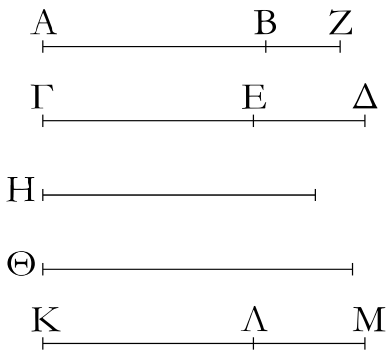
KH will have the same order as BC [Defs. 10.5—10.10]. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ριδ΄.

Ἐὰν χωρίον περιέχηται ὑπὸ ἀποτομῆς καὶ τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων, ἧς τὰ ὀνόματα σύμμετρά τέ ἐστι τοῖς τῆς ἀποτομῆς ὀνόμασι καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ, ἡ τὸ χωρίον δυναμένη ῥητή ἐστιν.



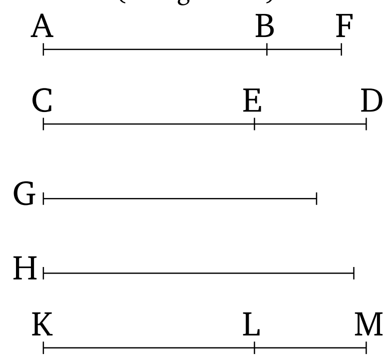
Περιεχέσθω γὰρ χωρίον τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΔ ὑπὸ ἀποτομῆς τῆς ΑΒ καὶ τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων τῆς ΓΔ, ἧς μεῖζον ὄνομα ἔστω τὸ ΓΕ, καὶ ἔστω τὰ ὀνόματα τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων τὰ ΓΕ, ΕΔ σύμμετρά τε τοῖς τῆς ἀποτομῆς ὀνόμασι τοῖς ΑΖ, ΖΒ καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ, καὶ ἔστω ἡ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΔ δυναμένη ἡ Η· λέγω, ὅτι ῥητή ἐστιν ἡ Η.

Ἐκκείσθω γὰρ ῥητὴ ἡ Θ, καὶ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς Θ ἴσον παρὰ τὴν ΓΔ παραβεβλήσθω πλάτος ποιοῦν τὴν ΚΛ· ἀποτομὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΚΛ, ἧς τὰ ὀνόματα ἔστω τὰ ΚΜ, ΜΛ σύμμετρα τοῖς τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων ὀνόμασι τοῖς ΓΕ, ΕΔ καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ. ἀλλὰ καὶ αἱ ΓΕ, ΕΔ σύμμετροί τέ εἰσι ταῖς ΑΖ, ΖΒ καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ· ἔστιν ἄρα ὡς ἡ ΑΖ πρὸς τὴν ΖΒ, οὕτως ἡ ΚΜ πρὸς ΜΛ. ἐναλλὰξ ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΑΖ πρὸς τὴν ΚΜ, οὕτως ἡ ΒΖ πρὸς τὴν ΛΜ· καὶ λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ΑΒ πρὸς λοιπὴν τὴν ΚΛ ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΑΖ πρὸς ΚΜ. σύμμετρος δὲ ἡ ΑΖ τῇ ΚΜ· σύμμετρος ἄρα ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΚΛ. καί ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΑΒ πρὸς ΚΛ, οὕτως τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΓΔ, ΑΒ πρὸς τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΓΔ, ΚΛ· σύμμετρον ἄρα ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΓΔ, ΑΒ τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν ΓΔ, ΚΛ. ἴσον δὲ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΓΔ, ΚΛ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς Θ· σύμμετρον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΓΔ, ΑΒ τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς Θ. τῷ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ΓΔ, ΑΒ ἴσον ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς Η· σύμμετρον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς Η τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς Θ. ῥητὸν δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς Θ· ῥητὸν ἄρα ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς Η· ῥητὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ Η. καὶ δύναται τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ΓΔ, ΑΒ.

Ἐὰν ἄρα χωρίον περιέχηται ὑπὸ ἀποτομῆς καὶ τῆς ἐκ δύο ὀνομάτων, ἧς τὰ ὀνόματα σύμμετρά ἐστι τοῖς τῆς ἀποτομῆς ὀνόμασι καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ, ἡ τὸ χωρίον δυναμένη ῥητή ἐστιν.

Proposition 114

If an area is contained by an apotome, and a binomial whose terms are commensurable with, and in the same ratio as, the terms of the apotome then the square-root of the area is a rational (straight-line).



For let an area, the (rectangle contained) by AB and CD, have been contained by the apotome AB, and the binomial CD, of which let the greater term be CE. And let the terms of the binomial, CE and ED, be commensurable with the terms of the apotome, AF and FB (respectively), and in the same ratio. And let the square-root of the (rectangle contained) by AB and CD be G. I say that G is a rational (straight-line).

For let the rational (straight-line) H be laid down. And let (some rectangle), equal to the (square) on H, have been applied to CD, producing KL as breadth. Thus, KL is an apotome, of which let the terms, KM and ML, be commensurable with the terms of the binomial, CE and ED (respectively), and in the same ratio [Prop. 10.112]. But, CE and ED are also commensurable with AF and FB (respectively), and in the same ratio. Thus, as AF is to FB, so KM (is) to ML. Thus, alternately, as AF is to KM, so BF (is) to LM [Prop. 5.16]. Thus, the remainder AB is also to the remainder KL as AF (is) to KM [Prop. 5.19]. And AF (is) commensurable with KM [Prop. 10.12]. AB is thus also commensurable with KL [Prop. 10.11]. And as AB is to KL, so the (rectangle contained) by CD and AB (is) to the (rectangle contained) by CD and KL [Prop. 6.1]. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by CD and AB is also commensurable with the (rectangle contained) by CD and KL [Prop. 10.11]. And the (rectangle contained) by CD and KL (is) equal to the (square) on H. Thus, the (rectangle contained) by CD and AB is commensurable with the (square) on H. And the (square) on G is equal to the (rectangle contained) by CD and AB. The (square) on G

is thus commensurable with the (square) on H. And the (square) on H (is) rational. Thus, the (square) on G is also rational. G is thus rational. And it is the square-root of the (rectangle contained) by CD and AB.

Thus, if an area is contained by an apotome, and a binomial whose terms are commensurable with, and in the same ratio as, the terms of the apotome, then the square-root of the area is a rational (straight-line).

Πόρισμα.

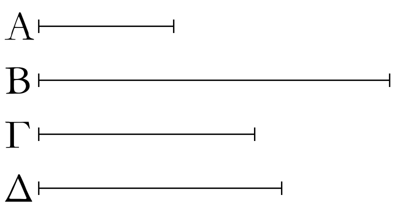
Καὶ γέγονεν ἡμῖν καὶ διὰ τούτου φανερόν, ὅτι δυνατόν ἐστι ῥητὸν χωρίον ὑπὸ ἀλόγων εὐθειῶν περιέχεσθαι. ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

Corollary

And it has also been made clear to us, through this, that it is possible for a rational area to be contained by irrational straight-lines. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ριε΄.

Ἀπὸ μέσης ἄπειροι ἄλογοι γίνονται, καὶ οὐδεμία οὐδεμιᾷ τῶν πρότερον ἡ αὐτή.

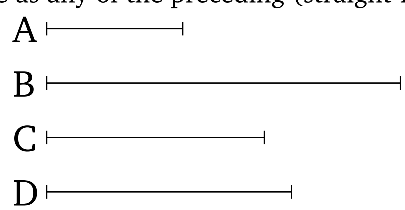


Ἔστω μέση ἡ Α· λέγω, ὅτι ἀπὸ τῆς Α ἄπειροι ἄλογοι γίνονται, καὶ οὐδεμία οὐδεμιᾷ τῶν πρότερον ἡ αὐτή.

Ἐκκείσθω ῥητὴ ἡ Β, καὶ τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν Β, Α ἴσον ἔστω τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς Γ· ἄλογος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ Γ· τὸ γὰρ ὑπὸ ἀλόγου καὶ ῥητῆς ἄλογόν ἐστιν. καὶ οὐδεμιᾷ τῶν πρότερον ἡ αὐτή· τὸ γὰρ ἀπ᾽ οὐδεμιᾶς τῶν πρότερον παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον πλάτος ποιεῖ μέσην. πάλιν δὴ τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν Β, Γ ἴσον ἔστω τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς Δ· ἄλογον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς Δ. ἄλογος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ Δ· καὶ οὐδεμιᾷ τῶν πρότερον ἡ αὐτή· τὸ γὰρ ἀπ᾽ οὐδεμιᾶς τῶν πρότερον παρὰ ῥητὴν παραβαλλόμενον πλάτος ποιεῖ τὴν Γ. ὁμοίως δὴ τῆς τοιαύτης τάξεως ἐπ᾽ ἄπειρον προβαινούσης φανερόν, ὅτι ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης ἄπειροι ἄλογοι γίνονται, καὶ οὐδεμία οὐδεμιᾷ τῶν πρότερον ἡ αὐτή· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

Proposition 115

An infinite (series) of irrational (straight-lines) can be created from a medial (straight-line), and none of them is the same as any of the preceding (straight-lines).



Let A be a medial (straight-line). I say that an infinite (series) of irrational (straight-lines) can be created from A, and that none of them is the same as any of the preceding (straight-lines).

Let the rational (straight-line) B be laid down. And let the (square) on C be equal to the (rectangle contained) by B and A. Thus, C is irrational [Def. 10.4]. For an (area contained) by an irrational and a rational (straight-line) is irrational [Prop. 10.20]. And (C is) not the same as any of the preceding (straight-lines). For the (square) on none of the preceding (straight-lines), applied to a rational (straight-line), produces a medial (straight-line) as breadth. So, again, let the (square) on D be equal to the (rectangle contained) by B and C. Thus, the (square) on D is irrational [Prop. 10.20]. D is thus irrational [Def. 10.4]. And (D is) not the same as any of the preceding (straight-lines). For the (square) on none of the preceding (straight-lines), applied to a rational (straight-line), produces C as breadth. So, similarly, this arrangement being advanced to infinity, it is clear that an infinite (series) of irrational (straight-lines) can be created from a medial (straight-line), and that none of them is the same as any of the preceding (straight-lines). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ELEMENTS BOOK 11

Elementary Stereometry

Ὅροι.

α´. Στερεόν ἐστι τὸ μῆκος καὶ πλάτος καὶ βάθος ἔχον.

β´. Στερεοῦ δὲ πέρας ἐπιφάνεια.

γ´. Εὐθεῖα πρὸς ἐπίπεδον ὀρθή ἐστιν, ὅταν πρὸς πάσας τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ [ὑποκειμένῳ] ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθὰς ποιῇ γωνίας.

δ´. Ἐπίπεδον πρὸς ἐπίπεδον ὀρθόν ἐστιν, ὅταν αἱ τῇ κοινῇ τομῇ τῶν ἐπιπέδων πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀγόμεναι εὐθεῖαι ἐν ἑνὶ τῶν ἐπιπέδων τῷ λοιπῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ὦσιν.

ε´. Εὐθείας πρὸς ἐπίπεδον κλίσις ἐστίν, ὅταν ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου πέρατος τῆς εὐθείας ἐπὶ τὸ ἐπίπεδον κάθετος ἀχθῇ, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ γενομένου σημείου ἐπὶ τὸ ἐν τῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πέρας τῆς εὐθείας εὐθεῖα ἐπιζευχθῇ, ἡ περιεχομένη γωνία ὑπὸ τῆς ἀχθείσης καὶ τῆς ἐφεστώσης.

ϛ´. Ἐπιπέδου πρὸς ἐπίπεδον κλίσις ἐστὶν ἡ περιεχομένη ὀξεῖα γωνία ὑπὸ τῶν πρὸς ὀρθὰς τῇ κοινῇ τομῇ ἀγομένων πρὸς τῷ αὐτῷ σημείῳ ἐν ἑκατέρῳ τῶν ἐπιπέδων.

ζ´. Ἐπίπεδον πρὸς ἐπίπεδον ὁμοίως κεκλίσθαι λέγεται καὶ ἕτερον πρὸς ἕτερον, ὅταν αἱ εἰρημέναι τῶν κλίσεων γωνίαι ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις ὦσιν.

η´. Παράλληλα ἐπίπεδά ἐστι τὰ ἀσύμπτωτα.

θ´. Ὅμοια στερεὰ σχήματά ἐστι τὰ ὑπὸ ὁμοίων ἐπιπέδων περιεχόμενα ἴσων τὸ πλῆθος.

ι´. Ἴσα δὲ καὶ ὅμοια στερεὰ σχήματά ἐστι τὰ ὑπὸ ὁμοίων ἐπιπέδων περιεχόμενα ἴσων τῷ πλήθει καὶ τῷ μεγέθει.

ια´. Στερεὰ γωνία ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ πλειόνων ἢ δύο γραμμῶν ἁπτομένων ἀλλήλων καὶ μὴ ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἐπιφανείᾳ οὐσῶν πρὸς πάσαις ταῖς γραμμαῖς κλίσις. ἄλλως· στερεὰ γωνία ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ πλειόνων ἢ δύο γωνιῶν ἐπιπέδων περιεχομένη μὴ οὐσῶν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ἑνὶ σημείῳ συνισταμένων.

ιβ´. Πυραμίς ἐστι σχῆμα στερεὸν ἐπιπέδοις περιχόμενον ἀπὸ ἑνὸς ἐπιπέδου πρὸς ἑνὶ σημείῳ συνεστώς.

ιγ´. Πρίσμα ἐστὶ σχῆμα στερεὸν ἐπιπέδοις περιεχόμενον, ὧν δύο τὰ ἀπεναντίον ἴσα τε καὶ ὅμοιά ἐστι καὶ παράλληλα, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ παραλληλόγραμμα.

ιδ´. Σφαῖρά ἐστιν, ὅταν ἡμικυκλίου μενούσης τῆς διαμέτρου περιενεχθὲν τὸ ἡμικύκλιον εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ πάλιν ἀποκατασταθῇ, ὅθεν ἤρξατο φέρεσθαι, τὸ περιληφθὲν σχῆμα.

ιε´. Ἄξων δὲ τῆς σφαίρας ἐστὶν ἡ μένουσα εὐθεῖα, περὶ ἣν τὸ ἡμικύκλιον στρέφεται.

