So, for the same (reasons), traingle AFG is also equal to triangle MLN. And parallelogram CF is also equal to parallelogram BM, and CG to BN [Prop. 11.24]. For they are opposite. Thus, the prism contained by the two triangles AFG and DCE, and the three parallelograms AD, DG, and CG, is equal to the prism contained by the two triangles MLN and HBK, and the three parallelograms BM, HN, and BN. Let the solid whose base (is) parallelogram AB, and (whose) opposite (face is) $GEHM$, have been added to both (prisms). Thus, the whole parallelepiped solid CM is equal to the whole parallelepiped solid CN.

Thus, parallelepiped solids which are on the same base, and (have) the same height, and in which the (ends of the straight-lines) standing up (are) on the same straight-lines, are equal to one another. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

λ΄.

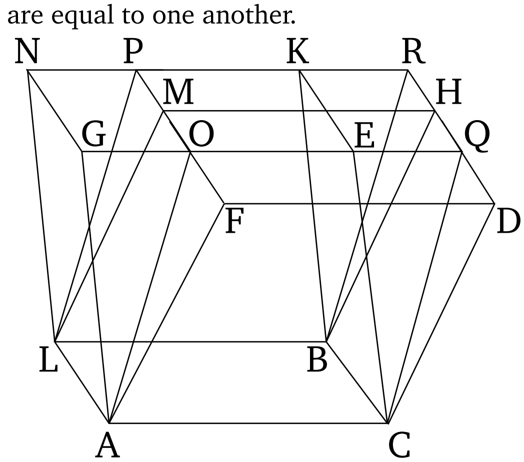
Τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεως ὄντα στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ὧν αἱ ἐφεστῶσαι οὐκ εἰσὶν ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν εὐθειῶν, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις ἐστίν.



Ἔστω ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεως τῆς ΑΒ στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα τὰ ΓΜ, ΓΝ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ὧν αἱ ἐφεστῶσαι αἱ ΑΖ, ΑΗ, ΛΜ, ΛΝ, ΓΔ, ΓΕ, ΒΘ, ΒΚ μὴ ἔστωσαν ἐπὶ τῶν

Proposition 30

Parallelepiped solids which are on the same base, and (have) the same height, and in which the (ends of the straight-lines) standing up are not on the same straight-lines, are equal to one another.



Let the parallelepiped solids CM and CN be on the same base, AB, and (have) the same height, and let the (ends of the straight-lines) standing up in them, AF, AG, αὐτῶν εὐθειῶν· λέγω, ὅτι ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ΓΜ στερεὸν τῷ ΓΝ στερεῷ.

Ἐκβεβλήσθωσαν γὰρ αἱ ΝΚ, ΔΘ καὶ συμπιπτέτωσαν ἀλλήλαις κατὰ τὸ Ρ, καὶ ἔτι ἐκβεβλήσθωσαν αἱ ΖΜ, ΗΕ ἐπὶ τὰ Ο, Π, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΞ, ΛΟ, ΓΠ, ΒΡ. ἴσον δή ἐστι τὸ ΓΜ στερεόν, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΑΓΒΛ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΖΔΘΜ, τῷ ΓΟ στερεῷ, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΑΓΒΛ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΞΠΡΟ· ἐπί τε γὰρ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεώς εἰσι τῆς ΑΓΒΛ καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ὧν αἱ ἐφεστῶσαι αἱ ΑΖ, ΑΞ, ΛΜ, ΛΟ, ΓΔ, ΓΠ, ΒΘ, ΒΡ ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν εἰσιν εὐθειῶν τῶν ΖΟ, ΔΡ. ἀλλὰ τὸ ΓΟ στερεόν, οὗ βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΑΓΒΛ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΞΠΡΟ, ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ΓΝ στερεῷ, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΑΓΒΛ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΗΕΚΝ· ἐπί τε γὰρ πάλιν τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεώς εἰσι τῆς ΑΓΒΛ καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ὧν αἱ ἐφεστῶσαι αἱ ΑΗ, ΑΞ, ΓΕ, ΓΠ, ΛΝ, ΛΟ, ΒΚ, ΒΡ ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν εἰσιν εὐθειῶν τῶν ΗΠ, ΝΡ. ὥστε καὶ τὸ ΓΜ στερεὸν ἴσον ἐστὶ τῷ ΓΝ στερεῷ.