ιϛ´. Κέντρον δὲ τῆς σφαίρας ἐστὶ τὸ αὐτό, ὃ καὶ τοῦ ἡμικυκλίου.

ιζ´. Διάμετρος δὲ τῆς σφαίρας ἐστὶν εὐθεῖά τις διὰ τοῦ κέντρου ἠγμένη καὶ περατουμένη ἐφ᾽ ἑκάτερα τὰ μέρη ὑπὸ τῆς ἐπιφανείας τῆς σφαίρας.

ιη´. Κῶνός ἐστιν, ὅταν ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου μενούσης μιᾶς πλευρᾶς τῶν περὶ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν περιενεχθὲν τὸ τρίγωνον εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ πάλιν ἀποκατασταθῇ, ὅθεν ἤρξατο

Definitions

1. A solid is a (figure) having length and breadth and depth.

2. The extremity of a solid (is) a surface.

3. A straight-line is at right-angles to a plane when it makes right-angles with all of the straight-lines joined to it which are also in the plane.

4. A plane is at right-angles to a(nother) plane when (all of) the straight-lines drawn in one of the planes, at right-angles to the common section of the planes, are at right-angles to the remaining plane.

5. The inclination of a straight-line to a plane is the angle contained by the drawn and standing (straight-lines), when a perpendicular is lead to the plane from the end of the (standing) straight-line raised (out of the plane), and a straight-line is (then) joined from the point (so) generated to the end of the (standing) straight-line (lying) in the plane.

6. The inclination of a plane to a(nother) plane is the acute angle contained by the (straight-lines), (one) in each of the planes, drawn at right-angles to the common segment (of the planes), at the same point.

7. A plane is said to have been similarly inclined to a plane, as another to another, when the aforementioned angles of inclination are equal to one another.

8. Parallel planes are those which do not meet (one another).

9. Similar solid figures are those contained by equal numbers of similar planes (which are similarly arranged).

10. But equal and similar solid figures are those contained by similar planes equal in number and in magnitude (which are similarly arranged).

11. A solid angle is the inclination (constituted) by more than two lines joining one another (at the same point), and not being in the same surface, to all of the lines. Otherwise, a solid angle is that contained by more than two plane angles, not being in the same plane, and constructed at one point.

12. A pyramid is a solid figure, contained by planes, (which is) constructed from one plane to one point.

13. A prism is a solid figure, contained by planes, of which the two opposite (planes) are equal, similar, and parallel, and the remaining (planes are) parallelograms.

14. A sphere is the figure enclosed when, the diameter of a semicircle remaining (fixed), the semicircle is carried around, and again established at the same (position) from which it began to be moved.

15. And the axis of the sphere is the fixed straight-line about which the semicircle is turned.

φέρεσθαι, τὸ περιληφθὲν σχῆμα. κἂν μὲν ἡ μένουσα εὐθεῖα ἴση ᾖ τῇ λοιπῇ [τῇ] περὶ τὴν ὀρθὴν περιφερομένη, ὀρθογώνιος ἔσται ὁ κῶνος, ἐὰν δὲ ἐλάττων, ἀμβλυγώνιος, ἐὰν δὲ μείζων, ὀξυγώνιος.

ιθʹ. Ἄξων δὲ τοῦ κώνου ἐστὶν ἡ μένουσα εὐθεῖα, περὶ ἣν τὸ τρίγωνον στρέφεται.

κʹ. Βάσις δὲ ὁ κύκλος ὁ ὑπὸ τῆς περιφερομένης εὐθείας γραφόμενος.

καʹ. Κύλινδρός ἐστιν, ὅταν ὀρθογωνίου παραλληλογράμμου μενούσης μιᾶς πλευρᾶς τῶν περὶ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν περιενεχθὲν τὸ παραλληλόγραμμον εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ πάλιν ἀποκατασταθῇ, ὅθεν ἤρξατο φέρεσθαι, τὸ περιληφθὲν σχῆμα.

κβʹ. Ἄξων δὲ τοῦ κυλίνδρου ἐστὶν ἡ μένουσα εὐθεῖα, περὶ ἣν τὸ παραλληλόγραμμον στρέφεται.

κγʹ. Βάσεις δὲ οἱ κύκλοι οἱ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀπεναντίον περιαγομένων δύο πλευρῶν γραφόμενοι.

κδʹ. Ὅμοιοι κῶνοι καὶ κύλινδροί εἰσιν, ὧν οἵ τε ἄξονες καὶ αἱ διάμετροι τῶν βάσεων ἀνάλογόν εἰσιν.

κεʹ. Κύβος ἐστὶ σχῆμα στερεὸν ὑπὸ ἓξ τετραγώνων ἴσων περιεχόμενον.

κϛʹ. Ὀκτάεδρόν ἐστὶ σχῆμα στερεὸν ὑπὸ ὀκτὼ τριγώνων ἴσων καὶ ἰσοπλεύρων περιεχόμενον.

κζʹ. Εἰκοσάεδρόν ἐστι σχῆμα στερεὸν ὑπὸ εἴκοσι τριγώνων ἴσων καὶ ἰσοπλεύρων περιεχόμενον.

κηʹ. Δωδεκάεδρόν ἐστι σχῆμα στερεὸν ὑπὸ δώδεκα πενταγώνων ἴσων καὶ ἰσοπλεύρων καὶ ἰσογωνίων περιεχόμενον.

16. And the center of the sphere is the same as that of the semicircle.

17. And the diameter of the sphere is any straight-line which is drawn through the center and terminated in both directions by the surface of the sphere.

18. A cone is the figure enclosed when, one of the sides of a right-angled triangle about the right-angle remaining (fixed), the triangle is carried around, and again established at the same (position) from which it began to be moved. And if the fixed straight-line is equal to the remaining (straight-line) about the right-angle, (which is) carried around, then the cone will be right-angled, and if less, obtuse-angled, and if greater, acute-angled.

19. And the axis of the cone is the fixed straight-line about which the triangle is turned.

20. And the base (of the cone is) the circle described by the (remaining) straight-line (about the right-angle which is) carried around (the axis).

21. A cylinder is the figure enclosed when, one of the sides of a right-angled parallelogram about the right-angle remaining (fixed), the parallelogram is carried around, and again established at the same (position) from which it began to be moved.

22. And the axis of the cylinder is the stationary straight-line about which the parallelogram is turned.

23. And the bases (of the cylinder are) the circles described by the two opposite sides (which are) carried around.

24. Similar cones and cylinders are those for which the axes and the diameters of the bases are proportional.

25. A cube is a solid figure contained by six equal squares.

26. An octahedron is a solid figure contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.

27. An icosahedron is a solid figure contained by twenty equal and equilateral triangles.

28. A dodecahedron is a solid figure contained by twelve equal, equilateral, and equiangular pentagons.

αʹ.

Εὐθείας γραμμῆς μέρος μέν τι οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ, μέρος δέ τι ἐν μετεωροτέρῳ.

Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, εὐθείας γραμμῆς τῆς ΑΒΓ μέρος μέν τι τὸ ΑΒ ἔστω ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ, μέρος δέ τι τὸ ΒΓ ἐν μετεωροτέρῳ.

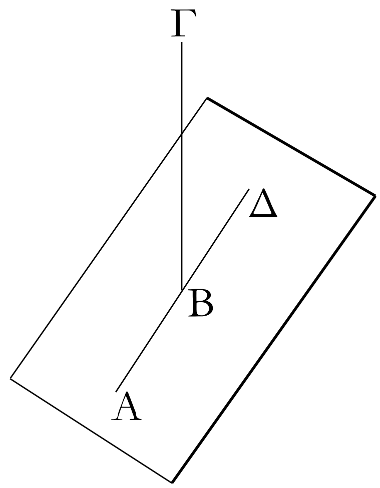
Ἔσται δή τις τῇ ΑΒ συνεχὴς εὐθεῖα ἐπ᾽ εὐθείας ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ. ἔστω ἡ ΒΔ· δύο ἄρα εὐθειῶν τῶν ΑΒΓ, ΑΒΔ κοινὸν τμῆμά ἐστιν ἡ ΑΒ· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον, ἐπειδήπερ ἐὰν κέντρῳ τῷ Β καὶ διαστήματι τῷ ΑΒ κύκλον γράψωμεν, αἱ διάμετροι ἀνίσους ἀπολήψονται τοῦ κύκλου

Proposition 1[†]

Some part of a straight-line cannot be in a reference plane, and some part in a more elevated (plane).

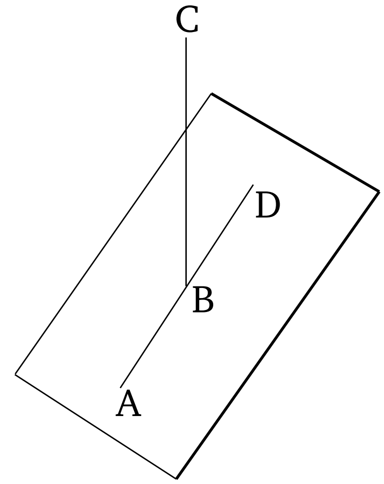
For, if possible, let some part, AB, of the straight-line ABC be in a reference plane, and some part, BC, in a more elevated (plane).

In the reference plane, there will be some straight-line continuous with, and straight-on to, AB.[‡] Let it be BD. Thus, AB is a common segment of the two (different) straight-lines ABC and ABD. The very thing is impossible, inasmuch as if we draw a circle with center B and περιφερείας.



Εὐθείας ἄρα γραμμῆς μέρος μέν τι οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ, τὸ δὲ ἐν μετεωροτέρῳ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

radius AB then the diameters (ABD and ABC) will cut off unequal circumferences of the circle.



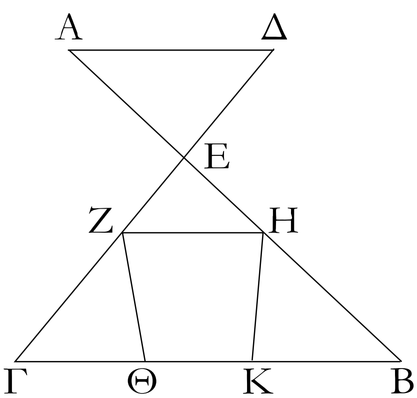
Thus, some part of a straight-line cannot be in a reference plane, and (some part) in a more elevated (plane). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

† The proofs of the first three propositions in this book are not at all rigorous. Hence, these three propositions should properly be regarded as additional axioms.

‡ This assumption essentially presupposes the validity of the proposition under discussion.

β´.

Ἐὰν δύο εὐθεῖαι τέμνωσιν ἀλλήλας, ἐν ἑνί εἰσιν ἐπιπέδῳ, καὶ πᾶν τρίγωνον ἐν ἑνί ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ.

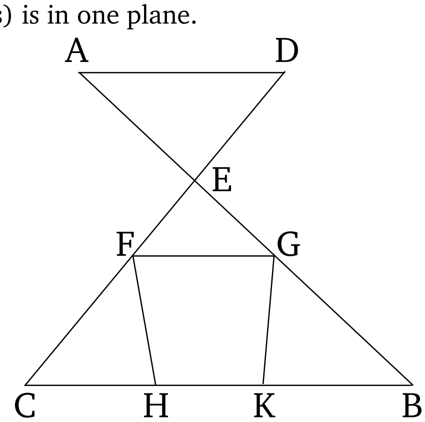


Δύο γὰρ εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΓΔ τεμνέτωσαν ἀλλήλας κατὰ τὸ Ε σημεῖον. λέγω, ὅτι αἱ ΑΒ, ΓΔ ἐν ἑνί εἰσιν ἐπιπέδῳ, καὶ πᾶν τρίγωνον ἐν ἑνί ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ.

Εἰλήφθω γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν ΕΓ, ΕΒ τυχόντα σημεῖα τὰ Ζ, Η, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΓΒ, ΖΗ, καὶ διήχθωσαν αἱ ΖΘ, ΗΚ· λέγω πρῶτον, ὅτι τὸ ΕΓΒ τρίγωνον ἐν ἑνί ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ. εἰ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ ΕΓΒ τριγώνου μέρος ἤτοι τὸ ΖΘΓ ἢ τὸ ΗΒΚ ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ [ἐπιπέδῳ], τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἐν ἄλλῳ, ἔσται καὶ μιᾶς τῶν ΕΓ, ΕΒ εὐθειῶν μέρος μέν τι ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ

Proposition 2

If two straight-lines cut one another then they are in one plane, and every triangle (formed using segments of both lines) is in one plane.



For let the two straight-lines AB and CD have cut one another at point E. I say that AB and CD are in one plane, and that every triangle (formed using segments of both lines) is in one plane.

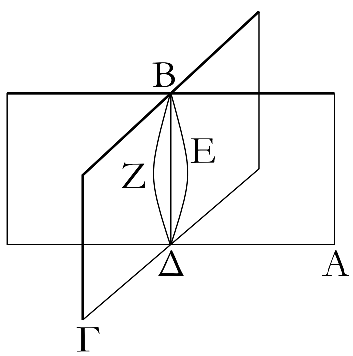
For let the random points F and G have been taken on EC and EB (respectively). And let CB and FG have been joined, and let FH and GK have been drawn across. I say, first of all, that triangle ECB is in one (reference) plane. For if part of triangle ECB, either FHC

ἐπιπέδῳ, τὸ δὲ ἐν αλλῳ. εἰ δὲ τοῦ ΕΓΒ τριγώνου τὸ ΖΓΒΗ μέρος ᾗ ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἐν ἄλλῳ, ἔσται καὶ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ΕΓ, ΕΒ εὐθειῶν μέρος μέν τι ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ, τὸ δὲ ἐν ἄλλῳ· ὅπερ ἄτοπον ἐδείχθη. τὸ ἄρα ΕΓΒ τρίγωνον ἐν ἑνί ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ. ἐν ᾧ δέ ἐστι τὸ ΕΓΒ τρίγωνον, ἐν τούτῳ καὶ ἑκατέρα τῶν ΕΓ, ΕΒ, ἐν ᾧ δὲ ἑκατέρα τῶν ΕΓ, ΕΒ, ἐν τούτῳ καὶ αἱ ΑΒ, ΓΔ. αἱ ΑΒ, ΓΔ ἄρα εὐθεῖαι ἐν ἑνί εἰσιν ἐπιπέδῳ, καὶ πᾶν τρίγωνον ἐν ἑνί ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

or GBK, is in the reference [plane], and the remainder in a different (plane) then a part of one the straight-lines EC and EB will also be in the reference plane, and (a part) in a different (plane). And if the part $FCBG$ of triangle ECB is in the reference plane, and the remainder in a different (plane) then parts of both of the straight-lines EC and EB will also be in the reference plane, and (parts) in a different (plane). The very thing was shown to be absurb [Prop. 11.1]. Thus, triangle ECB is in one plane. And in whichever (plane) triangle ECB is (found), in that (plane) EC and EB (will) each also (be found). And in whichever (plane) EC and EB (are) each (found), in that (plane) AB and CD (will) also (be found) [Prop. 11.1]. Thus, the straight-lines AB and CD are in one plane, and every triangle (formed using segments of both lines) is in one plane. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

γ′.

Ἐὰν δύο ἐπίπεδα τεμνῇ ἄλληλα, ἡ κοινὴ αὐτῶν τομὴ εὐθεῖά ἐστιν.



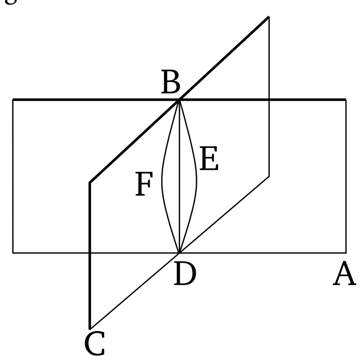
Δύο γὰρ ἐπίπεδα τὰ ΑΒ, ΒΓ τεμνέτω ἄλληλα, κοινὴ δὲ αὐτῶν τομὴ ἔστω ἡ ΔΒ γραμμή· λέγω, ὅτι ἡ ΔΒ γραμμὴ εὐθεῖά ἐστιν.

Εἰ γὰρ μή, ἐπεζεύχθω ἀπὸ τοῦ Δ ἐπὶ τὸ Β ἐν μὲν τῷ ΑΒ ἐπιπέδῳ εὐθεῖα ἡ ΔΕΒ, ἐν δὲ τῷ ΒΓ ἐπιπέδῳ εὐθεῖα ἡ ΔΖΒ. ἔσται δὴ δύο εὐθειῶν τῶν ΔΕΒ, ΔΖΒ τὰ αὐτὰ πέρατα, καὶ περιέξουσι δηλαδὴ χωρίον· ὅπερ ἄτοπον. οὐκ ἄρα αἱ ΔΕΒ, ΔΖΒ εὐθεῖαί εἰσιν. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι οὐδὲ ἄλλη τις ἀπὸ τοῦ Δ ἐπὶ τὸ Β ἐπιζευγνυμένη εὐθεῖα ἔσται πλὴν τῆς ΔΒ κοινῆς τομῆς τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ ἐπιπέδων.

Ἐὰν ἄρα δύο ἐπίπεδα τέμνῃ ἄλληλα, ἡ κοινὴ αὐτῶν τομὴ εὐθεῖά ἐστιν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

Proposition 3

If two planes cut one another then their common section is a straight-line.



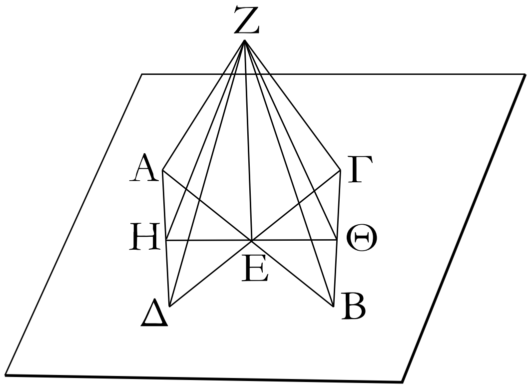
For let the two planes AB and BC cut one another, and let their common section be the line DB. I say that the line DB is straight.

For, if not, let the straight-line DEB have been joined from D to B in the plane AB, and the straight-line DFB in the plane BC. So two straight-lines, DEB and DFB, will have the same ends, and they will clearly enclose an area. The very thing (is) absurd. Thus, DEB and DFB are not straight-lines. So, similarly, we can show than no other straight-line can be joined from D to B except DB, the common section of the planes AB and BC.

Thus, if two planes cut one another then their common section is a straight-line. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

δ΄.

Ἐὰν εὐθεῖα δύο εὐθείαις τεμνούσαις ἀλλήλας πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐπὶ τῆς κοινῆς τομῆς ἐπισταθῇ, καὶ τῷ δι᾽ αὐτῶν ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔσται.



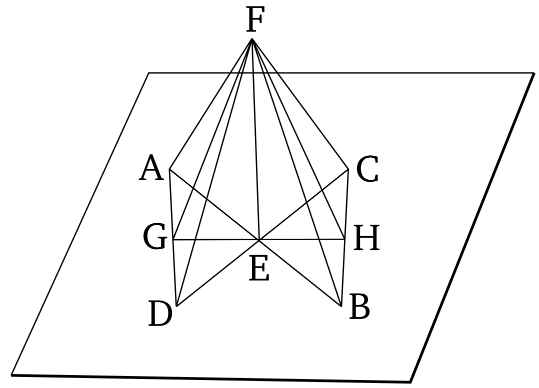
Εὐθεῖα γάρ τις ἡ ΕΖ δύο εὐθείαις ταῖς ΑΒ, ΓΔ τεμνούσαις ἀλλήλας κατὰ τὸ Ε σημεῖον ἀπὸ τοῦ Ε πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐφεστάτω· λέγω, ὅτι ἡ ΕΖ καὶ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΔ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν.

Ἀπειλήφθωσαν γὰρ αἱ ΑΕ, ΕΒ, ΓΕ, ΕΔ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις, καὶ διήχθω τις διὰ τοῦ Ε, ὡς ἔτυχεν, ἡ ΗΕΘ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΔ, ΓΒ, καὶ ἔτι ἀπὸ τυχόντος τοῦ Ζ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΖΑ, ΖΗ, ΖΔ, ΖΓ, ΖΘ, ΖΒ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΑΕ, ΕΔ δυσὶ ταῖς ΓΕ, ΕΒ ἴσαι εἰσὶ καὶ γωνίας ἴσας περιέχουσιν, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΑΔ βάσει τῇ ΓΒ ἴση ἐστίν, καὶ τὸ ΑΕΔ τρίγωνον τῷ ΓΕΒ τριγώνῳ ἴσον ἔσται· ὥστε καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΔΑΕ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΒΓ ἴση [ἐστίν]. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΕΗ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΕΘ ἴση. δύο δὴ τρίγωνά ἐστι τὰ ΑΗΕ, ΒΕΘ τὰς δύο γωνίας δυσὶ γωνίαις ἴσας ἔχοντα ἑκατέραν ἑκατέρᾳ καὶ μίαν πλευρὰν μιᾷ πλευρᾷ ἴσην τὴν πρὸς ταῖς ἴσαις γωνίαις τὴν ΑΕ τῇ ΕΒ· καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς ἄρα πλευρὰς ταῖς λοιπαῖς πλευραῖς ἴσας ἕξουσιν. ἴση ἄρα ἡ μὲν ΗΕ τῇ ΕΘ, ἡ δὲ ΑΗ τῇ ΒΘ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΕ τῇ ΕΒ, κοινὴ δὲ καὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΖΕ, βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΖΑ βάσει τῇ ΖΒ ἐστιν ἴση. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ΖΓ τῇ ΖΔ ἐστιν ἴση. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΔ τῇ ΓΒ, ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ΖΑ τῇ ΖΒ ἴση, δύο δὴ αἱ ΖΑ, ΑΔ δυσὶ ταῖς ΖΒ, ΒΓ ἴσαι εἰσὶν ἑκατέρα ἑκατέρᾳ· καὶ βάσις ἡ ΖΔ βάσει τῇ ΖΓ ἐδείχθη ἴση· καὶ γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΑΔ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΒΓ ἴση ἐστίν. καὶ ἐπεὶ πάλιν ἐδείχθη ἡ ΑΗ τῇ ΒΘ ἴση, ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἡ ΖΑ τῇ ΖΒ ἴση, δύο δὴ αἱ ΖΑ, ΑΗ δυσὶ ταῖς ΖΒ, ΒΘ ἴσαι εἰσίν. καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΖΑΗ ἐδείχθη ἴση τῇ ὑπὸ ΖΒΘ· βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΖΗ βάσει τῇ ΖΘ ἐστιν ἴση. καὶ ἐπεὶ πάλιν ἴση ἐδείχθη ἡ ΗΕ τῇ ΕΘ, κοινὴ δὲ ἡ ΕΖ, δύο δὴ αἱ ΗΕ, ΕΖ δυσὶ ταῖς ΘΕ, ΕΖ ἴσαι εἰσίν· καὶ βάσις ἡ ΖΗ βάσει τῇ ΖΘ ἴση· γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΗΕΖ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΘΕΖ ἴση ἐστίν. ὀρθὴ ἄρα ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΗΕΖ, ΘΕΖ γωνιῶν. ἡ ΖΕ ἄρα πρὸς τὴν ΗΘ τυχόντως διὰ τοῦ Ε ἀχθεῖσαν ὀρθή ἐστιν. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι ἡ ΖΕ καὶ

Proposition 4

If a straight-line is set up at right-angles to two straight-lines cutting one another, at the common point of section, then it will also be at right-angles to the plane (passing) through them (both).



For let some straight-line EF have (been) set up at right-angles to two straight-lines, AB and CD, cutting one another at point E, at E. I say that EF is also at right-angles to the plane (passing) through AB and CD.

For let AE, EB, CE and ED have been cut off from (the two straight-lines so as to be) equal to one another. And let GEH have been drawn, at random, through E (in the plane passing through AB and CD). And let AD and CB have been joined. And, furthermore, let FA, FG, FD, FC, FH, and FB have been joined from the random (point) F (on EF).

For since the two (straight-lines) AE and ED are equal to the two (straight-lines) CE and EB, and they enclose equal angles [Prop. 1.15], the base AD is thus equal to the base CB, and triangle AED will be equal to triangle CEB [Prop. 1.4]. Hence, the angle DAE [is] equal to the angle EBC. And the angle AEG (is) also equal to the angle BEH [Prop. 1.15]. So AGE and BEH are two triangles having two angles equal to two angles, respectively, and one side equal to one side—(namely), those by the equal angles, AE and EB. Thus, they will also have the remaining sides equal to the remaining sides [Prop. 1.26]. Thus, GE (is) equal to EH, and AG to BH. And since AE is equal to EB, and FE is common and at right-angles, the base FA is thus equal to the base FB [Prop. 1.4]. So, for the same (reasons), FC is also equal to FD. And since AD is equal to CB, and FA is also equal to FB, the two (straight-lines) FA and AD are equal to the two (straight-lines) FB and BC, respectively. And the base FD was shown (to be) equal to the base FC. Thus, the angle FAD is also equal to the angle FBC [Prop. 1.8]. And, again, since AG was shown (to be) equal to BH, but FA (is) also equal to πρὸς πάσας τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθὰς ποιήσει γωνίας. εὐθεῖα δὲ πρὸς ἐπίπεδον ὀρθή ἐστιν, ὅταν πρὸς πάσας τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθὰς ποιῇ γωνίας· ἡ ΖΕ ἄρα τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. τὸ δὲ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδόν ἐστι τὸ διὰ τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΔ εὐθειῶν. ἡ ΖΕ ἄρα πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστι τῷ διὰ τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΔ ἐπιπέδῳ.

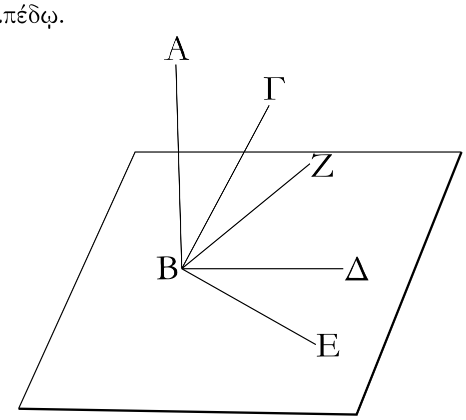
Ἐὰν ἄρα εὐθεῖα δύο εὐθείαις τεμνούσαις ἀλλήλας πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐπὶ τῆς κοινῆς τομῆς ἐπισταθῇ, καὶ τῷ δι᾿ αὐτῶν ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔσται· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

FB, the two (straight-lines) FA and AG are equal to the two (straight-lines) FB and BH (respectively). And the angle FAG was shown (to be) equal to the angle FBH. Thus, the base FG is equal to the base FH [Prop. 1.4]. And, again, since GE was shown (to be) equal to EH, and EF (is) common, the two (straight-lines) GE and EF are equal to the two (straight-lines) HE and EF (respectively). And the base FG (is) equal to the base FH. Thus, the angle GEF is equal to the angle HEF [Prop. 1.8]. Each of the angles GEF and HEF (are) thus right-angles [Def. 1.10]. Thus, FE is at right-angles to GH, which was drawn at random through E (in the reference plane passing though AB and AC). So, similarly, we can show that FE will make right-angles with all straight-lines joined to it which are in the reference plane. And a straight-line is at right-angles to a plane when it makes right-angles with all straight-lines joined to it which are in the plane [Def. 11.3]. Thus, FE is at right-angles to the reference plane. And the reference plane is that (passing) through the straight-lines AB and CD. Thus, FE is at right-angles to the plane (passing) through AB and CD.

Thus, if a straight-line is set up at right-angles to two straight-lines cutting one another, at the common point of section, then it will also be at right-angles to the plane (passing) through them (both). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ε΄.

Ἐὰν εὐθεῖα τρισὶν εὐθείαις ἁπτομέναις ἀλλήλων πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐπὶ τῆς κοινῆς τομῆς ἐπισταθῇ, αἱ τρεῖς εὐθεῖαι ἐν ἑνί εἰσιν ἐπιπέδῳ.