Τὰ ἄρα ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεως στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ὧν αἱ ἐφεστῶσαι οὐκ εἰσὶν ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν εὐθειῶν, ἴσα ἀλλήλοις ἐστίν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

LM, LN, CD, CE, BH, and BK, not be on the same straight-lines. I say that the solid CM is equal to the solid CN.

For let NK and DH have been produced, and let them have joined one another at R. And, further, let FM and GE have been produced to P and Q (respectively). And let AO, LP, CQ, and BR have been joined. So, solid CM, whose base (is) parallelogram $ACBL$, and opposite (face) $FDHM$, is equal to solid CP, whose base (is) parallelogram $ACBL$, and opposite (face) $OQRP$. For they are on the same base, $ACBL$, and (have) the same height, and the (ends of the straight-lines) standing up in them, AF, AO, LM, LP, CD, CQ, BH, and BR, are on the same straight-lines, FP and DR [Prop. 11.29]. But, solid CP, whose base is parallelogram $ACBL$, and opposite (face) $OQRP$, is equal to solid CN, whose base (is) parallelogram $ACBL$, and opposite (face) $GEKN$. For, again, they are on the same base, $ACBL$, and (have) the same height, and the (ends of the straight-lines) standing up in them, AG, AO, CE, CQ, LN, LP, BK, and BR, are on the same straight-lines, GQ and NR [Prop. 11.29]. Hence, solid CM is also equal to solid CN.

Thus, parallelepiped solids (which are) on the same base, and (have) the same height, and in which the (ends of the straight-lines) standing up are not on the same straight-lines, are equal to one another. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

λα΄.

Τὰ ἐπὶ ἴσων βάσεων ὄντα στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος ἴσα ἀλλήλοις ἐστίν.

Ἔστω ἐπὶ ἴσων βάσεων τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΔ στερεὰ παραλληλεπίπεδα τὰ ΑΕ, ΓΖ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος. λέγω, ὅτι ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ΑΕ στερεὸν τῷ ΓΖ στερεῷ.

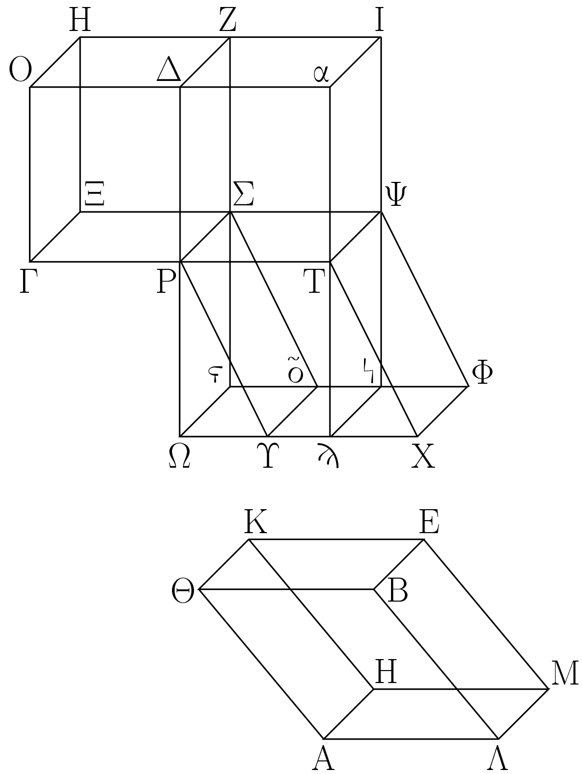
Ἔστωσαν δὴ πρότερον αἱ ἐφεστηκυῖαι αἱ ΘΚ, ΒΕ, ΑΗ, ΛΜ, ΟΠ, ΔΖ, ΓΞ, ΡΣ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ταῖς ΑΒ, ΓΔ βάσεσιν, καὶ ἐκβεβλήσθω ἐπ᾿ εὐθείας τῇ ΓΡ εὐθεῖα ἡ ΡΤ, καὶ συνεστάτω πρὸς τῇ ΡΤ εὐθείᾳ καὶ τῷ πρὸς αὐτῇ σημείῳ τῷ Ρ τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΛΒ γωνίᾳ ἴση ἡ ὑπὸ ΤΡΥ, καὶ κείσθω τῇ μὲν ΑΛ ἴση ἡ ΡΤ, τῇ δὲ ΛΒ ἴση ἡ ΡΥ, καὶ συμπεπληρώσθω ἥ τε ΡΧ βάσις καὶ τὸ ΨΥ στερεόν.