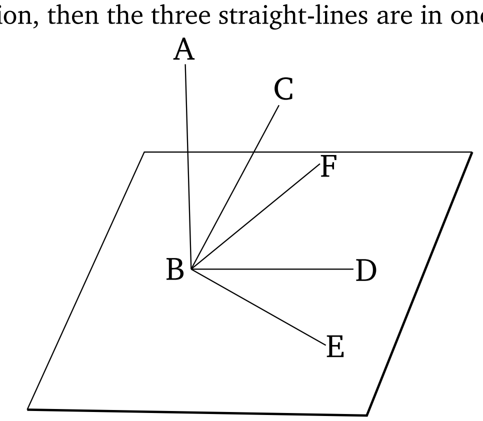


Εὐθεῖα γάρ τις ἡ ΑΒ τρισὶν εὐθείαις ταῖς ΒΓ, ΒΔ, ΒΕ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐπὶ τῆς κατὰ τὸ Β ἁφῆς ἐφεστάτω· λέγω, ὅτι αἱ ΒΓ, ΒΔ, ΒΕ ἐν ἑνί εἰσιν ἐπιπέδῳ.

Μὴ γάρ, ἀλλ᾿ εἰ δυνατόν, ἔστωσαν αἱ μὲν ΒΔ, ΒΕ ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ, ἡ δὲ ΒΓ ἐν μετεωροτέρῳ, καὶ ἐκβεβλήσθω τὸ δὶα τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ ἐπίπεδον· κοινὴν δὴ τομὴν

Proposition 5

If a straight-line is set up at right-angles to three straight-lines cutting one another, at the common point of section, then the three straight-lines are in one plane.



For let some straight-line AB have been set up at right-angles to three straight-lines BC, BD, and BE, at the (common) point of section B. I say that BC, BD, and BE are in one plane.

For (if) not, and if possible, let BD and BE be in the reference plane, and BC in a more elevated (plane).

ποιήσει ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ εὐθεῖαν. ποιείτω τὴν ΒΖ. ἐν ἑνὶ ἄρα εἰσὶν ἐπιπέδῳ τῷ διηγμένῳ διὰ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ αἱ τρεῖς εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΒΖ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΑΒ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς ἑκατέραν τῶν ΒΔ, ΒΕ, καὶ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΒΔ, ΒΕ ἄρα ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθή ἐστιν ἡ ΑΒ. τὸ δὲ διὰ τῶν ΒΔ, ΒΕ ἐπίπεδον τὸ ὑποκείμενόν ἐστιν· ἡ ΑΒ ἄρα ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον. ὥστε καὶ πρὸς πάσας τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθὰς ποιήσει γωνίας ἡ ΑΒ. ἅπτεται δὲ αὐτῆς ἡ ΒΖ οὖσα ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ· ἡ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΑΒΖ γωνία ὀρθή ἐστιν. ὑπόκειται δὲ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ ὀρθή· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΖ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ. καί εἰσιν ἐν ἑνὶ ἐπιπέδῳ· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα ἡ ΒΓ εὐθεῖα ἐν μετεωροτέρῳ ἐστὶν ἐπιπέδῳ· αἱ τρεῖς ἄρα εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΒΓ, ΒΔ, ΒΕ ἐν ἑνί εἰσιν ἐπιπέδῳ.

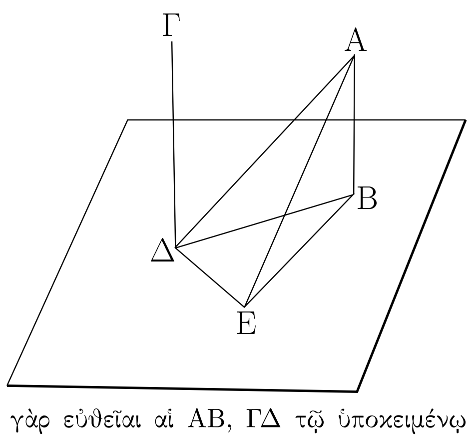
Ἐὰν ἄρα εὐθεῖα τρισὶν εὐθείαις ἁπτομέναις ἀλλήλων ἐπὶ τῆς ἁφῆς πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐπισταθῇ, αἱ τρεῖς εὐθεῖαι ἐν ἑνί εἰσιν ἐπιπέδῳ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

And let the plane through AB and BC have been produced. So it will make a straight-line as a common section with the reference plane [Def. 11.3]. Let it make BF. Thus, the three straight-lines AB, BC, and BF are in one plane—(namely), that drawn through AB and BC. And since AB is at right-angles to each of BD and BE, AB is thus also at right-angles to the plane (passing) through BD and BE [Prop. 11.4]. And the plane (passing) through BD and BE is the reference plane. Thus, AB is at right-angles to the reference plane. Hence, AB will also make right-angles with all straight-lines joined to it which are also in the reference plane [Def. 11.3]. And BF, which is in the reference plane, is joined to it. Thus, the angle ABF is a right-angle. And ABC was also assumed to be a right-angle. Thus, angle ABF (is) equal to ABC. And they are in one plane. The very thing is impossible. Thus, BC is not in a more elevated plane. Thus, the three straight-lines BC, BD, and BE are in one plane.

Thus, if a straight-line is set up at right-angles to three straight-lines cutting one another, at the (common) point of section, then the three straight-lines are in one plane. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ϛʹ.

Ἐὰν δύο εὐθεῖαι τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ὦσιν, παράλληλοι ἔσονται αἱ εὐθεῖαι.



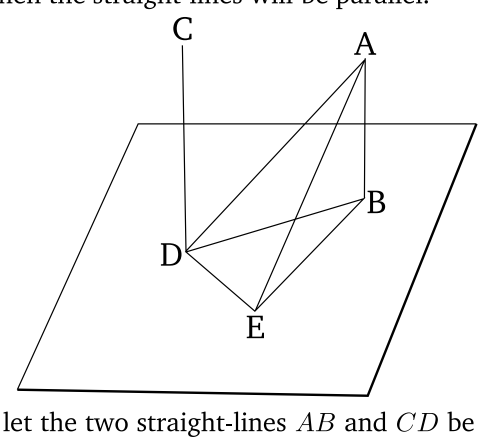
Δύο γὰρ εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΓΔ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔστωσαν· λέγω, ὅτι παράλληλός ἐστιν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΓΔ.

Συμβαλλέτωσαν γὰρ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ κατὰ τὰ Β, Δ σημεῖα, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΒΔ εὐθεῖα, καὶ ἤχθω τῇ ΒΔ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ ἡ ΔΕ, καὶ κείσθω τῇ ΑΒ ἴση ἡ ΔΕ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΒΕ, ΑΕ, ΑΔ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΑΒ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον, καὶ πρὸς πάσας [ἄρα] τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθὰς ποιήσει γωνίας. ἅπτεται δὲ τῆς ΑΒ ἑκατέρα τῶν ΒΔ, ΒΕ οὖσα ἐν τῷ ὑπο-

Proposition 6

If two straight-lines are at right-angles to the same plane then the straight-lines will be parallel.†



For let the two straight-lines AB and CD be at right-angles to a reference plane. I say that AB is parallel to CD.

For let them meet the reference plane at points B and D (respectively). And let the straight-line BD have been joined. And let DE have been drawn at right-angles to BD in the reference plane. And let DE be made equal to AB. And let BE, AE, and AD have been joined.

And since AB is at right-angles to the reference plane, it will [thus] also make right-angles with all straight-lines joined to it which are in the reference plane [Def. 11.3].

κειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΑΒΔ, ΑΒΕ γωνιῶν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΓΔΒ, ΓΔΕ ὀρθή ἐστιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΔΕ, κοινὴ δὲ ἡ ΒΔ, δύο δὴ αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΔ δυσὶ ταῖς ΕΔ, ΔΒ ἴσαι εἰσίν· καὶ γωνίας ὀρθὰς περιέχουσιν· βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΑΔ βάσει τῇ ΒΕ ἐστιν ἴση. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΔΕ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ΑΔ τῇ ΒΕ, δύο δὴ αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΕ δυσὶ ταῖς ΕΔ, ΔΑ ἴσαι εἰσίν· καὶ βάσις αὐτῶν κοινὴ ἡ ΑΕ· γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΕ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΔΑ ἐστιν ἴση. ὀρθὴ δὲ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΕ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΔΑ· ἡ ΕΔ ἄρα πρὸς τὴν ΔΑ ὀρθή ἐστιν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἑκατέραν τῶν ΒΔ, ΔΓ ὀρθή. ἡ ΕΔ ἄρα τρισὶν εὐθείαις ταῖς ΒΔ, ΔΑ, ΔΓ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐπὶ τῆς ἁφῆς ἐφέστηκεν· αἱ τρεῖς ἄρα εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΒΔ, ΔΑ, ΔΓ ἐν ἑνί εἰσιν ἐπιπέδῳ. ἐν ᾧ δὲ αἱ ΔΒ, ΔΑ, ἐν τούτῳ καὶ ἡ ΑΒ· πᾶν γὰρ τρίγωνον ἐν ἑνὶ ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ· αἱ ἄρα ΑΒ, ΒΔ, ΔΓ εὐθεῖαι ἐν ἑνί εἰσιν ἐπιπέδῳ. καί ἐστιν ὀρθὴ ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΑΒΔ, ΒΔΓ γωνιῶν· παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΓΔ.

Ἐὰν ἄρα δύο εὐθεῖαι τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ὦσιν, παράλληλοι ἔσονται αἱ εὐθεῖαι· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

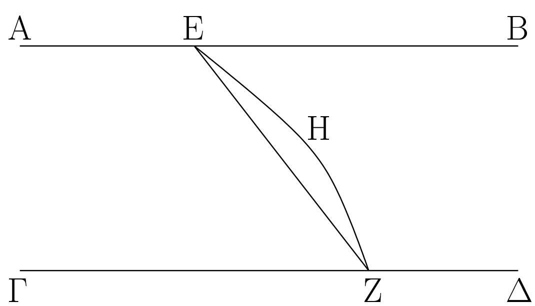
And BD and BE, which are in the reference plane, are each joined to AB. Thus, each of the angles ABD and ABE are right-angles. So, for the same (reasons), each of the angles CDB and CDE are also right-angles. And since AB is equal to DE, and BD (is) common, the two (straight-lines) AB and BD are equal to the two (straight-lines) ED and DB (respectively). And they contain right-angles. Thus, the base AD is equal to the base BE [Prop. 1.4]. And since AB is equal to DE, and AD (is) also (equal) to BE, the two (straight-lines) AB and BE are thus equal to the two (straight-lines) ED and DA (respectively). And their base AE (is) common. Thus, angle ABE is equal to angle EDA [Prop. 1.8]. And ABE (is) a right-angle. Thus, EDA (is) also a right-angle. ED is thus at right-angles to DA. And it is also at right-angles to each of BD and DC. Thus, ED is standing at right-angles to the three straight-lines BD, DA, and DC at the (common) point of section. Thus, the three straight-lines BD, DA, and DC are in one plane [Prop. 11.5]. And in which(ever) plane DB and DA (are found), in that (plane) AB (will) also (be found). For every triangle is in one plane [Prop. 11.2]. And each of the angles ABD and BDC is a right-angle. Thus, AB is parallel to CD [Prop. 1.28].

Thus, if two straight-lines are at right-angles to the same plane then the straight-lines will be parallel. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

† In other words, the two straight-lines lie in the same plane, and never meet when produced in either direction.

ζʹ.

Ἐὰν ὦσι δύο εὐθεῖαι παράλληλοι, ληφθῇ δὲ ἐφ᾽ ἑκατέρας αὐτῶν τυχόντα σημεῖα, ἡ ἐπὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἐπιζευγνυμένη εὐθεῖα ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ ἐστὶ ταῖς παραλλήλοις.

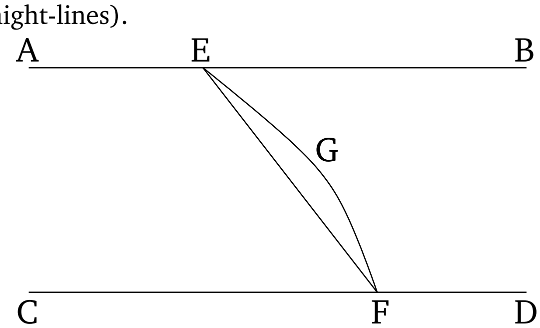


Ἔστωσαν δύο εὐθεῖαι παράλληλοι αἱ ΑΒ, ΓΔ, καὶ εἰλήφθω ἐφ᾽ ἑκατέρας αὐτῶν τυνχόντα σημεῖα τὰ Ε, Ζ· λέγω, ὅτι ἡ ἐπὶ τὰ Ε, Ζ σημεῖα ἐπιζευγνυμένη εὐθεῖα ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ ἐστὶ ταῖς παραλλήλοις.

Μὴ γάρ, ἀλλ᾽ εἰ δυνατόν, ἔστω ἐν μετεωροτέρῳ ὡς ἡ ΕΗΖ, καὶ διήχθω διὰ τῆς ΕΗΖ ἐπίπεδον· τομὴν δὴ ποιήσει

Proposition 7

If there are two parallel straight-lines, and random points are taken on each of them, then the straight-line joining the two points is in the same plane as the parallel (straight-lines).



Let AB and CD be two parallel straight-lines, and let the random points E and F have been taken on each of them (respectively). I say that the straight-line joining points E and F is in the same (reference) plane as the parallel (straight-lines).

For (if) not, and if possible, let it be in a more elevated ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ εὐθεῖαν. ποιείτω ὡς τὴν ΕΖ· δύο ἄρα εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΕΗΖ, ΕΖ χωρίον περιέξουσιν· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ε ἐπὶ τὸ Ζ ἐπιζευγνυμένη εὐθεῖαι ἐν μετεωροτέρῳ ἐστὶν ἐπιπέδῳ· ἐν τῷ διὰ τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΒ ἄρα παραλλήλων ἐστὶν ἐπιπέδῳ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ε ἐπὶ τὸ Ζ ἐπιζευγνυμένη εὐθεῖα.

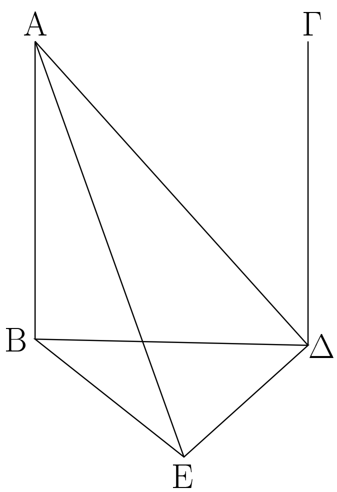
Ἐὰν ἄρα ὦσι δύο εὐθεῖαι παράλληλοι, ληφθῇ δὲ ἐφ᾿ ἑκατέρας αὐτῶν τυχόντα σημεῖα, ἡ ἐπὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἐπιζευγνυμένη εὐθεῖα ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ ἐστὶ ταῖς παραλλήλοις· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

(plane), such as EGF. And let a plane have been drawn through EGF. So it will make a straight cutting in the reference plane [Prop. 11.3]. Let it make EF. Thus, two straight-lines (with the same end-points), EGF and EF, will enclose an area. The very thing is impossible. Thus, the straight-line joining E to F is not in a more elevated plane. The straight-line joining E to F is thus in the plane through the parallel (straight-lines) AB and CD.

Thus, if there are two parallel straight-lines, and random points are taken on each of them, then the straight-line joining the two points is in the same plane as the parallel (straight-lines). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ηʹ.

Ἐὰν ὦσι δύο εὐθεῖαι παράλληλοι, ἡ δὲ ἑτέρα αὐτῶν ἐπιπέδῳ τινὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ᾖ, καὶ ἡ λοιπὴ τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔσται.



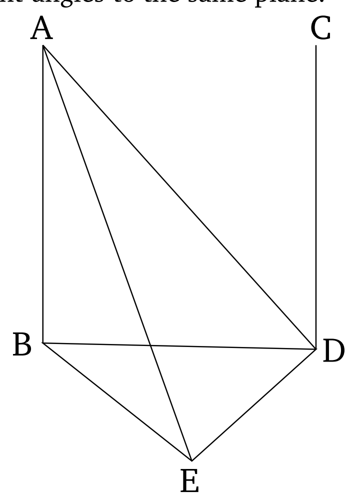
Ἔστωσαν δύο εὐθεῖαι παράλληλοι αἱ ΑΒ, ΓΔ, ἡ δὲ ἑτέρα αὐτῶν ἡ ΑΒ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔστω· λέγω, ὅτι καὶ ἡ λοιπὴ ἡ ΓΔ τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔσται.

Συμβαλλέτωσαν γὰρ αἱ ΑΒ, ΓΔ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ κατὰ τὰ Β, Δ σημεῖα, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθω ἡ ΒΔ· αἱ ΑΒ, ΓΔ, ΒΔ ἄρα ἐν ἑνί εἰσιν ἐπιπέδῳ. ἤχθω τῇ ΒΑ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ ἡ ΔΕ, καὶ κείσθω τῇ ΑΒ ἴση ἡ ΔΕ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΒΕ, ΑΕ, ΑΔ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΑΒ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον, καὶ πρὸς πάσας ἄρα τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν ἡ ΑΒ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα [ἐστὶν] ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΑΒΔ, ΑΒΕ γωνιῶν. καὶ ἐπεὶ εἰς παραλλήλους τὰς ΑΒ, ΓΔ εὐθεῖα ἐμπέπτωκεν ἡ ΒΔ, αἱ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΑΒΔ, ΓΔΒ γωνίαι δυσὶν ὀρθαῖς ἴσαι εἰσίν. ὀρθὴ δὲ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΔ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΓΔΒ· ἡ ΓΔ ἄρα πρὸς τὴν ΒΔ ὀρθή ἐστιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΔΕ, κοινὴ δὲ ἡ ΒΔ,

Proposition 8

If two straight-lines are parallel, and one of them is at right-angles to some plane, then the remaining (one) will also be at right-angles to the same plane.



Let AB and CD be two parallel straight-lines, and let one of them, AB, be at right-angles to a reference plane. I say that the remaining (one), CD, will also be at right-angles to the same plane.

For let AB and CD meet the reference plane at points B and D (respectively). And let BD have been joined. AB, CD, and BD are thus in one plane [Prop. 11.7]. Let DE have been drawn at right-angles to BD in the reference plane, and let DE be made equal to AB, and let BE, AE, and AD have been joined.

And since AB is at right-angles to the reference plane, AB is thus also at right-angles to all of the straight-lines joined to it which are in the reference plane [Def. 11.3]. Thus, the angles ABD and ABE [are] each right-angles. And since the straight-line BD has met the parallel (straight-lines) AB and CD, the (sum of the) angles ABD and CDB is thus equal to two right-angles δύο δὴ αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΔ δυσὶ ταῖς ΕΔ, ΔΒ ἴσαι εἰσίν· καὶ γωνία ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΔ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΔΒ ἴση· ὀρθὴ γὰρ ἑκατέρα· βάσις ἄρα ἡ ΑΔ βάσει τῇ ΒΕ ἴση. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ μὲν ΑΒ τῇ ΔΕ, ἡ δὲ ΒΕ τῇ ΑΔ, δύο δὴ αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΕ δυσὶ ταῖς ΕΔ, ΔΑ ἴσαι εἰσὶν ἑκατέρα ἑκατέρᾳ. καὶ βάσις αὐτῶν κοινὴ ἡ ΑΕ· γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΕ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΕΔΑ ἐστιν ἴση. ὀρθὴ δὲ ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΕ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΕΔΑ· ἡ ΕΔ ἄρα πρὸς τὴν ΑΔ ὀρθή ἐστιν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὴν ΔΒ ὀρθή· ἡ ΕΔ ἄρα καὶ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΒΔ, ΔΑ ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθή ἐστιν. καὶ πρὸς πάσας ἄρα τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ διὰ τῶν ΒΔΑ ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθὰς ποιήσει γωνίας ἡ ΕΔ. ἐν δὲ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΒΔΑ ἐπιπέδῳ ἐστὶν ἡ ΔΓ, ἐπειδήπερ ἐν τῷ διὰ τῶν ΒΔΑ ἐπιπέδῳ ἐστὶν αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΔ, ἐν ᾧ δὲ αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΔ, ἐν τούτῳ ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ ΔΓ. ἡ ΕΔ ἄρα τῇ ΔΓ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν· ὥστε καὶ ἡ ΓΔ τῇ ΔΕ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ΓΔ τῇ ΒΔ πρὸς ὀρθάς. ἡ ΓΔ ἄρα δύο εὐθείαις τεμνούσαις ἀλλήλας ταῖς ΔΕ, ΔΒ ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ τὸ Δ τομῆς πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐφέστηκεν· ὥστε ἡ ΓΔ καὶ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΔΕ, ΔΒ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. τὸ δὲ διὰ τῶν ΔΕ, ΔΒ ἐπίπεδον τὸ ὑποκείμενόν ἐστιν· ἡ ΓΔ ἄρα τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν.

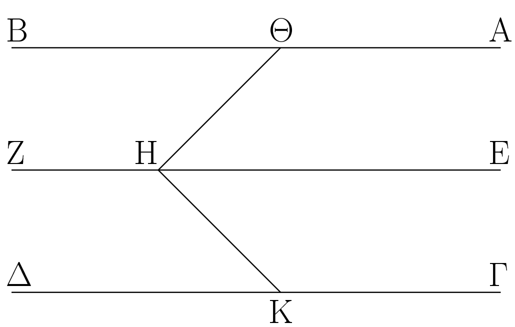
Ἐὰν ἄρα ὦσι δύο εὐθεῖαι παράλληλοι, ἡ δὲ μία αὐτῶν ἐπιπέδῳ τινὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ᾖ, καὶ ἡ λοιπὴ τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔσται· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

[Prop. 1.29]. And ABD (is) a right-angle. Thus, CDB (is) also a right-angle. CD is thus at right-angles to BD. And since AB is equal to DE, and BD (is) common, the two (straight-lines) AB and BD are equal to the two (straight-lines) ED and DB (respectively). And angle ABD (is) equal to angle EDB. For each (is) a right-angle. Thus, the base AD (is) equal to the base BE [Prop. 1.4]. And since AB is equal to DE, and BE to AD, the two (sides) AB, BE are equal to the two (sides) ED, DA, respectively. And their base AE is common. Thus, angle ABE is equal to angle EDA [Prop. 1.8]. And ABE (is) a right-angle. EDA (is) thus also a right-angle. Thus, ED is at right-angles to AD. And it is also at right-angles to DB. Thus, ED is also at right-angles to the plane through BD and DA [Prop. 11.4]. And ED will thus make right-angles with all of the straight-lines joined to it which are also in the plane through BDA. And DC is in the plane through BDA, inasmuch as AB and BD are in the plane through BDA [Prop. 11.2], and in which(ever plane) AB and BD (are found), DC is also (found). Thus, ED is at right-angles to DC. Hence, CD is also at right-angles to DE. And CD is also at right-angles to BD. Thus, CD is standing at right-angles to two straight-lines, DE and DB, which meet one another, at the (point) of section, D. Hence, CD is also at right-angles to the plane through DE and DB [Prop. 11.4]. And the plane through DE and DB is the reference (plane). CD is thus at right-angles to the reference plane.

Thus, if two straight-lines are parallel, and one of them is at right-angles to some plane, then the remaining (one) will also be at right-angles to the same plane. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

θʹ.

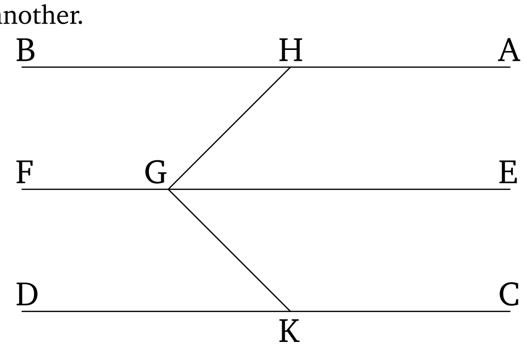
Αἱ τῇ αὐτῇ εὐθείᾳ παράλληλοι καὶ μὴ οὖσαι αὐτῇ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ καὶ ἀλλήλαις εἰσὶ παράλληλοι.



Ἔστω γὰρ ἑκατέρα τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΔ τῇ ΕΖ παράλληλος μὴ οὖσαι αὐτῇ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ· λέγω, ὅτι παράλληλός

Proposition 9

(Straight-lines) parallel to the same straight-line, and which are not in the same plane as it, are also parallel to one another.



For let AB and CD each be parallel to EF, not being in the same plane as it. I say that AB is parallel to CD.

ἐστιν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΓΔ.

Εἰλήφθω γὰρ ἐπὶ τῆς ΕΖ τυχὸν σημεῖον τὸ Η, καὶ ἀπ᾽ αὐτοῦ τῇ ΕΖ ἐν μὲν τῷ διὰ τῶν ΕΖ, ΑΒ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἤχθω ἡ ΗΘ, ἐν δὲ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΖΕ, ΓΔ τῇ ΕΖ πάλιν πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἤχθω ἡ ΗΚ.

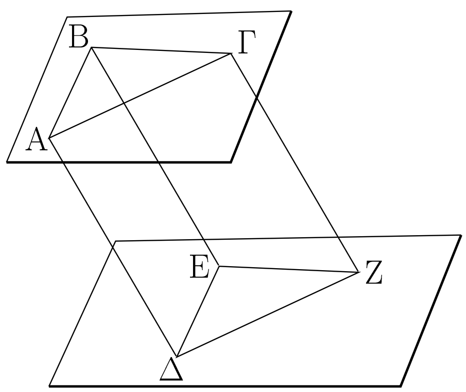
Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΕΖ πρὸς ἑκατέραν τῶν ΗΘ, ΗΚ ὀρθή ἐστιν, ἡ ΕΖ ἄρα καὶ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΗΘ, ΗΚ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. καί ἐστιν ἡ ΕΖ τῇ ΑΒ παράλληλος· καὶ ἡ ΑΒ ἄρα τῷ διὰ τῶν ΘΗΚ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ΓΔ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΘΗΚ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν· ἑκατέρα ἄρα τῶν ΑΒ, ΓΔ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΘΗΚ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. ἐὰν δὲ δύο εὐθεῖαι τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ὦσιν, παράλληλοί εἰσιν αἱ εὐθεῖαι· παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΓΔ· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

For let some point G have been taken at random on EF. And from it let GH have been drawn at right-angles to EF in the plane through EF and AB. And let GK have been drawn, again at right-angles to EF, in the plane through FE and CD.

And since EF is at right-angles to each of GH and GK, EF is thus also at right-angles to the plane through GH and GK [Prop. 11.4]. And EF is parallel to AB. Thus, AB is also at right-angles to the plane through HGK [Prop. 11.8]. So, for the same (reasons), CD is also at right-angles to the plane through HGK. Thus, AB and CD are each at right-angles to the plane through HGK. And if two straight-lines are at right–angles to the same plane then the straight-lines are parallel [Prop. 11.6]. Thus, AB is parallel to CD. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ι΄.

Ἐὰν δύο εὐθεῖαι ἁπτόμεναι ἀλλήλων παρὰ δύο εὐθείας ἁπτομένας ἀλλήλων ὦσι μὴ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ, ἴσας γωνίας περιέξουσιν.



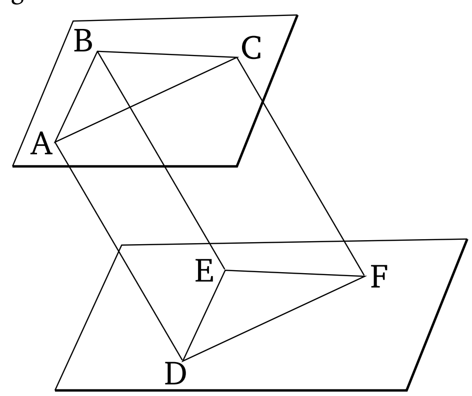
Δύο γὰρ εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ ἁπτόμεναι ἀλλήλων παρὰ δύο εὐθείας τὰς ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἁπτομένας ἀλλήλων ἔστωσαν μὴ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ· λέγω, ὅτι ἴση ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ γωνία τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ.