Proposition 31

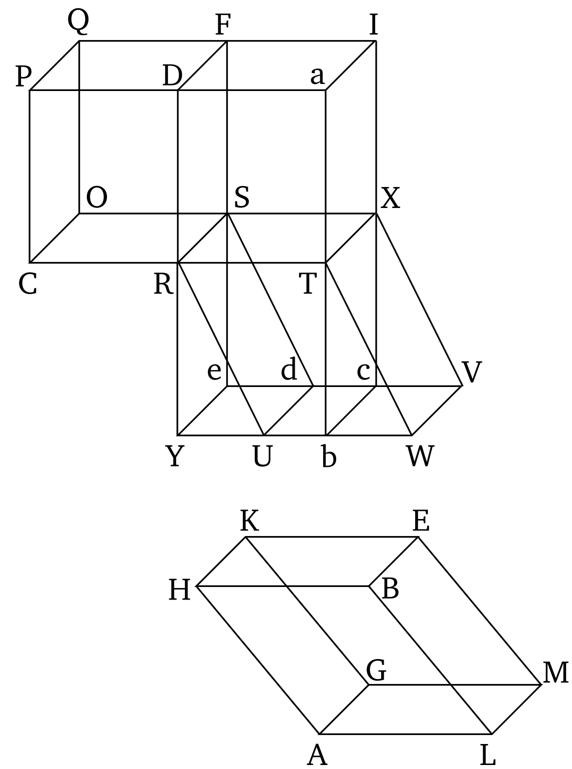
Parallelepiped solids which are on equal bases, and (have) the same height, are equal to one another.

Let the parallelepiped solids AE and CF be on the equal bases AB and CD (respectively), and (have) the same height. I say that solid AE is equal to solid CF.

So, let the (straight-lines) standing up, HK, BE, AG, LM, PQ, DF, CO, and RS, first of all, be at right-angles to the bases AB and CD. And let RT have been produced in a straight-line with CR. And let (angle) TRU, equal to angle ALB, have been constructed on the straight-line RT, at the point R on it [Prop. 1.23]. And let RT be made equal to AL, and RU to LB. And let the base RW, and the solid XU, have been completed.



Καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΤΡ, ΡΥ δυσὶ ταῖς ΑΛ, ΛΒ ἴσαι εἰσίν, καὶ γωνίας ἴσας περιέχουσιν, ἴσον ἄρα καὶ ὅμοιον τὸ ΡΧ παραλληλόγραμμον τῷ ΘΛ παραλληλογράμμῳ. καὶ ἐπεὶ πάλιν ἴση μὲν ἡ ΑΛ τῇ ΡΤ, ἡ δὲ ΛΜ τῇ ΡΣ, καὶ γωνίας ὀρθὰς περιέχουσιν, ἴσον ἄρα καὶ ὅμοιόν ἐστι τὸ ΡΨ παραλληλόγραμμον τῷ ΑΜ παραλληλογράμμῳ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ τὸ ΛΕ τῷ ΣΥ ἴσον τέ ἐστι καὶ ὅμοιον· τρία ἄρα παραλληλόγραμμα τοῦ ΑΕ στερεοῦ τρισὶ παραλληλογράμμοις τοῦ ΨΥ στερεοῦ ἴσα τέ ἐστι καὶ ὅμοια. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν τρία τρισὶ τοῖς ἀπεναντίον ἴσα τέ ἐστι καὶ ὅμοια, τὰ δὲ τρία τρισὶ τοῖς ἀπεναντίον· ὅλον ἄρα τὸ ΑΕ στερεὸν παραλληλεπίπεδον ὅλῳ τῷ ΨΥ στερεῷ παραλληλεπιπέδῳ ἴσον ἐστίν. διήχθωσαν αἱ ΔΡ, ΧΥ καὶ συμπιπτέτωσαν ἀλλήλαις κατὰ τὸ Ω, καὶ διὰ τοῦ Τ τῇ ΔΩ παράλληλος ἤχθω ἡ αΤϡ, καὶ ἐκβεβλήσθω ἡ ΟΔ κατὰ τὸ α, καὶ συμπεπληρώσθω τὰ ΩΨ, ΡΙ στερεά. ἴσον δή ἐστι τὸ ΨΩ στερεόν, οὗ βάσις μέν ἐστι τὸ ΡΨ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ Ωϟ, τῷ ΨΥ στερεῷ, οὗ βάσις μὲν τὸ ΡΨ παραλληλόγραμμον, ἀπεναντίον δὲ τὸ ΥΦ· ἐπί τε γὰρ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεώς εἰσι τῆς ΡΨ καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ αὐτὸ ὕψος, ὧν αἱ ἐφεστῶσαι αἱ ΡΩ, ΡΥ, Τϡ, ΤΧ, Σϛ, Σο̃, Ψϟ, ΨΦ ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν εἰσιν εὐθειῶν τῶν ΩΧ, ϛΦ. ἀλλὰ τὸ ΨΥ στερεὸν τῷ ΑΕ ἐστιν ἴσον· καὶ τὸ ΨΩ ἄρα στερεὸν τῷ ΑΕ στερεῷ ἐστιν ἴσον. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ΡΥΧΤ παραλληλόγραμμον τῷ ΩΤ παραλληλογράμμῳ· ἐπί τε γὰρ τῆς αὐτῆς βάσεώς εἰσι τῆς ΡΤ καὶ ἐν ταῖς αὐταῖς παραλλήλοις ταῖς ΡΤ, ΩΧ· ἀλλὰ τὸ ΡΥΧΤ τῷ ΓΔ ἐστιν ἴσον, ἐπεὶ καὶ τῷ ΑΒ, καὶ τὸ ΩΤ ἄρα παραλληλόγραμμον



And since the two (straight-lines) TR and RU are equal to the two (straight-lines) AL and LB (respectively), and they contain equal angles, parallelogram RW is thus equal and similar to parallelogram HL [Prop. 6.14]. And, again, since AL is equal to RT, and LM to RS, and they contain right-angles, parallelogram RX is thus equal and similar to parallelogram AM [Prop. 6.14]. So, for the same (reasons), LE is also equal and similar to SU. Thus, three parallelograms of solid AE are equal and similar to three parallelograms of solid XU. But, the three (faces of the former solid) are equal and similar to the three opposite (faces), and the three (faces of the latter solid) to the three opposite (faces) [Prop. 11.24]. Thus, the whole parallelepiped solid AE is equal to the whole parallelepiped solid XU [Def. 11.10]. Let DR and WU have been drawn across, and let them have met one another at Y. And let aTb have been drawn through T parallel to DY. And let PD have been produced to a. And let the solids YX and RI have been completed. So, solid XY, whose base is parallelogram RX, and opposite (face) Yc, is equal to solid XU, whose base (is) parallelogram RX, and opposite (face) UV. For they are on the same base RX, and (have) the same height, and the (ends of the straight-lines) standing up in them, RY, RU, Tb, TW, Se, Sd, Xc and XV, are on the same straight-lines, YW and eV [Prop. 11.29]. But, solid XU is equal to AE. Thus,