Ἀπειλήφθωσαν γὰρ αἱ ΒΑ, ΒΓ, ΕΔ, ΕΖ ἴσαι ἀλλήλαις, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΔ, ΓΖ, ΒΕ, ΑΓ, ΔΖ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΒΑ τῇ ΕΔ ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ παράλληλος, καὶ ἡ ΑΔ ἄρα τῇ ΒΕ ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ παράλληλος. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ΓΖ τῇ ΒΕ ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ παράλληλος· ἑκατέρα ἄρα τῶν ΑΔ, ΓΖ τῇ ΒΕ ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ παράλληλος. αἱ δὲ τῇ αὐτῇ εὐθείᾳ παράλληλοι καὶ μὴ οὖσαι αὐτῇ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ καὶ ἀλλήλαις εἰσὶ παράλληλοι· παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΔ τῇ ΓΖ καὶ ἴση. καὶ ἐπιζευγνύουσιν αὐτὰς αἱ ΑΓ, ΔΖ· καὶ ἡ ΑΓ ἄρα τῇ ΔΖ ἴση ἐστὶ καὶ παράλληλος. καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ δυσὶ ταῖς ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἴσαι εἰσίν, καὶ βάσις ἡ ΑΓ βάσει τῇ ΔΖ ἴση, γωνία ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΑΒΓ γωνίᾳ τῇ ὑπὸ ΔΕΖ ἐστιν

Proposition 10

If two straight-lines joined to one another are (respectively) parallel to two straight-lines joined to one another, (but are) not in the same plane, then they will contain equal angles.



For let the two straight-lines joined to one another, AB and BC, be (respectively) parallel to the two straight-lines joined to one another, DE and EF, (but) not in the same plane. I say that angle ABC is equal to (angle) DEF.

For let BA, BC, ED, and EF have been cut off (so as to be, respectively) equal to one another. And let AD, CF, BE, AC, and DF have been joined.

And since BA is equal and parallel to ED, AD is thus also equal and parallel to BE [Prop. 1.33]. So, for the same reasons, CF is also equal and parallel to BE. Thus, AD and CF are each equal and parallel to BE. And straight-lines parallel to the same straight-line, and which are not in the same plane as it, are also parallel to one another [Prop. 11.9]. Thus, AD is parallel and equal to CF. And AC and DF join them. Thus, AC is also equal and ἴση.

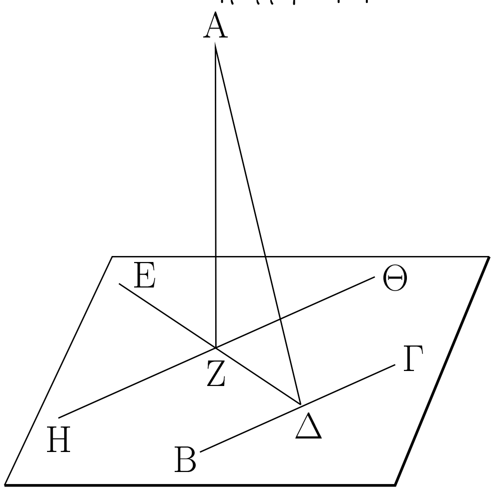
Ἐὰν ἄρα δύο εὐθεῖαι ἁπτόμεναι ἀλλήλων παρὰ δύο εὐθείας ἁπτομένας ἀλλήλων ὦσι μὴ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ, ἴσας γωνίας περιέξουσιν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

parallel to DF [Prop. 1.33]. And since the two (straight-lines) AB and BC are equal to the two (straight-lines) DE and EF (respectvely), and the base AC (is) equal to the base DF, the angle ABC is thus equal to the (angle) DEF [Prop. 1.8].

Thus, if two straight-lines joined to one another are (respectively) parallel to two straight-lines joined to one another, (but are) not in the same plane, then they will contain equal angles. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

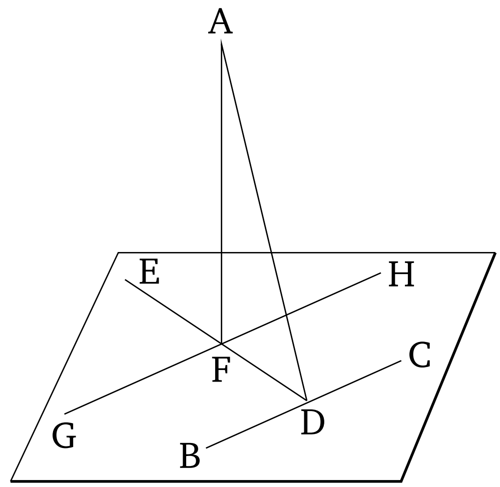
ια΄.

Ἀπὸ τοῦ δοθέντος σημείου μετεώρου ἐπὶ τὸ δοθὲν ἐπίπεδον κάθετον εὐθεῖαν γραμμὴν ἀγαγεῖν.



Proposition 11

To draw a perpendicular straight-line from a given raised point to a given plane.



Ἔστω τὸ μὲν δοθὲν σημεῖον μετέωρον τὸ Α, τὸ δὲ δοθὲν ἐπίπεδον τὸ ὑποκείμενον· δεῖ δὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ Α σημείου ἐπὶ τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον κάθετον εὐθεῖαν γραμμὴν ἀγαγεῖν.

Διήχθω γάρ τις ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ εὐθεῖα, ὡς ἔτυχεν, ἡ ΒΓ, καὶ ἤχθω ἀπὸ τοῦ Α σημείου ἐπὶ τὴν ΒΓ κάθετος ἡ ΑΔ. εἰ μὲν οὖν ἡ ΑΔ κάθετός ἐστι καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον, γεγονὸς ἂν εἴη τὸ ἐπιταχθέν. εἰ δὲ οὔ, ἤχθω ἀπὸ τοῦ Δ σημείου τῇ ΒΓ ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἡ ΔΕ, καὶ ἤχθω ἀπὸ τοῦ Α ἐπὶ τὴν ΔΕ κάθετος ἡ ΑΖ, καὶ διὰ τοῦ Ζ σημείου τῇ ΒΓ παράλληλος ἤχθω ἡ ΗΘ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΒΓ ἑκατέρᾳ τῶν ΔΑ, ΔΕ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν, ἡ ΒΓ ἄρα καὶ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΕΔΑ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. καί ἐστιν αὐτῇ παράλληλος ἡ ΗΘ· ἐὰν δὲ ὦσι δύο εὐθεῖαι παράλληλοι, ἡ δὲ μία αὐτῶν ἐπιπέδῳ τινὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ᾖ, καὶ ἡ λοιπὴ τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔσται· καὶ ἡ ΗΘ ἄρα τῷ διὰ τῶν ΕΔ, ΔΑ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. καὶ πρὸς πάσας ἄρα τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ διὰ τῶν ΕΔ, ΔΑ ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθή ἐστιν ἡ ΗΘ. ἅπτεται δὲ αὐτῆς ἡ ΑΖ οὖσα ἐν τῷ διὰ τῶν ΕΔ, ΔΑ ἐπιπέδῳ· ἡ ΗΘ ἄρα ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὴν ΖΑ· ὥστε καὶ ἡ ΖΑ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὴν ΘΗ. ἔστι

Let A be the given raised point, and the given plane the reference (plane). So, it is required to draw a perpendicular straight-line from point A to the reference plane.

Let some random straight-line BC have been drawn across in the reference plane, and let the (straight-line) AD have been drawn from point A perpendicular to BC [Prop. 1.12]. If, therefore, AD is also perpendicular to the reference plane then that which was prescribed will have occurred. And, if not, let DE have been drawn in the reference plane from point D at right-angles to BC [Prop. 1.11], and let the (straight-line) AF have been drawn from A perpendicular to DE [Prop. 1.12], and let GH have been drawn through point F, parallel to BC [Prop. 1.31].

And since BC is at right-angles to each of DA and DE, BC is thus also at right-angles to the plane through EDA [Prop. 11.4]. And GH is parallel to it. And if two straight-lines are parallel, and one of them is at right-angles to some plane, then the remaining (straight-line) will also be at right-angles to the same plane [Prop. 11.8]. Thus, GH is also at right-angles to the plane through δὲ ἡ ΑΖ καὶ πρὸς τὴν ΔΕ ὀρθή· ἡ ΑΖ ἄρα πρὸς ἑκατέραν τῶν ΗΘ, ΔΕ ὀρθή ἐστιν. ἐὰν δὲ εὐθεῖα δυσὶν εὐθείαις τεμνούσαις ἀλλήλας ἐπὶ τῆς τομῆς πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐπισταθῇ, καὶ τῷ δι᾽ αὐτῶν ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔσται· ἡ ΖΑ ἄρα τῷ διὰ τῶν ΕΔ, ΗΘ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. τὸ δὲ διὰ τῶν ΕΔ, ΗΘ ἐπίπεδόν ἐστι τὸ ὑποκείμενον· ἡ ΑΖ ἄρα τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν.

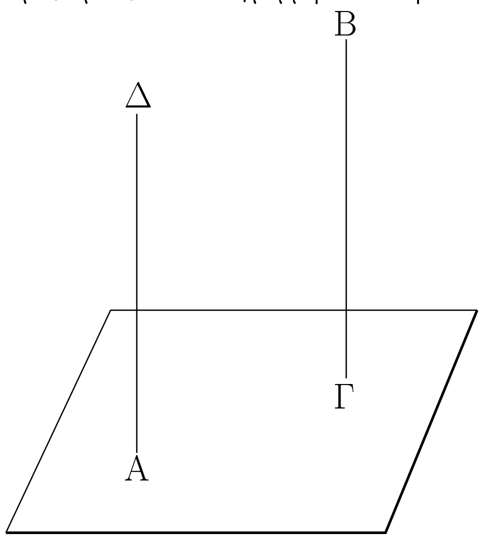
Ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρα δοθέντος σημείου μετεώρου τοῦ Α ἐπὶ τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον κάθετος εὐθεῖα γραμμὴ ἦκται ἡ ΑΖ· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

ED and DA. And GH is thus at right-angles to all of the straight-lines joined to it which are also in the plane through ED and AD [Def. 11.3]. And AF, which is in the plane through ED and DA, is joined to it. Thus, GH is at right-angles to FA. Hence, FA is also at right-angles to HG. And AF is also at right-angles to DE. Thus, AF is at right-angles to each of GH and DE. And if a straight-line is set up at right-angles to two straight-lines cutting one another, at the point of section, then it will also be at right-angles to the plane through them [Prop. 11.4]. Thus, FA is at right-angles to the plane through ED and GH. And the plane through ED and GH is the reference (plane). Thus, AF is at right-angles to the reference plane.

Thus, the straight-line AF has been drawn from the given raised point A perpendicular to the reference plane. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

ιβ´.

Τῷ δοθέντι ἐπιπέδῳ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς αὐτῷ δοθέντος σημείου πρὸς ὀρθὰς εὐθεῖαν γραμμὴν ἀναστῆσαι.



Ἔστω τὸ μὲν δοθὲν ἐπίπεδον τὸ ὑποκείμενον, τὸ δὲ πρὸς αὐτῷ σημεῖον τὸ Α· δεῖ δὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ Α σημείου τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς εὐθεῖαν γραμμὴν ἀναστῆσαι.

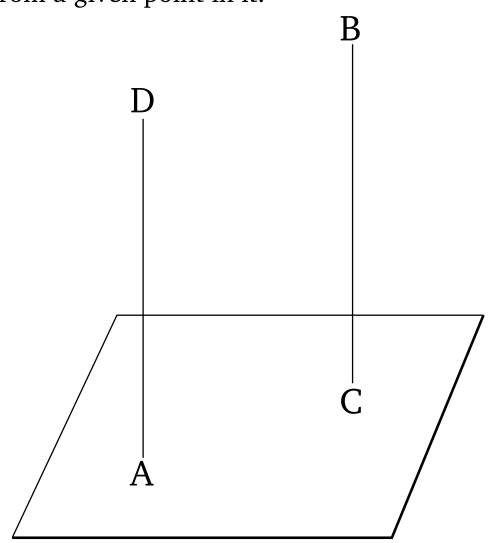
Νενοήσθω τι σημεῖον μετέωρον τὸ Β, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Β ἐπὶ τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον κάθετος ἤχθω ἡ ΒΓ, καὶ διὰ τοῦ Α σημείου τῇ ΒΓ παράλληλος ἤχθω ἡ ΑΔ.

Ἐπεὶ οὖν δύο εὐθεῖαι παράλληλοί εἰσιν αἱ ΑΔ, ΓΒ, ἡ δὲ μία αὐτῶν ἡ ΒΓ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν, καὶ ἡ λοιπὴ ἄρα ἡ ΑΔ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν.

Τῷ ἄρα δοθέντι ἐπιπέδῳ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς αὐτῷ σημείου τοῦ Α πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀνέσταται ἡ ΑΔ· ὅπερ ἔδει ποιῆσαι.

Proposition 12

To set up a straight-line at right-angles to a given plane from a given point in it.



Let the given plane be the reference (plane), and A a point in it. So, it is required to set up a straight-line at right-angles to the reference plane at point A.

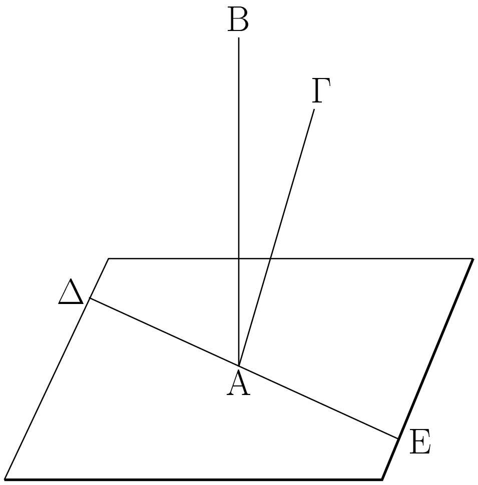
Let some raised point B have been assumed, and let the perpendicular (straight-line) BC have been drawn from B to the reference plane [Prop. 11.11]. And let AD have been drawn from point A parallel to BC [Prop. 1.31].

Therefore, since AD and CB are two parallel straight-lines, and one of them, BC, is at right-angles to the reference plane, the remaining (one) AD is thus also at right-angles to the reference plane [Prop. 11.8].

Thus, AD has been set up at right-angles to the given plane, from the point in it, A. (Which is) the very thing it was required to do.

ιγ΄.

Ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σημείου τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ δύο εὐθεῖαι πρὸς ὀρθὰς οὐκ ἀναστήσονται ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη.

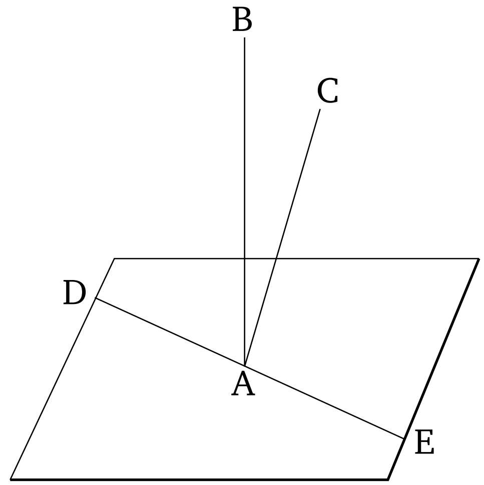


Εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σημείου τοῦ Α τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ δύο εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀνεστάτωσαν ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη, καὶ διήχθω τὸ διὰ τῶν ΒΑ, ΑΓ ἐπίπεδον· τομὴν δὴ ποιήσει διὰ τοῦ Α ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ εὐθεῖαν. ποιείτω τὴν ΔΑΕ· αἱ ἄρα ΑΒ, ΑΓ, ΔΑΕ εὐθεῖαι ἐν ἑνι εἰσιν ἐπιπέδῳ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΓΑ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν, καὶ πρὸς πάσας ἄρα τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθὰς ποιήσει γωνίας. ἅπτεται δὲ αὐτῆς ἡ ΔΑΕ οὖσα ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ· ἡ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΓΑΕ γωνία ὀρθή ἐστιν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ ὀρθή ἐστιν· ἴση ἄρα ἡ ὑπὸ ΓΑΕ τῇ ὑπὸ ΒΑΕ καί εἰσιν ἐν ἑνὶ ἐπιπέδῳ· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον.

Οὐκ ἄρα ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σημείου τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ δύο εὐθεῖαι πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀνασταθήσονται ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

Proposition 13

Two (different) straight-lines cannot be set up at the same point at right-angles to the same plane, on the same side.



For, if possible, let the two straight-lines AB and AC have been set up at the same point A at right-angles to the reference plane, on the same side. And let the plane through BA and AC have been drawn. So it will make a straight cutting (passing) through (point) A in the reference plane [Prop. 11.3]. Let it have made DAE. Thus, AB, AC, and DAE are straight-lines in one plane. And since CA is at right-angles to the reference plane, it will thus also make right-angles with all of the straight-lines joined to it which are also in the reference plane [Def. 11.3]. And DAE, which is in the reference plane, is joined to it. Thus, angle CAE is a right-angle. So, for the same (reasons), BAE is also a right-angle. Thus, CAE (is) equal to BAE. And they are in one plane. The very thing is impossible.

Thus, two (different) straight-lines cannot be set up at the same point at right-angles to the same plane, on the same side. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ιδ΄.

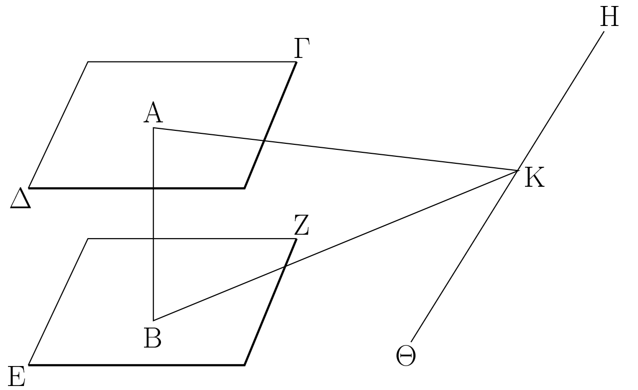
Πρὸς ἃ ἐπίπεδα ἡ αὐτὴ εὐθεῖα ὀρθή ἐστιν, παράλληλα ἔσται τὰ ἐπίπεδα.

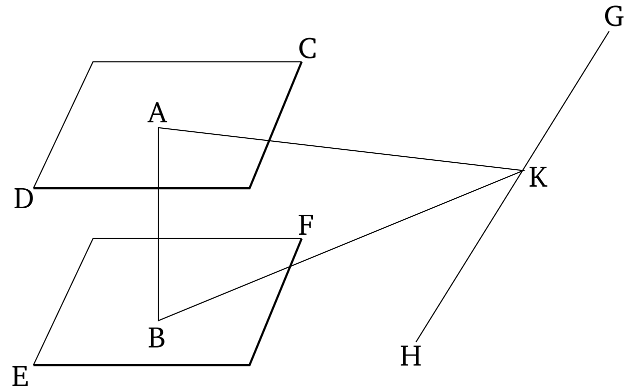
Εὐθεῖα γάρ τις ἡ ΑΒ πρὸς ἑκάτερον τῶν ΓΔ, ΕΖ ἐπιπέδων πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔστω· λέγω, ὅτι παράλληλά ἐστι τὰ ἐπίπεδα.

Proposition 14

Planes to which the same straight-line is at right-angles will be parallel planes.

For let some straight-line AB be at right-angles to each of the planes CD and EF. I say that the planes are parallel.





Εἰ γὰρ μή, ἐκβαλλόμενα συμπεσοῦνται. συμπιπτέτωσαν· ποιήσουσι δὴ κοινὴν τομὴν εὐθεῖαν. ποιείτωσαν τὴν ΗΘ, καὶ εἰλήφθω ἐπὶ τῆς ΗΘ τυχὸν σημεῖον τὸ Κ, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΑΚ, ΒΚ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΑΒ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ ΕΖ ἐπίπεδον, καὶ πρὸς τὴν ΒΚ ἄρα εὐθεῖαν οὖσαν ἐν τῷ ΕΖ ἐκβληθέντι ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθή ἐστιν ἡ ΑΒ· ἡ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΑΒΚ γωνία ὀρθή ἐστιν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΑΚ ὀρθή ἐστιν. τριγώνου δὴ τοῦ ΑΒΚ αἱ δύο γωνίαι αἱ ὑπὸ ΑΒΚ, ΒΑΚ δυσὶν ὀρθαῖς εἰσιν ἴσαι· ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον. οὐκ ἄρα τὰ ΓΔ, ΕΖ ἐπίπεδα ἐκβαλλόμενα συμπεσοῦνται· παράλληλα ἄρα ἐστὶ τὰ ΓΔ, ΕΖ ἐπίπεδα.

Πρὸς ἃ ἐπίπεδα ἄρα ἡ αὐτὴ εὐθεῖα ὀρθή ἐστιν, παράλληλά ἐστι τὰ ἐπίπεδα· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

For, if not, being produced, they will meet. Let them have met. So they will make a straight-line as a common section [Prop. 11.3]. Let them have made GH. And let some random point K have been taken on GH. And let AK and BK have been joined.

And since AB is at right-angles to the plane EF, AB is thus also at right-angles to BK, which is a straight-line in the produced plane EF [Def. 11.3]. Thus, angle ABK is a right-angle. So, for the same (reasons), BAK is also a right-angle. So the (sum of the) two angles ABK and BAK in the triangle ABK is equal to two right-angles. The very thing is impossible [Prop. 1.17]. Thus, planes CD and EF, being produced, will not meet. Planes CD and EF are thus parallel [Def. 11.8].

Thus, planes to which the same straight-line is at right-angles are parallel planes. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ιε´.

Ἐὰν δύο εὐθεῖαι ἁπτόμεναι ἀλλήλων παρὰ δύο εὐθείας ἁπτομένας ἀλλήλων ὦσι μὴ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ οὖσαι, παράλληλά ἐστι τὰ δι᾽ αὐτῶν ἐπίπεδα.

Δύο γὰρ εὐθεῖαι ἁπτόμεναι ἀλλήλων αἱ ΑΒ, ΒΓ παρὰ δύο εὐθείας ἁπτομένας ἀλλήλων τὰς ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἔστωσαν μὴ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ οὖσαι· λέγω, ὅτι ἐκβαλλόμενα τὰ διὰ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ, ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἐπίπεδα οὐ συμπεσεῖται ἀλλήλοις.

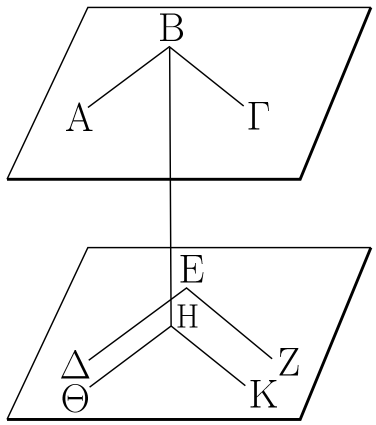
Ἤχθω γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ Β σημείου ἐπὶ τὸ διὰ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἐπίπεδον κάθετος ἡ ΒΗ καὶ συμβαλλέτω τῷ ἐπιπέδῳ κατὰ τὸ Η σημεῖον, καὶ διὰ τοῦ Η τῇ μὲν ΕΔ παράλληλος ἤχθω ἡ ΗΘ, τῇ δὲ ΕΖ ἡ ΗΚ.

Proposition 15

If two straight-lines joined to one another are parallel (respectively) to two straight-lines joined to one another, which are not in the same plane, then the planes through them are parallel (to one another).

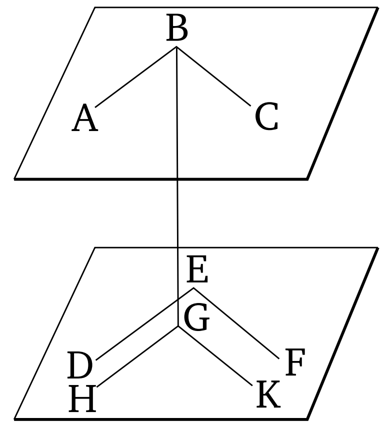
For let the two straight-lines joined to one another, AB and BC, be parallel to the two straight-lines joined to one another, DE and EF (respectively), not being in the same plane. I say that the planes through AB, BC and DE, EF will not meet one another (when) produced.

For let BG have been drawn from point B perpendicular to the plane through DE and EF [Prop. 11.11], and let it meet the plane at point G. And let GH have been drawn through G parallel to ED, and GK (parallel) to EF [Prop. 1.31].



Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΒΗ ὀρθή ἐστι πρὸς τὸ διὰ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἐπίπεδον, καὶ πρὸς πάσας ἄρα τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ διὰ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθὰς ποιήσει γωνίας. ἅπτεται δὲ αὐτῆς ἑκατέρα τῶν ΗΘ, ΗΚ οὖσα ἐν τῷ διὰ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἐπιπέδῳ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα ἐστὶν ἑκατέρα τῶν ὑπὸ ΒΗΘ, ΒΗΚ γωνιῶν. καὶ ἐπεὶ παράλληλός ἐστιν ἡ ΒΑ τῇ ΗΘ, αἱ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΗΒΑ, ΒΗΘ γωνίαι δυσὶν ὀρθαῖς ἴσαι εἰσίν. ὀρθὴ δὲ ἡ ὑπὸ ΒΗΘ· ὀρθὴ ἄρα καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΗΒΑ· ἡ ΗΒ ἄρα τῇ ΒΑ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ ἡ ΗΒ καὶ τῇ ΒΓ ἐστι πρὸς ὀρθάς. ἐπεὶ οὖν εὐθεῖα ἡ ΗΒ δυσὶν εὐθείαις ταῖς ΒΑ, ΒΓ τεμνούσαις ἀλλήλας πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἐφέστηκεν, ἡ ΗΒ ἄρα καὶ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΒΑ, ΒΓ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. [διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ ἡ ΒΗ καὶ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΗΘ, ΗΚ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. τὸ δὲ διὰ τῶν ΗΘ, ΗΚ ἐπίπεδόν ἐστι τὸ διὰ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ· ἡ ΒΗ ἄρα τῷ διὰ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ ἐπιπέδῳ ἐστὶ πρὸς ὀρθάς. ἐδείχθη δὲ ἡ ΗΒ καὶ τῷ διὰ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς]. πρὸς ἃ δὲ ἐπίπεδα ἡ αὐτὴ εὐθεῖα ὀρθή ἐστιν, παράλληλά ἐστι τὰ ἐπίπεδα· παράλληλον ἄρα ἐστὶ τὸ διὰ τῶν ΑΒ, ΒΓ ἐπίπεδον τῷ διὰ τῶν ΔΕ, ΕΖ.

Ἐὰν ἄρα δύο εὐθεῖαι ἁπτόμεναι ἀλλήλων παρὰ δύο εὐθείας ἁπτομένας ἀλλήλων ὦσι μὴ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ, παράλληλά ἐστι τὰ δι᾽ αὐτῶν ἐπίπεδα· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.



And since BG is at right-angles to the plane through DE and EF, it will thus also make right-angles with all of the straight-lines joined to it, which are also in the plane through DE and EF [Def. 11.3]. And each of GH and GK, which are in the plane through DE and EF, are joined to it. Thus, each of the angles BGH and BGK are right-angles. And since BA is parallel to GH [Prop. 11.9], the (sum of the) angles GBA and BGH is equal to two right-angles [Prop. 1.29]. And BGH (is) a right-angle. GBA (is) thus also a right-angle. Thus, GB is at right-angles to BA. So, for the same (reasons), GB is also at right-angles to BC. Therefore, since the straight-line GB has been set up at right-angles to two straight-lines, BA and BC, cutting one another, GB is thus at right-angles to the plane through BA and BC [Prop. 11.4]. [So, for the same (reasons), BG is also at right-angles to the plane through GH and GK. And the plane through GH and GK is the (plane) through DE and EF. And it was also shown that GB is at right-angles to the plane through AB and BC.] And planes to which the same straight-line is at right-angles are parallel planes [Prop. 11.14]. Thus, the plane through AB and BC is parallel to the (plane) through DE and EF.

Thus, if two straight-lines joined to one another are parallel (respectively) to two straight-lines joined to one another, which are not in the same plane, then the planes through them are parallel (to one another). (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ιϛʹ.

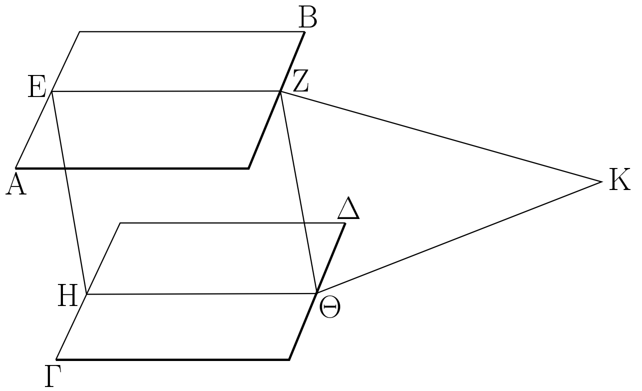
Ἐὰν δύο ἐπίπεδα παράλληλα ὑπὸ ἐπιπέδου τινὸς τέμνηται, αἱ κοιναὶ αὐτῶν τομαὶ παράλληλοί εἰσιν.

Δύο γὰρ ἐπίπεδα παράλληλα τὰ ΑΒ, ΓΔ ὑπὸ ἐπιπέδου τοῦ ΕΖΗΘ τεμνέσθω, κοιναὶ δὲ αὐτῶν τομαὶ ἔστωσαν αἱ ΕΖ, ΗΘ· λέγω, ὅτι παράλληλός ἐστιν ἡ ΕΖ τῇ ΗΘ.

Proposition 16

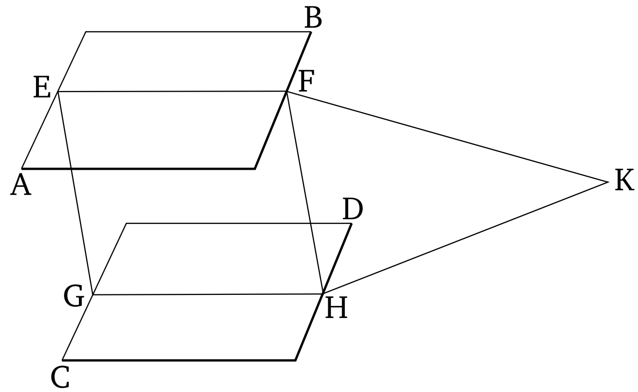
If two parallel planes are cut by some plane then their common sections are parallel.

For let the two parallel planes AB and CD have been cut by the plane $EFGH$. And let EF and GH be their common sections. I say that EF is parallel to GH.



Εἰ γὰρ μή, ἐκβαλλόμεναι αἱ ΕΖ, ΗΘ ἤτοι ἐπὶ τὰ Ζ, Θ μέρη ἢ ἐπὶ τὰ Ε, Η συμπεσοῦνται. ἐκβεβλήσθωσαν ὡς ἐπὶ τὰ Ζ, Θ μέρη καὶ συμπιπτέτωσαν πρότερον κατὰ τὸ Κ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΕΖΚ ἐν τῷ ΑΒ ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ, καὶ πάντα ἄρα τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς ΕΖΚ σημεῖα ἐν τῷ ΑΒ ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ. ἓν δὲ τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ΕΖΚ εὐθείας σημείων ἐστὶ τὸ Κ· τὸ Κ ἄρα ἐν τῷ ΑΒ ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ τὸ Κ καὶ ἐν τῷ ΓΔ ἐστιν ἐπιπέδῳ· τὰ ΑΒ, ΓΔ ἄρα ἐπίπεδα ἐκβαλλόμενα συμπεσοῦνται. οὐ συμπίπτουσι δὲ διὰ τὸ παράλληλα ὑποκεῖσθαι· οὐκ ἄρα αἱ ΕΖ, ΗΘ εὐθεῖαι ἐκβαλλόμεναι ἐπὶ τὰ Ζ, Θ μέρη συμπεσοῦνται. ὁμοίως δὴ δείξομεν, ὅτι αἱ ΕΖ, ΗΘ εὐθεῖαι οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τὰ Ε, Η μέρη ἐκβαλλόμεναι συμπεσοῦνται. αἱ δὲ ἐπὶ μηδέτερα τὰ μέρη συμπίπτουσαι παράλληλοί εἰσιν. παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΕΖ τῇ ΗΘ.

Ἐὰν ἄρα δύο ἐπίπεδα παράλληλα ὑπὸ ἐπιπέδου τινὸς τέμνηται, αἱ κοιναὶ αὐτῶν τομαὶ παράλληλοί εἰσιν· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.



For, if not, being produced, EF and GH will meet either in the direction of F, H, or of E, G. Let them be produced, as in the direction of F, H, and let them, first of all, have met at K. And since EFK is in the plane AB, all of the points on EFK are thus also in the plane AB [Prop. 11.1]. And K is one of the points on EFK. Thus, K is in the plane AB. So, for the same (reasons), K is also in the plane CD. Thus, the planes AB and CD, being produced, will meet. But they do not meet, on account of being (initially) assumed (to be mutually) parallel. Thus, the straight-lines EF and GH, being produced in the direction of F, H, will not meet. So, similarly, we can show that the straight-lines EF and GH, being produced in the direction of E, G, will not meet either. And (straight-lines in one plane which), being produced, do not meet in either direction are parallel [Def. 1.23]. EF is thus parallel to GH.

Thus, if two parallel planes are cut by some plane then their common sections are parallel. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ιζ΄.

Ἐὰν δύο εὐθεῖαι ὑπὸ παραλλήλων ἐπιπεδων τέμνωνται, εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους τμηθήσονται.

Δύο γὰρ εὐθεῖαι αἱ ΑΒ, ΓΔ ὑπὸ παραλλήλων ἐπιπέδων τῶν ΗΘ, ΚΛ, ΜΝ τεμνέσθωσαν κατὰ τὰ Α, Ε, Β, Γ, Ζ, Δ σημεῖα· λέγω, ὅτι ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΑΕ εὐθεῖα πρὸς τὴν ΕΒ, οὕτως ἡ ΓΖ πρὸς τὴν ΖΔ.

Ἐπεζεύχθωσαν γὰρ αἱ ΑΓ, ΒΔ, ΑΔ, καὶ συμβαλλέτω ἡ ΑΔ τῷ ΚΛ ἐπιπέδῳ κατὰ τὸ Ξ σημεῖον, καὶ ἐπεζεύχθωσαν αἱ ΕΞ, ΞΖ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ δύο ἐπίπεδα παράλληλα τὰ ΚΛ, ΜΝ ὑπὸ ἐπιπέδου τοῦ ΕΒΔΞ τέμνεται, αἱ κοιναὶ αὐτῶν τομαὶ αἱ ΕΞ, ΒΔ παράλληλοί εἰσιν. διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὴ ἐπεὶ δύο ἐπίπεδα παράλληλα τὰ ΗΘ, ΚΛ ὑπὸ ἐπιπέδου τοῦ ΑΞΖΓ τέμνεται, αἱ κοιναὶ αὐτῶν τομαὶ αἱ ΑΓ, ΞΖ παράλληλοί εἰσιν. καὶ ἐπεὶ τριγώνου τοῦ ΑΒΔ παρὰ μίαν τῶν πλευρῶν τὴν ΒΔ εὐθεῖα ἦκται ἡ ΕΞ, ἀνάλογον ἄρα ἐστὶν ὡς ἡ ΑΕ πρὸς ΕΒ, οὕτως

Proposition 17

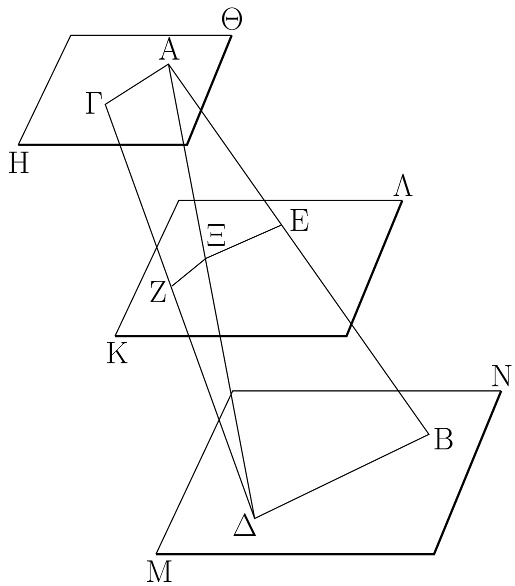
If two straight-lines are cut by parallel planes then they will be cut in the same ratios.

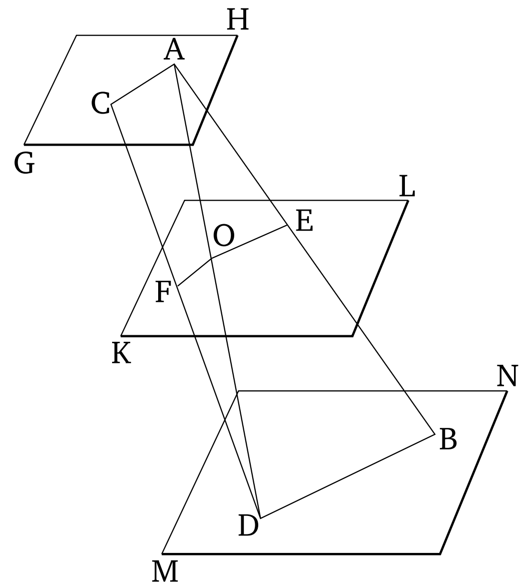
For let the two straight-lines AB and CD be cut by the parallel planes GH, KL, and MN at the points A, E, B, and C, F, D (respectively). I say that as the straight-line AE is to EB, so CF (is) to FD.

For let AC, BD, and AD have been joined, and let AD meet the plane KL at point O, and let EO and OF have been joined.

And since two parallel planes KL and MN are cut by the plane $EBDO$, their common sections EO and BD are parallel [Prop. 11.16]. So, for the same (reasons), since two parallel planes GH and KL are cut by the plane $AOFC$, their common sections AC and OF are parallel [Prop. 11.16]. And since the straight-line EO has been drawn parallel to one of the sides BD of trianἡ ΑΞ πρὸς ΞΔ. πάλιν ἐπεὶ τριγώνου τοῦ ΑΔΓ παρὰ μίαν τῶν πλευρῶν τὴν ΑΓ εὐθεῖα ἦκται ἡ ΞΖ, ἀνάλογόν ἐστιν ὡς ἡ ΑΞ πρὸς ΞΔ, οὕτως ἡ ΓΖ πρὸς ΖΔ. ἐδείχθη δὲ καὶ ὡς ἡ ΑΞ πρὸς ΞΔ, οὕτως ἡ ΑΕ πρὸς ΕΒ· καὶ ὡς ἄρα ἡ ΑΕ πρὸς ΕΒ, οὕτως ἡ ΓΖ πρὸς ΖΔ.

gle ABD, thus, proportionally, as AE is to EB, so AO (is) to OD [Prop. 6.2]. Again, since the straight-line OF has been drawn parallel to one of the sides AC of triangle ADC, proportionally, as AO is to OD, so CF (is) to FD [Prop. 6.2]. And it was also shown that as AO (is) to OD, so AE (is) to EB. And thus as AE (is) to EB, so CF (is) to FD [Prop. 5.11].





Ἐὰν ἄρα δύο εὐθεῖαι ὑπὸ παραλλήλων ἐπιπέδων τέμνωνται, εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους τμηθήσονται· ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.

Thus, if two straight-lines are cut by parallel planes then they will be cut in the same ratios. (Which is) the very thing it was required to show.

ιη´.

Ἐὰν εὐθεῖα ἐπιπέδῳ τινὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ᾖ, καὶ πάντα τὰ δι᾽ αὐτῆς ἐπίπεδα τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔσται.

Εὐθεῖα γάρ τις ἡ ΑΒ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἔστω· λέγω, ὅτι καὶ πάντα τὰ διὰ τῆς ΑΒ ἐπίπεδα τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν.

Ἐκβεβλήσθω γὰρ διὰ τῆς ΑΒ ἐπίπεδον τὸ ΔΕ, καὶ ἔστω κοινὴ τομὴ τοῦ ΔΕ ἐπιπέδου καὶ τοῦ ὑποκειμένου ἡ ΓΕ, καὶ εἰλήφθω ἐπὶ τῆς ΓΕ τυχὸν σημεῖον τὸ Ζ, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ζ τῇ ΓΕ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἤχθω ἐν τῷ ΔΕ ἐπιπέδῳ ἡ ΖΗ.

Καὶ ἐπεὶ ἡ ΑΒ πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον ἐπίπεδον ὀρθή ἐστιν, καὶ πρὸς πάσας ἄρα τὰς ἁπτομένας αὐτῆς εὐθείας καὶ οὔσας ἐν τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ ὀρθή ἐστιν ἡ ΑΒ· ὥστε καὶ πρὸς τὴν ΓΕ ὀρθή ἐστιν· ἡ ἄρα ὑπὸ ΑΒΖ γωνία ὀρθή ἐστιν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ὑπὸ ΗΖΒ ὀρθή· παράλληλος ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ ΑΒ τῇ ΖΗ. ἡ δὲ ΑΒ τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν· καὶ ἡ ΖΗ ἄρα τῷ ὑποκειμένῳ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθάς ἐστιν. καὶ ἐπίπεδον πρὸς ἐπίπεδον ὀρθόν ἐστιν, ὅταν αἱ τῇ κοινῇ τομῇ τῶν ἐπιπέδων πρὸς ὀρθὰς ἀγόμεναι εὐθεῖαι ἐν ἑνὶ τῶν ἐπιπέδων τῷ λοιπῷ ἐπιπέδῳ πρὸς ὀρθὰς ὦσιν. καὶ τῇ κοινῇ τομῇ τῶν ἐπιπέδων τῇ ΓΕ ἐν ἑνὶ τῶν ἐπιπέδων

Proposition 18

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.

For let some straight-line AB be at right-angles to a reference plane. I say that all of the planes (passing) through AB are also at right-angles to the reference plane.

For let the plane DE have been produced through AB. And let CE be the common section of the plane DE and the reference (plane). And let some random point F have been taken on CE. And let FG have been drawn from F, at right-angles to CE, in the plane DE [Prop. 1.11].

And since AB is at right-angles to the reference plane, AB is thus also at right-angles to all of the straight-lines joined to it which are also in the reference plane [Def. 11.3]. Hence, it is also at right-angles to CE. Thus, angle ABF is a right-angle. And GFB is also a right-angle. Thus, AB is parallel to FG [Prop. 1.28]. And AB is at right-angles to the reference plane. Thus, FG is also